

APPENDIX D.

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911-1930.

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1929 and 1930.

Heads of Expenditure.	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	424,986	481,277	56,291	-
Personal Emoluments	4,525,760	4,892,314	366,554	-
Other Charges	2,967,666	2,989,619	21,953	-
Transport	64,854	69,946	5,092	-
Opium Reserve Fund	1,000,000	750,000	-	250,000
Miscellaneous	763,193	791,176	27,983	-
Purchase of Land	242,819	322,538	79,719	-
Public Works (A.R.)	1,757,256	1,879,640	122,384	-
Public Works (S.S.)	4,454,295	4,495,436	41,141	-
Total ...	\$16,200,829	16,671,946	721,117	250,000

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Actual Revenue for 1929 and 1930.

Heads of Revenue	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
Lands	\$ 2,510,582	\$ 2,368,973	-	\$ 141,609
Forests	160,123	160,960	837	-
Customs	5,893,362	4,142,845	-	1,750,517
Licences, Excise etc.	5,073,011	4,025,757	-	1,047,254
Fees of Court etc.	312,501	277,586	-	34,915
Posts and Telegraphs	303,329	324,266	20,937	-
Railways	470,000	470,000	-	-
Port and Harbour Dues	41,322	37,076	-	4,246
Interest	993,467	1,070,009	76,542	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	23,623	110,077	86,454	-
Municipal	1,112,531	1,256,234	143,703	-
Land Sales	739,361	391,183	-	348,178
Total ...	17,633,212	14,634,966	328,473	3,326,719

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1929, and 31st December, 1930.

Liabilities	31.12.29	31.12.30	Assets	31.12.30	31.12.29
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Deposits	1,663,521.15.	2,023,012.76	Cash in Treasuries 23,426.39)		
Opium Reserve Fund	10,861,594.07	12,206,814.59	Cash in Banks 1,239,828.74)	1,914,870.38	4,095,860.43
Suspense	2,424.23	6,364.79	Cash in Crown Agents 651,615.25)		
Surplus	26,511,045.13	24,474,065.58	Cash in Transit	133,191.09	185,947.87
			Investments (at cost)		
			Sterling Securities 16,080,012.65)		
			S.S. Government and	23,995,417.79	23,328,034.38
			Municipal Securities 415,405.14)		
			Fixed Deposits 7,500,000.00)		
			Investments Specific (at cost)		
			Opium Reserve Fund	12,206,814.59	10,861,594.07
			Due by other Governments	119,635.35	156,156.98
			Chandu Stock	22,698.91	79,696.89
			Advances	126,687.61	141,455.96
			Loans	190,951.00	189,838.00
	\$39,038,584.58	\$38,710,257.72		\$38,710,257.72	\$39,038,584.58

bin Ali was appointed to the Substantive post of State Secretary, Johore, on the 1st July, 1930, succeeding Dato Ismail bin Bachok who retired having reached the age limit.

(S1) G. E. SHAW.

General Adviser, Johore.

Johore Bahru,

19th April, 1931.

Batu Pahat

314. Revenue amounted to \$213,593 as compared with \$202,990 in 1929, taxes on motor vehicles totalling \$7,287.

XXVI.- VETERINARY

315. This Department was in charge of H.H. Tungku Abu Bakar, who had to assist him four Veterinary Inspectors, two at Johore Bahru, one at Muar and one at Batu Pahat.

316. There was a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease among imported cattle in the quarantine station at Muar. No other epidemic diseases have to be recorded.

317. Imports and exports of animals were as follows:-

	Horse	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Total
Imports ...	6	2,324	1,966	4,523	8,819
Exports ...	8	283	44	9,682	10,017

XXVII.- GENERAL

318. His Highness the Sultan spent the whole year in Europe with the exception of a short period of less than a fortnight in September when he visited Johore. His health, unfortunately, appeared to suffer as a result of his visit to Johore and his medical advisers prescribed further rest in a cold country.

319. The dual Regency of His Highness the Tungku Mahkota and the Dato Mentri Besar was continued throughout the year, and with marked success.

320. The duties of General Adviser were performed during my absence on leave by Mr. A. F. Richards, M.C.S., from the beginning of the year until the 8th of March when he was transferred to British North Borneo as Governor: he was succeeded by Capt. T.P. Coe, M.C.S., who continued until my return on the 14th of June.

321. The State sustained a loss by the death in March of Dato Mohamed Shah bin Awang, State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, a tried and trusted officer of the Government. Dato Mohamed Salleh

- (a) Mengkibol.
- (b) From the Johore Bahru Town Board area boundary to 3rd mile Scudai Road.
- (c) From 5th mile Scudai Road to the 10th mile Scudai Road.
- (d) From 20th mile Scudai Road to 22nd mile Scudai Road.
- (e) From the 18th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road.
- (f) From 6th mile Kota Tinggi Road to 7th mile Kota Tinggi Road.
- (g) From 7½ mile Kota Tinggi Road to the 1st mile beyond Plintong Village.
- (h) Plintong Village.
- (i) From 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 22½ mile Gunong Pulai Road.

305. The total revenue collected was \$474,410 as against \$434,090 in 1929.

306. Expenditure for 1930 was \$210,172 as against \$203,213 in 1929.

307. The Fire Brigade had 9 calls during the year. Expenditure on the Brigade was \$16,576 as against \$19,498 in 1929.

Kota Tinggi

308. The revenue in 1930 was \$25,925 as against \$26,249 in 1929.

Segamat.

309. Revenue rose from \$79,533 in 1929 to \$100,070.

310. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to \$34,738 as against \$31,198 in 1928.

Endau.

311. Revenue decreased slightly from \$23,356 in 1929 to \$22,785 in 1930.

312. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted to \$6,892 as against \$6,260 in 1929.

Muar.

313. A total of \$88,789 was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles as compared with \$98,356 in 1929. Total revenue amounted to \$433,804 as against the previous year's total of \$357,853. The village of Parit Bunga was gazetted as an area under Section 50(i) of the Enactment otherwise the areas under the Board's control remained the same as in 1929.

In addition private firms completed surveys for title totalling 11,021 acres in 12 lots.

299. The scheme for a rapid and provisional compass survey of occupied small holdings to form the basis of agreements under Land Rule 7, known as Surat Sementara, to be exchanged later for Titles under the Mukim Register on confirmation by a theodolite survey was continued throughout the year in the three most populous districts only, namely Muar, Batu Pahat and Kukup.

300. A Topographical survey of each of the following towns and villages was carried out, - Bandar Penggaram, Bandar Maharani, Kluang, Bekok, 6th Mile Scudai, Rengam, ~~Mersing~~ ~~Aeroplane landing ground and the proposed layout of Bukit Senyom.~~ All were completed except Bandar Maharani which was half completed by the end of the year.

301. A revised edition of the Johore State map and a complete set of the 1 chain Town detail map of Bandar Penggaram with a 4 chain reproduction of it were published.

302. Topographical work by the Colonial Survey Section (Royal Engineers) was continued. Early in the year this working party was taken under immediate control by the Johore Government under arrangements with the War Office.

~~During the year full Town Board~~
XXV.- TOWN BOARDS

Johore Bahru

303. During the year full Town Board area was gazetted for the village of Layang-layang and the Town Board areas of Scudai and Paloh were extended.

304. At the close of the year this Board was in charge of full Town Board areas at the following places, Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Kluang, Rengam, Sedenak, Senai, Paloh, Bekok, Scudai, Layang-layang and Kulai; and of areas under section 50 of the Enactment as follows:-

- (2) Kempas. A combined New Station Building and Station Master's Quarters.

292. Work at Johore Bahru is in progress on the New Station Building and the District Engineer's Quarters. These buildings are expected to be completed during 1931.

293. Kempas Halt situated between Senai and Tampoi was converted into a tablet station during the year and the combined new station building and Station Master's quarters were completed, and put into use. The Halt at Bukit Brombong Siding M. 361 Ch. 28 between Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap was closed for passenger traffic.

294. No reconnaissance work was done in the State of Johore during 1930.

XXIV.- SURVEYS

295. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 115 as against 109 in 1929, including the Superintendent and 12 European officers.

296. Expenditure amounted to \$428,798, as compared with \$431,411 in 1929. Despite the increase in output, the year's expenditure showed a decrease of \$2,613 which was mainly accounted for by certain reductions of coolie gangs and coolie wages and also due to the decrease in the contract rates for the purchase of concrete boundary marks.

297. The total revenue was \$63,515 as compared with \$82,400 in 1929. The heavy falling off in revenue was chiefly due to the fact that the greater proportion of surveys completed in 1930 was the demarcation of small occupied holdings for which fees were collected years ago.

298. The output for the year was-

- (a) Theodolite Surveys 4,502 lots, 42,056 acres and 169,275 chains, including about 628 miles of standard traverses and controls for compass surveys.
- (b) Compass Surveys 14,915 lots, 42,056 acres.
- (c) Special and Topographical Surveys 2,347 chains.

Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of \$11,676,310.

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

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

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

290. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1930, was as follows:-

Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track		Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1928 Total single track including sidings.	
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	5	33	126	26	6	70	133	16	133	11

291. The following new buildings were completed during the year:-

- (1) Kluang new Station Building, one Class VI, four Class VIII and six Menial Staff Quarters.

Services, being:-

		\$
Head Office	...	161,312.19
Johore Bahru	...	136,949.83
Muar	...	54,511.03
Batu Pahat	...	121,122.05
Segamat	...	41,262.47
Kluang	...	4,865.07
Endau	...	3,455.84
Kota Tinggi	...	9,980.02
Electrical	...	277,392.01
		<hr/>
Total	...	810,850.51
		<hr/>

282. Forty five thousand seven hundred and sixty nine dollars was expended on Anti-Malaria Works and \$115,427 on other Drainage Works.

283. Eighty nine thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars was expended on River Clearing.

284. The value of construction work supervised by the Government Architect was \$379,000.

285. The Public Works Department Workshops were fully employed on the overhaul, maintenance and erection of lorries, rollers, stone breaking plants, pumping plants and other mechanical appliances of the Department.

286. The Chief Inspector of Machinery reports that the total horse power of Plant (prime movers) installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment during 1930 was 14,285 H.P. of which 11,966 H.P. was in actual operation throughout the year, the remainder being closed down for the whole or part of the year owing chiefly to the depression in the tin, rubber and pineapple industries. During the year new plant amounting to 2,343 H.P. was brought into the State and registered under the Enactment.

XXIII.- STATE RAILWAY

287. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore

Government

Segamat District		Weight per day	Intensity in
--		in Tons	Tons per foot
		--	per day
(B) Batu Anam-Gemas Road	...	624	39
(H) Muar Road-Segamat	...	956	60
(M) Segamat-Labis Road 20th Mile	...	1,217	72

Kluang District

(1) 5th Mile Mersing Road	...	2,249	188
(3) Mengkibol Road	...	892	74.4
(4) 8th Mile Ayer Hitam Road	...	329	27.4

Kota Tinggi District

(1) 11th Mile Johore Bahru-Kota Tinggi		1,310	82
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi		1,233	77

General

273. Conversion of the Johore Bahru Electric system from D.C. to A.C. was completed.

274. The Segamat Electric Lighting Scheme was sufficiently advanced for a test to be made on December 29th.

275. The total capacity of Electrical Plant in operation and controlled by Government at the end of the year was 2,040 Kilowatts, compared with 385 Kilowatts in 1925 and 300 Kilowatts in 1920.

276. The total Units generated was 1,852,393 B.T.U.

277. In 1925 the total was 707,750 B.T.U. while in 1920 the total Units were 338,961.

278. The Revenue collected was \$243,085.75 as compared with \$138,098.29 in 1925 and \$46,059.06 in 1920.

279. Improvements to the Water Supplies of Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Muar, Segamat, Kota Tinggi and Mersing were in hand but much remains to be done in this respect and new supplies for the West Coast and Kluang are badly needed.

280. The Expenditure on Miscellaneous Services was as under:-

Annually Recurrent	...	\$501,067.66
Special Services	...	810,850.51

281. Expenditure by Districts on Miscellaneous, Special

Services

Road Extension Scheme

268. On the Ayer Hitam - Muar road earthwork and metalling were completed from Ayer Hitam to Parit Sulong and earthwork and surfacing were completed from Parit Sulong to Muar. The Gunong Pulai-Pontian Kechil road was resurfaced.

269. In all \$30,695.08 was spent during the year on work under this scheme, which commenced in 1911, bringing the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1930, to the figure \$5,762,644.29.

New Roads

270. Nearly 55 miles of new road were opened to the public during the year. Good progress was made on the East Coast road and Mengkibol-Rengam Road. Very fair progress on the West Coast road, Yong Peng-Labis Road, Mersing-Endau and Kepong Roads.

271. Approximately 65 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

Traffic Census

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

	Station Johore Bahru District	Weight per day in Tons	Intensity in Tons per foot per day
	--	--	--
(1)	Jalan Ah Fook ...	2,319	93
(2)	Jalan Tai Heng ...	3,438	132
(3)	8½ Mile Jalan Scudai ...	2,447	153
(4)	46th Mile Rengam Road Junction	907	57
(5)	14th Mile Pulai Road	703	50
	Muar District		
	--		
(1)	Panchor Road ...	3,134	174
(10)	1¼ Mile Batu Pahat Road	2,108	132
(12)	Parit Jawa ...	1,550	97
(16)	Tanjong Agas Road ...	249	138
(22)	Muar-Segamat Road at Tangkak Hospital ...	2,083	130
	Batu Pahat District		
	--		
(12)	Jalan Rahmat	5,377	207
(13)	Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	1,609	101
(14)	Jalan Kluang 14th Mile	1,161	73

Segamat

263. Expenditure by Districts on Works and Buildings, Special Services, was as follows:-

		\$
Head Office	...	395,064.45
Johore Bahru	...	399,551.70
Muar	...	408,149.78
Batu Pahat	...	217,713.78
Segamat	...	163,253.98
Kluang	...	180,835.24
Endau	...	51,975.05
Kota Tinggi	...	135,885.37
Total	...	<u>1,952,429.35</u>

Roads, Streets and Bridges

264. Expenditure for the year was as follows:-

Annually Recurrent	...	\$1,109,049.57
Special Expenditure	...	\$1,733,661.60

265. Expenditure by Districts on Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services, was as follows:-

		\$
Head Office	...	1,001.83
Johore Bahru	...	171,632.54
Muar	...	396,240.39
Batu Pahat	...	256,843.13
Segamat	...	202,110.93
Kluang	...	361,376.81
Endau	...	155,256.76
Kota Tinggi	...	189,199.21
		<u>1,733,661.60</u>

266. The Mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:-

	Metalled Roads		Gravelled Roads		Earth Roads		Approach Roads and Back Lanes	
	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains	Miles	Chains
Johore Bahru	...	120.49	31.37		13.20		16.39	
Muar	...	98.69	61.38		1.27		14.09½	
Batu Pahat	...	96.06	1.12		6.00		5.67	
Segamat	...	83.28	29.27		3.68		3.36	
Kluang and Endau	...	157.76	6.40		6.50		3.79½	
Kota Tinggi	...	52.50	7.69		7.46		1.49	
Total	...	<u>609.38</u>	<u>137.63</u>		<u>38.51</u>		<u>45.40</u>	

267. The average cost of maintenance of metalled and gravelled roads was \$1,529 per mile and of approach roads and back lanes \$380 per mile.

Batu Pahat District.

Chandu Shop, Parit Sulong.
 Checking Station and Quarters, Benut.
 Post Office and Quarters, Senggarang.
 Malay Girls' School and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram.
 Malay Girls' School and Quarters, Lubok.
 Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Sungei Tongkang.
 Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Merlong.
 Second Class Ward.
 Six Sets of Cooly Lines.
 Married Barracks, Senggarang.
 Eleven Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Segamat District.

Malay Boys' School and Quarters, Segamat.
 English School, Segamat.
 Abattoirs and Cattle Pens, Segamat.
 Senior Officers Rest House.
 Assistant Adviser's House.
 Seventeen Quarters for Subordinate Officers.
 Two Sets of Cooly Lines.

Kluang and Mersing Districts.

Customs Station and Quarters, Paloh.
 Forest Checking Station and Quarters, Kluang.
 Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Yong Peng.
 Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Paloh.
 Post Office and Quarters for Staff, Bekok.
 Class III Quarters for European Officer, Kluang.
 Vernacular School and Quarters, Padang Endau.
 Police Barracks, Yong Peng.
 Police Station and Barracks, Kahang.
 Quarters for Officer-in-Charge, Padang Endau.
 Twenty seven Quarters for Subordinate Officers.
 Five sets of Cooly Lines.

Kota Tinggi District.

Customs Barracks, Pengerang.
 Customs Office and Quarters, Pasir Gogoh.
 Customs Office and Quarters, Sungei Buntu.
 Female Ward.
 Police Barracks, Mawai.
 Extension to Survey Office.
 Thirty six Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

262. Other Buildings which were under construction include:-

Customs Office, Pontian Kechil.
 Customs Barracks, Pontian Kechil.
 Police Headquarters at Pontian Kechil.
 Offices for Forest, Agriculture, Survey and P.W.D. at
 Pontian Kechil.
 Post Office and Quarters, Pontian Kechil.
 Post Office and Quarters, Senai.
 General Hospital, Pontian Kechil.
 Quarters for Subordinate Officers, Johore Bahru.
 Ward for Female Lepers.
 Store and Garage for Johore Volunteer Engineers.
 Infectious Diseases Ward, Johore Bahru.
 Maternity Block, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
 Dressers Quarters, " " " "
 Attendants' Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.
 Quarters for Judge.
 Four Quarters for Senior Officers.
 Johore Club.
 Malay Boys' School, Bandar Maharani.
 Government Offices, Kluang.
 Class III Quarters for Senior OFFICER, Kota Tinggi.

On the vagrants admitted 89.73 per cent were Chinese.

General

257. The total number of Malay prisoners was 142 as compared with 114 in 1929. Out of 2,122 convicted prisoners 1,654 were Chinese.

XXII.- PUBLIC WORKS

258. The provision and expenditure during the year were:-

Provision	...	...	...	\$	9,430,920
Expenditure	...	...	...		6,986,538

259. The corresponding figures for 1929 were-

Provision	...	...	...	\$	8,886,616
Expenditure	...	...	...		6,828,214

Works and Buildings

260. The expenditure was as follows:-

Annually Recurrent	...	\$	268,919
Special Services	...		1,952,429

261. The following buildings, amongst others, were completed:-

Johore Bahru District.

Customs Jetty and Weighing Shed, Pontian Besar.
 Police Station and Quarters at Rengam.
 School and Teachers Quarters at Telok Kerang.
 Market at Scudai.
 Malay Boys' School at Rambah.
 Court House at Pontian Kechil.
 Extension to Post Office, Johore Bahru.
 Malay Girls' School.
 Conversion of Malay Training College into English College.
 Two Temporary Wards, Mental Hospital.
 Sisters' Quarters.
 Fireman's Barracks.
 Two Class II Quarters for Senior Officers.
 Reconditioning Istana Marble.
 Forty nine quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Muar District.

Mosque.
 New Wing at English School.
 Malay Boys' School and Quarters at Belembang.
 Malay Boys' School at Bukit Pasir.
 Malay Boys' School at Sungei Belang.
 Vernacular Schools with Quarters.
 Maternity Ward, Tangkak.
 Administration Block, Muar Hospital.
 Second Class Ward, " "
 Maternity Ward, " "
 Conversion of Assistant Surgeon's Quarters into Sisters' Quarters.
 Pork Market.
 Three Class III Quarters for Senior Officers.
 General Adviser's House.
 Forty three Quarters for Subordinate Officers.

Discipline

248. At Johore Bahru one hundred and seven offences by Prisoners were dealt with. One flogging was inflicted. There were no serious disorders in this Prison.

249. The discipline amongst convicted prisoners at Muar was not so good as in the previous year, 18 offences being established against them as compared with 10 in 1929.

Staff

250. At Johore Bahru the European Staff consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, Gaoler and five Warders was maintained at full strength and unchanged throughout the year.

251. At Muar the Assistant Adviser acted as District Superintendent of Prisons with a Gaoler and one Warder as in 1929.

Expenditure

252. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$147,386.05 as against \$145,752.06 in 1929.

253. The expenditure at Muar was \$47,879.88 as against \$48,960.07 in 1929.

Revenue

254. At Johore Bahru the Revenue from the Laundry, Bakery and Workshops amounted to \$7,105.50 as against \$11,239.58 in 1929.

255. At Muar a revenue of \$629.63 was collected as against \$750.19 in 1929.

Vagrant Wards

256. Statistics for the State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar, in their capacity of Vagrant Wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, are as follows:-

Remaining on 1st January, 1930	...	...	7
Admitted during 1930	...	...	411
			<u>418</u>

Released during 1930	...	...	15
Died during 1930	...	...	17
Repatriated during 1930	...	...	226
Remaining on 31st December, 1930	...	...	159
Transfer to Civil Prison pending banishment	...	...	1
			<u>418</u>

	1929		1930	
	Johore Bahru	Muar	Johore Bahru	Muar
Convicted Prisoners	297.84	96.56	392.05	115.19
Civil Prisoners (including Banishees and Remands) ...	49.56	18.62	47.15	35.18

243. Convicted Prisoners in the two State Prisons:-

	Johore Bahru	Muar
Remaining on 1st January, 1930	301	114
Admitted during 1930	1,337	785
Total ...	1,638	899
Released during 1930 ...	1,223	695
Transferred ...	12	59
Died ...	12	-
Executed ...	5	-
Remaining on 31st December, 1930 (excluding Banishees and Remands)	396	145
Total ...	1,638	899

244. Classification of Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1930.

	Johore Bahru	Muar
Long Sentence ...	159	10
Short Sentence ...	237	135
Prisoners on Remand ..	58	28
Awaiting Banishment ..	109	7
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure	3	-
Debtors ...	1	-
Total ...	567	180

Recidivism

245. Of prisoners admitted during the year, 90 had one, 28 had two and 19 had three or more previous convictions.

Executions

246. Five executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

Health

247. There were 16 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and no death at Muar. The average daily numbers in Hospital were:-

Johore Bahru	...	18.63
Muar	...	7.66

Discipline

years is as follows:-

	1928 --	1929 --	1930 --
Letters, papers and parcels received dealt with ...	4,335,873	4,569,977	4,405,243
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	2,595,971	3,026,234	
Value of Money Orders issued ...	\$821,580	\$961,989	\$868,902
Value of Money Orders issued	\$242,212	\$273,725	\$270,131

235. The Revenue was \$319,721, showing an increase of 5% over 1929. Total expenditure was \$489,483 as against \$483,453 in 1929, an increase of 1½%.

236. Wire mileage under maintenance increased from 2,835 miles in 1929 to 3,163 miles in 1930.

237. Five additional Post Offices were opened at Bekok, Kulai, Masai, Paloh and Semerah. The telephone exchanges previously accommodated in the Police Stations at Bekok, Kulai and Paloh were transferred to the new Post Offices in those villages.

238. Telephone revenue totalled \$156,816 as compared with \$141,819 in 1929 and the total number of subscribers rose from 704 to 891. Forty telephone exchanges were in operation in 1930 as against 34 in 1929.

239. Direct trunk telephones between Pontian-Kukup, Kota Tinggi-Panchor (South Johore), Batu Pahat-Semerah, Johore Bahru-Masai and Johore Bahru-Senai were opened.

240. Direct telegraph lines to Rengam and Kota Tinggi were opened on the 6th August and the 29th December respectively.

XXI.- PRISONS

Prisons Regulations

241. There were 2,122 admissions to the two State Prisons (Johore Bahru and Muar) as against 1,505 in 1929 and 1,598 in 1928.

242. The daily average numbers for 1929 and 1930 are shown in the following table:-

227. The sharp rise in the crime curve may be ascribed to the economic depression prevailing during the year and to the spread of Communism and not to any weakening in the police machine.

228. Forty nine persons were banished from the State as compared with 155 in 1929. Two hundred and eighteen Chinese and 12 Indians were repatriated as vagrants.

Firearms

229. Three thousand four hundred and seven firearms were registered against 3,163 in 1929 and 3,373 in 1928.

Weights and Measures

230. Eleven thousand one hundred and twenty eight weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

Motor Cars and Drivers

231. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers, Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Twenty three certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 44 were suspended for varying periods. There were 9,601 licensed drivers in the State at the end of the year.

Noxious Animals

232. Twenty three tigers, 4 leopards and panthers and 119 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 55, being 48 by tigers, 6 by crocodiles and 1 by poisonous snake.

Revenue and Expenditure

233. The revenue was \$57,189 compared with \$56,655 in 1929. The expenditure was \$864,357 compared with \$754,595 in 1929.

XX.- POST OFFICE

234. A comparison of the business done during the past three years

10,203 at the end of 1929.

220. Twenty four prospecting licences covering 10,137 acres were issued as against 45 licences covering 33,194 acres in 1929. Selections amounting to 398 acres were made under 9 licences, all for tin mining.

XIX.- POLICE

221. The strength of the Force was, on the 31st December, 1,280 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,381.

222. At the close of the year there were 73 Police Stations, and two Posts. Of these 18 are Headquarters of the Police Districts. The number of circles were increased from three to four. Segamat being created a separate circle. Sixteen concrete Police Huts were built and occupied during the year to give increased police control in populous areas on main roads.

Recruitment and Discipline

223. During the year 197 Malays and 60 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 662 Malay applicants, and out of the large number of Sikh candidates 110 were put upon the selected list.

224. Discipline generally improved. The increase of reports is due to improved supervision and a better sense of duty amongst non-commissioned officers.

Crime

225. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 24,170 compared with 22,033 in 1929 and 12,271 in 1928, - an increase of 9.7%.

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Murder and Homicide	50	69	54	28	37
Gang-robbery	14	17	24	6	20
Robbery	26	78	73	43	53
House-breaking	74	94	84	138	262
Thefts (over \$100)	174	164	121	111	81
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	-	10	8	3	8
Unlawful Societies	14	4	26	28	11
Communism and Sedition	-	-	-	-	117

The

210. A new sub-section was formed at Kota Tinggi.

XVIII.- MINES

211. Expenditure amounted to \$15,479 as compared with \$18,975 in 1929.

212. Revenue amounted to \$454,037 as against \$543,133 in 1929 and \$547,277 in 1928. Details are as follows:-

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Export duty on-		
(i) Iron-ore ...	371,606	364,625
(ii) Tin-ore ...	149,138	74,870
(iii) China Clay ...	741	410
Rents on Leases ...	10,396	7,011
Premia on Leases ..	4,790	4,187
Licences-		
(i) Prospecting ...	5,732	2,614
(ii) Ore Buyers ...	500	300
(iii) Individual ...	230	20
	543,133	454,037

213. Minerals to the value of \$4,153,850 were exported and paid \$439,905 in duty, the 1929 figures being \$8,626,595 value and \$521,485 duty.

214. Tin ore. Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty nine pikuls were exported against 15,560 in 1929 - a decrease of 3,071 pikuls.

215. Iron Ore. Seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and one tons were exported against 743,209 tons in 1929 - a decrease of 40,408.

216. China Clay. Four hundred and ten tons were exported against 741 tons in 1929, a decrease of 331 tons.

217. A census of labour at the end of the year showed a decrease of 310 men on 1929.

218. Mining coolies were employed as follows:-

Open Cast Mines ...	3,194
Lampan Workings ...	259
Underground ...	28

219. Ten thousand and eleven acres were held under mining titles and approved applications at the end of the year as against

10,203

and came into force during the month of February.

Water Supplies.

200. Improvements were effected in most of the existing large supplies and progress made in the investigation of and preliminary work in connection with further schemes which will give an adequate supply.

XVII.- MILITARY

201. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 650, being 17 short of the authorized strength.

202. The signal section reached an actual strength of 22 against an establishment of 24.

203. Health and discipline remained satisfactory.

204. The musketry was above the standard of 1929. The Johore Military Forces again won the Royal Johore Challenge Cup for the seventh year in succession and the Warren Shield for the second year in succession.

205. A contingent from the Johore Military Forces again took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

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

207. The Johore Volunteer Forces were only 7 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A high standard of musketry was maintained.

Johore Volunteer Engineers

208. The strength was 226 as compared with 198 in 1929.

209. Two hundred and twenty parades, not including camps, were held during the year. Two camps, each of a week's duration were held at Pulau Brani.

quarters during the month of November.

Buildings

187. Johore Bahru District. The first class wards General Hospital which were commenced in 1929 were completed and occupied during the month of March.

188. Quarters for ten Nursing Sisters at the General Hospital also put in hand during 1929 were completed and ready for occupation during February 1930.

189. Quarters for twenty dressers and ten menial staff were completed during the year at the General Hospital.

190. A new maternity block providing accommodation for first, second and third class patients to the number of forty five was under construction. This building is expected to be completed in March 1931.

191. Two twenty bed wards were erected at the Mental Hospital.

192. Kukup District. A new hospital estimated to cost \$180,000 was commenced at Pontian Kechil, now the headquarters of Kukup district on the west coast of Johore.

193. Muar District. The administration block, second class wards and maternity wards, Muar Hospital, were completed during the month of July as were also quarters for staff.

194. The outdoor dispensary, Muar, was enlarged.

195. At Tangkak hospital a small maternity ward was erected and also quarters for staff.

196. Batu Pahat District. One second class ward was provided.

197. Segamat District. The office block at Segamat Hospital was reconditioned and quarters for staff provided.

Legislation

198. No new Enactments affecting Public Health were passed during the year 1930.

199. Rules under the Food and Drugs Enactment were gazetted

and

five cases of judicial hanging. The total number of attendances as outpatients during the year was 19,178. There were 3 deaths outside the hospital.

179. Muar. Two hundred and forty five cases with one death were treated as in-patients. The total number of outpatients treated during the year was 1,925.

Johore Police Force

180. Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,188 other ranks, 790 were admitted to hospital during the year. Eighty eight cases of malaria-fever were admitted. There were 2 deaths, both of which occurred in Government Hospitals. The total number of cases treated as outpatients was 2,785.

Johore Military Forces

181. Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 617 other ranks, 396 were admitted to hospital. There were four deaths.

182. The total number of cases treated as outpatients during the year was 1,525.

183. The usual administrative and executive duties under the Labour Code, the Town Board Enactment, the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, the Anti-malaria Enactment, the Vaccination Enactment, the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, were carried out.

184. Estates. The general death rate amongst estate coolies for the year was 19.93 per mille as compared with 21.06 per mille in 1929, 26.47 per mille in 1928 and 32.64 per mille in 1927. The death rate for malaria alone was 3.49 per mille as against 4.21 per mille in 1929, 5.90 in 1928 and 7.87 in 1927.

Financial and General

185. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$1,225,852 as compared with \$952,592 in 1929. Revenue amounted to \$72,320.

186. The Infant Welfare Centre, Muar, was opened in temporary quarters

171. Out-patients. The number of out-patients treated was 90,943 compared with 44,121 during 1929. Thirty five thousand nine hundred and seventy nine patients were attended by two motor travelling dispensaries in Muar and Batu Pahat Districts. The number of attendances was 126,922 as against 86,096 during 1929.

172. Maternity Work. One thousand and fifty four cases were admitted to Government Hospitals as against 837 in 1929. Two hundred and fifty four confinements were attended at patients' own houses. Five hundred and thirty one ante-natal and 1,713 post-natal visits were made at patients' own homes.

173. Infant Welfare Centre. One hundred and fifty eight confinements were conducted at patients' own homes, 249 ante-natal and 2,574 post-natal visits being made.

174. During the year 62 certified midwives were practising in the State and 25 probationer midwives were in training.

Mental Hospital

175. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1929, was 334. There were 150 new admissions, making a total of 484. Of these 75 were discharged, 3 absconded and 54 died. Three hundred and fifty two patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics was 12. There were 2 cases of suicide.

Leper Asylum.

176. There were 79 male lepers at the end of the year 1929. Sixty five males and 3 females were admitted. Eight cases died, 2 females were transferred to Singapore. Two males were discharged cured.

177. Eleven Johore female lepers remained in Singapore Asylum at the end of the year. Johore female leper patients will be accommodated in Johore Bahru in 1931.

Prison Hospital.

178. Johore Bahru. Three hundred and thirty two cases with 38 deaths were treated as in-patients during the year. There were

hospitals, the 1929 figures being 8,304 and 75 deaths.

162. Influenza. Eight hundred and sixteen cases were treated in Government hospitals with 7 deaths.

Dangerous Infectious Diseases.

163. No cases of plague, cholera or small-pox are reported. Eighteen cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with 12 deaths were reported. Two cases of Encephalitis Lethargica with 1 death and ten cases of diphtheria with 4 deaths occurred.

164. The vaccination figure for the year was 17,498 as against 31,093 in 1929.

Meteorological.

165. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals in 1930 and 1929:-

	1930	1929
Johore Bahru (South) ...	92.58 inches	73.83 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ...	74.72 "	100.46 "
Kukup (South-west) ...	107.77 "	81.62 "
Kluang (Central) ...	77.65 "	90.43 "
Batu Pahat ...	73.95 "	93.36 "
Mersing (East) ...	91.73 "	120.35 "
Segamat (North) ..	47.12 "	61.02 "
Tangkak (North-west) ...	76.48 "	85.59 "
Muar (North-west) ...	93.27 "	87.99 "

166. Temperature. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98°F at Tangkak on 5th January.

167. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 77°F at Kota Tinggi on 6th January.

168. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 82°F at Kukup on 17th August.

169. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 66° at Kota Tinggi on 30th January.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

170. In-patients. Admission^swere 35,988 as against 27,549 in 1929, the total number treated being 37,577 as compared with 29,023 during 1929. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 6.90.

Out-patients

and 4,858 females, giving a death rate of 40.35 per mille as against 34.77 and 35.87 per mille in 1929 and 1928. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 185.83 per mille as against 180.64 per mille in 1929.

Communicable Diseases.

152. Malaria Fever. Thirty eight thousand five hundred and six cases with 892 deaths were reported, as compared with 34,490 cases and 821 deaths in 1929.

153. Blackwater Fever. Two cases occurred during the year both of which recovered.

154. Enteric Fever. One hundred and twenty three cases with 35 deaths were reported.

155. Beri-beri. Two thousand one hundred and sixty four cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, as against 1,492 cases in 1929 and 1,514 cases in 1928.

156. Pneumonia. One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven cases with 490 deaths, as compared with 587 cases and 265 deaths in 1929 and 1,473 cases and 530 deaths in 1928.

157. Pulmonary Tuberculosis. One thousand one hundred and one cases with 325 deaths were treated in Government and Estate hospitals. In 1929 there were 737 cases with 282 deaths and in 1928 there were 683 cases with 279 deaths.

158. Dysentery. Two thousand two hundred and thirty cases and 234 deaths as compared with 2,133 cases and 221 deaths in 1929.

159. Diarrhoea. Two thousand two hundred and forty three ~~and 234~~ cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, with 70 deaths. In 1929 there were 2,045 cases with 69 deaths.

160. Yaws. Six thousand seven hundred and thirty cases were treated.

161. Ankylostomiasis. Nine thousand six hundred and thirty four cases, with 73 deaths, were treated in Government and Estate hospitals,

	Total tonnage entered		Total tonnage cleared	
1926 ...	544,670 $\frac{1}{4}$	gross tons	539,487 $\frac{1}{4}$	gross tons
1927 ...	576,111 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	574,712 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
1928 ...	737,127	" "	732,285	" "
1929 ...	776,772	" "	776,995	" "
1930 ...	749,006	" "	752,277	" "

147. Marine Department Revenue from all sources totalled \$47,033.43 as compared with \$50,970.30 for 1929, - a decrease of \$3,936.87.

148. The total revenue under the heading of Fishing amounted to \$9,698. This shows an increase as compared with 1929, particularly in the Kukup and Kota Tinggi Districts.

XVI.- MEDICAL

Vital Statistics

149. According to the preliminary returns of the 1931 Census the population for Johore exceeds 500,000. It has been exceedingly difficult in recent years to obtain anything like even an approximate estimate of population owing to the conditions under which immigration has taken place. The State of Johore has a coast line almost as long as that of the Federated Malay States. On the West Coast especially it is difficult to watch immigration as the passage in calm weather from the Dutch East Indies is a matter of ease. It is clear now that the population of the State has increased by more than 75 per cent since the last census of 1921. Vital statistics which have been given in recent reports are now shown to be inaccurate as these have been based on unduly low estimates of population.

Births.

150. The birth rate shows an increase, being 58.10 per mille as against 53.82 and 54.21 per mille for 1929 and 1928. The actual number of births registered was 20,406 (10,626 males and 9,780 females).

Deaths.

151. A total of 14,172 deaths were registered - 9,314 males and

		1929	1930
Mukim Registers	...	4,493	3,364
Surat Sementaras	...	8,550	5,162
Miscellaneous	...	968	1,044
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments		\$41,277	\$25,977

139. During the year Land Offices received 4,359 Mukim Register Extracts and 1,759 Surat Sementaras from the Survey Department as against 3,591 Mukim Register Extracts in 1929.

140. On the 1st August 1930, the application books were closed for rubber cultivation throughout the State. On the other hand with a view to the encouragement of padi planting, it was decided to entertain bona fide applications for padi land free of premium and at an annual rent of 50 cents per acre.

141. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,224,139 acres as against 1,180,193 acres at the end of 1929.

142. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 147 to 153, 11 Companies being registered and 5 being struck off.

XV.- MARINE

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

		Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
		Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers	...	118	384,039	118	384,039
Coasting steamers	...	5,252	201,366	5,252	201,366
Sailing vessels	...	8,389	163,601	8,747	166,872

144. These figures show a decrease of 27,766 tons entered and a decrease of 24,718 tons cleared as compared with 1929.

145. All the 118 ocean-going steamers recorded above as entered and cleared were Japanese steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore. This is 5 vessels less than in 1929.

146. The following figures show the growth of the maritime trade of Johore during the last five years:-

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Land Sales-		
Premia on Agricultural Land ...	733,010	385,898
Premia on Mining Land ...	4,790	4,188
Total ...	<u>737,800</u>	<u>390,086</u>

136. Other sums collected in 1929 and 1930 but not credited as Land Revenue were:-

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Licences-		
Rubber Dealers' Enactment ...	108,175	101,038
Burial Enactment ...	100	-
Mineral Ores' Enactment ...	500	300
Reimbursement-in-aid-		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	10,475	8,284
Sale of Plans ...	1,885	1,631
Miscellaneous ...	739	566
Total ...	<u>121,874</u>	<u>111,819</u>
Grand Total ..	<u>3,385,302</u>	<u>2,867,217</u>

Registration

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

	1929	1930
Land Enactment		
Number of Grants registered ...	1,342	926
Number of Transfers registered ...	1,475	1,110
Number of Charges registered ...	839	801
Other transactions ...	1,753	1,339
Mining Enactment		
Mining Leases issued ...	-	1
Mining Certificates issued ...	25	16
Prospecting Licences ...	48	24
Other transactions ...	30	20
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments ...	\$76,282	\$48,875

138. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:-

129. Four hundred and sixty three civil suits, 20 civil probate and appeals, 184 administration suits, 634 miscellaneous applications and 107 land applications were registered.

130. In Bankruptcy 13 petitions were registered.

131. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

132. There were twelve Criminal Appeals from Assizes and seven Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

Magistrates' Courts

133. A compilation of the return of cases is given:-

		Criminal	Civil
Johore Bahru	...	5,861	744
Kota Tinggi	...	985	205
Kukup (including Benut)		1,042	193
Muar	...	3,209	1,262
Batu Pahat	...	3,703	978
Endau	...	364	-
Segamat	...	1,779	357
Kluang	...	1,230	107
		<u>18,173</u>	<u>3,846</u>

134. Mr. Justice W.H. Thorne succeeded Mr. Justice McCabe Reay as Judge on the 6th March, 1930.

XIV.- LAND

135. Land Revenue for 1929 and 1930 was as follows:-

		1929	1930
		\$	\$
Rents-			
Land Rents Recurrent	...	2,328,237	2,203,904
Land Rents Annual Licences	...	51,254	41,462
Mining Rents	...	10,396	7,012
Rents of Government Plantations		451	954
Licences-			
Gravel, Stones, etc.	...	11,450	10,342
Mining	...	230	20
Prospecting	...	5,732	2,614
Fees-			
Miscellaneous	...	7,197	6,086
Notices, Warrants, etc.	...	14,338	19,368
Registration of Titles, etc.	...	24,417	18,319
Survey and Demarcation	...	71,926	55,231
Total		<u>2,525,628</u>	<u>2,365,312</u>

totalling 319 square miles are under preliminary notification.

118. Other jungle areas approximately 100 square miles are being explored.

119. Comparative percentages at the end of the year were as follows:-

Reserve Forest	...	...	10.5
State Land	...	...	61.8
Alienated Land	...	...	27.7
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	100.0
			<hr/>

120. The number of forest offences reported was 166 compared with 173 in 1929.

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

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
83,081	128,231	134,781	138,620	128,982

122. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was \$235,502 as compared with \$242,865 in 1929.

123. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was \$99,012 as compared with \$89,334 in 1929.

XII.- GAME WARDEN

124. The departmental establishment was as in 1929.

125. Expenditure totalled \$19,002 as against \$18,903 in 1929.

126. Amongst the animals shot when destroying crops were 9 elephants.

127. Eighty seven passes and 13 licences were issued during the year.

XIII.- JUDICIAL

Supreme Court

128. Ninety five criminal cases and 55 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, 4 at Muar and 4 at Batu Pahat.

111. The Religious Schools continued to show progress in numbers, attendance, and examination results. The Religious Committee, which advises the Superintendent of Education on all matters connected with the teaching in the Religious Schools, met twice during the year.

ASSOCIATIONS —

112. There are three Teachers' ² for the teachers of the English Schools, the Malay Boys' Schools, and the Malay Girls' Schools. Every member of the Department voluntarily belongs to one of these Associations, which showed commendable vitality in 1930. The youngest of them formed in 1930, that for the teachers of the Malay Girls Schools, issues a monthly magazine, the "Bulan Melayu" which has a deserved wide circulation not only in Johore but throughout the Peninsula.

113. The average enrolments of the schools in 1930 was as follows:-

Government Malay Schools (Girls)	...	813
" " " (Boys)	...	8,030
" Religious School (Girls)	...	268
" " " (Boys)	...	2,898
" English Schools (Boys)	...	1,377
Private English Schools	...	476
Tamil Schools (Aided)	...	1,100
The Convent School (Aided Girls School, English)	...	183
		15,145
		15,145

XI.- FORESTS

114. Exploration for new Forest Reserves in the Segamat and Kota Tinggi Districts was concluded during the year.

115. Preliminary notification of a Reserve in the Muar District covering 14,176 acres was published in May.

116. Reserves which had ² ¹ been already preliminarily notified were ~~were~~ finally constituted in the Kota Tinggi and Batu Pahat Districts, the total area being 5,126 acres.

117. The total area of reserved forest in the State is now 762.8 square miles or 10.5% of the total area. In addition areas totalling

candidates, or 51%, passed. There were also special classes in Physical Training (Men and Women), Hygiene (Women), Needlework and Cookery (Women), Art (Men and Women) and Educational Handwork (Women). There are now thirty Johore students in training at the Sultan Idris Training College.

107. The usual medical, dental, and ophthalmic inspections were held. General health conditions were reported as satisfactory. Skin diseases of a minor character and enlarged tonsils frequently associated with carious teeth were common. Travelling dispensaries visit out-station schools and supplement the medicine chests which are kept in all schools in the State. There was typhoid in Muar and Batu Pahat and there were several deaths of pupils. Large numbers of pupils readily consented to be inoculated.

108. The Inter-School and Inter-House competitions of the English Schools in Football, Hockey and other games continued with unabated enthusiasm. The Arab Cup (Association Football) for English Schools was won by the Batu Pahat School. The Malay Boys' Schools held their usual Inter-School Drill and Games Competitions. Various Games, including Badminton, were played in the Girls' Schools.

109. The various Scout Troops in the English and Malay Schools increased in numbers and efficiency. The Annual Inspections were held by the Scout Commissioner for Malaya at the various centres. Three Troops went into Camp. There were small Wolf Cub Packs at Bukit Zaharah School and the Segamat School.

110. Fourteen out of 33 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "A" (Malay Branch) passed, and 28 out of 89 candidates for the Clerical Examinations "B" (English Branch); 42% and 31% respectively. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held and in addition there was a Typewriting Class of 32 clerks, of whom 23 passed the qualifying examination at the end of the Course.

schools.

102. There was an increase in the number of passes in the Cambridge Local Examinations, 9 School Certificate (Senior Local) and 15 Junior Local, the percentage of passes to entries being 69% in the former and 60% in the latter. Though the total number of passes is three times as numerous as in the year preceding the re-organisation of the Department, the numbers are still quite out of proportion to the enrolments of the schools. It will take time for this to be put right.

103. Superannuations of pupils in the English Schools, rendered necessary by the former vicious system of admissions of over-age boys to primary classes, were fewer in number than in the previous year and should become less numerous every year.

104. The English Schools continued to make good progress. The Headmaster and staff of the Muar School deserve high praise for the outstanding progress of that school. The Headmaster and staff of the Bukit Zaharah School showed marked enthusiasm. At the Segamat School, the Headmaster, an expert phonetician, introduced experiments in the teaching of English on a phonetic basis that excited considerable comment and interest throughout the Peninsula, owing to favourable reports by the Johore Professor of English, Raffles College who visited all the Johore English Schools during the year.

105. In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Normal Class Examinations 18 out of 20 Johore candidates were successful. There was a successful Post-Normal Dramatic Class at Muar that concluded with a public performance. A Physical Training Course was conducted at Batu Pahat for all teachers. Special Phonetics and Tonetics Classes were held at Segamat for all teachers.

106. The usual Training Classes for Malay School Teachers were held. In the Pupil Teachers Examinations 80 out of 158 candidates,

increase in the numbers and the influence of the out-of-school organisations that play so vital a part in the development of character and powers of leadership.

97. The 3rd Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Boys' Schools and the 1st Annual Conference of the senior teachers of the Malay Girls Schools were held in December under the presidency of the Superintendent of Education.

98. An extensive building programme was completed including the erection of the new English College, three new Malay Girls' Schools, six new Malay Boys' Schools, a new wing for the Muar English School, and numerous extensions and additions to existing buildings. So far the large building programme has been necessarily confined to replacing unsatisfactory temporary buildings and it has not been possible to build schools in new districts. This will follow in later years: it is estimated that there are over 5,000 Malay children of a school age for whom schools are not at present available.

99. There was a slight improvement in the results of the Standard IV Examinations of the Malay Schools, which were as usual set and marked centrally. Out of 1,350 candidates, 462 passed. Improvement is necessarily gradual.

100. Manual work was taught in all schools where instructors were available. Carpentry was taught in one English School, net-making in 16 Malay schools, and basket-making in 8 Malay schools. The usual educational handwork was taught in the primary classes of all the English schools and in the Girls' schools. School gardens were kept in good order.

101. Six thousand four hundred and ninety seven dollars was spent on grants to Tamil Estate Schools, as compared with \$4,014 in 1929. Schools numbered 48, an increase of two. The enrolment was 1,100 an increase of 115 and the percentage of attendance was 78%. Satisfactory progress was made in these schools.

91. Dross recovered in 1930 amounted to 6,662 tahils as compared with 12,601 tahils in 1929. Of this dross 3,273 tahils were purchased from the public at a cost of \$21,534. Three thousand three hundred and twenty tahils were recovered from Government Smoking Saloons, while 69 tahils were seized and confiscated for breaches of the Enactment.

92. Registration of smokers which was made compulsory in May 1929 was in force throughout the year. There were very few complaints of extortion by clerks and on the whole the system has worked remarkably well.

93. The use of Government Smoking Saloons dwindled still further. Two saloons were closed during the year and it was decided to close three more at the end of the year. Of the thirteen saloons left the majority are being run at a loss.

X.- EDUCATION

94. In 1930 the outstanding event of the year was the re-organisation of the Malay Girls' Schools. This was initiated in 1929 and completed in 1930. There is now a separate organisation for these schools, distinct from that of the Boys' Schools. The Malay Supervisor of the Girls' Schools is directly responsible to the Superintendent of Education. Women form the whole of the inspecting staff (except for the Superintendent of Education), and the teaching and clerical staffs, and all, of course, are Malays. The arrangements have so far proved very successful and the schools already compare most favourably in organisation and control with the older established Boys' Schools. This is in advance of what it has been possible to attempt elsewhere in the Peninsula and is an excellent augury for the future.

95. In the Malay Boys' Schools, the chief feature was the improvement in attendance, the percentage of attendance rising from 88% in 1929 to 95% in 1930.

96. In the English Schools, the chief feature was a steady
increase

Expenditure

85. Expenditure totalled \$278,807, of which \$215,310 was under Personal Emoluments and \$63,497 was under Other Charges, as against \$282,867 for 1929.

Preventive Branch

86. Details of prosecutions are as follows:-

	1929		1930	
	Prosecu- tions	Convic- tions	Prosecu- tions	Convic- tions
Customs ...	348	294	328	253
Excise ...	628	550	712	605
Chandu ...	573	447	407	309
Other Enactments	65	49	35	27

87. The decrease in the total number of cases is more than accounted for by the absence on leave for half the year of the senior European Superintendent, whose place was left unfilled. There were a larger number of important cases than in the previous year and the total fines inflicted amounted to \$83,287 as compared with \$64,108 in 1929.

88. The increase of excise cases may be directly ascribed to the prevailing financial conditions.

89. One of the first signs of financial stringency in this country is a fall in the import duty on liquor and a corresponding increase in illicit distilling. During the year under review the number of stills seized was 234 as compared with 185 in 1929. But, whereas most of the stills found in 1929 were of small size and located close to towns and villages, several of those discovered in 1930 were well away from habitations, were of considerable size, and might almost be described as distilleries.

IX.- CHANDU DEPARTMENT.

90. Sales of Chandu amounted to 305,869 tahils as against 393,820 tahils in 1929, and 380,827 tahils in 1928. The revenue from sales after deducting the purchase price of the chandu and the cost of dross was \$3,279,666 as against \$4,208,047 in 1929. The nett revenue after deducting all expenditure was \$3,033,722.

Dross

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	86,187	79,098	85,293	93,270	85,435
Copra ...	269,273	223,398	252,286	215,842	201,069
Gambier ...	17,806	13,067	12,341	12,085	12,378
Pepper ...	-	494	339	102	165
Pineapples ...	42,824	46,357	65,178	72,197	80,174
Rubber ...	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872	1,592,860	407,573
Tapioca ...	39,248	22,328	24,076	30,110	36,745
Other Agricultural Produce ...	30,894	15,986	46,520	48,422	30,284
Forest Produce ...	79,276	93,055	116,128	82,869	75,387
Minerals ...	372,075	403,116	536,142	521,486	439,905
Marine Produce ...	15,290	8,222	9,804	9,806	9,949
Miscellaneous Produce ...	7,645	5,030	5,226	4,822	11,302
Alcoholic Liquor..	909,007	964,326	834,426	1,021,797	662,482
Tobacco ...	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520	1,586,909	1,450,803
Petroleum ...	322,130	365,529	358,875	401,174	430,781
Matches ...	107,793	114,989	102,809	160,265	138,863
Live Animals ...	-	-	-	-	-
Weighing Fees ...	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Licences..	2,484	1,341	8,800	11,384	9,848
Sale of Rubber Dealers' Books ...	-	-	-	274	518
Total ...	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635	5,865,674	4,083,661

84. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and sale of dealers books are not included):-

	Percentage				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Arecanuts ...	1.24	1.10	1.58	1.59	2.10
Copra ...	3.86	3.11	4.67	3.69	4.94
Pepper ...	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	-
Gambier ...	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.20	0.30
Pineapples ...	0.61	0.65	1.21	1.23	1.97
Rubber ...	48.22	46.94	29.77	27.21	10.01
Tapioca ...	0.56	0.31	0.45	0.51	0.90
Other Agricultural Produce ...	0.44	0.22	0.86	0.83	0.75
Minerals ...	5.33	5.61	9.94	8.91	10.80
Forest Produce ...	1.14	1.30	2.16	1.41	1.85
Marine Produce ...	0.22	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.24
Miscellaneous Produce ...	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.28
Alcoholic Liquor..	13.03	13.43	15.48	17.45	16.26
Tobacco ...	18.82	20.27	24.81	27.11	35.62
Live Animals ...	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum ...	4.62	5.09	6.66	6.85	10.57
Matches ...	1.54	1.61	1.90	2.74	3.41
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Expenditure

23. The Pensions Enactment, 1929, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
 24. The Police Force Enactment, 1916, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
 25. The General Clauses Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
 26. The Court Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment No.2, 1930.
 27. The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930, Amendment Enactment, 1930.

80. The Executive Council met on 46 occasions during the year.

VIII.- CUSTOMS.

81. The total Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to \$4,083,661 as compared with \$5,865,674 in 1929, a decrease of \$1,782,013 or just over thirty per cent. Two items alone accounted for \$1,544,602 of this decrease. The export duty on rubber fell by \$1,185,287 and the import duty on alcoholic liquors by \$359,315. Apart from these two items the Customs revenue remained remarkably steady despite the financial depression

82. Revenue by Districts, 1926 - 1930.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666	739,992	750,291
Batu Pahat	904,692	855,090	756,040	836,773	1,031,672
Kukup	270,080	297,700	232,225	181,874	217,592
Johore Bahru	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208	3,445,857	1,496,063
Kota Tinggi	606,132	677,641	427,595	366,275	268,564
Endau	139,658	139,398	102,432	77,460	71,818
Segamat	329,109	420,517	222,468	217,443	247,661
Total...	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,634	5,865,674	4,083,661

83. Revenue by Productive Groups, 1926 - 1930.

was put into effect in the Straits Settlements on the first of August, was of considerable help in checking the growth of unemployment.

75. One hundred and thirty eight claims for wages amounting to \$46,321 and involving about 1,406 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate.

76. The number of labourers employed in 1929 and 1930, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was -

	1929	1930
Indians ...	34,642	30,025
Chinese ...	26,912	29,643
Javanese ...	6,403	6,264
Others ...	1,594	1,701

77. Fifty two estate hospitals were maintained as in 1929. Ten orders under Part VIII of "The Labour Code, 1924" were issued during the year on matters relating to the health of labourers.

78. Forty six estates maintained Tamil schools.

VII.- COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

79. The Council of State met on five occasions and the following Enactments were passed:-

1. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
2. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
3. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
4. The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930.
5. The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
6. The Fatal Accidents Enactment, 1930.
7. The Printing Presses Enactment, 1930.
8. The Emergency Regulations Enactment, 1930.
9. The Excise Enactment, 1930.
10. The Bankers' Books' Evidence Enactment, 1930.
11. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No.2, 1930.
12. The Women and Girls' Protection Enactment, 1926, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
13. The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
14. The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
15. The Courts Enactment, 1920, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
16. The Advocates and Solicitors Enactment, 1930.
17. The Commissions of Inquiry Enactment, 1930.
18. The Banishment Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
19. The Forest Enactment, 1921, Amendment Enactment, 1930.
20. The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment No.3, 1930.
21. The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930.
22. The Census Enactment, 1930.

and Senai centres, and was reported ~~at the end of the year~~ to have spread to the Rengam plantations. An effective contact spray was devised by the Japanese on Senai Estate, but the cost was somewhat too high to permit of frequent application.

67. Coffee. Plantations are making good progress, and have remained free from any serious outbreak of pests or diseases: 1,965 pikuls of coffee were exported, valued at \$69,532. There is in addition a considerable local consumption.

68. Miscellaneous Food Crops. It is of interest to record that there has been a considerable revival in the planting of food crops, such as bananas, tapioca, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and other vegetables; many of these have been planted as catch-crops with coconuts, areca, or fruit trees. In some instances rubber trees have been removed from around dwellings to make room for the cultivation of such food crops.

69. Expenditure for the year on Public Gardens amounted to \$42,519.

70. The Astana Gardens were well maintained and considerable progress was made in the collection and establishment of local flora.

VI.- CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

71. Eight Chinese societies were exempted from registration and thirteen were registered. At the end of 1930 there were 80 exempted and 185 registered Chinese societies in Johore.

72. Twenty mixed (boys' and Girls') schools and six boys' schools were registered. Eighteen schools closed down voluntarily. At the close of the year registered Chinese schools totalled 143.

73. Unemployment increased throughout the year but did not become severe owing to the fact that this State has large areas of land which are still being developed.

74. Restriction of immigration of Chinese labourers, which

was

encourage further planting of this crop or satisfactory upkeep of many of the existing areas. The possibilities of effecting an improvement in the condition of the industry were discussed at a conference held in Singapore in December.

62. Miscellaneous Fruit. The fruit crop was not generally as good as that of 1929, though heavy crops of Mata Kuching and Langsat were harvested in the Segamat District during August. Bananas are still extensively cultivated, and several new orchards of miscellaneous fruit trees were established during the year.

63. Tapioca. The area under this crop was estimated at 21,500 acres. Export amounted to 257,249 pikuls valued at \$803,020; production showing an increase of about 35% on that of the previous year.

64. Areca. The planted area has remained practically unaltered, decrease in yield from old areas being about counterbalanced by the young plantings recently coming into bearing. Exports amounted to 216,800 pikuls valued at \$1,328,773, production being about 4% below that of 1929.

65. Padi. In the ~~year~~ 1929-1930 season 5,342 acres of wet Padi were planted, yielding 443,297 gantangs, in addition there were 5,137 acres of dry padi, yielding 388,148 gantangs. Figures for the 1930-1931 season are not yet available, but it is estimated that these will show an increase in planted areas, particularly of dry and swamp padi, as there has lately been a considerable revival of interest in the cultivation of this crop. Recently several new areas in the Muar, Batu Pahat and Kukup districts have been alienated for padi planting. Damage to padi has been caused mainly by drought, rats, various caterpillars and leptocorisa.

66. Tuba. About 4,000 acres were under cultivation ~~during the year~~, though about half of this consisted of somewhat scattered planting. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in control of the beetle pest, which was present both in the Layang-layang
and

of Copra produced. The main defects are due to the practice of harvesting unripe nuts. The attention of growers and kiln owners is being drawn to this by the distribution of pamphlets.

58. Oil Palm. No further land was alienated for Oil Palm ~~during the year~~, though several enquiries were received and two areas examined and reported on by the Principal Agricultural Officer. There has been considerable development on the existing estates, and though planting operations have been retarded by drought, a total area of 20,422 acres had been established by the close of the year. The planted area at the close of 1929 was 9,092 acres.

59. The Elaeis Estate Factory, the first Oil Palm factory to be erected in the State, was opened by His Highness the Tungku Mahkota of Johore on 10th August. This plant differs from others which have hitherto been in use in Malaya in that the oil is expressed from the fruit by hydraulic presses. Export of Palm Oil for the year was about 2,300 pikuls and of kernels 217 pikuls.

60. Damage has been done to growing palms by Crown disease and white ants, frequently associated with a type of bud rot. Rats and porcupine have been less in evidence on the younger areas, probably mainly owing to absence of heavy cover crops in the newly established plantations.

61. Pineapples. Considerable improvements were effected in most factories, those operating having all been equipped with tile-topped cutting tables by the close of the year: attention has also been given to improvements in water supply and other matters. Exports of tinned pines amounted to 1,310,038 cases, valued at \$5,057,589. There was in addition an export of fruit valued at \$477,312. Attention is being given to the question of by-products. Unfortunately the prices for tinned pines have been low throughout the year, and though packers may in some instances have made a small profit, returns to the grower have not been such as to

encourage

52. During the dry spells experienced, especially in the early months of the year, some damage to tapping panels by sun scorch was recorded. An outbreak of true "dieback", occurred in Central Johore, but was easily controlled. Cases of Pink disease were noted around Segamat, Bekok and Niyor, but this disease is seldom of much consequence in Johore. There has been the normal amount of damage by root diseases, of which fomes lignosus is most commonly met with, and by white ants.

53. Oidium leaf disease was reported to be present in North West Johore near the Malacca boundary ~~in the year~~, but as a result of an inspection of the district by a Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute and the Principal Agricultural Officer, the opinion was formed that the outbreak had been of short duration and had done little material damage. It is of course possible that the disease will reappear in this locality if favourable conditions occur, but no reports of any further outbreaks have ~~subsequently~~ been received.

54. A Field Officer of the Rubber Research Institute remained in Johore throughout the year.

55. Coconuts. Coconut plantations have remained in good condition and free from any serious outbreaks of pests or diseases ~~during the year~~. There has again been an increase in the production of Copra, export of which amounted to 650,346 pikuls. In addition there is a considerable local consumption of nuts. Owing to the poor prices obtained for copra, exports were only valued at \$5,183,037.

56. During the year figures for areas under this crop were revised in connection with the Coconut Census. It is considered that there is now an area of about 120,100 acres of Coconuts, of which 75% are mature, and 44,950 acres of Coconuts mixed with other crops.

57. There is room for considerable improvement in the quality
of

Actual expenditure for the previous year was \$40,546.45.

49. Rubber. Prices have remained low ^{throughout the year} ~~throughout the year~~. Total exports amounted to 1,522,798 pikuls valued at \$39,259,867. The amount of rubber exported shows a decrease of about 6% on that of the previous year, whilst the decrease in value is about 48%. Some estates ceased tapping for several months on all, or part, of their area, but such properties have generally been maintained in a satisfactory condition, and hope to re-open if prices improve. There has been a considerable amount of heavy tapping on many of the small holdings, with consequent damage to the bark.

50. Interest in the establishment of high yielding areas has been well maintained on the larger estates. Seventy permits under the Plant Importation Rules, 1928, were issued ~~during the year~~, authorising the entry of 47,300 metres of Budwood, 7,000 seeds and 18,000 budded stumps. This material has all come from the Dutch Indies.

51. Mouldy Rot has again been the disease most in evidence but, as in the previous year, this has been rather less prevalent than in the former years, and an increasing amount of attention has been paid to control measures by the small-holders on their own initiative. Two thousand and sixty five notices were served requiring treatment of this disease, and eighty eight court cases instituted for non-compliance. In view however of the hardship likely to attend the cessation of tapping on small holdings (without which successful control is a matter of considerable difficulty) during times of depression, it has been necessary to use some discretion in instituting legal action, and fewer court cases have been taken than in previous years. It is moreover considered that greater success will ultimately be achieved in the control of this and other pests and diseases along educational, rather than coercive, lines.

During

IV.- TRADE.

44. The total trade for the year amounted to \$105,502,919 compared with \$142,504,003 in 1929 and was constituted as follows:-

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Imports ...	45,372,067	47,125,210
Exports ...	99,206,986	59,714,461
	<u>144,579,053</u>	<u>106,839,671</u>
Less Re-Exports ..	2,075,050	1,336,752
	<u>142,504,003</u>	<u>105,502,919</u>

Imports.

45. The following table shows, under the main heads, the values for 1929 and 1930:-

	1929	1930
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	24,331,728	22,954,141
II. Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured ...	2,444,137	2,633,669
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	18,467,300	21,523,650
IV. Coin and Bullion .	128,902	13,750
V. Sundries ...	-	-
	<u>45,372,067</u>	<u>47,125,210</u>

Exports.

46. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value for 1929 and 1930:-

the Opium Reserve Fund, amounted to \$36,680,880.

43. The following statements will be found in the appendices:-

Appendix "A".- Assets and Liabilities for 1929 and 1930.

Appendix "B".- Actual revenue for 1929 and 1930 under main heads.

Appendix "C".- Actual expenditure for 1929 and 1930 under main heads.

Appendix "D".- Statistical return of revenue and expenditure 1911-1930.

transferred from Surplus Funds to Opium Reserve Fund.

33. Investments in Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities stood unchanged at \$415,405.

34. Local Fixed Deposits remained unchanged at \$7½ millions. The Opium Reserve Fund stood at \$10,861,594 on 1st January 1930 and increased to \$12,206,815 on 31st December 1930. The whole fund is invested in Sterling Securities.

35. The State's total investments at the end of the year amounted to \$36,202,197 against \$34,189,628 at the end of 1929.

36. As shown in the balance sheet the excess of the assets over liabilities is \$24,474,066 against \$26,511,045 at the close of 1929 and \$25,078,662 in 1928. Cash in Treasuries and at the Bank amounted to \$1,263,255 and at the Crown Agents to \$651,615.

37. Loans stood at \$189,838. These represent in the main, loans made free of interest to Mohammedan subordinates to enable them to buy land and build houses for their own occupation. On this account the sum of \$190,951 was outstanding at the end of the year on 132 loans.

38. Loans under the War Service Land Grants Scheme remained outstanding at \$29,500.

39. Special building loans amounting to \$17,620 were made to Senior Government officers.

40. Advances stood at \$126,688. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance \$32,228 and Post Office Money Order Advance \$33,000. 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.

41. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at the end of the year at \$2,023,013. Of this sum \$1,688,065 were Land Office Deposits mainly on account of premia and survey fees.

42. The gross surplus at the end of the year, inclusive of

the

item was \$15,952,867 this year against \$15,200,829 in 1929 and \$15,195,473 in 1928.

25. Pensions came to \$476,428 against an estimate of \$419,501 and an actual expenditure of \$424,986 in 1929 and \$352,346 in 1928.

26. Personal Emoluments at \$4,892,314 showed a saving of \$236,721 on an estimate of \$5,129,035, but a large increase above the expenditure \$4,525,760 in 1929 and \$4,183,274 in 1928.

27. Other Charges annually recurrent amounted to \$2,730,671, an excess of \$224,455 over the estimate \$2,955,126, against an actual expenditure of \$2,485,965 in 1929 and \$2,235,674 in 1928.

28. Miscellaneous Services at \$791,176 showed a slight increase above 1929 (\$763,193), but a large excess over the estimate \$562,656. The excess of \$228,520 included inter alia expenses of His Highness the Sultan in Europe, allowances to Regents, compensations to owners of destroyed guns.

29. Public Works annually recurrent expenditure was estimated at \$1,998,800 but actually came to \$1,879,640 against \$1,757,256 in 1929 and \$1,737,984 in 1928.

30. Public Works Special Services cost \$4,495,436 against an estimate of \$6,130,840 and an actual expenditure of \$4,454,295 in 1929 and \$5,219,528 in 1928. The chief items are:-

	1928	1929	1930
	---	---	---
	\$	\$	\$
Works and Buildings	2,606,285	2,067,282	1,951,937
Roads, Streets and Bridges	1,740,071	1,792,448	1,733,552
Miscellaneous	873,172	594,565	809,947

Investments

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

32. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities stood at \$15,412,629 on 1st January 1930 and increased to \$16,080,013 on 31st December 1930. Investments to the value of \$750,000 were transferred

19. Under the head Licences, Toddy Shops yielded \$77,704 against \$82,395 in 1929. Stamp duties realised \$112,461 against \$180,250 in 1929, death duties accounting for \$27,876 against ~~\$180,250 in 1929, death duties accounting for \$27,876 against~~ \$23,876 in 1929.

20. Telephones again provided nearly the whole of the increased revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, being \$158,304 against \$141,810 in 1929 and \$94,299 in 1928. Receipts from telegrams increased to \$15,270 from \$13,306 in 1929, commission on Money Orders decreased by nearly \$700 (\$8,735 against \$9,434 in 1929) and sale of stamps increased by nearly \$2,200 (\$129,667 against \$127,475 in 1929).

21. Municipal revenue shows an all round increase. The larger heads are:-

	1929	1930
Automobile Licences ...	\$273,207	\$277,107
Electric Lighting ...	162,924	245,153
General Assessment ...	273,150	293,022
Market Fees ...	100,523	106,391
Private Water Supply ...	92,829	115,276
Conservancy Fees ...	92,149	101,910

22. The following table shows the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) for the past 5 years:-

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Lands and Forests	12.8	14.8	13.3	15.8	17.8
Customs	39.8	34.5	45.0	34.9	29.1
Licences, Excise etc.	35.7	35.7	25.7	30.0	28.3
Other Revenue	11.7	15.0	16.0	19.3	24.8
	100	100	100	100	100

Expenditure

23. The Expenditure for this year was \$16,671,946 against an estimate of \$18,526,102 and an actual expenditure of \$16,200,829 in 1929 and \$16,445,473 in 1928.

24. A contribution of \$750,000 was made during the year to the Opium Reserve Fund. The annual expenditure exclusive of this item

14. The following comparative table shows the receipts for 1929 and 1930 under the more important heads of revenue:-

	1929	1930	Increase	Decrease
	---	---	---	---
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	2,510,582	2,368,973	-	141,609
Land Sales	739,361	391,183	-	348,178
<u>Customs.</u>				
Copra etc.	220,882	201,736	-	19,146
Rubber	1,592,981	407,841	-	1,185,140
Tobacco	1,595,964	1,459,137	-	136,827
Spirits	1,042,861	724,911	-	317,950
Petroleum	401,322	430,772	29,450	-
Matches	158,388	138,752	-	19,636
Tin Ore	150,146	74,870	-	75,276
Iron Ore	371,606	364,625	-	6,981
<u>Licences.</u>				
Posts and Telegraphs	303,329	324,266	20,937	-
Chandu	4,262,242	3,280,673	-	981,569
Interest	993,467	1,070,009	76,542	-
Municipal	1,112,531	1,256,234	143,703	-

15. Under Land Revenue: rents annually recurrent amounted to \$2,206,562 against \$2,319,625 in 1929 and rents from annual licences \$41,353 against \$51,159 in 1929.

16. Land Sales as in 1929 again show a considerable decline in the revenue derived from premia on the alienation of land for agricultural or mining purposes.

17. The very large decrease in the export duty on cultivated rubber reflects the stagnation of the rubber market during the year. There was a less pronounced decrease in the export duty on copra and on arecanuts (\$85,597 against \$98,300 in 1929), but there was an appreciable increase in pineapples (\$80,159 against \$69,367 in 1929) and tapioca (\$36,947 against \$30,004 in 1929).

18. The decrease in the import duties on tobacco, spirits and matches and in the chandu revenue is indicative of the general economic depression. Petroleum is the only item under Customs revenue which showed no decrease. The increase, unexpected in a period of very bad trade conditions, is significant of the decline of railway transport and of the growth of motor traffic.

Under

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.

10. Contemporary visitors emphasize the deserted character of the country: in 1847 the Capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the Capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru).

11. But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements 'helped Johore to grow populous again': moreover, the country has been governed since 1862 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler.

12. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, the Sultan, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, 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. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883: a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till the opening of the railway across Singapore island in 1903: in 1909, the Johore State Railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed: finally in 1924, the completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok.

III.- FINANCIAL.

Revenue

13. The revenue for 1930 was \$14,634,966 against an estimate of \$16,510,545 and an actual revenue of \$17,633,212 in 1929 and \$20,698,077 in 1928.

the country and destroyed Singapore under circumstances of great brutality.

7. Malacca, however, grew to be the first trading centre of the East: and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

8. The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as premier Malay State: a port, with a customs officer, existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and 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 ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

9. After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: after some further fighting, 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

STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

I.- GEOGRAPHICAL.

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and 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 separating the island of Singapore from the main land, and on the east by the China Sea.

2. The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

3. In area, Johore approximates to Wales; in population to Cyprus: though the area, revenue and trade of Johore are twice, thrice and seven times respectively that of Cyprus.

II.- HISTORICAL.

4. In the 9th century the Arabs regularly visited the mart of Betumah, situated near the Straits, to collect the camphor and other valuable products which filtered down from the Endau district.

5. As the ^dBudhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. The 'Ma-li-yu-erh' of Chinese writers had, in 1295, been long at variance with Siam: Marco Polo (1292) mentions the city of Malavir: Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own Kings: a Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah, Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states: one Raja Chulan, who reigned over the south of the Peninsula, had a fort of black stone on the Johore River.

6. This nascent development was nipped in the bud by the invasion of the Javanese from Majapahit, who in 1377 conquered

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JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

G. E. Shaw, M.C.S., O.B.E.,

General Adviser.

GEN. ADVISER No.

241
1931

H.Co. 498/31.

From General Adviser,

Ref: No.....

Place Johore Bahru.

Date 19. 4. 31.

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1930.

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② Letter to S.H.C. 23. 4. 31. posted 23/4/31.
MW

③ Memo from S.H.C. 4. 5. 31.
KW

Minutes on H.Co. 498/31.

Y. E.

Submitted for approval before printing.

2. In spite of the depression the Trade balances remained on the right side - Exports \$ 59,714,000 and Imports \$ 47,125,000 (p. 9).

Sd: J. Hall