

JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

BY

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STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL

The State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and 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 separating the island of Singapore from the main land, and on the east by the China Sea.

2. The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is, as a whole, less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

3. In area, Johore approximates to Wales; in population to Cyprus: though the area, revenue and trade of Johore are twice, thrice and seven times respectively that of Cyprus.

II.—HISTORICAL

4. In the 9th century the Arabs regularly visited the mart of Betumah, situated near the Straits, to collect the camphor and other valuable products which filtered down from the Endau district.

5. As the Buddhist State of Palembang grew in power, colonies of Malays commenced to settle on the Peninsula. The 'Ma-li-yu-erh' of Chinese writers had, in 1295, been long at variance with Siam: Marco Polo (1292) mentions the city of Malavir: Singapore, founded under the name of Tamasek about this time, was ruled by its own Kings: a Siamese law of 1360 includes Ujong Tanah, Malaka, and Malayu among tributary states: one Raja Chulan, who reigned over the south of the Peninsula, had a fort of black stone on the Johore River.

6. This nascent development was nipped in the bud by the invasion of the Javanese from Majapahit, who in 1377 conquered the country and destroyed Singapore under circumstances of great brutality.

7. Malacca, however, grew to be the first trading-centre of the East: and after its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the conquered King settled at Johore Lama and founded the historic Sultanate of Johore.

8. The history of the next 300 years, however, is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Persistent hostilities with the Portuguese continued nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. The State bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic

struggle for commercial privileges. But, after violent attacks by the Achinese, Johore had become by 1637 practically an appanage of the Achinese Kingdom. In return for assistance rendered at the successful attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its former position as premier Malay State: a port, with a customs officer, existed at Singapore. But the capital was plundered and 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 ships appeared. The subsequent process, partly conquest, partly assimilation, while disturbing to Johore, resulted in a wide extension of its sovereignty, which now spread to Pahang, Siak, Riau, Linggi and part of Selangor.

9. After 60 years of continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Malay Sultan as ruler of Johore, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: after some further fighting, the Malay Sultan and Bugis viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire of Johore (Linggi and Klang had been ceded to the Dutch in 1757) 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.

10. Contemporary visitors emphasize the deserted character of the country: in 1847 the Capital consisted merely of 25 huts. (In 1855 the Capital was moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.)

11. But the extension of the Pax Britannica and the assistance rendered by the Governor of the Straits Settlements 'helped Johore to grow populous again': moreover, the country has been governed since 1862 by two enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan ABUBAKAR who died in 1895 and Sultan IBRAHIM the present ruler.

12. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, the Sultan, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, 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. Telephonic communication was established between Johore and Singapore in 1883: a postal service was inaugurated in 1884, letters being transported by coach till the opening of the railway across Singapore island in 1903: in 1909, the Johore State Railway, linking up with the Federated Malay States Railway system, was completed: finally in 1924, the

completion of the causeway across the Straits permits uninterrupted railway connection between Singapore and Bangkok.

III.—FINANCIAL

13. The Revenue for 1929 amounted to \$17,633,212, as compared with \$20,698,077 for 1928 and \$18,239,023 for 1927. The estimate of revenue for the year was exceeded by \$3,853,322.

14. The 1928 total included a sum of \$3,422,041, transferred to revenue from the Rubber Surplus Deposit Account in which it had accumulated during the period of restriction of rubber exports. The total for the year under review was \$357,176 in excess of the 1928 revenue unenhanced by this transfer.

15. There were slight increases under the main heads Land Revenue, Licences and Excise, and Interest: comparatively large proportionate increases were registered under Fees of Court, Posts and Telegraphs and Municipal. Forests, Harbours, Miscellaneous, Land Sales and Customs showed decreases, the revenue under the two last named heads being respectively \$290,450 and \$2,953,425 less than the corresponding receipts in 1928; but as the Rubber Surplus Deposit was brought to the credit of revenue under Customs in 1928, the figures for that year apart from this item were actually surpassed in 1929 by \$468,616.

15A. The following comparative statement gives the receipts for the years 1928 and 1929 under the more important heads of revenue:—

	1928	1929	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Land Revenue</i> ...	2,444,690	2,510,582	65,892	—
<i>Customs</i> —				
Copra, etc. ...	249,868	220,882	—	28,986
Rubber ...	5,053,729	1,592,981	—	3,460,748
Tobacco ...	1,345,078	1,595,964	250,886	—
Spirits ...	831,672	1,042,861	211,189	—
Petroleum ...	358,895	401,322	42,427	—
Matches ...	103,875	158,388	54,513	—
Tin Ore ...	186,969	150,146	—	36,823
Iron Ore ...	348,188	371,606	23,418	—
<i>Licences</i> —				
Chandu				
Revenue ...	4,221,619	4,262,242	40,623	—
<i>Posts and</i>				
<i>Telegraphs</i> ...	252,238	303,329	51,091	—
<i>Interest</i> ...	932,012	993,467	61,455	—
<i>Municipal</i> ...	1,000,593	1,112,531	111,938	—
<i>Land Sales</i> ...	1,029,811	739,361	—	290,450

16. Under Land Revenue, Land Rents (Recurrent) increased from \$2,222,556 to \$2,319,625, and Land Rents (Annual Licence) from \$44,829 to \$51,159.

17. The large decrease shown in the rubber export duty collections is almost entirely off set by the factor already referred to which enhanced the 1928 figure.

17A. There were unexpected increases in revenue from tobacco and spirits. Chandu revenue shewed little change. A considerable re-action under these heads is to be expected in 1930 unless conditions in the rubber market greatly improve. Stamp Duties, under both Death Duties and other services, realized only \$204,126 as against \$285,416; Death Duties being \$54,993, and other services \$26,297, less than the corresponding totals in 1928.

18. Telephone Rentals were again responsible for nearly the whole of the increased revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, bringing in \$141,810 as compared with \$94,299. The receipts from Telegrams fell by approximately twenty-five per cent. from \$17,683 to \$13,306, but improved returns from Commission on Money Orders, and Sale of Stamps, more than compensated for this loss.

18A. Practically all the major items of revenue under Municipal showed increases. Automobile Licences increased from \$252,981 to \$273,207; Electric Lighting from \$125,537 to \$162,924; General Assessment from \$258,587 to \$273,150; Market Fees from \$97,996 to \$100,523; Private Water Supplies from \$76,664 to \$92,829 and Conservancy Fees from \$74,532 to \$92,149.

19. General depression in the rubber and tin industries resulted in a large falling off in the revenue under Land Sales which is derived from premia on alienation of agricultural and mining lands.

20. The table hereunder shews the percentage contribution of the principal heads of revenue to the total revenue, exclusive of Land Sales, for the five years* period ending in 1929:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Lands and Forests ...	14·5	12·8	14·8	13·3	15·8
Customs ...	37·2	39·8	34·5	45·0	34·9
Licences, Excise, etc. ...	33·3	35·7	35·7	25·7	30·0
Other Revenue ...	15·0	11·7	15·0	16·0	19·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

EXPENDITURE

21. The total expenditure for the year amounted to \$16,200,829 as compared with \$16,445,473 in 1928 and an estimate of \$17,135,478.

22. Contributions to the Opium Reserve Fund were made during the year to the extent of \$1,000,000. Expenditure apart from this item was \$15,200,829 as against \$15,195,474 for 1928.

23. Pensions totalled \$424,986; \$72,640 more than in 1928 and \$31,143 in excess of the Estimate for the year.

24. Personal Emoluments increased from \$4,183,274 in 1928 to \$4,525,760 in 1929. The Estimate was \$4,763,612, showing that a saving of \$237,852 was effected.

25. The sum of \$2,967,666 was spent under Other Charges. This was \$40,846 less than the corresponding expenditure in 1928; and represents a saving of \$160,937 on the Estimate for 1929.

26. There was a large increase in the expenditure under the heading Miscellaneous Services which was \$326,735 more than in 1928 and \$267,033 in excess of the Estimate. This excess included \$155,000, Allowances to His Highness the Sultan while in Europe, and \$66,322 paid by the State as its share in the settlement of account on disposal of the Preventive Fleet in use during the period of restriction of rubber exports.

27. Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure increased by \$19,272, from \$1,737,984 in 1928 to \$1,757,256 in 1929, \$89,044 less than the Estimated expenditure for the year.

28. The sum of \$4,454,295 was spent on Public Works Special Services as compared with the Estimate of \$5,220,210 for the year, and an actual expenditure of \$5,219,528 in 1928. Works and Buildings cost \$2,067,282; Roads, Streets and Bridges \$1,792,448; and Miscellaneous Special Services \$594,565. In 1928 the expenditure under these heads were \$2,606,285, \$1,740,071 and \$873,172 respectively.

INVESTMENTS

29. Remittances amounting to £316,145-16-8 were sent to the Crown Agents for investment. Owing to the weakness of the exchange rate there was a loss of \$21,858 on these remittances.

30. Surplus Funds investments in Sterling Securities which stood at \$12,877,503 on 1st January, 1929, were increased to \$15,412,629 at the end of the year. Investments to the value of \$1,000,000 were transferred from Surplus Funds to the Opium Reserve Fund.

31. In addition to these Sterling Securities the State held at the end of the year Straits Settlements Government and Municipal Securities to the value of \$415,405. In November, the State's holding of Straits Settlements 5½% Conversion Loan fell due for redemption and yielded a profit of \$31,900. Of the proceeds, \$107,950 was re-invested in Penang Municipal 4¾% Debentures.

32. On the 31st December, 1929, seven and a half million dollars were on Fixed Deposit in the local Banks.

33. By the annual transfer of Surplus Funds Investments and by re-investment of accrued interest, the Opium Reserve Fund was increased from \$9,369,429 on 1st January, 1929 to \$10,861,594 on 31st December, 1929. This is held exclusively in Sterling Securities.

34. The State's total investments at the end of the year amounted to \$34,189,628.

35. As shown by the Balance Sheet the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities amounted to \$26,511,045, as compared with \$25,078,662 at the close of the previous year. On the Assets side, Cash in Treasuries and at Bank amounted to \$2,564,427, and Cash at Crown Agents to \$1,531,434.

36. Loans and Advances stood at \$189,838 and \$141,456 respectively. The former represents, in the main, loans made to Subordinate Officers for house building purposes, and on this account the sum of \$130,588 was outstanding at the end of the year. Loans under the War Service Grant's Scheme were outstanding to the amount of \$29,600. The balance covers special building loans to Senior Government Officers. Advances include the Public Works Stores Account Advance of \$30,457 and the Post Office Money Order Advance of \$50,000. The balance is comprised of small individual advances to Government Officers, for the purchase of means of transport, motor cars, cycles, etc., which are repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

37. A sum of \$1,663,521 shewn as a Liability was held on deposit at the end of the year. Land Office deposits amounted to \$1,346,580 and Court deposits to \$85,180.

38. Including the Opium Reserve Fund, the gross surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$37,372,639.

39. The following statements will be found in the appendices:—

Appendix A.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities for 1928 and 1929.

Appendix B.—Statement of Actual Revenue 1928 and 1929.

Appendix C.—Statement of Actual Expenditure 1928 and 1929.

Appendix D.—Statistical Return of Progress 1924 to 1929.

IV.—TRADE

40. The total trade for the year amounted to \$142,504,003 compared with \$101,521,757 in 1928 and was constituted as follows:—

	1928	1929
	\$	\$
Imports ...	37,502,279	45,372,067
Exports ...	65,327,031	99,206,986
	102,829,310	144,579,053
Less Re-Exports ...	1,307,553	2,075,050
	101,521,757	142,504,003

IMPORTS

41. The following table shews, under the main heads, the values for 1928 and 1929:—

	1928	1929
	\$	\$
Class I. Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	19,302,514	24,331,728
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	2,599,362	2,444,137
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	15,458,875	18,467,300
IV. Coin and Bullion ...	141,528	128,902
V. Sundries ...	—	—
	37,502,279	45,372,067

EXPORTS

42. The following table shews, under the main heads, the quantity and value for 1928 and 1929:—

Articles	How counted	1928	1929	1928	1929
		Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pkls.	183,891	227,257	1,199,915	1,644,360
Copra ...	"	576,990	593,860	6,225,927	5,564,997
Pepper ...	"	82	33	8,030	2,784
Gambier ...	"	19,387	16,668	197,382	194,990
Coffee ...	"	997	1,462	87,992	62,328
Rubber ...	"	1,024,884	1,620,868	44,234,992	74,712,411
Sweet Potatoes ...	"	26,399	26,656	103,029	79,987
Tapioca ...	"	120,882	186,290	376,453	616,036
Pineapples ...	Nos.	21,478,497	27,275,908	603,375	561,933
Preserved Pineapples ...	Cases	857,819	1,182,609	4,780,358	4,730,436
Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	800,290	856,080
Timber ...	Tons.	23,908	23,592	1,197,934	777,856
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	370,954	275,860
Tin-ore ...	Pkls.	18,424	15,675	2,038,064	1,179,685
Iron-ore ...	Tons.	584,588	743,209	2,658,193	7,432,090
China Clay ...	"	985	741	19,700	14,820
Wolfram ...	—	—	—	—	—
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	98,536	98,260
Swine ...	Nos.	3,624	1,918	89,536	58,101
Cattle ...	"	24	15	2,508	955
Poultry ...	Dozs.	2,807	—	28,037	24,600
Goats and Sheep ...	Nos.	1	24	15	733
Eggs ...	"	6,287,210	8,140,471	153,958	271,314
Miscellaneous ...	"	—	—	52,250	46,370
Total ...				65,327,428	99,206,986

V.—AGRICULTURE

43. The actual Field Staff of the Department consisted, at the end of the year, of the Principal Agricultural Officer, nine Junior Agricultural Assistants and eight Sub-Inspectors. Three agricultural apprentices were undergoing training at the Department of Agriculture, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur.

44. *Rubber*.—Considerable interest has been shewn in the planting of new areas with improved material. Forty-five permits were issued during the year for the importation of some 110,000 metres of budwood, 687,000 seeds and 700 selected seedlings or budded stumps. On one estate isolated seed gardens were established and are reported to be doing well.

45. Of diseases, Mouldy Rot gave less trouble than in previous years, as a result, possibly, of an improvement in the treatment of this disease on small and medium holdings assisted by spells of dry weather.

46. Brown Bast, though common on the older and badly tapped small holdings, was less prevalent on the larger estates under the conservative systems of tapping now in vogue.

47. Die-back was again common on the poorer rubber areas of South Johore and the Johore River. This disease is believed now to be dependent on adverse physiological conditions.

48. The area planted with rubber rose from 579,317 acres to 579,977 acres, and the area alienated for rubber cultivation from 767,555 acres to 771,434 acres. These figures, however, do not include certain new areas opened up with budded rubber during the latter portion of the year.

49. An officer of the Rubber Research Institute remained in the State throughout the year.

50. *Coconuts*.—The area planted with coconuts is estimated at about 117,500 acres as compared with about 97,000 acres in 1928. Copra production rose from 576,990 pikuls to 593,860 pikuls, but the total value amounted to \$5,564,997 only as compared with \$6,225,927 for the 1928 crop.

51. Coconut cultivation was further extended in the neighbourhood of the Muar—Batu Pahat—Ayer Itam road. The incidence of coconut disease was normal except for outbreaks of *Artona Catoxantha* in the early part of the year in the south-eastern portion of the State.

52. *Oil-Palm*.—The total area alienated for Oil-Palm doubled itself during the year, rising from 29,000 acres to 60,000 acres. The planted area at the close of the year totalled 9,092 acres as compared with 6,457 acres at the end of 1928.

53. *Pineapples*.—The total area under pineapple cultivation is estimated to have reached some 42,000 acres as against 35,000 acres in 1928. The output of tinned pines totalled 1,182,609 cases. This constitutes another record figure for the State. Improved methods of preparation were adopted by the newer factories.

54. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The total value of exports of fruit other than pineapples, mainly to Singapore, was \$856,000. Exceptionally heavy crops of duku and durian were obtained in Muar District during the July to September fruiting season. Banana cultivation showed no signs of diminution, but figures for this fruit are difficult even to estimate.

55. *Tapioca*.—A further 3,000 acres were planted with tapioca during the year, bringing the total average under cultivation to 17,000. The new areas are mainly in the vicinity of the Muar—Labis road, and along the railway line in Johore Bahru District.

56. *Areca*.—Exports of areca nuts rose from 183,891 pikuls in 1928 to 227,257 pikuls for the year under review. The West Coast districts are still the largest producers, but the largest individual holding is one of 500 acres at Kampong Lapan near Pengerang. Drought retarded growth in some of the peat-soil areas.

57. *Padi*.—Seven thousand and eighty-six acres planted with wet padi yielded 1,248,109 gantangs; the corresponding figures for 1928 being 7,049 acres and 844,000 gantangs. An already existing practice in Muar District of interplanting coconut holdings with dry padi showed signs of extension.

58. *Tuba*.—Tuba cultivation shows no appreciable difference from 1928, but was handicapped at Layang-layang by a serious beetle pest.

59. *Coffee*.—Paloh is still the centre of coffee cultivation, a new feature of which has been the interest shown by European estates. A 500-acre Japanese holding passed into European hands, and other European Companies imported grafted plants and seed from Java for planting and multiplication purposes. One oil palm estate had cleared 154 acres at the end of the year for this crop. The Bee-Hawk pest reported in 1928 had practically disappeared by the middle of 1929.

VI.—GARDENS

60. A regular policy of soil improvement was commenced in the Istana Besar and State Gardens, accompanied by systematic removal of diseased trees.

61. Many new plants were added, amongst others specimens of the Giant Orchid obtained from the banks of the Tebrau River.

62. In the neighbourhood of the Bandstand an old water storage tank was broken up and a lily tank was erected on the same site.

63. Plant nurseries were kept well stocked, and an area of some 14 acres in the neighbourhood of Saujana was allotted to the Department for fruit nurseries.

64. Expenditure for the year amounted to \$35,737.

VII.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

65. Seven Chinese societies were exempted from registration and eighteen were registered. At the end of 1929 there were 74 exempted and 183 registered Chinese societies in Johore.

66. Twenty-one mixed (boys' and girls') schools and one boys' school were registered. Two schools closed down voluntarily. At the close of the year registered Chinese schools totalled 135.

67. Work under the provisions of the Women's and Girls' Protection Enactment proceeded.

68. Chinese secret societies were again active.

69. Eighty-four claims for wages amounting to \$57,220 and involving about 1,280 labourers were dealt with by the Chinese Protectorate.

70. The number of labourers employed in 1928, and 1929, according to returns furnished to the Controller of Labour, was—

	1928	1929
Indians	32,475	34,642
Chinese	19,607	26,912
Javanese	5,494	6,403
Others	1,154	1,594

71. Fifty-one estate hospitals were maintained as in 1928. Ten orders under Part VIII of "The Labour Code, 1924" were issued during the year on matters relating to the health of labourers.

72. Fifty estates maintained Tamil schools.

VIII.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

73. The Council of State met on four occasions and the following Enactments were passed:—

1. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1919, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
2. The Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, 1929.
3. The Revenue Vessels Enactment, 1929.
4. The Pensions Enactment, 1929.
5. The Mining Enactment, 1922, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
6. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1929.
7. The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1925, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

8. The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.
 9. The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929.
 10. The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915, Amendment Enactment, 1929.

74. The Executive Council met on 46 occasions during the year.

IX.—CUSTOMS

75. The gross revenue collected by the Department totalled \$5,865,674, showing an increase of some \$465,000 over 1928 but a decrease of some \$1,300,000 from 1927.

76. REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar	1,759,927	2,034,360	1,182,827	690,666	739,992
Batu Pahat	871,718	904,692	855,090	756,040	836,773
Kukup	227,663	270,080	297,700	232,225	181,874
Johore Bahru	2,282,788	2,694,679	3,610,681	2,969,208	3,445,857
Kota Tinggi	461,924	606,132	677,641	427,595	366,275
Endau	152,599	139,658	139,398	102,432	77,460
Segamat	261,514	329,109	420,517	222,468	217,443
Total	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,634	5,865,674

77. REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1925 - 1929.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts	82,054	86,187	79,098	85,293	93,270
Copra	258,198	269,273	223,398	252,286	215,842
Gambier	41,509	17,806	13,067	12,341	12,085
Pepper	616	—	494	330	102
Pineapples	—	42,824	46,357	65,178	72,197
Rubber	3,038,328	3,363,680	3,371,285	1,604,872	1,592,860
Tapioca	64,503	39,248	22,328	24,076	30,110
Other Agricultural Produce	70,847	30,894	15,986	46,520	48,422
Forest Produce	71,059	79,276	93,055	116,128	82,869
Minerals	427,311	372,075	403,116	536,142	521,486
Marine Produce	13,996	15,290	8,222	9,804	9,806
Miscellaneous Produce	5,457	7,645	5,030	5,226	4,822
Alcoholic Liquor	707,069	909,007	904,326	834,426	1,021,797
Tobacco	972,619	1,313,098	1,456,233	1,337,520	1,586,909
Petroleum	169,938	322,130	365,529	358,875	401,174
Matches	92,632	107,793	114,989	102,809	160,265
Live Animals	44	—	—	—	—
Weighing Fees	83	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Licences	1,870	2,484	1,341	8,800	11,384
Sale of Rubber Dealers' Books	—	—	—	—	274
Total	6,018,133	6,978,710	7,183,854	5,400,635	5,865,674

78. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of the dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):—

	PERCENTAGE				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Arecanuts	1.07	1.24	1.10	1.58	1.59
Copra	4.17	3.86	3.11	4.67	3.69
Pepper	0.71	—	0.01	0.01	0.02
Gambier	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.20
Pineapples	—	0.61	0.65	1.21	1.23
Rubber	50.55	48.22	46.94	29.77	27.21
Tapioca	1.11	0.56	0.31	0.45	0.51
Other Agricultural Produce	1.21	0.44	0.22	0.86	0.83
Minerals	7.16	5.33	5.61	9.94	8.91
Forest Produce	1.22	1.14	1.30	2.16	1.41
Marine Produce	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.18	0.17
Miscellaneous Produce	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.10	0.08
Alcoholic Liquor	11.79	13.03	13.43	15.48	17.45
Tobacco	16.22	18.82	20.27	24.81	27.11
Live Animals	0.01	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	2.85	4.62	5.09	6.66	6.85
Matches	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.90	2.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EXPENDITURE

79. Expenditure totalled \$282,867, of which \$211,410 was under Personal Emoluments and \$71,457 was under Other Charges, as against \$266,872 for 1928.

PREVENTIVE BRANCH

80. Details of prosecutions are as follows:—

	1928		1929	
	Prosecutions	Convictions	Prosecutions	Convictions
Customs	208	169	348	294
Excise	447	403	628	550
Chandu	315	257	573	447

81. The above figures explain, and appear amply to justify, the increase in expenditure. They do not include prosecutions under the Explosives, Quarantine and Prevention of Disease, Ganja, Deleterious Drugs, Forest, Mining, Arms, Poisons, Minor Offences, and Rubber Dealers Enactments and the Penal Code. Altogether there were 1,614 prosecutions in 1929 as against 1,099 in 1928 and 556 in 1927.

82. The increased activity of the Preventive Branch, with probably an increased efficiency in revenue collection, is also revealed in the revenue obtained from dutiable imports, to wit liquor, tobacco, petroleum and matches.

The Commissioner of Trade and Customs points out that the present duties were fixed in 1925, and that the 1929 revenue under each of these four heads is greater than that in any of the three intervening years, despite a marked decline in 1929 in industrial prosperity.

83. One hundred and eighty-five illicit stills were seized as against 148 in 1928.

X.—CHANDU DEPARTMENT

84. Sales of Chandu amounted to 393,820 tahils, as against 380,827 tahils in 1928, and 500,500 tahils in 1927. The net revenue from 1929 sales totalled \$4,208,047 as against \$3,988,282 in 1928 and \$5,058,798 in 1927. The relatively low figures for 1928 and 1929 reflect the industrial depression which characterised those years.

85. Dross recovered in 1929 amounted to 12,601 tahils only, as compared with 16,415 tahils recovered in 1928. The decrease in dross recovered, concomitant with an increase in sales, is ascribed partly to economic causes and partly to dislike of registration.

86. In May, 1929, registration of smokers was made compulsory by law.

87. During the year 23,426 smokers were registered, 15,384 of these being classed as regular smokers. The old difficulties attending this policy still subsist, but it is believed that on the whole a creditable system of registration has been established.

88. The use of Government Smoking Saloons shewed signs of dwindling away in many places.

89. More than half of the registered purchasers of chandu were Hokkiens and Tiechius.

XI.—EDUCATION

90. Mr. H. R. CHEESEMAN, the first Superintendent of Education under the system inaugurated in 1928, gives the following general outline of the year's work:—

“The Education policy of the Government of Johore was defined in 1928 as a result of the report on the Malay and English Schools submitted by the Superintendent of Education:—

A. MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

1. *Boys' Schools*.—It is the aim to provide a sound primary education for boys from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to the local crafts and industries, and to gardening in rural areas. Education is to be free and where practicable compulsory.

2. *Girls' Schools*.—In these schools also it is the aim to provide a sound primary education for girls from the age of 5 years to 14 years. Special attention is to be paid to Needlework, Cookery, Domestic Economy, Handwork and Art. Education is to be free, and every encouragement is to be given to girls to attend schools.

3. *Religious Schools: Girls and Boys*.—It is the aim to organise these schools so as to ensure proper control and inspection and to prepare a suitable syllabus and text-books. For pay, discipline and routine, the Religious School teachers are to be under the Education Department, but for the teaching and the syllabus under the Committee for Religious Schools.

4. *Training of Teachers for Malay and Religious Schools*.—Normal Classes are to be instituted in all centres in order that the teaching staffs may be improved. Examinations to be set and marked centrally, are to be held annually, and certificates are to be awarded. The Examinations for Religious School Teachers are to be conducted by the Department for Religious affairs. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days. The classes to be held on the sixth day. All teachers, except those specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education on account of experience or qualifications, to be required to attend. In addition, fifteen Johore Students are to be sent annually for training to the Sultan Idris College, the Training College for Teachers for Malay Boys' Schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. (The Johore residential Malay Training College was closed in 1928).

5. *Furniture and Equipment*.—All Schools, Malay Vernacular and Religious Schools for Girls and Boys are to be properly furnished and equipped.

6. *Games and Physical Exercises*.—Emphasis is to be placed on Games and Physical Exercises and the practical lesson of Hygiene.

In order that there may be room for playgrounds and gardens no new school site is to be less than two acres in area, and sites of present schools are to be enlarged under a progressive programme.

7. *Text-Books*.—Text-Books in use in the schools of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States are to be introduced and Malay Newspapers are also to be provided for all schools.

8. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety except that the introduction of gardening has been postponed until the first Johore Students return from the Sultan Idris Training College.

Kitchens are gradually being provided for all Girls' Schools and specialist teachers in Cookery and Needlework have been appointed.

A syllabus is in course of preparation, and text-books are being written for the Religious Schools.

Special Courses in Physical Training are held in all centres and certificates are granted on the results of the practical examinations. Once a year there are district competitions for Schools in Drill and Mass Games.

B. ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. *Boys' Schools.*—It is the aim to provide a Primary and Secondary Education in day schools for selected boys from Malay Vernacular Schools from the age of 10 years to 18 years, and for selected boys of races other than Malay from 7 years to 18 years. (The residential school that formerly existed and was run on the lines of an English public school for Malays, destined for the public service, was closed on 30th April, 1928 as it was regarded as not fulfilling the purposes for which it was founded).

The enrolments of the schools are to be fixed from time to time in accordance with a number of posts, available for boys with an English Education, in Government or private employment, in the State of Johore. The maximum enrolments as fixed at present are shown in Appendix 1.

The number of admissions to Primary Classes are to be determined by the vacancies remaining after promotion; the totals at present are fixed approximately as shown in Appendix 1. All Malays transferred by the Superintendent of Education from Malay Vernacular Schools are to be accepted in the first place; the remaining vacancies to be filled by other races.

Boys transferred from Malay Vernacular Schools are not to pay fees, but boys of other races in Standard IV and below are to pay fees at the rate of \$30 per annum, payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$2.50, and in Standard V and above \$48 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$4.

All boys *unless specially exempted by the Superintendent of Education* are to pay book fees of \$12 per annum payable in twelve monthly instalments of \$1 in

return for which in the Primary Classes (*i.e.*, classes below Standard I) they are to get books and equipment free and in other classes text-books, handwork and Drawing Materials and Instruments, but not Exercise Books, Drawing Books and other stationery.

2. *Staffs.*—The Permanent European Staff by arrangement with the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States is to consist of seconded officers of that Department.

The Local Staff is to continue to be recruited by the Johore Education Department but the same qualifications are to be required as for the Local Staff of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and in each centre in Johore there are to be Normal Classes to enable Local Teachers to qualify for the Normal Class Certificate of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. In order to facilitate the institution of Normal Classes, schools are to meet on five instead of six days a week.

Playing fields are to be provided for all schools and emphasis is to be placed on games and physical exercises.

All schools are to be properly furnished and equipped; there are to be school and teachers' libraries for all schools.

3. *Conclusion.*—The policy as outlined above has been carried out in its entirety.

4. *Girls' Schools.*—It is not at present intended to provide Government English Schools for girls since Malay Vernacular Education for girls is in its infancy; but a Grant is paid to the Convent School, an English Grant-in-Aid School for girls.

5. *Private Schools.*—Private Schools that conform with the Registration of Schools Ordinance are to be permitted to exist.

6. *Higher Education.*—Any Malay pupils of marked ability and of good character may be recommended by the Superintendent of Education for Higher Education.

There are at present Government Students at the University of Hongkong and the Medical College, Singapore.

C. *Tamil Schools.*—Tamil Vernacular Schools are to continue to be awarded Grants in accordance with the standard of work attained and the average attendance on the same scale as that of the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

The Inspection is conducted by the Inspector of Tamil Schools, an Indian member of the local staff of the Johore Education Department.

D. Evening and Technical Classes.—The clerical classes to prepare clerks for the Government Clerical Services are to continue and the Institution of Technical classes is to be considered.

E. Vocational Training.—The provision of Trade Schools or any other Institutions for vocational training is not to be considered until the new organization of the Vernacular and English Schools is on a stable basis.

F. Chinese Vernacular Schools.—These are to remain for the present under the Protector of Chinese.”

91. The year 1929 saw the reorganisation of the Malay Vernacular as 1928 had seen that of the English Schools. This involved the appointment of one European Inspector, two Malay Assistant Inspectors, seventeen Group Teachers and over one hundred new teachers.

92. During the year \$221,400 was expended on new buildings, extensions to existing buildings and replacement of temporary buildings by permanent structures.

93. Grants to estate Tamil Schools totalled \$4,014 as against \$2,980 in 1928.

94. Fifteen students were sent for training to the Sultan Idris Training College.

95. The two Johore students in the Faculty of Engineering at Hongkong University completed their fourth year. Two new students entered the King Edward Seventh College of Medicine, Singapore.

96. In the Johore Bahru Normal Classes experiments were made in the use of gramophone records for class teaching.

97. There was a complete medical inspection of all boys' schools. In Johore Bahru, in addition, the Lady Medical Officer conducted a medical inspection of the girls' schools.

98. Hygiene was taught in all schools. Dental inspections were conducted as previously. In Johore Bahru English boys' schools there was an ophthalmic inspection in addition, boys unable to afford payment being provided with spectacles free of charge.

99. In English Schools games were organised under the House system. Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were handicapped in this branch of training by lack of playgrounds, but this difficulty is gradually being remedied. A

commencement was made in Malay Girls' Schools with badminton and other selected games.

100. The first Annual District Drill and Games Competitions were held in connection with His Highness the Sultan's Birthday Celebrations in October at Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat.

101. The Scout Troops in the English Schools made good progress. A successful five-day State Camp was held at Batu Pahat. A few patrols were formed in Malay Vernacular Schools.

102. The usual Evening Clerical Classes were held. A new experiment in the way of a short Intensive Course immediately prior to the Annual Clerical Examinations seems to have produced good results.

103. The "Johore Teachers' Association," formed in 1928, showed commendable vitality during 1929, every Teacher in the English Schools being a member.

XII.—FORESTS

104. By the end of 1929 exploration for new Forest Reserves had been completed.

105. A preliminary notification was gazetted for a proposed Forest Reserve over an area of 75,000 acres in the neighbourhood of Kuala Lenggui and Sungei Madek, where a good stocking of Kapur and Chengal is reported. Five extensions to existing reserves in Muar District to an area of 86,400 acres, were gazetted.

106. In Johore Bahru, Segamat and Endau Districts, Labis Forest Reserve, with an area of 225,000 acres, and another area of 77,440 acres, known as Kluang Reserve, were gazetted.

107. In Segamat District five areas covering 383,899 acres were finally constituted Reserved Forests.

108. An area of 74,880 acres to the east of Gunong Belumut was preliminarily notified as a proposed extension to Kluang Reserve.

109. Mersing Reserve was extended to cover 63,783 acres.

110. In Kota Tinggi District, Panti Reserve of 26,394 acres was finally constituted.

111. An area of 209 acres was excised from Rengam Reserve for rubber planting.

112. Comparative percentages at the end of the year were as follows:—

Reserve Forest	...	...	10.0
State Land	...	...	64.5
Alienated Land	...	...	25.5
			—
Total	...	...	100.0
			—

113. The number of forest offences reported was 173 compared with 232 in 1928.

114. An experiment on the principle of selection fellings to encourage regeneration was commenced in the latter part of the year over an area of 600 acres in Rengam Reserve.

115. For the last five years the total outturn of timber and fuel from reserved and unreserved forests has been (in tons),—

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
—	—	—	—	—
64,367	83,081	128,231	134,781	138,620

116. Including export duty on forest produce the total revenue derived from forests was \$242,865 as compared with \$291,304 in 1928. The causes for the decrease are believed to be:

- (a) Low timber prices prevailing at Singapore;
- (b) Increased demand for steel and stone in preference to timber for building purposes.

117. Expenditure on Forest Establishments was \$89,334 as compared with \$78,699 in 1928.

XIII.—GAME WARDEN

118. The departmental establishment was as in 1928.

119. Expenditure totalled \$18,903 as against \$17,697 in 1928.

120. Amongst the animals shot when destroying crops were 30 elephants, 19 pigs and 16 deer.

121. One hundred and sixteen passes and 8 licences were issued during the year.

122. In February, by a departmental arrangement in which H. H. the Sultan concurred, the Game Warden's activities were limited to the portion of the State lying east of the railway and north of Layang-layang Station, together with His Highness's reserve near Kluang.

123. In April further steps were taken whereby, even within this area, the Game Warden could not institute any prosecution without the consent of the Public Prosecutor or his Deputy.

XIV.—JUDICIAL

SUPREME COURT

124. Fifty-five criminal cases and 41 criminal appeals were registered. Four Criminal Assizes were held at Johore Bahru, 4 at Muar and 4 at Batu Pahat.

125. Three hundred and forty-seven civil suits, 32 civil appeals, 142 administration suits and 306 miscellaneous applications were registered.

126. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

127. A compilation of the return of cases is given:—

	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
	—	—
Johore Bahru ...	... 5,063	742
Kota Tinggi ...	... 985	265
Kukup (including Benut) ...	... 867	216
Muar ...	... 3,872	1,217
Batu Pahat ...	... 2,478	676
Endau ...	... 197	53
Segamat ...	... 1,526	335
Kluang ...	... 1,299	93
	—	—
	16,287	3,597
	—	—

128. Mr. Justice McCABE REAY, Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements, continued to act as Judge throughout the year.

XV.—LAND

129. Land Revenue for 1928 and 1929 was as follows:—

	1928	1929
	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>		
Land Rents Recurrent ...	2,220,422	2,328,237
Land Rents Annual Licences ...	44,938	51,254
Mining Rents ...	10,434	10,396
Rents of Government Plantations	172	451
<i>Licences—</i>		
Gravel, Stones, etc. ...	4,252	11,450
Mining ...	60	230
Prospecting ...	5,728	5,732
<i>Fees—</i>		
Miscellaneous ...	5,663	7,197
Notices, Warrants, etc. ...	13,601	14,338
Registration of Titles, etc. ...	20,046	24,417
Survey and Demarcation ...	101,820	71,926
Total ...	2,427,136	2,525,628
<i>Land Sales—</i>		
Premia on Agricultural Land ...	1,021,593	733,010
Premia on Mining Land ...	9,610	4,790
Total ...	1,031,203	737,800
130. Other sums collected in 1928 and 1929 but not credited as Land Revenue were:—		
	1928	1929
	\$	\$
<i>Licences—</i>		
Rubber Dealers' Enactment ...	99,108	108,175
Burial Enactment ...	—	100
Mineral Ores' Enactment ...	500	500
<i>Reimbursement-in-aid—</i>		
Sale of Boundary Marks ...	11,469	10,475
Sale of Plans ...	1,849	1,885
Miscellaneous ...	16,170	739
Total ...	129,096	121,874
Grand Total ...	3,587,435	3,385,302

REGISTRATION

131. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:—

	1928	1929
LAND ENACTMENT		
Number of Grants registered ...	1,148	1,342
Number of Transfers registered	984	1,475
Number of Charges registered	844	839
Other transactions ...	1,268	1,753
MINING ENACTMENT		
Mining Leases issued ...	1	—
Mining Certificates issued ...	26	25
Prospecting Licences ...	44	48
Other transactions ...	24	30
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments ...	\$119,320	\$76,282

132. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementaras under Land Rule 7 the following transactions were registered by Collectors:—

	1928	1929
Mukim Registers ...	2,458	4,493
Surat Sementaras ...	6,557	8,550
Miscellaneous transactions ...	1,023	968
Value of Stamps affixed to instruments ...	\$29,840	\$41,277

133. One thousand three hundred and forty-two Grants were registered as against 1,148 in 1928. Land Offices received 3,591 Mukim Register Extracts from the Survey Department, but at the end of the year Endau District was still without a Mukim Register and Kota Tinggi had only four titles so registered.

134. In Endau District the application books were open as usual, but in other Districts they remained closed throughout the year except for genuine "small holdings" applications for padi and other foodstuff, and applications for the cultivation of Oil Palm.

135. Some 77,000 acres of land were alienated during the year, of which 31,000 acres were for Oil Palm. At the end of the year the total of alienated land stood at 1,180,193 acres.

136. During the year the number of Foreign Companies on the Register rose from 139 to 147, 13 Companies being registered and 5 being struck off.

XVI.—MARINE

137. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all Ports of the State during the year was as follows:—

	VESSELS ENTERED		VESSELS CLEARED	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going steamers ...	123	395,958	123	395,958
Coasting steamers ...	10,121	186,928	10,180	187,151
Sailing vessels ...	4,643	193,886	4,643	193,886

138. These figures shew an increase of 39,645 tons entered and an increase of 44,710 tons cleared as compared with 1928.

139. All the 123 ocean-going steamers recorded above as entered and cleared were Japanese steamers calling at Batu Pahat to load iron ore, of which 743,209 tons were shipped as compared with 584,588 tons in 1928.

140. The following figures shew the growth of the maritime trade of Johore during the last five years:—

	Total tonnage entered	Total tonnage cleared
1925 ...	510,835 gross tons	511,928 gross tons
1926 ...	544,670 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „	539,487 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „
1927 ...	576,111 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	574,712 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
1928 ...	737,127 „ „	732,285 „ „
1929 ...	776,772 „ „	776,995 „ „

141. Marine Department Revenue from all sources totalled \$50,970.30 as compared with \$51,523.40 for 1928, - a decrease of \$553.10.

142. The steel-work structure of the inner light at Kuala Benut was renewed and the light thoroughly overhauled. The erection of the new light at Tanjong Tenggara on the East Coast was completed, and the light was put into operation in June. This light continues working for 12 months without alteration.

143. The silting in the Johore River and along the fore-shore of the Straits showed signs of increasing.

144. A proposal to construct a new wharf on the north side of the Muar River about two miles above Bandar Maharani was under consideration at the end of the year.

XVII.—MEDICAL

VITAL STATISTICS

145. The estimated population for the year was 344,965. This estimate is exclusive of immigrants and emigrants, of whom no check is kept.

BIRTHS

146. The Birth rate again shows an increase, being 55.09 per mille as against 54.21 and 50.35 per mille for 1928 and 1927. The actual number of births registered was 18,567 (9,877 males and 8,690 females).

147. The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 59.48 per mille amongst the Chinese, the Malays coming next with a ratio of 53.58 per mille. The lowest birth rate was amongst Europeans at 13.85 per mille.

DEATHS

148. A total of 11,994 deaths were registered, - 7,908 males and 4,086 females, giving a death rate of 34.77 per mille, as against 35.85 per mille in 1928 and 46.71 per mille in 1927. The infantile mortality rate for the year was 180.64 per mille as against 161.27 per mille in 1928, but the 1928 figure is the lowest on record for the State.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

149. *Malaria Fever*.—Thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety cases with 821 deaths were reported, as compared with 35,350 cases and 890 deaths in 1928.

150. *Blackwater Fever*.—Eleven cases with 5 deaths occurred during the year.

151. *Enteric Fever*.—Seventy cases with 25 deaths were reported.

152. *Beri-beri*.—One thousand four hundred and ninety-two cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, as against 1,514 cases in 1928 and 2,159 cases in 1927.

153. *Pneumonia*.—Five hundred and eighty-seven cases with 265 deaths, as compared with 1,473 cases and 530 deaths in 1928 and 639 cases with 304 deaths in 1927.

154. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.—Seven hundred and thirty-seven cases with 282 deaths were treated in Government and Estate hospitals. In 1928 there were 683 cases with 279 deaths and in 1927 there were 800 cases with 286 deaths.

155. *Dysentery*.—Two thousand one hundred and thirty-three cases and 221 deaths as compared with 2,865 cases and 386 deaths in 1928.

156. *Diarrhœa*.—Two thousand and forty-five cases were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, with 69 deaths. In 1928 there were 2,617 cases with 80 deaths.

157. *Vaccs*.—Five thousand three hundred and ninety-two injections were given, 3,892 new cases being treated.

158. *Ankylostomiasis*.—Eight thousand three hundred and four cases, with 75 deaths, were treated in Government and Estate hospitals, the 1928 figures being 8,165 and 135 deaths.

DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

159. No cases of plague or cholera are reported. Sixteen cases of smallpox occurred during July and August in Batu Pahat District. Twenty-one cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis with 19 deaths were reported. One (fatal) case of Encephalitis Lethargica and three (fatal) cases of diphtheria occurred.

160. The vaccination figure for the year was 31,093 as against 21,157 in 1928.

METEOROLOGICAL

161. The Government of the Federated Malay States has erected two observation stations in Johore, one at Kluang and one at Mersing.

162. The following observations were made at Government Hospitals in 1929 and 1928:—

	1929	1928
Johore Bahru (South) ...	73·83 inches	111·69 inches
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ...	100·46 "	103·34 "
Kukup (South-west) ...	81·62 "	115·23 "
Kluang (Central) ...	90·43 "	84·43 "
Batu Pahat (West) ...	93·36 "	100·08 "
Mersing (East) ...	120·35 "	130·13 "
Segamat (North) ...	61·02 "	77·31 "
Tangkak (North-west) ...	85·59 "	—
Muar (North-west) ...	87·99 "	110·86 "

The rainfall in all Districts was decidedly less than in either 1928 or 1927.

163. *Temperature*.—The highest maximum temperature recorded was 96° F. at Kukup on 28th July.

164. The lowest maximum temperature recorded was 73° F. at Kluang on the 7th January.

165. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 82° F. at Tangkak on the 12th October.

166. The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 65° F. at Mersing on the 28th January.

HOSPITALS

167. *In-patients*.—Admissions were 27,549 as against 28,900 in 1928. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 7·26.

168. *Out-patients*.—The number of out-patients treated was 44,121 compared with 37,802 during 1928, and the number of attendances was 86,096 as against 78,192 during 1928.

169. *Maternity Work*.—Eight hundred and thirty-seven cases were admitted to Government Hospitals as against 1,186 in 1928. Four hundred and twenty-five confinements were attended at patients' own houses.

170. *Infant Welfare Centre*.—One hundred and ten confinements were conducted at patients' own homes, 238 ante-natal and 2,588 post-natal visits being made.

171. During the year 42 certified midwives were practising in the State and 15 probationer midwives were in training.

MENTAL HOSPITAL

172. The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1928, was 267. There were 188 new admissions, making a total of 455. Of these 61 were discharged, 2 absconded, 2 were transferred and 56 died. Three hundred and thirty-four patients remained at the end of the year.

LEPER ASYLUM

173. There were 76 male lepers at the end of the year 1928. During 1929 there were 42 new admissions with 7 deaths, 26 cases of absconding and 2 discharges. On 31st December, 1929, there remained 79 male patients. In Singapore Asylum 13 female cases from Johore remained at the end of the year.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

174. A programme of anti-malarial work was carried out, involving expenditure of about \$160,000, of which \$60,000 was expended on permanent works.

175. The usual administrative and executive duties under the Labour Code, the Town Board Enactment, the Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, the Anti-malaria Enactment, the Vaccination Enactment, the Registration of Births and Deaths Enactment, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Enactment, were carried out.

176. *Estates*.—The general death rate amongst estate coolies for the year was 21.06 per mille as compared with 26.47 per mille in 1928, 32.64 per mille in 1927 and 28.09 per mille in 1926. The death rate for malaria alone was 4.21 per mille as against 5.90 in 1928, 7.87 in 1927 and 6.62 in 1926.

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL

177. Expenditure on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$952,592 as compared with \$867,087 in 1928. Revenue amounted to \$69,324.

178. The Infant Welfare Centre, Johore Bahru, was opened on the 1st March.

179. At the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, a new block containing 22 1st class wards was erected on high ground overlooking the Straits, with new quarters for ten Nursing Sisters in the vicinity.

180. At Muar Hospital a new administration block containing offices, dispensary, surgery and X-ray Room was in course of erection, together with new second class wards for 24 patients and a Maternity block for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class patients.

XVIII.—MILITARY

181. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 656, being 11 short of the authorized strength.

The signal section reached an actual strength of 20 against an establishment of 24, difficulty being experienced in finding recruits able to write English fast and correctly.

182. Health and discipline remained satisfactory.

183. The Band, as usual, had numerous engagements, including in the particular year under review the opening of the Singapore Naval Base. The "newness" of the new instruments issued late in 1928 has now worn off, and the men play with confidence.

184. The musketry was not quite up to the standard of 1928, but the Johore Military Forces again won the Royal Johore Challenge Cup for the sixth year in succession. In addition, B Company won the Warren Shield and the Overseas Ceylonese Cup.

185. A contingent from the Johore Military Forces again took part in the Parade held at Singapore in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, at the invitation of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding.

186. In the absence of H. H. the Sultan in Europe Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble DATO ABDUL HAMID acted as Commandant of the Johore Military and Volunteer Forces.

187. The Johore Volunteer Forces were only 4 short of their authorised strength of 400 men at the end of the year. A team from this force obtained 5th place out of 12 entries in the Royal Johore Challenge Cup Competition.

JOHORE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS

188. The percentage of efficiency was 87.5.

189. The musketry showed striking improvement. The unit's team won the Falling Plate Competition, though one man short, at the Malaya Command Rifle Meeting.

190. Expenditure totalled \$46,904 or about \$234 per volunteer and \$358 per efficient volunteer.

XIX.—MINES

191. Expenditure amounted to \$18,975 as compared with \$17,502 in 1928.

192. Revenue amounted to \$543,133 as against \$547,277 in 1928 and \$428,603 in 1927. Details are as follows:—

	1928	1929
	\$	\$
<i>Export duty on—</i>		
(i) Iron-ore ...	322,318	371,606
(ii) Tin-ore ...	197,643	149,138
(iii) China Clay ...	985	741
Rents on Leases ...	10,433	10,396
Premia on Leases ...	9,610	4,790
<i>Licences—</i>		
(i) Prospecting ...	5,728	5,732
(ii) Ore Buyers ...	500	500
(iii) Individual ...	60	230
	547,277	543,133

193. Minerals to the value of \$8,626,595 were exported and paid \$521,485 in duty, the 1928 figures being \$5,342,295 value and \$520,945 duty.

194. *Tin Ore*.—Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty pikuls were exported against 18,424 in 1928—a decrease of 2,864 pikuls.

195. *Iron Ore*.—Seven hundred and forty three thousand two hundred and nine tons were exported against 644,635 tons in 1928,—an increase of 98,574 tons.

196. *China Clay*.—Seven hundred and forty one tons were exported against 985 tons in 1928, a decrease of 244 tons.

197. A census of labour at the end of the year showed a decrease of 1,040 men on 1928, but this was counterbalanced by an increase of H.P. 135 in machinery.

198. Details are:—

(i) Open Cast Mines	...	...	3,396
Lampan Workings	...	...	331
Underground	...	...	64
(ii) Working on Tribute	...	...	1,508
" " Wages	...	...	1,164
" " Contract	...	...	1,119
(iii) Working in Tin Mines	...	...	2,257
" " Iron Mines	...	...	1,519
" " China Clay	...	...	15

199. Ten thousand two hundred and three acres were held under mining titles and approved applications at the end of the year as against 11,870 at the end of 1928. This is a natural shrinkage from lands being worked out and leases being cancelled.

200. Forty-five prospecting licences covering 33,194 acres were issued as against 43 licences covering 33,950 acres in 1928. Selections amounting to 637 acres were made under 10 licences, one of these being for iron ore.

201. Boring permits were introduced for the first time in Johore. These permits convey no right to a mining lease and are intended for the preliminary and rapid examination of a large area about which insufficient is known to justify a prospecting licence. Nine such permits were issued, of which one proved a dredgable area and another revealed a deposit of iron ore rich in manganese.

XX.—POLICE

202. The strength of the Force was, on the 31st December, 1,116 all ranks, the approved establishment being 1,118.

203. At the close of the year there were 68 Police Stations, of which 12 are Headquarters of Police Districts. Arrangements were made to increase the number of Police Districts from twelve to seventeen from the beginning of 1930.

RECRUITMENT AND DISCIPLINE

204. During the year 204 Malays and 8 Sikhs were enlisted. There were 495 Malay and 67 Sikh applicants.

205. Discipline improved, there being 765 offences against 1,032 in 1928 and 1,022 in 1927, 310 being cases of absence from duty.

HEALTH

206. Five hundred and eighty-four members of the Force were admitted to Hospital and 2,937 were treated as out-patients. There were 11 deaths. Thirty-seven men were discharged on gratuity, or pension or medically unfit.

CRIME

207. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 22,003 compared with 12,271 in 1928 and 14,954 in 1927,—an increase of 80%.

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

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Murder and Homicide	44	50	69	54	28
Gang-robbery	7	14	17	24	6
Robbery	36	26	78	73	43
House-breaking	57	74	94	84	138
Thefts (over \$100)	170	174	164	121	111
Counterfeit Coin and Stamps	3	—	10	8	3
Unlawful Societies	—	14	4	26	28

A gratifying reduction in serious crime is noticeable.

209. Unlawful Societies remain a serious menace. One hundred and fifty-five persons were banished from the State as compared with 156 in 1928. Seventy Chinese and four of other nationalities were repatriated as vagrants.

FIREARMS

210. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-three firearms were registered against 3,373 in 1928 and 3,639 in 1927.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

211. Twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-seven weights and measures were verified by the Police Department, the work being under the control of a Malay Inspector.

MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS

212. The registration of Traction Engines and Motor Cars is in the hands of the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Mersing and Segamat. The Chief Police Officers, Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Segamat, continued to license drivers under the Enactment. Nineteen certificates were cancelled by the Licensing Officers and 26 were suspended for varying periods.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

213. Eleven tigers, 3 leopards, and 5 crocodiles were destroyed and handed over to the Police. The total number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 48, being 12 by tigers, 34 by crocodiles, 1 by poisonous snakes, nil by elephants and 1 by other animals.

EXPENDITURE

214. The expenditure was \$754,595.97 compared with \$734,952 in 1928.

XXI.—POST OFFICE

215. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929
Letters, papers and parcels received ...	4,200,067	4,335,873	4,791,940
Letters, papers and parcels despatched ...	2,800,466	2,595,971	3,026,234
Value of Money Orders issued ...	\$872,940	\$821,580	\$961,989
Value of Money Orders paid ...	\$235,644	\$242,212	\$273,725

216. The revenue was \$304,522, showing an increase of 22% over 1928. Total expenditure was \$483,453 as against \$499,576 in 1928.

217. Wire mileage under maintenance increased from 1,641 miles in 1928 to 2,835 miles in 1929.

218. Telephone revenue totalled \$141,819 as compared with \$95,299 in 1928 and the total number of subscribers rose from 614 to 704.

219. Direct trunk telephone lines between Muar, Kluang and Johore Bahru were opened on the 25th July and between Batu Anam and Gemas on the 24th July.

XXII.—PRISONS

PRISON REGULATIONS

220. There were 1,505 admissions to the two State Prisons (Johore Bahru and Muar) as against 1,598 in 1928 and 1,774 in 1927.

221. The daily average numbers for 1928 and 1929 are shown in the following table:—

	1928		1929	
	Johore Bahru	Muar	Johore Bahru	Muar
Convicted Prisoners	388.02	143.94	297.84	96.56
Civil Prisoners (including Banishees and Remands)	45.14	23.94	49.56	18.62

222. Convicted Prisoners in the two State Prisons:—

	Johore Bahru	Muar
Remaining on 1st January, 1929	344	114
Admitted during 1929	943	562
Total	1,287	676
Released during 1929	968	529
Transferred	5	29
Died	7	4
Executed	7	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1929 (excluding Banishees and Remands)	300	114
Total	1,287	676

223. Classification of Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1929.

	Johore Bahru	Muar
Long Sentence	161	5
Short Sentence	139	109
Prisoners on Remand	21	25
Awaiting Banishment	17	7
Detained during His Highness's Pleasure	3	—
Total	341	146

RECIDIVISM

224. Of prisoners admitted during the year, 55 had one, 22 had two, and 14 had three or more previous convictions.

EXECUTIONS

225. Seven executions were carried out at Johore Bahru.

HEALTH

226. There were 8 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and 5 deaths at Muar. The average daily numbers in Hospital were:—

Johore Bahru	17'00
Muar	6'33

DISCIPLINE

227. At Johore Bahru one hundred and ten offences by Prisoners were dealt with. Eight floggings were inflicted but of this total two were by order of the Court. There were no serious disorders in this Prison.

The discipline amongst convicted prisoners at Muar was excellent. There were no serious offences and no cases in which it was necessary to order corporal punishment.

LABOUR

228. At Johore Bahru an average of 105'22 Prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour, consisting principally of earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements and extensions to the Rifle Range. Prisoners were also 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. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 53'60. Useful work has been done by the extramural gang in clearing sites and reclaiming the Tanjong area.

STAFF

229. At Johore Bahru the European Staff consisting of the Inspector of Prisons, Gaoler and five Warders was maintained at full strength and unchanged throughout the year.

At Muar the Assistant Adviser acted as District Superintendent of Prisons with a Gaoler and one Warder as in 1928.

EXPENDITURE

230. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$145,752.06 as against \$167,104.52 in 1928.

The expenditure at Muar was \$48,960.07 as against \$57,873.33 in 1928.

REVENUE

231. At Johore Bahru the Revenue from the Laundry, Bakery and Workshops amounted to \$11,239.58 as against \$9,995.71 in 1928.

At Muar a revenue of \$750.19 was collected as against \$330.67 in 1928.

VAGRANT WARDS

232. Statistics for the State Prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar, in their capacity of Vagrant Wards under the Vagrancy Enactment, 1921, are as follows:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1929	9
Admitted during 1929	92
	101
Released during 1929	4
Died during 1929	7
Repatriated during 1929	83
Remaining on 31st December, 1929	7
	101

On the vagrants admitted 91'40 per cent were Chinese.

GENERAL

233. The number of Malays convicted in the two prisons showed a further decrease, to wit from 160 in 1928 to 114 in 1929. Out of the total of 1,505 convicted prisoners 1,155 were Chinese.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS

234. The provision and expenditure during the year were:—

			\$
Provision	...	...	8,886,616
Expenditure	...	...	6,828,214

The corresponding figures for 1928 were—

			\$
Provision	...	...	9,868,230
Expenditure	...	...	7,506,474

WORKS AND BUILDINGS

235. The expenditure was as follows:—

			\$
Annually Recurrent	...	...	226,965
Special Services	...	...	2,053,764

236. In Johore Bahru the following buildings, amongst others, were completed:—

- The Leper Asylum
- The Supreme Court Building
- The Johore Civil Service Club
- The Central Medical Administration Bureau
- First Class Ward, General Hospital
- Barracks for 100 Police
- Fire Station.

237. In Muar and Batu Pahat Districts were completed a Club House for Malays, and various vernacular schools, barracks and coolie lines.

238. In Batu Pahat in addition were completed quarters for a European Officer and for a Headmaster and 6 teachers.

239. At Kluang (at present in Johore Bahru District) were completed quarters for a European Officer, five sets of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs, twelve terrace houses for subordinates and a barracks for nine subordinates.

240. In Kukup District were completed the new Government Offices at Pontian Kechil, which became the headquarters of the District in June; also quarters for the Assistant Adviser, Assistant Engineer and clerks.

241. In addition there were many other buildings still under construction at the end of the year. A new English school and a new Senior Officers' Rest House at Segamat, hospital buildings at Muar, and the conversion of the Malay Training College into an English College at Johore Bahru, may be mentioned.

242. Expenditure by Districts on Works and Buildings, Special Services, was as follows:—

			\$
Head Office	...	...	70,059.05
Johore Bahru	...	...	918,584.92
Muar	...	...	406,981.89
Batu Pahat	...	...	217,277.79
Segamat	...	...	195,639.13
Kluang	...	...	120,166.46
Endau	...	...	44,261.33
Kota Tinggi	...	...	80,793.90
Total	...	...	2,053,764.47

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES

243. Provision and Expenditure for the year were as follows:—

ANNUALLY RECURRENT		SPECIAL EXPENDITURE	
<i>Provision</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
—	—	—	—
\$	\$	\$	\$
1,024,750	994,522	2,515,235	1,792,432

244. The Mileage of Roads upkept during the year was as under:—

	METALLED ROADS	GRAVELLED ROADS	EARTH ROADS
	Miles Chains	Miles Chains	Miles Chains
Johore Bahru	111'09	39'22	9'36
Muar ...	71'38	74'08	12'72
Batu Pahat	93'55	—	8'73
Segamat ...	80'69	22'69	1'46
Kluang and Endau ...	141'37	2'44	3'58
Kota Tinggi	47'14	8'33	4'00
Total ...	545'62	147'16	40'45

The average of road maintenance was \$1,290 per mile as compared with \$1,361 per mile in 1928.

ROAD EXTENSION SCHEME

245. On the Ayer Hitam—Muar road earthwork and metalling were completed from Ayer Hitam to Parit Sulong and earthwork and surfacing were completed from Parit Sulong to Muar. The Gunong Pulai—Pontian Kechil road was resurfaced.

246. In all \$63,972.97 was spent during the year on work under this scheme, which commenced in 1911, bringing the total expenditure up to 31st December, 1929 to the figure \$5,732,025.

NEW ROADS

247. Nearly 33 miles of new road were opened to the public during the year. Good progress was made on the West Coast Road, the Yong Peng—Labis Road, the Muar—Ayer Hitam Road, the Parit Jawa—Ayer Hitam Road, the Plintong—Masai Road and the Lubok Kedondong Road.

248. Steady progress was made on the Muar—Kepong, Mersing—Endau, and Mawai—Jemaluang Roads.

249. Approximately 70 miles of road were treated with bituminous materials.

TRAFFIC CENSUS

250. A census of the traffic on all roads was taken from August 20—26 inclusive. The following is a summary of the results at the more important stations:—

Station	Weight per	Intensity in
	week in Tons	Tons per foot per week
<i>Johore Bahru District—</i>		
(1) Jalan Ah Fook ...	17,645	706
(2) Jalan Tai Heng ...	21,891	842
(3) 8th Mile Main Road	13,997	874
(4) 46th Mile Main Road	3,734	233
(5) 14th Mile Pulai Road	5,335	381
(6) 27th Mile Pulai Road	3,061	235
<i>Muar District—</i>		
(1) Panchor Road ...	27,453	1,525
(10) Muar—Batu Pahat Road ...	12,654	791
(12) Parit Jawa ...	8,061	504
(16) Tanjong Agas Road	12,916	718
(23) Tangkak Fire Station	10,033	627
<i>Batu Pahat District—</i>		
(12) Jalan Rahmat ...	22,135	851
(13) Jalan Kluang 3rd Mile	9,513	580
(13) Jalan Kluang 19th Mile ...	5,135	342
<i>Segamat District—</i>		
(B) Batu Anam—Gemas Road ...	2,881	240
(H) Muar Rd.—Segamat	8,068	576
(M) Segamat—Labis Rd. (Labis) ...	6,954	409
<i>Kluang District—</i>		
(6) Ayer Hitam—Yong Peng, 1st Mile ...	4,956	413
(1) 5th Mile Kluang- Mersing Road ...	7,127	577
<i>Kota Tinggi District—</i>		
(1) 11th Mile Johore Bahru—Kota Tinggi	4,128	575
(2) Johore River Bridge, Kota Tinggi ...	4,729	296

GENERAL

251. The most important items completed during the year are:—

- (a) Removal and Erection of Johore Crushing Plant
- (b) Transfer of Bukit Mor Crusher to Sungei Mati
- (c) Water Supply, Buloh Kasap
- (d) Electrical Installation, Supreme Court, Johore Bahru
- (e) New Power Station, Johore Bahru
- (f) Electric Lighting Scheme, Muar.

252. Expenditure of \$103,138 is reported in connection with the Johore Bahru Water Supply Improvement Scheme. The length of mains at the end of the year were:—

Size					Miles
12"	...	...	...	...	4'17
9"	...	...	...	...	1'88
8"	...	...	...	...	1'30
6"	...	...	...	...	6'41
4"	...	...	...	...	1'19
Total ...					14'95

253. Sixty three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars was expended on Anti-Malaria works, and \$52,000 on clearing rivers.

254. An asphalt mixing plant was installed at Johore Bahru, the output being 6,522 cubic yards at a cost, including metal and all charges, of \$9.88 per cubic yard. A similar plant installed at Muar achieved an all-in cost of \$7.69 per cubic yard.

255. During the year 1,084,521 square yards of road surface were rolled.

256. A canal from the Sungei Senggarang towards the Kluang Road was commenced with a Priestman half-yard drayline excavator.

257. Work was commenced on the Bukit Lunchoo Quarry for the supply of stone to the Singapore Naval Base.

258. Johore Bahru Power Stations show a profit of \$12,774 on the year's working, with an approximate running cost of 13.28 cents per unit and an average revenue of 17.96 cents per unit.

259. Muar Power Station was put into operation on July 1st, and a full 24 hours supply was commenced on November 1st.

260. Tenders received towards the end of the year indicated a substantial drop in the cost of building.

XXIV.—STATE RAILWAY

261. The Johore State Railway, which extends from Johore Bahru in the South to Gemas in the North where connection is made with the Federated Malay States Railways, was constructed by the Federated Malay States Railways at the expense of the Johore Government at a cost, including rolling stock, of \$11,676,310.

262. The railway was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from the 1st January, 1912, at the following annual rental:—

	\$
For each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rent of ...	110,000
For each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 a rent of ...	220,000
For each of the years 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 a rent of ...	357,000
For each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932 a rent of ...	470,000

263. On 30th June, 1919, a contract was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Federated Malay States Government with Messrs. TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON for the construction of a causeway across the Straits between Johore Bahru and Woodlands to carry two tracks of railway and a 26 foot roadway. Work was commenced towards the end of 1919 and the causeway was opened for goods trains on the 17th September, 1923, and for passenger trains on the 1st October, 1923, replacing the passenger and wagon ferries. On the Johore side is a lock through which small vessels may pass, a rolling lift bridge carrying the railway and road across the lock.

264. The total mileage of the Johore State Railway on the 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

Running Lines						Sidings reduced to single track		Total of single track including sidings		Year 1928 Total of single track including sidings	
Length of Road single Track		Second Track		Total miles reduced to single track							
M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
120	73	4	63	125	56	7	35	133	11	133	51

265. Amongst new buildings on which work was proceeding during the year under review are new Station Buildings at Johore Bahru and Kluang, a combined new Station Building and Station Master's Quarters at Kempas, and a store and Workshop for the Signal and Telegraph Department at Johore Bahru.

266. Two flag stations were added during 1929, under the Electric Trains Tablet System.

267. A reconnaissance for a new line through Johore and Pahang was carried out during August, September and October, in the general direction of Kulai—Kahang—Gunong Guntung Kriong, with a view to a possible railway service for Eastern Johore.

XXV.—SURVEYS

268. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 109 as against 82 in 1928, including the Superintendent and 12 European Officers.

269. Expenditure amounted to \$431,411, as compared with \$305,612 in 1928. The main causes of the increase were the establishment of District Survey Offices in Johore Bahru and Kukup Districts, and the increase of the European staff by 3 officers.

270. The total revenue was \$82,400 as compared with \$114,762 in 1928, but a large number of surveys completed in 1929 were surveys for which fees had been collected in previous years.

271. The output for the year was—

(a) Theodolite Surveys 7,673 lots, 42,566 acres and 193,098 chains, including 43 miles of standard traverse.

(b) Compass Surveys 10,683 lots, 28,350 acres.

(c) Special and Topographical Surveys 5,140 chains.

In addition private firms completed surveys for title totalling 10,569 acres in 3 lots.

272. A feature of the year was the introduction of a scheme for a rapid and provisional compass survey of occupied small holdings to form the basis of agreements under Land Rule 7, known as Surat Sementara, to be exchanged later for Titles under the Mukim Register on confirmation by a theodolite survey. A commencement was made with this new policy towards the end of the year.

273. A Topographical Survey of each of the following towns and villages was carried out,—Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat), Segamat, Kulai, Paloh, Kota Tinggi, Kluang, Scudai, Bekok, Batu Anam, Labis, Jementah and Layang-layang.

274. A revised set of one mile to the inch sheets covering the whole State, and a 4 chain map of the town of Johore Bahru were published.

XXVI.—TOWN BOARDS

JOHORE BAHRU

275. During the year full Town Board areas were gazetted for the villages of Bekok, Senai and Kulai; and the village of Plintong and a strip along the Gunong Pulai Road from the 20th mile to the 22½ mile were gazetted as areas under section 50 of the Enactment.

276. At the close of the year this Road was in charge of full Town Board areas at the following places, Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Kluang, Rengam, Sedenak, Senai, Paloh, Bekok, Scudai and Kulai; and of areas under section 50 of the Enactment as follows:—

(a) Layang-layang

(b) Mengkibol

(c) From the Johore Bahru Town Board area boundary to 3rd mile Scudai Road

(d) From 5th mile Scudai Road to the 10th mile Scudai Road

(e) From 20th mile Scudai Road to 22nd mile Scudai Road

(f) From the 18th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road

(g) From 6th mile Kota Tinggi Road to 7th mile Kota Tinggi Road

(h) From 7½ mile Kota Tinggi Road to the 1st mile beyond Plintong Village

(i) Plintong Village

(j) From 20th mile Gunong Pulai Road to the 22½ mile Gunong Pulai Road.

277. The total revenue collected was \$434,090 as against \$389,998 in 1928.

278. Expenditure for 1929 was \$203,213 as against \$164,429 in 1928.

279. The Fire Brigade had 7 calls during the year. Expenditure on the Brigade was \$19,498 as against \$16,618 in 1928.

KOTA TINGGI

280. The revenue in 1929 was \$26,249 as against \$23,182 in 1928. The approaches to the river bridge were raised. The surface of Jalan Besar was raised. Jalan Workshop was regraded. Some reclamation work was done in the vicinity of the Post Office.

SEGAMAT

281. With the exception of a small extension at Buloh Kasap the area controlled remained the same as in 1928.

282. Revenue rose from \$62,901 in 1928 to \$79,533 in 1929.

283. There was noticeable expansion in the towns of Segamat and Labis. At the latter place 23 new brick houses were built during the year, attap houses being demolished. Thirteen new houses were constructed at Buloh Kasap.

284. Taxes on motor vehicles amounted \$31,198 as against \$21,876 in 1928.

ENDAU

285. Revenue increased slightly from \$22,162 in 1928 to \$23,356 in 1929; including \$6,125 and \$6,260 respectively from motor vehicle taxation.

MUAR

286. A total of \$98,356 was collected on account of licences for motor vehicles as compared with \$92,350 in 1928. Total revenue amounted to \$357,853 as against the previous year's total of \$313,163. Areas under the Board's control remained the same as in 1928.

BATU PAHAT

287. Revenue amounted to \$202,990 as compared with \$196,274 in 1928, taxes on motor vehicles totalling \$7,977.

XXVII.—VETERINARY

288. This Department was in charge of H. H. TUNGU ABU BAKAR, who had to assist him four Veterinary Inspectors, two at Johore Bahru, one at Muar and one at Batu Pahat.

289. There is little to report except a solitary case of suspected rabies in Johore Bahru District. Drastic quarantine measures were put into operation and no further cases came to light.

290. There were a few local and mild outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among imported cattle.

291. Imports and Exports of animals were as follows:—

	Horse	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Swine	Total
Imports ...	5	3,257	3,003	13,574	19,839
Exports ...	77	60	162	138	437

292. A marked diminution in the number of prosecutions for cruelty to animals was noted, due possibly to the gradual replacement of draught cattle by motor vehicles.

XXVIII.—STAFF

293. MALAY STAFF

H. H. the Tungku MAHKOTA and the Hon'ble the Dato MENTRI BESAR were appointed Regents from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H. H. the SULTAN.

Lt. Col. the Hon'ble Dato ABDUL HAMID, Second-in-Command was appointed to act as Colonel-Commandant, The Johore Military and Volunteer Forces, from 8th March, 1929, in the absence of H. H. the SULTAN.

H. H. the Tungku TEMENGGONG (Tungku AHMAD) was appointed State Commissioner, Muar, from 1st May, 1929.

Major the Hon'ble Dato HAJI MOHAMED SAID BIN HAJI SULEIMAN was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 15th December, 1929.

294. The following Malay Officers retired in the course of the year:—

The Hon'ble Y. M. Ungku MANSUR BIN AHMAD, 2nd Magistrate, Johore Bahru.

The Hon'ble Dato DAUD BIN HAJI SULEIMAN, State Commissioner, Muar.

WAN IBRAHIM BIN IDRIS, Office Assistant, Malay Branch, State Secretariat, Johore.

295. EUROPEAN STAFF

Mr. M. L. WYNNE was appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Johore, from 7th January, 1929.

Mr. W. L. BLYTHE, M.C.S., was appointed to act as Protector of Chinese, Johore, from 10th January, 1929.

Mr. G. E. SHAW, M.C.S., O.B.E., was appointed General Adviser, Johore, from 15th February, 1929.

Mr. L. V. J. LAVILLE, M.C.S., was appointed a Magistrate of the First Class from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. A. HEYWOOD-WADDINGTON, M.C.S., was appointed to act as Controller of Labour, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Major H. F. WATERS, M.C., was appointed State Engineer, Johore, from 8th March, 1929.

Mr. C. E. NUGENT, M.C., was appointed to act as Superintendent of Surveys, Johore, from 18th March, 1929.

Mr. G. SAVAGE was appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Johore, from 1st September, 1929.

Capt. T. P. COE, M.C.S., M.C., was appointed to act as Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Johore, from 10th November, 1929.

Mr. A. F. RICHARDS, M.C.S., was appointed to act as General Adviser, Johore, from 15th November, 1929.

XXIX.—GENERAL

296. The retrospect of the year is marred by the prolonged ill health of H. H. the SULTAN. In March His Highness proceeded to Europe for six months on medical advice. Having returned in September according to programme, apparently in improved health, His Highness was again advised to seek a cooler climate. His Highness accordingly proceeded back to Europe in October and the end of the year saw no prospect of his early return to Johore. It is hoped that the current year will see His Highness make a complete recovery. His Highness came to the throne of Johore in 1895, and since that year has devoted himself with unremitting energy to the government and welfare of his State. His Highness has taken no real holiday since 1905.

T. P. COE,

Acting General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,

28th April, 1930.

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APPENDIX A
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1929, with corresponding figures for 1928

	31st Dec., 1928		31st Dec., 1929	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
LIABILITIES				
Deposit	1,737,892	40	1,663,521	15
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund	9,369,428	64	10,861,594	07
Suspense	30,616	61	2,424	23
Surplus	25,078,661	72	26,511,045	13
Total	36,216,599	37	39,038,584	53
ASSETS				
Cash in Treasuries at Bank and with Crown Agents	4,908,154	99	4,095,860	43
Cash in Transit	223,547	03	185,947	87
INVESTMENTS (at cost):—				
Sterling Securities	15,412,629	24	20,425,057	71
S. S. Government and Municipal Securities	415,405	14	415,405	14
Fixed Deposits	7,500,000	00	7,500,000	00
INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC (at cost):—				
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	9,369,428	64	10,861,594	07
Due by other Governments	123,105	53	156,156	98
Stock of Chandu	33,850	01	79,696	89
Advances	130,806	34	141,455	96
Loans	145,506	26	189,838	00
Suspense (Temporary Investment)	857,142	86
Total	36,216,599	37	39,038,584	58

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APPENDIX B

Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue
for 1928 and 1929

Heads of Revenue	Actual 1928		Actual 1929	
	\$		\$	
Land Revenue	2,444,690		2,510,582	65,892
Forest Revenue	176,812		160,123	...
Customs	8,846,787		5,893,362	2,953,425
Licences, Excise etc.	5,052,533		5,073,011	20,478
Fees of Court etc.	278,953		312,501	33,548
Posts and Telegraphs	252,238		303,329	51,091
Railways	587,500		470,000	117,500
Port and Harbour Dues	43,316		41,322	1,994
Interest	932,012		993,467	61,455
Miscellaneous Receipts	52,832		23,623	29,209
Municipal	1,000,593		1,112,531	111,938
Land Sales	1,029,811		739,361	290,450
Total	20,698,077		17,633,212	344,402

APPENDIX C

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for
1928 and 1929

Heads of Expenditure	Actual 1928		Actual 1929	
	\$		\$	
Pensions	352,346		424,986	72,640
Personal Emoluments	4,183,274		4,525,760	342,486
Other Charges	3,008,511		2,967,666	40,846
Transport	50,777		64,854	14,077
Opium Reserve Fund	1,240,999		1,000,000	249,99
Miscellaneous	436,458		763,193	326,735
Purchase of Land	206,594		242,819	36,225
Public Works (A. R.)	1,737,984		1,757,256	19,272
Public Works (S. S.)	5,219,528		4,454,295	765,233
Total	16,445,472		16,200,829	811,435

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF PROGRESS, 1925 - 1929.

		<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
		—	—
		\$	\$
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