

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS  
OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1936

BY

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*With the Compliments  
of  
The General Adviser, Johore.*

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STATE OF JOHORE  
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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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 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	97.68	112.92
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	108.28	119.56
Pontian (South-west) ..	100.92	105.27
Kluang (Central) ..	84.98	95.86
Batu Pahat (west) ..	103.58	120.10
Mersing (East) ..	116.03	147.31
Segamat (North) ..	70.89	73.19
Muar (North-west) ..	111.27	128.10

The highest rainfall was recorded at Sungei Burong Estate, Kukup, *viz.* 163.17 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantations, Layang Layang, *viz.* 68.90 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.10° F. at Segamat in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.7° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 70.4° F. at Kluang in September. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F at Muar on the 31st May; the lowest 73° F at Kluang on the 12th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79° F at Mersing on the 9th March; the lowest 62° F at Kota Tinggi on the 4th January.

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

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°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

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

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.

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 Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. 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. It was pointed out in last year's report that the estimates of population for intercensal years hitherto adopted have been unsatisfactory in that, apart from their inherent unreliability, changes of system rendered comparison of the statistics of different years meaningless. For the purposes of this report the system designed by the Superintendent of 1931 Census of British Malaya for the special case of a largely migrant population has been adopted. This system has now been developed and tested over a period of five years and has finally come well out of the acid test of comparison with the results of a quinquennial census conducted in Singapore Municipality.

The mean population of Johore in 1936 is thus estimated at 631,200 made up as follows:—

	Males	Females	Persons
Malaysians	.. 151,900	134,200	286,100
Chinese	.. 191,000	83,400	274,400
Indians	.. 45,000	20,000	65,000
Other Races	.. 3,500	2,200	5,700
Total	.. 391,400	239,800	631,200

The course of population change since 1930, when the great slump exodus began, is indicated by the following table:—

Year	Mean Population	Females per 1,000 Males	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1930	569,400	529	35.84	24.89
1931	488,400	583	39.41	22.20
1932	452,600	633	40.61	21.00
1933	454,900	698	44.36	21.41
1934	473,500	660	43.42	27.14
1935	564,700	618	40.77	23.42
1936	631,200	613	40.87	20.01

The rise in the sex-ratio and the concomitant rise in the birth rate in the middle of the period reflects the exodus of surplus males during the depression; the subsequent fall reflects the entry of a disproportionate number of unattached males with returning prosperity.

The number of births registered in 1936 was 25,800 as compared with 23,020 in 1935, the ratio of male to female births being 51.77. There were 692 still-births. The crude birth rate was 40.87 per mille as compared with 40.77 in 1935, the highest racial rate being the Malaysian at 43.70 and the next the Chinese at 41.33. These figures must not however be taken indicative of relative fertility owing to the abnormality of the sex-ratio. The rates based on female population alone were Chinese 136, Malaysians 93.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,632, male deaths numbering 7,748 and female 4,884. The crude death rate was thus 20.01 which is the lowest figure yet recorded, the next lowest being 21.00 in 1932. This favourable result must be attributed in part to the change in the age-distribution of the population brought about by the change in the direction of the migrational flow. The disproportionate increase in the "middle-aged" section of the population due to the influx of adults of labouring age cannot but have this effect.

The infantile mortality rate was 181 as compared with 182 in 1935 and 228 in 1934.

## 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	..	..	..	4,301
Convulsions	..	..	..	2,141
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..	..	..	1,199
Pneumonia	..	..	..	767
Malaria	..	..	..	334
Old age	..	..	..	572
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	552
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	422
Beri Beri	..	..	..	374
Heart disease	..	..	..	258
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	203
Dysentery	..	..	..	113

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

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculous Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1935 Cases -	10,726	3,505	550	668	896	423	902	1,164	1,472	735	72	24,708	45,821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1,261	2,545
1936 Cases -	5,923	1,838	685	813	606	573	923	1,236	1,666	929	51	25,773	41,016
Deaths	189	37	67	217	92	88	366	13	—	17	—	1,231	2,317

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

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84
1936 Cases -	4	182	6	331	22	34	55	5	—	7	646
Deaths -	2	—	6	67	1	17	—	—	—	—	93

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admission were 38,805 against 44,034 in 1935, the total number treated being 41,005 as compared with 45,821 during 1935. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.66 as compared with 5.55 in 1935.

*Out-patients.*—The number of new cases treated was 174,075 compared with 164,694 in 1935. 93,893 were attended by four motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Johore Bahru districts. The number of attendances during the year was 265,894 as against 256,641 in 1935.

*Maternity Work.*—2,743 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 2,254 in 1935. 159 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 63 ante-natal and 404 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 131 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

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

25,418 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under one year old seen were 3,954. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 27,594. The total attendances were 56,966. 7,172 ante-natal cases were seen. 3,563 dressings, 9,643 weighings of 3,699 new babies and 2,352 vaccinations were done. 36,585 domiciliary visits, 18,958 visits to women and 101,179 visits to infants and children were paid. 710 maternity cases and 92 abnormal labours were conducted.

*Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1935, was 459. There were 189 new admissions, making a total of 648. Of these 90 were discharged, 3 transferred, and 49 died. 506 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 21 including 4 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

*The Leper Asylum* contained 223 lepers at the end 1935. During the year 126 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 349. From the Asylum 82 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged, 1 transferred to State Prison and 18 died. 197 males and 48 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 18 of which 2 were girls. Sick wards to accommodate 20 males and 12 females respectively, were occupied during the year. A permanent club house for the use of lepers was being erected by the inmates at the end of the year.

*Prison Hospitals—*

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—298 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 23,942.

(b) *Muar*.—92 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,427, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 4,803.

14. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 66 officers and 1,269 other ranks in the *Johore Police Force*, 575 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 589 including 14 cases remaining from 1935. 68 cases of Malaria fever and 18 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,319.

15. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 38 officers and 862 other ranks in the *Johore Military Forces*, 806 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 820. There were 3 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 17,870.

## LEGISLATION.

16. In February an amendment to Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment was passed.

An Enactment to amend the Deleterious Drugs was passed in April.

## V.—HOUSING.

17. 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. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. 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.—PRODUCTION.

## MINERALS.

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

	1934			1935			1936		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-ore	521	\$ 721,276	\$ 96,919	801	\$ 1,467,118	\$ 137,505	999	\$ 1,730,735	\$ 161,249
Iron-ore	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,974,453	297,443	590,288	2,951,445	324,286
China Clay (Kaolin)	143	2,860	143	5	100	60	—	—	—
Gold	76 oz.	3,779	94	7.81 oz.	420	933	50oz.	1,895	47
Bauxite	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	219	17
Sand Clay & Stone	—	not recorded	—	—	not recorded	—	23,700	46,590	4,757
	—	3,618,815	386,246	—	4,442,091	435,017	—	4,730,834	490,356

(\* Corrected figure).



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

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ...	8,940	9,517	10,433
Premia on leases ...	2,425	6,650	8,973
Prospecting licences ...	378	125	70
Ore buyers' ..	400	500	400
Dulang passes ...	500	482	440
	12,643	17,274	20,316
Export duty ...	386,340	435,017	490,356
Total ...	398,983*	452,291*	510,672

(\* Corrected figure).

In addition \$3,846 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21. These figures have not been previously recorded. The grand total of revenue collected for 1936 therefore amounts to \$514,518.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$20,746.

20. The yearly census shewed a mining labour force of 4,304 against 2,531 in 1935. These are classified as follows:—

#### By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304
1935	1,022	1,491	18	—	—	2,531
1934	1,063	953	7	—	—	2,023

#### By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304
1935 -	1,115	662	754	2,531
1934 -	812	735	476	2,023
1933 -	719	292	655	1,666

#### By Method of Mining

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Open cast -	3,016	1,791	1,412	1,403
Underground -	70	68	94	27
HYDRAULIC:—				
(a) Gravel Pump -	590	284	93	—
(b) Lampan -	325	120	249	236
Bucket Dredging -	303	268	175	—
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

#### By Nationality

	1936	1935	1934	1933
European -	6	6	6	No record
Malays -	341	203	38	do.
Chinese -	3,434	2,243	1,540	do.
Japanese -	72	34	29	do.
Indians -	450	45	317	do.
Others -	1	—	93	do.
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour .. ..	649
Unskilled labour .. ..	3,655.

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.

The increase in Japanese, Indians and Malays was almost entirely in the iron mines.

In addition a force of 82 persons were engaged in prospecting at the end of the year.

21. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 4,044 as against 2,436 in 1935. The increase was due to the replacement of hand labour by machinery and the general modernisation of the mines.

22. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 9,366 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, of which 7,664 acres, 0 rood, 12 poles were for tin, 1,462 acres, 1 rood, 05 poles for iron, 89 acres, 0 rood, 15 poles for gold, 128 acres, 3 roods, 06 poles for bauxite, 18 acres, 3 roods, 03 poles for wolfram and 3 acres, 3 roods 19 poles for China Clay. A total of 160 acres was alienated during the year.

### 23. Details of Mining.

(a) *Tin*.—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme and the quota percentage release to producers was:—

January-March .. .. .	62.87
April-June .. .. .	74.25
July-September .. .. .	65.42
October-December .. .. .	82.79

The principal producers were one bucket dredge and six gravel pump mines employing eight gravel pumps. Several other mines were in process of being equipped for gravel pump working at the end of the year which has only been made possible by the amalgamation of the quotas of a number of small mines in each case.

There has been active prospecting for tin and considerable areas have been bored. The most important discovery has been at Pelepah Kanan near Kota Tinggi where a large deposit of iron ore has proved to contain workable tin values and richer values have been found in the enclosing rock. While prospecting is not yet complete, it is already evident that an extremely important discovery has been made which is likely to be developed into a producer of the first magnitude.

(b) *Iron*.—A new iron ore mine was opened by a Japanese company in the Endau district. Only two vessels could be loaded before the onset of the North East Monsoon. It is estimated that future export during the shipping seasons of about 8 months in the year will amount to some 100,000 tons.

(c) *Gold*.—A gravel pump mine was worked for gold for 3 months but without a great deal of success. It was closed and put up for sale in December.

(d) *Bauxite*.—The exports of bauxite were entirely bulk samples sent for analysis and investigation to Japan. Two mines are being equipped for production, one near Batu Pahat and the other near the Sungei Kim Kim on the Johore Straits. The scale of production aimed at is 3,000 tons and 1,000 tons per month. It is expected that export on a minor scale will start early in 1937 and will increase to full production by August, 1937.

### AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. A considerable improvement in the market for all the important export staples was recorded during the year, the total value of all agricultural exports amounting to \$70,312,416. This figure shows an increase of approximately \$27,000,000 over that for 1935. 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 1936 was estimated at 875,183 acres, of which 359,007 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 1,495,527 pikuls, of which 843,158 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 606,346 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1936 was \$59,348,483.

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

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

	Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1932 .. .. .	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933 .. .. .	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934 .. .. .	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935 .. .. .	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936 .. .. .	1,495,527	59,348,483

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1936 was 69,761 acres, as against 65,230 for 1935.

During the year some 6,139 acres of rubber were replanted.

27. The economic position of small holding producers continued to improve throughout the year. Early in the year the production of uncouponed rubber was unprofitable, prices per picul ranging between \$3.50 and \$6.00. Later, with an improvement in the market generally, prices appreciated to \$13.00-\$18.00 per picul.

Coupons without rubber were always negotiable and changed hands at prices ranging from \$23.00-\$31.00 per picul. As a result of the rise in the price of the commodity an increased tendency was shown by small holders to tap their own rubber trees instead of employing a coolie to do so, and share the proceeds. An examination of census figures of small-holdings out of tapping collected quarterly showed that the number of holdings in tapping increased progressively throughout the year. While prices are low, small-holders generally seek other work to augment their income and during periods of high prices are satisfied with the income from their rubber holding.

In many areas no material change has occurred in the percentage output of smoked sheet, unsmoked sheet, and scrap. In small-holding areas proper where Malays predominate, unsmoked sheet is the type of product generally produced and sold, any smoked sheet available being produced by Chinese.

28. Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) continued to be the most serious and most prevalent disease of rubber, re-infections being common during periods of wet weather. Improved economic conditions among small-holders have led to greater advantage being taken of the sale by the Department of Agriculture, of approved fungicides at cost price. Over 100 gallons of concentrated solution were sold during 1936. The incidence of *Oidium Heveae* leaf mildew, was not so severe or widespread as during 1935, outbreaks being localised and of a somewhat mild nature, infected trees speedily recovering. Pink Disease, *Corticium salmonicolor* occurred in small-holdings in Central Circle, and on two European estates in the Northern Circle. Prompt treatment and control prevented the spread of the disease. Root diseases, particularly *Fomes lignosus* and *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* have been found on rubber holdings and estates throughout the State and the mortality in some areas has been appreciably high. Isolation of infected areas has been resorted to by some owners but effective control, being a matter of considerable expense, little improvement can be looked for.

The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year with marked success. Maintained by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, this service fills a long felt want among small-holders. Its officers who work under the supervision

of the European Officers of the Department of Agriculture, now number three, one Chinese and two Malays. Their activities have taken the form of instructional work in relation to the economic management of rubber small-holdings, more particularly in connection with the production and smoking of good quality sheet rubber, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, and the control of pests and diseases. The improvement in the economic position of small-holders during the year has tended to assist the Rubber Instructors in their work. In areas where they have been stationed an improvement is noticeable in the type of produce prepared by small-holders, and the use of approved coagulants is now general. Considerable success was achieved by the Asiatic Rubber Instructors and subordinates of the Department in encouraging small-holders to smoke their sheet rubber instead of selling it in a wet or unsmoked state. In all 69 smoke cabinets were erected throughout the State during the year.

29. *Coconuts*.—The area under Coconuts was estimated at 171,266 acres as against 169,367 acres in 1935. All but 2,130 acres are cultivated by small-holders, situated principally along the alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. During January the average Singapore price for Sundried copra was \$6.08 per picul, but prices steadily declined until May when a price of \$4.77 was recorded. From then on until the close of the year prices gradually appreciated to \$8.86 per picul, with further advancement expected, owing, it was held, to the activities of speculators in Europe. Exports totalled 682,294 piculs valued at \$2,881,710 compared with 658,079 piculs valued at \$2,669,837 for 1935. The copra industry in Johore is almost entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of copra. In several areas in the State, coconut cultivators are content to sell their nuts or lease their holdings to Chinese, who are the principal copra producers. The biggest trade in nuts is carried on at Benut, in Batu Pahat District, where prices are high, and competition among the Chinese copra producers keen. Nut prices have followed the general trend of the copra market, the lowest price paid being \$10.00 per 1,000 nuts in June, and a maximum price of \$34.00 per 1,000 at Benut in December.

Towards the close of the year, when the price of copra was rising, a marked tendency was shown among small-holders to undertake the production of copra from their nuts in preference to selling them to the Chinese. Further efforts were made to effect an improvement in the quality of copra exported from producing areas during the year, and the system of subsidising the erection of kilns of improved design, continued. New types of rapid drying kilns, were erected in all the more important coconut growing areas of the State, including the Islands off the East Coast of Johore. At the close of the year 44 such kilns had been erected. Advantage was also taken of Agricultural Shows to further popularise the erection of improved type kilns, a full

sized model being erected and worked during the period of the shows. Producers of copra, on the improved type of kiln, marketing their produce in Singapore have obtained a price only 5-10 cents per picul below the day's sundried price.

The general standard of maintenance of holdings has been satisfactory, and the crop has been singularly free from attacks of pests and diseases. Rat and Squirrel damage has occasioned some anxiety on the East Coast Islands, but this has been controlled to some extent during the year by Government lending assistance in the form of poison and cartridges. Periodical inundation of holdings by salt water has seriously impaired the productivity of palms in some areas, and large numbers have died or been rendered unproductive. The measures adopted during 1934 on the recommendation of the Vegetable Oil Committee, to grant relief to the Coconut Industry by waiving export duties and reducing rents, remained in force until the 1st of June, when a flat rate export duty of 15 cents was imposed on copra, as and when the day's price for Sundried Copra as declared by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce exceeded \$5.00 per picul.

30. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples fluctuated within lower limits than those recorded during 1935, and during the last quarter of the year the export market was decidedly weak. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between \$3.05 and \$3.50 for Cubes, \$2.85 and \$3.30 for Sliced Flat, \$3.15 and \$3.49 for Sliced Tall. Fruit prices showed the usual seasonal fluctuations, while marked differences in prices were recorded at the various cultivation centres. The range of prices for the various qualities of fruit per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1 \$1.50-\$4.20, No. 2 \$1.10-\$3.80, No. 3 \$0.60-\$2.00.  
Exports and value for the past 5 years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823

The area under Pineapples at the end of 1936 was estimated at 56,289 acres, of which 41,867 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop for 1935. Considerable strides were made during the year by cultivators in effecting the transition from catch crop to sole crop cultivation, as will be noted from the figures quoted above.

The difficulty of obtaining land for the more popular crops has resulted in land offices in the Southern Circle being overwhelmed with applications for land for pineapple cultivation. Many of these applications are no doubt from speculators, who are not genuinely interested in pineapple cultivation.

The number of registered factories in the State remained at 10 throughout the year. The number of factories working varied at different periods of the year, the largest number working at any one time being 8. Only 6 factories were working at the close of the year. The operation of the Pineapple Enactment has resulted in very marked improvement in canning conditions in all factories in the State. No material change has taken place in the general organisation of the industry, the collection and delivery of fruit to factories being still performed by dealers. Where factory owners draw on their own plantations for fruit supplies, the quality and condition of the fruit delivered for canning is consistently high.

31. *Tapioca*.—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 4,502 acres, of which 741 acres were cultivated as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1935 were 4,706 and 489 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 58,783 piculs, valued at \$213,406, which compares with 76,109 piculs, valued at \$223,874 in 1935, and 163,535 piculs, valued at \$552,747, in 1934. The Singapore market prices for the various grades of Tapioca produce were fairly steady throughout the year. 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. At the close of the year there remained but one large area of sole crop tapioca cultivation, and production will probably cease with the harvesting of the crop early in the coming year, the land having been sold. Six factories were in operation during the year, but owing to the limited supplies of root available, were compelled to work at irregular intervals. One factory continued to augment its short supplies of root with sago palm stems. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake, and Seed Pearl.

32. *Coffee*.—The area under Coffee shows a slight increase over that recorded in 1935. The total area planted is 5,620 acres, of which 1,156 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with 5,153 acres in 1935, of which 1,020 acres were planted as a sole crop. The two types of Coffee most commonly cultivated are Liberian and Robusta, the former being more popular among Asiatic consumers. The local trade in coffee is considerable. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,356 piculs, valued at \$18,984.

33. *Gambier*.—As in the case of Tapioca the area under this crop tends to decrease. At the close of the year the acreage cultivated with Gambier was 1,720 of which 778 acres are grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total acreage of 2,179, of which 735 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1935. Twenty factories worked during the year at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 10,451 piculs, valued at \$52,157, which compares with 8,292 piculs, valued at \$43,333 in 1933.

34. *Tuba*.—The cultivation of this crop continued to attract the attention of all types of cultivators during the year, the area under cultivation at the close being estimated at 6,333 acres, of which 637 were grown as a sole crop. The increase in acreage is large, corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,918 acres. The prices paid for dried root remained at a remunerative level throughout the year. Dried root sold on Rotenone content opened at \$45.00 per picul, and advanced to \$53.00 in May, closing at \$48.00. Root sold on an Ether extract basis, opened at \$32.50 per picul, and rose to \$42.00 in May, closing at \$30.00. Prices of wet root, the product of the kampong, have ranged from \$13.00-\$17.00 per picul. The most important producing centre is Central Johore, but elsewhere increased interest in the cultivation of Derris is being manifested, as new lands are opened up. A considerable export trade in cuttings to all parts of the Peninsula has been carried on from producing areas, prices per 1,000 varying from \$6.00-\$9.00 F. O. R.

The tendency on the part of the small cultivator to harvest his root prematurely, in order to obtain a quick return, has been apparent in most areas, and efforts are being made to discourage this practice.

35. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 34,793 acres, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivation with other kampong products. The chief centres of production are Batu Pahat and Kukup Districts. The chief product exported is splits which are produced in all arecanut areas. Sliced and whole are products of the Benut area of Batu Pahat District, and parts of the Kukup District. The production of boiled arecanuts, which has been carried on in the Benut area for some time to serve an export market in China, was discontinued in mid year, as the trade had become unprofitable. Arecanut holdings are owned chiefly by Malays, but the production and export of the various types of produce is almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, the Malays contenting themselves with selling the nuts to the Chinese or leasing their holdings to them, and then finding employment in splitting the nuts for the dealer. Splits are mostly sundried but one or two of the bigger dealers dry the nuts on brick kilns of the Copra type during periods of wet weather. The preparation of crude Arecanut coir made by soaking the husk in water, was started in the Batu Pahat District during the year, in response to a demand from China. Some 3,750 piculs of this product were exported. The manufacture of pounded Arecanut was also started in the same district, and realised \$4.00-\$5.00 per picul. The demand being limited, production is irregular.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 31,261 acres of which 11,817 are immature. 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 in January at £21 per ton the price gradually fell until June when quotations were £15.15.0. per ton. From July onwards, the price improved steadily and closed in December at £28. The price of kernels followed the same trend, opening in January at £10.17.6. per ton, and closing in December at £16.10.0. Exports of Palm Oil amounted to 8,620 tons valued at \$1,406,860 and kernels 1,262 tons valued at \$109,813. A shortage of fruit was experienced in January following a period of wet weather. Rats continued to be a serious pest on most estates. A caterpillar pest (*Mahasena corbetti*) was responsible for considerable damage on one Oil Palm estate in the Central Circle. Handpicking and spraying were carried out with fair success, but the intervention of parasites and fungi later in the attack, greatly assisted the management in the control of this pest. It is probable that the damage done will seriously effect the yields from this estate until the palms have recovered from the attack.

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

37. *Padi*.—As was foreshadowed in the 1935 report, a decrease was again recorded in the areas planted both with wet and dry padi. The decrease in the case of wet padi is small, and it is probable that the decline in padi planting has been arrested, and that only lands which are suitable for such cultivation are now being cultivated. The area under dry padi continues to decrease, and except in the Muar District its cultivation does not find favour. In the Northern Circle, yields were better than the previous year in the Muar District, but poorer in Segamat District. Padi in the latter district suffered a severe set back through a prolonged drought just after transplanting, and never fully recovered. Harvesting in consequence was carried out under unfavourable weather conditions and much grain was lost. In the Central Circle, the ravages of pests, coupled with unfavourable weather conditions led to the abandonment of most padi areas long before harvest. Although padi is of little importance in the Southern Circle, fair yields were obtained from Kampong Lukut Sawah Kota Tinggi, and from one or two areas in the Kukup District. During the season 1,422 gantangs of selected padi seed were distributed to cultivators in the Muar, Kluang, Endau, and Kukup districts. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State. Traps and poison have been used to cope with the former, but the nature of the land adjoining sawahs often renders all efforts at control abortive. Damage by birds on the other hand could be lessened if the spirit of co-operation or communal interest pervaded the sawah owners to a greater degree than it does.

Among insect pests Kutu Bruang (*Scotinophora coarctata*) did severe damage to padi in the Tenglu Mukim of Endau District, control measures being rendered difficult on account of the nature of the padi lands. Stem borers were found in most padi areas but little damage is attributed to these pests. A peculiar dying off of padi occurred at Tenglu during the season, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. Another type of dying off occurred among 3 selected varieties of padi at the Test Station, Tangkak, the cause being attributed to an unidentified oligochaete worm, although this has not as yet been confirmed.

The Annual Sawah Competition was held in Segamat District during the month of November, and attracted 237 entries. Judges' reports showed that considerable improvement has taken place in the general maintenance of sawahs. A similar competition was held in the Endau District but was confined to the mukim of Tenglu, where it is hoped to extend the area under cultivation in the coming season. 29 entries were received and the general standard of maintenance was considered fair for a first competition. The desirability of providing adequate water control in all padi growing areas of the State is as pressing as ever. Crop failures in the Central Circle, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Circle, are attributed chiefly to the lack of such facilities.

38. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 1,318 acres which compares with 1,107 acres in 1935. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from \$16.00 to \$40.00 per picul. Large supplies of dry leaf were available in the Kluang district in mid year, and prices fell in consequence. The market for the produce is a purely local one, but the turnover is considerable. The chief products of the factories are cigars, cheroots, and shag. Leaf eating caterpillars and the stem borer (*phthorimaea helipa*) have been troublesome in some areas, but the damage done has been slight.

39. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 9,915 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,015 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 of fruit being Rambutans, Durians, Mangosteens, Nangka, Duku, Langsat, Chiku, and Mata Kuching. Substantial imports of budded Citrus (Lime and Orange) were made by one Chinese Agriculturist, and an area of 45 acres put under this crop in the Kluang District. Steps have been taken to foster fruit growing in the Endau District where supplies are limited, and the area planted with fruit trees, small. An area of suitable land has been earmarked for fruit cultivation and small-holders will be encouraged to open it up and plant selected varieties of fruit trees. The mid year harvest of fruit was very late and

crops of all fruits were meagre. Taken all over the year must be recorded as an exceptionally poor one for all types of fruit. The proximity of the Singapore market offers opportunities for the expansion of fruit production in the State, and with the opening of departmental Agricultural Stations in various parts of the State, attention will be devoted to ways and means of encouraging the extension of the areas under cultivation, and the supplying of selected planting material.

40. *School Gardens*.—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 44 as against 42 in 1935. The majority of gardens affect a high standard of maintenance, and great keenness is displayed by teachers and pupils alike. The usual competition was held during the year. Sections for vegetables grown in School Gardens were provided at all Agricultural Shows, and were well supported. During October, a show of School Garden Produce was staged at Muar, and well patronised, 29 classes were provided; and the number of entries was 635. The quality of exhibits reached a high standard and adjudication was a matter of difficulty. In addition to the competitive section for School Gardens, 100 exhibits grown in Home Gardens were displayed and favourably commented on.

41. *Home Gardens*.—The establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle made considerable progress during the year and over 200 have now been created.

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

43. *Segamat District Show*.—This show was held on the 16th and 17th February and provided the usual Sections, but included in addition a section for livestock. Entries were not up to expectations but as a first effort the Show can be regarded as a success. The attendance over the two days approximated 16,000.

*Central Johore Show*.—Like the Segamat District Show this was a first effort and was an unqualified success. It was held on the 25th and 26th June at Batu Pahat, and over 27,000 people paid for admission. The usual sections were provided and were well supported. The Departmental Exhibit was a comprehensive one, including all crops of economic importance. In addition instructional and propaganda work was a feature of the Show, four Smoke Cabinets, suitable for the preparation of smoked sheet by small-holders were erected and demonstrated working, while a type 7 copra kiln was also erected and the method of working and the preparation of copra demonstrated. The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments placed the Rural Lecture Caravan at the disposal of the Show Committee, and films of agricultural interest, explained by the aid of a loud speaker, were shown.

*Endau District Show.*—The Fourth Annual Show was held at Mersing on July, 17th. All sections were well supported with the exception of Padi and Preserves. A Departmental exhibit was staged and working models of a Copra kiln and Smoke Cabinets erected. Over 3,000 people attended the Show.

*State Agricultural Show Muar.*—A two day State Show was again held at Muar on the 23rd and 24th July and a new attendance record was set up, some 31,000 people attending during the two days. The usual classes were provided, and the Educational and Agricultural Instructional side, followed that staged at Batu Pahat earlier in the year. Over 4,000 exhibits competed in the various classes the show being one of the most successful ever held.

All shows were formally opened by His Highness the Regent, who stressed the educational value of such exhibitions to the small-holder. The Districts of Batu Pahat and Kluang again exhibited on a large scale at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association, held at Kuala Lumpur in August, and secured numerous prizes for Coconut and Arecanut products, Tobacco, and Fruits.

44. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—Considerable progress was made during the year to implement the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on agriculture in Johore. The establishment of one Agricultural Station and three Padi Test Plots was practically completed, while the development of the Central Agricultural Station proceeded according to a two year plan. Preliminary work in the establishment of the Pineapple Experiment Station conjoined with an Agricultural Station was also begun. Experimental work was carried out at all padi Test Plots, but in some cases results will be vitiated by pest damage.

#### LIVE-STOCK.

45. There were approximately 3,255 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,559, sheep and goats 5,728 and pigs 46,075. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Imports	6	13	3,378	2,833	3,559	2,722	968	2,578
Exports	10	10	21	93	31	196	2,738	4,701

46. There was an out-break of Rinderpest in Johore Bahru District causing 11 deaths out of 25 reported cases. Segregation and quarantine suppressed the disease quickly.

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

Buffaloes.	Cattle.	Swine.	Goats.	Sheep.
9,375	15,157	210,610	48,975	7,860

47. 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.

#### MARINE PRODUCE.

48. 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, has 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 the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$9,687, an increase of \$1,097 over the previous year. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

51. Most of the timber produce in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
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

52. The total outturn of timber decreased by 6.7%. The outturn of Class A timbers such as *chengal* and *balau* increased slightly as did that of Class II (material for pineapple boxes etc.) and of poles (used in the mines and on construction work in Singapore): There was a large decrease in the outturn of Class I B *kapur* and of Class C *meranti*.

53. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to the Singapore saw-mills. In 1936 these exports amounted to 1,792,800 cubic feet or, 60.8% of the total output showing a decrease of 29.5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1935.

54. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued during the year. The Forest Officer, Singapore, who grades the material for export, gives as exported from Johore in 1936, 7,798 cubic feet compared with 4,986 in 1935; an increase of 52%.

55. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.4 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

56. The total output of firewood in 1936 was 3,139,825 cubic feet, an increase of 7% over the figures for 1935. There was a decrease of the production of mangrove firewood: the forests on State Lands are almost exhausted and the reserves are worked to full capacity. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%



These mangrove forests also produce charcoal. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 12,173 tons, an increase of 24.6% as compared with 1934. 9,762 tons were exported and 3,521 tons imported.

57. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. At one time these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but this fell off heavily in the years 1933-1935. In 1936 there was a recovery and it amounted to \$30,909 about 11%, and although this was considerably less than it was four years ago, there was a marked increase as compared with 1935, when the figures were only \$19,736 or 9%. The increase is in almost all commodities principally *Damar* and *Jelutong*, as shown by the following table:—

	1935	1936
<i>Damar</i> , pikuls .. ..	2,333	5,621
Revenue .. ..	\$1,704	\$4,369
<i>Jelutong</i> , pikuls .. ..	1,051	2,381
Revenue .. ..	\$1,675	\$6,553

The market for *Jelutong* was a rising one, and there was a great demand for tapping areas in forest reserves, but a number of the applicants had no idea how to handle the business.

58. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) started work.

59. A Malay Officer of the Johore Forest Department was selected to go for a year's course at the Forestry Institute, Oxford. He will leave for England early in 1937, and his is the first nomination under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund.

#### MANUFACTURES.

60. 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 two *jelutong* factories.

#### VII.—COMMERCE.

61. The total trade amounted to \$111,650,968 as compared with \$79,692,239 in 1935.

The figures were as follows:—

	1935	1936
	—	—
	\$	\$
Imports .. ..	34,458,315	38,908,158
Exports .. ..	50,861,133	76,897,361
	<u>85,319,448</u>	<u>115,805,519</u>
Less Re-exports .. ..	5,627,209	4,154,551
	<u>79,692,239</u>	<u>111,650,968</u>

The values of imports for 1935 and 1936 under the various main heads were:—

	1935	1936
	—	—
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	14,857,016	17,679,345
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured .. ..	1,285,455	1,960,226
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured .. ..	18,307,888	19,143,399
Parcel Post .. ..	7,956	122,173
Coin and Bullion .. ..	—	3,015
	<u>34,458,315</u>	<u>38,908,158</u>

The total value of Imports was \$4,449,843 greater than last year. The higher figure shown under parcel post is due to the fact that examination at Post Offices was put on an organised basis, whereas previously examination was hap-hazard.

## EXPORTS.

62. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1935 and 1936:—

Articles	How counted	1935 Quantity	1936 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	246,717	261,046	1,572,801	1,554,124
Copra	do.	658,079	682,294	2,669,837	2,881,710
Pepper	do.	—	288	—	2,612
Gambier	do.	8,292	10,451	43,333	52,157
Coffee	do.	1,134	1,356	15,876	18,984
Rubber	do.	1,400,422	1,495,527	32,963,598	59,348,483
Sweet Potatoes	do.	2,754	1,677	8,262	4,971
Tapioca	do.	76,109	58,783	223,874	213,406
Pineapples	Nos.	41,231,874	27,983,507	1,838,013	712,082
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,036,045	1,494,266	3,100,492	5,229,741
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	484,464	294,146
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	42,920,550	70,312,416
Timber	Tons	50,741	35,856	654,648	559,954
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	375,948	499,115
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	1,030,596	1,059,069
Tin-ore	Pikuls	13,450	16,790	1,467,119	1,730,735
Iron-ore	Tons	594,888	590,288	2,974,453	2,951,445
Bauxite	do.	—	36	—	219
China Clay	do.	5	—	100	—
Gold Dust	Tahils	6.4.7	2.7.0	420	202
Total Minerals	—	—	—	4,442,092	4,682,601
Marine Produce	—	—	—	783,126	264,732
Swine	Nos.	4,428	5,326	96,340	97,396
Cattle	do.	9	30	475	1,060
Poultry	do.	18,026	4,916	27,231	28,666
Goats and Sheep	do.	13	231	91	2,874
Eggs	do.	14,791,138	17,439,541	191,072	218,250
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1,369,560	230,297
				50,861,133	76,897,361

63. Exports rose from \$50,861,133 to \$76,897,361, an increase of \$26,036,228. The increase was more than accounted for by the steady rise in the value of rubber. The quantity of rubber exported was 95,105 pikuls more than in 1935, and the value increased by \$26,384,885. The average price of rubber for the year was 26.82 cents per pound. The lowest price of rubber was 23.41 cents per pound in January and the highest was 32.25 cents per pound in December.

The price of tme averaged \$102.64 a pikul in January, \$115.24 in December. The lowest price was \$86 on 26th June and 3rd July, and the highest \$121.25 on the 10th of November. There was an increase of 3340 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$263,616 in the value.

There was a considerable decrease in the amount and value of fresh pineapples exported, but preserved pineapples show a great increase both in quantity and value. This is due entirely to the much improved condition of the canning factories, which are now on more modern lines and are compelled to conform to improved standards of sanitation, enforced by the Health Department. Arecanuts increased in quantity, but decreased in value. Copra, gambier and coffee increased both in quantity and value. There was a sharp rise in the price of copra, in the latter half of the year, which followed the imposition of a flat-rate tax on the produce, which, owing to low prices, had been exempt from export duty for some years. This flat-rate tax, in contradistinction from the previous *ad valorem* duty, stimulated, as was expected, the production of the better type of copra and for several months the difference in price of the high and the low grade article was very marked. Sweet potatoes and tapioca decreased both in quantity and value. Other agricultural produce fell off considerably.

Iron ore is carried direct to Japan by ocean-going steamers from both West and East Coasts, otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. The former exports are from a mine of long standing, which maintained its standard of productivity—the latter from a new mine, which began exports just before the North East monsoon and which can only export during fair weather: the probable extent of its productivity cannot, at present, be stated with any degree of precision, but it is far from negligible.

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.

64. 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 1936, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	72 cents	54 cents	72 cents	72 cents
Women	36 „	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

65. Assisted immigration from India was in operation in a restricted form throughout the year, and the assisted immigrants included (a) labourers recruited on kangani licence for work on oil-palm estates and (b) non-recruited labourers who were assisted to emigrate on a guarantee of employment on a particular estate. The majority of the latter emigrants were either labourers or relatives of labourers that had previously worked in the country or on the estate. The word "emigrant", it should be noted, is used in the loose popular sense and includes persons that have been five years or more in Malaya, who are not "emigrants" within the meaning of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 715.

#### NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

66. 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 were destined for Johore.

#### REPATRIATION.

67. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 1,321.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

68. 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.*—Since March, 1936 a building in Johore Bahru has been rented and converted for use as a shelter for Indian labourers, in which labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, are housed and fed. The total number of daily admissions, classified as repatriates and others, and the total number of meals supplied during the 10 months the shelter was in use, were as follows:—

	Admissions		Meals supplied
	Adults	Minors	
Repatriates	.. 3,592	885	7,333
Others	.. 580	148	942
Total	.. 4,172	1,033	8,275

#### INDIAN POPULATION.

69. 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 1936 was estimated to be 50,865.

#### 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	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	330	303	329	488	484
Indians ...	14,732	16,682	24,465	27,404	28,483
Chinese ...	17,775	17,802	25,740	24,976	26,223
Javanese ...	5,376	6,517	7,650	6,392	7,702
Others ...	1,391	1,198	1,497	1,254	832
Total ...	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026	63,240

It will be seen from the above figures that while the total labour population has increased by over half in the past five years the Indian labour population has almost doubled, but that Chinese and Javanese labour has nevertheless held its own. Figures of Malay labour 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	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	30	31	32	33	35
Indians ...	3,381	3,539	3,537	4,086	4,913
Chinese ...	454	554	403	787	1,066
Javanese ...	557	447	686	749	1,173
Others ...	374	534	561	898	1,028
Total ...	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520	8,180

It will be seen from these figures that while the Indian labour population has increased by less than half in the past five years, labour of other nationalities has more than doubled, the greatest increase being among the "Others", of which the majority are Malays.

(c) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as computed from the returns for the year 1936, are as follows:—

	Average population	Death rate per mille
Private employment ..	27,355	11.36
Government employment	4,450	4.94

## 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 —	32 —
	Tappers ...	40 — 45	32 — 35
	Factory ...	45 — 50	40 — 45
P. W. D. ...	40 — 56	32 — 38	
F. M. S. Railways ...	40 — 52	—	
P. & T. Department ...	45 — 70	—	
Anti-malarial Board ...	40 — 56	—	
Drainage & Irrigation Dept. ...	60 —	—	
Waterworks ...	54 — 86	—	

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	40-45	40-45	60-70	70-80
Weeders	40-45	40-45	45-50	55-60

These figures reflect the increase in the price of rubber which from an average price of 23.41 cents in January had reached an average of 26.92 cents in July and rose to an average of 32.25 cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 50-60 cents, with an upward tendency towards the latter part of the year.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 60-80 cents a day with food, or 80-90 cents a day without food, and earthworkers averaged \$1.10-\$1.20 a day at the beginning of the year and \$1.50-\$1.60 at the end of the year.

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 earthwork on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

#### COST OF LIVING.

70. The index of the labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 23 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 25 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.

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 two 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 supplied was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. No 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 44 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and one sick line, and 7 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. 2 of the Group Hospitals and 5 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 nine 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 dresser, 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.

Orders under the Labour Code were issued on the owner of one estate, which was subsequently taken over by a European Company, for the engagement of a visiting medical practitioner, the employment of a qualified dresser, and the equipment and maintenance of a dispensary.

(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.

71. There were 60 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 10 from the previous year, and of these 56 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 18 unregistered 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.

55 of the registered schools qualified for the Government Grant in 1936, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being \$9,355.75.

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.

72. 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.

Deserving of note is a large-scale settlement of Chinese labourers which has been effected on Sedenak Estate, where some hundreds of acres of ravine have been cleared and planted with vegetable by Chinese labourers working on the estate, a block of five acres being allotted to each family. This experiment appears to have been instrumental not only in settling a contented Chinese labour force on the estate but also in improving health by facilitating the control of malaria.

#### 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 116 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 two or three estates what are known as Co-operative Shops are run in the form of a Company in which the labourers and the other staff of the estate hold the shares, the running of the shop being under the supervision of the manager. Shops of this kind have been run successfully on some Estates, but on others the attempt has failed, from one cause or another.

On some Estates a bonus is given on purchases; goods are sold for cash only and a coupon is given to each purchaser of \$1 worth of goods, dividends in goods being drawn by the coupon-holders up to the full value of the coupons (usually 8 cents), and a further coupon issued for each \$1 worth of coupons traded in.

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

#### OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

No prosecutions for offences under the Labour Code were instituted during the year. 18 civil suits were instituted in the Magistrate Courts by labourers against employers during the year. No 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, but a few minor stoppages of work, affecting a small number of labourers on an estate, were reported. In the majority of cases these stoppages affected only the labourers employed by one particular mandor or kangany, and there was more than one case where a kangany on being paid off from an estate took with him the labourers employed in his gang. The system of paying "Head-money" to a kangany on the work of labourers employed in his gang prevails generally in Johore, and the Kangany is apt therefore to consider that the labourers belong to him and that he cannot be paid off without them.

There was a minor strike among the Town Board labourers at Kulai on December, 30th and their grievance, ill-treatment by a mandor, was found to be justified, and the mandor dismissed, the labourers returning to work the next day.

There were no strikes regarding wage rates or general conditions of employment among Indian labourers in Johore.

*Chinese labour.*—There were minor strikes among labourers employed in two pineapple factories at the end of July and the beginning of August, and on the 9th September the cutters in all the pineapple factories in Johore struck work, in conjunction with the cutters in Singapore. In Johore about 850 cutters were affected. Their demands included a 30% increase in wages and a number of reforms in the conditions of their work. Negotiations for settlement of the strike took place in Singapore and there were no disturbances in Johore. The factories gradually reopened after the strike and new cutters were employed. Many of the old cutters drifted back and after October 15th when the Employers Association issued a new scale of wages the situation became normal.

There were lightning strikes, as quickly settled, among the building labourers employed at the New Mental Hospital, Johore Bahru on September 11th and September 17th, and there were also stoppages of work among the building labourers employed in the erection of the new Government Quarters at Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru. These latter were attributed to the practice of sub-contracting and sub-sub-contracting, the labourers being owed wages when their immediate employer lost his contract. About 100 labourers were involved at Batu Pahat and about 90 in Johore Bahru. After enquiry new contracts were arranged and the men returned to work.

#### CHINESE LABOUR.

*Labour Cases.*—There were 172 enquiries under section 98 of the Labour Code as compared with 163 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,109 labourers as against 743 totalled \$19,788.94 as against \$16,594.46. The average claim was therefore for a sum of about \$17.84 as compared with \$22.33. Orders were made totalling \$10,332.25 as against \$9,834.28 and the sums recovered through this office amounted to \$5,095.06 as against \$3,707.76. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

*Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.*—Sixty one Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 38 came from the Vagrant Ward, 12 from the General Hospital and 11 were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

*Immigration Quota.*—The Immigration Quota into Malaya remained at 4,000 per month throughout the year.

Ninety Hainanese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. One vessel which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast was captured at Pasir Panjang, Negri Sembilan.

*Mui-Tsai.*—Of 121 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1935, 106 remained at the end of 1936, the difference being largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 2 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, one being a case of ill-treatment.

The usual half-yearly 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 Lady Inspector of Mui-tsai, Singapore, inspected almost all the mui-tsai at the request of the Johore Government.

The Mui-tsai Commission visited Johore in July.

#### IX.—EDUCATION.

73. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint 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 1936 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.

74. *Government Schools.*—In the 64 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 9 similar schools for girls there were 115 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 7,759.

In the 119 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 447 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 12,544 pupils.

In the 17 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 63 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,570 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 83 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,792 pupils.

75. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 295 and 94 respectively. 3 girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge and 2 candidates went up for the Trinity College of Music Examination, and all passed.

In May a Special Class for Malay girls was instituted at the Johore Bahru Convent. Twenty girls were enrolled. The Convent at Muar moved in June into a much more suitable building. Both Convents are doing excellent work.

In the 59 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,627.



*Private Schools.*—In the 20 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,228. There were 206 registered Chinese schools with 438 teachers and an average daily attendance of 8,192 boys and 1,079 girls.

76. *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.

77. Thirteen new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A 5th batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

78. The Tamil schools with 4 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.

79. 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-eight new schools were registered during the year and 16 ceased to function, the total being 206.

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

1,264 of the 1,786 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 1935 Cambridge Local Examinations 39 out of 59 School Certificate candidates passed and 63 out of 96 Junior candidates. Of the 102 passes, 61 were Malays and 41 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years have been 30, 60, 88, 87 and 102.

New Buildings for English schools included a Prep. school at Muar, an Assembly Hall at Batu Pahat, and three new class rooms at Nge Heng.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1936 only 30 boys were superannuated throughout the State, four less than in 1935.

81. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 5 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, two are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Seven obtained certificates, and of these two are known to have obtained employment. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material 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. The Head Master of the Trade School was sent to England for 6 months and it is confidently expected that the experience so gained will be of great benefit to the development of the school.

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 44 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. For the first time, a show of School Garden Produce was held, at Muar, and proved a great success. 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.

Seven Malay Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

82. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

83. At the beginning of the year there were eight Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore. Of these five were taking the dentistry course, and two were holders of Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. During the year one of the latter finished his course, while two new students were admitted; so

that there were nine students at the end of the year. At Raffles College at the beginning of the year there were five Johore students, one training for the teaching profession, and four being probationers under the Malay Officers' Scheme. The former completed his course during the year, and so did one of the latter. Two new Probationers were sent, so that at the end of the year there were still five students. There were six students at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, being trained in P. W. D. and Post and Telegraph work, and five more were sent making eleven in all.

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.

84. *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.

The number of scouts rose from 665 in 1935 to 793. There were 200 First Class Scouts. New Malay School troops were formed at Kluang, Senggarang and Kota Tinggi. The Assistant District Commissioner (Syed Esa bin Alwee) was sent at Government expenses to Gilwell Park in England where he passed in Camp Craft. The knowledge and experience which he gained should be of great benefit to Scouting in Johore, which has been stimulated by the presentation of an Efficiency Shield and of a Troop Flag for competition.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It received a Government grant for the first time. 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 Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

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.

85. 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 school are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon and a new appointment of an Assistant Dental Surgeon was made at Muar. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

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

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

86. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. 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.

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.

87. 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 -	84	277,700	84	277,700
Coasting „ -	2,662	103,547	2,662	103,547
Sailing vessels -	9,885	249,307	10,197	253,097

These figures show a decrease of 10,400 tons entered and 14,139 cleared as compared with 1935. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 20,866 and 15,935 respectively against 24,544 and 23,487 in 1935.

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
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1935	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554

88. 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 and 7 halts). 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.

89. The state possesses 787 miles of metalled, 57 miles of gravelled and 7 miles of earth roads as well as 59 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

90. 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.

91. On the 31st December there were 25 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 18 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 27 and 6 in 1935. 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.

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

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Letters, papers and parcels handed .. ..	4,377,176	4,596,300	4,716,700
Value of Money Orders issued .. ..	814,893	1,224,716	1,420,093
Value of Money Orders Paid .. ..	297,919	341,544	310,093

#### XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

93. 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:—

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

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

##### BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

New Operating Theatre Eye Room, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; three Assistant Surgeons Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; additions and alterations to Central Medical Bureau; New Malay School for 80 boys with Class VIII Quarters and playing field at Pulau Sa-batang; New Malay School for 75 boys with Quarters for Head Teacher, Latrine and play ground, Tanjong Kupang; three 8 bed wards at Leper Camp, Johore Bahru; five Cattle Detention Sheds, Johore Bahru; Arch and Gates, Istana Gardens, Johore Bahru.

##### Muar District:—

Extra Class Rooms, Government English School, Muar; New Malay School for 60 Boys at Rawang; New Malay School for 100 boys at Parit Bunga; New Malay School for 120 boys at Temiang; one Class III Quarters for Medical Officer, Muar; Second Class Female Ward; one set of married quarters with 6 rooms, Johore Military Forces; Permanent Police Stations, at Pagoh and Bukit Gambir; cattle Slaughter House, Bandar Maharani; three cattle detention sheds, Muar.

**Batu Pahat District:—**

Assembly Hall, Government English School; Malay School with Teacher's Quarters, Bagan; women and children's Clinic; New Headquarters, Johore Volunteer Forces, Batu Pahat; two storeyed barracks for 48 bachelors, Police.

**Segamat District:—**

New Malay School, Jementah, for 100 boys with Class VIII Quarters, well, latrines and playground; Junior Officers Rest House, Segamat.

**Kluang District:—**

Quarters for Agricultural Officer, Kluang; Malay School for 80 boys, Ayer Hitam; one single storey barracks, Kluang; Police Station, Ayer Hitam; one cattle Slaughter House and 5 detention sheds, Kluang.

**Endau District:—**

Barracks for two married O. D. Os. with Bathrooms, latrines, Mersing; New Mosque at Endau; New Malay School for 100 boys, North side of River, Mersing, with Class VIII Quarters, latrines, well and playground; two permanent 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing; two Quarters Class VIII for Sanitary Inspector and Town Board Clerk, Mersing; one Class VI quarters for D. O.'s Clerk, Mersing.

**Kota Tinggi District:—**

Extension to Government Offices (Kathi's Office), Kota Tinggi; Quarters for C. P. O., Kota Tinggi; one quarters Class VI, Kota Tinggi.

**BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.****Johore Bahru District:—**

Customs Office, Tanjong Kupang; New Malay School for 150 boys with Class VIII Quarters etc. and playground at Tambatan, Johore Bahru; Dispensary and Clinic with Class VI Quarters and Attendant quarters attached, Kulai; Quarters for Chief Dispenser, Johore Bahru; Class II and Class IV quarters, Bukit Jepon; Subordinate Officers' Quarters at Jalan Water Works; New Police Depot; Post Office and Quarters at Masai; one Class VI Dressers' Quarters with Dispensary and Attendants' Quarters, Pengerang.

**Muar District:—**

Quarters for Assistant Dental Surgeon Class V; Single barracks and Canteen for Malays, Muar; Erection of permanent Landing Stages at Lenga, Kundang and Bukit Kepong.

**Batu Pahat District:—**

Malay School for 250 boys with Class VIII Quarters, Benut; two Class VI Quarters for Dressers, Batu Pahat; New Mosque, J. M. F. Barracks; New Fire Station and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram.

**Segamat District:—**

Barracks for 5 Outdoor Officers; New Customs Station, Segamat; Women and Children's Clinic; Class V Quarters for Asst. Lady Medical Officer; three Quarters for Midwives; New Police Office and Station, Segamat.

**Kluang District:—**

New Female Ward, Kluang; New Police Station, Yong Peng; four Class VII Flats.

In addition, plans were under preparation for Permanent Government Offices and new J. M. F. Barracks Johore Bahru; a Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; extension to General Hospital; removal of P. W. D. Workshops, Johore Bahru; and new Government Offices, Mersing.

The new Mental Hospital at Tampoi was nearly completed by the end of the year. It is designed to accommodate 1000 patients and the enclosed area covered by the Hospital apart from Attendants' Quarters, amounts to 75 acres. The total cost is estimated to amount to \$1,632,000.

The following improvements and additions to the water supply were made:—

**Johore Bahru District.**

A reinforced concrete Water Tower was constructed at the New Mental Hospital. New mains were laid at the new Mental Hospital, on Rifle Range Hill, at the new Police Depot, and at Lot 1774 Jalan Waterworks.

**Muar District.**

The extensions of the water supply from Mount Ophir were continued throughout the year and the following works were carried out:—

A reinforced concrete tank at Parit Bunga was begun and practically completed. Similar tanks were begun at Jalan Bakri, Parit Bakar, and Parit Jawa and were well advanced by the end of the year.

The extension of the Mount Ophir main in 10" and 9" cast iron pipes was completed to Parit Bakar, and its further extension in 8" pipes to Parit Jawa was laid for one mile. The 6" and 7" reticulation from Muar to Parit Jawa was completed along the old railway track. The remainder of this reticulation in 6" and 7" pipes, along the main road was put in hand. The duplication of the 12" service main from Bukit Treh reservoir to Muar town was nearly completed. The 8" to 4" service main from Bukit Kangkar tanks to Sungei Mati was completed, also the 7" main to Serom. The 6" and 4" extension to Tangkah reticulation was completed.

Investigations for a site for an impounding dam on Mount Ophir were completed. A satisfactory site was found at about 1,000 feet elevation, and a contract was let for a new dam. A contract was let for a new filtration plant on Mount Ophir.

The approach road to the site for the filtration plant on Mount Ophir was completed, and was extended during the year to the site for the dam, near the present intake. The total length of the hill part of the road is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Permanent cooly lines on Mount Ophir were constructed.

#### Batu Pahat District.

The reticulation in Batu Pahat town was improved and extended. A chlorination plant was installed at Bukit Banang service reservoir.

Investigations were made for increasing the town supply, and weir gaugings were taken throughout the year on a stream at Minyak Beku.

Investigations were made for a water supply to Senggarang, Benut and other coastal villages and possible source was found on the Sungei Koris. Improvements and extensions to the reticulation in Segamat, Batu Anam and Kluang towns were made.

A new pressure filter was installed and practically completed at Batu Anam and a chlorinating plant was installed at Mersing.

Weir gaugings were taken throughout the year, on three streams round Bukit Sawah, Mersing, with a view to finding a suitable source for a new water supply.

#### Kota Tinggi District.

The construction of works for a new water supply was put in hand and progress was made as follows:—

A reinforced concrete service reservoir of 140,000 gallons capacity was completed. The head works consisting of an intake dam and sand trap were nearly completed. A 7" diameter steel main from the headworks was laid for 70% of its total length.

#### Pontian District.

Work on the new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Kechil progressed throughout the year and was brought in action in August. The following works were completed:—

Three service tanks of 60,000 gallons capacity each. 35,000 lin. ft. of 12" steel rising main. The 8" and 6" reticulation in town area. Inspectors' quarters, cooly lines and store. The pumping station, settling tanks, filtration plant and clear water tanks were completed.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

95. 25 miles 36 chains of new road were opened. Work was started on the new Bye Pass Road, Johore Bahru. On the Johore Bahru—Pontian Road, which is to a large extent founded on coastal mud and peat, a reinforced concrete road surface 20 feet wide was laid down between the 29th and 30th miles. Construction of the Mersing—Endau Road continued,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles of jungle being cleared to a width of 100 feet and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of earth work being completed. 132 chains of block metalling and 82 chains of top metalling were also done. A total of 857 miles 10 chains of metalled and earth roads were maintained at a cost of \$490 per mile. The policy of improving roads and of substituting permanent structures for temporary bridges and culverts, to meet the demands of modern motor traffic, was continued during the year.

96. River clearing was accomplished over 127 miles of waterways.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

97. The total energy generated by the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang during 1936 were 3,858,774 kilowatts compared with 3,370,461 B.T.U. in 1935.

Kluang Power Station was completed during the year and supply to the town was commenced in November. Consumers rose from 3,065 to 3,748.

98. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant. 681 general repair jobs were completed including those done for other Departments.

99. The total horse power of plants installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year was 19,923 H. P. of which 17,020 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

100. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 85 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

#### FINANCIAL.

101. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$8,158,104, Special Services cost \$5,822,833 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,548,235. The Special Service Programme was a very large one and it was a very heavy year for the Department.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year at \$93,143.

102. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$255,163, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$862,934 and on Miscellaneous Services \$430,139.

103. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was \$950: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$166 a mile. The corresponding costs for 1935 were \$891 and \$176.90 per mile respectively.

104. \$148,802 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$49,857 on river-clearing. The Drainage and Irrigation Board, formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation, held two meetings. The Planting and Mining communities are represented on this Board. The personnel of the Drainage and Irrigation Branch was engaged almost entirely throughout the year on survey and investigation. Tide and river gauges were established at various places, and data collected. These essential preliminaries will bear fruit in years to come.

105. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$453,100, compared with \$306,522 in 1934 and \$390,383 in 1935.

The increases in the cost of labour and materials were 15% and 20% above those obtaining during 1935.

### XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### CRIMES.

106. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 30,823; the figures were 27,019 in 1935, 23,019 in 1934, 21,350 in 1933 and 22,823 in 1932. They comprised 2,216 seizable offences and 23,635 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,186 cases and convictions obtained in 881 cases.

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

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Murder and Homicide	32	28	18	11	17
Rape	7	7	5	4	4
Gang-robbery	23	9	1	2	2
Robbery	43	25	7	14	19
House-breaking	373	328	201	293	301
Thefts (over \$100)	58	49	31	48	34
Thefts (under \$100)	1,196	1,167	840	998	1,051
Counterfeit Coin	8	2	3	1	—
Counterfeit Notes	8	—	1	—	—
Mischief by Fire	36	28	11	22	24
Unlawful Societies	2	—	4	1	—
Communism and Sedition	80	27	15	11	8

107. 167 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

108. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 3,133 against 1,485 in 1934 and 2,341 in 1935. Of these 74.89 per cent were Chinese, 10.96 Indians, 13.78 Malays and .37 other nationalities. 421 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 324 prisoners remained.

There were 9 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 3 executions.

16 floggings were inflicted, 7 of them by order of the Court.

109. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 3,286. Of these 1,820 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 10 days) in those lock-ups.

## POLICE.

110. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,335, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

111. As in the past only Johore born Malays were recruited. 91 out of a total of 202 applicants were accepted. 16 Sikhs were also 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.

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

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

(c) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,034 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.

113. 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. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

114. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was \$985,995. Revenue collected amounted to \$431,482. The difference of \$335,871 being the increase over the previous highest annual revenue is almost entirely on account of registration of motor vehicles which duty was taken over by the Police at the beginning of the year.

115. Efforts made to free the force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

## COURTS.

116. 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.

117. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

118. In the Court of the Judge 67 Criminal Cases and 39 Criminal Appeals were registered. 111 civil suits, 24 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 231 probate and administration petitions, 369 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 79 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 5 Land Acquisition References to Court.

119. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 12 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 5 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

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

	1935		1936	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru	3,873	896	5,364	630
Kota Tinggi	711	122	836	118
Pontian	962	64	1,166	83
Muar	4,148	1,283	4,854	765
Batu Pahat	3,173	524	6,282	400
Endau	242	49	431	73
Segamat	2,558	399	2,749	466
Kluang	,2016	146	1,926	130

## PRISONS.

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

122. 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.

123. 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 native staff at both prisons.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.8 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 30.21.

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

128. 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.

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

130. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 7.10 and at Muar .77, 87.65 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

131. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

132. The two prisons cost \$147,284 to maintain.

## XIV.—LEGISLATION.

133. Thirty-three Enactments were passed during 1936; they were as follows:—

1. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1936. It is designed to prevent interests in land from passing out of the hands of the Malay race.
2. The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It follows similar legislation in the Colony.
3. The Gold Buyers Enactment, 1936. It regulates the purchase of raw gold.
4. The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. It is designed to facilitate the enforcement in the State of maintenance orders made in England or Northern Ireland and *vice versa*.
5. The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It removes the uncertainty as to the precise date on which a grant of representation is to be deemed to be granted and provides for the re-sealing of Probate and Letters of Administration granted in the British Empire.
6. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It deals with preventive measures on which action usually requires to be taken as quickly as possible.



7. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the Railway Administration making use of road and air services in conjunction with rail service.
8. The Small Estates Enactment, 1936. It facilitates succession to the land and other property of persons dying intestate and lessens the cost of the same.
9. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides that bicycles be fitted with reflectors; and also against overloading of and inadequate system of brakeage for bicycles.
10. The Boarding House Enactment, 1936. This provides for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.
11. The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. This makes provision for the enforcement in the State of judgments given in other countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the State, for facilitating the enforcement in such countries of judgments given in the State, and for other purposes in connection therewith.
12. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It brings the law into line with the corresponding law of the Colony.
13. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It makes compulsory the notification, to the officer in-charge, of a wreck or obstruction in the Naval Base Waters, Johore, or the approaches thereto.
14. The Vagrancy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the removal of a vagrant in a proper case to a hospital, lunatic or leper asylum.
15. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives effect to the International Opium Convention of 1931 and follows closely the Colony law.
16. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1936. It amends the law as to the acquisition of land and the assessment of the compensation to be made on account of such acquisition.
17. The Prisons Enactment, 1936. It amends and consolidates the law relating to Prisons.

18. The Abolition of Old Titles Enactment, 1936. It provides for the compulsory exchange of old land titles for new titles issuable under the Land Enactment.
19. The Legitimacy Enactment, 1936. It provides for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock.
20. The children (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives the Protector power to refuse to issue a licence for a child to take part in a public entertainment.
21. The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. This follows similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
22. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It brings the law into line with the Federated Malay States' law on the subject of trials for offences.
23. The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the taxation of heavy-oil engined vehicles; also for the licensing of conductors.
24. The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the preparation and publication of Annual Supplements to the Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.
25. The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives effect to the Agreement signed at Bangkok on 27th November, 1931, pursuant to the conference on the suppression of opium-smoking convened under Article XII of the Geneva Opium Agreement.
26. The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives statutory recognition to the offices of Assistant Game Warden and Game Ranger and prescribes their powers.
27. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1936. It amends the law by making it an offence to have carnal connection with any girl, except by way of marriage, under 16 years of age.
28. The Treasure-trove Enactment, 1936. It is designed to regulate the law relating to Treasure-trove.

29. The Registration of Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides a new definition of "alien".
30. The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, 1936. It establishes a Fund for the foundation of travelling studentships.
31. The Town Board (Suspension) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It extends the provisions of the 1935 Enactment for a further period.
32. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It effects uniformity between the air navigation law of Johore and that in force in Malaya generally.
33. The Tea Control Enactment, 1936. It is designed to provide for the regulation and control of the planting of tea and the export of tea seed.

#### XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

##### REVENUE.

134. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

135. **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 other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

136. **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, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

**Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—**

Oil palm products Free.

Other agricultural produce not specified .. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem*

Tin (smelted or manufactured) when the price of tin:—

(a) does not exceed \$41 per pikul .. \$10.00 per bhara

(b) exceeds \$41, but does not exceed \$42, per pikul .. \$10.50 per bhara

and so on, the duty per bhara being increased by 50 cents for every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds \$41 per pikul.

Other metals (of which iron is the principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

##### RUBBER.

An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from 1st October. 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.

**Customs:—**

The total Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to \$5,296,443, as compared with \$3,941,902 in 1935, an increase of \$1,354,541 or 34.36 per cent. This amount includes \$913,667, apportioned from the rubber cess collected from January to September.

From 1st October, duty was assessed on rubber exported from the State, besides the usual cess which was reduced from .7 cent a pound to .05 cent a pound, with a minimum charge of 2 cents. The duty on rubber collected during the three months amounted to \$304,104. Duty was also charged on copra exported from Johore commencing from April, 1936, and \$57,126 was collected therefrom.

The duty on Arecanuts, pineapples and tapioca decreased slightly, and other agricultural produce fell off by more than half of that in 1935, owing to a poor fruit season. There is practically no change in the import duties collected on alcoholic liquors. The import duties on tobacco, petroleum and matches increased by \$51,819, \$23,946 and \$4,719 respectively.

The chief item of revenue derived from Miscellaneous import duties were \$59,833 on cotton piece-goods, \$36,832 on ground nuts and \$11,564 on milk.

The duty on Kachang, groundnut oil and gingelly oil, and on motor and motor cycle tyres and tubes fell slightly: in the former case, the preferential rates of duties were responsible for this. As a whole, the revenue for the last year was highest Collected during the last five years. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Articles	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts -	95,137	81,943	78,656
Copra -	22,987	—	57,126
Pineapples -	93,783	99,185	98,288
Rubber -	238,350	—	1,217,771
Minerals -	372,619	449,490	454,796
Alcoholic Liquor -	411,092	454,025	454,048
Tobacco -	1,346,081	1,424,582	1,476,401
Petroleum -	1,012,906	1,210,410	1,234,356
Matches -	45,378	30,269	34,988
Cotton piece-goods -	119,289	43,908	59,833
Miscellaneous Import Duties -	29,321	24,902	30,368

137. 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.

205,416 tahils were sold in 1936, as against 274,124 in 1935. This decrease was inevitable, as on February 1st new rules regarding the maximum purchasable quantity and a new system of individual rationing were introduced. Revenue brought in \$2,123,444, as compared with \$2,943,689 in 1935. The large decrease was due to the new system quoted above. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 801 tahils as compared with 1,284 tahils in 1935. The number of Retail Shops has been reduced from 39 to 38 during the year. 43.15 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.51 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 350 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

138. **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.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1936 exceeded that for 1935 as follows:—

	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Excise Duty ..	85,651	92,179
Sales of Toddy ..	136,227	132,625
Licences ..	22,770	23,591
Miscellaneous ..	455	410
	<u>245,103</u>	<u>248,805</u>

Toddy was supplied to 43 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$65,464 as against \$62,795 in 1935. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$26,715 compared with \$22,856 in 1935. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to \$59,965. 1,021 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 290 stills were seized as compared with 321 in 1935.

139. **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.

140. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

141. **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 if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Electric Lighting ..	308,480	377,167	443,739
General Assessment ..	191,811	203,365	212,640
Market Fees ..	78,733	83,943	86,167
Water Supply ..	116,894	137,003	154,888
Conservancy ..	103,593	117,600	124,799

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

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value 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.

Agreements or 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.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

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

144. The total revenue of the State for 1936 amounted to \$17,388,691. The estimated revenue for 1936 was \$16,292,970 and the actual revenue for 1935 was \$17,162,127.

145. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1936, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1934 and 1935.

146. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned 1936.

#### EXPENDITURE.

147. The total expenditure of the State was \$17,911,794 and so there was a deficit on the year's working of \$523,103. The estimated expenditure for 1936 was \$20,601,022, and the actual expenditure for 1935 was \$18,429,798, which included a disbursement of \$4,285,710, the equivalent of £500,000, paid as a gift to the British Government. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

148. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1935, amounted to \$399,639.

149. Pensions increased from \$590,173 in 1935 to \$628,588.

#### INVESTMENTS.

150. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price. The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to \$40,595,720 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of \$15,267,901.

151. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1936 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$2,011,886 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$1,834,545.

152. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

153. Johore has no public debt.

154. Loans stood at \$157,765 at the end of the year. They are now temporarily closed.

155. Advances stood at \$192,261. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

156. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$919,476.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## LAND AND SURVEYS.

157. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1934 and 1935 in the following table:—

	1934	1935	1936
Number of Grants registered ..	544	472	440
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,493	1,365	1,520
Number of Charges registered ..	623	703	697
Other transactions ..	1,711	1,581	1,649

## MINING ENACTMENT.

	1934	1935	1936
Mining Leases issued ..	25	9	15
Mining Certificates issued ..	—	3	5
Prospecting Licences ..	10	—	1
Prospecting Permits ..	—	11	27
Other transactions ..	20	19	38

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
	\$121,422	\$68,179	\$61,673

158. 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:—

	1934	1935	1936
Mukim Registers ..	7,368	7,217	9,122
Surat Sementara ..	5,765	4,877	5,128
Miscellaneous ..	1,997	1,269	1,318

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
	\$46,124	\$27,901	\$43,737

159. At the end of the year about 4,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

160. After several years' consideration it was at length decided to introduce legislation on the lines of the F.M.S. Reservations Enactment, and an Enactment was passed early in the year which enables areas to be reserved for permanent occupation by Malays and prevents Malay holdings within such areas from passing into the hands of other races. Three such Reserves were declared during the year and others are under consideration.

161. The area of alienated land stood at 1,316,690 acres compared with 1,269,504 acres in 1935.

162. Land Revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, increased from \$3,351,083 to \$3,917,396. Land Rents recurrent brought in \$3,658,262—\$575,797 more than in 1935. No less than \$1,082,118 was collected in Batu Pahat District alone. In several Districts the collections (on top of other work) imposed a severe strain on the staff employed, and it was to their credit that over 50% of the total rents were collected before the end of April.

163. Survey and Settlement—Considerable progress with arrears have been made in the last three years, the number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed each year being as follows:—

1934	9,779 lots
1935	17,003 lots
1936	17,036 lots.

But there still remains a balance of over 50,000 occupied holdings for which the Survey Office is not yet in a position to prepare titles or Extracts.

Good progress was made with the detail and contour surveys of the towns of Johore Bahru and Batu Pahat.

164. The Survey Staff numbered 119 against 134 in 1935. The expenditure of the Department decreased from \$347,527 to \$297,492 and revenue decreased from \$142,042 to \$109,230.

## FOREIGN COMPANIES.

165. 193 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

## MILITARY.

## Johore Military Forces.

The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 900 against an authorised strength of 944.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore, and also a contingent of 100 strong, officers and ranks, were present at the ceremony of Proclamation of His Majesty King George VI.

The services of two British N. C. O.'s were obtained on loan as Drill and Machine Gun Instructors. Training in theory of Wireless and in practical operating was carried out under the supervision and guidance of Captain E. J. A. Moppett, Royal Corps of Signallers. A workshop was started in which all the Wireless apparatus in use was constructed.

The Machine Gun Company won the Machine Gun Competition in the Malaya Command Meeting. Musketry returns showed a satisfactory increase in efficiency, the number of Marksmen and First Class Shots being more than doubled. The Band again maintained its high standard.

166. During the absence of H. H. the Sultan Colonel Commandant from 28th May, Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until 15th December.

#### Johore Volunteer Forces.

The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 653 against an authorised strength of 713. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

#### Johore Volunteer Engineers.

167. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 187 to 203. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca. Unfortunately owing to considerable sickness in North and Central Johore many Volunteers who usually attend Malacca Camp were not able to do so. Changi Camp was very well attended.

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

A new training centre has been established at Batu Pahat and two new medical sections have been formed.

The unit reached the high figure of 100% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

#### TOWN BOARDS.

168. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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

#### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

169. 57 tigers and 6 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 5 persons were killed by tigers and 5 by crocodiles. \$1,945 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 6 persons were killed by tigers in 1935, 9 in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

#### GENERAL.

170. His Highness the Sultan was absent from the State from 28th May to 15th December. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

171. The following were elected Members of the executive Council during the year:—

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (7th April)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

172. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Dr G. H. Garlick (1st January)

Inche Onn bin Jaafar (13th January)

H. H. Tunku Abu Bakar (19th February)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Major C. H. F. Pierrepont (1st June)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (1st August)

The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato S. Q. Wong (1st March)

The following ceased to be Members of the Council of State:—

Mr W. Miller Mackay (10th May)

Dato Sir David Galloway (16th March)

173. His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore contributed £5,000 to King George's Memorial Fund.

174. The (63rd) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated more quietly than usual, owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

175. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., Mentri Besar, was awarded the C.M.G. (Honorary) in the New Year Honours. Under medical advice, he went on leave for treatment in Europe on 8th June, and Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, State Secretary, acted for him for the rest of the year.

176. One of the most important Enactments passed was the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, whereunder \$45,000 will be appropriated annually out of the general revenues of the State and paid to "The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund". This fund will be vested in and managed by a Board of Trustees, its object being to promote, by the granting from time to time, of travelling studentships, the general service, administration and progress of the State. One of the principal cares and duties of the Board will be to make suitable arrangements for the home life and guardianship of the Students. One Studentship has already been awarded—a Malay Officer of the Forest Department left early in 1937 for a year's course at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

177. An innovation which, it is hoped, will be of great benefit to Kampong Malays, was the formation of a "Kampong Life Committee", the purpose of which is to attempt to ameliorate conditions of life in Kampongs and to spread suitable propaganda in matters of sanitation, agriculture etc. by means of lectures delivered at Penghulu's meetings under the auspices of State Commissioners and District Officers.

178. Following a visit by Mr Noone, Field Ethnographer, Perak Museum, interest revived in the Jakun (who are generally but erroneously described as "Sakai") near Kampong Lenga in the Muar District. There are three settlements of about 40 persons each in the jungle close to Lenga Village, each under a headman known as a Batin. Their chief industry is collection and sale of rotans, but vegetables, tapioca, fruit trees and a certain amount of rubber and tobacco are also planted. An old durian orchard has been excised from the Gunong Ma'okil Forest Reserve for their use. The health of these Jakun is fairly good; they receive periodical visits from the Government Travelling Dispensary, and all of them have been vaccinated.

Living near civilisation, they have lost many tribal peculiarities, though they still speak their own language among themselves.

Help and advice have been given to the Batins for the cultivation of rice. These people have lived on their present sites for three years and they seem to have no inclination to move. At present the question of creating a reserve for them is under consideration.

Mr Noone visited also other Jakun groups at Sungei Paloh, Sungei Sembrong and Sungei Kahang near Kluang, and at Ulu Benut, and a group of "Orang Kanak" near Kota Tinggi. Only the latter retain the loincloth and have not adopted Malay dress. This group has retained its original mode of life in a remarkable way.

179. Inche Ahmad bin Andak, for several years Personal Assistant to the General Adviser, died suddenly of heart failure on 25th May.

180. 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.

W. E. PEPYS,  
*General Adviser, Johore.*

JOHORE BAHRU,  
*15th April, 1937.*

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## APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1936.

Liabilities	Assets
\$	\$
Deposits .. .. .	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department .. .. .
Rubber Fund .. .. .	Cash-in-transit .. .. .
SURPLUS:—	INVESTMENTS (at cost):—
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund .. .. .	Sterling Securities \$20,792,665 } .. .. .
General Surplus .. .. .	Local Securities 1,411,944 } .. .. .
	Fixed Deposits 800,000 } .. .. .
	OPIMUM RESERVE REPLACEMENT FUND:— .. .. .
	Sterling Securities .. .. .
	Due by other Governments .. .. .
	Stock of Chandu .. .. .
	Advances .. .. .
	Loans .. .. .
	Suspense .. .. .
Total .. .. .	Total .. .. .
41,820,094	41,820,094



## APPENDIX B.

*Revenue in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.*

Head of Revenue	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	3,371,085	3,359,529	3,923,125
Forests -	218,580	289,747	292,615
Customs -	4,591,688	4,916,743	5,300,310
Licences etc. -	4,111,492	3,898,298	3,391,644
Fees of Courts -	296,348	319,584	341,499
Posts and Telegraphs -	299,022	329,379	354,125
Railway -	—	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	36,261	34,872	34,866
Interest -	1,661,029	1,693,250	1,630,216
Miscellaneous Receipts -	146,640	161,082	153,919
Municipal -	1,107,524	1,287,240	1,118,964
Lands Sales -	820,925	872,403	847,408
Total -	16,660,594	17,162,127	17,388,691

## APPENDIX C.

*Expenditure in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.*

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	597,911	590,173	628,588
Personal Emoluments -	5,480,750	5,713,722	6,113,361
Other Charges -	2,420,999	2,101,803	3,577,041
Purchase of Land -	104,696	160,737	217,905
P.W.D., A. R. -	1,369,072	1,431,582	1,548,235
P.W.D., S. S. -	1,718,687	3,431,781	5,826,664
Total -	11,692,115	18,429,798 *	17,911,794

\* Includes \$4,285,710 (=£500,000) paid as gift to the British Government.

## APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1912—1936.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,682
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794

APPENDIX E.  
HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them				Number of Barracks, Com- pounds, Tene- ment Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them			
		Houses of one room	Inhabi- tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Barracks, etc.	Inhabi- tants	Huts Inhabi- tants	
Johore Bahru	22,944	—	—	577	3,644	2,068	13,564	90	2,700	416	3,036
Kluang	8,837	28	153	23	127	153	1,999	500	3,222	484	3,336
Muar	29,277	635	3,071	482	3,357	841	7,737	1,434	10,555	1,005	4,557
Segamat	3,124	85	446	72	443	47	469	74	964	131	802
Kota Tinggi	3,385	19	119	18	187	90	1,646	181	844	111	589
Mersing	3,882	182	835	137	683	185	1,564	110	736	24	64
Batu Pahat	20,430	1,102	5,661	479	3,356	544	7,283	69	1,349	471	1,981
Pontian Kechil	3,160	1	3	—	—	371	2,301	10	190	133	666
Total	95,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1936.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru	1,008	351	19	642	138
Muar	430	349	11	213	47
Batu Pahat	361	171	111	154	61
Segamat	243	65	36	120	49
Endau	31	41	—	27	1
Total	2,073	977	177	1,156	296

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*.