

JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1918

ву

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE FOR THE YEAR 1918.

I.—FINANCIAL.

- The total revenue for 1918 amounted to \$9,125,694 and the total expenditure to \$5,858,591, giving a surplus for the year of \$3,267,103.
- 2. The following are the figures for revenue and expenditure for the last five years:

Year.			Expenditure.		
			\$ 2.		\$ 0.
1914	 	 	 4,352,896		3,899,698
1915	 	 	 5,790,393 68	3	3,645,421 (0
1916	 	 •••	 7,976,862 62		4,602,432 84
1917	 	 	 10,168,624 84		5,119,519 68
1918	 	 	 9,125,694 42		5,858,591 28

REVENUE.

- As compared with the Estimates for the year, the collections failed to reach the expected total by \$271,206, due to a deficiency of \$831,002 under customs which was only partly counterbalanced by the increases recorded under other heads.
- The total was \$1,042,930 less than the total for 1917, the principal decrease being 20 per cent. for Customs and 11 per cent. for Licences and Excise, the former being caused by the fall in the price of rubber and the latter chiefly by the abolition of the Revenue Farms which brought in \$535,150 in 1917. The only direct offset to the loss from the Revenue Farms was a sum of \$92,498 for Licences under the new Pawnbrokers' Enactment. Increases under Land Revenue (31 per cent.), Fees (14 per cent.) and Municipal (15 per cent.) helped to counterbalance the heavy fall in the customs returns.
- S. Particulars of the actual collections during the last two years will be found in the Comparative Statement printed as Appendix A (ii) to this Report.

Although the total revenue decreased, there were increases under many of the sub-heads. The following tables give particulars of the sub-heads under which the most important increases and decreases were recorded:

Head.	Sub-head.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Per cent.
Customs	Land Rents	464,930 510,752	641,882	176,952	38
Licences, etc	Pawnbrokers	010,752	604,347 92,492	93,595 92,492	18
Fees of Court, etc.	Forfeitures	24,603	44,430	19,827	81
	Sale of Medicines	23,019	35,328	12,309	54
	Sale of Stamps	33,823	43,268	9,445	28
	General Assessment	61,996	76,306	14,310	23
Land Sales	Premia on Mining Leases	16,315	91,185	74,870	

The principal decreases were as follows:

Head.	Sub-head.	1917.	1918.	Decrease.	Per cent.	
Customs { Licences, etc { Port and Harbour Dues Railways Land Sales	Export duty on Rubber Import duty on Spirits Farm Rents Stamp Duties Port Clearances Muar Railway Premia on Grants		1,581,458 475,031 535,150 121,049 13,206 99,413 210,951	842,453 842,077 64,136 5,923 65,487 160,707	789,005 132,954 535,150 56,913 7,283 33,926 50,244	47 28 53 55 34

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The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total for the year are given in the following table:

		1915.		1916.	1917.		1918.
Land Revenue		6.0		5.3	5.9		8.7
Customs		30.7	•••	33.3	33.3	*	29.4
Licences, Excise, etc.		54.6		54.1	 51.3		51.3
Other Revenue	4	8.7	Vi	7.3	 9.5		10.6
		100.0	3.9	100.0	100.0		100.0

The increased percentage contributed by Land Revenue (excluding Land Sales) is a most satisfactory feature as an indication of the development of the Country by the issue of permanent titles to land.

EXPENDITURE.

7. The total expenditure was \$739,072 more than in 1917, increases as compared with that year being shown under Public Works Special Services (\$638,357 more than in 1917), Miscellaneous Services (\$102,771 more) and Other Charges (\$155,922 more). Decreases as compared with 1917, were under Interest and Purchase of Land.

The total Public Works Department expenditure was \$3,107,447 as against \$2,427,435 in 1917, an increase of 28 per cent. As compared with the Estimated Expenditure provided for the year, there were large savings under Personal Emoluments, Works and Buildings, Special Services "Other Charges," and Railways; and excesses under Miscellaneous Services and Maintenance of Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent. The excess under Miscellaneous Services is accounted for chiefly by the payment of Temporary War Allowance, \$148,605, as compared with \$32,436 for 1917 (six months). In the aggregate, there was a nett saving of \$892,884, by which the actual expenditure for the year fell short of the Estimates.

Particulars of the actual expenditure during the last two years will be found in the Comparative Statement printed as Appendix A (iii) to this Report.

The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$6,343,070.18, made up as follows:

38	ets-	
	Cash at Bank, in Treasuries and with Crown Agents Cash in Transit	\$1,336,620.10
	Investments at cost—	553,184.23
	British War Loan, 1929-47 £214,799 16s. 5d. \$1,738,405.96	
	Exchequer Bonds, 1922 120,000 1,021,729.49	71
	National War Bonds, 1928 137,650 1.183.312.59	
	Straits Settlements War Loan, six per cent. 150,000.00	
	Fixed Deposits 350,000.00	
	Due by S.S. and F.M.S. Governments	4,443,448.04
	Stock of Chandu	321,896.00
	Sundry Advances and Loans	8,697.60
	Suspense	104,328.65
		751.50
		6,768,926.12
tt	pilities—	
	Sundry Deposits	420,055.94
	Surplus	6,348,870.18

The outstanding balance of the Railway Loan (\$1,000,000) was repaid at the beginning of the year from surplus funds in hand and the Public Debt of the State was completely wiped cut. Surplus funds were invested in National War Bonds to the total value of £197,650 during the year, of which a sum of £60,000 was remitted to the Crown Agents for investment at the end of the year and appears under Cash in Transit in the above Statement.

10 The State account with the London Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was closed early in the year and the balance transferred to the Crown Agents for the Colonies who were appointed sole agents of the State in England.

II.—TRADE.

The total volume of trade was \$62,898,685 (£7,338,130), as compared with \$66,631,391 in the previous year, a falling off of 5.6 per cent.

		1917.		1918.
Imports	.,.	\$17,400,491		\$19,473,685
Exports		49,340,300	••••	43,560,700
	-6:	66,740,791		69 094 905
Less Re-exports		109,400		63,034,385 135,700
Hoss to dipores		100,100		
		66,631,391		62,898,685

Ma.

12. Imports were 11.9 per cent. more in 1918 than in 1917 and exports 11.7 per cent. less.

The details are given in Appendices B (i) and (ii).

They are summarised, for imports, under their main classes as follows:

Classes.	1917.	1918.	Difference.	Increase or Decrease.	
	\$.	\$	\$	Per cent.	
A.—Foods, Drinks and Narcotics B.—Raw Materials C.—Manufactured Articles D.—Coins and Bullion E.—Sundries	10,440,305 2,052,205 4,076,763 223,289 607,929	12,731,519 2,062,998 4,117,017 28,716 533,435	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 2,291,214 \\ + \ 10,793 \\ + \ 40,254 \\ - \ 194,573 \\ - \ 74,494 \end{array}$	+ 21.9 + .5 + .98 - 87.1 - 12.3	
Total	17,400,491	19,473,685	+ 2,073,194	+ 11.91	

\$1,835,885 more in value though .6 per cent. less in quantity than in 1917. Other large increases in value are found among such goods as flour, milk, lard, cattle, food, tobacco and cigarettes. Decreases appear for value of imports of live-stock, bread and biscuits, fresh and salted provisions, sugar and liquors including beer and stout.

In class B, petroleum valued at \$813,319 was imported, \$15,971 in value more than in 1917 and benzine valued at \$309,677, being \$51,401 more in value than in 1917.

In class C, cotton goods increased in value from \$651,942 to \$782,365, cement increased by \$28,460, nails by \$91,415. Decreases in value are found in machinery (decrease \$46,910), motor-cars and accessories (decrease \$48,153), tools (decrease \$107,687), crockery and earthenware (decrease \$29,295), glassware (decrease \$26,491) and jewellery (decrease \$50,253).

In class D, the decrease is due to the smaller import of silver coins which fell by \$179,924, which is probably attributable to the substitution of paper money for coin.

Gold bullion increased by \$4,640.

Exports, 11.7 per cent. less than in 1917, are detailed in Appendix B (ii) and may be summarised as follows for the chief articles:

			191	17.	1918.		
Ar	ticle.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Pikuls.	\$	Pikuls.	\$	
Arecanuts Copra Pepper Gambier Rubber Tapioca Forest Produce Minerals			243,720 273,381 22,065 100,218 320,230 94,063 55,001	$1,401,000 \\ 1,866,400 \\ 660,600 \\ 1,481,800 \\ 37,881,000 \\ 990,400 \\ 296,200 \\ 4,163,200$	255,041 304,598 7,904 95,043 383,316 118,076 39,431	$\begin{array}{c} 1,785,000 \\ 2,336,000 \\ 252,000 \\ 1,516,000 \\ 30,281,000 \\ 1,510,000 \\ 666,200 \\ 4,211,800 \end{array}$	
Marine Produce		y?	 	117,200		124,500	

Cultivated rubber is by far the most important article of export, furnishing 69.5 per cent. of the total value. The proportion in 1917 was 76 per cent., the decrease being attributable to the low price ruling for the commodity during a portion of the year and to voluntary restrictions in output which were put in force by many producers during the period of depression. The actual quantity exported was 19.7 per cent. more than in 1917 (22,816 tons as against 19,061 tons in 1917), but the value fell from \$37,881,000 in 1917 to 30,281,000 in the year under review, a decrease of about 20 per cent.

It became necessary to remit the duty entirely in November and December in order to help producers to tide over the time when their produce could not be shipped to market and became practically unsaleable in consequence. The loss of revenue due to this remission of Duty is estimated at \$312,627, as mentioned later under Customs.

- Tapioca, copra and arecanuts show increases both in quantity and value, but pepper has decreased enormously in both particulars. The quantity produced has fallen in the last five years from 36,709 pikuls in 1914 to 7,904 pikuls in 1918. The only explanation is that pepper cultivation is more laborious and requires more detailed attention than the people are prepared to give it: rubber cultivation is easier and the returns are at least as good: it is easy to interplant rubber in the pepper gardéns and to let the pepper vines die out as the rubber trees mature.
- Tin exports showed a fall in quantity from 54,966 pikuls (3,271 tons) in 1917 to 39,420 pikuls (2,346 tons) in 1918, a decrease of 925 tons, or about 28 per cent. The value on the other hand increased from \$4,161,000 in 1917 to \$4,211,000. The average price of ore during 1918 was \$105 per pikul, equivalent to \$150.05 per pikul for the metal, as against \$76 for ore and \$108.50 for metal in the previous year.

The only other mineral exported was wolfram of which 11 pikuls valued at \$800 were exported, as compared with 35 pikuls valued at \$2,200 in 1917.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The year was the most unhealthy yet recorded in the statistical returns of Johore. The epidemic of influenza was severely felt, whilst malaria, beri-beri and dysentery were above average.

• Eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-four births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 49.30 per mille, as compared with 9,296 in 1917 with a rate of 51.33.

Fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-four deaths were registered (10,617 males and 3,577 females), as compared with 11,436 (8,180 males and 3,256 females) in 1917.

Death-rates per mille from these figures are of doubtful utility in the absence of any reliable estimate of the population. Calculated on the 1911 Census Returns the rate per mille would be 78.68, an increase of 15.29 per mille on the 1917 returns.

26. Malaria was given as the cause of death in 6,999 cases nearly 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. Influenza, and pulmonary diseases possibly consequential on influenza, caused a heavy mortality, and dysentery, diarrhoea and beri-beri were very prevalent.

The total mortality was highest in November when 1,996 deaths were recorded, following the second outbreak of influenza. February was the healthiest month, with 777

- 21. With regard to beri-beri the disease was as prevalent but not so fatal as in 1917, the number of deaths being 15 per cent. less. The Principal Medical Officer calls attention to the connection that appears to exist between the incidence of this disease with excessive rainfall.
- 22. With reference to blackwater fever the Principal Medical Officer writes as follows:

"BLACKWATER FEVER.

"This complication of malaria shows an enormous increase in cases, nine cases were admitted to Johore Hospital, two Europeans, four Japanese, one Chinese, two Indians (two deaths occurred).

"In the estate returns, 52 cases were treated in Estate Hospitals, 49 occurred on Japanese estates, mostly on the Kota Tinggi River, with 11 death (six Chinese and five Japanese).

"This large increase in cases, especially on Japanese estates, leads one to wonder if the Japanese enquiry."

It seems a case for further

- 23 There were two epidemic outbreaks of influenza, at the end of June for about a month, and in the middle of October. During the height of epidemic the hospital wards were crowded out and additional accommodation had to be improvised. Over 200 patients attended daily as out-patients at the Government Dispensary.
- 24 The year is remarkable for the occurrence of epidemic disease in several unusual forms. In addition to influenza and infectious pneumonia, cases of cerebro-spinal fever, diptheria, and mumps were noted, as well as one case of anthrax.

There were three cases of cerebro-spinal fever, the first outbreak of this disease noted in Johore.

The first case was the late General Adviser, Mr. D. G. Campbell, who developed symptoms of the disease on 15th June after a visit to Singapore and died on 25th June.

An outbreak of plague occurred at Bandar Maharani, Muar, at the end of August. There were five cases, all fatal. Rigid quarantine prevented the spread of the disease.

Small-pox was brought into Tanjong Perlih in February by coolies who landed from a sailing junk on which several fatal cases had occurred on the voyage from China.

In Batu Pahat and Kesang also there were sporadic cases.

No cases of cholera were recorded.

VACCINATION.

25. Ten thousand one hundred and thirty-nine vaccinations were performed, of which about 4,000 were performed by the travelling vaccinators and the rest at the hospitals and Government Dispensaries. The numbers show an increase on 1917, but there is still a great deal of laxity in the outlying districts both in applying for vaccination and in reporting results.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND MIDWIFERY.

The Principal Medical Officer speaks very highly of the work done in the midwifery branch of his Department both in the maternity wards of the hospital and by the nurses at the houses of patients. He comments particularly on the good work done at Batu Pahat. He writes:

"In this connection it is noticeable that infantile mortality is 86:38 per mille lower than last year, and about 8 per mille lower than previous years. While the deaths from infantile convulsions are markedly reduced.

"I am hopeful that the educational influence of the nursing work is bearing fruit, in more careful feeding and infantile hygiene, amongst the native population."

A good deal of useful activity is recorded in the removal of insanitary houses and improvement of insanitary areas in the larger towns and villages. This work is entrusted to local Town Boards who attend to their own defects under the supervision of Senior Officers at Head-Quarters.

HEALTH OF ESTATES.

The work of inspections of estates and enforcement of the provisions of the law for the protection of the health of the coolies was held much in abeyance during the year owing to the continued vacancy in the appointment of Health Officer.

The total labour force employed on estates from which sick and mortality returns were received showed a monthly average of 43,678 coolies, an increase of 5,820 on 1917. The increase was chiefly among the Chinese and Japanese coolies, who increased in numbers by 5,031.

Returns were received from 131 estates. Thirty-five estates have their own hospitals, accommodating 1,519 patients. Fifty-seven estates use the Government hospitals, and 17 estates send their sick to the hospitals of adjoining estates.

The total number of deaths recorded on the estates was 2,298, giving a ratio of 52.61 per mille, an increase of 16.20 for all nationalities on 1917.

The increase is to be ascribed chiefly to the outbreaks of influenza. Malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea and ankylostomiasis all show decreases in case incidence, though there was an abnormal rise in malaria in July almost co-incident with the first epidemic of influenza.

The following is the summary of the returns:

Nationality.				erage monthly labour force.		Death-rate per 1,000 per annum.
Chinese		 	•••	22,973	•••	44.10
Tamils	•••	 •••		10,650		83.85
Javanese and Malays	•••	 		9,423		39.37
Other nationalities		 	***	632		33.23
		Total	•••	43,678	•••	58.36

IV.—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

28. The following is a statement of the temperature and rainfall records taken at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru

Months.				Rainfall, inches.		Maximum temperature average.	,	Minimum temperature, average.	
January				00.00		0		0	
		April 1010	•••	26.93		79.67		70.40	
February	1			2.97		85.93		68.71	
March	•••			8.76		89.55		70.97	
April				13.95		88.43		72.65	
May				6.83		88.81		73.51	
June				12.18		86.32		72.75	
July				5.20		87.77		73.60	
August			2.7.0 kg	4.28	1.0	87.84		73.06	
September				7.91		86.95		73.31	
				7.06	* Y Y Y	88.10	•••	73.79	
November				10.42	•••	87.58	•••		46
December				12.18	•••	88.27	•••	73.15	
				12.10		00.41		73.30	
		Total		118.67					
Highest maxim	um	tempera	ture	93.5	(31s	t March, 19	18)		
Lowest ,,		,,		71	(11t	h January,	1918)	
Highest minim	um t	emperat	ure	77	(18t	h October,	1918		

... 65 (20th and 21st January, 1918)

... 8.13" (12th January, 1918) 29. The year was a moderately cool one and drier than the average. There was a marked decrease in the total rainfall for the south and south-west parts of the State.

The following are some maxima and minima for the whole State, all recording

Highest total rainfall registered ... 152.77 Lowest ", ", Highest monthly ", ,, ... 64.13 ,, ... 43.45 in January Lowest " " " ... 00.03 in February

The last two were recorded at the same station, Mersing:

Highest rainfall in 24 hours

Highest maximum temperature recorded 99° on 27th March Lowest minimum ,, 56° on 15th October, at Tangkak

V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT.

- 30. This Department, under the charge of Ungku Mohamed bin Khalid, was occupied in the supervision chiefly of Chinese women, with a considerable number also of Japanese. Security bonds were executed in 31 cases where girls were allowed to be removed from the care of the Department.
- 24. As Registrar of Societies, seven new societies were registered and two were exempted from registration. Much help, gratefully acknowledged, was received from the Protector of Chinese, Singapore, in the examination of Chinese documents and membership tickets in connection with unlawful societies against which action was being taken by the authorities.
- 32. The Department is also in charge of the sale of chandu and the licensing of retail shops. The price of chandu remained unchanged at \$10 a tahil, the consumption was 4 per cent. less than in 1917. The total quantity of chandu sold in the year is returned at 846,172 tahils.

VI.-LAND ADMINISTRATION.

\$3. The gross total collected under land revenue, including land sales, amounted for the first time to over a million dollars being \$1,022,005; or 11 per cent. of the State revenue.

Exclusive of premia for land sales (which brought in \$251,892 in 1918 as compared with \$288,088 in 1917), the land revenue proper amounted to \$770,113, an increase of 31 per cent. over the previous year. The following statement gives the figures for the last five years:

							ercentage of crease over
707.					\$	pre	evious years.
1914				 7	\$272,809		17 per cent
1915		,		 	315,665		15 ,,
1916				 	409,960		30 ,,
1917	•••		•••	 	587,108		43 ,,
1918	•••			 	770,113		31

Agricultural rents show an increase of 37 per cent, and mining rents of 43 per cent.

- That such figures should be possible in the face of the facts that the application books for alienation of land remained closed throughout the year and that the Land Offices are staffed at, or even under, their absolute minimum, is an indication of what might be possible in the way of permanent additions to the annual income of the State as soon as more officers can be assigned to the work. The mass of land work requiring attention is shown by the following figures, viz., that there are in the Muar District 15,700 incomplete titles for land (Surat Semantara) with an average of three acres each; in Batu Pahat there are 30,000 acres held under incomplete (i.e., undemarcated) title; in Cucob practically no land work was attempted: "the thousands of small holdings must await settlement until a Collector is appointed to the District," in Johore Bahru, Segamat and Kota Tinggi no mukim registration has yet been effected. Good work has been done by the Malay District Officers at Segamat and Kota Tinggi, but an enormous mass of work still remains untouched. It is difficult even to estimate what the permanent land revenue of the State should amount to if settlement were as advanced as in other portions of the Peninsula where the Land Administration has been longer established and is, by comparison, adequately staffed.
- Settlement by Land Officers, however, can only usefully go ahead of survey to a limited extent. The Commissioner of Land and Mines writes as follows in this regard:
- "At the end of 1918 in the whole of the State there were, awaiting survey, 2,895 lots totalling 69,812 acres and awaiting demarcation 4,655 lots totalling 14,823 acres. Comparison with the corresponding figures given in my 1917 report will show that the number of lots awaiting survey has decreased by 18 and the area to be surveyed has decreased by 28,914 acres: while the number of lots awaiting demarcation has increased by 307, and the area to be demarcated by 1,755 acres.

"These figures are sufficiently disquieting: but had not the application books been closed in respect of unoccupied land, the arrears would have been alarming. The summary of the results for the three districts last year shows that 1,585 lots totalling 63,342 acres were surveyed and 1,076 lots totalling 3,135 acres were

- "At this rate, it would take well over two years to overtake the work now in hand even if as appears unlikely and inadvisable the books remained closed. But there are in addition, I consider, at least 30,000 occupied holdings whose owners have not yet applied for title. These are scattered throughout the State and will never be effectively dealt with under the present system of contract survey. The merits of that system were clear so long as there were numbers of large blocks to be surveyed. But the survey of this country will not be put on a proper footing until each District employs at least one Government surveyor and the staff of the head-quarters office is adequately strengthened."
- 36. The following table gives the details of revenue under its sub-heads and shows the amounts contributed by the Land Offices of Muar and Batu Pahat. A Land Office was started in the Endau district towards the end of the year: the collections are included under those of Johore Bahru in these figures but will be shown separately from 1919.

Sub-head of revenue.			B. Pahat.	Muar.	J. Bahru.	Total.
Rents—			\$	\$	\$	\$
Land rents (recurrent)	·		69,939	173,640	398,344	641,923
Land rents (annual licence)			435	453	4,006	4,894
Mining rents			12	150	17,709	17,871
Government Plantations				12	798	810
Licences—						
Forest revenue			2,518	3,596	32,123	38,237
Gravel, stone			390	949	2,542	3,881
Prospecting			250	· · · ·	20,695	20,945
Fees-				La Establish		
Miscellaneous			41	347	962	1,350
Notices, etc		1	387	1,006	153	1.546
Registration of title			1,128	3,579	3,359	8,066
Survey and demarcation			7,438	11,202	11,950	30,590
	Total		82,538	194,934	492,641	770,113

- 37 The increase of 50 per cent. in Forest revenue is due to the expiry of a timber cutting concession in the Endau district and the opening up of that area to the public for
- 38 An increase of 130 per cent. under prospecting licences is evidence of the interest shown by the Chinese public in the practically unknown country to the east of the Railway.
- 39. Muar district shows a 14 per cent. increase. The arrears, \$29,600, have increased very considerably but this must be attributed to the hardness of the times amongst the poorer cultivators and not to any lack of energy on the part of the collecting officers. The Penghulus have done good work and the new system of paid Penghulus has proved its value both in Muar and Batu Pahat, and is, moreover, appreciated by the people as an improvement.

The Batu Pahat figures show that land rents collected increased by 42 per cent. Here also arrears (\$30,552) were much higher than in 1917, for the same reason as at Muar.

In Johore Bahru the land rents collected showed an increase of about 29 per cent. The arrears (\$1,392) were exceedingly small, 0.35 per cent. of the total rent-roll, a result which contrasts so strongly with the corresponding figures for Muar and Batu Pahat that it is only fair to point out that the Johore Bahru district had the services of an additional officer as Collector of Land Revenue (Mr. E. E. F. Pretty), while Muar and Batu Pahat were both run singlehanded. Moreover, the Muar and Batu Pahat Land Officers have a very great portion of their time occupied with mukim registration of title, a system that has not yet been introduced into the Johore Bahru district. At the same time, it is a very note-worthy accomplishment.

The number of transactions relating to land show increased business on former years. The following table gives the figures for the past three years:

Under Land Enactment—		1916.	1917.	1918.
Total No. of transactions		1,390	2,006	2,333
No. of grants registered		536	 1,016	 1,226
" transfers "	•••	324	 324	 388
" charges "	•••	180	 292	 333
Under Mining Enactment—				
Total No. of transactions		89	 48	99
" " mining leases		47	 16	 42 /
" " " certifica	ates	9	 7	 19/

36

43. The agricultural branch of the Land Office continued to be in the charge of Mr. H. H. Stirrup, who visited estates and gave lectures and demonstrations in connection with plant diseases. The presence of fomes, brown-bast and die-back is reported on most estates. Proceedings were taken against nine estate owners who neglected to report disease.

44. The Forest Department was without the services of a properly trained officer from May, when Mr. Rhodin left the service. It remained as a branch of the Land Office, an unsatisfactory arrangement. The increase in the Forest revenue has already been explained. Mr. Simmons writes:

"I shall not welcome any considerable increase in the Forest revenue till a properly qualified Forest Officer is put in charge of the Department. At present timber cutting is undoubtedly carried on in a most

And again:

"The work of training and reorganizing this Department is one of Johore's greatest needs and still

Application has been made for a trained officer, whom it is hoped to secure early in 1919.

45. In regard to mining, prospectors were very active. The output of tin in 1918 was 39,431 pikuls (2,349 tons) as compared with 55,000 in 1917 (3,271 tons), the duty collected was \$583,687, as against \$528,833.

The Commissioner of Land and Mines (Mr. Simmons) writes:

"Notwithstanding the fall in production, I consider the prospects as bright as ever. The diminishing output as I have more than once pointed out, is mainly due to the fact that the extremely rich land discovered in 1915 . . . is being worked out."

And again:

"Last year, however, was of peculiar difficulty in Mersing for the high prices of tin ruling for many months induced an epidemic of tin stealing, hundreds of coolies deserting their employers and indulging in surreptitious operations in the jungle. 'Effective measures have since been taken to deal with this

During the year 771 prospecting licences were applied for and the large sum of \$20,945 collected as fees. The unexplored country forming the upper watersheds of the Madek, Kahang, Endau and Sedili are receiving attention, but the difficulties in dealing satisfactorily with applications over land entirely unsurveyed and uncharted are great and progress in the office is slow. As showing the confidence of the Chinese in the country, I may refer to an application for a lease over 5,000 acres, in a most inaccessible locality, for which the applicant was ready to pay \$100,000.

The growing importance of the tin mining industry to the State may be judged from the fact that in 1918 the industry furnished \$716,869 of the total revenue, or about 8 per cent. compared with about 1.75 per cent. in 1914.

A qualified Mines Officer still remains to be appointed. During the year the services of Mr. P. A. Satow, Assistant Warden of Mines, were lent for a short period by the Federated Malay States. He visited the principal mines: his report only emphasises the need for a permanent officer being stationed in Johore.

VII.-SURVEYS.

47. The acreage surveyed during the year amounted to 63,342 acres, divided into 1,585 lots, as compared with 57,307 acres and 1,316 lots in 1917.

New requisitions were received for 1,514 lots covering 30,229 acres. The year ended with 2,895 lots (69,812 acres) awaiting survey, of which 1,783 were in the Johore Bahru district, 950 in Muar and 162 in Batu Pahat.

46. The greater part of the work was done by contract surveyors as in the past. The system is suitable for Johore, but it will be seen that the number of men employed by the contracting firms will have to be very greatly increased if arrears are to be overtaken within a reasonable time. At the end of the year seven European Surveyors were employed by the contractors in Johore.

The contract system has the defect that more attention will probably be paid to the larger blocks of land, whose survey will be relatively more remunerative to a contractor. Hence it follows that, while the contract system should continue to be employed as much as possible, yet a very substantial additions to the Departmental staff of the Survey Department is very desirable in order to keep pace with all requisitions. It has not been found possible hitherto to engage the men required, nor to ensure the necessary preliminary of a sufficient and efficient office staff of Computers and Draftsmen, without whom the engagement of more surveyors would be of no great use.

49. Some 981 chains of Standard Traverse at Muar and 1,238 chains at Batu Pahat were carried out departmentally. Further progress must depend on whether European Surveyors can be engaged for it, as this work cannot be satisfactorily dealt with except by

Demarcation of lands held under extract from mukim registers (the tenure is at present confirmed to the districts of Muar and Batu Pahat) was carried out for 1,076 lots covering a total of 3,135 acres, as compared with 1,432 lots and 4,267 acres in 1917. One thousand three hundred and ten fresh requisitions covering 4,738 acres were received during the year, which ended with 4,655 lots covering 14,823 acres still awiting completion, 3,244 in Muar and 1,411 in Batu Pahat.

The ratio of fees received to the costs of survey was 1 to 1.33 as against 1 to

Mr. J. Griffiths was in charge of the Department till October when he was relieved by Mr. R. R. Goulding till the end of the year.

VIII.—CUSTOMS.

So. The total Customs revenue amounted to \$2,565,708 being \$760,750, or nearly 23 per cent. less than the amount for 1917. This is wholly attributable to the slump in rubber, for which the collections fell from \$1,573,349 in 1917 to \$819,294 in 1918, a decrease of \$754,055 or 47.9 per cent. The average price on which duty was collected was \$89.46 per pikul as compared with \$147 per pikul in 1917.

The Estimate for the year was for \$1,700,000 to be collected in duty, based on an estimated output of 420,000 pikuls (25,000 tons) at \$120 per pikul. Neither the output nor the price came up to expectation, and a further loss of revenue, amounting to \$312,627, was sustained owing to the entire remission on duty during November and December.

- 57. It may here be noted that, of the total output of rubber, 40 per cent. was produced on lands for which no titles have as yet been issued. These lands are of indefinite area, often undemarcated and with no accurate record of planting or ownership; the rubber produced on them pays double export duty (5 per cent. instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem) in lieu of rent. This is a provisional arrangement which had to be adopted owing to the impossibility of keeping the survey and issue of titles abreast of the applications for land. It will disappear as survey and issue of titles catches up arrears, but in the meanwhile the fact of there being actually such a large a proportion of unsurveyed land under rubber cultivation makes the collection of statistics a matter of great difficulty and doubtful reliability.
- \$2 The Customs revenue collected during the last five years is as follows:

1014							
1914	 	• • • •	•••	•••	 		\$1,047,147
1915	 			•••	 		1,690,316
1916	 				 		2,603,541
1917				·	 	•••	3,326,458
1918	 	•••	•••		 		2,565,708

53. The following are the collections for the past two years sub-divided under main heads:

Export Duty on—				1917. \$		1918.
Agricultural Produce				1,961,494		\$ 1,248,083
Forest Produce Minerals	•••	***	•••	14,665		60,896
Marine Produce			•••	528,833 11,716		582,687
Miscellaneous Exports		•••		3,596		12,445 4,351
Import Duty on—						1,001
Alcoholic Liquors Tobacco		•••		479,422	·	340,696
	•••	•••		326,732		316,550
		Total		\$3,326,458		\$2,565,708

84. The following statements give the collections by districts and by productive groups

	Distr	ict.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Muar Batu Pahat Kukob Johore Bahru Kota Tinggi Endau Segamat				 \$ 335,445 129,477 92,193 270,163* 154,556 16,370 48,943	\$ 529,963 155,466 101,231 405,369* 205,458 202,424 90,405	\$ 763,703 208,904 147,055 752,376† 264,341 311,749 155,414	\$ 917,211 237,085 181,256 1,085,819† 306,693 461,204 187,191	\$ 529,530 187,819 119,404 841,880 276,566 496,900 113,610
			Total	 1,047,147	1,690,316	2,603,542	3,326,459	2,565,709

55. The proportionate contribution made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles for the last five years is shown in the subjoined table:

	Grou	D.		Percentage.							
				1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.			
Arecanuts Copra Pepper and Gambi Rubber Tapioca Other Agricultural Forest Produce Minerals Marine Produce Miscellaneous Expo Spirits Imports Tobacco ,,	er Produce	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 	14 10.3 11.8 29.2 1.4 3.9 1.8 6.9 1.1 1.1 19.5	8.3 5.1 8.9 40.7 1.7 2 .8 15.3 .6 .1 16.5 	5.6 4 6.3 44.8 1.5 2 .6 13.7 .5 .1 15.9 5	2.7 2.8 4.1 47.3 1.5 .6 .4 15.9 .4 .1 14.4 9.8	3.7 4.5 4.2 31.9 2.8 1.5 2.4 22.7 .5 .2 13.3 12.3			

The following paragraphs dealing with the various articles of export in detail in the same order and form as in the 1917 Report are quoted from the Report of the

"DUTIABLE EXPORTS.

"The export revenue collected was \$1,908,462.63. Of the dutiable exports rubber and tin-ore were the most important items. The revenue derived from rubber was 42.9 per cent. of the export revenue and 31.9 per cent. of the import and export revenue combined, while tin-ore provided 30.5 per cent. of the export revenue and 22.7 per cent. of the import and export revenue combined

"Arecanuts show a slight increase in quantity and revenue: copra shows increases in production, and revenue: pepper has greatly decreased in quantity and revenue: tapioca shows satisfactory increases in

"Arecanuts.—The quantity of the export increased, as compared with 1917, from 243,720 to 255,041 pikuls or 4.6 per cent. and the revenue derived from \$87,567 to \$94,973, or 8.5 per cent.

"The quantity exported is 43.5 per cent. of the export from Singapore (586,603 pikuls.)

"Copra.—The export was 304.598 pikuls as compared with 273,381 pikuls in 1917, an increase of 11.4 per cent. The revenue collected was \$115,337 as compared with \$93,515 an increase of \$21,822 or 23.3 per cent. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was in 1918 \$7.66 and in 1917

"The quantity exported is, approximately, 36.7 per cent. of the Singapore export (829,089 pikuls.)

* Including the whole of the Spirit Import Duty. † Including the whole of the Spirit and Tobacco Import Duties.

‡ Duty imposed from 7-8-1916.

"Pepper.—The quantity of pepper exported was 7,904 pikuls as compared with 22,065 pikuls in 1917, a decrease of 64.2 per cent

"The revenue collected was \$15,093 as compared with \$39,543 in 1917, a decrease of 61.8 per cent.

Black pepper constitutes the main bulk of the export. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was \$31.36 as compared with \$29.40 in 1917.

"The quantity exported represents 2.3 per cent. of the Singapore export (339,102 pikuls.)

"There is a great falling off in the quantity exported from each district in the State. The Chinese have abandoned many of the pepper plantations, and in others which have been interplanted with rubber the pepper is being cut out now that the latter has become tappable. The Assistant Adviser, Muar, to whom the matter was referred, is of opinion that there is only one explanation for the decrease which is, that the people who planted pepper prefer the less arduous and more profitable occupation of planting rubber.

"The following figures give the quantities exported during the last five years:

1914	dance .		 	 	 	 	36,709 pikul
1915	· · · ·		 	 	 	 	27,659 ,,
1916			 	 	 /	 	20,080
1917			 	 	 	 	22,065 ,,
1918		4	 				7 904

"Gambier.—The export of gambier in 1918 amounted to 95,043 pikuls as compared with 100,218 pikuls in 1917, a decrease of 5.2 per cent. The revenue was \$92,360 as compared with \$97,930, a decrease of 5.7

"The export consists principally of bale gambier, the average price of which in 1918 was \$15.82 as compared with \$14.62 in 1917.

"The quantity exported represents 50.8 per cent. of the Singapore export (187.270 pikuls).

"The gradual decline in the production of gambier is shown in the following figures of the quantities

1914			•••	 	 		 	185,950 pikuls
1915		4.1		 L	 			180.257
1916				 	 			143.106
1917				 		1-		100,216 ,,
1918	9							05.049

"Rubber.—The quantity of cultivated rubber exported in 1918 was 383,316 pikuls (22,816 tons) as compared with 320,230 pikuls (19,061 tons) in 1917, an increase of 19.7 per cent.

"The revenue collected was \$819,294 as compared with \$1,573,349, a decrease of \$754,055 or 47.9 per cent. The approximate loss in revenue due to the remission of duty during November and December, 1918, amounted to \$312,627. The average price on which duty was collected was \$89.46 per pikul, equivalent 1s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. as compared with \$147 per pikul, equivalent to 2s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. in 1917.

"The estimate for 1918 was \$1,700,000. It was based on an output of 420,000 pikuls (25,000 tons) and the price taken for the purpose of preparing it was \$120 per pikul.

The export constitutes 22.7 per cent. of the total export from Singapore (1,688,655 pikuls or 100,515

"A total of 410 tons was permitted to be exported to the United States of America, through Singapore. "The exports of rubber for the last five years are as follows:

1914	•••		 		 •••	 	5,270 pikuls
1915		.,.	 	··· \	 	 	9,167 ,,
1916	•••		 		 	 	14,004
1917			 		 	 	19,061 ,,
1918							22,816

"Tapioca.—The export of tapioca increased as compared with 1917, from 94,063 pikuls to 118,076 pikuls, or 25.5 per cent. and the revenue increased from \$48,467 to 72,008 or 48.6 per cent. The combined average monthly price of flake and pearl tapioca on which duty was collected was \$12.82 per pikul as compared with \$10.18 per pikul in 1917.

"The export constitutes 38.9 per cent. of the Singapore export (303,430 pikuls).

"The quantities of tapioca exported during the last five years are:

1914		 	 				61,083	nikule
1915		 	 				90,510	PIKUIS
1916		 					84,047	,,
1917						737	94,063	"
				•••	 •••		118,076	"
1010	700000000000000000000000000000000000000	 	 	***	 		118,076	

"Other Agricultural Products.—The revenue derived from other agricultural products was \$39,019 as compared with \$21,123 in 1917. The chief items composing this revenue are

C4				1	PARTY NAMED IN		
Sago			 		 	 	\$ 2,60
Fresh fruits			 		 		19,23
Pineapples		• • • •	 			 	52
Fresh vegetal			 		 	 10000	10,85
Tapioca and s	ago ref	use	 		 	 4	3,46
Miscellaneous	produc	ets	 				9 11

'The revenue derived from pineapples further decreased, as the demand for them was small and they hardly paid to grow. This, as pointed out in the annual report for 1917, would appear to be mainly due to the difficulty in obtaining tins for canning the fruit.

"The following figures show the revenue derived from fresh fruits during the last six years. 1917 was a very bad fruit year and 1918 an exceptionally good or

1913				00011				
1914	 						 	\$ 5,679
1915								12,930.
1916		1	•••				 	5,308
1917							 	16,487
1918								3,437
Marie Constitution		The state of the state of	Transfer of the last		 	J		10 999

"Agricultural Products Generally.—Agricultural products brought in revenue of \$1,248,083 as compared with \$1,961,494 in 1917, a decrease of \$713,411 or 36.4 per cent. "This revenue forms 48.6 per cent. of the total Customs revenue, and 65.4 per cent. of the export

"Forest Produce.—The export revenue from forest produce showed an increase from \$14,666 in 1917, to \$60,896 in 1918.

"The following items composing this revenue are

Damar									
Rotan			A STATE OF THE STATE OF		 •••	•••	4	 	\$ 1,359
Timber			•••	•••	 			 	3,281
Timber Bakau a	nd otl	on Gu			 			 	41,430
- Controll a	na ou	ier nre	woods						11 *00

"The large increase under "Timber" from \$3,976 in 1917, to \$41,430 in 1918 was principally due to two large timber Concessions having lapsed; one in the Sedili district in December, 1917, and the other in the

"Marine Produce.—The revenue derived from marine produce was \$12,445 (dried fish \$9,982, shell-fish \$2,120, blachan \$343) as compared with \$11,716 in 1917, and \$11,156 in 1916.

"Minerals.—The export of tin-ore amounted to 39,420 pikuls (2,346 tons, equivalent to 1,642 tons of metal) as compared with 54,966 pikuls in 1917, a decrease of 15,546 pikuls, or 28.3 per cent.

"The revenue derived was \$582,687 as compared with \$528,833, an increase of \$53,854 or 10.2 per cent.

"The approximate average value of the ore was \$105 per pikul as compared with \$76 in 1917: giving on a 70 per cent. basis an average price of the metal of \$150.05 as compared with \$108½ in 1917.

"The lowest and highest prices quoted for tin on the Singapore market were \$117.50 on the 4th January and \$182.50 on the 3rd August, respectively.

"The Mersing Tin Field produced 30,162 pikuls of ore as compared with 44,311 pikuls in 1917, a decrease of 14,149 pikuls. The Kota Tinggi Field's production decreased from 10,619 to 9,168 pikuls. The exports rom the other districts amounted to 90 pikuls in all.

"DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

"Alcoholic Liquors.—The liquor import duty produced a revenue of \$340,696 as compared with \$479,422 in 1917, a decrease of \$138.726.

Tobacco.—The tobacco duty brought in a revenue of \$316,550 against \$326,732 in 1917, a decrease of \$10,182. The large decrease in dutiable imports was doubtless mainly due to the slump in rubber.

IX.—EXCISE.

7. The various Licensing Boards appointed under the Excise Enactment dealt with all applications for liquor licences. The licences in force at the end of the year were as follows:

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE AT THE END OF 1918

							- 01 10	10.	
Retail			hore Bah	ru.	Muar.		Batu Pal	nat.	Endan.
Public house			119	•••	60		26		18
Toddy		•••	26		26	•••	4		5
Medical	•••	•••	16		20		2	3	1
ricultat			2		3				

X.—LEGISLATION.



The Legislative Council sat on three occasions and passed 13 Enactments, the last of which was an Enactment to prescribe Registration of all European inhabitants of the State and Military Service for all those among them who were of British birth and military age.

XI.—JUDICIAL.

The Court of Appeal sat on two occasions and dealt with seven criminal and two civil

SUPREME COURT.

Fifty-three persons were tried on the criminal side, of whom 37 were convicted. Twenty-two persons were on trial in murder cases, of whom 11 were convicted.

On the civil side there were 353 suits and five appeals, of which one was allowed, two were rejected and two are pending decision.

One hundred and two applications for letters of administration were dealt with.

The Supreme Court sat on six occasions at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Both on the civil and criminal side the work of the Supreme Court shows a considerably greater volume of work than in previous years.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.

60. The returns from the Magistrates Courts from the three divisions of the State are as

在自然特殊的特色研究							Criminal Cases.			
						1917.		1918.		
Johore Bahru					C	1,877		2,044		
Muar			*			1,064		1,342		
Batu Pahat						545		627		
				Total		3,486		4,013		
						Ci	ivil Cas	es.		
						1917.		1918.		
Johore Bahru	•••					670		898		
Muar						596		1,004		
Batu Pahat)			343		356		

As with the Supreme Court, the number of cases dealt with shows an increase, but the volume of work was not heavy, a great number of the civil cases being uncontested. The increased work was most felt at Muar.

Total

... 1,609

2.258

XII.—POLICE.

61. The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1918, was 22 officers and 676 other ranks, being 6 officers and 44 men under the authorized strength.

The Commissioner of Police reports satisfactory recruiting, for the first time for many years, due probably to the fall in the price of rubber and the vanishing vista of a life of ease for the young Malay on his small patch of rubber.

Discipline was fair. Stricter supervision has resulted in more than double the number of cases of men brought up for punishment, but the offences were of a very minor

62. Five hundred new .303 carbines are being obtained through the Military Authorities in India for re-arming the Force. The rifles with which they are armed at present are quite worn out and unreliable. The equipment of the Force in many minor articles is defective and much difficulty has had to be surmounted in getting supplies.

The shooting is not good.

The Head-quarters offices are exceedingly cramped, new offices are an urgent

The health of the Force was fair throughout the State, though malarial fever is still rather prevalent in Johore Bahru. Four hundred and seventy cases were admitted to the General Hospital, of which 53 per cent. were cases of malaria. There were four deaths, mostly from complications of influenza which attacked nearly the whole Force during its epidemic period.

There were two deaths at Muar and one at Batu Pahat and Segamat, respectively.

13. There were 5,491 reports made of crimes and offences, as compared with 5,037 in 1917. There was an increase in the number of serious offences reported, a noticeable feature being the number of cases of assault with deadly weapons. There were 47 murder cases and 127 cases of robbery, as compared with 41 and 91, respectively, in 1917.

Out of a total of 4,205 cases brought before the Magistrates, convictions resulted in 2,800 cases. In the Supreme Court 29 convictions were recorded out of 39 cases. These figures are considerably higher than for 1917 both as regards cases and

Twenty-seven criminals were banished during the year and nine were awaiting banishment at the end of the year.

Two thousand nine hundred and forty-one fire-arms were registered. This branch of the work of the Police is very incomplete and is carried out with difficulty owing to disregard of the requirements of the law by persons who dispose of their arms to others, and then leave the country without troubling to leave a record of what they have done.

Under the Traction Engine and Motor Car Enactment, 354 motor-cars, 43 lorries, 73 motor cycles, 19 motor rollers and 306 drivers were licensed. More stringent rules for cleanliness and good order of hired motor-cars were brought into force during the year, but the condition of many of the cars leaves much to be desired. Four hundred and ninetythree enquiries into cases of sudden death were held, as against 370 in 1917. Thirty-two persons were killed by tigers as against 55 in 1917, and 6 by crocodiles. There were 26

66. The work of Criminal Registry is carried out by the Registrar of Criminals, Kuala Lumpur, whose assistance has been of very great value.

The percentage of identifications of criminals was 11.68 per cent. of the enquiries sent to the Registrar.

Gambling was made entirely illegal in the State from the beginning of the year. One Gambling was made entirely inlegal in the State from the degining of the John hundred and one cases of gambling were convicted by the Magistrates, fines and for-

68. Mr. G. S. Magill was in charge of the Force till relieved by Mr. G. P. Cuscaden on his return from leave in July. Mr. E. Cheers was in charge at Muar till June when he went on leave and was relieved by Mr. B. W. Allen.

XIII.—PRISONS.

69. The admissions to the two Gaols at Johore Bahru and Bandar Maharani amounted to 1,069 as against 847 in 1917. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 238 as compared with 207 in 1917. The following table gives the particular:

Convicted prisoners in the State prisons numbered as follows:

Remaining on 1st January, 19 Admitted during 1918	918	 Johore Bahru. 171 586	 ·	 Muar 44 483
	Total	 757		527
Released during 1918 Transferred	·	 549	 	 410
Escaped		 1 10	 ·	 4
Remaining on 31st December,	1918	 5 192	 	 36
	Total	 757		527

70. Two hundred and fifty prisoners remained in the Gaols on 31st December, 1918, of whom 86 were "Long Sentence," 141 were "Short Sentence," nine were detained pending banishment and the rest were on remand, 70 per cent. of them were Chinese, 19.60 per cent. Malays or Javanese and 10.40 per cent. Indians. Of the total number admitted during the year 56 (or 5.23 per cent.) were recidivists. Fifteen of them had two previous convictions and 11 had three or more convictions.

Orders of banishment were issued during the year against 26 prisoners. At the end of the year there were 14 others awaiting banishment.

Five executions were carried out.

The general health of the prisoners was good. There were 14 deaths in the prisons hospitals, which occurred almost entirely among debilitated prisoners who had been sent to the Gaols as vagrants. A slight outbreak of dysentery, which accounted for five deaths, occurred in Johore Bahru Gaol, the disease being introduced by prisoners affected previous

The discipline of the Gaol is reported as fairly good, though one serious disturbance took place in May at Johore Bahru in a working party when a constable was fatally injured. Of the two prisoners responsible one died of wounds and the other was sentenced to death.

Nine new punishment cells were completed at Johore Bahru; a block of female cells and a workshed were built at Bandar Maharani. A new ward at Johore Bahru and a new ward and civil prison at Bandar Maharani were in hand but progress was retarded by the difficulties experienced by the contractors in regard to skilled labour.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Gaols amounted to \$52,710 for Johore 72 The expenditure on the maintenance of the Gaois amounted to \$25,12 Bahru and \$7,931 for Bandar Maharani, being \$15,070 and \$1,253, respectively, more than in

The prisoners were chiefly employed in extra mural work of a public nature. The only revenue earned was \$2,723 from the Public Works Department for earth baskets and chicks manufactured at Johore Bahru.

XIV.—MEDICAL

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

73. The entire accommodation at Johore Bahru General Hospital including the asylum is sufficient for 580 patients.

The following Government hospitals are also maintained:

Muar	 	 50 beds	Kota Tinggi 74 beds
Batu Pahat	 	 80 ,,	Mersing 74 ,,
Segamat			Kukub 20 ,, each
Tangkak	 	 50 ,,	in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The number of the patients treated in them is shown in the following statement:

Name of hospital.	Remaining from 1917.	Admitted in 1918.	Discharged in 1918.	Absconded in 1918.	Died in 1918.	Gross percentage of deaths.	Corrected per- centage of deaths excluding within 24 hours.	Remaining to 1919.
Johore Hospital	398	7,602	5,919	614	1,133	14.1	10.9	334
Batu Pahat Hospital	48	1,142	867	94	175	14.7	9.1	54
Muar "	61	1,002	725	101	167	15.7	11.1	63
Tangkak "	29	665	530	22	109	15.7	13.9	33
Kota Tinggi ,,	59	1,809	1,357	125	323	17.2	11.8	63
Segamat "	37	937	662	100	175	17.9	12.7	37
Mersing "	29	364	274	9	78	19.8	14.2	32
Kukub "	18	198	177	3	18	8.3	5.1	18
Total	679	13,719	10,491	1,074	2,178	15.6	11.3	634

The total number of patients treated was 14,398, an increase of 2,829 patients on 1917. In addition, 33,177 out-patients were treated at the Government Dispensaries, 8,850 more than in 1917. The numbers for 1918 are the highest in the records of the State, indicating the strenuous manner in which the depleted staff had to be called on to work in order to carry on the administration.

74. No new hospitals were opened during the year but additions and improvements to the hospital buildings were carried out at the General Hospital, Johore Bharu, Tangkak Hospital, Segamat Hospital, Mersing Hospital, and Kukub Hospital.

A new Lunatic Asylum was built and 115 lunatics were admitted. Twenty-five were transferred to Federated Malay States Asylum at Tanjong Rambutan during the year. Fifty-four were discharged and 50 remained at the end of the year.

Thirty-four fresh cases of leprosy were admitted to the Leper Asylum during the year.

XV.-MILITARY FORCES.

76. The Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

Detachments were stationed at Muar, Batu Pahat and Mersing. The new barracks at Batu Pahat were occupied in November. The services of the Force having been placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Singapore, by H. H. The Sultan, detachments were maintained at Blakang Mati and Pulau Brani. The former was withdrawn on 25th December after the signing of the armistice with Germany, the latter remained till the end of the year when a part of it also was withdrawn. The thanks of their Excellencies the Governor and the General Officer Commanding were expressed for the services rendered. Two men of the detachment at Blakang Mati were killed by lightning in barracks during a violent thunderstorm.

The health and discipline of the Force were good.

76. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Rifles was maintained. Captain J. Griffiths was in command till he proceeded to India for a course of military training for officers, when Lieutenant E. E. F. Pretty assumed the command.

XVI.—POST OFFICE.

77. The work of the Post Office continued to expand. The only exception was in the money order business, where the volume of business was adversely affected by the Indian rates of Exchange and also very likely by the general hardness of the times. In 1917 the rates were exceptionally favourable and the volume of business was abnormally great.

The following are the comparative figures for the last two years.

Letters, papers and parcels, received despatched	$ \begin{array}{r} 1917. \\ 1,143,071 \\ 744,077 \end{array} $	1918 1,577,7 833,5	20
	1,887,148	2,411,3	306
Value of money orders issued	\$622,173 126,206	\$524,6 121,8	

TELEGRAPHS.

78. A total sum of \$2,824.19 was collected at Johore Bahru for telegrams, of which \$1,427.24 was paid to other telegraph administrations for messages sent over their wires. The corresponding figures for 1917 were \$2,083.25 received and \$958.62 paid.

Johore Bahru was the only telegraph office in the State at the end of the year, but offices will be opened early in 1919 at Bandar Maharani and Batu Pahat, a much needed link of these townships with the outside world. The cable to connect Bandar Maharani and Malacca was laid across the Muar River on 17th December.

- 79 A new Post Office was opened in December at Panchor, Muar. The total revenue of Department was \$50,722.50 as compared with \$43,207 in 1917, and as compared with an estimate of \$42,000. The expenditure amounted to \$52,779.72, exclusive of War Allowance to the staff, as against an estimate of \$68,268 for the year.
- 80. Inchi Mohamed Salleh was in charge as Postmaster-General throughout the year.

XVII.-EDUCATION.

21. There are 65 boys' vernacular schools and five girls' schools open, in addition to 12 Koran schools for boys and three for girls. The enrolment increased from 3,303 to 3,965 and the average attendance increased from 2,427 to 2,868.

The following table gives details of these schools:

.—	No. of schools.	Staff.	Enrolment.	Average of attendance.
Girls' ,, ,, ,, ,,	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 65 \\ & 5 \\ & 12 \\ & 3 \end{array} $	100 6 16 3	3,807 158 526 92	2,764 104 355 60

22. The teaching of English concomitantly with Malay is carried on in three large schools, at Bukit Zahrah (Johore Bahru), Muar and Batu Pahat. The details in regard to these schools are as follows:

Bukit Zahral Muar Batu Pahat	h	 	•••	Enrolment 345 157 57	309	Staff 11 7 3
			Total	559	502	21

The lack of English masters has been the obstacle to progress. For three-quarters of the year, the English Education Officer, Mr. J. V. Thompson, was the only English master, and the standard of English taught is not very high as Mr. Thompson's own duties at the English College prevented him from inspecting the other schools as often as was

At the same time Mr. Thompson records good work done by the locally engaged masters and some progress in the standard of English. The learning of English is daily becoming more part of the life of the Johore Malay boy

Both Bukit Zahrah School and Muar School had to be closed on account of influenza epidemic.

The reconstruction of Bukit Zahrah School was begun towards the middle of the year, the boys being moved to a temporary school near by

A new school, a very fine building, was completed at Batu Pahat and was occupied just after the end of the year.

At the English College, where Malay is not taught and which is conducted on the lines of an English Public School, there were 75 boys in residence. The College was fortunate in obtaining the services of two locally trained teachers with better qualifications than usual. A new wing to the College dormitory was built during the year and there is now accommodation for 100 boys, but it is unlikely that the present enrolment will be increased till at least two more English masters are appointed.

The health of the boys was excellent throughout the year, the influenza epidemic passed without a single case.

The reclamation at the foot of the hill was finished early in the year and now provides an excellent playing field.

XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

The following is a statement of municipal revenue during the past five years:

	Year.				Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
					\$	\$	\$	\$
1914 1915					47,371 54,660	40,311 53,785	$\begin{array}{c c} 16,243 \\ 19,528 \end{array}$	103,925 127,973
1916 1917					65,128 90,933	68,467 89,348	31,058 36,108	164,653 216,389
1918	•••				107,929	99,121	39,431	246,481

There was great activity in the building of new houses in Bandar Maharani, Segamat and Kluang, which are all rapidly growing towns, but Johore Bahru remained stagnant. At Bandar Maharani 103 new houses were built and 147 are in course of construction; while in Kluang and Segamat 56 new ones were built. Bandar Maharani is the best laid out and most important town in Johore, its progress has been very rapid.

The Town Board at Johore Bahru also administers the townships of Batu Anam, Segamat, Tebrau, Kota Tinggi and Kluang, while Tangkak, Panchor and Parit Jawa are administered from Bandar Maharani. Much sanitary work was done in all these villages, the laying out of the streets and back lanes being taken in hand in good time, so that development may be on orderly lines. In each place the nucleus of original houses, built without regard to town planning requirements, is being gradually dealt with.

A new Town Board for the town of Mersing was established during the year and did very useful work.

the former, extensions are required of the system of mains, but nothing could be done the former, extensions are required to the system of mains, but nothing could be done the former. At the latter the works at the In both Bandar Maharani and Batu Pahat the town water supply is inadequate. At owing to the impossibility of procuring the necessary pipes. At the latter the works at the impounding reservoir were completed at a total cost of about \$50,000, but no pipes were obtainable for the distribution system. Urgent indents for the necessary materials have been sent to England, it is to be hoped that it will be possible to get on with the works

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The expenditure during the year amounted to \$3,291,017, on a total provision of \$4,527,405 including supplementary provision of \$431,928. Shortage of staff for supervision, labour difficulties experienced by contractors and delay in obtaining necessary materials entailed postponement of works estimated to cost \$1,041,783. This sum was therefore re-voted and the works will be carried out in 1919.

The total expenditure exceeded that of 1917 by \$749,588, the cost of supervision being 3.1 per cent. for 1918 as compared with 3.34 per cent. for 1917.

Annually Recurrent charges for maintenance were estimated to cost as follows:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.		Batu Pahat.
Works and Buildings	\$ 91,245	. 20,800		12,000
Roads, Streets and Bridge	es 276,500	. 108,000	5	57,000

For these it was found possible duly to spend the money provided, the required expenditure was accurately estimated.

For Special Services, on the other hand, the programme of work was more than the Department was capable of carrying out, as is shown by the following figures:

	Johore	Bahru.	M	uar.	Batu Pahat.	
Special Services.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
Works and Buildings Roads, Streets and		567,518	528,751	280,855	378,534	327,723
Bridges	1,254,566	1,069,277	260,730	141,773	192,000	186,881

In the Johore Bahru Division a new Lunatic Asylum was built at a cost of \$19,539, Military Buildings cost \$108,310, Police Buildings \$74,316. A much needed Court-house though of somewhat temporary construction was built at a cost of \$11,000.

92. Anti-malarial works in filling swamps were carried out at a cost of \$28,790. Allowing for the inadequacy of the plant available and the impossibility of supplementing it, good progress was made.

In the Muar Division, the principal works carried out were new Wharves and Customs buildings in connection with them (\$32,809), new Civil and Criminal Prisons (\$43,438), a Police Station at Bakri (\$5,349), Coral Walls along river banks, Sungei Bentayan and Tanjong Ketapang (\$47,000), Residence for His Highness the Sultan (\$24,481).

94. In Batu Pahat, the principal works were Headworks for the Town Water Supply (\$50,837), new Wharves (\$36,324), English School (\$25,277), Rest-house (\$13,991), River Walls (\$29,995), Government Offices (\$26,000), Quarters for the State Commissioner

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

75. The Chief Engineer is able to report very satisfactory progress under this heading. The total expenditure amounted to \$437,686 for Annually Recurrent expenditure and to \$1,397,882 for new roads, about 17 per cent. more than in 1917. Maintenance charges were heavier than usual owing to the great damage done by floods in January.

96. The following table gives details of roads and paths upkept during the year:

	· ·		Town roads.		Country	Bridle-	
		A CONTRACTOR	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	paths.
Johore Bahru Muar Batu Pahat			Miles. 34.16 8 5	Miles. 1 1 3.04	Miles. 170 72.25 27.55	Miles. 12.50 8 28	Miles. .50 5
	Total	•••	47.16	5.04	269.80	48.50	5.50

97. Of the road extension scheme an additional 56 miles were opened to traffic and 47 miles were under construction, making a total of 225 miles completed and in hand out of a total contemplated length of 327 miles. Nearly 20 per cent. greater length of new road was opened in 1918 than in the previous year. The total expenditure to the end of

96. Through connection by road was established between Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru by the completion of the Kulai-Ayer Hitam section in October. Batu Pahat and Muar were also both connected to the Railway at Kluang and Batu Anam, respectively, by the completion during the year of these sections of road. Traffic by motor transport between the Railway and these townships is already heavy.

77. The Public Works Department in common with all other Departments, but perhaps to an even greater degree, was handicapped by shortage of staff for supervision and by difficulties in obtaining plant and materials. As in 1917, attention was therefore devoted to roads rather than to works requiring a greater proportion of imported materials and it was chiefly labour difficulties that had to be surmounted.

The record of 1917 for new roads in Johore was easily broken.

XX .-- RAILWAYS.

100. The Johore State Railways continued to be worked by the Federated Malay States Railways under lease as before.

The Muar Railway shows a continuance of the retrogression in its returns pointed out in 1917.

The following are the statistics for the last three years:

D			1916.		1917.		1918.	
Revenue			 \$100,000		\$ 93,080		\$ 57,623	
Expenditure			 58,000		63,831		81,242	
Passengers			 418,000		363,335		254.789	
Goods		•••	 125,000	pikuls			66,741 p	211
fourmer f. 10	170	STATE OF STATE OF			-, -, -	birrais.	00,7 ±1 p	ikuis.

The figures for 1916 are given in round numbers. The permanent way and rolling stock have been insufficiently maintained, the rails are used up and the rolling stock is obsolete. The extension of the road from Bandar Maharani to Parit Jawa has undoubtedly taken away a great deal of the traffic of which the Railway had previously a virtual monopoly, and further extensions of the road will increase the effect. The Railway is at present rather an expensive toy. It might conceivably serve a useful purpose as a light nailway between Bandar Maharani and Parit Jawa only, and might pay to run between those points, but the section beyond Parit Jawa should be abandoned.

Mr. J. H. Logan of the Federated Malay States Railways made periodical inspections during the year.

XXI.—PERSONAL, CHANGES IN STAFF.

102 · Mr. G. Hemmant, Assistant Adviser, Muar, proceeded on leave on 23rd June and was succeeded by Mr. H. S. Sircom.

Mr. E. Cheers, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Muar, proceeded on leave in May and was succeeded by Mr. B. W. Allen.

103 · On 25th June the sudden and lamented death occurred of the General Adviser, Mr. D. G. Campbell, c.m.g., at the Singapore Hospital, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The State of Johore owes a very great debt to Mr. Campbell for his able and wise guidance of affairs during critical times, which saw the emergence of Johore to its present condition

Mr. M. H. Whitley, Legal Adviser, acted as General Adviser, on Mr. Campbell's death till the 21st July, when he was succeeded by Mr. F. J. Hallifax.

Mr. Whitley, vacated his appointment as Legal Adviser, on being appointed a Judicial Commissioner for the Federated Malay States, and was succeeded by Mr. J. McCabe Reay on the 28th July.

Mr. G. S. Magill, Acting Commissioner of Police, returned to the Federated Malay States, on 4th July, on the return from leave of Mr. G. P. Cuscaden.

Mr. A. S. Small was appointed Assistant Adviser at Endau and assumed his duties on 20th September.

Mr. J. Griffiths, Superintendent of Surveys, proceeded to India in October for military training and was subsequently on leave till the end of the year. Mr. R. R. Goulding of the Federated Malay States Survey Department, acted for him. Mr. J. V. Thompson carried on his duties as Acting President, Town Board.

XXII.—GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan was made an Honorary Knight Commander of the most Excellent Order of the British Empire by His Majesty the King on 15th March.

A collection on behalf of the British Red Cross was again organized ("Our Day") and was generously responded to by all classes and nationalities throughout the State. In spite of the hardness of the times and the difficulty of finding money to spare owing to the high cost of living the very gratifying total of \$136,138.38 was realized.

107. A salient feature of the year was the crisis through which the rubber industry has passed. The impossibility of getting their produce to market was very severely felt by the small producers who depended entirely on their sales for their daily food. The shortsightedness of their action in abandoning all other kinds of cultivation in favour of rubber has been brought home to them and an impetus has been given to the cultivation of various forms of food-stuffs. Land free of rent for a period of years for padi cultivation was offered by the Government to all who would take it up, as well as a promise of generous help in the expenses of draining and embanking. It is too early to say whether the lesson will be learnt, or whether the return of prosperity to rubber will not again lead to the neglect of other forms of cultivation.

108. The Administration of the State, as far as the European Officers are concerned, has been carried out under great difficulties. The unavoidable shortness of staff has thrown far too much work on the officers who remained, to whose credit it should be recorded that they have been able to carry on as well as they have done.

In these circumstances, it would be invidious to select any for special praise, but it should be recorded that the sanctioned European Staff (itself not too generous for a rapidly expanding country where new avenues for work are being continually opened up, which, once entered on, cannot be afterwards closed even temporarily without detriment) is short of its complement by some 30 officers, a greater number than the total number of officers who actually remain to carry on both their own work and as much as possible of the work of the absentees.

JOHORE BAHRU, 10th April, 1919.

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F. J. HALLIFAX, Acting General Adviser.

APPENDICES.

- A. FINANCIAL RETURN—
 - (i) Assets and Liabilities, 1917 and 1918.
 - (ii) Revenue receipts.
 - (iii) Expenditure.
- B. TRADE RETURN-
 - (i) Imports, 1917 and 1918.
 - (ii) Exports, 1917 and 1918.
 - (iii) Imports and Exports (comparative return), 1913-1918.
- C. STATISTICAL RETURN, 1911-1918.

APPENDIX A (i).

atement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1918, with comes

	31st December, 1918.	\$ cts. 1,336,620 10 553,184 23 4,443,448 04 321,896 00 8,697 60 99,898 65 4,430 00 751 50	6,768,926 12
s for 1917.	31st December, 1917.	\$ cts. 842,523 89 116,611 17 3,397 14 3,259,723 98 299,727 28 5,559 27 12,843 73 6,002 50 1,236 05	4,547,625 01
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1918, with corresponding figures for 1917.	Assets,	Cash Cash-in-transit London Agents Investments (at cost): British War Loan, 1929-47, £214,799 16s. 5d. E x c h eq u er Bonds, 1922, £120,000 National War Bonds, 1928, £137,650 Straits Settlements War Loan, six per cent. Stock of chandu (at cost) Loans Suspense	
the 31st De	31st December, 1918.	\$ cts. 420,055 94 6,348,870 18	6,768,926 12
or Inabilities or	31st December, 1917.	\$ cts. 465,885 02 1,000,000 00 3,081,766 99	4,547,625 01
Statement of Assets and	Liabilities.	Deposits Saliways (Federated Malay States) Loan Surplus	JOH,

A (ii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1917 and 1918.

Head of	Rever	nue.			Actual, 193	17.	Actual, 1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
					\$	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Land Revenue					585,480		768,745 15	183,265 07	
Customs Licences, Excise, etc.	•••	***			3,309,342 5,097,014		2,612,998 48 4,551,971 46	•••	696,344 47
Fees of Court or Office,		•••			99,932		144,138 56	44,206 16	545,043 43
Posts and Telegraphs					42,170		50,668 53	8,498 06	
Port and Harbour Dues	•••	•••	/		27,863		19,084 56		8,778 61
Railway		•••		•••	319,412		285,486 82	10,000 00	33,925 98
Miscellaneous Receipts	•••	•••	•••		171,770 $72,020$		$\begin{array}{c cccc} 189,870 & 62 \\ 2,807 & 95 \end{array}$	18,099 69	00 010 OF
Municipal		•••	•••		216,350		248,030 36	31,680 04	69,212 95
Land Sales	•••	١			227,265		251,891 93	24,626 00	
			Total		10,168,624	84	9,125,694 42	310,375 02	1,353,305 44 310,375 02
									1,042,930 42

A (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1917 and 1918.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1917.	Actual, 1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc	88,646 93	95,706 57	7,059 64	
Personal Emoluments	1,257,351 87	1,353,788 17	96,436 30	
Other Charges	643,251 55	799,173 70	155,922 15	
Railways	81,840 12	83,114 22	1,274 10	
Transport	2,352 76	1,983 40	1,2,11	369 36
Interest	168,954 92	95,917 81		73,037 11
Miscellaneous Services	148,935 92	251,706 56	102,770 64	10,001 11
Purchase of Land	300,751 18	69,753 90		230,997 28
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent	133,952 08	122,585 96		11,366 12
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent	384,644 71	437,666 11	53,021 40	11,000 12
Works and Buildings, Special Services	856,366 73	1,155,317 14	298,950 41	
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services	1,052,470 00	1,391,877 69	339,406 78	
Total	5,119,519 68	5,858,591 23	1,054,841 42	315,769 87
			315,769 87	
The state of the s			739,071 .55	

APPENDIX B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918.

			1/	- Jean	to rail all	u 1910.
Articles,		How		1917.		1918.
		# 5	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.
				\$. 6	\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS,						
DRINK AND NARCO	TICS.				74 S	
Animals—						
Cattle		Nos.	2,390	180,81	6 1,72	1 191 105
Goats Horses		,,	2,266	30,80		
Poultry		Dozs	$\begin{array}{c c} 26 \\ 20,593 \end{array}$	0,02		5 4,710
Sheep		. Nos	806			
Swine Other animals (not sp			16,876			
Birds						597
Birds' nests				3,130		876
Blachan Bread and biscuits		· Pikul		25,369	9 2,281	35,819
Butter and cheese	••			166,358	3	136,958
Beche-de-mer		Du I	s	6,189		21,000
Chandu Chocolate and cocoa		STATE OF THE PARTY	s 491,713	560,558		7,344 646,430
Coconuts		37	s 30	2,427	$^{\prime}$ 21	
Coffee	•	TO'T	s 860	8,690 33,006		8,448
Confectionery Curry-stuffs				156,568		31,578 152,602
Drugs and modicines			•••	16,959)	10,893
Eggs				116,758		146,535
Fish, dried		D'I I	17,442	$\begin{array}{c c} 125,050 \\ 324,148 \end{array}$		123,999
,, fresh ,, sharks' fins		,,	1,539	39,443		323,016 44,152
Fruits, dried	•••	//		50		11,102
" fresh …	•••			22,480 59,572		34,879
Ghee Grains, etc.—		Pikuls	456	30,036	488	64,314 36,797
Beans and peas		Pikuls	10.040			
Bran	•••	,,	18,040 100,067	$\begin{array}{c c} 123,310 \\ 212,761 \end{array}$	15,199	145,450
Crushed food Dholl		,,	842	3,748	91,188	294,183 86,797
Gram	•••	,,	1,291	9,771	573	5,538
Padi	•••	,,	447 8,432	2,912	269	2,371
Rice		"	715,694	26,879 3,789,881	7,704 711,535	30,753
Wheat flour		,,	7	5	66	5,625,766
Other grains	•••	,,	$20,\!17^{\frac{1}{2}}$	196,396	18,765	245,030
Lard		Pikuls	3,269	850 90,531	4,117	384
Malt liquor— Beer and ale		7		00,001	7,117	150,455
Porter and stout	•••	Dozs.	29,651	116,238	22,837	104,022
Milk, condensed		Cases	$\begin{vmatrix} 10,140 \\ 20,798 \end{vmatrix}$	62,415 $320,009$	4,505	39,827
Mineral and aerated water Onions and garlic	's			53,071	21,910	$389,171 \\ 52,494$
Provisions, fresh and salte	be	Pikuls	12,234	90,455	11,124	131,618
Oilman's stores	···			260,503		214,298
Sago flour	•••	Pikuls	693	81,883 5,971	663	62,099 7,063
Salt		,,	52	699	27	347
Sea-weed		,,	24,103 100	49,839	23,013	72,435
Spices—		,,	100	11,841	117	13,799
Pepper, black long		Pikuls	69	1,622	13	438
,, white	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	1,419	28,324	1,455	42,374
Other sorts		"	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{36}{100} \\ 205 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 16 \\ & 2,779 \end{array} $	919	
Sugar		,,	40,521	449,465	$ \begin{array}{c c} 212 \\ 43,672 \end{array} $	2,634 400,431
					-3,0.2	100,401

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918—(cont.).

Articles.			117.	19	18.
Articles.	How Counted.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).		<i>,</i>	\$		\$
Tapioca— Root Flake Flour Pearl Tapioca and sago refuse Tea Tobacco Cigars and cigarettes Vegetables, fresh Arrack and samsu Brandy Gin Liqueurs Rum Whisky Champagne Claret Port Sherry Vermouth Cider and perry Other liquors	Gallons Dozs. Cases "Dozs.	652 1,652 1,545 3,855 5,810 86,669 12,254 883 112 1 3,099 26 130 605 45 385 222 3,645	5,190 10,280 339 137,440 325,520 46,672 634,701 72,283 81,081 172,247 221,582 16,982 3,333 30 54,705 1,530 1,526 8,772 985 6,450 113 38,313	182 509 $1,748$ 175 $3,489$ $5,470$ $73,219$ $5,824$ 490 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ $2,171$ 37 85 406 58 695 49 840	1,549 5,290 14,594 62 150,117 375,026 20,612 732,340 80,363 83,108 190,040 173,294 15,039 3,740 23 64,201 2,738 2,041 9,000 1,660 11,335 526 15,289
Total Value A	· · · · ·		10,440,305		12,731,519
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
Cotton Silk	Pikuls	234	6,302	205	5,744
Other sorts	"		7,690		4,891
Value (a)			13,992		10,635
(b) Metals— Copper Iron Lead Tin Other sorts	Pikuls	72 10	1,014 658 229	127	568 3,712 497
Value (b)			1,901	•••	4,777
(c) Other— Arecanuts Ataps Bark	Pikuls	16	137 30,275	16	148 25,546
Canes and sticks Coal Copra Gambier	Tons Pikuls	720 571 157	268 20,200 3,035 5,325	553 368 153	$\begin{array}{c} 4\\24,102\\2,245\\5,921\end{array}$

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918—(cont.).

				I	4	1		0		and 1	010	-(cont.).
	Ar	ticles.		*	How Counted.		19	917.		N.	. 1	918.
					Con	Quanti	ty.	Valu	e.	Quant	ity.	Value.
B.—R.	AW MAT	ERIALS-	-(co	nt)				\$				
		-(cont.)						Φ				\$
Gums, 1												
Getah	ıs			Pi	kuls		10.					
Dama	r torche				,,		16 63		337		39	9,931
Hides (1	raw)			D				12,8			277	2,587
Sheeps's	skins			P1	kuls	•••					3	16,967 246
Manure,					ruls	6,5	01	27,4	39			405
Nuts, gr	guano.	•• ••		NOT THE RESERVE OF	,,		5		60	5,7	34	20,255
Oil cake					,	2,80	03	24,3	18	2,0		$ \begin{array}{c} 160 \\ 21,581 \end{array} $
Oils— Benzin	10						17					,001
Cajepu	ıt			Gal	lons	234,89	95	258,2	76	303,0	33	309,677
Castor		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Cas	· ses		3					20
Cocone Gingell	1			Pik	uls	8,29		161,10	70		19	477
Kachar	ıg			Piki	-1	13	3	3,5]		6,64	66	145,813
Linseed	l			Gall	ons	6,80	7	164,26	30	4,50		1,298 172,368
Lubrica Naptha		ATTENDED TO		••		1,18	0	3,03 45,02		78	32	2,597
Petrole	um		•.	0.		24		24	0	•••		50,667
Turpen	tine			O 11		210,419 363		797,34	8	180,75	2	813,319
Liquid Wood		•••						$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 1 \end{array}$		4	5	110
Other se	orts	•••	••		ls	(3	10		2	3	904
Precious s	tones	•••	••					12,72	9			294 7,549
Rattans Seeds, cott	.033	•••		D'I	ls	177	,	950 1,554				9,788
" ruh	ber		•••	"		722		9,976		188 717		1,946
" oth	ers	•••		51 1 S V 1 1 1		•••		376	3			16,737 420
Shells, tort								2,852		•••		1,005
Stones, ma	rble		•••					990				214
" va	rious	•				•••		7,840				314 8,798
Sulphur Tallow	•••	•••						7,031 66				5,138
Trees and p	olants	•••		Pikul	s							
Wax Wood—	•••		Service S	Pikul	S	114	102	1,260				863
Firewood								3,473		189		4,911
Gharu	•••	•••	•••	Pikul	S	70,661		36,901		69,517		39,810
Planks	***	•••	•••	•••	-			900 050	-	The synt		
Sandal Timber				Pikuls	8	•••		290,058		•••		233,434
	•••	•••	•••					99,972				90,135
		alue (c)					2,	036,312			2.	047,586
	Total V	alue B					2,0	052,205				
C.—M	ANUFAC	TURED								•••	2,	062,998
(a) Textil	RTICLES	S. ,										
Apparel	.6—											
Canvas							1	103,026			1	103,325
Cotton goods Plain	-			•••		•••		1,580				1,769
Dyed	•••	•••	CHINES I	Pieces		24,737	1	76,374		13,460	,	
Printed				,,		21,645	1	53,547		15,583	1	25,857 61,162
Thread				"		25,215		75,945 42,477	4	23,954	2	31,415
			4 (45)			- 1 3		14,411		•••		72,063
10H°					No. Wall		1000		-		A COLD	10 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918—(cont.).

No.		w ited.	1	917.	19	018.
Articles.		How Counted.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		* A		\$		\$
C.—MANUFACTURED				1 1 1		
ARTICLES— $(cont.)$.						
(a) Textile—(cont.).				6.		
Cotton goods—(cont.).						
Handkerchiefs		Dozs.	4,552	6,028	4,088	8,541
Sarongs, etc Blankets		Pieces	3,914	40,806	2.026	62,781
Wick and waste		1 leces	3,314	6,800 1,325	3,836	9,395 2,844
Towels	·	D:		259		631
Linen Cloth Cordage, coir		Pieces Pikuls	9,675	48,381 20,324	8,763	$107,676 \\ 28,534$
" European …		,,		82		715
" Manila … Gunnies		, ,,		3,036 20,604	Marie Tana	3,234
Hats and caps	•••			23,653		$25,702 \\ 34,259$
Silk goods—		D	1 400	t 000	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
Handkerchiefs Piece goods		Dozs. Pieces	1,499 11,464	5,806 147,890	1,568 9,621	6,020 $152,529$
Sarongs		Corges	8,222	114,530	7,854	143,615
Thread Twine		Pikuls		473 34	****	176 117
Umbrellas	•••		•••	10,430		11,209
Woollen goods—		D:	1 040	0.076		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Pieces	1,248	.9,076 2,855	1,506 311	17,062 3,763
Textiles, others				19,730	2g	19,880
Value (a)				1,135,071		1,334,274
(b) Metal						
Arms, etc—			1 N 2 2	1.4.4.3.5		
Cartridges			X	2,501		1,813
Guns Percussion caps				4,382	•••	1,535
Pistols and revolvers				379		286
Swords and spears Shot		•••		7		
Machinery—	***	or a wind more				3
Machinery				248,897		201,987
Anchors and chains Brassware				$\begin{array}{c} 280 \\ 6,122 \end{array}$		54 6,573
Copperware			•••	9,216		2,802
Cycles, motor cars and according sories	ces-			317,243		269,090
Hardware and cutlery				61,179		41,151
Iron, rod and hoop	• • • •	Pikuls	$\begin{array}{c} 665 \\ 1,841 \end{array}$	10,823	796	23,594
" corrugated nails		"	7,698	$37,156 \\ 160,010$	1,595 8,435	$35,928 \\ 251,425$
,, sheet		,,	279	6,142	98	4,299
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				155,094		154,163
Leadware				40,719		23,720
Steel Tin plates		Pikuls	$\begin{array}{c c} 170 \\ 625 \end{array}$	$2,712 \ 59,102$	68 421	1,366
Tinware		"		7,266	421	41,715 594
Tools		Pilzula	1 001	256,339		148,652
Wire rope Zincware		Pikuls	1,021	31,809 37,144	893	32,433 14,376
Platedware						
Metals of sorts				1,883	, >	1,529

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918—(cont.).

1 Postaria	01 1111	ports for t	one years 1	917 and 19	918—(cont.).
Articles.		Counted	1917.		1918.
		Quanti	ty. Value	Quanti	ty. Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
$\begin{array}{c} (b) \ \text{Metal} {\leftarrow} (cont.) \\ \text{Materials-} {\leftarrow} \\ \text{Bridge} \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array}$					
Gas and electric lighting Telegraph and telephone Tramway and Railway			5,4	003	3,771 4,118
Roofing				50 54	8,209
Value (b)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,475,0	94	1.075.100
(c) Other— Ammunition— Detonators and fuse					
Dynamite	Case		$\begin{bmatrix} 1,2 \\ 1,8 \\ \frac{4}{00} \end{bmatrix}$	00	468 1,144
Beads			24,7	50	30,783
Bricks and tiles Cabinetware Candles			7,88 139,18 44,02	64	12,634 154,691 41,325
Carriages and materials Cement Charcoal	Casks			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11,392 7,372
Clocks and watches	Pikuls	25,11	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 & 31,52 \\ & 79,28 \\ & 18,17 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 25,18 \\ 4 & & \cdots \\ 1 & & \end{array}$	3 41,601 80,576
Crockery and earthenware Fancy goods and toys			12 126,52	1	11,594 202 97,229
Glass and glassware Glue			7,82 31,23 70,75	4	26,325 44,595 44,260
Hides (tanned) Indigo	Pikuls		7,76		7,579
Joss sticks and joss paper			108,068		857 57,810
Lamps and lampware Leather— Boots and shoes		•••	52,303		60,788
Saddlery Ware			39,757 12,646 435		40,190
Lime	Pikuls Cases	23,519	6,286 18,195 81,378	15,798 2,286	7,789 16,589
Musical instruments Paints			17,814 9,328 29,893		106,624 18,212 12,304
Paper and paperware Perfumery Photographic materials	···		111,434 18,217		35,967 120,364 19,768
Soap and soda	Pikuls	432 4,746	1,447 5,828 67,658	5,149	1,195
Voodenware	Casks	274	2,901 1,028 59,689	589 98	6,949 1,214
Value (c)		· · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,466,598		44,816
Total Value C		•••	4,076,763	•••	4,117,017

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	19	917.	1918.		
	Cou	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
D.—Coin and Bullion.			\$		\$	
Gold Gold coin Silver Copper Total value D			730 200,774 21,785 223,289		5,370 45 20,850 2,451 28,716	
E.—Sundries Sundries Total Value E		7	607,929		533,435	
Grav Total Value			17,400,491		19,473,685	

APPENDIX B (ii). Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1917 and 1918.

Articles	Articles.			19	017.	1918.		
			How Counted.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
					\$		\$	
Arecanuts			Pikuls	243,720	1,401,000	255,041	1,785,000	
Copra			,,	273,381	1,866,400	304,598	2,336,000	
Pepper			,,	22,065	660,600	7,904	252,000	
Gambier			,,	100,218	1,481,800	95,043	1,516,000	
Rubber			,,,	320,230	37,881,000	383,316	30,281,000	
Tapioca			,, '	94,063	990,400	118,076	1,510,000	
Other agricultural p	roduce	•••			422,400		780,400	
Timber	•••		Tons	7,564	196,000	13,071	471,500	
Other forest produce					100,200		194,700	
Tin-ore			Pikuls	54,966	4,161,000	39,420	4,211,000	
Wolfram			,,	35	2,200	11	800	
Marine produce		,			117,200		124,500	
Swine		•••	Nos.		19,200	664	19,500	
Cattle			,,	39	3,500	39	2,800	
Goats and sheep			,,	146	1,900	35	500	
Miscellaneous	•••				35,500	<i>y</i>	75,000	
	Total		•••		49,340,300		43,560,700	

		I	Re-exp	ports,	1918.		
Articles.							Value.
0.11	1						\$
Silk appare	el	•••	•••	•••		 	 13,600
Gunnies			•••			 	 18,000
Jewellery	•••					 2	 2,900
Bottles		•••		•••		 	 16,000
Miscellaneo	us	•••				 	 85,200
							-
						Total	 135,700

APPENDIX B (iii).

Trade Returns, 1913-1918.

		1										
			Total.		er.	₽	14,212,850	28.917.800	41,863,700	49,340,300	#9,900,100	
EXPORTS.			Miscellane.			\$,	13,500	35,000	9,440	25,000	0000
			Animals.			••		40.150	26,961	27,540	22.800	
			Marine produce.			€	190 000	120,000	97,500	111,560	124,500	
			Minerals.			\$ 530,000 720,000 2,588,000 3,580,100 4,163,200 4,211,800						
			Forest produce.			Se.	190,000	340,000	257,600	296,200	666,200	
			Agricultural products.		\$ 13,359,350 15,315,000 25,890,600 37,877,460 44,703,600							
			Total.		er.	÷	9,304,509	8,692,734	12,739,747	17,400,491	19,4(9,009	
		Class E.	Sundries.		90		248,153	207,865	462,797	533 435	000, 100	*
	Class D.		Coin and bullion.		so.	114.00.	174,985	124,973	175,832	28.716		
IMPORTS.		Class C.	Class C. Manufactured articles.		\$ 939,314 994,576 1,580,140 2,510,727 4,076,763 4,117,017							
	5	Raw materials.			\$ 543,907 635,577 915,278 1,391,724 2,052,205 2,062,998							
	7 2015	Olass A.	Foods, drinks and narcotics.		æ.	7.398.150	6,683,520	6,262,105	10,440,305	12,731,519		
•						1913 *		1915				

First year for which records are available.

APPENDIX C.

Statistical Return of Progress.

	Tin-ore Export.		Pkls		5,179	14,175 47,756	57,246 54,965	39,420
	Rubber Export.		Lbs.	1,244,500	2,949,072	11,804,800 20,534,133	31,369,866	008,801,16
	Land Sales. Public Works Expenditure.		\$	568,636	857,028 753,126	1,467,538	1,521,592 2,541,428 3,107,447	/##,101,0
			Dep.	109,186	74,420	48,585	227,265 251,891	
	Municipal Revenue.			63,843	83,356	126,111 156,111 159,001	216,350 248,030	
	Postal Revenue.		≎	17,932	23,023 23,003	28,561 30,634	42,170 50,668	
	Licences, etc.		••	2,517,655 2,614,423	2,742,727 2,528,925	2,941,232 4,235,089	5,097,014 4,551,971	
	Customs Revenue.	€	⊕	634,016 828,504	933,210 1,045,866	1,654,608 2,605,754	2,612,998	
Torrid	Land Revenue.		101 629	205,403	275,245	412,056 425,056	768,745	
ţ	Expenditure.		3.469 571	3,231,406	3,899,698	4,602,433 5,119,519	5,858,591	
P	revenue.	**	3,954,901	4,348,641	4,352,896	7,976,862	9,125,694	
Year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1911	1912 1913	1914 1915	1916	1918	JOH.