

ANNUAL REPORT

**ON THE
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE PEOPLE OF**

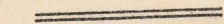
JOHORE

FOR

1932

BY

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

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 1931 and 1932:—

	<i>1931</i>	<i>1932</i>
Johore Bahru (South) ..	110.57 inches	105.04 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	91.77 ..	112.82 ..
Pontian (South-west) ..	119.80 ..	86.97 ..
Kluang (Central) ..	84.90 ..	96.96 ..
Batu Pahat ..	103.83 ..	98.85 ..
Mersing (East) ..	123.15 ..	103.21 ..
Segamat (North) ..	77.37 ..	76.41 ..
Muar (North-west) ..	103.19 ..	72.81 ..

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96°F at Tangkak on 25th May and the lowest maximum 74°F at Mersing on 10th December. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 92.2°F at Segamat in April, the lowest average maximum 80.52°F at Pontian in January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Pontian on 26th October, the lowest minimum 63°F at Kota Tinggi on 15th

February. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 77.14°F at Pontian in June, the lowest average minimum 67.89° at Kota Tinggi in February.

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 population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 545,320.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 252,837, Chinese 232,104, Indians 55,184, Europeans 782, Eurasians 327, others 4,086.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1932 by race:—

District	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total, all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,675	62,810	18,073	393	168	1,181	104,300	3,384	2,091
Muar	83,102	61,084	13,912	160	92	650	159,000	5,255	2,767
Batu Pahat	84,769	41,815	6,602	43	37	1,334	134,600	5,269	2,067
Segamat	12,667	24,498	8,973	99	19	294	46,550	1,479	812
Kota Tinggi	13,092	19,675	5,300	59	2	482	38,610	999	852
Kukup	28,832	15,144	1,515	16	9	74	45,590	1,444	610
Endau	8,700	7,078	809	12	—	71	16,570	549	303
Total	252,837	232,104	55,184	782	327	4,086	545,320	18,379	9,502

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

12. The total number of births registered was 18,379 (9,619 males and 8,760 females). In every 100 births registered 52.34 were males and 47.66 females, a ratio of 91.07 females to every 100 males born. There were 87 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.09 per mille amongst Malay and the next, amongst Chinese of 31.23. The lowest rate—amongst Eurasians—was 12.23 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 9,502 (5,766 males and 3,736 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in September. The infantile mortality rate was 139.89 compared with 151.84 per mille in 1931.

13.

Estimated Population 1932	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
545,320	18,379	9,502	2,517	33.70	17.42	139.89

Immigrants by sea Emigrants by sea

Europeans	..	94	91
Malays	..	11,797	12,227
Chinese	..	19,591	21,236
Japanese	..	257	346
Indians	..	3,564	5,495
Total	..	<u>35,303</u>	<u>39,395</u>

IV.—HEALTH.

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

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

Fever not specified	..	..	..	3,813
Convulsions	..	..	..	1,487
Old age	..	..	..	617
Pneumonia	..	..	..	438
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	398
Malaria Fever	..	..	..	244
Beri-beri	..	..	..	194
Heart-disease	..	..	..	186
Accidents of child-birth	..	..	..	137
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	132
Dysentery	..	..	..	125

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

	Malaria	Beriberi	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1931 Cases -	6,048	1,295	743	1,053	263	795	1,552	1,465	716	4,977	9,370	28,277
Deaths -	194	81	233	175	25	301	20	6	14	—	792	1,841
1932 Cases -	6,073	1,086	926	648	261	398	1,514	670	710	4,566	9,859	26,711
Deaths -	153	49	232	103	25	130	18	2	—	—	685	1,397

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

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Total
1931 Cases	88	6	185	14	14	25	1	45	378
Deaths	—	4	52	2	2	—	—	16	76
1932 Cases	143	1	157	15	33	18	3	—	370
Deaths	—	1	43	1	3	—	—	—	48

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 25,182 against 26,313 in 1931 the total number treated being 26,711 as compared with 28,277 during 1931. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.23 as compared with 6.51 in 1931.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 123,585 compared with 189,800 in 1931. 69,061 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 188,839 as against 170,940 in the previous year.

Maternity Work.—1,206 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,223 in 1931. 152 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 115 ante-natal and 713 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 86 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 12 probationer midwives were in training.

Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).

6,235 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 12,582. 1,011 expectant mothers, and 4,485 other women were seen, the total attendances being 14,341.

1,766 dressings, 2,631 weighings and 1,145 vaccinations were done. 18,414 domiciliary visits, 12,477 visits to women and 7,596 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 451 and 65 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1931 was 352. There were 137 new admissions, making a total of 489. Of these 61 were discharged, 1 transferred, 4 absconded, and 50 died. 373 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 15 including 3 vagrants. There was one escape.

The Leper Asylum contained 130 male and 18 female lepers at the end of 1931. During the year 64 males and 8 females were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 220. From the Asylum 29 male lepers and 3 females absconded. 6 cases died.

14 chronic opium-smokers are being treated in Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931.

159 males and 23 females remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—514 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 7 deaths, including 4 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 22,468.

(b) *Muar*.—161 cases with no death were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 876.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 1,898.

16. Out of a total strength of 65 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 1,265 other ranks, 384 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 66 cases of malaria fever, and 23 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,241.

17. Out of a total strength of 34 officers, and 612 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 374 were admitted to hospitals. There was 1 death.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 2,969.

BUILDINGS.

18. In the Johore Bahru District the decrepit wards at the Mental Hospital were occupied by patients from 19th April. The existing fencing was moved and extended so as to enclose the whole.

In the Muar District two coolie lines of five rooms each, were completed.

The Kluang Hospital was completed and occupied as from September 1st. It provides accommodation for 194 patients. A water tank of 9,000 gallons capacity was constructed and the necessary pipes for the distribution of the water were completed. The hospital and the quarters for the staff are provided with a water borne sewage system.

The Pontian Hospital was completed. It provides accommodation for 22 patients. A mortuary was also completed during the year.

LEGISLATION.

19. The following enactments or amendments to enactments affecting the Department were passed:

An Enactment to amend certain sections of the Labour Code, 1924 relating to health and sanitation of estates; an Enactment to amend the Midwives Enactment, 1927 by extending its provisions beyond Town Board areas; an Enactment to amend and re-enact the law relating to Town Boards in the State; and an Enactment to provide for the control of water supplies in the State. By a rule made under "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929", acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts and any preparations containing it was added to the First Schedule of the Enactment and thus became a deleterious drug.

WATER SUPPLIES.

20. The number of chemical examinations of various supplies was 103. Routine examinations of the existing public supplies in the State were carried out monthly.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Kota Tinggi, Kluang remained unchanged during the year. In Muar investigations were continued and a scheme prepared for an adequate supply from Mount Ophir. In Batu Pahat two new service reservoirs were completed and at Segamat a filtration plan was installed.

V.—HOUSING.

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

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

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are

now considerably lower but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix F.

Most villages and schools have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

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

	1930			1931			1932		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Ton	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	743	631,045	364,625	594	433,893	246,516	425	352,529	40,857
Iron-ore	729,251	3,514,005	74,870	488,877	2,444,387	46,379	485,667	2,425,339	251,495
China (Kaolin) Clay	410	8,200	410	3.6	7,920	396	186	3,720	186
Gold	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 oz.	903	23
	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291	—	2,782,491	292,561

23. Increased restriction of output led to further diminution in the number of men employed in tin-mining and 836 fewer were employed in 1932 than in 1931. There was a drop of 272 in the number of men employed in iron-mining. This unemployment, however, created no acute problem. Many mining coolies discharged from employment found work in the construction of the road between Mawai and Jemaluang whilst others were engaged in timber and rotan-cutting.

24. 1882 in all were employed in mining work, 956 in iron mines, 871 in tin-mines, 50 in washing for alluvial gold and 5 in China clay workings. Apart from 276 engaged in ground-slucing and 35 underground, the miners were engaged in open-cast mining, whether of tin or iron-ore. 701 worked on tribute, 667, mainly in the iron mines, on contract and 464 on wages. The standard wage for men in regular employment is \$9 a month, \$6 in food and \$3 in cash.

25. 9,122 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 772 acres. The increase is due to the conversion of agricultural into mining titles by the new Pelepah Tin Dredging Company which installed the first dredge in Johore. The books were kept closed to applications for tin-mining land. A new iron-mine was opened by Chinese on the Sedili river. Prospecting for gold was carried out without substantial results. The quota for tin dropped steadily from 80% to 25%.

26. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last 3 years:—

	1930	1931	1932
	\$	\$	\$
Rents on leases ..	7,011	7,831	8,398
Premia on leases ..	4,187	9,452	16,430
Prospecting licences ..	2,614	373	145
Ore buyers ..	300	300	300
Individual ..	20	—	—
	14,132	17,956	21,648
Export duty ..	439,905	293,291	292,561
Total ..	\$454,037	\$311,247	\$317,834

AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but in the case of coconuts and areca only a small percentage of the planted area consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small

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

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

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

Rubber.—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 75%, 84%, 74% and 66% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively, but in 1932 owing to the extremely poor prices ruling throughout the year, rubber represented only a little more than 54% of the total value of agricultural exports. The area planted with rubber at the beginning of 1932 was estimated at over 800,000 acres, some 459,000 of which were planted on the large estates. The total area alienated for rubber was 970,000 acres. 1,456,312 pikuls valued at \$13,902,311 were exported during the year.

The price of rubber has remained at a low level throughout the year, and considerable areas have been taken out of production. On many of the larger estates the higher yielding areas only have been tapped, the poorer areas being maintained in a condition that would permit of their being reopened should prices improve. The area of small holding rubber out of tapping has fluctuated during the year, being affected by the fruit and padi seasons and by the slight rise in price which was experienced in August. Such new areas as are established on the European and some of the Chinese owned properties are usually planted with budgrafted trees: such budgrafted stands were estimated to have an area of about 50,500 acres at the end of the year.

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

32. Mouldy Rot continues to be the most prevalent disease of rubber; owing to the uneconomic price of rubber holdings are frequently overgrown, conditions thereby being made favourable to the development of this disease, and heavy tapping continues. Outbreaks of *Oidium* also occurred but were of short duration, and did no material damage.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only a small percentage of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates, the majority consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area occupied by coconuts, both as a pure stand and as mixed cultivation, is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 198,000 acres. Cultivation continues to show steady progress, development being mainly confined to extensions in the West Coastal areas. Export of copra established a new record during the year; 702,523 pikuls valued at \$3,831,355 were exported during the year, most of it the produce of small holders.

34. Coconut plantations have remained singularly free from any serious outbreaks of pests or diseases during the year. There is room for considerable improvement in the quality of copra produced by small holders, and steps are being taken to interest producers in effecting desirable improvements. It is hoped that demonstrations of sounder methods will lead to a gradual reconstruction of kilns, and the general spread of improved methods.

35. *Areca.*—A slight increase in the export of areca was recorded during the year, but prices have remained poor. 241,232 pikuls valued at \$847,664 were exported in 1932.

36. *Pineapples.*—The most notable feature of the year in connection with the tinned pineapple industry has been the attempt by Chinese land owners to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis. The total area of land alienated for such cultivation is now 11,310 acres, and of this area 3,200 acres had been planted by the close of the year. Seven factories producing preserved pines were working during the year.

The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,117,253 cases: 35,767,339 fruits were also exported, the total value of such exports being \$4,414,794. The area planted with pineapples both as a sole and catch crop was estimated at 39,300 acres.

37. *Tapioca*.—This industry is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. There was a slight decline in the production of tapioca during the year from 248,695 pikuls in 1931 to 230,554 and this is likely to continue in view of the fact that tapioca is cultivated almost exclusively as a catch crop with young rubber. Of the twenty-seven local factories, seventeen were operating during the year. Though considerable care is taken in the initial preparation of the flour, which is of a good colour, the subsequent cooking methods appeared to cause a discolouration of the finished product, which consequently fetches a lower price than that produced in the Netherlands East Indies.

38. *Coffee*.—There has been a slight increase in the production of coffee, though export value has declined. 2,295 pikuls valued at \$39,498 were exported. No serious outbreaks of pests or diseases of coffee were recorded during the year.

39. *Tuba*.—There is a decline in interest in the cultivation of this crop, and the large estates have undertaken no new planting. Harvesting of tuba continued during the year. A beetle pest was much in evidence, and considerable difficulty was experienced in its control.

40. *Patchouli*.—The patchouli industry is carried on almost exclusively by Chinese. There has again been an increase in the cultivation of this crop, the main centre of which is still at Selumpur, in the Segamat district, where soil is good and growth excellent. The dried leaf is exported to Penang or Singapore for distillation. The total area planted during the year was estimated at 1,420 acres.

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

Oil Palm.—The total area planted with Oil Palm was 27,832 acres, of which 3,357 acres were planted during 1932. The total area at present alienated for the cultivation of this crop is 60,854 acres, 90% of which consists of estates under European control.

Steady progress is reported on most of the existing plantations and there has been some extension of the planted area. Estates have been maintained in excellent condition and have established good road and transport systems. Manurial, cultivation, varietal and pollination experiments are being carried out on the larger estates. Production of Palm Oil for the year was 1,513 tons, and of kernels 181 tons: the corresponding figures for the previous year were 655.5 tons and 96.75 tons respectively.

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

Padi.—Padi cultivation in the State has continued to attract the attention and hold the interest of the small cultivator,

this no doubt being in a large measure due to the existing economic situation. Whereas during the season 1930—1931, 7,293 acres were under wet padi, during 1931—1932, the area was returned at 10,885 acres. Figures of areas planted during the season 1932—1933 are not yet available but it is known that a considerable increase has taken place in the planted area.

In the season 1930—1931, 7,375 acres were planted with dry padi and 8,411 acres in the 1931—1932 season. Figures for season 1932—1933 are not yet available. It is gratifying to note the increase in the area under wet padi in successive years and while present conditions obtain this increase will probably be maintained.

43. Conditions during season 1932—1933 have been favourable to the obtaining of good crops, and in areas where harvesting has been completed there is general satisfaction at the results obtained. A certain amount of damage has however been done to crops by pests, the chief of which is the rat.

44. With a view to extension of the area under wet padi considerable attention has been paid throughout the year to potential padi areas, several of which have been inspected.

45. To assist in the developing of potential padi areas in the State and with a view to placing available knowledge regarding padi cultivation at the disposal of the planter, steps were taken during the year to augment the staff of padi inspectors in the Department.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The mid year fruit season was an exceptionally good one, heavy crops of durians and mangosteens being harvested in the Muar and Segamat Districts. Later in the year a heavy crop of dukus was obtained in the Muar District. There was a large export of all these fruits to Singapore. Banana cultivation continues to hold the attention of small holders and estate owners, and large areas are grown, mainly in mixed cultivation or as a catch crop with young rubber. A good market for this fruit is found in Singapore. No serious disease or insect pest of fruit trees has been recorded during the year.

47. *Tobacco*.—During the year great interest was evinced by small holders in the cultivation of tobacco and it was computed that the total area cultivated with this crop during the year was 1,370 acres. At the outset prices for dried leaf were remunerative and this naturally tended to interest others in tobacco cultivation, with the result that towards the end of the year tobacco leaf was practically unsaleable, the supply

being greatly in excess of the demand. At the close of the year the area under tobacco had been considerably reduced and it is probable that not more than 150 acres are now under cultivation. The drying and proper curing of the leaf would appear to present considerable difficulty to the average cultivator.

48. *Agricultural Instruction.*—The general lines on which agricultural instruction is proceeding in Johore follow closely those in practice in the Federated Malay States, though certain branches have not yet been developed to the same extent. The first step has been the training of a subordinate Asiatic Staff on lines that will permit of their imparting agricultural knowledge to the small holder, both generally and in connection with the cultivation of particular crops or preparation of produce. Such officers are trained at the School of Agriculture Malaya, and in most cases are now subsequently given a special course of training in padi cultivation at a Government Experimental Station; it is not however proposed to confine such special training solely to padi and other crops such as coconuts, which are extensively cultivated by the small holder, will in due course receive special consideration. Steps are also being taken to train an officer for special work amongst Chinese cultivators, who are almost exclusively responsible for the pineapple, tapioca, gambier, patchouli and other minor agricultural industries. It is hoped that such officers by lectures, informal talks, and the distribution of literature printed in the vernacular, will do much to effect improvement both in the methods of cultivation and the subsequent preparation of produce. Supplies of literature printed in Malay and Chinese are obtained for this purpose from the Department of Agriculture, S. S. and F. M. S.

49. The financial position does not at present permit the establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Stations, but Test Plots, at which preliminary trials with selected varieties of pure strain padis were carried out, were established during the year at six centres in the State. Parties of interested padi planters were conducted round the test-plots and much interest was evinced in the experiments in progress. Early in the year steps were taken by the Education Department to create School Gardens at selected Vernacular Schools throughout the State, and at the close of the year twenty such gardens had been successfully established. The Agricultural Department worked in close co-operation with the Education Department in this connection and gave close supervision to the lay out of all gardens, which they have subsequently visited at regular intervals.

50. *Agricultural Inspection.*—Agricultural areas throughout the State have continued to receive periodic inspection, and a reasonable measure of control of pests and diseases has been maintained. Work of this nature continues to be handicapped

by the existing financial depression, and it has been necessary to use considerable discernment and discretion in instituting legal action for the treatment and control of pests and diseases. Close attention has however been given to overgrown holdings in the vicinity of areas of padi and other food crops. Visits to the larger estates by officers of the Agricultural Department, mainly in connection with control of pests and diseases, numbered 232.

51. In spite of low prices the total value of agricultural exports, other than rubber, for the year was estimated at \$11,523,470 as compared with \$10,040,000 in 1931. In addition poultry and eggs to the value of \$277,390 were exported. The total value of agricultural exports, including rubber, was \$25,425,781.

LIVE-STOCK.

52. It is estimated that in the State there were 4,000 buffaloes, 6,000 cattle, 3,000 pigs, 2,000 sheep and 6,500 goats. The number of animals slaughtered in Johore for local consumption were: cattle 1210, sheep and goats 3,544 and pigs 30,972. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Imports ...	5	9	102	855	127	534	7,752	2,474
Exports ...	—	17	863	218	393	137	3,863	7,204

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 are leading to more interest in live-stock, especially pigs.

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.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are

many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middleman at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. An exceptionally severe south-west monsoon caused serious loss by damage to fishing stakes at Parit Jawa on the West Coast. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. The total value of marine produce was \$103,000 compared with \$76,700 in 1931 and \$99,500 in 1930 and fishing licences brought in \$8,901.

FOREST PRODUCE.

54. 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.

55. 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. In less abundance, *balanocarpus heimii* (*chengal*) and *dipterocarpus* (*keruing*) are also found. Most of this timber is exported, while a number of sawn softwood planks are imported from Netherlands India. The timber exported during 1931 and 1932 was:—

	Timber produced, in tons	Timber exported, in tons	Value of exports	Percentage of exports to production
			\$	
1930 ...	47,136	34,116	860,380	72.6
1931 ...	39,913	28,832	652,220	72.2
1932 ...	36,663	24,286	—	66.0

56. There was a diminished outturn of hardwoods, owing to the decrease in building but an increase in the output of *keruing*, *meranti* and soft timbers, accounted for by a demand by pineapple packers for wood to be used for packing cases.

57. Timber imported amounted to 11,191 tons in 1931 and 13,357 tons in 1932. 25,734 tons were used locally, as against 22,272 tons in 1931. Of the exported timber, most of the hardwoods are sent in the form of round logs to the Singapore saw-mills, whence they are exported to Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Zanzibar and China. Of the other woods, about half is exported in the round and the rest as sawn timber. Efforts are being made to establish an export trade to England under the cover of a preferential duty. Although the demands of the English market are very exacting, the consignments from Johore were favourably received.

58. At present timber is all taken from State land, whose supplies will probably be exhausted in fourteen or fifteen years. In view of this, Forest Reserves have been constituted which cover 526,000 acres and further reserves amounting in area to over 200,000 acres have been notified pending constitution.

59. The total output of firewood and charcoal in 1932, most of it produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 134,503 tons of firewood and 3,917 tons of charcoal, as against 78,648 and 3,173 tons respectively in 1931. 23,587 pikuls of resin (*damar*) were produced, as compared with 20,897 pikuls in 1931. Chinese and Malays have turned from the unprofitable rubber industry to the collection of lowgrade *damar*. Probably for the same reason there was a greater outturn of *rotan* during the year. The production of *jelutong* for the manufacture of chewing-gum increased from 803 to 3,247 pikuls and two factories were erected.

60. The timber and firewood industries are almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, employing Chinese labourers at piece-work rates. The mangrove business, on the other hand, is financed and worked by Malays. The timber is usually removed in the form of logs by sledges over skidways or in trucks on light railways either to the rivers down which they are floated to tongkangs bound for Singapore or by lorry to the nearest railway. Firewood is split by hand, conveyed to a central depot and thence removed in tongkangs to Singapore.

MANUFACTURES.

61. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories. During the year many of the factories were idle. The number of tapioca factories declined from 22 in 1931 to 17 in 1932. Eight pineapples

canning-factories were in operation and only one saw-mill was at work during the year. The number of rubber factories fell from 115 to 109. Both palm-oil extraction plants were employed during the year, the Johore Bahru distillery worked at intervals, one of the two saw-mills was closed all the year and only one of the two brickworks open in 1932 was active. One of the China Clay works managed to keep going.

62. The two main factories which worked independently of any production of raw material, the tobacco factory and the match factory were fully employed throughout the year.

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

64. Many factories, including pineapple factories, tapioca and brickworks, have been out of operation for over two years.

VII.—COMMERCE.

65. The total trade amounted to \$50,484,474 as compared with \$63,132,417 in 1931 and \$106,448,756 in 1930. The figures were as follows:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	48,071,047	29,449,254	21,809,020
Exports ..	59,714,461	34,995,441	29,623,458
	107,785,508	64,444,695	51,432,478
Less Re-exports ..	1,336,752	1,312,278	948,004
	106,448,756	63,132,417	50,484,474

66. The values of imports for 1931 and 1932 under the various main heads were:—

	1931.	1932.
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	15,809,829	11,258,332
Class II. Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured ..	1,301,544	1,065,849
Class III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	11,922,051	9,264,892
Class IV. Coin and Bullion ..	2,500	500
Class V. Sundries ..	413,330	219,447
	29,449,254	21,809,020

67. 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.

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

Articles	How counted	1931 Quantity	1932 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Value
				\$	\$
Areanuts ..	Pikuls	847,664	241,232	802,313	1,328,773
Copra ..	do.	3,831,355	702,523	3,321,228	5,183,037
Pepper ..	do.	620	26	2,202	4,067
Gambier ..	do.	199,609	16,143	221,568	191,734
Coffee ..	do.	39,498	2,925	55,752	69,532
Rubber ..	do.	13,902,311	1,456,312	20,319,138	39,259,867
Sweet Potatoes ..	do.	95,943	31,981	104,785	94,890
Tapioca ..	do.	785,784	230,554	746,085	803,020
Pineapples ..	Nos.	894,184	35,737,339	1,204,252	477,212
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	3,220,612	1,117,258	3,024,122	5,057,589
Other Agricultural Produce ..	—	1,305,339	—	431,820	471,457
Total Agricultural Produce ..		25,422,919		30,233,265	52,941,178
Timber ..	Tons	28,831	24,096	934,625	34,751
Other Forest Produce ..	—	—	—	322,259	380,887
Total Forest Produce ..				1,256,884	722,638
Tin-ore ..	Pikuls	9,986	7,128	433,893	352,529
Iron-ore ..	Tons	488,877	485,068	2,444,387	2,425,343
China clay ..	do.	396	186	7,920	3,720
Total Minerals ..				2,886,200	2,781,592
Marine Produce ..	—	—	—	76,708	103,091
Swine ..	Nos.	9,060	10,773	220,079	296,769
Cattle ..	do.	147	70	8,958	5,562
Poultry ..	do.	51,753	30,792	43,269	24,925
Goats and Sheep ..	do.	59	23	1,000	2,209
Eggs ..	do.	8 20,790	11,755,235	228,316	253,466
Miscellaneous ..	—	—	—	39,862	20,286
				34,995,441	29,623,458

69. Exports fell from \$34,995,441 to \$29,623,488, a decrease of \$5,371,953. There was a decrease of only 68,791 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, but the value fell by nearly \$6,416,827.

70. The price of tin averaged over \$70 a pikul in January, decreased to \$56 in April and then rose to \$78 in September. The average price during December was just over \$76.50. The lowest price for the year was \$53 a pikul in the middle of April and the highest just over \$80 in the middle of November. There was a decrease of 2,858 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and of \$81,364 in the value.

71. There was an increased export of areca-nuts and copra. Less tapioca was exported but at a better price. Fewer pineapples in the fruit were sent out but there was a large increase in the export of preserved pineapples and on the balance there was an increase. Exports of marine produce were greater. More eggs went out but fewer poultry. There was an increase, too, in the export of swine. The small export of coffee grew in quantity but diminished in value. Sweet potatoes fell off both in quantity and value. The exports of other agricultural produce trebled themselves, owing largely to a fine fruit season and partly to increases in the export of tuba root and patchouli. There was a great fall in the value of timber exported, though the decrease in the quantity was not so striking; other forest produce gained in value.

72. 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.

73. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture. Very few Malays have worked so far for daily wages.

The number of labourers employed in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 were:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Indians ..	34,642	30,025	23,253	18,113
Chinese ..	26,912	29,643	24,626	18,229
Javanese ..	6,403	6,264	6,258	5,933
Others ..	1,594	1,701	1,425	1,765

74. *South Indians.*—In normal times estates recruit the Indian labour they require direct from India. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, receives a recruiting licence with which (after he has been passed by the Controller

of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India) he proceeds to his native village in India. There he persuades his relatives and friends to emigrate to Malaya and work for one month at least on the estate from which he has come. After appearing before the Village Magistrate and convincing him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate, recruits are taken, at no cost to themselves, to a Malayan Government Depot, where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they sail for Malaya. After quarantine at Port Swettenham they are sent to the railway station nearest to their future place of employment. They arrive on their estate free from all debt and are at liberty to leave their employment at any time on giving notice, in no case exceeding one month. A labourer may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State be repatriated on the grounds of his state of health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

75. 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. Labourers are suitably housed on the place of employment and provided with free medical treatment.

76. 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 (and in some cases the rates are in respect of morning work only):—

Stores and factories	30 to 70
Tappers (men)	20 „ 45
„ (women)	20 „ 31
Field-workers (men)	25 „ 40
„ (women)	20 „ 32

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 most employers at cost price. The average price of the rice preferred by South Indians was 27 cents a *gantang* (= a gallon). On most estates employing Indians there are provision and sundries shops where the prices are controlled by the management of the estate.

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

Article	Amount	Price per gantang, chupak or kati	Cost
Rice	6 gantang	24	1.44
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	1¼ "	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	1 "	40	.40
Vegetables	—	—	.40
Potatoes	1 kati	9	.09
Coffee	1 tin	20	.20
Sugar	1 kati	5	.05
Tin Milk	1 tin	23	.19
* Clothing	—	—	.20
Mat and Pillow	—	—	.05
Dhoby	—	—	.10
Barber	—	—	.20
Gengelly Oil	½ bottle	32	.16
Soap Nuts	⅓ kati	12	.04
Festivals	—	—	.30
			\$ 5.673
4 Vaishiti or Kaile	\$ 1.30		
2 Upper clothes	30		
2 Banians	50		
⅓ Thuppti	30		
* Monthly average	20		

78. 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.

79. 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. With the exception of labourers employed on mines on time-wages or piece-work any labourer can leave a place of employment at any time after notice not exceeding one month.

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

80. The rate of wages for Chinese labourers was from 25 to 70 cents a day but nearly all were employed on contract work or otherwise paid by results. Rice is their staple article of diet and the rice consumed by them costs 35 cents a gallon-measure. The Chinese labourer is remarkable for the high standard of his food.

81. 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 are similar to those for South Indians. Their rice cost 34 cents a gallon-measure.

82. 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.

83. The repatriation figures for Tamils increased in 1932 from 4258 adults and 962 minors to 6667 adults and 1972 minors. In many cases, on account of long residence and accumulation of property and perhaps of doubt as to the existence of better conditions in South India, labourers preferred to remain on their places of employment at low wages. Over 1400 Chinese were repatriated from Johore and this together with ordinary emigration and the restriction upon male immigration imposed

by the Straits Settlements Government prevented the problem of Chinese unemployment from becoming serious. Although there was an increase in the number of inquiries into disputes about wages, the claims were for much lower amounts; on the other hand, the total recovered was larger.

IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *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 1932 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.

85. *Government Schools.*—In the 45 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 103 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 3,963.

In the 101 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 366 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 8,712 pupils.

In the 14 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 45 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 916 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 11 European and 80 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,591 pupils.

Aided Schools.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 198.

In the 35 Aided Tamil schools, all but one of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 876. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

Private Schools.—In the 13 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 477. There were 118 registered Chinese schools with 185 teachers and an enrolment of 4,692.

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

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

87. The keen interest taken by Malay parents in these schools continued. Many hamlets offered to provide buildings and several offered to pay teachers as well; this at a time of acute financial depression.

In the Malay schools there is a strong group spirit comparable with the house spirit in English schools that is exercising a healthy interest. But it will still take some years to overcome the drawback of inadequate scholastic attainments from which many of the teachers suffer.

88. In the Tamils schools the financial depression has led to a decrease in enrolments and the closing of ten schools. The staffs were satisfactory. Some schools have recreation grounds and many estate managers take a keen interest in the outdoor activities of their schools.

89. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. An Inspector of Chinese schools was appointed during the year. It was necessary to cancel the registration of four of the teachers in these vernacular schools on the ground of subversive teaching.

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

Most of the boys in the Johore English schools are Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teacher's reports. In 1932 out of 478 applicants 215 boys were chosen.

In the 1931 Cambridge Local Examinations 39% of the School Certificate candidates passed and 68% of the Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 37 in 1931.

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.

91. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—The most important development of the year was the opening of a Trade School for carpenters and tailors. At first unpopular, (preconceived notions of the indignity of manual labour die hard) it soon won a good name for itself and there was a waiting list of applicants for admission at the end of the year. Boys from the English schools better suited for this than secondary education will be trained to undertake work which is at present the monopoly of immigrants.

Netmaking or basket-making was taught in central classes. In time, as teachers are trained, there will be handicrafts in all vernacular schools. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were nineteen school gardens.

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

92. *Training of Teachers.*—41 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 Art Geography, and Drama and Physical Training.

93. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, four Medicals one Dental, three of them Malays, while for the first time pupils in the English Schools reached a standard that justified the Johore Government in sending a student to Raffles College. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, prior to appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

94. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Most schools have recreation grounds. Football is universally popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill is high; in the Malay Vernacular schools there has been marked progress. The second Annual State Drill Competition for Malay boys' schools was held at Johore Bahru. There is still a strong prejudice against games for Malay Girls. In the English Boys' schools football, 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. All 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 of the English schools.

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.

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

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

The previous system of dental treatment by part-time dentists was replaced by a school dental clinic instituted on a full-time basis under a qualified European Dental Surgeon.

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

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

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

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

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

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

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers...	90	302,348	90	302,348
Coasting ...	1911	109,054	1911	109,054
Sailing vessels ...	7157	139,512	7152	139,738

To the decrease of 129,291 tons entered and a decrease of 126,319 tons cleared recorded in 1931 must be added a further decrease of 68,801 tons entered and 74,818 tons cleared in 1932 as compared with 1931. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State fell by 22,513 and 22,063 to 35,303 and 39,395 respectively.

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

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
1927 ..	576,111	574,712
1928 ..	737,127	732,285
1929 ..	776,772	776,995
1930 ..	749,006	752,277
1931 ..	619,715	625,958
1932 ..	550,914	551,140

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

100. The state possesses 732 miles of metalled, 65 miles of gravelled and 12 miles of earth roads as well as 50 miles of approach roads and back lanes. On all the public roads lorries and motor-cars and converted-Ford-buses ply for hire.

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

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

	1930	1931	1932
Letters, papers and parcels handled	4,405,243	3,779,569	3,160,219
Value of Money Orders issued	\$868,902	\$554,881	\$415,455
Value of Money Orders paid	\$270,131	\$102,028	\$278,648

103. One additional postal agency was opened at Pengerang.

Rural semi-automatic exchanges were installed at Masai and Semerah.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

104. 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:—

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

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Four Blocks Semi-detached Quarters for Subordinates, Johore Bahru; Quarters for Senior Officer, Pontian Kechil; Garage and Workshop for Posts and Telegraphs Department, Johore Bahru; Guard Room for H. H. Tunku Mahkota, Johore Bahru; Gardeners Quarters at "Tyersall" Singapore; Garage

and Stables at Istana Semayam, Johore Bahru; Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters, Pontian-Benut Road; Cooly Lines, Overseers Quarters, Garages, Drivers Quarters, and Petrol Store etc. at Pontian Kechil; Temporary Mosque at Pontian Kechil; Extensions to Schools at Pontian Kechil, Serkat, Rimba Terjun and Pontian Besar.

Muar District:—

Operating Theatre, Female and Children's Ward, Quarters for Dressers and Attendants, Muar Hospital; Ten Married Quarters for Police, Muar; Quarters for Clerk, Telephone Operator and Sub-Inspector of Posts and Telegraphs, Tangkak; Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters 15th mile Muar-Yong Peng Road; Godown and Wharf on North Side of Muar River; Extensions to Schools at Sungei Idrus, Parit Jawa and Dumpar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Extensions to Schools at Batu Tiga, Parit Bilal, Batu Puteh, Koris and Bagan; Reclamation of Tasek Alkadir; Tingkaps for School at Sri Gading.

Segamat District:—

Special Repairs to Hospital Wards.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Cooly Lines and Overseers Quarters at Bekok; Administration Block, Ten Wards, Assistant Surgeons Quarters and Garage, Thirty Attendants Quarters, etc. for new Hospital at Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Class II Police Station, Kota Tinggi; Ten Married Barracks for Police, Kota Tinggi.

Fraser's Hill:—

Johore Bungalow.

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

Johore Bahru District:—

Three Blocks of Semi-detached Quarters, Pontian Kechil; Quarters for Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Pontian Kechil; Quarters for District Officer, Pontian Kechil.

Batu Pahat District:—

Extension to the Town Board Office, Batu Pahat.

ROADS.

107. Four and a half miles of new road were opened to traffic during the year. The road to Sungei Tiram was completed and Pontian Kechil-Kukup road advanced another 1½ miles. On the Mawai-Jemaluang Road a new trace was located, which will reduce considerably the earthwork required and will improve the alignment. Improvement in the way of strengthening the metalled surface and in straightening roads was effected over nearly 33 miles. Sixty two miles of roads were treated with bituminous materials and at the end of the year 39% of roads were asphalted. Maintenance costs were further reduced.

A bridge was constructed over Sungei Senggarang 96 ft. in length and one of 20 ft. span on the Buloh Kasap-Gemas road, while a bridge of 258 ft. length over the Simpang Kiri at Parit Sulong and another of 14 ft. span at the 19th mile Pontian Road were under construction.

108. Steps preliminary to the extension of the Muar water supply were taken late in the year. The Batu Pahat water supply was considerably enlarged and a new filtration plant opened at Segamat.

109. River clearing was accomplished over 63 miles of waterways with profit to the drainage of the State and to the Malays who were thus provided with employment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

110. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1932 were 2,285,527 B. T. U.

111. The staff in the workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged throughout the year on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant.

112. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 15,904 H. P., 11,679 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year. The number of factory installations working during the year was 151 compared with 164 in 1931 and 152 in 1930.

FINANCIAL.

113. The total expenditure for the year was \$2,941,207; Special Services cost \$1,080,048 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,861,159.

The expenditure on Special Services by Districts was:—

	Works & Buildings	Roads, Streets and Bridges	Miscellaneous
	\$	\$	\$
Head Office ...	46,117	1,600	14,721
Johore Bahru ...	100,311	108,843	9,008
Muar ...	35,475	85,902	8,394
Batu Pahat ...	17,575	21,859	45,432
Segamat ...	10,667	126,479	36,493
Kluang ...	79,297	167,827	844
Endau ...	1,026	17,976	—
Kota Tinggi ...	39,137	63,741	941
Total ...	329,605	594,227	115,835

Electrical Special Services cost \$40,385.

114. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$174,734, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$819,103 and on Miscellaneous Services \$344,205.

115. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$1,175 to \$949: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$162 a mile.

116. \$54,909 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$57,110 on river-clearing.

117. The revenue collected from electrical installations was \$274,086, compared with \$276,359 in 1931 and \$243,085 in 1930.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

118. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 22,823; the figures were 21,843 in 1931, 24,170 in 1930, 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928. They comprised 3,248 seizable offences, 16,408 non-seizable offences and 3,167 cases in which no offences were disclosed. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,795 cases and convictions or committal orders obtained in 1,270 cases.

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

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Murder and Homicide ...	54	28	37	55	32
Gang-robbery ...	24	6	20	24	23
Robbery ...	73	43	53	47	43
House-breaking ...	84	138	262	230	373
Thefts (over \$100) ...	121	111	81	72	58
Thefts (under \$100) ...	—	1,116	1,228	1,118	1,196
Counterfeit Coin ...	8	3	8	10	8
Counterfeit Notes ...	—	—	3	5	8
Mischief by Fire ...	—	160	21	27	36
Unlawful Societies ...	26	28	11	12	2
Communism and Sedition ...	—	—	117	114	38

The decrease in crimes of violence, conspicuous as regards murder and homicide, were offset by an increase in crimes of house-breaking and theft. The steady growth of poverty was undoubtedly the cause. To the same source, perhaps, may be traced the diminution in gambling cases.

120. 156 persons were banished from the State in 1932. The 1931 figures of 416 were abnormal and swollen by the banishments which followed serious disturbances by Communists in Tangkak and Segamat. There was little political trouble of that kind during the year. Secret societies, too, appeared to be on the decrease and were responsible for very little crime.

121. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,574 against 2,539 in 1931 and 2,122 in 1930. Of these 1,930 were Chinese, 216 Indians, 237 Javanese and 188 Malays. 180 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 499 prisoners remained.

There were 14 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 4 executions.

7 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

122. Convicted prisoners who passed through the seven police lock-ups numbered 1,770. Of these 516 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

123. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,329 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,423.

24 Malays and 3 Sikhs were recruited again from 448 Malays and 12 Sikhs applicants.

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

124. The approved establishment of 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, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner; the actual strength at the end of the year was only 5;

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

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

(d) 14 Cadet Sub-Inspectors, of whom there were 10 on the strength;

(e) 1,085 Malay N. C. Os and men, (actual strength 1032);

(f) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty (actual strength 175);

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

(h) 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.

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

126. The total cost of the force in 1932 was \$872,550.

COURTS.

127. 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.

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

129. In the Supreme Court 99 criminal cases and 37 criminal appeals were registered. 262 civil suits, 16 civil appeals, 163 probate and administration suits, and 403 miscellaneous applications including applications for the sale of charged land were registered. In Bankruptcy, 13 receiving orders were made: the aggregate gross liabilities were \$130,883. This record shows a decrease of 18 criminal cases, 38 civil suits and 435 miscellaneous applications from the preceding year and a slight increase in probate and bankruptcy work.

130. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 23 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 12 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

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

	1931		1932	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Johore Bahru ..	3,902	757	3,690	560
Kota Tinggi ..	782	222	690	163
Kukup (including Benut) ..	894	192	1,140	100
Muar ..	3,930	1,106	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat ..	3,074	978	3,570	693
Endau ..	339	173	286	116
Segamat ..	1,670	345	1,793	364
Kluang ..	1,236	113	1,733	216

PRISONS.

132. 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.

133. 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.

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. At Johore Bahru an average of 140 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 55.

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

139. 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.

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

141. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 9 and at Muar 2, 90 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

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

143. The two prisons cost \$193,602 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

144. The following Enactments were passed in 1932:—

1. "The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which imposes a new scale of duties on the estates of deceased persons, similar to those introduced a little previously in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.
2. "The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which supplied the omission in the principal Enactment to make it an offence to print, publish, etc., a seditious publication affecting the Ruler or Government of any Malay State under the protection of His Majesty.
3. "The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1932", of which the main provision was the imposition of obligations relating to the sanitation of places of employment other than estates and mines. The Enactment requires an employer employing more than 10 labourers to provide reasonable measures for housing and protecting the health of his labourers.
4. "The Children Enactment, 1932", providing for the protection of children from cruelty, exploitation and neglect.
5. "The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1932". This provided, in respect of estates of deceased persons, means of dealing with cases of unsatisfactory administration and of ensuring administration when none otherwise might be sought.

6. "The Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1932". By this Enactment section 7 (ii) of the principal Enactment was repealed. As the repealed section prescribed punishment in the case of a vagrant detained in a vagrancy ward refusing or neglecting to avoid himself of an opportunity of suitable employment, it could be used in an undesirable manner as a means of enforcing labour.
7. "The Midwives Enactment, 1927, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which enabled the Enactment to be operated beyond the limits of Town Board areas, a course justified by the progress made in the training of midwives.
8. "The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which borrowed from the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 131 the provisions necessary to make the principal Enactment an adequate instrument for shortening and simplifying the language of written laws.
9. "The Sale of Goods Enactment, 1932", necessitated by the Federated Malay States Government repealing that part of the Contract Enactment, 1899 which related to the sale of goods and which had been the law of the matter in Johore.
10. "The Auction Sales Enactment, 1932", which repeals "The Auctioneers Enactment, 1910" and brings up to date the law governing sales by public auction.
11. "The Stamp Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No. 2, 1932". This relieves banks in the State, upon compliance with certain conditions, from the necessity of affixing a stamp to cheques before issuing them.
12. "The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1932", passed to make it clear that rules passed by the Rule Committee of the Federated Malay States should not apply in Johore. The Rule Committee has been vested with powers to make rules which may have the effect of repealing and substituting rules for provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of the Federated Malay States (which is law in Johore) relating to Supreme Court procedure. Some of the rules recently made by the Rule Committee are not considered suitable for Johore.

13. "The Town Boards Enactment, 1932", which repeals "The Town Boards Enactment, 1921" and brings the law relating to the conduct of municipal affairs into line with that of the Federated Malay States and Colony.
14. "The Water Supply Enactment, 1932", which was passed because there was no adequate law of the State for controlling the supply of water for public use. It gives powers to control and protect and charge for the supply of water.
15. "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which deals mainly with wireless telegraphy, consolidating and amending the law relating thereto on lines already adopted in other countries.
16. "The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1932". This was passed to stop the further creation of the status of mui tsai and to give powers to protect and safeguard the interests of female domestic servants who are at present mui tsai.
17. "The Labour Code, 1924, Amendment Enactment, 1932", which rids the principal Enactment of certain anachronistic references and also gives an officer inquiring into a labour dispute the power to call for accounts and other relevant books and documents.
18. "The Aliens Enactment, 1932". This represents an endeavour to regulate the admission of aliens into the State in accordance with the political, social and economic needs of the State. It gives power to limit the number of aliens admitted and of controlling their residence in the State after admission.

145. Rules under the following Enactments were made during the year as follows:—

- "The Agricultural Pests Enactment, 1928"—certain pests were added to the Schedule of pests to be notified.
- "The Aliens Enactment, 1932"—certain exemptions from the operation of the Enactment were notified and rules were made prescribing the manner in which Enactment is to be applied.
- "The Auction Sales Enactment, 1932"—rules were passed governing the conduct of auction sales and the charges and commission payable.

- "The Children Enactment, 1932"—the employment of children is now regulated by rules made under this Enactment.
- "The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929"—acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts and any preparation containing it were included in the First Schedule.
- "The Excise Enactment, 1930"—rules were made relating to distilleries and factories for the manufacture of dutiable articles; also rules concerning the sale of toddy by wholesale. Excise duties on liquor and matches were fixed.
- "The Forest Enactment, 1921"—certain alterations were made in the rates of royalty chargeable on forest produce.
- "The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915"—the rates of proficiency pay were amended.
- "The Labour Code, 1924"—rules determining a day's work were framed.
- "The Land Enactment, 1910"—changes in the fees for survey and demarcation and for licences for temporary occupation of State Land were introduced.
- "The Mining Enactment, 1932"—a new form of dulang pass was approved and a fee therefor fixed.
- "The Mui Tsai Enactment, 1932"—the method of registering mui tsai and the duties of the employer of a mui tsai were prescribed by rules.
- "The Petroleum Enactment, 1928"—new rules to replace the inadequate rules in existence were passed.
- "The Post Office Enactment, 1924"—as usual, many changes in and additions to the Post Office regulations, had to be made. They referred to air mails, enquiries regarding the disposal of parcels etc., insufficient stamping and delivery of locked bags.
- "The Prisons Enactment, 1914"—a new schedule of diets was approved.
- "The Railways Enactment, 1914"—authority was given for many alterations of freight charges, etc.
- "The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1922"—the use of certain text books in schools was prohibited.

- "The Societies Enactment, 1915"—the rules were amended to facilitate change of name by a society.
- "The Statistics Enactment, 1921"—rules were framed relating to the returns of rice stocks to be made by rice-dealers and estates.
- "The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923"—rules were made in connection with subscriptions and trunk charges for telephones and licences for wireless telegraphy.
- "The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931"—amendments of the existing rules were made to provide for certain difficulties and defects which had been encountered when applying them.
- "The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914"—rules were made to prohibit or limit the use of heavy vehicles on certain roads and to impose an additional fee for the licensing of traction engines or motor-cars not manufactured in the Empire.
- "The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924"—there were variations of import and export duties and new duties were imposed as the result of the Ottawa conference.

146. 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 factories. 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.

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

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

148. In 1932, 8% of the total State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts. The remainder was obtained from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

149. **Land:** The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. The land revenue in 1932, including land sales, was \$2,902,744, which amounts to 25% of the total State revenue.

150. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

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

In October 1932 import duties were imposed on kachang, ground-nut and gingelly oils, cotton piece goods, rubber boots and soles, motor tyres and tubes, ground-nuts, milk, tinned fruits and other miscellaneous articles, at various rates, with preferential rates for Empire goods.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Cultivated rubber	2% to 5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Oil palm products	Free.
Other agricultural produce	.. Chiefly at 5% <i>ad valorem</i> with exceptions at fixed rates.
Tin	.. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

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

the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon. Revenue therefrom fell from \$2,096,386 in 1931 to \$1,813,256.

The profit on the sale of chandu was \$1,813,256, which is 16% of the total revenue.

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

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

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

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

	1931	1932
Area Nuts	102,978	107,735
Copra and Coconuts	122,695	145,560
Pineapples	99,725	96,058
Rubber	213,163	144,341
Tin Ore	46,379	40,880
Iron Ore	246,516	251,495
Tobacco	1,257,922	948,319
Spirits	375,894	229,337
Petroleum	445,651	794,402
Matches	104,865	80,163

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,030,434, which is 26% of the total revenue. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1931 and 1932.

Customs:—

47

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

154. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, (and wireless), commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters, and C. O. D. parcels. The following were the main items of revenue in 1931 and 1932:—

	1931	1932
Telephones ..	138,235	124,178
Telegrams ..	8,899	7,187
Commission on Money Orders ..	6,602	5,875
Sale of Stamps ..	106,388	96,623

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

House Assessment 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000 gallons, unmetered supplies at fixed rates.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

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

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

	1931	1932
Automobile Licences ..	198,477	166,177
Electric Lighting ..	271,473	270,896
General Assessment ..	263,617	229,964
Market Fees ..	91,215	75,566
Water Supply ..	110,413	101,253
Conservancy ..	106,486	103,915

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

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

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

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

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

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

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

Deeds \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

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

158. The total revenue of the State for 1932 amounted to \$11,518,363. The estimated revenue for 1932 was \$11,032,476 and the actual revenue for 1931 was \$12,102,704.

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

160. Johore acted in conjunction with other Malay states in deciding to collect not more than \$2 per acre as quit-rent on agricultural land, in respect of 1932, whereas the quit rent reserved in many titles is as much as \$4 per acre. This remission accounted for most of the decrease in Land Revenue. Forest Revenue showed an increase because the Department collected in the form of increased royalties timber export duties which had formerly been collected by the Customs Department. Several of the main heads of revenue again show decreases, which are mainly due to the continued trade depression.

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

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Lands & Forests ...	13.3	15.8	17.8	19.7	22.4
Customs ...	45.0	34.9	29.1	26.2	28.0
Licences, Excise ...	25.7	30.0	28.3	22.1	21.5
Other Revenue ...	16.0	19.3	24.8	32.0	28.1
	100	100	100	100	100

EXPENDITURE.

162. The total expenditure of the State was \$11,383,156. The estimated expenditure for 1932 was \$13,061,697, and the actual expenditure for 1931 was \$14,778,518.

163. The chief causes of such a considerable reduction of expenditure below the estimates were the economies which were practised by the various Departments and the fact that no expenditure was incurred on two of the largest items of special services, *i.e.* the Muar Waterworks and the new Post Office at Johore Bahru.

164. The decrease in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1931, amounted to \$18,395, and was due mainly to the retrenchment and imposition of the 5% levy on certain salary schemes.

165. An unusually large number of officers left the service, either on retrenchment or on pension, with the result that the pension list, which stood at \$206,695 on 1st January, rose to \$250,844 by the end of the year; and gratuities, which amounted to \$109,117.59 in 1931, increased to \$224,350.28 in 1932.

INVESTMENTS.

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

167. At the end of 1931 the market value of the investments was about 6% below their cost price, but owing to the very considerable appreciation of British gilt-edged securities which took place during 1932, the market value of investments at 31st December, 1932 stood about 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ % above the original cost. The following table shows the enhanced values of the investments:—

	Cost of investments	Market Value.	Increase in value
Opium Revenue Reserve Fund ...	14,535,410	16,147,132	1,611,722
Surplus Funds, Sterling Securities ...	12,605,443	14,188,332	1,582,889
Surplus Funds, Dollar Securities ...	415,405	455,502	40,097
Total ...	27,556,258	30,790,966	3,234,708

168. Investments to the value of \$250,000 were transferred from the Surplus Funds to the Opium Revenue Reserve Fund. This is the last transfer under the approved scheme. The interest on the investments in the Opium Fund was absorbed into the Fund; but from the beginning of 1933 it will be transferred to revenue.

169. Sums amounting to £270,000 were transferred from State funds in London to the State Treasury in Johore, in order to meet expenditure. Considerable profits were secured on the sales of securities which were made for the purpose of the transfers; and profit was also realised on the conversion of sterling into dollars.

170. Local fixed deposits which stood at \$6,250,000 millions at the end of 1931, had risen to \$8,175,000 at the end of 1932.

171. The investments, which, at cost price, stood at \$27,556,258 at the end of 1932, are not earmarked for any future expenditure.

172. Johore has no public debt.

173. Loans stood at \$178,727 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

174. The amount outstanding on 31st December on loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme was \$28,450.

175. Advances stood at \$119,721. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance \$32,093 and Post Office Money Order Advance \$16,000. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$829,385 at the end of the year; which shows a decrease of \$683,202, compared with the figure at the end of 1931. Large sums which were on deposit in Land Offices were transferred to revenue as premium etc. on land which had been alienated in former years.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1930 and 1931, in the following table:—

	1930	1931	1932
Number of Grants registered ..	926	494	862
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,110	947	1,043
Number of Charges registered ..	810	647	497
Other transactions ..	1,339	1,087	779

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1930	1931	1932
Mining Leases issued ..	1	13	16
Mining Certificates issued ..	16	13	3
Prospecting Licences ..	24	7	1
Other transactions ..	20	20	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1930	1931	1932
\$48,875	\$47,263	\$34,530

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

	1930	1931	1932
Mukim Registers ..	3,364	2,669	3,101
Surat Sementara ..	5,162	3,540	3,226
Miscellaneous ..	1,044	2,484	1,468

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1930	1931	1932
\$25,977	\$15,965	\$16,876

179. During the year the Land offices received 5,691 extracts from the mukim register as against 4,771 in 1931 and 4,359 in 1930. 3,154 Surat Sementara were issued.

180. Cancellation of approved applications on account of non-payment of rent led to a further reduction in the area of alienated land, which stands at 1,200,477 acres compared with 1,209,693 acres in 1931 and 1,224,139 in 1932.

181. Waiver of the amount of rent in excess of \$2 an acre and the grant of permission in the case of large estates to pay rent by five instalments eased the difficulty many land-owners experienced in paying rent but the arrears carried over to the new year were very large.

182. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, fell from \$2,239,365 to \$2,208,227.

183. Application books continued to be closed save that special consideration was given to applications for land for pineapple cultivation and every encouragement given to genuine applicants for padi land. The process of adjustment to slump conditions continued; tapioca, ground nuts, bananas,

vegetables and other foodstuffs were planted and large areas of padi opened up, some of which it is hoped may have permanence. On the other hand, it was not obvious that the opportunity had been taken to improve standards of cultivation and the condition of holdings.

184. The Survey Department was successful, on the one hand, in substantially reducing expenditure and, on the other, in increasing the output of work. Arrears of survey were overhauled and if settlement by the Land Offices could have moved at equal pace, the position as regards survey would have been more satisfactory than it ever has been before.

185. The Survey staff numbered 151. The expenditure of the Department decreased by \$97,082 to \$320,695 and revenue increased by \$19,168 to \$60,718.

186. 167 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 5 having been struck off and 16 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

187. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 646, 17 less than the authorized strength.

188. Health and discipline were good.

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

190. Both the general training and the training in Musketry have been modernized and during the year the Forces were in process of adjusting themselves to new ideas. Tactical training and Lewis gun training were intensified. The Signal Section and the Band maintained their high standards.

191. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in Command throughout the year, except for the short period of a journey to Europe, when Lieut. Col. Yahya bin Abu Talib assumed command.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

192. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 359, 42 under strength. The need for economy restricted the possibility of carrying out tactical schemes. A new and more difficult Musketry Course was introduced, training was given more variety and there was an undoubted advance in efficiency.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

193. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 206 to 160. Training was progressively carried out during the year and a week's camp held at Changi. 295 parades, 64 more than last year, were held and the usual weapon training course carried out amid the customary difficulties which attend a small and widely scattered unit.

194. The year saw the retirement of Lieut. Col. B. A. Thompson, Military Adviser to the Johore Military Forces, who had rendered most valuable service for many years; and that of Major E. F. G. Davies M. C. after 7 years of command of the Johore Volunteer Engineers, which justly earned him the award of the fourth class of the Order of the British Empire.

TOWN BOARDS.

195. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

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

The fall in revenue affected practically all items and is a measure of the decline in the general standards of living, which, without being catastrophic, was marked. On the other hand, the progress in the improvement of municipal administration which has been a feature of recent years, was maintained and in some cases accelerated.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

196. 196 tigers, 8 leopards and panthers and 2 crocodiles were destroyed during the year. 45 persons were killed by tigers and 12 by crocodiles. \$3,650 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 85 persons were killed by tigers in 1931 and in the earlier months of the year this heavy toll did not lessen; later on the increasing destruction of tigers had its effect in reducing the death-roll.

GENERAL.

197. His Highness the Sultan was in residence in Johore Bahru for the greater part of the year. He paid a brief visit to Europe and during that period His Highness Tunku Mahkota acted as Regent.

198. Dr R. O. Winstedt, M.C.S., C.M.G., D. Litt., officiated as General Adviser throughout the year.

199. The following Members of the State Council were on leave during the year:—

The Deputy Mentri Besar, the Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., from February to October;

The Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay from May until December;

His Highness Tunku Aris Bendahara, D.K., P.I.S., who went to Europe on sick leave in August and had not returned by the end of the year.

200. The following were elected Members of the State Council during the Year:—

Mr F. T. Tree, M.C.S.

Lieut. Col. Yahya bin Abu Talib, S.M.J.

Inche Awang bin Omar, P.I.S.

Towkay Tan Swee Hoe, S.M.J.

Inche Abdul Rahman bin Mohamed Yasin, P.I.S.

The periods of office of the Honourable Mr B. J. R. Barton and the Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay were extended for a period of two years.

The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Mohamed Salleh bin Mahmood, D.K., resigned from the Council for reasons of ill-health.

Mr C. Bradbery acted as an Unofficial Member of the State Council in the absence of the Honourable Mr W. Miller Mackay.

201. The Honourable Dato Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman became a Member of the Executive Council and a Member of the Council of Ministers during the year.

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

S. W. JONES,
Ag. General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
May, 1932.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.
Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1931 and December, 1932.

LIABILITIES	31st Dec., 1932		31st Dec., 1931		ASSETS	31st Dec., 1932		31st Dec. 1931	
	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Deposits ..	822,365	10	1,512,587	41	Cash in hand, at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents, and Customs Dept. ...	958,854	15	1,603,140	72
Deposits, Customs Department ..	7,020	33			Cash-in-Transit ..	158,741	02	117,376	48
SURPLUS:—					INVESTMENTS (at cost):—				
Amount set aside for Opium Revenue Replacement Fund. } 36,538,349 70			14,598,173	88	Sterling Securities } (a)				
Balance of general surplus. }			21,933,458	75	Local Securities } (a)				
					Fixed Deposit } (a)				
					OPPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT FUND:—				
					Sterling Securities } (b)				
					Cash } (b)				
					Due by other Governments ..	86,328	93	97,178	64
					Chandu Stock ..	8,642	02	21,701	97
					Advances ..	119,720	09	89,270	97
					Loans ..	207,176	50	191,542	50
					Suspense ..	27,533	01	30,570	10
Total ..	37,361,018	06	36,704,865	38	Total ..	37,361,018	06	36,704,865	38

(a) Valued at \$14,188,331.75 at mean market price in London on 31.12.1932.

(b) Valued at \$16,147,131.57 at mean market price in London on 31.12.1932.

APPENDIX B.

Actual Revenue for 1931 and 1932.

HEADS OF REVENUE	1931		1932		Increase		Decrease	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lands ...	2,251,830	74	2,199,969	17	—	—	51,861	57
Forests ...	137,918	66	216,007	26	78,088	60	—	—
Customs ...	3,173,381	24	3,030,434	00	—	—	142,947	24
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	2,671,152	69	2,327,740	13	—	—	343,412	56
Fees of Court, etc. ...	236,761	29	218,611	24	—	—	18,150	05
Posts and Telegraphs ...	268,994	84	241,601	81	—	—	27,393	03
Railways ...	470,000	00	470,000	00	—	—	—	—
Port and Harbour Dues ...	37,434	65	33,005	89	—	—	4,428	76
Interest ...	1,141,052	32	926,170	95	—	—	214,881	37
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	194,682	44	118,099	32	—	—	76,583	12
Municipal ...	1,139,305	28	1,033,949	14	—	—	105,356	14
Land Sales ...	380,189	95	702,774	53	322,584	58	—	—
Total ...	12,102,704	10	11,518,363	44	400,673	18	985,013	84

APPENDIX C.

Actual Expenditure for 1931 and 1932.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE	1931		1932		Increase		Decrease	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Pensions ...	438,635	02	591,765	19	153,130	17	—	—
Personal Emoluments ...	5,331,216	72	5,312,821	60	—	—	18,395	12
Other Charges ...	2,828,670	99	2,306,122	08	—	—	521,948	91
Transport ...	76,571	80	80,491	83	3,920	03	—	—
Opium Reserve Fund ...	500,000	00	250,000	00	—	—	250,000	00
Miscellaneous Services ...	683,896	00	360,822	54	—	—	323,073	46
Purchase of Land ...	124,882	36	62,961	87	—	—	61,920	49
Public Works A. R. ...	1,714,871	50	1,337,938	67	—	—	376,932	83
Public Works S. S. ...	3,088,374	00	1,080,232	20	—	—	2,000,141	80
Total ...	14,778,518	39	11,383,155	98	157,050	20	3,552,412	61

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1912—1932.

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

APPENDIX E.

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ...	—	21	44,626	47,458
Chandu Monopoly ...	2,097,496	1,880,694	208,445	186,880
Chinese Protectorate	179,518	131,347	31,900	36,825
Courts ...	119,230	109,440	96,657	86,967
Customs ...	3,272,363	3,087,288	297,638	305,590
State Commissioner, Muar ...	75	—	27,203	25,657
Asst. Adviser, Muar	—	—	128,748	115,872
District Officer, Chohong ...	—	—	8,746	8,948
State Commissioner, Batu Pahat ...	85	30	23,880	22,937
Asst. Adviser, Batu Pahat ...	—	—	91,405	87,617
District Officer, Kluang ...	—	—	—	5,375
Asst. Adviser, Kluang	—	—	17,247	16,649
District Officer, Kota Tinggi ...	2	—	22,984	20,307
Asst. Adviser, Kota Tinggi ...	—	17	37,924	33,135
District Officer, Kukup ...	1	81	10,368	10,192
Asst. Adviser, Kukup	—	—	39,530	37,298
District Officer, Endau ...	—	50	41,934	38,013
State Commissioner, Segamat ...	1	9	12,771	13,703
Assistant Adviser, Segamat ...	—	—	50,658	47,729
Education ...	31,525	33,327	703,025	718,267
Financial Dept. ...	116,553	94,640	122,531	123,364
Forests ...	137,919	216,009	95,648	95,418
Game Warden ...	2,819	1,001	19,789	18,956
Gardens ...	—	111	34,889	31,185
General Adviser ...	—	—	33,024	35,614
H. H. The Sultan ...	—	—	294,900	282,058
Interest ...	1,141,052	926,171	—	—
Labour ...	—	—	109,180	93,935
Land ...	2,340,898	2,277,960	113,010	107,512
Land Sales ...	380,190	702,775	—	—
Carried forward ...	9,819,727	9,460,971	2,718,660	2,653,461

APPENDIX E—Cont.

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments.

DEPARTMENTS	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brought forward.	9,819,727	9,460,971	2,718,660	2,653,461
Legal Adviser ...	—	—	27,070	26,926
Marine ...	46,843	42,134	107,211	87,296
Medical ...	54,288	39,679	1,096,329	965,487
Johore M. Forces ...	20	107	415,798	412,095
Do. V. Forces ...	—	—	13,947	11,996
Do. V. Engineers	—	—	51,387	36,187
Mines ...	—	—	17,553	15,581
Misc. Receipts ...	194,682	118,099	—	—
Do. Services ...	—	—	683,896	360,823
Municipal ...	1,147,952	1,042,990	587,176	574,540
Officers on Leave ...	—	—	157,099	199,900
Opium Reserve Fund	—	—	500,000	250,000
Pensions, Retired Allowances ...	—	—	438,635	591,765
Police ...	56,816	59,220	926,646	872,396
Posts ...	268,995	241,619	259,644	254,805
Telegraphs ...	180	200	207,892	142,148
Printing ...	2,853	2,026	106,250	105,330
Prisons ...	5,315	4,585	225,106	187,969
Public Works Dept.	26,638	25,612	609,294	522,613
Do. A. Recurrent	—	—	1,714,872	1,337,939
Do. S. Services	—	—	3,080,374	1,080,232
Purchase of Land ...	—	—	124,882	62,962
Railways ...	470,000	470,000	—	—
Registrar Foreign Co. ...	949	886	175	—
Religious Affairs ...	2,527	5,990	101,900	96,092
State Council and Mentri Besar ...	—	—	42,523	45,029
State Secretary ...	4,877	4,067	59,143	64,860
Survey ...	—	116	401,679	321,764
Transport ...	—	—	76,572	80,492
Veterinary ...	42	62	26,805	22,468
Total ...	12,102,704	11,518,363	14,778,518	11,383,156

APPENDIX 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 inhabiting 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	22,561	—	451	2,370	1,836	13,237	74	2,222	756	4,732
Kluang	6,412	105	147	765	168	1,195	51	1,292	531	2,826
Muar	22,581	468	443	2,569	597	5,749	898	6,468	1,139	5,870
Segamat	1,799	56	257	211	30	285	169	429	135	617
Kota Tinggi	1,968	29	26	150	152	819	35	321	136	581
Mersing	3,789	287	89	419	184	1,271	83	716	121	457
Batu Pahat	15,345	798	370	1,802	564	4,969	51	3,627	476	1,880
Total	74,455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress

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

APPENDIX G.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1932.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru	688	182	—	405	11	118
Muar	476	179	—	176	—	67
Batu Pahat	148	97	54	112	—	28
Segamat	134	51	21	74	—	24
Endau	29	34	—	20	—	6

APPENDIX H.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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

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

ERRATA.

Paragraph 22 of the Annual Report should be amended by substituting for the table therein the following:—

	1930			1931			1932		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	743	631,645	74,870	594	433,893	46,379	425	352,529	40,857
Iron-ore	729,251	3,514,005	364,625	488,877	2,444,387	246,516	485,067	2,425,339	251,495
China (Kaolin) Clay	410	8,200	410	396	7,920	396	186	3,720	186
Gold	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291	20 oz.	903	23
	—	4,153,850	439,905	—	2,886,200	293,291	—	2,782,491	292,561

Paragraph 68 of the Annual Report should be amended by substituting "1931 and 1932" for "1930 and 1931", and for the first part of the table therein the following:—

Articles	How counted	1931 Quantity	1932 Quantity	1931 Value	1932 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts	.. Pikuls	230,900	241,232	802,313	847,664
Copra	... do.	645,594	702,523	3,321,228	3,831,355
Pepper	... do.	73	26	2,202	620
Gambier	... do.	16,802	16,143	221,568	199,609
Coffee	... do.	2,726	2,925	55,752	39,498
Rubber	... do.	1,525,103	1,456,312	20,319,138	13,902,311
Sweet Potatoes	... do.	34,928	31,981	104,785	95,943
Tapioca	... do.	248,695	230,554	746,085	785,784
Pineapples	... Nos.	48,170,165	35,767,339	1,204,252	894,184
Preserved Pineapples	... Cases	838,101	1,117,258	3,024,122	3,520,612
Other Agricultural Produce	... —	—	—	431,820	1,305,339
Total Agricultural Produce	... —	—	—	30,233,265	25,422,919

