

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1938

BY

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JOHORE BAHRU:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JOHORE,
by K. C. DAVID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1939.

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1937 and 1938:—

	1937	1938
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	104.22	106.50
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	116.70	116.77
Pontian (South-west) ..	87.59	96.17
Kluang (Central) ..	98.88	83.75
Batu Pahat (west) ..	83.86	81.28
Mersing (East) ..	96.40	103.93
Segamat (North) ..	79.08	71.25
Muar (North-west) ..	98.17	84.67

The highest rainfall was recorded at Pelepah Valley Estate, Kota Tinggi, 153.32 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantation, Niyor, 60.24 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.47° F. at Muar in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.0° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 69.9° F. at Kota Tinggi in July. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F. at Segamat on 17th February; the lowest 75° F. at Mersing on 27th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80° F. at Pontian on the 10th April; the lowest 65° F. at Muar on the 4th January, 1938.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.
1937	99°F.	60°F.
1938	97°F.	65°F.

* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt., late General Adviser.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—
- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively

it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom. The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a

Warden of Mines, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a State Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts, Telegraphs, a Chief Surveyor and a Chief Electrical Engineer. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District Officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. The mean population of Johore in 1938, as estimated by methods IA and IIB of paragraph 420 of the 1931 Census Report, was

	Males	Females	Persons
Europeans	.. 770	310	1,080
Eurasians	.. 240	200	440
Malaysians	.. 163,030	145,210	308,240
Chinese	.. 206,070	105,550	311,620
Indians	.. 51,700	32,390	84,090
Others	.. 2,610	1,790	4,400
Total	.. 424,420	285,450	709,870

The following table gives the estimated total mean population for each of the nine years 1930 to 1938, with the actual enumerated population of the 1st April, 1931, for comparison:—

	Males	Females	Persons
1930	372,300	197,100	569,400
1931	308,600	179,800	488,400
1932	277,200	175,400	452,600
1933	267,900	187,000	454,900
1934	285,200	188,300	473,500
1935	349,100	215,600	564,700
1936	391,400	239,800	631,200
1937	357,950	255,560	613,510
1938	424,420	285,450	709,870
1931 (Census)	323,413	181,898	505,311

The following table gives the general birth and death rates and infantile mortality rates for the population of all races combined for the past nine years:—

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1930	35.84	24.89	186
1931	39.41	22.20	152
1932	40.61	21.00	140
1933	44.36	21.41	149
1934	43.42	27.14	228
1935	40.77	23.42	182
1936	40.87	20.01	181
1937	44.10	21.10	154
1938	42.54	19.72	170

IV.—HEALTH.

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

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

Fever not specified	..	..	..	4,872
Convulsions	..	..	..	2,325
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..	..	..	1,174
Pneumonia	..	..	..	855
Malaria	..	..	..	542
Old age	..	..	..	617
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	586
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	499
Beri Beri	..	..	..	299
Heart Disease	..	..	..	231
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	217
Dysentery	..	..	..	114

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

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspec. fied)	Beri Beri	Tubercu- Josis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylos- tomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1937	7,765	1,333	372	698	641	629	948	1,256	2,074	1,332	45	26,141	43,234
Deaths	268	44	33	277	103	112	399	10	10	6	—	1,288	2,550
1938	10,486	2,068	694	955	635	805	1,938	1,446	1,615	1,374	52	31,638	52,806
Deaths	326	58	68	328	87	168	410	24	8	14	—	1,449	2,940

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

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Enecephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Fever	Total
1937	—	135	11	301	20	77	1,064	3	1	2	2	5	1,621
Deaths	—	—	9	70	5	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	113
1938	—	367	10	277	20	80	226	2	—	—	—	3	985
Deaths	—	—	8	72	3	32	1	—	—	—	—	—	116

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 50,294 against 41,142 in 1937, the total number treated being 52,806 as compared with 43,234 during 1937. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.56 as compared with 5.90 in 1937.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 255,811 compared with 258,800 in 1937. 159,148 were attended by five motor travelling dispensaries in Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang districts. The total number of attendances during the year was 382,183 as against 348,642 in 1937.

Maternity Work.—3,828 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 3,026 in 1937. 153 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 71 ante-natal and 304 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 159 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 30 probationer midwives were in training.

Women and Children's Clinics, (Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat).

53,369 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 58,279. The total attendances were 111,648. 10,247 ante-natal cases were seen. 16,091 washings of 5,148 new babies were done. 30,692 domiciliary visits, 36,890 visits to women and 40,654 visits to infants and children were paid. 804 maternity cases and 20 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1937, was 561. There were 180 new admissions, making a total of 741. Of these 84 were discharged, 1 transferred, 3 absconded and 53 died. 600 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 45 including 7 vagrants. There were 3 escapes, one suicide and one fatality during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 267 lepers at the end of 1937. During the year 146 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 413. From the Asylum 78 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged and 16 died. 252 males and 64 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 24 of which 6 were girls.

Prison Hospitals—

(a) *Johore Bahru.*—223 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 21,622.

(b) *Muar.*—74 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 672, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 3,498.

14. *Johore Police Force.*—Out of a total strength of 1,362 officers and other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 545 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 558 including 13 cases remaining from 1937. 50 cases of Malaria fever and 27 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There were two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4213.

15. *Johore Military Forces.*—Out of a total strength of 41 officers and 909 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 435 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 440. There were 8 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,416.

V.—HOUSING.

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

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

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

MINERALS.

17. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1936			1937			1938		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	999	1,730,735	161,249	1,077	1,848,734	211,715	†1,041	1,702,864	157,832
Iron-ore	590,288	2,951,445	324,286	519,339	2,596,696	259,669	549,960	2,749,800	245,774
China Clay (Kaolin)	—	—	—	30	602	30	392	7,560	378
Gold	33.50oz.	1,895	47	2.75 oz.	154	437	43oz.	2,096	53
Bauxite	36	219	17	12,628	63,659	6,314	55,751	278,755	23,141
Stone	28,700	46,590	4,757	1,056,735	1,663,120	166,310	236,550	38,830	5,799
Wolfram	—	—	—	2.13	32	3	—	—	—
	—	4,730,884	490,356	—	6,171,997	644,045	—	4,779,905	432,977

† Includes production under Buffer Stock.

‡ Are figures for tin-ore on which duty has been paid and includes a quantity export in December, 1937, on which duty was paid in 1938.

* Includes stone used by P. W. D. for roads construction for which no duty is paid.

18. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ...	10,433	10,503	10,798
Premia on leases ...	8,973	6,230	4,580
Prospecting licences ...	70	255	—
Ore buyers' " ...	400	500	500
Dulang passes ...	440	423	619
	20,316	17,911	16,497
Export duty ...	490,355	644,045	432,977
Total ...	510,671	661,956	449,474

In addition \$5,831 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21 as against \$7,664 in 1937. The grand total of revenue collected for 1938 therefore amounts to \$455,305. The decrease in revenue as compared with 1937 is due to the low tin-ore quota releases in force and to decreased demands for rock stone and sand in connection with construction work at the Naval Base, Singapore.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$21,082.

19. The yearly census showed a mining labour force of 4,208 against 4,538 in 1937. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1938	1,597	1,847	22	742	—	4,208
1937	1,875	2,426	—	209	18	4,528
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1938	1,709	2,050	449	4,208
1937	1,881	1,991	656	4,528
1936	1,975	1,513	816	4,304

By Method of Mining

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Open cast	2,721	2,491	3,016	1,791
Underground	14	92	70	68
HYDRAULIC:—				
(a) Gravel Pump	960	1,348	590	284
(b) Lampan	232	293	325	120
Bucket Dredging	281	304	303	268
Total	4,208	4,528	4,304	2,531

By Nationality

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Europeans	7	10	6	6
Malays	842	423	341	203
Chinese	1,917	3,483	3,434	2,243
Japanese	74	79	72	34
Indians	1,341	532	450	45
Others	27	1	1	—
Total	4,208	4,528	4,304	2,531

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	..	..	..	981
Unskilled labour	..	..	..	3,227

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour	..	\$1.00 to \$4.00 per day
Unskilled	..	60-80 cents per day with food
	..	80-90 " " without food.

20. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 5,652 as against 7,151 in 1937.

21. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 12,467 acres, 10,764 for tin, 1,462 for iron, 89 for gold, 4 for china clay, 129 for bauxite and 19 for wolfram.

22. *Tin Restriction.*—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme. The following table gives a comparison between International and Domestic quotas during the year but does not include Buffer Stock:—

	International	Johore Domestic
January to March	... 70%	Owing to revision of Assessment no definite percentage release was given.
April to June	... 62.56%	60%
July to September	... 35%	31%
October to December	... 35%	31%

A Buffer Stock was brought into being during July, and an International quota of 10% was allotted to the State for the period July to September, and a similar quantity was allocated for the period October to December. As Trengganu did not accept her share of the Buffer Stock, a portion of Trengganu's allotment was given to Johore.

The following table shows the total Buffer Stock figures in tons tin:—

Period	Release % Tons	Transfer from Trengganu Tons	Total amount allotted Tons	Total produced Tons
July to September	... 10 34	12.50	46.50	32.15
October to December	... 10 34	12.50	46.50	58.98

23. *Details of Mining.*

(a) *Tin-ore.*—Is found in the form of Cassiterite Sn O₂ which possess a brownish colour.

Methods of mining employed in wining this mineral consist of Dredging, gravel pumping, hydraulic, lode mining, open cast mining and dulang washing. The costs of production at the mines are respectively

Dredging	14 cents per cubic yard.
Gravel Pump	35 cents per cubic yard.
Hydraulic	24 cents per cubic yard.
Open Cast (Small workings) ..	25 cents per cubic yard.

Exports of tin-ore from mines are governed by the International tin quota release each quarter of the year. The difference between the amount of tin-ore produced and the amount exported is held by miners as "permissible stocks", which are governed by Tin Restriction and represent a percentage of the assessment of each mine.

The proportion of the total exports of tin-ore from European owned or managed mines was 44% as compared with 56% from mines under Chinese management.

(b) *Iron-ore.*—Is found in the form of Haematite Fe_2O_3 and Limonite $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ and is being mined in the vicinity of towns of Endau and Yong Peng. There are only two iron mines in the State, both owned by Japanese Companies, who export all the iron-ore produced to Japan where it is smelted.

Iron ore is not exported from the mine situated near Endau on the East Coast of Johore during the monsoon period (November to March inclusive), as it is impossible owing to very heavy seas to transfer the ore from the lighters into the steamers which are anchored some half a mile out from the shore. This mine has now decided to continue production during the monsoon period and to store the ore, so that the whole of the year's production will be exported during the period April to October inclusive. The other mine which is situated in the vicinity of Yong Peng is able to export from the West Coast throughout the whole year, as that coast is not affected by the monsoons.

(c) *Gold.*—No mines are working for gold. The small output represents the amount recovered as a bye-product in tin mining.

(d) *Bauxite.*—Mining for this mineral only began on a small scale during 1936 and since that year the excavating and washing plants in the mines have been enlarged and increased output obtained. At present there are only two mines producing at Batu Pahat owned by a Japanese Company and another at Kim Kim owned by a Chinese miner. All tin ore is exported in its crude state to Japan, where it is treated and smelted.

The year under review has been a very hard and difficult one for tin minerals owing to the very low quota releases, and many Chinese mines have been working at a loss, being unable to stop operation owing to heavy financial liabilities. It is hoped that the forthcoming year will contain brighter prospects for the tin industry.

Mining for the aluminium mineral bauxite has developed considerably during the year and searching for new deposit continues.

Prospecting is encouraged in the State for all minerals, with the exception of tin-ore upon which there are certain limitations owing to the exigencies of Tin Restriction.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The total value of all agricultural exports amounting to \$53,282,745 a decrease of approximately \$42,773,879 over that for 1937. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (A) Crops grown on estates and small holdings.

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1938 was estimated at 891,151 acres, of which 365,996 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 90,279 tons, of which 58,213 were produced on estates of 100 acres and over and 32,066 on estates of under 100 acres, which compares with 71,833 tons, and 51,575 tons respectively, for 1937. The total value of exports for 1937 was \$44,394,960.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

	Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1934 ..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935 ..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936 ..	1,495,527	59,348,483
1937 ..	2,067,153	86,349,336
1938 ..	1,497,352	44,394,960

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1938 was 77,510 acres, as against 75,777 for 1937.

During the year some 2,927 acres of rubber were replanted. 771 acres were planted for experimental purposes as compared with 6,013 acres and 1,117 acres in 1937.

27. *New Planting Position.*—Applications in respect of a total area of 55,936 acres were received for new planting. Of this area 36,917 acres were for State Land, while 14,000 acres were in respect of large estates for new planting in their own reserves. Of the total of 55,936 acres, 27,158 acres were approved. Applications for conversions totalled 1,971 acres of which 1,123 acres were approved.

28. The general maintenance of small holdings was not as satisfactory as in the previous year, the fall in price of the commodity being responsible for less attention being paid to holdings.

Production on small holdings was well maintained throughout the year. Practically the whole output was sold as wet sheet, but some small holders in Panchor (Muar) sold their latex to a Chinese dealer who converted it into first class sheet. Budding generally does not seem to appeal to small holders though one in Muar budded some 715 trees on his holding, with a percentage of about 75% takes.

(a) *Pests and Diseases.*—Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*), contained to be the most serious and wide spread disease of rubber in the State. Control measures on the whole were satisfactory.

(b) *Termites.*—Greater use is being made of chemicals in the control of this pest, and *Cymag* and *Cirrus Silicofluoride* are in general use in small and medium holdings.

(c) Rats and snails increased in some areas.

(d) *Oidium Heveae*: the infection was milder than usual.

(e) Root diseases control received attention.

29. The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year. Lectures and demonstrations on all aspects of estate management were conducted throughout the year.

30. *Coconuts.*—The area under coconuts was estimated at 171,733 acres as against 171,366 acres in 1937. 169,603 acres are cultivated by small holders, 69,495 of which are interplanted with other Kampong Crops. Local prices followed the general trend of the Singapore Market, discount ranging from 40-80 cents per pikul, depending on quality distance, and transport costs to Singapore. Exports totalled 766,751 pikuls valued at \$2,683,629 compared with 742,055 pikuls valued at \$4,823,358 for 1937. The Copra industry in Johore is almost

entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of Copra. Although small coconut holdings are mainly owned by Malays, the production of Copra is very largely in the hands of Chinese, who either purchase the nuts or lease the holdings. That the Malays are showing increased interest in the production of Copra from nuts grown on their own holdings was evidenced in reports received from Chinese Copra producers, that they were finding it more difficult to purchase nuts and obtain a lease of holdings.

It is encouraging to find that many owners of kilns when deciding on rebuilding, model their new kilns on approved lines. At the end of the year there were 93 kilns of improved design in existence in the State. The majority being owned by Malays. No pest or disease of economic importance was recorded during the year, though in Batu Pahat District the Coconut Beetle (*Oryetes Rhinocerus*) was in evidence.

31. *Arecanuts.*—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 38,402 acres as against 33,964 acres in 1937, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivations with other kampong products. The chief export in the commodity was "Split" which is manufactured in all producing centres. Exports totalled 351,106 pikuls valued at \$2,111,773, a big increase on 286,602 pikuls valued at \$1,785,529 in 1937. No pest or disease of importance was recorded during the year.

32. *Tapioca.*—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 2,521 acres of which 138 acres were planted as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1937 were 3,458 and 208 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 6,756 pikuls, valued at \$25,260 which compares with 12,604 pikuls, valued at \$85,707 in 1937. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. Only one factory operated during the year and that only temporarily, to deal with the produce of an area of land which has passed into the hands of European Company. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake Fair and Seed Pearl.

33. *Gambier.*—The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 1,497 acres, of which 695 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. This shows little change over the 1937 figures of areas planted which were 1,477 and 790 acres respectively. Most factories worked at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 4,907 pikuls, valued at \$64,285 which compares with 4,868 pikuls, valued at \$21,928 in 1937. The crop remained singularly free from pests and diseases during the year, the only pest of economic importance being the larvae of the Pyralid Moth, *Margaronia marginata* which did some damage to the Gambier at the Central Agricultural Station.

34. *Tuba*.—The total area under cultivation at the end of the year was 4,289 acres of which 1,087 acres were grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 6,314 acres, and 722 acres cultivated as a sole crop in 1937. The average prices, were root brought on ether extract \$15—\$10 and Rotenone content \$25—\$19.

35. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples were weak throughout the first nine months of the year. G. A. Q. per case of 48 tins being quoted at:—Cubes \$2.70; Sliced Flat \$2.65; Sliced Tall \$2.80 and Golden fetching an additional 10—15 cents for all three grades. Fruit prices for various qualities per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1. 50—\$2.10, No. 2. 40—\$1.70, No. 3. 20—\$1.00. Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruits.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1934	33,556,687	1,115,309	4,838,962
1935	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823
1937	29,119,839	1,406,884	5,638,000
1938	57,474,570	975,066	3,299,818

The total area under pineapple at the close of the year was estimated to be 50,597 acres, of which 43,319 acres were cultivated as a sole crop.

Five factories were in operation during the main crop season, and five during the short season, rarely working to capacity. Cannery generally had an abnormally bad year. The high cost of tin plate and trouble with labour, both tended to increase costs of production, while the weakness of prices in the London Market added to cannery's difficulties. The Canning Officer has remained in close touch with the industry. A Pineapple Packers Control Board came into being with the object of protecting the interests of packers and growers alike.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 35,368 acres of which 29,465 acres are mature. Five estates are engaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year: opening at £17 the price weakened progressively and closed at £13 per ton. The market for kernels followed the trend of palm oil. From an opening price of £10 per ton in January prices fluctuated on a declining market and closed at £8.10 per ton.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi*.—The area under padi, wet and dry, was estimated to be 6,080 acres and 188 acres, as against 8,030 and 880 in the previous year. Most of the reduction of 1,950 acres of the area under wet rice was in the Muar district but some reduction was also recorded in Segamat and Batu Pahat districts. Many acres were abandoned as unsuitable for this form of cultivation owing to the lack of facilities for drainage and irrigation.

Similar words have occurred in these Annual Reports for several years, but this will probably be the last time that it will be necessary to write them. At last the outlook for padi cultivation in Johore is promising. Mr A. G. Robinson, Head of the Drainage and Irrigation Department, S. S. and F. M. S., visited Johore by invitation and after an extensive tour he wrote a most valuable and encouraging report which confirms the opinion that in the past there was too fatalistic an acceptance of the dictum that Johore is not and never will be a rice growing country. Mr Robinson's advice has been gladly and gratefully accepted by the Johore Government, a tremendous filip has been given to padi planting in the State, and in most districts Penghulus and the rayat are quite enthusiastic and glad that at last the Government is really going to help their rice fields.

Mr Robinson's report shows that there are some large areas which may be made suitable for rice cultivation on a big scale. One area in particular in the Endau district he regards as having unusual potentialities, but on these big schemes Johore proposes to go slowly.

Following a recommendation of Mr Robinson, a dredge has been ordered for the Muar River which is essential for the improvement of existing sawahs in Segamat district, and all over the State it is the policy of the Government that the Drainage and Irrigation Department—separated now from the Public Works Department—shall concentrate on improving existing sawahs before launching out on the creation of new padi areas.

38. *Coffee*.—The area under coffee at the end of the year was estimated to be 9,041 acres of which 1,564 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 5,528 acres of which 1,333 acres was planted as sole crop in 1937. The increase in area is accounted for by the new planting and to the compiling of a more accurate record. It is grown almost exclusively on small holdings intemixed with other village crops, and there is a considerable local demand. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,601 pikuls, valued at \$22,919. The two types of coffee most commonly grown are Liberian and Robusta. The only pest of economic importance recorded during the year was the Coffee Berry Borer *cryphalus hampei*. The damage done was slight.

39. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 344 compared with 1,275 in 1937. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per pikul. Kluang and Batu Pahat remained the chief centres of production. The chief product of the factories are cigars, cheroots and shag, but some cigarettes of a sort are produced and sold amazingly cheap. The market for Johore grown Tobacco is a purely local one.

40. *Patchouli*.—Interest in this crop is on the wane, only 589 acres being cultivated during 1938, as against 1,044 in 1937. The chief centre production is Segamat district. Prices were fairly steady during the year, ranging from \$4.00-\$9.00 per pikul according to quality of leaf.

41. *Manila Hemp*.—Considerable interest has been shown by one or two individuals in the possibilities of Manila Hemp cultivation in Johore during the year. Applications have been made to Land Offices for the alienation of some thousands of acres of State Land for such cultivation but at the close of the year approval had only been given for the temporary occupation of 100 acres, as a nursery area.

42. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 10,564 acres against 9,561 in 1937, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,712 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation. Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat and Kluang the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties grown being Rambutan, Durian, Mangosteen, Nangka (Jack Fruit), Duku, Langsat, Chiku and Mata Kuching. The mid year crop was up to expectations. A well managed citrus garden at Kluang district continues to do a good trade in the sale of Marcots of a good variety of Mandarin Orange, and during December as many as 1,000 Marcots were disposed of.

43. *School Gardens*.—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 53 as against 47 in 1937. The standard of upkeep has been well maintained, particularly in the Northern Circle of the State where commendable keenness continues to be responsible for some excellent displays. The usual competition was held during the year with good results.

44. *Market Gardens*.—Continued to hold the interest of the Chinese, and an increase of 100 acres was recorded in the Northern Circle. At the end of the year it was estimated that the area under this form of agriculture was 2,368 acres. The State is self supporting in the matter of vegetables and a considerable surplus finds its way to Singapore.

45. *Home Gardens*.—Further progress in the establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle has been made. Over 300 have now been created as against 200 in 1936.

46. *Agricultural Shows*.—Three Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

(a) *State Agricultural Show*.—The fifth State Agricultural Show and Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held on 4th and 5th August at Muar. The show was well supported. The Department of Agriculture by the use of graphs, photographs and a very comprehensive display of agricultural produce, directed attention not only to the importance of agriculture in the State, but also to its wide diversity. The attendance was estimated at 35,000.

(b) *Central Johore Show*.—This third show was held on 28th and 29th July at Batu Pahat. The show was well supported. Attendance was over 23,000.

(c) *Segamat District Agricultural Show*.—This was held on 14th and 15th July and was attended by some 12,000 people. Like the Central Johore Show it was a success.

The annual Padi competition at Segamat in April as usual reached a high standard, as did the Segamat Annual Sawah competition in October.

LIVE-STOCK.

47. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,322, sheep and goats 9,214 and pigs 37,495. Imports and Exports were:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep and Goats		Swine		Dogs	
	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Imports	44	17	3,828	2,096	5,041	6,348	4,858	1,471	91	104
Exports	25	22	31	115	94	158	505	10,492	124	108

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Swine.	Goats.	Sheep.
2,730	15,480	163,335	68,023	6,830

48. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

49. During the year, the State was almost free from any serious diseases of a contagious or infectious nature.

MARINE PRODUCE.

50. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, have proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1937 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$11,366, an increase of \$902 over the previous year, indicating an improvement in the fishing industry. Several new kelongs were erected both on the East and on the West coast. There were no reports of illegal fishing by means of explosives and this form of Japanese activity in Johore waters seems now to have ceased. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

51. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

52. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (kapur) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (balau) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (keruing) and the useful soft timber

of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities, particularly by saw-millers who must utilize these "inferior" timbers in order to keep their mills working at full pressure. The result is that in the vicinity of sawmills the surrounding population have the advantage of a regular supply of well sawn cheap timber.

53. A very large proportion of the timber produced in Johore is still exported in the form of logs for the Singapore mills. This export, profitable though it may be, is giving rise to some uneasiness since the logs exported have to be of the very finest quality in order to stand the high cost of transport. The result is that the eyes are being picked out of the Johore forests for the benefit of Singapore, a process that cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last five years.

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929
1937	74,216	41,438	55.8	25,892	15,546
1938	99,364	65,469	65.9	45,182	20,287

Every attempt to reduce the destruction of the forests on State Land without depriving many small timber merchants of their livelihood failed, and in the latter part of the year a large number of the felling licences were cancelled.

54. The total outturn of timber of all kinds was 4,968,210 cubic feet an increase of 1,257,409 cubic feet or 34% over the 1937 figure. The rise was general over all classes of timber including sleepers for the F. M. S. R., but more sleepers were used in Johore than were felled there.

55. Exports to Singapore amounted to 3,208,129 cubic feet or 64.6% of the total production being an increase of 54.8% by comparison with the amount exported in 1937. Other exports to places within Malaya include 69,328 cubic feet to Selangor, 60,180 cubic feet to Malacca and smaller quantities to Penang, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

56. The export of Johore timber to the United Kingdom was 6,092 cubic feet compared with 7,349 in 1937. This fall was due to the complete lack of demand for *keruing* until the last quarter.

57. The percentage of reserved forest to the area of the State rose from 15.4% to 15.9%. In addition about 250,000 acres of new reserves have been provisionally agreed to by Government, which will bring the percentage up to about 20%. The Commissioner of Lands has recommended even further extensions. The percentage generally accepted as desirable is somewhere in the region of 25 but might well be more in a State so well situated to participate in a profitable export trade as is Johore. With Singapore, one of the largest timber consuming centres in the East, right on her doorstep Johore can count on a steady and increasing demand for timber of all classes. That demand is at present being supplied from unreserved forests particularly in the Kluang, Endau and Kota Tinggi districts to the detriment of the forests concerned since exploitation is highly selective, haphazard and virtually uncontrolled. On State land, moreover, such fellings cannot be followed up by departmental silvicultural operations which ensure adequate regeneration of the desired species to replace the mature trees felled.

Regeneration Improvement Fellings were carried out for the first time over 4,201 acres and for the second time over 720 acres. The cost of the first operation was \$4.28 per acre, and of the second \$4.40. This includes the purchase of poison at \$0.12 per acre. These operations, which consist of the cutting of small and the poisoning of large trees of unmarketable species, are made with the object of assisting the establishment of a new crop of the valued species. When this object has been attained the overwood of valuable trees can be marketed.

58. The total output of firewood was 3,208,129 cubic feet, compared with 3,298,645 in 1937. The outturn of inland firewood increased from 965,662 cubic feet to 1,293,366; this trade suffers from competition with untaxed firewood derived from the rubber plantations who fell and sell their older trees for re-planting. The outturn of mangrove firewood fell from 2,332,983 cubic feet in 1937 to 2,150,670: this fall is due to the fact that the mangrove forests have been over exploited and

must be rested for a long period of years. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last five years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%
1937	131,945	80,939	61.3%
1938	129,871	86,126	66.3%

The outturn of charcoal again rose from 1,274,024 cubic feet in 1937 to 1,361,570 in 1938. The outturn from mangrove reserves increased.

59. The revenue from minor forest produce rose from \$30,936 to \$56,794. The increase in all heads but chiefly in rotans, damars and jelutong gum. The price of the last, and with it royalty, fell very heavily, but the outturn increased.

60. There are now six sawmills in the State and three more mills are contemplated.

61. The revenue collected and the surplus of revenue over expenditure were again the highest since the formation of the department in 1921. They were \$439,760 and \$300,955 compared with \$342,901 and \$232,039 in 1937. The percentage of expenditure to revenue is only 31.6%.

MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

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

VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to \$104,608,984 as compared with \$150,549,446 in 1937.

The figures were as follows:—

	1937	1938
	\$	\$
Imports ..	47,288,555	43,380,224
Exports ..	106,119,505	62,758,532
	<u>153,408,060</u>	<u>106,138,806</u>
Less Re-exports ..	2,858,614	1,529,822
	<u>150,549,446</u>	<u>104,608,984</u>

The values of imports for 1937 and 1938 under the various main heads were:—

	1937	1938
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	20,106,699	20,020,832
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	2,547,308	2,146,977
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	24,237,927	20,824,431
Parcel Post ..	386,081	387,984
Coin and Bullion ..	10,540	—
	<u>47,288,555</u>	<u>43,380,224</u>

The total value of Imports was \$3,908,331 less than last year, the decrease being due to a decline in general prosperity owing to the low percentage of release of the rubber export quota, which prevailed during the greater part of the year, and to the low price of the commodity.

EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1937 and 1938.

Articles	How counted	1937 Quantity	1938 Quantity	1937 Value	1938 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	286,602	351,106	1,785,529	2,111,773
Copra ...	do.	742,055	766,751	4,823,358	2,683,629
Pepper ...	do.	44	250	510	2,105
Gambier ...	do.	4,868	4,907	21,928	64,285
Coffee ...	do.	1,216	1,601	17,024	22,919
Rubber ...	do.	2,067,153	1,497,352	86,849,336	44,394,960
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	13,247	5,903	46,364	40,327
Tapioca ...	do.	12,604	6,756	85,707	25,260
Sago ...	do.	—	10,692	—	12,831
Pineapples ...	Nos.	29,119,839	57,474,570	727,975	1,494,903
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	1,406,884	975,066	4,910,025	1,864,915
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	445,667	3,053,496
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	99,213,423	55,711,403
Timber ...	Tons	123,094	152,625	1,005,994	1,009,419
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	540,550	735,935
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	1,546,544	1,745,414
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	18,104	18,015	1,848,734	1,702,863
Iron-ore ...	Tons	519,339	491,550	2,596,696	2,457,752
Bauxite ...	do.	12,627	46,283	62,659	231,419
Wolfram ...	Pikuls	2	—	30	—
China Clay ...	Tons	30	392	602	7,560
Gold Dust ...	oz. Troy	—	—	—	—
Gold Output ...	do.	2,751	30,5746	154	1,712
Total Minerals	—	—	—	4,508,875	4,401,306
Marine Produce	—	—	—	327,152	315,086
Swine ...	Nos.	535	8,619	7,748	127,637
Cattle ...	do.	43	45	2,158	2,047
Poultry ...	Dozens	6,181	8,417	33,101	25,948
Goats and Sheep ...	Nos.	33	808	237	3,555
Eggs ...	do.	10,732,760	19,819,329	176,311	319,670
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	303,956	106,516
				<u>106,119,505</u>	<u>62,758,532</u>

65. The above figures show a total decrease of \$43,360,923 compared with the value of exports in 1937 and the value of rubber exports alone fell by \$41,954,376 during the year. The percentage of release under Rubber Regulation, which was 70% during the first quarter, was reduced to 60% from the 1st April and to 45% from July until the end of the year. The lowest price—16½ cents a pound—was recorded in April and the highest—28½ cents in October, the average for the year being 22.98 cents compared with 31.56 cents in 1937. This situation has, however, contributed to a substantial increase in the value of exports of other agricultural produce, notably arecanuts and gambier, and preserved pineapples are the only important commodity under this heading to show a decrease. This was due both to domestic and world causes.

The price of tin averaged \$91.14 a pikul in January, \$110.03 in December. The lowest price was \$76 on 3rd May and the highest \$111.75 on December 30th and 31st. The quantity exported was 11 pikuls more than in 1937, but there was a decrease of \$45,871 in value.

Generally speaking the figures of revenue by Productive groups, with the important exception of rubber and the minor exceptions of Copra, Tapioca, minerals and Cotton piece-goods bear comparison with the trade figures for 1937 and are favourable in comparison with those of the three previous years. The decline in revenue from Cotton piece-goods is largely due to the preference (duty free) allowed to Empire manufactures; and that the Copra industry, though hard hit by a weak and congested market, is not moribund is shown by the fact that the amount exported was greater than in 1937. The price throughout the year remained below the dutiable level. A satisfactory feature of the year's trade was the increase of exports of arecanuts, which are now finding a wider market in India, and of Groundnuts.

Liquors and tobacco show a decrease, which was inevitable in a year of considerable depression, and it is interesting to note in this connection that a factory for the manufacture of extremely cheap cigarettes from locally grown tobacco was established in Johore Bahru. This factory makes a small cigarette which sells at ten cents for 100 and the average monthly production was approximately 3,000,000. The potential monthly output is 15,000,000, but the article produced is not as yet in anyway competitive with the better class of imported cigarettes.

Iron ore was exported to Japan both from the West and East Coast and exports of Bauxite to that country increased considerably. Percentage figures show that the revenue contributed by duty on rubber exports accounted for only 14.54% compared with 30.90% of the total revenue for 1937 and the relatively high percentages shown by the other classes must therefore be regarded as abnormal.

Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for local consumption, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. A great amount of Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

66. The cost of importing Indian immigrant labour is met by the Indian Immigration Fund, which was constituted in 1907 under the management of the Indian Immigration Committee. All employers of Indian labour working on estates, mines, public works, and other specified forms of employment contribute to this Fund in the form of assessment on the number of days' work done by Indian labourers, a quarterly rate for every 72 days' work being fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. The quarterly rates fixed during 1938, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	\$2.16 cents	72 cents	72 cents	72 cents.
Women	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

67. Assisted immigration from India was stopped by the Government of India in July but wives and families of labourers already employed in Malaya were permitted to join their relations and were given assisted passages.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 554.

NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

68. In addition to the assisted immigrants there is a considerable yearly flow of non-assisted immigrants, that is, labourers and others who pay their own passages to Malaya. It is not known how many of the total number of such immigrants entering Malaya (39,627) were destined for Johore.

REPATRIATION.

69. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 4,535 compared with 1,019 in 1937.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

70. There was little unemployment during the year and labourers that applied to the Labour Office for assistance to find work were generally placed in employment without difficulty. The majority of applicants for relief were those who desired to be repatriated, and these included (a) labourers either temporarily or permanently unfit for further work in Malaya, (b) labourers with sick dependents or young children without a female relative to look after them (c) widows who wished to return to India.

A small number of sick or decrepit labourers who had no relatives to look after them and did not wish to return to India were admitted to the Home for Decrepit Indians at Kuala Lumpur.

Depot.—The depot, which was opened in March, 1936 for housing labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, continued to be in use throughout the year in review. A total of 64,373 meals were supplied to persons awaiting repatriation and others who were admitted to the depot.

INDIAN POPULATION.

71. The Indian population of Johore as ascertained in the 1931 Census was 48,667, classified as 38,534 Tamils, 2,136 Telugus, and 7,197 Malayalis. Northern Indians numbered 2,371.

The average Indian Population for 1938 was estimated to be 84,090 as against 88,210 in 1937. The decrease is due to the gradual reduction of labour forces following the fall in the allowance of export rights.

RETURNS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Employers of labour are required to furnish quarterly returns of labour population in a form prescribed under the Labour Code. Small employers do not usually furnish these returns and it is considered that in general no useful purpose would be served by attempting to collect returns from such employers.

The following table is a summary from these returns showing the number of returns received and the total number of labourers in private employment, including working minors but excluding dependents, at the end of each of the last five years.

LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Returns	329	488	484	521	485
Indians ...	24,465	27,404	28,483	40,174	36,999
Chinese ...	25,740	24,976	26,223	32,006	24,989
Javanese ...	7,650	6,392	7,702	9,593	7,432
Others ...	1,497	1,254	832	821	680
Total ...	59,352	60,026	63,240	82,594	70,100

It will be seen from the above figures that a general decrease in the labour population has taken place during 1938. Figures of Malay labourers remained inconsiderable and are therefore included under "Others".

(b) The following are similar figures for labourers employed by Town Boards and Government Departments:—

LABOURERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Returns	32	33	35	35	34
Indians ...	3,537	4,086	4,913	4,979	4,637
Chinese ...	403	787	1,066	968	587
Javanese ...	686	749	1,173	896	979
Others ...	561	898	1,028	558	753
Total ...	5,187	6,520	8,180	7,401	6,956

It will be seen from these figures that a small decrease in labour strength has taken place throughout 1938, particularly among Chinese.

(c) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as compared with the returns for the year 1937, are as follows:—

	Average population		Death rate per mille	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
Private employment ..	36,651	38,629	11.21	13.51
Government employment ..	4,618	4,581	5.41	8.27

IX.—WORK AND WAGES.

INDIAN LABOUR.

(a) Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, field, and factory work on estates, road-construction and maintenance under the Public Works Department, scavenging and grass-cutting under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Federated Malay States Railways. They are also employed on line work in the Posts and Telegraphs, anti-malarial oiling and maintenance under the Anti-malarial Board, in the Drainage and Irrigation Department and in the Johore Water Works. Skilled or semi-skilled Indian labourers are mainly employed by Government Departments but a number are also employed as engine-drivers and in other works on mines.

Average minimum rates of pay for the year excluding higher paid labourers, mandors, and skilled or semi-skilled workers, are given in tabular form below:—

Place of employment	Average rates of wages		
	Men	Women	
Estates ...	Weeders ...	40 — 60	32 — 40
	Tappers ...	40 — 60	32 — 40
	Factory ...	45 — 75	35 — 50
P. W. D. ...	50 — 68	40 — 48	
F. M. S. Railways ...	50 — 56	—	
P. & T. Department ...	50 — 80	—	
Anti-malarial Board ...	50 — 68	—	
Drainage & Irrigation Dept. ...	60 — 75	—	
Waterworks ...	60 — 90	—	
Mines ...	60 — \$1	—	

It may be noted that both on oil-palm estates and on many rubber estates a bonus or payment by results system is in force which enabled tappers on rubber estates and harvesters on oil-palm estates to earn higher rates than those quoted above.

Hours of work averaged on estates roughly 6-7 hours for tappers, 7-8 hours for weeders, and 8-9 hours for factory workers. In Government Departments hours of work averaged 8 a day, labourers employed by the Town Boards generally working a part day of 5 hours on Fridays.

Overtime work is payable under the Labour Code at double rates for work over 9 hours in any one day.

CHINESE LABOUR.

(b) Chinese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and the heavier field works on estates, and on earth works under Government Departments, and comprise the main working population of mines and pineapple factories. A number of skilled and semi-skilled Chinese labourers are employed by Government Departments and other employers. Except for a minority employed by European estates on daily pay, Chinese labourers generally work on a payment by results system, either through a contractor or on direct contract with the employer. It is in consequence difficult to ascertain their average earnings particularly where Chinese employers are concerned, more especially as the labourers themselves are often unwilling to give anything away. The following figures show the average rates paid to Chinese labourers on estates, for each quarter of the year:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Tappers ..	55-65	50-55	35-50	40-50
Weeders ..	60-70	50-60	45-50	50-55

These figures, which are considered to be approximately accurate, reflect, particularly among tappers, the changes in the price of rubber which from any average of 22 cents in January sank to 18½ cents in April and rose to an average of 27½ cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 60-85 cents.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 70 cents-\$1.00 a day with food, or 80 cents-\$1.20 a day without food.

Rates of pay for labourers working in pineapple factories vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the work, of which the greater part is specialised, and it is not possible to state an average. There is moreover no reliable information available as to actual earnings.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

(c) Javanese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and heavier field works on estates, grass-cutting under the Town Boards, and river-cleaning under the Drainage and Irrigation Department. They are generally employed in conjunction with Indian labourers, both on estates and in Government Departments, are paid, when on daily pay, at the same rates and work the same hours. When working on contract rates at estate work other than tapping, their earnings probably approximate to those of Chinese labourers engaged on similar work.

A small number of Javanese labourers are employed on mines.

OTHER LABOUR.

(d) Other labour comprises mainly Malays and Northern Indians. Malay labourers are employed mainly in grass-cutting under the Town Boards and the Public Works Department, a small number being employed as tappers on estates where they generally supplement rather than form part of the regular labour force. They are paid at the same rates as Javanese and work the same hours. A small number of Malay labourers are employed in conjunction with Javanese on Mines.

Northern Indians are employed mainly on carting and earth-work on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

COST OF LIVING.

72. The index of labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 24 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 26 cents towards the close of the year. The cost of the Indian labourer's standard budget showed little variation during the year.

No detailed figures are available of the cost of living for labourers of other races.

The Chinese labourer feeds better than the Indian and his cost of living is naturally higher. This however is offset to some extent by the saving effected by the communal messing system.

LABOURERS' WELFARE.

(a) *Housing*.—The housing of labourers on the larger estates was generally satisfactory and with improving financial conditions fair progress was made with necessary renovations and replacements, although there was still room for improvement on a number of estates.

A notable development in the last few years has been the growing tendency of employers to provide detached or semi-detached cottages for family occupation in place of the old type of barrack lines and the cottage line is now generally favoured.

During 1938, 31 plans of new lines for Malays and Indians and 47 for Chinese were approved. Most new lines have separate kitchens provided.

Lines the population of which may sometimes be Chinese and at other times South Indians are generally built with cement floors, but where South Indians only are to be housed wooden floors are now occasionally to be seen in new buildings, though there are still comparatively rare. Almost all the newer buildings, however, are supplied with fire places and chimneys, with consequent improvement in comfort and cleanliness.

Another notable development has been the improvement of housing accommodation on the smaller Asiatic-owned estates, which was maintained throughout the year, although here too there was still room for further improvement. It may be noted here, as what, it is to be hoped, is an indication of an increasing appreciation by the smaller employers of their obligations to their labourers in this respect, that in the great majority of cases improvement was effected by means of recommendations by the Health and Labour Departments, and that in only nineteen cases was the issue of an order under the Labour Code necessary.

The housing of labourers employed under Government Departments was generally satisfactory and the standard of accommodation provided continued to show improvement.

(b) *Water Supply*.—Larger estates often have their own piped water supply conducted to stand-pipes at each set of lines, although a decreasing number still rely on a well supply. Smaller estates generally obtained their water supply from wells, and improvement in such supplies was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. 9 orders under the Labour Code for the improvement of estate water supplies were issued during the year.

Government lines in the towns are generally served by the public water supply, other lines being provided with protected wells.

(c) *Sanitary Arrangements*.—Sanitary arrangements on estates are regulated by the Health Officers in accordance with Rules under the Labour Code. Latrines of bore-hole, pit, or bucket type are generally provided, although septic tanks have been installed on a small number of estates.

(d) *Prevention of Malaria*.—Regular anti-malarial work is maintained on almost all estates of any size under the directions of the resident or visiting medical practitioners, special anti-malarial inspectors, or dressers whose sole duty it is to supervise anti-malarial work, sometimes being employed.

Anti-malarial work in the towns and villages is controlled by the Anti-malarial Board, and on the Railways by the Health Officer, F. M. S. Railways.

(e) *Hospital Accommodation and Medical Attendance*.—There were 38 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and 5 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. One of the Group Hospitals and 7 of the Estate Hospitals were in charge of resident medical practitioners, the remainder being in charge of visiting medical practitioners. Estates that do not maintain their own hospital or contribute to a Group Hospital make use of the Government Hospitals in each District. There are eleven such Government Hospitals in Johore.

All estates of any size employ a visiting medical practitioner who visits the estate regularly, generally at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals. The majority of such estates employ qualified resident dressers, although some few smaller estates employ a visiting dresser from a neighbouring estate. The number of unqualified men employed as dressers is being gradually decreased.

All larger estates maintain their own dispensaries, while smaller estates keep a stock of medicines as required by the Health Department.

(f) *Maternity and Infant Welfare*.—All female Asiatic labourers are entitled under the Labour Code to abstain from work for a period of one month before and one month after confinement, and to receive from the employer a maternity allowance in respect of these periods, calculated on the average monthly wage earned prior to their so stopping work.

Maternity cases are treated free in Government Hospitals, and Indian women labourers and dependents from estates are almost without exception admitted to Government Hospital for confinement, their prejudice against, or fear of, going to hospital having apparently been almost entirely overcome. This however unfortunately is not the case with Javanese labourers, who can rarely and with difficulty be persuaded to send their wives to hospital for confinement. This, aggravated by Javanese theories of suitable feeding for infants, is reflected in the high infant mortality rate that appears to be general among Javanese labourers.

Specially to be noted is the practice on certain estates of sending maternity cases to hospital some months before confinement for routine pre-natal examination and any medical treatment that may be found necessary.

(g) *Nurseries*.—The construction and maintenance of properly equipped nurseries for infants under the age of three can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where more than fifty female labourers are employed. Such nurseries are provided on almost all estates where any considerable number of women, whether fifty or less, are employed, with one or more ayahs in charge, and free milk or kanji are supplied to the infants or children accommodated in them.

On estates where a small number of women only are employed and there is no proper nursery, a temple, drama-shed, or enclosure under raised lines often serves the same purpose satisfactorily.

A special attention to children's health and welfare that deserves note is the provision on a number of estates of a regular supply of free milk, kanji, or other food to school-children or to all children on the estate.

EDUCATION.

73. There were 109 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 38 from the previous year, and of these 101 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 26 un-registered schools on estates at the end of the year. The reason for non-registration generally was that the number of children attending the school fell short of the 15 pupils required to constitute a school within the meaning of the Registration of Schools Enactment.

All registered schools qualified for Government Grants in 1938, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being \$22,249.72.

The construction and maintenance of a school can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where there are ten or more labourers' children of any one race between the ages of seven and fourteen.

LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

74. A provision under the Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, requires the employer to set aside land (1/16 of an acre for each labourer who has dependents) suitable for use as allotments or grazing land.

On the majority of estates adequate land is available for this purpose and unplanted ravine areas can be made available for allotments subject to necessary anti-malarial control. Progress made with extending the allotment area and cultivation of existing allotments was in general fairly satisfactory, particularly on estates with an older and more settled labour force, but in a number of cases it was noted that labourers, for a variety of reasons, made little use of the land available. In some cases promising schemes have come to nothing through lack of interest displayed by labourers.

In last year's report the establishment of a large scale land settlement for Chinese labourers on Sedenak was noted. Several other estates have started settlements on smaller scale and it is possible that considerable success will be obtained with Chinese. Although the same amenities are offered to Indian labourers on certain of these estates where a mixed labour force is employed they have as yet shown no interest. The success of Chinese settlers may encourage them later.

Other experiments on a small scale in settling Indians, Chinese, or Javanese, on estates have generally not reached the stage where it is possible to state whether or not they are likely to be finally successful. It is recognised, however, that the matter is one that will require to be given increasing attention.

TRUCK.

(a) *Rice*.—Rice is supplied under permit from the Controller on all estates that employ any considerable number of Indian or Javanese labourers. There were some 131 such permits in force at the end of the year.

(b) *Estate shops*.—Almost all estates that are not immediately adjoining a town or village run one or more shops for the sale of provisions to their labourers. All such shops are required to be authorised by the Controller, and are under the control of the manager, who regulates the prices charged.

On the majority of estates the shops are either rented out for a nominal rent or allowed free to private shop-keepers.

INSPECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS.

127 visits of inspections to estates were made during the year, which included 4 special visits and 762 complaints from the labourers were registered.

OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

There were 6 convictions of employers for offences against the labour law, 4 of these being non-compliance with orders issued under the Labour Code and 2 for non-payment of wages. 15 Civil Suits were instituted in the Magistrates Courts by labourers against employers during the year. 3 suits were instituted by employers against labourers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES.

Indian Labour.—There were no serious strikes, labour disputes, or disturbances affecting Indian labourers during the year.

Chinese Labour.—There were 2 strikes amongst Chinese in pineapple factories but they were not of a serious nature. They were settled by intervention by the Protection of Chinese.

LEGISLATION.

Legislation regulating the employment of labour and conditions of employment is comprised in the Labour Code, the Mining Enactment, the Machinery Enactment, the Pineapple Industry Enactment, the Workmen's Compensation Enactment and in the Rules under these Enactments.

GENERAL.

75. Although labour forces have decreased generally during the year it is still possible to find employment for labourers. Replanting programmes absorb a surplus that would otherwise be unemployed.

As reported above some estates have given out land to Chinese with a view to encouraging them to settle on the estate. No Indians have yet taken advantage of such a scheme although the same terms have been offered them in many cases.

The subject of nutrition has assumed importance in recent years and finds a reflection in increased attention to children of labourers in creches and in some instances to the diets of labourers themselves. Substances such as marmite are occasionally provided in creches in addition to the usual milk.

On an oil palm estate it was found that refined palm oil was given to children and adults. This palm oil is said to be better than cod liver oil but it is at present unpalatable to labourer. He declares that it gives him skin disease and stomach ache but this seems to be pure imagination. The estate sends free oil to the Infant Welfare Centre in Singapore and receives glowing reports of its efficiency as a body builder. One of the Assistants on the estate is taking a course of the oil with a view to disprove the skin disease theory.

On one estate visited by the Controller of Labour the labourers subscribe 10 cents a month voluntarily. The proceeds are used for a weekly feast at which goats etc. are killed.

It seems clear that any effort to suppress Toddy Drinking among South Indian labourers would be resented by the labourers themselves.

On one estate, soon after the wages were reduced from 50 cents to 45 cents, the manager received a petition from one of his oldest labourers asking him if he could not see his way to increasing the wages again to 50 cents as the petitioner 'liked to live in an aroma of toddy'.

With regard to general conditions of life in his spare time, the labourer's bicycle, of which there are great numbers on every estate, renders it easy for him to visit the local village, while the adequate pay he earns brings the younger man regularly, in hired cars crammed with his relations and friends, to the "talkies" (particularly if he is Chinese) or, in now rapidly diminishing numbers, to the drama or wayang.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Labour Cases.—There were 189 enquiries under section 96 of the Labour Code as compared with 143 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,198 labourers as against 1,008 totalled \$28,914.07 as against \$25,394.82. The average claim was

therefore for a sum of about \$24.13 as compared with \$25.19. Orders were made totalling \$20,259.32 as against \$16,139.79 and the sums recovered through that office amounted to \$5,667.62 as against \$8,975.42. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.—Sixty-six Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 17 came from the Vagrant Ward, 2 were recommended by the Medical authorities and 33 males, 11 females and their minor dependants were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

Immigration Quota.—The Immigration Quota into Malaya dropped from 6,000 to 3,000 on 1st January, 1938 and subsequently to 500 per month on 1st April, 1938.

Mui-Tsai.—Of 91 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1937, 74 remained at the end of 1938, the difference being largely accounted for by the cancellation from the register.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, two being cases of possessing unregistered mui-tsai.

Children.—There were eleven prosecutions under the Children Enactment.

Women and Girls.—At the end of 1937 there were 7 Johore girls in the Po Leung Kuk, Singapore. Fifteen others were admitted in 1938, 5 were released and one was sent to the Women's Industrial Home organised by the Salvation Army in Singapore. The total of Johore girls remaining in the Po Leung Kuk was thus 16. In addition to the girl transferred from the Po Leung Kuk to the Women's Industrial Home, another Johore girl was sent direct to the Women's Industrial Home and both these girls were still there at the end of the year.

The usual halfyearly inspections of all registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places were carried out by the Protector of Chinese and the Assistant Protector, Muar; and in addition the more accessible girls (72 out of 74) were visited by Lady Inspector of Mui Tsai. Thirty girls have accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank and 14 attend school.

X.—EDUCATION.

76. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1938 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Quranic) schools.

77. *Government Schools.*—In the 73 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 15 similar schools for girls there were 180 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,868. Vernacular education for Malays showed increases of 11% and 24% in the average enrolment of boys and girls respectively.

In the 134 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 563 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 15,907 pupils.

In the 21 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 85 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 2,236 pupils.

In the 7 English Boys' schools there were 11 European and 109 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,993 pupils. Classes in English were started in Malay Schools for boys likely to go on to English Schools in 1939. They were held on Saturday mornings, when Malay Schools are shut, and it is hoped that this innovation will help the Malay boy entering an English School at 10 or 11 to keep pace with Chinese and Indian boys who entered it in the Primary Class at 6.

78. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore which receive grants, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar. Average enrolments were 310 and 136 respectively. One girl from the Johore Bahru Convent sat for the Junior Cambridge and passed, and four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Practical Examination all passed.

In the 109 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 3,632.

Private Schools.—In the 21 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,697. There were 245 registered Chinese schools with 606 teachers and 14,423 pupils.

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

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

80. Four new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on one at the end of the year. In addition 12 schools were enlarged.

81. The Tamil schools with 8 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers. Average enrolment was 3,632.

82. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and \$3.

Thirty-five new schools were registered during the year and 14 ceased to function. There are 245 such schools with 606 teachers and 14,423 pupils.

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

1,392 of the 1,954 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports.

In the 1937 Cambridge Local Examinations 49 out of 76 School Certificate candidates passed and 108 out of 142 Junior candidates. Of the 157 passes, 85 were Malays and 72 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years, have been 60, 88, 87, 102 and 157.

84. *Vocational Training in Johore Trade School.*—The Johore Trade School was opened in 1932 with the object of training Malay boys, who had completed their vernacular education, or had been found unsuitable for further English education, in Carpentry and Tailoring. The course lasts three years and the syllabus includes Basic English, the Elements of Book-keeping and Business Methods, Carpentry (Drawing and reading plans and the working out of simple quantities and costs; cabinet-making, including staining and polishing; joinery and carpentry: the use of wood-working machinery: and tailoring (elementary theory of cutting and machining all types of male apparel: making of mattresses, mosquito nets etc.).

Arrangements are being made to extend the scope by introducing four more trades—electrician, machine-shop, motor-repairing and brick-laying and plastering. The first three of these trades will be for Malay Boys from English schools who are unable to proceed to the secondary classes.

A carpentry text in Malay has been written and is given to the apprentices in the form of bound gestetnered sheets. A similar text in tailoring is in the process of completion.

By the end of 1938 sixty four students had completed the course—39 carpenters and 25 tailors and of these 50 have been known to obtain employment. The others have returned to their villages and are carrying on their trades in an incidental manner in conjunction with normal village activities. That is not a bad record, but it is doubtful if the tailors at any rate will really be able to compete with the Chinese guilds, unless the cooperative movement is introduced into the State—a question which is at present occupying the attention of the Johore Government.

Apart from exercises the School has turned out an enormous quantity of articles ranging from household furniture up to yachts and motor boats. All such articles are of a high standard of manufacture and compare favourably with such articles turned out by commercial firms. A carved teak pulpit for a new Mosque in the State was made by the school and this has led to a request for two more, but unfortunately these orders had to be declined as there was too much work in hand. A hostel for 40 boys was built by the students themselves and extensions to accommodate the new trades will also be built by them. The tailoring section of the school has sewn thousands of uniforms for Government Departments and also hospital linen. The Johore Medical Department is now running its own tailoring section and this section is staffed by ex-trade school students.

The profit on work, after deducting cost of materials and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

It is the policy of the Johore Government to concentrate on this Trade School, for the greatest good of the greatest number, and not to attempt to provide within the State higher Technical Education for the more brilliant students but to send them where it is available elsewhere.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and some have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. The Standard of cleanliness of the schools and of their surroundings is high and in many cases provide an example to the neighbouring villagers, who take a great interest in the schools, especially the Sports.

85. At the end of the year there was nine Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore and ten students at Raffles College, and two studying law at Cambridge. There were also Johore Students in training at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

The annual contribution of \$12,000 was paid to Raffles College, and the Superintendent of Education represented Johore on the College Council and attended all meetings.

86. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. They all held Athletic Sports for Inter-House Championship and competition was very keen. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

Scouts.—The number of scouts rose from 948 in 1937 to 1,234, considerable progress being made especially in Malay schools. The enthusiasm of Mr Ince the District Commissioner was infectious.

Guides.—The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It receives a Government grant. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang. The Johore Bahru guides were runners up for the Cavendish shield and the first Johore Bahru Brownie pack were runners up for the Cavendish Token. These trophies are competed for annually by girls from all over Malaya.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, and two published magazines. The Camera Club at the English College Johore Bahru is flourishing and reaches a high standard.

87. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory. Where there is a tuck shop, it is inspected by medical authorities, who give advice regarding cleanliness and cooking. All persons who cook or handle the food are examined to see that they are free from skin affections and non-typhoid carriers. Teachers in all schools are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

Dental treatment of Government schools was carried out and extended in the districts of Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, Muar and Segamat. All boys and girls attending school dental clinics (there were 14,177 who did so) are taught to clean their teeth properly.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in type-writing.

A beginning was made during the year with the building of three Government English Schools for Girls. As in the whole of the S. S. and F. M. S. there are only two Government English Schools for Girls, it will be seen that this step on the part of Johore constitutes a notable advance. In the future it is likely that there will be a much larger percentage of English-speaking Malay women and girls in Johore than in any other State in the Peninsula.

A new English School for Boys was also put in hand during the year. This step also constitutes an advance in that the district this school will serve, that of Kluang, is predominantly a Chinese district with only one Malay boys' school within a radius of 10 miles.

It was decided during the year to pay a grant in aid towards a private school, St. Andrew's, in Muar, which caters predominantly for non-Malays. The grant is being spent in raising the salaries of teachers and thus insuring a better-qualified staff.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

88. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Pontian, Benut and Senggarang. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call, but the loading of Iron Ore brings ocean-going steamers to Endau which lie out some distance from the coast.

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

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

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	79	595,860	79	595,860
Coasting „ -	3,566	119,149	3,566	119,149
Sailing vessels -	10,226	249,380	9,754	236,453

These figures show an increase of 295,002 tons entered and 276,390 cleared as compared with 1937. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 21,019 and 17,683 respectively against 24,350 and 19,565 in 1937. Of the ocean-going steamers, 50 were Japanese, 7 Chinese, 2 British, 2 Greek and 12 Norwegian. 57 of them called at Batu Pahat to load Iron Ore and Bauxite, and the remaining 22 called at Endau for Iron Ore.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1936	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554
1937	286,810	252,170	136,092	675,072
1938	595,860	236,453	119,149	951,462

90. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

91. Mails are conveyed by trains to stations and halts, also by motor cars and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

92. On the 31st December there were 26 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 21 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 25 and 20 in 1937. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Netherlands Indies, Philipine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

93. Direct mails to India were started on the 1st January, and to Amoy, Canton and Swatow from the 1st February. Prior to 1938, all correspondence posted in Johore for overseas countries except Great Britain was forwarded for inclusion in the mails from Singapore, but the increased volume and the growing cost of forwarding such correspondence a decouvert to Singapore, made the establishment of direct mails for India and China desirable.

94. *Savings Bank.*—The Post Office Savings Bank continued to grow in usefulness. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of the year was 9,165 as compared with 7,592 in 1937. The total amount standing the credit of depositors on the 31st December, inclusive of \$22,348 in respect of interest earned in 1938 was \$935,313 as compared with \$745,669 in 1937. A new Savings Bank Enactment was brought into force on the 21st September. The new Enactment incorporates with certain variations the substance of the Model Ordinance prepared in 1935 by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State.

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

	1936	1937	1938
	—	—	—
	\$	\$	\$
Letters, papers and parcels handed	4,716,700	5,647,200	5,689,200
Value of Money Orders issued	1,420,093	2,036,156	2,257,331
Value of Money Orders Paid	310,093	305,636	381,548

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

WORKS AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru.

Residence for H. H. Tungku Mahkota; Extensions to General Hospital; New Customs Offices, Johore Causeway; Pineapple experimental station, Jalan Scudai; Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; Dining Hall at Sultan Abu Bakar Mosque; New Malay School for 150 girls, Pontian Kechil; and One block of six Class VII and four blocks of semi-detached Class IX quarters.

Muar.

Hospital Ward for the J. M. F. Barracks; Pork Market at Tangkak; Balais for Penghulus at Serom, Pagoh, Gersek and Sungei Balang; Quarters for two Grade II Technical Assistants, Electrical Department; One Class "A", four Class "B" and eight Class "C" quarters and Four blocks of Semi-Detached Class VIII Quarters.

Batu Pahat.

Double Storey Barracks for 24 men, Police Department; Permanent Crusher House and Loading Shed, New Crusher Plant, Minyak Beku; Extensions to Malay Schools at Sembrong, Rengit, Paseria and Sri Gading; Women and Children's Clinic; One 8 room Cooly Line with Kitchen, Lorry Shed and Overseer's Quarters at Sungai Simpang Kanan; and 7 Detention Sheds for the Veterinary Department.

Segamat.

New Market, Segamat; A second Class Ward, 26 beds; Police Station, Cha'ah; Five Cattle detention sheds; Five Class IX Quarters; and Quarters for Assistant Game Warden.

Kluang.

Police Station at Ayer Bemban; Post Office at Layang Layang; Slaughter House for goats and sheep; Malay School for 180 boys with Quarters for Head teacher and four masters; Two semi-detached Class "B" Quarters for English School masters; Headquarters for J. V. F.; P. W. D. Store, Lorry Shed, Workshop and Plant yard; and Two Class "B" single quarters and six Class "C" semi-detached quarters.

Johore East.

Two Class "D" and four Class "C" Quarters; One set of barracks for four married O. D. O's Padang Endau; Dispensaries with Class VI and Attendants' Quarters at Jemaluang and Endau; J. V. F. Headquarters, Kota Tinggi; and 26 Bed Isolation Ward, Kota Tinggi.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.**Johore Bahru.**

English School for 100 Girls; New P. W. D. Workshops, Jalan Teh; and 18 blocks of Type "C" Quarters.

Muar.

Extensions to Government Offices; Residence for State Commissioners; English School for 100 Girls; Malay School for 120 Girls; Malay School for 180 Boys, Tangkak; Malay School for 180 Boys, Telok Rimba; One Class IV Quarters, Muar; and New Customs Wharf, Muar.

Batu Pahat.

12 blocks of semi-detached Class "C" Quarters; and New English School for 100 Girls.

Kluang.

New English School for 150 Boys and Wireless Station and Quarters.

Johore East.

Malay School for 100 Girls, Mersing; Quarters for Superintendent of Customs, Mersing; and Cooly Lines, Overseer's Quarters etc. at Mile 80, Kota Tinggi-Mersing Road.

WATER SUPPLY.

97. Routine chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples from all waterworks were carried out on an average of once a month, the results indicating in all cases that the purification treatment was satisfactory.

Brief particulars of the principal construction works undertaken during the year are given below:—

Johore Bahru:—

About 15,000 lineal feet of new mains from 3" to 8" in diameter were laid to extend the existing reticulation to newly built up areas, and 116 new meters were installed.

Muar:—

The dam at Mt. Ophir and the new rapid gravity filtration plant were completed. An 80,000 gallon balancing tank was constructed at Pengkalan Bukit and 20,890 feet of mains, 6" diameter were laid to connect Pengkalan Bukit to Panchor.

Batu Pahat:—

A 600,000 gallon reinforced concrete high level reservoir was completed on Bukit Batu. A million gallon service reservoir was under construction at Bukit Banang, while two of the existing service reservoirs in that locality were converted into sedimentation tanks. At the headworks on the Sungai Koris, a new pump house, sedimentation tank and quarters were constructed and the erection of six Bell Bros. pressure filters and the pumping machinery were nearly completed. An aggregate length of 17,500 lineal feet of concrete mains of 6" and 12" diameters was laid in the district.

Segamat:—

A new pumping station of 28,200 gallons per hour capacity was erected at Segamat for the town water supply and some 10,300 lineal feet of 7" and 4" diameter mains were laid to extend the reticulation.

Kluang:—

The new rapid gravity filtration plant of 25,000 gallons per hour capacity was completed, together with the sedimentation tank and auxiliary apparatus for supplying water to Kluang town. Some 2,200 lineal feet of 8", 6" and 4" diameter mains were laid.

At Rengam a new pump house was constructed and a 10 H. P. engine and pump were installed.

Johore East:—

A 200,000 gallon reservoir was constructed in Mersing and tenders were invited for the 9 mile pipe line from the intake site to this reservoir.

In Kota Tinggi, a new filter house and four pressure filters complete with automatic dosing equipment were erected, thus completing the new gravity water supply scheme for Kota Tinggi town.

Investigation for a water supply for the village of Padang Endau were also proceeded with and a scheme and estimate were prepared during the year.

ANTI-MALARIA WORKS.

The total area of ravines and swamps drained by subsoil pipes and open concrete channels was 2,270 acres at the end of the year. More than nine miles of subsoil pipes and nearly three miles of open concrete drains were laid during the year in Johore Bahru district, while in Batu Pahat 46 acres of low lying land behind the ice factory on the outskirts of the town were drained and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of subsoil pipes and 4,100 feet of open concrete channels were laid.

ROADS.

98. Details of the mileages of all classes of roads at the close of the year are given below:—

	Miles.	Chains.
(a) Granite metalled and Asphalt surfaces	581	40
(b) Granite metalled and water bound surfaces	234	70
(c) Laterite surface	65	22
(d) Concrete	16	16
Total length of metalled, gravelled and concrete roads ..	897	68
(e) Earth Roads	17	68
Total mileage of roads ..	915	56
(f) Approach roads and back lanes	72	29
Grand Total ..	988	05

54 miles 46 chains of roads were re-metalled and asphalted at an average cost of \$6,515 per mile, while 42 miles 74 chains were re-metalled only at a cost of \$1,127 per mile, and asphalt-ing was carried out on a length of 15 miles 10 chains of roads at a cost of \$2,367 per mile.

The average cost of general maintenance per mile of road was \$471, while the all-in cost of maintaining the road system was \$952 per mile, including the cost of the major re-metalling and asphaltting programmes carried out during the year.

A large portion of the Road Improvements Votes was spent in pursuance of the policy of widening main roads to a minimum metalled width of twenty feet and increasing the width of road formations to fifty feet, thus providing a central carriageway 20' wide for motor vehicles and permitting the later addition to two cycle tracks 6' 0" wide separated from the carriageway by grass strips.

Work on the construction of the new bypass road linking the Causeway with the main North Road at a point 4 miles outside Johore Bahru was continued during the year and the entire road has now been metalled with the exception of a few chains at each end which have been left incomplete as the road cannot be opened to traffic for the present until the rifle range located nearby is abandoned.

Improvements were also carried out on other portions of the main North Road and an aggregate length of 3 miles 70 chains was widened to a metalled width of 20 feet. On the West Coast Road, an additional 2 miles 20 chains of concrete road slab 20 feet wide was constructed during the year, and on the Muar-Segamat Road 5 miles 50 chains of road were widened to a carriageway width of 20 feet.

The largest bridge under construction at the end of the year was the Mersing River Bridge. The structure is 320 feet long and provides a centre carriageway 20 feet wide with cycle tracks and footpaths on either side. Construction work was also in hand on bridges to span the Sungei Mupor and the Sungei Sarang Buaya.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. Maintenance and general repairs were carried out at the P. W. D. Workshops on lorries, road rollers, stone crushers, locomotives and other mechanical plant. 719 repair jobs were executed by the staff.

100. The total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment amounted to 24,532 H. P., as compared with a corresponding figure of 22,614 H. P. for the previous year. The administration of the Machinery Enactment proceeded smoothly. Mechanical plant used in connection with industrial undertakings continues to increase, and a pleasing feature is the tendency on the part of the owners to instal modern diesel engines. Two accidents were reported during the year, one proving fatal.

101. The total output of quarries during 1938 amounted to 190,220 cubic yards of granite or other igneous or metamorphic stone, and 8,600 cubic yards of laterite.

102. The Batu Pahat aerodrome and the emergency landing ground five miles from Johore Bahru were maintained in good condition throughout the year and 144 landings were made in the former. The installation of flying boat moorings for the emergency seaplane base in the Muar River was completed.

FINANCIAL.

103. The total expenditure of the Department during 1938 amounted to \$6,827,640. This expenditure may be sub-divided under the following headings:—

	\$
Special Services	4,355,359
Annually Recurrent	1,649,360
Other Charges	170,796
Personal Emoluments	652,125

The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$313,663; on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$959,925; and on Miscellaneous Services \$375,772.

Of the total expenditure on Special Services, the sum of \$2,601,759 was spent on Works and Buildings; \$853,122 on Roads, Streets and Bridges; \$156,530 on Drainage and Irrigation Works; \$69,474 on Anti-Malaria Works; \$554,229 on Waterworks and \$120,245 on Miscellaneous works.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

104. The total installed capacity of the six electric generating stations controlled by Government remained unaltered *i.e.* 3,456 K. W. The consumption of electricity, however, showed an increase of 26.3% to a total of 4,750,615 units sold.

105. Corresponding with the increased output the working cost of maintaining and operating was \$340,710, as compared with \$299,209 in 1937.

106. Revenue for 1938 was \$604,195, an increase of \$41,873. This is largely due to the rise of 346 in the number of consumers, which by the end of the year totalled 4,774.

107. Revised tariffs, granting a substantial reduction in charges for electrical energy consumed by the public, came into force on the 1st July.

108. From the same date a 24 hour supply, instead of 12, was introduced at Kota Tinggi.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

109. The outstanding events under this head were the decision to separate this Department from the Public Works Department and the visit of Mr A. G. Robinson, Adviser, Drainage and Irrigation, Malay States. Reference to the latter is made in the Agricultural section of this report under the heading *Padi*.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

110. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 30,849; the figures were 29,970 in 1937, 30,823 in 1936, 27,019 in 1935 and 23,019 in 1934. They comprised 2,399 seizable offences and 22,944 non-seizable offences. The remaining 5,506 were cases, which upon enquiry, disclosed no offence or were found either to relate to a civil affair or in a number of instances to false information. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,228 cases and convictions obtained in 859 cases.

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

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Murder and Homicide -	18	11	17	19	20
Rape -	5	4	4	10	—
Gang-robbery -	1	2	2	—	2
Robbery -	7	14	19	5	18
House-breaking -	201	293	301	232	337
Thefts (over \$100) -	31	48	34	42	55
Thefts (under \$100) -	840	998	1,051	950	1,152
Counterfeit Coin & Counterfeit Notes -	3	1	—	3	—
Mischief by Fire -	11	22	24	5	5
Unlawful Societies -	4	1	—	—	—
Communism and Sedition -	15	11	8	3	—

111. 77 persons were banished from the State as against 78 in 1937.

112. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 4,798 against 4,503 in 1936 and 2,997 in 1937. Of these 81.75 per cent were Chinese, 8.08 Indians, 7.70 Malays and 2.47 other nationalities. 379 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 395 prisoners remained.

There were 4 deaths in the prison hospitals as against 10 in 1937.

There were 3 executions.

23 floggings were inflicted, 9 of them by order of the Court.

113. Total number of Aliens registered at the end of the year was 1,654 compared with 1,247 in 1937 and 1,022 in 1936. Of the remaining 1,040 persons at the end of the year, 937 were Japanese, 52 Formosans and 49 other nationalities.

POLICE.

114. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,362, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,379.

115. As in the past, only Johore born Malays were recruited. 83 out of a total of 527 applicants were accepted. No other nationalities were enlisted during the year.

Discipline was again very satisfactory and it is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the total of offences for absence from duty and leave breaking.

116. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists of:—

(a) a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and six Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 37 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,047 Malay N.C.Os. and men;

(e) 204 Sikh N.C.Os. and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

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

118. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was \$991,571 Revenue collected amounted to \$636,226, an increase of \$91,743 over the 1937 revenue. This is accounted for by increased registration fees and import duties on motor vehicles.

COURTS.

119. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

120. There were one (British) Judge, first and second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

121. In the Court of the Judge 69 Criminal Cases and 22 Criminal Appeals were registered. 68 civil suits, 9 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 162 probate and administration petitions, 276 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 82 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 4 Land Acquisition References to Court.

122. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 5 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 3 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

123. Criminal proceedings in Committal Cases have been conducted with satisfactory expedition.

The average figures for the last 3 years are as follows:—

	Period before committal days	Period before trial days	Total days
1936	41	39	80
1937	28	26	54
1938	31	22	53

Convicted persons had, however, to await for an average period of 52 days, compared with 46 days in 1937, before their appeals were heard by the Court of Appeal. But it is hoped that in future it will be found possible to hold Courts of Appeal more frequently.

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

	1937		1938	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	4,650	693	4,848	523
Kota Tinggi ..	757	50	1,099	81
Pontian ..	1,182	43	1,057	71
Muar ..	4,529	423	3,114	315
Batu Pahat ..	4,119	250	5,144	201
Endau ..	414	81	430	80
Segamat ..	2,650	296	2,932	189
Kluang ..	2,019	175	2,053	270

PRISONS.

125. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The European Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a European District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are ten seconded European Warders.

126. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

127. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and Asiatic staff at both prisons.

128. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

129. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

130. At Johore Bahru an average of 46.92 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites and reclamation of land. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking, carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 21.80.

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

132. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

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

134. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 16.52 and at Muar .42. At Johore Bahru 81 per cent of the vagrants was Chinese and in Muar 62 per cent.

135. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. The general health of the prisoners was good.

136. The two prisons cost \$150,477 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

137. Twenty nine Enactments were passed during 1938, of which twenty were Enactments amending existing laws. Of the remainder, two affected existing Enactments and two repealed existing Enactments and replaced them with fresh ones. Of the latter two one Enactment has not yet been brought into force. There were five new Enactments dealing with subjects hitherto not regulated by law.

They were as follows:—

1. The Petroleum (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, providing that fees payable under the Principal Enactment be prescribed by rules and not in the Enactment itself.
2. The Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, 1938. This Enactment repeals Enactment No. 8 as from the date of its coming into force, but it has not yet been brought into force. Its main new features are registration of still births, withdrawal of registers from the public and registration of surnames and illegitimate children. The Enactment is based on the Colony law.
3. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, which follows amendments in the Colony and Federated Malay States law.
4. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938. This also follows the changes in the Colony law on the subject.
5. The Extradition (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, which corrects a printer's error in the Principal Enactment.
6. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, provided for licensing private warehouses and for charging fees for licences under the Enactment.
7. The Sultan's Marriage (Dissolution) Enactment, 1938, declared dissolved the marriage between His Highness the Sultan of Johore and Her Highness the Sultanah Helen of Johore and abolished her right to the style and title of Her Highness the Sultanah of Johore.
8. The Douglas Campbell Memorial Scholarship Fund (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, extends the possible term of the scholarship to seven years.
9. The Road Traffic (Third-Party Insurance) Enactment, 1938, introduces compulsory third party insurance into the State of Johore in regard to motor cars.
10. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, punishes owners of animals trespassing on private property and provides compensation for injured parties and secondly punishes unnecessary noise making in or near a public street.

11. The Childrens (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, keeps the Principal Enactment in line with the new amendments to the Federated Malay States and Colony law on the same subject.
12. The Telegraphs (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, gives the State Secretary power to intercept telegrams for the public good.
13. The Excise (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, amends the penalties which the Court has power to inflict for breaches of the Enactment.
14. The Port and Shipping (Amendment) Enactment 1938, empowers Customs authorities to arrest offenders against the provisions of the Enactment.
15. The Land (Temporary Provisions) Enactment, 1938, allows of the payment of land application fees by instalments and the issue of extracts from the mukim register before full payment. It is a temporary provision to meet conditions arising in Johore and the Enactment can be cancelled by notification in the *Gazette* when it has served its purpose.
16. The Petition-writers Enactment, 1938, seeks to control the writers of petitions by fixing their responsibilities and fees.
17. The Solicitors' Clerks Enactment, 1938, regulates the activities of solicitors' clerks and provides for debarring them from such employment in cases of misconduct.
18. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, brings the local law into line with that of the Federated Malay States and Colony and allows for new planting under the International Agreement.
19. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, vests certain powers under the Enactment in the State Secretary which were formerly exercised by His Highness the Sultan in Council.
20. The Registration of Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, exempts persons of over 15 years of age from the provisions of the Enactment and puts an obligation on the employee of a wandering alien to notify the police of such employment.
21. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1938, repeals Enactment No. 127 and replaces it. It is based with certain exceptions on the Federated Malay States Enactment of the same name.

22. The Lighting Control Enactment, 1938, enables His Highness the Sultan in Council in a state of emergency to control the use of all lighting.
23. The Town Boards (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, corrects a verbal error in section 59 of the Principal Enactment.
24. The Departmental Titles (Alteration) Enactment, 1938, supplies an easy method of changing official titles with reference to written laws.
25. The Banishment (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, gives a Court discretion as to the amount of imprisonment it can inflict on a returned banishee.
26. The Pensions (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, makes necessary alterations and additions in the Principal Enactment to bring it as far as possible into conformity with the Federated Malay States law on the subject.
27. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, adopts for use in Johore the Colonial Air Navigation (Application of Acts) Order, 1937, the Air Navigation (Colonies Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Amendment Order, 1937, and a similar amendment No. 2 Order, 1937.
28. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1938, makes effect in Johore the terms of the International Rubber Agreement, 1938, as to replanting and new planting.
29. The Pineapple Industry (Amendment) Enactment, 1938, implements a scheme for central marketing and canning of pineapples drawn up by the industry.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

138. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

1 chupak = 1 quart, *1 gantang* = 1 gallon, *1 tahil* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
1 kati (16 *tahils*) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *1 pikul* (100 *katis*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
1 koyan (40 *pikuls*) = $533\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *1 bahara* = 400 lbs.
1 hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks at present.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

139. **Revenue.**—The total revenue of the State in 1938 amounted to \$17,922,090 compared with the estimate of \$19,500,000 and actual revenue of 1937 amounting to \$20,196,688. Appendix A shows the revenue under the main heads for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Interest on the investments in the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund continued to be credited to the general revenue of the State.

As the Federated Malay States Railways earned a profit in 1937 the State received a payment of \$298,167 under the Railway lease in 1938.

140. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of the State amounted to \$18,853,093 compared with an estimate of \$22,107,505 and actual expenditure in 1937 of \$18,397,752.

There was thus a deficit on the year's working in 1938 of \$931,003. Appendix B shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. It is to be noted that the export duty on rubber in 1938 brought in nearly \$1,800,000 less than had been estimated.

141. **Debt.**—There is no Public Debt.

142. **Assets.**—Appendix C shows the State balance sheet at 31st December, 1938. The Surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to \$41,627,872 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of \$15,432,120. Investments amounted to \$39,246,155 (including the \$15,432,120 forming the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund). These figures represent the cost price of investments in securities. The market value of the investments on 31st December, 1938 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$291,199 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$546,043.

143. The figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the last four years are as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798 *
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794
1937	20,196,688	18,397,752
1938	17,922,090	18,853,093
Total	72,669,596	73,592,437

* Including a gift of \$4,285,710 to the British Government.

Thus the Annual Expenditure for that period has exceeded the Annual Revenue by \$922,841, roughly the deficit on the 1938 working, which was due to a considerable shortage in the revenue from Rubber exports as compared with the estimates.

The State has large reserves and it will probably in the future be necessary to draw upon them to a greater extent than formerly to meet urgent requirements which cannot be financed out of annual income, such as drainage and irrigation, electrical supplies, and the improvement of Johore Bahru Town including water borne sewage.

TAXATION.

144. **Land.**—The chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land except in the case of a very few rent free titles. There was, however, a waiver of part rent on the majority of lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the general effect of which was to reduce the rents from \$3 to \$2 per acre.

145. **Customs.**—Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	5 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, but articles of these classes are admitted free when of British Empire origin.

The position as regards export duties is as follows:—

Rubber.—An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from the 1st October, 1936. It is on a sliding scale rising from a minimum of 1% *ad valorem* when the local price is under 20 cents a pound to 3¼% when it is over 35 cents. Previously (from the 31st May, 1934) there was no actual export duty but a cess was collected from which the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* export duty was allocated to revenue, the remainder being credited to a Fund to meet the cost of Rubber Regulation and other measures for the particular benefit of the industry.

Oil palm products ..	Free.
Other agricultural produce ..	Chiefly at 5% <i>ad valorem</i> with exceptions at fixed rates. An export duty on copra was re-imposed from June, 1936 in the form of a flat rate duty of 15 cents a pikul whenever the local price is over \$5 a pikul.
Tin ..	\$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated at 72% of the ore.
Other metals (of which iron is the principal) ..	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .

The following table shows the main items of customs revenue:—

	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts	78,913	109,400	114,768
Pineapples	103,221	107,830	114,367
Rubber	1,230,517	2,396,186	801,322
Tin Ore	158,831	219,339	157,826
Iron Ore	295,960	278,023	261,585
Tobacco	1,474,003	1,847,336	1,669,602
Spirits	451,401	704,401	545,965
Petroleum	1,234,359	1,517,661	1,472,513
Matches	35,007	66,293	95,995

146. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

197,367 tahils were sold in 1938, as against 225,211 in 1937. The decrease in consumption was due not only to economic causes, but also to a reduction in the number of smokers admitted to the Register on medical certificates. Revenue brought in \$2,146,329, as compared with \$2,380,789 in 1937. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 1,126 tahils as compared with 1,078 tahils in 1937. 135 tahils of illicit chandu and 64 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 447 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

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

The following table shows the Excise Revenue for the last three years.

	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Excise Duty	92,179	142,657	96,445
Sales of Toddy	132,625	162,292	197,863
Licences	23,591	23,576	30,862
Miscellaneous	410	404	586
	248,805	328,929	325,756

Toddy was supplied to 52 Estates and sold to the public, from Government Shops. The Excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$66,115 as against \$103,429 in 1937. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$30,329 as compared with \$39,228 in 1937. The expenditure for maintaining Toddy Shops amounted to \$98,954. 934 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 285 stills were seized as compared with 693 in 1937.

148. **Forests:** royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

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

149. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephone, wireless, commission on money orders and British Postal Orders, bearing letters, and C. O. D. parcels.

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

House Assessment	6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.
Water Rate	Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons, to private houses; 50 cents per 1,000 gallons for trade purposes.
Electricity	20 cents a unit, or 4 cents a unit plus flat rate.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Electric Lighting	443,739	541,759	586,520
General Assessment	212,640	212,801	227,001
Market Fees	86,167	87,206	91,765
Water Supply	154,888	183,803	201,770
Conservancy	124,799	131,331	137,856

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

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

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

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

Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

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

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

152. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

153. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1936 and 1937 in the following table:—

	1936	1937	1938
Number of Grants registered	440	443	347
Number of Transfers registered	1,520	1,583	1,174
Number of Charges registered	697	711	853
Other transactions	1,649	1,858	1,548

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1936	1937	1938
Mining Leases issued	15	18	21
Mining Certificates issued	5	11	5
Prospecting Licences issued	1	1	—
Prospecting Permits issued	27	17	20
Other transactions	38	37	25
Value of stamps affixed to instruments	1936	1937	1938
	—	—	—
	\$61,673	\$129,261	\$37,725

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

	1936	1937	1938
Mukim Registers	9,122	10,950	10,348
Surat Sementara	5,128	4,152	3,362
Miscellaneous	1,318	1,892	2,086
Value of stamps affixed to instruments	1936	1937	1938
	—	—	—
	\$43,737	\$66,007	\$38,856

155. The total area under the Malay Reservation Enactment was estimated at 30,125 acres mostly in the Northern Districts of the State. Proposals for other Malay Reservations were under consideration at the end of the year.

156. The area of alienated land stood at 1,334,038 acres compared with 1,305,371 acres in 1937. The application books for agricultural land were re-opened during the last three months of the year for the alienation of State Land for the cultivation of rubber under the provisions of the International Rubber Regulation Agreement, and some part of the increase of 28,667 acres in the total alienated area may be attributed to these applications. The greater part, however, is due to the regularisation of unlawful occupants.

157. Land Revenue not including premia on alienation of land decreased from \$3,786,691 to \$3,650,693. Land Rents recurrent brought in \$3,403,762—\$116,299 less than in 1937. The collections in all Districts were very satisfactory, Batu Pahat again heading the list with \$822,671.

158. Survey and Settlement.—Further progress was recorded during the year in reducing arrears, the number of lots waiting survey, subsequent action in office and settlement having fallen from 30,133 to 20,065. The number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed during each year being as follows:—

1936	17,036 lots
1937	18,257 lots
1938	12,543 lots.

159. The Survey Staff numbered 112 against 119 in 1937. The expenditure of the Department was \$324,551 as compared with \$332,331 in 1937 and revenue \$91,456 as against \$109,780.

Trespass and unauthorised occupation of State Land appear to be on the decrease.

A further experiment in aerial reconnaissance was carried out in February, when an air liner of Messrs Wearne's Air Services Ltd. carried a number of Malay Settlement Officers over selected areas in two flights. No large scale trespass was discovered, but a few new clearings were noted for inspection. The flights proved very instructive, most of the Settlement Officers being able readily to identify ground features on the map, so long as flying conditions were favourable.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

160. 213 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

161. The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 950 against an authorised strength of 971.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces took part in the Manoeuvres held in Singapore, as well as in the Parade on the King's Birthday. The Band maintained its high standard.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

162. The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 36 Officers and 745 other ranks, compared with 32 and 719 in 1937. The increase was due to the formation of an additional unit at Pontian. Members attended drills once a week. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

163. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 220 to 234. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca.

The Camp programmes included in addition to Engineering tasks, Gas drill, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

The percentage of efficiency was 99.2% and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

TOWN BOARDS.

164. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Mersing	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang	Pontian
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717	—
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462	—
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365	—
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470	—
1936	539,027	22,703	158,831	29,048	284,978	285,114	54,770	—
1937	633,106	30,720	145,969	32,514	327,356	271,842	95,403	21,404
1938	689,023	45,594	144,201	41,760	320,364	389,141	100,880	23,339

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NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

165. 38 tigers, 16 leopards and panthers and 5 Crocodiles were destroyed during the year. One person was killed by tiger and 3 by crocodiles. \$1,520 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 3 persons were killed by tigers in 1937, 6 in 1935, 9 in 1934, and 10 in 1933.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Sultan sailed for Ceylon in April for a short holiday and returned to Johore in May. Unfortunately, the state of His Highness' health was not good, and on medical advice he left again for treatment in Europe on 1st September. Reports from Switzerland at the end of the year showed that His Highness had improved considerably in health. When His Highness was absent, H. H. Tungku Mahkota, Sir Ismail, D.K., K.B.E., C.M.G. acted as Regent; Lt.-Colonel Dato Yahya acted as Commandant Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

His Highness the Sultan, H. H. Tunku Mahkota Sir Ismail, H. H. Tungku Aris Bendahara and Yang Mulia Ungku Azis, Mentri Besar, Johore, were the recipients of Italian Orders conferred on them by H. M. the King of Italy.

On the occasion of His Majesty the King's Birthday, Mr W. E. Pepys, M.C.S., General Adviser, was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

On the occasion of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, Dr G. H. Garlick and Mr A. L. Birch were decorated with the Second Class Orders of Dato Paduka Mahkota Johore (The Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Johore "D.P.M.J.").

The State sustained a loss by the death of Yang Mulia Ungku Mohamed bin Mohamed Khalid, Deputy Mentri Besar, which occurred on 27th January, at Mecca.

The (65th) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated as usual but not on a large scale owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

The following were elected members of the Executive Council during the year:—

Mr C. H. F. Pierrepont (10th April)
Mr G. A. de C. de Moubray (6th July)
Mr L. V. J. Laville (5th December)

The following were elected Members of the Council of State:—

Mr Cheok Huan Cheong (1st January)
Mr C. T. Hinde (19th June)
Dato A. L. Birch (3rd December)

The following had their terms of offices prolonged for two years:—

- Dr G. H. Garlick (1st January)
 Inche Onn bin Jaafar (13th January)
 Dato Roland St. John Braddell (1st August)
 Mr D. G. A. Fraser (1st August)

Three more Studentships were granted under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund during the year under review.

Two young Malay Officers, Ja'afar bin Mohamed Taha and Ahmad bin Perang, left for England on the 10th March, the former to study Law at the Middle Temple and the latter to do a course of Accountancy at Plymouth, which will also be the occupation of Charles Jerome Lowe who left on the same ship.

The Board has been fortunate in finding Mr A. G. Morkill, late of the M.C.S., willing to undertake the guardianship of Johore Students while they are in England and is indebted to him for the pains he takes for the welfare of each student.

Mr L. A. Allen, M.C.S., O.B.E., acted as General Adviser until 26th March.

Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services, which they give so readily at the cost of their own leisure and convenience.

The tension in international affairs, not without its effects on Johore, had at least one good result—the recognition of the importance of rendering the State less dependent on outside supplies of articles of diet. The new-found enthusiasm for padi-planting, referred to elsewhere in this Report, will no doubt achieve this in time, but for the immediate future, the encouragement of the cultivation of vegetables and other foodstuffs on a greater scale (in addition to livestock and poultry) is enjoying the earnest attention of the Johore Government.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
 30th May, 1939.

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APPENDIX A.

Revenue in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Head of Revenue	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Lands	3,923,125	3,789,874	3,654,866
Forests	292,615	342,879	439,753
Customs	5,300,310	7,580,108	5,451,682
Licences etc.	3,391,644	3,951,851	3,637,103
Fees of Courts	341,499	363,278	384,919
Posts and Telegraphs	354,125	444,276	451,970
Railway	—	86,760	289,167
Port and Harbour dues	34,866	37,853	36,126
Interest	1,630,216	1,593,419	1,656,785
Miscellaneous Receipts	153,919	211,692	59,209
Municipal	1,118,964	1,351,456	1,381,321
Land Sales	847,408	443,302	470,189
Total	17,388,691	20,196,688	17,922,090

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Head of Expenditure	1936	1937	1938
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	628,588	629,935	759,858
Personal Emoluments	6,113,361	6,448,393	6,950,642
Other Charges	3,577,041	4,342,219	4,757,768
Purchase of Land	217,905	165,905	206,232
Electric, S. S.	—	210,968	173,874
P.W.D., A. R.	1,548,235	1,505,889	1,649,306
P.W.D., S. S.	5,826,664	5,094,443	4,355,413
Total	17,911,794	18,397,752	18,853,093

APPENDIX C.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1938.

Assets		Liabilities	
	\$		\$
Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department	2,827,994	Deposits	...
Cash-in-transit	61,886	Rubber Fund	...
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—		SURPLUS:—	
Sterling Securities	22,055,591	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...
Local Securities	1,758,444	General Surplus	...
Fixed Deposits	—	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund Investments	15,390,316	General Surplus	...
Cash	41,804	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...
Due by other Governments	...	General Surplus	...
Stock of Chandu	...	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...
Advances	...	General Surplus	...
Loans	...	Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	...
Suspense	...	General Surplus	...
Total	42,923,851	Total	42,923,851

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1938.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru	1,144	309	30	608	105
Muar	429	325	11	211	62
Batu Pahat	426	148	116	204	72
Segamat	253	50	39	131	43
Mersing	52	39	—	56	1
Total	2,304	871	196	1,210	283

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch.

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Windstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.



