



JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1917

BY

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE
FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue collected in 1917 amounted to \$10,168,624 and the expenditure disbursed to \$5,119,519, leaving a surplus for the year of \$5,049,105.

2. The revenue and expenditure during the past five years were as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913	\$ 4,378,555	\$3,267,484
1914	4,352,896	3,899,698
1915	5,790,393	3,645,421
1916	7,976,862	4,602,433
1917	10,168,624	5,119,519

3. The collections during the past year exceeded the amount estimated by \$2,168,404 and were \$2,191,762 more than the collections in 1916.

4. There were large excesses as compared with the revenue for the previous year under all headings except Port and Harbour Dues. Land Revenue increased 42 per cent., Customs 27 per cent., and Licences, etc., 20 per cent.

5. The following statement gives particulars of the collections during the past two years:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL REVENUE FOR 1916 AND 1917.

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1916.		Actual, 1917.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Land Revenue	412,056	02	585,480	08	173,424	06
Customs	2,605,754	25	3,309,342	95	703,588	70
Licences, Excise, etc.	4,235,089	37	5,097,014	89	861,925	52
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	88,406	61	99,932	40	11,525	79
Post Office	30,634	79	42,170	47	11,535	68
Port and Harbour Dues	28,604	90	27,863	17		741 73
Railways	241,142	13	319,412	80	78,270	67
Interest	18,296	06	171,770	93	153,474	87
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,942	70	72,020	90	70,078	20
Municipal	159,001	24	216,350	32	57,349	08
Land Sales	155,934	55	227,265	93	71,331	38
Total	7,976,862	62	10,168,624	84	2,192,503	95
					741	73
					Net increase	2,191,762 22

Although the revenue has increased from \$5,790,393 in 1915 to \$10,168,624 in 1917, the percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the total for the year (excluding Land Sales) have remained wonderfully constant. The figures are:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Land Revenue	6.0	5.3	5.9
Customs	30.7	33.3	33.3
Licences, Excise, etc.	54.6	54.1	51.3
Other Revenue	8.7	7.3	9.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. The expenditure, \$5,119,519, was less by \$675,795 than the sum provided in the Budget and greater by \$517,086 than the amount spent in 1916.

The following statement gives the disbursements under the main heads during the past two years:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1916 AND 1917.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1916.		Actual, 1917.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	c.	\$	c.		
Pensions and Gratuities, etc. ...	83,392	59	88,646	93	5,254	34
Personal Emoluments ...	1,162,081	85	1,257,351	87	95,320	02
Other Charges ...	579,565	30	643,251	55	63,686	25
Railways ...	83,987	49	81,840	12		
Transport ...	3,611	54	2,352	76		2,147 37
Interest ...	225,842	90	168,954	92		1,258 78
Miscellaneous Services ...	1,010,385	89	148,935	92		56,887 98
Purchase of Land ...	12,813	70	300,751	18		861,449 97
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	74,762	22	183,952	08	59,189	86
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	270,388	50	384,644	71	114,156	21
Works and Buildings, Special Services ...	444,831	36	856,366	73	411,535	37
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services ...	650,819	50	1,052,470	91	401,651	41
Total ...	4,602,432	84	5,119,519	68	1,438,730	94
					921,744	10
Net increase ...					516,986	84

As compared with the expenditure provided for in the Estimates for the year, there was a saving of \$110,934 under Personal Emoluments and \$133,422 under Other Charges, both due to the impossibility of filling new appointments. On the other side, there was an excess of \$280,751 under Purchase of Land arising from the re-acquirement of a portion of a land concession and from the acquisition of lands for residential purposes at Bandar Maharani.

The large surplus was utilized in the repayment of \$3,000,000 of the Railway Loan, and by investing £100,000 in British War Loan Bonds 1929-47, and £120,000 in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds 1922.

7. For the first time the cash assets of the State exceed the liabilities. The following figures show the position on the last days of 1916 and 1917:

Liabilities—	1916.		1917.	
Deposits ...	\$	333,253	\$	465,858
Federated Malay States Loan ...		4,000,000		1,000,000
		4,333,253		1,465,858
Surplus ...				3,081,767
				4,547,625
Assets—				
Cash in Treasuries and at Bank and with Agents ...	\$	512,341	\$	842,524
Cash in transit ...		115,152		116,611
Cash with London Agents ...		8,345		3,397
Investments (at cost) ...		1,363,697		3,259,724
Advances and Loans ...		8,044		18,846
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Government accounts		—		887
Suspense ...		358,336		305,636
		2,365,915		4,547,625
Deficit ...		1,967,338		
		4,333,253		

8. The Public Debt, \$11,668,579 in 1910, was reduced by a further sum of \$3,000,000, and now stands at \$1,000,000 only.

II.—TRADE.

9. The total volume of trade is returned at \$66,631,391 * (£7,786,422), an amount, \$12,065,664 or 22 per cent. greater than in 1916.

	1916.		1917.	
Imports ...	\$12,739,747		\$17,400,491	(£2,030,056)
Exports ...	41,825,980		49,340,300	(£5,756,366)

The details from which these figures are compiled are given in appendix B (i) and (ii).

10. Imports increased in value by \$4,660,744, showing an increase under each of the main divisions.

The following statement gives the details:

Class.	1916.		1917.	
	\$		\$	Per cent.
A.—Foods, Drinks and Narcotics ...	8,198,667		10,440,305	27
B.—Raw Materials ...	1,391,724		2,052,205	47
C.—Manufactured Articles ...	2,510,727		4,076,763	62
D.—Coins and Bullion ...	175,832		223,289	27
E.—Sundries ...	462,797		607,929	31
Total ...	12,739,747		17,400,491	37

In class A, the values are \$10,440,305 as compared with \$8,198,667 in the previous year, an increase of \$2,241,638. Of this increase rice, with an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity and 36 per cent. in value, is responsible for \$1,009,006. Other large increases occur under tobacco (increase \$296,571), swine (increase \$195,476). Provisions (increase \$91,704), sugar (increase \$89,062), and milk (increase \$123,916).

In class B, the values are \$2,052,205 and \$1,391,724, an increase of \$660,478, of which oils account for \$547,525 divided between edible oils (\$83,369), petroleum (\$310,221), and benzine (\$153,935).

In class C, the values are \$4,076,763 and \$2,510,727, an increase of \$1,566,036, the principal items being cotton goods with an increase of \$259,070, silk goods \$85,242, motor cars and cycles \$200,582, tools \$172,677, and cement \$83,307.

11. Exports increased in value by \$7,514,320 or 17.9 per cent. as compared with 1916.

The following statement gives particulars of the quantities and values of the chief exports during the past two years:

Article.	1916.		1917.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pikuls.*	\$	Pikuls.	\$
Areanuts ...	374,828	1,974,000	243,720	1,401,000
Copra ...	222,699	2,020,000	273,381	1,866,400
Pepper ...	20,078	526,000	22,065	660,600
Gambier ...	143,106	2,233,000	100,218	1,481,800
Rubber ...	235,274	29,239,000	320,230	37,881,000
Tapioca ...	84,047	773,000	94,063	990,400
Forest Produce ...		257,600		296,200
Minerals ...	57,628	3,580,100	55,001	4,163,200
Marine Produce ...		111,560		117,200

Cultivated rubber more than maintained its position as the most valuable product of the country and the value of the rubber exported amounted to 76 per cent. of the total exports as compared with 70 per cent. in 1916.

The export of copra, in spite of a falling market, was larger than in 1916.

The exceptionally high prices for pepper and gambier stimulated the export of pepper by 10 per cent. but did nothing to stay the annual decrease in the export of gambier.

The quantity of tin exported was slightly less than in the previous year. The amounts were 55,001 pikuls for 1917 as compared with 57,628 pikuls in 1916.

* Excluding re-exports.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The general health of the State is reported to have been poor, chiefly owing to the prevalence of malaria, beri-beri and pulmonary complaints.

13. The number of births registered was 9,296 (4,847 males and 4,449 females) as compared with 7,060 in 1916, and 6,971 in 1915.

The number of deaths registered was 11,436 (8,180 males and 3,256 females) as compared with 8,161 in 1916 and 6,358 in 1915.

These figures appear to indicate a considerable annual increase in the population but materials are not available from which to form even an approximately correct estimate of the present population.

14. Malaria was markedly prevalent throughout the State specially towards the close of the year, and is responsible for 30.4 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Beri-beri was the cause of 9.7 per cent. of the total deaths and is reported to have been prevalent all over the country, especially on the rubber estates, Chinese, Javanese and Malay labour alike being affected.

With regard to beri-beri the Principal Medical Officer writes:

"The poor quality of the rice and the increased cost of nitrogenous food with the exceptionally cool and wet weather were no doubt the predisposing causes . . . There were 1,110 deaths, an increase of 516 on 1916.

"This remarkable increase of cases and mortality to my mind confirms the theory that excessive rainfall, damp and low temperatures are predisposing causes of beri-beri while I in no way relax my belief in the use of polished rice (specially when of low quality), as the primary cause of beri-beri."

Pulmonary diseases caused 911 deaths: dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 616.

There were only six cases of small-pox. One case of suspected cholera was reported. No case of plague occurred.

15. The number of vaccinations performed was 8,798, of which 4,029 were attended to by travelling vaccinators. Several prosecutions for failure to comply with the provisions of the Enactment were necessary, but, on the whole, progress is being made in educating the people to appreciate the benefits of vaccination.

16. In the midwifery branch of the Medical Department's activities good progress was made, both at Johore Bahru and Bandar Maharani, and the number of maternity nurses should, as soon as circumstances permit, be increased.

At Johore Bahru where a maternity ward with four beds, and out-buildings consisting of an accouchment theatre, nurse's room and kitchen were opened during the year, 25 cases were treated in hospital and 80 in private houses: at Bandar Maharani 70 cases were attended. The Principal Medical Officer speaks highly of the work done at both places.

17. The sanitation of the more populous towns and villages continued under the supervision of the various Town Boards. It was impossible to fill the appointment of Health Officer. The Principal Medical Officer at Johore Bahru and the Assistant Medical Officers in the other districts have, as far as their other duties permitted, performed the duties of that officer. In practically every township and village improvements were effected and some progress made.

At Johore Bahru the area supplied with filtered water was extended and good progress was made with the work of swamp reclamation.

At Bandar Maharani, nothing could be done to improve the inadequate water supply as iron piping was either prohibitive in cost or altogether unobtainable.

The same reason has prevented the completion of the water supply to Bandar Penggaram.

Most of the villages have received some attention, and at Kluang, Batu Anam, Tangkak and Kota Tinggi a decided advance is noticeable.

18. In the continued absence of a Health Officer it was not possible to make any serious attempt to enforce the provisions of the Estate Labourers (Protection of Health) Enactment but all the principal estates furnished returns to the Principal Medical Officer.

The total labour force in the country has increased by 9,650—that is, from 28,208 in 1916 to 37,858.

Returns were received from 123 estates in all, of which 54 were under European, 41 under Japanese, 25 under Chinese, and 3 under Malay management.

Of these estates, 35 have estate hospitals with 1,519 beds, 41 estates use Government hospitals, and 18 estates use neighbouring estate hospitals.

The total number of deaths reported was 1,335, giving a ratio per mille of 35.26, a decrease of 1.61 per mille as compared with 1916.

Malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, ankylostomiasis and beri-beri showed a marked increase in case incidence compared with the previous year, although the case mortality in malaria and diarrhoea was lower. Beri-beri, corresponding to the general increase all over the State, almost doubled in case incidence and mortality.

19. The following statement is a summary of the returns:

Nationality.	Average monthly labour force.	Death-rate per 1,000 per annum.
Chinese	19,562	36.50
Tamils	9,821	47.24
Javanese and Malay... ..	7,803	19.10
Other nationalities	672	11.90
Total	37,858	35.26

IV.—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

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

Month.	Rainfall, inches.	Maximum temperature, average.	Minimum temperature, average.
January	18.07	83.39	71.97
February	15.71	84.03	72.07
March	15.24	87.68	72.70
April	10.54	88.89	73.57
May	9.37	88.18	73.84
June	4.57	89.22	73.52
July	3.84	87.00	73.56
August	17.49	85.88	73.51
September	11.98	87.65	72.87
October	4.49	88.24	73.32
November	7.03	88.42	72.76
December	14.99	84.50	71.93
Total	133.32		

Highest maximum temperature ... 93.5 (15th April, 1917)

Lowest " " ... 75 (10th and 11th January, 1917)

Highest minimum " " ... 76 (29th September and 6th November, 1917)

Lowest " " ... 68 (20th January, 1917)

Highest rainfall in 24 hours ... 5" (8th August, 1917)

The rainfall was general all over the country but greatest on the west coast and at Segamat.

V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT.

21. Ungku Mohamed bin Khalid as Protector of Chinese and Registrar of Societies continued to supervise the registration of Chinese women and deal with such minor disputes as were brought before him.

22. As Registrar of Societies he registered 10 and exempted 7 societies.

He makes acknowledgment of the assistance he received from the Colonial Chinese Protectorate.

23. The retail price of chandu was not varied during the year. The consumption was 7.6 per cent. less than in 1916.

VI.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

24. The land revenue, exclusive of premia on agricultural and mining lands, amounted to \$587,108 as compared with \$409,960 in 1916.

The following figures give the returns for the past five years:

Year.	Revenue.	Increase over previous year.
1913	\$233,374	14 per cent.
1914	272,809	17 "
1915	315,665	15 "
1916	409,960	30 "
1917	587,108	43 "

The total collections during the past two years under their various sub-heads are:

	1916.	1917.
Rents—		
Land rents (recurrent and arrears) ...	\$278,375	\$465,810
" (annual licences) ...	3,586	4,190
Mining rents ...	10,953	12,464
Rent of Government plantations ...	30	1,766
Licences—		
Forest revenue ...	43,306	25,015
Gravel, stone, etc. ...	2,531	2,286
Prospecting ...	12,525	9,005
Fees—		
Survey and demarcation ...	48,789	55,902
Notices, warrants, etc. ...	679	1,270
Registration of titles ...	8,011	8,432
Sale of plans ...	840	701
Miscellaneous ...	335	267
	<u>\$409,960</u>	<u>\$587,109</u>

25. To the above total of \$587,109, the Muar Division contributed \$170,575 as compared with \$101,595 in 1916, and the Batu Pahat Division \$72,016 as compared with \$50,965.

The following statement gives the details:

Sub-head of revenue.	B. Pahat.	Muar.	J. Bahru.	Total.
Rents—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land rents (recurrent and arrears) ...	49,037	136,406	280,367	465,810
Land rents (annual licences) ...	422	186	3,582	4,190
Mining rents ...	5	354	12,105	12,464
Rents of Government Plantations ...	...	...	1,766	1,766
Licences—				
Forest revenue ...	2,268	3,270	19,477	25,015
Gravel, stone, etc. ...	376	586	1,324	2,286
Prospecting ...	...	...	9,005	9,005
Fees—				
Survey and demarcation ...	18,330	24,246	13,326	55,902
Notices ...	212	983	75	1,270
Registration of titles ...	1,345	4,322	2,765	8,432
Sale of plans ...	...	102	599	701
Miscellaneous ...	21	120	126	267
Total ...	72,016	170,575	344,517	587,108

26. The premia collected on alienation of land amounted to \$288,088, towards which sales of mining land contributed \$16,315.

The small amount realized from the sale of mining lands is due to the survey of certain areas not being completed in time to permit of alienation within the year.

27. The collections under land rents are 67 per cent. larger than the collections in 1916. The increases in each of the three divisions was:

Batu Pahat ...	75 per cent.
Muar ...	95 "
Johore Bahru ...	55 "

These large increases are to be attributed chiefly to the enhanced rents, which became payable for the first time in 1917, on lands alienated six years previously.

28. Although the returns show the Forest revenue to be less by \$18,000 than in 1916, the normal collections were maintained. The 1916 figures included a sum of \$20,000, being the compounded price for certain specific forest royalties over a period of five years.

29. The number of transactions relating to land were again some 50 per cent. larger than in the previous years.

The figures for the past three years are:

Under the Land Enactment—

	1915.	1916.	1917.
No. of transactions registered ...	954	1,390	2,006
" grants ...	440	536	1,016
" transfers ...	192	324	329
" charges ...	122	183	292
" discharge of charges ...	57	107	143

Under the Mining Enactment—

	1915.	1916.	1917.
No. of transactions registered ...	68	89	48
" mining leases ...	22	47	16
" certificates registered ...	26	9	7

30. Although the figures given above and in previous reports show a large annual increase in the amount of work achieved by the various Land Offices since the introduction of the Land Enactment of 1910, the progress of the country has been such that year by year the arrears of work tend to increase rather than diminish; for instance in the previous paragraph the number of grants registered in the whole State during the year is shown as 1,016 or nearly 90 per cent. more than in 1916, but the new applications for grants during the same period in the Johore Bahru Division alone amounted to 3,496. In Muar, the applications for grants and registration in the mukim registers totalled 6,482, and in Batu Pahat, 4,514. In normal times this congestion of work would have been met by the provision of an increased staff but that remedy being inapplicable owing to the war, it became necessary to adopt other measures.

In February, the rates of rent imposed on the alienation of new lands were revised and enhanced without, however, any appreciable effect on the volume of applications. Later it became necessary to close the application books and to refuse to consider any fresh applications for land—at first for areas over ten acres—and later over any uncultivated area whatever. Towards the end of the year the Rubber Lands (Restriction) Enactment, further restricting dealings in land, was passed.

These measures have mitigated but not removed the trouble which can only be radically dealt with when an adequate staff is available.

In the meantime, I cannot write too highly of the energy and ability with which the Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Simmons, and the Collectors, Mr. G. Hemmant at Muar, Mr. J. D. Hall at Batu Pahat, and Mr. E. E. F. Pretty at Johore Bahru, have striven with the difficulties of the situation.

31. The only change in the senior staff of the department was the appointment of Mr. E. E. F. Pretty, who had for eighteen months been attached to the Land Office, to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Johore Bahru.

32. An important administrative change was the adoption of the principle of paid Penghulus, or Malay Headmen, performing such of their duties as have to do with the land settlement and land alienation under the direct control of the Collectors. The new system has so far been introduced only in the Muar and Batu Pahat Divisions but it is hoped that it may be possible to extend it to the Johore Bahru Division during the current year.

These paid appointments were filled from the ranks of the existing unpaid Penghulus; but as the latter were far more numerous than the number required in connection with the land administration, the new system has necessitated the withdrawal of certain unauthorized prerequisites from a considerable body of men.

The Commissioner is able to report that the way in which the Penghulus, with few exceptions, took up their new duties is deserving of high praise, whilst the small holders in whose interests mainly the new system was introduced have welcomed the change.

33. Towards the end of the year the work of locust destruction in North and West Johore, which had been proceeding since 1916, became greatly reduced, and the Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States, under whose supervision it had been conducted, suggested a re-arrangement of staff which released Mr. H. H. Stirrup, an Assistant Agricultural Inspector, from that work.

He was accordingly transferred to Johore Bahru and attached as a temporary measure to the Land Office, and he now visits and inspects plantations and advises as to the control and destruction of agricultural diseases and pests. His scientific work is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Federated Malay States.

34. In October it was found possible to fill temporarily the appointment of Conservator of Forests, and Mr. C. F. Rhodin, a trained Forest Officer and a graduate of the Royal Institution of Forestry of Sweden, was appointed to act. Mr. Rhodin spent the last quarter of the year in making himself acquainted with the country. X

35. The only districts in which mining on any scale was carried on were Kota Tinggi and Mersing. The former district exported 10,618 pikuls of ore and the latter, 44,311. The total, 54,965 pikuls, was somewhat less than in 1916, but owing to the higher prices prevailing during 1917 the duty received was considerably more.

The figures for the past four years are:

1914 ...	14,175 pikuls paid \$72,037 duty
1915 ...	47,756 " " 258,658 "
1916 ...	57,246 " " 355,851 "
1917 ...	54,965 " " 528,833 "

The total area under mining lease at the end of the year was about 12,500 acres.

36. With regard to the future of the industry the Commissioner writes:

"I confess to a feeling of considerable optimism in regard to the future of the mining industry in both these districts. Prospecting has been carried on, though still only sketchily, more thoroughly than before, and if no phenomenal find like that made by Mr. Robertson in 1915 at Jemaluang has been made, I consider that all the better for the ultimate development of the country. Prospection has tended to prove that the stanniferous area is considerably wider than I had previously imagined. There is always, of course, a danger that with the present abnormally high price of tin the ore may be too greedily extracted, but in the continued and regrettable absence of any mining staff that is a matter which cannot be remedied. While I am not prepared to say that work is being carried out in as economical a manner as in the Federated Malay States there is little doubt to me that the policy hitherto followed of granting comparatively large areas to individual lessees tends to make for a certain amount of economy as well as to lessen the opportunities of friction between adjoining mines. It is sincerely to be hoped, however, that this Government will at the earliest possible moment press for the services of a qualified mines officer."

VII.—SURVEYS.

37. The acreage surveyed during the year amounted to 57,307 acres in 1,316 lots as compared with 52,742 acres in 824 lots in 1916.

The acreage demarcated amounted to 4,267 acres in 1,432 lots as compared with 2,825 acres in 956 lots in 1916.

The following statements give the position at the opening and close of the year.

In connection with the alienation of land under grants:

	Johore Bahru.		Muar.		Batu Pahat.		Total.	
	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on register at 31st December, 1916, totalled	760	45,285	387	12,657	197	4,971	1,344	62,913
Add requisitions placed on register during 1917	1,600	57,122	1,181	33,335	104	2,663	2,885	93,120
	2,360	102,407	1,568	45,992	301	7,634	4,229	156,033
Less requisitions satisfied during 1917	618	37,078	545	14,241	153	5,988	1,316	57,307
Balance unsatisfied on 31st December, 1917 ...	1,742	65,329	1,023	31,751	148	1,646	2,913	98,726

In connection with the alienation of land in the mukim register:

	Muar.		Batu Pahat.		Total.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on register at 31st December, 1916	3,705	11,131	866	2,801	4,571	13,932
Add requisitions placed on register during 1917 ...	971	2,633	238	770	1,209	3,403
	4,676	13,764	1,104	3,571	5,780	17,335
Less requisitions satisfied during 1917	1,257	3,649	175	618	1,432	4,267
Balance unsatisfied at 31st December, 1917 ...	3,419	10,115	929	2,953	4,348	13,068

38. It will be seen that although the number of lots dealt with in 1917 was 50 per cent. greater than the number dealt with in 1916, the arrears awaiting survey at the end of the year had increased by 86 per cent. and now amount to upwards of 110,000 acres.

39. The ratio of the prescribed survey fees to the actual expenditure involved in the issue of titles is given as 1 to 1.37. In 1916, the figures were 1 to 1.64, and in 1915, 1 to 1.55.

40. It was not practicable to increase the staff during the year and the greater part of the work was carried out under contract.

41. Hitherto the area of the State has been taken as being, approximately, 9,000 square miles, but it would appear that the true area is more nearly 7,400 square miles.

VIII.—CUSTOMS.

42. The total Customs revenue amounted to \$3,326,458, and exceeded the collections for 1916 by \$722,716 or 27 per cent.

The collections during the past five years are as follows:

1913	\$ 939,033
1914	1,047,147
1915	1,690,316
1916	2,603,541
1917	3,326,458

43. The following are the collections for the past two years subdivided under main heads:

	1916.	1917.
<i>Exports—</i>		
Agricultural Produce	\$1,678,942	\$1,961,494
Forest Produce	15,835	14,665
Minerals	358,010	528,833
Marine Produce	11,156	11,716
Miscellaneous Produce	2,007	3,596
<i>Imports—</i>		
Alcoholic Liquors	414,273	479,422
Tobacco	123,318*	326,732
Total	\$2,603,541	\$3,326,458

44. The following statements give (i) the collections by districts, and (ii) the collections by classification, during the past five years:

(i) Revenue by districts 1913-1917:

District.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar	292,488	335,445	529,963	763,703	917,211
Batu Pahat	85,418	129,477	155,466	208,904	237,085
Kukub	97,274	92,193	101,231	147,055	131,256
Johore Bahru	275,314†	270,163†	405,369†	752,376†	1,083,819†
Kota Tinggi	143,722	154,556	205,458	264,341	306,693
Endau	19,129	16,370	202,424	311,749	461,204
Segamat	25,688	48,943	90,405	155,414	187,191
Total	939,033	1,047,147	1,690,316	2,603,542	3,326,459

(ii) Revenue by productive groups, 1913-1917:

Group.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Areca-nuts	112,218	147,258	141,182	145,440	87,567
Copra	92,120	107,773	86,444	105,532	93,515
Pepper and Gambier	177,808	123,636	146,877	165,535	137,473
Rubber	195,864	305,308	689,081	1,167,904	1,573,349
Tapioca	17,836	14,250	28,253	39,119	48,467
Other Agricultural Produce	37,540	40,267	34,343	55,413	21,123
Forest Produce	19,007	19,328	14,641	15,835	14,666
Minerals	52,175	72,037	258,771	358,010	528,833
Marine Produce	11,463	11,768	9,738	11,157	11,716
Miscellaneous Exports	10,955	1,124	1,359	2,006	3,596
Spirits Imports	212,047	204,398	279,627	414,273	479,422
Tobacco	...	...	...	123,318	326,732
Total	939,033	1,047,147	1,690,316	2,603,542	3,326,459

45. The subjoined statement giving the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles during the past five years brings into prominence the increasing dependence of the country's prosperity on the rubber industry:

Group.	Percentage.				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Areca-nuts	12	14	8.3	5.6	2.7
Copra	9.8	10.3	5.1	4	2.8
Pepper and Gambier	19	11.8	8.9	6.3	4.1
Rubber	21	29.2	40.7	44.8	47.3
Tapioca	2	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
Other Agricultural Produce	4	3.9	2	2	.6
Forest Produce	2	1.8	.8	.6	.4
Minerals	5.5	6.9	15.3	13.7	15.9
Marine Produce	1.2	1.1	.6	.5	.4
Miscellaneous Exports	1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Spirits Imports	22.5	19.5	16.5	15.9	14.4
* Tobacco	...	...	...	5	9.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

46. From the commencement of the year the duty on tin and tin-ore was collected on a sliding scale varying with the price of the metal in place of the former fixed *ad valorem* duty and the duties on wolfram and scheelite were abolished.

* Duty imposed from 7th August, 1916. † Including the spirits import duty for the whole State. ‡ Including the spirits and tobacco import duties for the whole State.

The following paragraphs are from the Commissioner's report:

"DUTIABLE EXPORTS.

"The export revenue collected was \$2,520,304.66. Of the dutiable exports, rubber and tin-ore were the most important items. The revenue derived from rubber was 62.4 per cent. of the export revenue and 47.3 per cent. of the import and export revenue combined, while tin-ore provided 21 per cent. of the export revenue and 15.9 per cent. of the import and export revenue combined.

"Arecaanuts show large decreases in quantity and revenue: copra shows an increased production, but a decrease in revenue: pepper has increased in quantity and revenue: tapioca shows satisfactory increases in quantity and revenue.

"Arecaanuts.—The quantity of the export fell, as compared with 1916, from 375,030 to 243,720 pikuls, or 35 per cent., and the revenue derived from \$145,440 to \$87,567, or 39.8 per cent. The decrease in production appears to be mainly due to the continued substitution of rubber trees for arecaanut palms.

"The quantity exported is 44.3 per cent. of the export from Singapore (550,653 pikuls).

"Copra.—The export was 273,381 pikuls as compared with 222,699 in 1916, an increase of 22.8 per cent. The revenue collected was \$93,515 as compared with \$105,531, a decrease of \$12,016, or 11.4 per cent. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was in 1917 \$7.02 and in 1916 \$9.79 per pikul.

"The quantity exported is, approximately, 25.4 per cent. of the Singapore export (1,076,409 pikuls).

"Pepper.—The quantity of pepper exported was 22,065 pikuls as compared with 20,080 pikuls in 1916, an increase of 9.9 per cent.

"The revenue collected was \$39,543 as compared with \$30,916 in 1916, an increase of 27.9 per cent.

"Black pepper constitutes the main bulk of the export. The average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected was \$29.40 as compared with \$26 in 1916.

"The quantity exported represents 5.5 per cent. of the Singapore exports (402,220 pikuls).

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

1913	...	58,813 pikuls
1914	...	36,709 "
1915	...	27,659 "
1916	...	20,080 "
1917	...	22,065 "

"Gambier.—The export of gambier in 1917 amounted to 100,218 pikuls as compared with 143,106 pikuls in 1916, a decrease of 30 per cent. The revenue was \$97,930 as compared with \$134,619, a decrease of 27.3 per cent.

"The export consists principally of bale gambier, the average price of which in 1917 was \$14.62 as compared with \$15.11 in 1916.

"The quantity exported represents 53.6 per cent. of the Singapore export (187,089 pikuls).

"The gradual decline in the production of gambier is shown in the following figures of the quantities exported during the last five years:

1913	...	208,740 pikuls
1914	...	185,950 "
1915	...	180,257 "
1916	...	143,106 "
1917	...	100,218 "

"Rubber.—The quantity of cultivated rubber exported in 1917 was 320,230 pikuls (19,061 tons) as compared with 235,274 pikuls (14,004 tons) in 1916, an increase of 36.1 per cent.

"The revenue collected was \$1,573,349 as compared with \$1,167,904, an increase of \$405,445 or 34.7 per cent.

"The average of the weekly sterling price was 2s. 9½d. per lb. as compared with 2s. 10½d. in 1916, and the average price on which duty was collected was \$147 per pikul, equivalent to 2s. 6½d. per lb., as compared with \$149.50 per pikul, equivalent to 2s. 7½d. per lb. in 1916.

120,278 pikuls paid duty at 5 per cent. ad valorem	(37½ per cent.)
187,558 " " 2½ per cent. "	(58½ per cent.)
12,394 pikuls were exported free of duty	(4 per cent.)

320,230 pikuls

"The export constitutes 24 per cent. of the total export from Singapore (1,334,653 pikuls, or 79,444 tons).

"The exports of rubber for the last five years are as follows:

1913	...	2,830 tons
1914	...	5,270 "
1915	...	9,167 "
1916	...	14,004 "
1917	...	19,061 "

"Tapioca.—The export of tapioca increased as compared with 1916 from 84,047 pikuls to 94,063 pikuls or 11.9 per cent. and the revenue increased from \$39,119 to \$48,467, or 23.9 per cent. The combined average monthly price of flake and pearl tapioca on which duty was collected was \$10.18 per pikul as compared with \$9 per pikul in 1916.

"The export constitutes 32.9 per cent. of the Singapore export (286,005 pikuls).

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

1913	...	55,449 pikuls
1914	...	61,083 "
1915	...	90,510 "
1916	...	84,047 "
1917	...	94,063 "

"Minor Agricultural Products.—The revenue derived from other agricultural products was \$21,123 as compared with \$55,413 in 1916.

"The chief items composing this revenue are:

Sago	...	\$2,840
Fresh fruits	...	3,437
Pineapples	...	3,262
Fresh vegetables...	...	6,691
Tapioca and sago refuse	...	1,789

"Pineapples showed a decrease of \$16,462, which would appear to be mainly due to the difficulty at the present time in obtaining tins for canning the fruit.

"The revenue from fresh fruit decreased by \$13,050, owing to 1917 being an exceptionally bad fruit year. The revenue from fruit for the last six years was:

1912	...	\$ 6,146
1913	...	5,679
1914	...	12,930
1915	...	5,308
1916	...	16,487
1917	...	3,437

"Agricultural Products Generally.—Agricultural products brought in a revenue of \$1,961,494 as compared with \$1,678,942 in 1916, an increase of \$282,552, or 16.8 per cent.

"This revenue forms 59 per cent. of the total Customs revenue, and 77.8 per cent. of the export revenue.

"Forest Produce.—The export revenue from forest produce shows a decrease from \$15,835 to \$14,666.

"The chief items composing this revenue are:

Damar	...	\$2,075
Rotan	...	1,161
Timber	...	3,976
Bakau	...	5,180

"Marine Produce.—The revenue derived from marine produce was \$11,716 (dried fish \$9,790, shell-fish \$1,489, blachan \$437) as compared with \$11,156 in 1916, and \$9,738 in 1915.

"Minerals.—The export of tin-ore amounted to 54,966 pikuls (3,272 tons, equivalent to 2,290 tons of metal) as compared with 57,246 pikuls in 1916, a decrease of 2,280 pikuls, or 4 per cent.

"The revenue derived was \$528,833 as compared with \$355,851, an increase of \$172,982, or 48.6 per cent.

"The approximate average value of the ore was \$76 per pikul as compared with \$62 in 1916: giving on a 70 per cent. basis, an average price of the metal of \$108½ as compared with \$88½ in 1916.

"The lowest and highest prices quoted for tin on the Singapore market were \$84 on the 1st January and \$140 on the 20th December, respectively.

"The Mersing tin-field produced 44,311 pikuls of ore as compared with 44,887 pikuls in 1916, a decrease of 576 pikuls. The Kota Tinggi field's production decreased from 12,246 to 10,619 pikuls. The exports from the other districts amounted to 36 pikuls in all.

"Wolfram ore was exported to the amount of 35 pikuls valued at \$2,200 as against 382 pikuls valued at \$21,600 in 1916.

"DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

"Alcoholic Liquors.—The liquor import duty which was raised on 7th August, 1916, produced a revenue of \$479,422 as compared with \$414,273 in 1916, an increase of \$65,149.

"Tobacco.—The tobacco duty which was imposed on the 7th August, 1916, brought in a revenue of \$826,732 against \$123,318 for, approximately, the last five months of 1916."

IX.—EXCISE.

47. 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:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.
Retail	121	87	27
Public House	27		5
Toddy	21	12	2
Medical	2	3	—

X.—LEGISLATION.

48. The Legislative Council met on five occasions and passed twelve Enactments including an Enactment restricting the alienation of rubber lands and an Enactment suppressing all forms of public gaming.

XI.—JUDICIAL.

49. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions and dealt with one criminal and five civil appeals. No appeals were pending at the end of the year.

50. On the criminal side, forty-nine persons were tried by the Supreme Court, of whom twenty-three, including three accused of murder, were convicted. There were twelve appeals from the Magistrate's Courts, of which three were allowed and five were rejected. In four cases the sentences were varied.

51. On the civil side there were 161 suits and two appeals, both of which were dismissed. Ninety-two applications for letters of administration were dealt with.

52. The Supreme Court sat at Muar on six occasions and at Batu Pahat thrice during the year.

53. The returns from the Magistrate's Courts in the three divisions of the State are as follows:

Criminal Cases.		
	1916.	1917.
Johore Bahru	1,646	1,877
Muar	892	1,064
Batu Pahat	594	545
Total	3,132	3,486

Civil Suits.		
	1916.	1917.
Johore Bahru	685	670
Muar	562	596
Batu Pahat	242	343
Total	1,489	1,609

XII.—POLICE.

54. The strength of the uniformed branch of the Police Force on the last day of the year was 24 officers and 599 non-commissioned officers and men, being 6 officers and 37 men under the authorized strength.

55. In the earlier months of the year the class of recruit offering for enlistment was of an undesirable type and was rejected as the Commissioner had reason to suppose that a good type of Malay would be attracted by enhanced rates of pay proposed for 1918.

56. The discipline is not favourably reported on. The Acting Commissioner attributes this to lack of supervision owing to the shortage of officers. Altogether 443 offences were dealt with departmentally and 14 offences were taken before the Courts.

57. The Force is armed with carbines and Snider rifles, the majority of which are reported to be in very bad condition owing to the absence of a competent armourer. An experienced man has since been engaged. A sufficient supply of khaki was obtained at, of course, considerably enhanced prices but much difficulty was experienced in connection with other articles of equipment. In some cases orders for stock placed early in 1916 were still unfulfilled at the end of the year.

58. The past year was the first in which the Force has fired a musketry course. Each recruit as he completed his training in drill was given elementary lessons in the Martini-enfield carbine and put through a rudimentary musketry course. A further improvement in the drill is reported.

59. The Principal Medical Officer reports the health of the Force to have been poor at Johore Bahru and satisfactory at the other stations.

Four hundred and one cases were admitted to hospital. There were four deaths.

60. Criminal offences reported to the Police numbered 5,037 as against 4,328 in 1916 and 3,552 in 1915. The number of serious offences reported was larger than in the previous year but many of the robberies were of a trifling nature, and in some cases it was very doubtful whether any robbery had actually been committed. Altogether convictions were obtained in 20 out of 31 cases taken before the Supreme Court and in 2,016 out of 3,496 cases taken before the Magistrate's Courts.

61. The Acting Commissioner acknowledges the valuable assistance he received from the Registrar of the Criminal Registry of the Federated Malay States.

62. Twenty-nine ex-convicts were banished.

63. Inquiries were held by the Police into 370 cases of sudden death as compared with 281 cases in 1916. The number of people killed by tigers rose from 51 in 1916 to 55 in the year under review, although the Government increased the reward for the destruction of tigers to \$100 a head. Rewards were paid for the destruction of 11 tigers, 3 panthers and 8 crocodiles.

64. Mr. G. P. Cuscaden, who had been in charge of the Force since 1912, went on leave in the beginning of August and was relieved by Mr. G. S. Magill of the Federated Malay States Force. Mr. Magill comments on the inadequacy of supervision and instruction in the Johore Force as compared with the Federated Malay States Force and considers that better supervision is absolutely necessary.

XIII.—PRISONS.

65. The admissions to the Gaols at Johore Bahru and Bandar Maharani amounted to 847 as against 635 in 1916.

The following figures give the particulars:

	Johore Bahru.	Bandar Maharani.
Remaining on 1st January, 1917	149	34
Admitted during 1917	506	341
Total	655	375
Released during 1917	476	306
Transferred	2	23
Escaped	1	1
Died	5	1
Executed	1	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1917	170	44
Total	655	375

The average daily number of convicted prisoners was 207.5 as compared with 204.73 in 1916.

Of the 212 prisoners remaining at the end of the year, 83 were classed as "Long sentenced" and 100 as "Short sentenced," the remaining 29 being prisoners on remand or awaiting banishment.

66. Fifty-nine of the prisoners admitted during the year had a record of previous convictions: in nine cases of three or more convictions, in six cases of two convictions and in 44 cases of one conviction.

67. The percentage of nationalities of the 214 prisoners remaining on the last day of the year as compared with the percentage on the last day of 1916 was as follows:

	1916.	1917.
Chinese	64.5	64.5
Malays and Javanese	18.0	23.3
Indians	17.5	11.7
Japanese	—	.5

68. Orders of banishment were issued against 30 persons, of whom 29 were convicted prisoners.

69. One prisoner was executed.

70. The Medical Officer in Charge of the Johore Bahru Gaol reports that the general health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. He finds the diets to be satisfactory in quality and sufficient in quantity.

From Muar also the report is that the health was, on the whole, good, and that under discipline and proper diet the prisoners all improved in constitution, and the majority gained weight.

XIV.—MEDICAL.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

71. The number of patients treated in the Government hospitals is shown in the following statement:

Name of hospital.	Remaining from 1916.	Admitted in 1917.	Discharged in 1917.	Absconded in 1917.	Died in 1917.	Percentage of deaths.	Corrected death-rate (48 hours).	Remaining to 1918.
1. Johore General Hospital...	346	6,433	5,184	492	705	10.39	7.95	398
2. Muar Hospital	29	731	529	69	101	13.03	8.1	61
3. Batu Pahat Hospital	60	1,097	857	109	143	12.36	8.38	48
4. Kota Tinggi	54	1,015	798	66	146	13.65	8.69	59
5. Segamat	28	778	580	61	128	15.88	12.5	37
6. Tangkak	20	602	435	43	65	10.45	8.52	29
7. Mersing	29	263	207	3	53	18.15	14.14	29
8. Kukub*	...	84	60	...	6	7.14	7.10	18
Total	565	11,005	8,700	843	1,347	12.63	9.42	679

The total number of cases treated was 11,569 or 2,881 more than in 1916. The death-rate is slightly higher.

72. The number, 24,327, of out-patients treated was very considerably in excess of the number, 15,995 treated in 1916.

73. No new hospitals were opened during the year but most of the existing institutions were enlarged or improved at a total cost of \$78,000.

74. At the end of the year, 51 lunatics were under treatment: 29 in the Federated Malay States Asylum at Tanjong Rambutan, 10 in the Singapore Asylum, and 12 locally.

75. Twenty-one fresh cases of leprosy were admitted. The male cases, 54, were treated in the local asylum, the female cases, four, were received in the Singapore Asylum.

XV.—MILITARY FORCES.

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

The health conditions were generally favourable.

In September, a detachment took part in the unveiling of a tablet in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Singapore, erected to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Mutiny of February, 1915.

77. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Rifles was slightly increased during the year. Capt. J. Griffiths remained in command.

The standard of equipment and efficiency was maintained.

XVI.—POST OFFICE.

78. The returns of the work in the Postal Department show a considerable expansion of business as compared with previous years. Except in the case of the money order business, this expansion reflects the increased development and prosperity of the country: the increased takings on account of money orders are largely due to the very favourable Post Office rates of exchange on India and Ceylon.

* Opened from 5th June, 1917 (seven months only).

The following figures summarize the work of the past two years:

	1916. No.	1917. No.
Letters, papers and parcels, received ...	883,262	1,143,071
" " despatched ...	601,932	744,077
	<u>1,485,194</u>	<u>1,887,148</u>
Value of money orders issued ...	\$333,224	\$622,173
" " paid ...	87,838	126,206

79. The takings at the only telegraph office in the State, that at Johore Bahru, during this, its first year, amounted to \$2,083.25, from which \$958.62 was subsequently paid to other telegraph administrations on account of messages transmitted over their lines.

80. The department continued under the supervision of Inche Mohamed Salleh as Postmaster-General. The total revenue, \$43,207, was some \$12,000 more than was estimated but fell short of the expenditure by over three thousand dollars.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

81. No additional vernacular schools were opened during the year, the number remaining at 66, but the enrolment increased by 207 to 3,303 and the average attendance by 133 to 2,427. The average attendance thus fell from 77 per cent. of the average enrolment to 73 per cent. It was not found possible to effect any reorganization of the department during the year.

82. The following statement gives particulars of the vernacular and Koran schools:

	No. of schools.	Staff.	Average enrolment.	Average attendance.
Boys' vernacular schools ...	61	95	3,104	2,297
Girls' " " ...	5	6	199	130
Boys' Koran schools ...	11	16	545	393
Girls' " " ...	3	3	99	66

83. The accommodation at the English College was enlarged during the year by the erection of a new dormitory and the number of pupils in residence increased from 52 to 80. The authorized staff for this school includes three European masters but owing to the difficulty of filling vacancies, consisted during the year under review of Mr. J. V. Thompson, the Headmaster, one Eurasian and two Malay masters and a pupil teacher. Sixteen boys from this school were presented for examination in the Straits Settlements VII Standard examination, of whom nine obtained certificates. The average age of the successful candidates was 15½ which is, I am told, a year below the usual age at which Malay boys get this certificate. The health of the school is reported to have been extremely good.

84. Mr. H. Mortimer was in charge of the Muar School throughout the year. The average enrolment was 134, which is as many as the present building will accommodate. Extensions will be made during the current year. Eleven boys from this school were entered for the VII Standard examination but none of them succeeded in getting a certificate. This, however, is no reflection on the administration of the school, as with a view to giving the boys some experience of what was expected of them, many sent up were two years below the age at which Malays may be expected to pass that examination.

85. The enrolment at the Bukit Zahrah School increased from 322 to 363. Although the teachers employed did their best and had some measure of success, this school suffered much for want of an adequate staff.

86. As in the case of the other English schools, the Batu Pahat School was carried on with difficulty for want of teachers but both the average enrolment and attendance are better than in 1916.

87. The following statement summarizes the particulars with regard to the above three day-schools:

		Enrolment.		Attendance.		Staff. No.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	
Muar ...	...	134	119	...	7	
Bukit Zahrah ...	...	363	310	...	12	
Batu Pahat ...	...	65	53	...	2	
Total ...	...	<u>562</u>	<u>482</u>	...	<u>21</u>	

88. Mr. Thompson reports that the progress of English teaching in Johore was much hampered by the lack of qualified European masters. He considers that although many of the locally engaged masters did good and conscientious work they are not competent to teach the higher standards and that their teaching ability is insufficient for a large class of Malay boys, the majority of whom expect the teacher to give them a good knowledge of English without much effort on their part. He finds the Malay boy possesses plenty of intelligence but is indolent and that a teacher requires a considerable amount of teaching ability to keep the class interested and keen. His hope is that the introduction into the schools of young Englishmen of the right type will in time change the atmosphere and remove much of the depressing dullness of the teaching.

XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

89. The reports from the Presidents of the three Town Boards for the three main divisions of the State all record further progress and development in the townships and villages under their administration. This progress is most noticeable at Bandar Maharani and Batu Pahat but is not absent at Johore Bahru and smaller townships.

90. The following figures show the total municipal revenue collected during the past five years:

Year.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 ...	38,797	34,099	10,459	83,355
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

91. In the Johore Bahru township, although the demand for houses was such as to enable house-owners to ask greatly enhanced and even excessive rentals, only nine shop-houses were built.

As practically all the land at present suitable for shop-house building is privately owned and the holders seem content to seek their profits in future enhanced values rather than immediate development, it probably will be necessary, in order to check this tendency, to enact legislation for the adequate taxation of undeveloped town lands.

The completion of the reclamation of swamps now in progress will eventually afford additional building sites but such lands cannot be built on until sufficient time has elapsed for their settlement and consolidation.

92. A second Jewel filter was added to the waterworks but the supply of water is still insufficient to meet requirements. As soon as conditions permit steps must be taken to provide a very much larger supply than is available at present.

93. The Electric Light Installation, in spite of the difficulties created by the great increase in the cost of all materials, especially coal, was well maintained. In addition to the public lighting provided by 22 arc lamps and 490 incandescent lamps, current was supplied to 102 houses and offices.

94. The villages of Batu Anam, Kluang and Kota Tinggi all received attention. The greatest building activity was at Kluang, where twenty-four brick shop-houses were completed or in course of completion.

95. The extension of Bandar Maharani township proceeds apace. Plans of 271 new buildings were passed by the Town Board: 94 shop-houses were completed during the year and 150 more were in course of erection.

96. Some minor improvements to the water supply were undertaken but no satisfactory solution of the difficulty is possible until after the war.

97. The sanitation of the villages of Panchur and Tangkak was much improved.

98. At Batu Pahat also considerable progress was made in the rebuilding and extension of Bandar Penggaram township. Twenty-eight new houses were completed and a further 31 were under construction at the end of the year.

The new service reservoir was finished and some progress made in the works at the impounding reservoir but the difficulty of obtaining iron piping made it impossible to make any great progress with the water supply scheme.

The town drainage received attention and much useful work was done.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

99. The actual expenditure amounted to \$2,541,428 against an authorized expenditure of \$3,978,665. Of the unexpended balance, \$1,365,259 was revoted in the current years estimates. Savings amounted to \$71,977.

Shortage of staff is the explanation for the large sum revoted for expenditure in 1918 but the actual amount spent was larger by \$1,019,833 than in any previous year.

100. The expenditure during the past five years is shown below:

Year.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 ...	505,100	189,656	58,370	753,126
1914 ...	995,016	359,485	83,037	1,437,538
1915 ...	857,920	202,568	35,930	1,116,419
1916 ...	1,113,441	278,602	109,549	1,521,592
1917 ...	1,864,532	355,289	321,606	2,541,428

101. The cost of supervision is returned at 3.34 per cent. only; a very inadequate amount arising from the impossibility of obtaining a proper staff and only possible owing to exceptional work on the part of the Chief Engineer and his few assistants.

102. Owing to the paucity of staff and the existing difficulties of procuring any imported building materials out of a sanctioned expenditure of \$2,085,753 on works and buildings, only \$858,436 was actually spent. This figure, however, shows that the work done was nearly twice as much as during the previous year.

For the same reasons, no attempt was made to commence the only work of magnitude in the estimates, the new Law Courts, but the number of small items put in hand amounted to no less than 177.

103. In the Johore Bahru Division, progress was made in the work of swamp filling at a cost of, approximately, \$43,000. An additional Jewel filter was installed at the water-works.

104. At Muar, the chief work was the water storage reservoir at Pengkalan Bukit, which was almost completed, and the extension of the sea walls.

105. Extensions of the hospital buildings and a parade ground and accommodation for the Military Forces were the more important works at Batu Pahat.

106. If the work done under the heading "Works and Buildings" was, for the reasons given, somewhat less than had been anticipated, the amount of the work accomplished under the heading "Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services," was most satisfactory, and very considerably exceeded that done in any previous year. The expenditure amounted to \$1,050,531 or 61 per cent. more than in 1916.

107. Of the road extension scheme, which originally contemplated the construction of 327 miles of main road, 85½ miles had been opened to traffic at the end of 1916, and 93½ miles were under construction.

During 1917, 37 additional miles were opened to traffic and 37½ miles were under construction, making a total of 196 miles completed and in hand.

The expenditure up to the end of 1917 amounted to \$2,169,022.

108. The following statement gives the length of roads and tracks maintained:

	Town roads.		Country roads.		Bridle-paths.
	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Johore Bahru	28.3	...	165.75	29.5	
Muar	8	3	56.25	9	11
Batu Pahat	4	2.7	22	17.75	
Total	40.3	5.7	244	56.25	11

109. As an initial shortage of staff which became further depleted during the year, combined with the difficulties of obtaining all imported materials, even at very enhanced cost, and a scarcity of building contractors, with the consequent absence of competition, all militated against major building operations, the Chief Engineer devoted his attention chiefly to the extension of the road system and succeeded in constructing a greater mileage than has ever been possible before in Johore. Having regard to the above difficulties, Mr. Glendinning may well feel satisfied with the measure of success he has achieved.

XX.—RAILWAYS.

110. The Johore State Railway continued under lease to the Federated Malay States Railway Administration at a rental of 2 per cent. on the capital cost.

111. The Muar Light Railway did not have as successful a year as usual owing to a general decrease in the traffic and in part to a reduction in the rate of freight on rubber. The receipts amounted to \$99,412 as against \$100,288 in 1916, the expenditure was \$81,840 as compared with \$57,882.

112. The following figures summarize the results of this undertaking during the past five years:

Year.	Receipts.	Passengers carried.	Goods, Tons.
1913	63,440	223,716	6,215
1914	79,044	304,725	8,282
1915	86,701	361,224	7,600
1916	100,228	418,047	7,600
1917	99,412	363,335	6,346

113. Arrangements were made during the year for a quarterly inspection of this line by an Engineer from the Federated Malay States Railways and a competent Permanent Way Inspector was seconded for service in Johore from the same administration.

XXI.—PERSONAL.

114. Mr. F. J. Weld, who had acted as General Adviser since the 1st April, 1916, was relieved by the writer on resumption of duty from leave on the 6th January.

115. Mr. M. H. Whitley returned to the offices of Judge and Legal Adviser on the 10th April, 1918, relieving Mr. A. V. Brown.

116. Mr. H. S. Siream, Acting Commissioner of Customs, proceeded on leave on the 12th May, 1918, and was succeeded by Mr. H. Chevallier.

117. Mr. G. P. Cuscaden, Commissioner of Police, was granted leave in August. He was relieved by Mr. G. Magill of the Federated Malay States Police Force.

118. Dr. W. B. Wilson was granted leave on 12th April, 1918, and on reaching England joined the R. A. M. C. He is at present serving in Italy.

119. Major W. B. Y. Draper, m.c., President of the Johore Bahru Town Board, is at present serving with the Royal Engineers in Italy.

120. Second Lieutenant R. Eves, Mechanical Engineer, Marine Department, is serving in the Army Service Corps at Salonica.

121. I regret to record the death which took place on the 8th July, 1917, of the Honourable Datoh Hassan bin Tahir, s.p.m.j., Auditor-General and a member of the State Council.

122. I regret also I have to record the death on the 31st October, 1917, from wounds received in action of Mr. F. Goatcher, Assistant Agricultural Inspector, who held a commission as Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment.

XXII.—GENERAL.

123. A Johore "Our Day" collection on behalf of the British Red Cross Society Funds, thanks to the generous support both of His Highness the Sultan, who personally contributed \$20,000, and of every section of the community, realized the gratifying total of \$163,831.48 (£19,241 13s. 4d.).

124. The feature of the year has been the continuance of the exceptional prosperity experienced during 1916—a prosperity which taxed the resources of an administration already reduced to a minimum and necessitated measures to retard rather than encourage new enterprise.

The immediate cause of this prosperity was the high price ruling for tin and for all the agricultural products of the State but its continuance depends on the re-investment of profits and the development of new enterprises. The continued prosperity of the State is undoubtedly due to an underlying but possibly unconscious confidence in the outcome of the war, and the return of normal times with the possibility of providing an administration commensurate with public requirements should see a development of the resources of this country beside which the progress so far achieved will appear but trifling.

JOHORE BAHRU,
25th April, 1918.

D. G. CAMPBELL,
General Adviser to the
Government of Johore.

APPENDICES.

- A. FINANCIAL RETURN—
 - (i) Assets and Liabilities 1916 and 1917.
 - (ii) Revenue receipts.
 - (iii) Expenditure.
- B. TRADE RETURN—
 - (i) Imports 1916 and 1917.
 - (ii) Exports 1916 and 1917.
 - (iii) Imports and Exports (comparative return) 1913-1917.
- C. STATISTICAL RETURN 1911-1917.

APPENDIX B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917.

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.					
Animals—			\$		\$
Cattle... ..	Nos.	1,698	110,547	2,390	180,816
Goats... ..	"	1,939	22,021	2,266	30,805
Horses... ..	"	17	5,805	26	8,621
Poultry... ..	Dozs.	20,390	163,747	20,593	219,542
Sheep... ..	Nos.	608	6,555	806	10,989
Swine... ..	"	11,442	244,600	16,876	440,076
Other animals (not specified)	"				
Birds... ..	"		3,692		3,136
Birds' nests... ..	"				
Blachan... ..	Pikuls	2,045	17,562	2,119	25,369
Bread and biscuits... ..	"		137,792		166,358
Butter and cheese... ..	"		12,189		20,421
Beche-de-mer... ..	Pikuls	15	1,226		6,189
Chandu... ..	Tahils	531,945	569,181	491,713	560,553
Chocolate and cocoa... ..	Pikuls	20	1,751	30	2,427
Coconuts... ..	Nos.		8,740		8,690
Coffee... ..	Pikuls	653	24,509	860	33,006
Confectionery... ..	"		121,152		156,563
Curry-stuffs... ..	"		12,587		16,959
Drugs and medicines... ..	"		126,519		116,758
Eggs... ..	"		105,423		125,050
Fish, dried... ..	Pikuls	16,545	286,380	17,442	324,148
" fresh... ..	"	2,008	47,802	1,539	39,443
" sharks' fins... ..	"	5	116		50
Fruits, dried... ..	"		18,728		22,480
" fresh... ..	"		71,234		59,572
Ghee... ..	Pikuls	380	21,336	456	30,036
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas... ..	Pikuls	15,732	99,030	18,040	123,310
Bran... ..	"	81,917	156,702	100,067	212,761
Crushed food... ..	"	743	3,492	842	3,748
Dholl... ..	"	413	3,164	1,291	9,771
Gram... ..	"	268	1,438	447	2,912
Padi... ..	"	6,756	20,309	8,432	26,879
Rice... ..	"	601,326	2,780,875	715,694	3,789,881
Wheat... ..	"	3	28	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
" flour... ..	"	15,313	132,132	20,177	196,396
Other grains... ..	"		677		850
Lard... ..	Pikuls	2,642	57,558	3,269	90,531
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale... ..	Dozs.	25,766	87,676	29,651	116,238
Porter and stout... ..	"	11,367	51,823	10,140	62,415
Milk, condensed... ..	Cases	15,740	196,093	20,798	320,009
Mineral and aerated waters... ..	"		49,616		53,071
Onions and garlic... ..	Pikuls	10,177	71,145	12,234	90,455
Provisions, fresh and salted... ..	"		168,899		260,503
Oilman's stores... ..	"		69,250		81,883
Sago flour... ..	Pikuls	591	4,564	693	5,971
" pearl... ..	"	123	1,175	52	699
Salt... ..	"	24,903	34,909	24,103	49,839
Sea-weed... ..	"	152	6,931	100	11,841
Spices—					
Pepper, black... ..	Pikuls	4	137	69	1,622
" long... ..	"	1,470	26,069	1,419	28,324
" white... ..	"				16
Other sorts... ..	"	93	1,275	205	2,779
Sugar... ..	"	35,420	360,403	40,521	449,465

JOH.

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).					
			\$		\$
Tapioca—					
Root... ..	Pikuls				
Flake... ..	"				
Flour... ..	"		4,598	652	5,190
Pearl... ..	"	1,850	7,071	1,652	10,280
Tapioca and sago refuse... ..	"	1,661	332	1,545	339
Tea... ..	"	3,001	97,912	3,855	137,440
Tobacco... ..	"	4,737	242,325	5,810	325,520
" European... ..	"				46,672
Cigars and cigarettes... ..	"		467,991		634,701
Vegetables, fresh... ..	"		71,953		72,283
" preserved... ..	"		70,096		81,081
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu... ..	Gallons	69,389	280,361	86,669	172,247
Brandy... ..	Dozs.	20,079	323,635	12,254	221,582
Gin... ..	Cases	4,406	31,560	883	16,982
Liqueurs... ..	"	63	1,610	112	3,333
Rum... ..	Dozs.	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	1	30
Whisky... ..	"	3,446	59,261	3,099	54,705
Champagne... ..	"	44	2,082	26	1,530
Claret... ..	"	36	437	130	1,526
Port... ..	"	429	6,866	605	8,772
Sherry... ..	"	46	830	45	985
Vermouth... ..	"	131	2,084*	385	6,450
Cider and perry... ..	"	21	984†	22	113
Other liquors... ..	"	20	110	3,645	38,313
Total Value A... ..			8,198,667		10,440,305
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton... ..	Pikuls	265	6,413	234	6,302
Silk... ..	"	$\frac{1}{10}$	200		
Other sorts... ..	"		66		7,690
Value (a)... ..			6,679		13,992
(b) Metals—					
Copper... ..	"				1,014
Iron... ..	Pikuls			72	658
Lead... ..	"	134	1,374	10	229
Tin... ..	"				
Value (b)... ..			1,374		1,901
(c) Other—					
Areanuts... ..	Pikuls			16	137
Ataps... ..	"		16,852		30,275
Bark... ..	"		10		
Canes and sticks... ..	"		829		268
Coal... ..	Tons	3,362	57,808	720	20,200
Copra... ..	Pikuls			571	3,035
Gambier... ..	"	161	4,832	157	5,325

* Entered under still wines in 1916.

† " " sparkling wines in 1916.

JOH.

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).					
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs	Pikuls	1	66	16	837
Damar	"	112	925	163	1,117
" torches	"	...	7,689	...	12,841
Hides (raw)	Pikuls	26	1,383	...	...
Sheeps' skins	"	...	570	...	439
Manure, fish	Pikuls	4,151	13,773	6,501	27,422
" guano	"	23	86	5	60
Nuts, ground	"	2,166	16,990	2,803	24,318
Oil cake ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Benzine	Gallons	104,672	104,341	234,895	258,276
Cajeput ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Castor	Cases	49	563	23	470
Coconut	Pikuls	6,882	141,896	8,298	161,104
Gingelly	"	81	1,629	133	3,517
Kachang	Pikuls	5,871	98,987	6,807	164,260
Linseed	Gallons	396	848	1,185	3,038
Lubricating	"	...	17,339	...	45,020
Naptha ... ..	"	...	...	240	240
Petroleum	Cases	138,086	487,127	210,419	797,348
Turpentine	Gallons	502	777	363	617
Liquid fuel ... ..	"	...	...	...	15
Wood	Pikuls	9	180	6	105
Other sorts	"	...	14,309	...	12,729
Precious stones	"	...	553	...	950
Rattans	Pikuls	46	334	177	1,554
Seeds, cotton	"	663	6,701	722	9,976
" rubber	"	...	629	...	376
" others	"	...	946	...	2,852
Shells, tortoise ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
" others	"	...	1,666	...	990
Stones, marble	"	...	5,207	...	7,840
" various	"	...	3,552	...	7,031
Sulphur	"	...	2	...	66
Tallow	Pikuls	2	28	...	...
Trees and plants	"	...	343	...	1,260
Wax	Pikuls	130	1,964	114	3,473
Wood—					
Firewood	Pikuls	35,317	15,514	70,661	36,901
Gharu ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Planks	"	...	278,170	...	290,058
Sandal	Pikuls	2	17	...	...
Timber	"	...	78,236	...	99,972
Value (c) ... ..	...	...	1,383,671	...	2,036,312
Total Value B ... ..	...	...	1,391,724	...	2,052,205
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel ... ..	...	...	59,804	...	103,026
Canvas ... ..	...	...	1,366	...	1,580
Cotton goods—					
Plain	Pieces	16,842	71,101	24,737	176,374
Dyed	"	17,257	77,510	21,645	153,547
Printed	"	27,504	125,771	25,215	175,945
Thread	"	...	28,980	...	42,477

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(a) Textile—(cont.).					
Cotton goods—(cont.).					
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	3,519	4,487	4,552	6,028
Sarongs, etc.	"	...	48,446	...	40,806
Blankets	Pieces	4,094	6,274	3,914	6,800
Wick and waste	"	...	856	...	1,325
Towels ... ..	"	...	...	...	259
Linen Cloth	Pieces	11,550	29,447	9,675	48,381
Cordage, coir	Pikuls	1,005	14,227	...	20,324
" European	"	1	14	...	82
" Manila	"	244	2,964	...	3,036
Gunnies	"	...	16,171	...	20,604
Hats and caps	"	...	16,735	...	23,653
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs	Dozs.	961	2,599	1,499	5,806
Piece goods	Pieces	8,128	89,970	11,464	147,890
Sarongs	Corges	5,418	90,415	8,222	114,530
Thread	"	...	1,857	...	473
Twine	Pikuls	10	405	...	34
Umbrellas	"	...	7,304	...	10,430
Woollen goods—					
Blankets	Pieces	783	3,457	1,248	9,076
Cloth	"	433	3,618	317	2,855
Textiles, others... ..	"	...	5,403	...	19,730
Value (a) ... ..	...	...	709,181	...	1,135,071
(b) Metal—					
Arms, etc—					
Cartridges	"	...	2,609	...	2,501
Guns	"	...	4,644	...	4,382
Percussion caps	"	...	41	...	7
Pistols and revolvers	"	...	954	...	379
Swords and spears ... ..	"	...	...	...	...
Shot	"	...	193	...	7
Machinery—					
Machinery	"	...	233,615	...	248,897
anchors and chains	"	...	15	...	280
Brassware	"	...	3,605	...	6,122
Copperware	"	...	4,110	...	9,216
Cycles, motor cars and accessories	"	...	116,661	...	317,243
Hardware and cutlery	"	...	29,299	...	61,179
Iron, rod and hoop	Pikuls	423	5,563	665	10,823
" corrugated	"	433	6,885	1,841	37,156
" nails	"	4,211	59,704	7,698	160,010
" sheet	"	904	16,288	279	6,142
Ironware	"	...	97,273	...	155,094
Lead	"	...	25	...	...
Leadware	"	...	22,498	...	40,719
Steel	Pikuls	118	1,258	170	2,712
Tin plates	"	486	39,980	625	59,102
Tinware	"	...	5,786	...	7,266
Tools	"	...	83,662	...	256,339
Wire rope	Pikuls	1,174	24,079	1,021	31,809
Zincware	"	...	28,059	...	37,144
Platedware	"	...	33	...	...
Metals of sorts	"	...	1,748	...	1,883

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(b) Metal—(cont.)					
Materials—					
Bridge	12,340	...	3,903
Gas and electric lighting	5,619	...	5,475
Telegraph and telephone	5,150
Tramway and Railway	7,692	...	4,154
Roofing
Value (b)	814,238	...	1,475,094
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Detonators and fuse	1,022	...	1,207
Dynamite	Cases	28	904	54	1,830
Gunpowder	Pikuls	1	137	$\frac{34}{100}$	80
Bamboo and rattanware	17,087	...	24,750
Beads	6	...	...
Books and maps	6,035	...	7,850
Bricks and tiles	101,664	...	139,154
Cabinetware	38,329	...	44,024
Candles	8,337	...	11,158
Carriages and materials	4,478	...	7,095
Cement	Casks	12,176	78,039	19,439	161,346
Charcoal	Pikuls	19,450	23,464	25,111	31,524
Chemicals	31,194	...	79,284
Clocks and watches	8,049	...	18,171
Coke	121
Crockery and earthenware	94,662	...	126,524
Fancy goods and toys	6,927	...	7,823
Fireworks	15,425	...	31,234
Glass and glassware	41,015	...	70,751
Glue	8
Hides (tanned)	3,552	...	7,767
Indigo	Pikuls	9	334	5	248
India-rubber goods	8,015	...	...
Jewellery	76,449	...	108,063
Joss sticks and joss paper	29,563	...	50,349
Lamps and lampware	23,790	...	52,303
Leather—					
Boots and shoes	32,671	...	39,757
Boxes and trunks	7,804	...	12,646
Saddlery	17	...	435
Ware	5,547	...	6,286
Lime	Pikuls	25,128	16,811	23,519	18,195
Matches	Cases	6,682	80,073	...	81,378
Mats and matting	16,846	...	17,814
Musical instruments	8,768	...	9,328
Paints	16,938	...	29,893
Paper and paperware	74,609	...	111,434
Perfumery	13,000	...	18,217
Photographic materials	5,133	...	1,447
Saltpetre	Pikuls	...	...	432	5,828
Soap and soda	3,909	49,989	4,746	67,658
Tar-coal	Casks	348	3,105	274	2,901
Pitch	98	1,199	71	1,028
Woodenware	36,321	...	59,689
Value (c)	987,308	...	1,466,598
Total Value C	2,510,727	...	4,076,763

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1916 and 1917—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold	101	...	730
Gold coin
Silver	158,581	...	200,774
Copper	17,150	...	21,785
Total value D	175,832	...	223,289
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries...	462,797	...	607,929
Total Value E	462,797	...	607,929
Grand Total Value	12,739,747	...	17,400,491

APPENDIX B (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1916 and 1917.

Articles.	How Counted.	1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	374,828	1,974,000	243,720	1,401,000
Copra	"	222,699	2,020,000	273,381	1,866,400
Pepper	"	20,078	526,000	22,065	660,600
Gambier	"	143,106	2,233,000	100,218	1,481,800
Rubber	"	235,274	29,239,000	320,230	37,881,000
Tapioca	"	84,047	773,000	94,063	990,400
Other agricultural produce ... ..	...	...	1,112,460	...	422,400
Timber... ..	Tons	5,332	143,400	7,564	196,000
Other forest produce ... ..	...	...	114,200	...	100,200
Tin ore	Pikuls	57,246	3,558,500	54,966	4,161,000
Wolfram	"	382	21,600	35	2,200
Marine produce ... ..	...	...	111,560	...	117,200
Swine	Nos.	997	23,760	...	19,200
Cattle	"	47	2,600	39	3,500
Goats and sheep	"	133	1,180	146	1,900
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	9,440	...	35,500
Total ... ..	...	...	41,863,700	...	49,340,300

Re-exports, 1917.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
Silk apparel	23,900
Gunnies	5,400
Jewellery	7,900
Bottles	20,800
Miscellaneous	51,400
Total	109,400

APPENDIX B (iii).
Trade Returns, 1913—1917.

	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	40,150	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	26,961	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	27,540	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	24,600	35,500	49,340,300

* First year for which records are available.

APPENDIX C.
Statistical Return of Progress.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licenses, 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	823,504	2,614,423	20,618	81,609	227,269	837,028	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	4,235,039	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	