



*Revised Copy*

JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1918

BY

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I.—FINANCIAL ... ..	1
II.—TRADE ... ..	3
III.—PUBLIC HEALTH ... ..	4
IV.—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL ... ..	6
V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND MONOPOLIES ... ..	6
VI.—LAND ADMINISTRATION ... ..	6
VII.—SURVEYS ... ..	9
VIII.—CUSTOMS ... ..	9
IX.—EXCISE ... ..	12
X.—LEGISLATION ... ..	12
XI.—JUDICIAL ... ..	12
XII.—POLICE ... ..	13
XIII.—PRISONS ... ..	14
XIV.—MEDICAL ... ..	15
XV.—MILITARY FORCES ... ..	15
XVI.—POST OFFICE ... ..	15
XVII.—EDUCATION ... ..	16
XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS ... ..	17
XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS ... ..	17
XX.—RAILWAYS ... ..	18
XXI.—PERSONAL, CHANGES IN STAFF ... ..	19
XXII.—GENERAL ... ..	19

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

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. 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.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1914	4,352,896	3,899,698
1915	5,790,393	3,645,421
1916	7,976,862	4,602,432
1917	10,168,624	5,119,519
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591

REVENUE.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.
Land Revenue	Land Rents	464,930	641,882	176,952	38
Customs	Minerals	510,752	604,347	93,595	18
Licences, etc.	Pawnbrokers	...	92,492	92,492	
	Court Fines and Forfeitures	24,603	44,430	19,827	81
Fees of Court, etc.	Hospital fees and Sale of Medicines	23,019	35,328	12,309	54
Posts and Telegraphs	Sale of Stamps	33,823	43,268	9,445	28
Municipal	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	Export duty on Rubber	1,581,458	842,453	739,005	47
	Import duty on Spirits	475,031	342,077	132,954	28
Licences, etc.	Farm Rents	535,150	...	535,150	
	Stamp Duties	121,049	64,136	56,913	53
Port and Harbour Dues	Port Clearances	13,206	5,923	7,283	55
Railways	Muar Railway	99,413	65,487	33,926	34
Land Sales	Premia on Grants	210,951	160,707	50,244	

6. 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 ... ..	8.7	7.3	9.5	10.6
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

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.

8. The Surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$6,348,070.18, made up as follows:

## Assets—

Cash at Bank, in Treasuries and with Crown Agents ... ..	\$1,336,620.10
Cash in Transit ... ..	553,184.23
Investments at cost—	
British War Loan, 1929-47 £214,799 16s. 5d. ... ..	\$1,738,405.96
Exchequer Bonds, 1922 120,000 ... ..	1,021,729.49
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
	<u>4,443,448.04</u>
Due by S.S. and F.M.S. Governments ... ..	321,896.00
Stock of Chandu ... ..	8,697.60
Sundry Advances and Loans ... ..	104,328.65
Suspense ... ..	751.50
	<u>6,768,926.12</u>

## Liabilities—

Sundry Deposits ... ..	420,055.94
Surplus ... ..	<u>6,348,870.18</u>

9. 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 out. 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.

11. 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
	<u>66,740,791</u>	<u>63,034,385</u>
Less Re-exports ... ..	109,400	135,700
	<u>66,631,391</u>	<u>62,898,685</u>

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 ... ..	10,440,305	12,731,519	+ 2,291,214	+ 21.9
B.—Raw Materials ... ..	2,052,205	2,062,998	+ 10,793	+ .5
C.—Manufactured Articles ... ..	4,076,763	4,117,017	+ 40,254	+ .98
D.—Coins and Bullion ... ..	223,289	28,716	— 194,573	— 87.1
E.—Sundries ... ..	607,929	533,435	— 74,494	— 12.3
Total ... ..	<u>17,400,491</u>	<u>19,473,685</u>	<u>+ 2,073,194</u>	<u>+ 11.91</u>

13. The increase under class A was due to enhanced prices of commodities, rice, being \$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.

14. 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:

Article.	1917.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pikuls.	\$	Pikuls.	\$
Arecanuts ... ..	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
Forest Produce ... ..	...	296,200	...	666,200
Minerals ... ..	55,001	4,163,200	39,431	4,211,800
Marine Produce ... ..	...	117,200	...	124,500

15. 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.

16. 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 gardens and to let the pepper vines die out as the rubber trees mature.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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 deaths.

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 quinine (usually bihydrochlorate) has any irritation action on the kidneys. It seems a case for further enquiry."

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, diphtheria, 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.	Average 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	26.93	79.67	70.40
February	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	4.28	87.84	73.06
September	7.91	86.95	73.31
October	7.06	88.10	73.79
November	10.42	87.58	73.15
December	12.18	88.27	73.30

Total ... 118.67

Highest maximum temperature	93.5	(31st March, 1918)
Lowest	71	(11th January, 1918)
Highest minimum temperature	77	(18th October, 1918)
Lowest	65	(20th and 21st January, 1918)
Highest rainfall in 24 hours	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 stations:

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

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

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.

31. 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.

33. 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:

	\$	Percentage of increase over previous years.
1914	\$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.

34. 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.

35. 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 demarcated.

"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.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>				
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
<i>Licences—</i>				
Forest revenue ...	2,518	3,596	32,123	38,237
Gravel, stone ...	390	949	2,542	3,881
Prospecting... ...	250	...	20,695	20,945
<i>Fees—</i>				
Miscellaneous ...	41	347	962	1,350
Notices, etc. ...	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 cutting licences.

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.



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

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

54. The following statements give the collections by districts and by productive groups during the past five years.

District.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ... ..	335,445	529,963	763,703	917,211	529,530
Batu Pahat ... ..	129,477	155,466	208,904	237,085	187,819
Kukob ... ..	92,193	101,231	147,055	131,256	119,404
Johore Bahru ... ..	270,163*	405,369*	752,376†	1,085,819†	841,880†
Kota Tinggi ... ..	154,556	205,458	264,341	306,693	276,566
Endau ... ..	16,370	202,424	311,749	461,204	496,900
Segamat ... ..	48,943	90,405	155,414	187,191	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:

Group.	Percentage.				
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Arecanuts ... ..	14	8.3	5.6	2.7	3.7
Copra ... ..	10.3	5.1	4	2.8	4.5
Pepper and Gambier ... ..	11.8	8.9	6.3	4.1	4.2
Rubber ... ..	29.2	40.7	44.8	47.3	31.9
Tapioca ... ..	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.8
Other Agricultural Produce ... ..	3.9	2	2	6	1.5
Forest Produce ... ..	1.8	.8	.6	.4	2.4
Minerals ... ..	6.9	15.3	13.7	15.9	22.7
Marine Produce ... ..	1.1	.6	.5	.4	.5
Miscellaneous Exports ... ..	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Spirits Imports ... ..	19.5	16.5	15.9	14.4	13.3
† Tobacco ... ..	...	...	5	9.8	12.3
Total ... ..	100	100	100	100	100

56. 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 Commissioner of Customs.

**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 quantity and revenue.

"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 \$7.02 per pikul.

"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 ... ..	36,709 pikuls
1915 ... ..	27,659 "
1916 ... ..	20,080 "
1917 ... ..	22,065 "
1918 ... ..	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 per cent.

"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 exported during the last five years:

1914 ... ..	185,950 pikuls
1915 ... ..	180,257 "
1916 ... ..	143,106 "
1917 ... ..	100,216 "
1918 ... ..	95,043 "

"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. 6½d. per lb. as compared with \$147 per pikul, equivalent to 2s. 6½d. per lb. in 1917.

139,826 pikuls paid duty at 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> (36.5 per cent.)
230,890 " " 2½ per cent. " (60.2 per cent.)
12,600 pikuls were exported free of duty ( 3.3 per cent.)

383,316

"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 tons).

"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 pikuls
1915 ... ..	90,510 "
1916 ... ..	84,047 "
1917 ... ..	94,063 "
1918 ... ..	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:

Sago ... ..	\$ 2,605
Fresh fruits ... ..	19,238
Pineapples ... ..	525
Fresh vegetables ... ..	10,855
Tapioca and sago refuse ... ..	3,467
Miscellaneous products ... ..	2,114

"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.





65. 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 ninety-three 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 cases of suicide.

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.

67. Gambling was made entirely illegal in the State from the beginning of the year. One hundred and one cases of gambling were convicted by the Magistrates, fines and forfeitures amounting to \$10,141.

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:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Remaining on 1st January, 1918...	171	44
Admitted during 1918 ...	586	483
Total ...	757	527
Released during 1918 ...	549	410
Transferred ...	—	77
Escaped ...	1	—
Died ...	10	4
Executed ...	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1918 ...	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.

71. 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 to admission.

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.

72. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Gaols amounted to \$52,710 for Johore Bahru and \$7,931 for Bandar Maharani, being \$15,070 and \$1,253, respectively, more than in 1917.

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 ... ..	40 "	Kukub ... ..	20 "
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.

75. 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.

	1917.	1918.
Letters, papers and parcels, received ... ..	1,143,071	1,577,720
" " despatched ... ..	744,077	833,586
	1,887,148	2,411,306
Value of money orders issued ... ..	\$622,173	\$524,685
" " paid ... ..	126,206	121,810

## 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 the 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.

81. 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.
Boys' vernacular schools	65	100	3,807	2,764
Girls' " "	5	6	158	104
Boys' Koran school	12	16	526	355
Girls' " "	3	3	92	60

82. 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:

	Enrolment.	Attendance.	Staff.
Bukit Zahrah	345	309	11
Muar	157	142	7
Batu Pahat	57	51	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 desirable.

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.

83. 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.

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

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

85. 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.

86. 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.

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

88. In both Bandar Maharani and Batu Pahat the town water supply is inadequate. At the former, extensions are required of the system of mains, but nothing could be done 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 in 1919.

## XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

89. 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.

90. 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 Bridges	276,500	108,000	57,000

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

91. 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:

Special Services.	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Batu Pahat.	
	Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
Works and Buildings	1,134,363	567,518	528,751	280,855	378,534	327,723
Roads, Streets and 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.

93. 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 (\$12,805).

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

95. 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 roads.		Bridle-paths.
	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	
Johore Bahru ... ..	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Muar ... ..	34.16	1	170	12.50	.50
Batu Pahat... ..	8	1	72.25	8	5
	5	3.04	27.55	28	
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 1918 amounted to \$2,804,710

98. 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.

99. 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.

101. 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:

	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.	104,454 pikuls.	66,741 pikuls.

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 railway between Bandar Maharani and Parit Jawa only, and might pay to run between these 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 of affluence.

104. 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.

105. 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.

106. 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 short-sightedness 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.

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 B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1917 and 1918.

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—			\$		\$
Cattle... ..	Nos.	2,390	180,816	1,724	131,105
Goats... ..	"	2,266	30,805	720	10,497
Horses... ..	"	26	8,621	15	4,710
Poultry... ..	Dozs.	20,593	219,542	15,625	189,353
Sheep... ..	Nos.	806	10,989	981	17,953
Swine... ..	"	16,876	440,076	14,157	476,742
Other animals (not specified)	"	...	...	...	597
Birds... ..	"	...	3,136	...	876
Birds' nests... ..	"	...	...	...	19
Blachan... ..	Pikuls	2,119	25,369	2,281	35,819
Bread and biscuits... ..	"	...	166,358	...	136,958
Butter and cheese... ..	"	...	20,421	...	21,000
Beche-de-mer... ..	Pikuls	...	6,189	...	7,344
Chandu... ..	Tahils	491,713	560,553	489,719	646,430
Chocolate and cocoa... ..	Pikuls	30	2,427	21	2,340
Coconuts... ..	Nos.	...	8,690	...	8,448
Coffee... ..	Pikuls	860	33,006	929	31,578
Confectionery... ..	"	...	156,563	...	152,602
Curry-stuffs... ..	"	...	16,959	...	10,893
Drugs and medicines... ..	"	...	116,758	...	146,535
Eggs... ..	"	...	125,050	...	123,999
Fish, dried... ..	Pikuls	17,442	324,148	13,352	323,016
" fresh... ..	"	1,539	39,443	1,430	44,152
" sharks' fins... ..	"	...	50	...	...
Fruits, dried... ..	"	...	22,480	...	34,879
" fresh... ..	"	...	59,572	...	64,314
Ghee... ..	Pikuls	456	30,036	488	36,797
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas... ..	Pikuls	18,040	123,310	15,199	145,450
Bran... ..	"	100,067	212,761	91,188	294,183
Crushed food... ..	"	842	3,748	13,065	86,797
Dholl... ..	"	1,291	9,771	573	5,538
Gram... ..	"	447	2,912	269	2,371
Padi... ..	"	8,432	26,879	7,704	30,753
Rice... ..	"	715,694	3,789,881	711,535	5,625,766
Wheat... ..	"	...	5	66	799
" flour... ..	"	20,177	196,396	18,765	245,030
Other grains... ..	"	...	850	...	384
Lard... ..	Pikuls	3,269	90,531	4,117	150,455
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale... ..	Dozs.	29,651	116,238	22,837	104,022
Porter and stout... ..	"	10,140	62,415	4,505	39,827
Milk, condensed... ..	Cases	20,798	320,009	21,910	389,171
Mineral and aerated waters... ..	"	...	53,071	...	52,494
Onions and garlic... ..	Pikuls	12,234	90,455	11,124	131,618
Provisions, fresh and salted... ..	"	...	260,503	...	214,298
Oilman's stores... ..	"	...	81,883	...	62,099
Sago flour... ..	Pikuls	693	5,971	663	7,063
" pearl... ..	"	52	699	27	347
Salt... ..	"	24,103	49,839	23,013	72,435
Sea-weed... ..	"	100	11,841	117	13,799
Spices—					
Pepper, black... ..	Pikuls	69	1,622	13	438
" long... ..	"	1,419	28,324	1,455	42,374
" white... ..	"	...	16	...	...
Other sorts... ..	"	205	2,779	212	2,634
Sugar... ..	"	40,521	449,465	43,672	400,431

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

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

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).					
Tapioca—			\$		\$
Root... ..	Pikuls	...	...	182	1,549
Flake... ..	"	...	...	509	5,290
Flour... ..	"	652	5,190	1,748	14,594
Pearl... ..	"	1,652	10,280	1,748	14,594
Tapioca and sago refuse... ..	"	1,545	339	175	62
Tea... ..	"	3,855	137,440	3,489	150,117
Tobacco... ..	"	5,810	325,520	5,470	375,026
" European... ..	"	...	46,672	...	20,612
Cigars and cigarettes... ..	"	...	634,701	...	732,340
Vegetables, fresh... ..	"	...	72,283	...	80,363
" preserved... ..	"	...	81,081	...	83,108
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu... ..	Gallons	86,669	172,247	73,219	190,040
Brandy... ..	Dozs.	12,254	221,582	5,824	173,294
Gin... ..	Cases	883	16,982	490	15,039
Liqueurs... ..	"	112	3,333	60	3,740
Rum... ..	Dozs.	1	30	$\frac{3}{4}$	23
Whisky... ..	"	3,099	54,705	2,171	64,201
Champagne... ..	"	26	1,530	37	2,738
Claret... ..	"	130	1,526	85	2,041
Port... ..	"	605	8,772	406	9,000
Sherry... ..	"	45	985	58	1,660
Vermouth... ..	"	385	6,450	695	11,335
Cider and perry... ..	"	22	113	49	526
Other liquors... ..	"	3,645	38,313	840	15,289
Total Value A... ..	...	...	10,440,305	...	12,731,519
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton... ..	Pikuls	234	6,302	205	5,744
Silk... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ..	"	...	7,690	...	4,891
Value (a)... ..	...	...	13,992	...	10,635
(b) Metals—					
Copper... ..	Pikuls	...	1,014	...	568
Iron... ..	"	72	658	127	3,712
Lead... ..	"	10	229	...	...
Tin... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ..	"	...	...	...	497
Value (b)... ..	...	...	1,901	...	4,777
(c) Other—					
Areanuts... ..	Pikuls	16	137	16	148
Ataps... ..	"	...	30,275	...	25,546
Bark... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Canes and sticks... ..	"	...	268	...	4
Coal... ..	Tons	720	20,200	553	24,102
Copra... ..	Pikuls	571	3,035	368	2,245
Gambier... ..	"	157	5,325	153	5,921

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

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

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).					
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs ... ..	Pikuls	16	837	39	9,931
Damar ... ..	"	163	1,117	277	2,587
" torches ... ..	"	...	12,841	...	16,967
Hides (raw) ... ..	Pikuls	...	439	3	246
Sheeps' skins ... ..	"	...	27,422	5,787	405
Manure, fish ... ..	Pikuls	6,501	60	34	160
" guano ... ..	"	5	24,318	2,051	21,581
Nuts, ground ... ..	"	2,803	...	...	...
Oil cake ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Benzine ... ..	Gallons	234,895	258,276	303,033	309,677
Cajeput ... ..	"	...	...	...	20
Castor ... ..	Cases	23	470	19	477
Coconut ... ..	Pikuls	8,298	161,104	6,646	145,813
Gingelly ... ..	"	133	3,517	56	1,298
Kachang ... ..	Pikuls	6,807	164,260	4,508	172,368
Linseed ... ..	Gallons	1,185	3,038	782	2,597
Lubricating ... ..	"	...	45,020	...	50,667
Naptha ... ..	"	240	240	...	...
Petroleum ... ..	Cases	210,419	797,348	180,752	813,319
Turpentine ... ..	Gallons	363	617	45	110
Liquid fuel ... ..	"	...	15	...	...
Wood ... ..	Pikuls	6	105	23	294
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	12,729	...	7,549
Precious stones ... ..	"	...	950	...	9,788
Rattans ... ..	Pikuls	177	1,554	185	1,946
Seeds, cotton ... ..	"	722	9,976	717	16,737
" rubber ... ..	"	...	376	...	420
" others ... ..	"	...	2,852	...	1,005
Shells, tortoise ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
" others ... ..	"	...	990	...	314
Stones, marble ... ..	"	...	7,840	...	8,798
" various ... ..	"	...	7,031	...	5,138
Sulphur ... ..	"	...	66	...	...
Tallow ... ..	Pikuls	...	1,260	...	863
Trees and plants ... ..	"	...	3,473	189	4,911
Wax ... ..	Pikuls	114	...	...	...
Wood—	"	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ..	Pikuls	70,661	36,901	69,517	39,810
Gharu ... ..	"	...	290,058	...	233,434
Planks ... ..	"	...	99,972	...	90,135
Sandal ... ..	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Timber ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Value (c) ... ..	...	...	2,036,312	...	2,047,586
Total Value B ... ..	...	...	2,052,205	...	2,062,998
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel ... ..	...	...	103,026	...	103,325
Canvas ... ..	...	...	1,580	...	1,769
Cotton goods—					
Plain ... ..	Pieces	24,737	176,374	13,460	125,857
Dyed ... ..	"	21,645	153,547	15,583	161,162
Printed ... ..	"	25,215	175,945	23,954	231,415
Thread ... ..	"	...	42,477	...	72,063

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

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

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(a) Textile—(cont.).					
Cotton goods—(cont.).					
Handkerchiefs ... ..	Dozs.	4,552	6,028	4,088	8,541
Sarongs, etc. ... ..	"	...	40,806	...	62,781
Blankets ... ..	Pieces	3,914	6,800	3,836	9,395
Wick and waste ... ..	"	...	1,325	...	2,844
Towels ... ..	"	...	259	...	631
Linen Cloth ... ..	Pieces	9,675	48,381	8,763	107,676
Cordage, coir ... ..	Pikuls	...	20,324	...	28,534
" European ... ..	"	...	82	...	715
" Manila ... ..	"	...	3,036	...	3,234
Gunnies ... ..	"	...	20,604	...	25,702
Hats and caps ... ..	"	...	23,653	...	34,259
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs ... ..	Dozs.	1,499	5,806	1,568	6,020
Piece goods ... ..	Pieces	11,464	147,890	9,621	152,529
Sarongs ... ..	Corges	8,222	114,530	7,854	143,615
Thread ... ..	"	...	473	...	176
Twine ... ..	Pikuls	...	34	...	117
Umbrellas ... ..	"	...	10,430	...	11,209
Woollen goods—					
Blankets ... ..	Pieces	1,248	9,076	1,506	17,062
Cloth ... ..	"	317	2,855	311	3,763
Textiles, others ... ..	"	...	19,730	...	19,880
Value (a) ... ..	...	...	1,135,071	...	1,334,274
(b) Metal—					
Arms, etc—					
Cartridges ... ..	"	...	2,501	...	1,813
Guns ... ..	"	...	4,382	...	1,535
Percussion caps ... ..	"	...	7	...	...
Pistols and revolvers ... ..	"	...	379	...	286
Swords and spears ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Shot ... ..	"	...	7	...	3
Machinery—					
Machinery ... ..	"	...	248,897	...	201,987
Anchors and chains ... ..	"	...	280	...	54
Brassware ... ..	"	...	6,122	...	6,573
Copperware ... ..	"	...	9,216	...	2,802
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ... ..	"	...	317,243	...	269,090
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	"	...	61,179	...	41,151
Iron, rod and hoop ... ..	Pikuls	665	10,823	796	23,594
" corrugated ... ..	"	1,841	37,156	1,595	35,928
" nails ... ..	"	7,698	160,010	8,435	251,425
" sheet ... ..	"	279	6,142	98	4,299
Ironware ... ..	"	...	155,094	...	154,163
Lead ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Leadware ... ..	"	...	40,719	...	23,720
Steel ... ..	Pikuls	170	2,712	68	1,366
Tin plates ... ..	"	625	59,102	421	41,715
Tinware ... ..	"	...	7,266	...	594
Tools ... ..	"	...	256,339	...	148,652
Wire rope ... ..	Pikuls	1,021	31,809	893	32,433
Zincware ... ..	"	...	37,144	...	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.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(b) Metal—(cont.)					
Materials—					
Bridge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Gas and electric lighting ... ..	...	...	3,903	...	3,771
Telegraph and telephone ... ..	...	...	5,475	...	4,115
Tramway and Railway ... ..	...	...	5,150	...	...
Roofing ... ..	...	...	4,154	...	8,209
Value (b) ... ..	...	...	1,475,094	...	1,275,183
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Detonators and fuse					
Dynamite ... ..	Cases	...	1,207	...	468
Gunpowder ... ..	Pikuls	54	1,830	29	1,144
Bamboo and rattanware ... ..	...	...	80	...	...
Beads ... ..	...	...	24,750	...	30,783
Books and maps ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks and tiles ... ..	...	...	7,850	...	12,634
Cabinetware ... ..	...	...	139,154	...	154,691
Candles ... ..	...	...	44,024	...	41,325
Carriages and materials ... ..	...	...	11,158	...	11,392
Cement ... ..	Casks	...	7,095	...	7,372
Charcoal ... ..	Pikuls	19,439	161,346	16,774	189,806
Chemicals ... ..	...	25,111	31,524	25,183	41,601
Clocks and watches ... ..	...	...	79,284	...	80,576
Coke ... ..	...	...	18,171	...	11,594
Crockery and earthenware ... ..	...	...	121	...	202
Fancy goods and toys ... ..	...	...	126,524	...	97,229
Fireworks ... ..	...	...	7,823	...	26,325
Glass and glassware ... ..	...	...	31,234	...	44,595
Glue ... ..	...	...	70,751	...	44,260
Hides (tanned) ... ..	...	...	8	...	...
Indigo ... ..	Pikuls	...	7,767	...	7,579
India-rubber goods ... ..	...	5	248	2	112
Jewellery ... ..	...	...	...	...	857
Joss sticks and joss paper ... ..	...	...	108,063	...	57,810
Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	...	50,349	...	60,788
Leather—	...	...	52,303	...	43,355
Boots and shoes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Boxes and trunks ... ..	...	...	39,757	...	40,190
Saddlery ... ..	...	...	12,646	...	14,163
Ware ... ..	...	...	435	...	...
Lime ... ..	Pikuls	...	6,286	...	7,789
Matches ... ..	Cases	23,519	18,195	15,798	16,589
Mats and matting ... ..	...	...	81,378	2,286	106,624
Musical instruments ... ..	...	...	17,814	...	18,212
Paints ... ..	...	...	9,328	...	12,304
Paper and paperware ... ..	...	...	29,893	...	35,967
Perfumery ... ..	...	...	111,434	...	120,364
Photographic materials ... ..	...	...	18,217	...	19,768
Saltpetre ... ..	Pikuls	...	1,447	...	1,195
Soap and soda ... ..	...	432	5,828	...	...
Tar-coal ... ..	Casks	4,746	67,658	5,149	94,918
Pitch ... ..	...	274	2,901	589	6,949
Woodenware ... ..	...	71	1,028	98	1,214
Value (c) ... ..	...	...	59,689	...	44,816
Total Value C ... ..	...	...	1,466,598	...	1,507,560
Total Value C ... ..	...	...	4,076,763	...	4,117,017

JOB.

## APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

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

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold ... ..					
Gold coin ... ..	...	...	730	...	5,370
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...	45
Copper ... ..	...	...	200,774	...	20,850
	...	...	21,785	...	2,451
Total value D ... ..	...	...	223,289	...	28,716
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries ... ..	...	...	607,929	...	533,435
Total Value E ... ..	...	...	607,929	...	533,435
Grand Total Value ... ..	...	...	17,400,491	...	19,473,685

## APPENDIX B (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1917 and 1918.

Articles.	How Counted.	1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arecanuts ... ..					
Copra ... ..	Pikuls	243,720	1,401,000	255,041	1,785,000
Pepper ... ..	...	273,381	1,866,400	304,598	2,336,000
Gambier ... ..	...	22,065	660,600	7,904	252,000
Rubber ... ..	...	100,218	1,481,800	95,043	1,516,000
Tapioca ... ..	...	320,230	37,881,000	383,316	30,281,000
Other agricultural produce ... ..	...	94,063	990,400	118,076	1,510,000
Timber ... ..	Tons	...	422,400	...	780,400
Other forest produce ... ..	...	7,564	196,000	13,071	471,500
Tin-ore ... ..	Pikuls	...	100,200	...	194,700
Wolfram ... ..	...	54,966	4,161,000	39,420	4,211,000
Marine produce ... ..	...	35	2,200	11	800
Swine ... ..	Nos.	...	117,200	...	124,500
Cattle ... ..	...	...	19,200	664	19,500
Goats and sheep ... ..	...	39	3,500	39	2,800
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	146	1,900	35	500
	...	...	35,500	...	75,000
Total ... ..	...	...	49,340,300	...	43,560,700

## Re-exports, 1918.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
Silk apparel ... ..	13,600
Gunnies ... ..	18,000
Jewellery ... ..	2,900
Bottles ... ..	16,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	85,200
Total ... ..	135,700

JOB.

APPENDIX B (iii).  
Trade Returns, 1913-1918.

	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						
	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufac- tured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Miscellane- ous.	Total.
1913*	\$ 7,398,150	\$ 543,907	\$ 939,314	\$ 174,985	\$ 248,153	\$ 9,304,509	\$ 13,359,350	\$ 190,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 120,000	\$	\$ 13,500	\$ 14,212,850
1914...	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	...	300	16,535,450
1915...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	40,150	35,000	28,917,800
1916...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	26,961	9,440	41,863,700
1917...	10,440,305	2,052,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	27,540	35,500	49,340,300
1918...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700

\* First year for which records are available.

APPENDIX C.  
Statistical Return of Progress.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Public Works Expenditure.	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1911...	\$ 3,954,901	\$ 3,469,571	\$ 101,652	\$ 634,016	\$ 2,517,655	\$ 17,932	\$ 63,843	\$ 109,186	\$ 568,636	Lbs. 1,244,500	Pkls. 5,179
1912...	4,348,641	3,231,406	205,403	828,504	2,614,423	20,618	81,609	227,269	857,028	2,949,072	6,689
1913...	4,378,555	3,267,484	233,939	933,210	2,742,727	23,023	83,356	74,420	753,126	6,338,835	14,175
1914...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,467,538	11,804,800	47,756
1915...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,561	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	57,246
1916...	7,976,862	4,602,433	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	54,965
1917...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,754,880	39,420
1918...	9,125,694	5,858,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	

cont.