

Johore Government Gazette.

Supplement

TO THE

Johore Government Gazette

1914.

Contents:

“JOHORE IN 1913.”

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

JOHORE IN 1913.

FINANCIAL.

6911 - 3,924,961.12

Revenue.—The revenue for 1913 amounted to \$4,378,555 as compared with \$4,348,641 collected in 1912.

The following statement gives the actual figures under the main heads during the past two years:—

| Head of Revenue. | 1912. | 1913. |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Land Revenue | 205,403 | 233,939 |
| Customs | 828,504 | 933,210 |
| Licenses | 2,614,423 | 2,742,727 |
| Court Fees, etc. | 87,930 | 74,449 |
| Post Office | 20,618 | 23,023 |
| Port and Harbour Dues | 17,666 | 22,375 |
| Railways | 248,317 | 173,340 |
| Interest | 8,226 | 9,074 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,676 | 8,642 |
| Municipal | 81,609 | 83,356 |
| | 4,121,372 | 4,304,135 |
| Land Sales | 227,269 | 74,420 |
| Grand Total | 4,348,641 | 4,378,555 |

The amounts collected in the three Divisions of the State were as follows:—

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1912. | 1913. |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Johore Bahru | 3,600,264 | 3,650,617 |
| Muar... .. | 540,816 | 552,652 |
| Batu Pahat | 207,561 | 175,286 |

Expenditure.—The total ordinary expenditure during 1913 amounted to \$3,267,484 on an estimated expenditure of \$4,158,698.

The following table gives details under main heads of expenditure during the past two years:—

| Service. | 1912. | 1913. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Pensions and Retiring Allowances ... | 58,995 | 70,946 |
| Personal Emoluments ... | 851,870 | 960,992 |
| Other Charges ... | 1,099,703 | 953,364 |
| Public Gardens ... | 12,026 | 12,370 |
| Interest ... | 346,564 | 331,449 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 49,000 | 229,950 |
| Works and Buildings ... | 334,085 | 236,385 |
| Roads, Streets and Bridges ... | 479,163 | 472,028 |
| Total ... \$ | 3,231,406 | 3,267,484 |

The amounts disbursed in each Division were as follows:—

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| Johore Bahru ... | 2,619,608 | 2,620,493 |
| Muar ... | 501,086 | 512,664 |
| Batu Pahat ... | 110,712 | 134,327 |

Public Debt.—The Public Debt consists of the balance still outstanding on the loan given by the Federated Malay States Government to enable this State to construct and equip the Johore State Railway. It was reduced during the past year by a cash payment of \$1,000,000 and by the sale, in connection with the lease of the line to the Federated Malay States Railway Administration, of the rolling-stock. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was \$8,852,492.

TRADE.

During the past year a record has as far as possible been kept of all merchandise imported into or exported from the State with a view to the compilation of Trade Returns. The results are shewn in Appendices B and C, and must in the case of Imports be accepted as approximate only, for they suffer from the defects due to an inexperienced Staff, and are in at least two other respects incomplete. They include no imports by rail from the north, and the returns for a period of four months from one Customs Office owing to the sickness and death of the clerk in charge are missing.

The Exports being all dutiable articles are more accurate.

From these returns it appears that the total volume of trade is as follows:—

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Imports ... | \$ 9,304,509 |
| Exports ... | \$14,212,850 |
| Total ... | \$23,517,359 |

Imports.—The Commissioner of Customs (Mr. H. S. Sircom) under whose supervision these returns are compiled has made the following comparisons between the imports into Johore during 1913 and the imports into the Federated Malay States during 1912.

Table showing the proportion of the four main classes of imports to the total imports:—

| | Johore 1913. | F.M.S. 1912. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Food, drinks, chandu, etc. | 81 per cent. | 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. |
| B. Raw materials ... | 6 „ | 9 „ |
| C. Manufactured materials | 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ | 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ |
| D. Sundries ... | 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ „ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ |

Table showing the proportion of certain articles of food to the total imports:—

| | Johore 1913. | F.M.S. 1912. |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Rice ... | 25 per cent. | 26 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. |
| Dried fish ... | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ |

and offers the following remarks thereon:—

The high percentage of Class A in Johore as compared with the Federated Malay States is in great measure due to the enhanced price of opium which on February 22nd 1913 rose from \$5 to \$6 per tahil. The combined proportions of the staple foods, rice and dried fish, show a close approximation in the two sets of returns. The proportion of "Sundries" is too large in the Johore return; with the introduction of uniform methods of classification and a comprehensive list of imports, it may be expected to decrease considerably in future years.

The recorded import of rice, 451,084 piculs, is equivalent to about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pikuls per head of the population (180,632) recorded in the 1911 census. At an estimated rate of consumption for each person of 12 tahils per diem the import constitutes 333 days' supply. Rice is said to be grown in some quantity in the districts of Muar, Batu Pahat and Kukob; but in the absence of particulars of the quantity of rice produced within the State there is no check upon the import return; as it stands it would appear to show that Johore imports about $\frac{1}{12}$ of its rice supply and presumably produces the remaining one twelfth.

Exports.—The following table shows the amount and value of the exports during the past two years:—

| | 1912 | | 1913 | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Pkls. | \$ | Pkls. | \$ |
| Arecanuts ... | 400,000 | 1,600,000 | 364,500 | 1,458,000 |
| Copra ... | 137,000 | 1,450,000 | 171,867 | 2,062,400 |
| Pepper ... | 68,860 | 1,400,000 | 58,813 | 1,117,450 |
| Gambier ... | 238,290 | 1,900,000 | 208,740 | 1,513,400 |
| Cultivated Rubber | 22,118 | 4,500,000 | 46,466 | 6,500,000 |
| Tapioca ... | 44,800 | 360,000 | 55,450 | 332,700 |
| Other Agr. produce ... | ... | 500,000 | ... | 375,400 |
| Forest produce ... | ... | 300,000 | ... | 190,000 |
| Tin ... | 5,180 | 360,000 | 7,740 | 530,000 |
| Fish ... | ... | 150,000 | ... | 120,000 |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,500 |
| Total ... | ... | 12,520,000 | ... | 14,212,850 |

I quote the following paragraphs from the Commissioner's report—

Arecanuts.—As compared with that of last year the volume of the exports has decreased from 399,642 piculs to 364,450 piculs approximately, a decrease of nearly 9%. The market for this product being chiefly Asiatic, there are no reliable particulars of prices available.

Copra.—171,867 piculs were exported as compared with 136,952 in 1912. This amount, roughly 10,000 tons, is a little more than one seventh of the total quantity shipped from Singapore during the year (67,944 tons). The chief market for copra is the Continent of Europe, which took 64,000 tons of the total shipped from Singapore in 1913. The price, which ranged from \$10.50 to \$11 per picul in 1912, gradually rose in 1913, and was about \$13 during the last four months of the year. Of the total export from the State, one half was shipped at Muar.

Pepper.—The quantity of pepper exported was reduced from 68,860 to 58,812 piculs or 3,500 tons; this is about one quarter of the total quantity shipped from Singapore in 1913 (14,502 tons).

There is very little white pepper included in this State's export.

The market price for black pepper ranged from \$21 to \$18.50 during the year, the general tendency being downwards; at the end the price was from \$18.50 to \$19 which is stated by growers to be fairly profitable.

Gambier.—The export of this product decreased from 238,288 to 208,739 piculs or about 12 per cent. The total export of gambier from the port of Singapore in the year 1913 was 19,916 tons; in it may be taken to be included the whole of the Johore Export of 12,400 tons.

The price of gambier (bale) was on the down grade throughout the year; the highest price, \$8, was recorded in January, and the lowest, \$6.45, in December.

The volume of shipments of gambier from Singapore has been gradually decreasing since 1909, when it was 27,713 tons; and in 1913 both quantity and price decreased.

In Johore much gambier has been interplanted with rubber and much has been eradicated to make room for rubber. The falling price of gambier, the difficulties, in the face of competition from rubber estates, of obtaining labour on the old terms, and the greater profits hoped for from rubber planting, have all had their effect in reducing the output of gambier and the associated product, pepper. Towards the end of the year gambier planters complained of the lack of profit at existing prices; at the date of writing this report (February) the prices of both pepper and gambier show a slight upward tendency, and probably the decreased production will have its effect in that direction during the current year.

Rubber.—The returns show an output of 46,466 piculs as compared with 21,716 piculs exported in 1912.

The revised figures for the two years, after the necessary deductions and additions occasioned by payments of duty in the year subsequent to the year of export are:—

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----|---------------|---------|----|----------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1912 | .. | 22,118 piculs | 04 kat. | or | 2,949,072 lbs. | or | 1,316½ tons. |
| 1913 | .. | 47,541 | .. | 26 | .. | or | 6,338,835 lbs. or 2,830 |

of this amount 3,980 piculs was exported free of duty.

The return of rubber exported from the Federated Malay States in the years 1912 and 1913 was 13,850 and 20,850 tons respectively.

The price of best plantation rubber was at the beginning of the year 4s. 6½d. per lb. and at the end of the year 2s. 3d., the lowest price 2s. 0½d. being reached in the third week in September.

Tapioca.—The export of tapioca increased from 44,791 to 55,450 piculs. Prices were lower during 1913, although for the last five years the shipments of tapioca from Singapore have gradually decreased; in 1913 the Singapore export was 6,448 tons, while the export from Johore was 3,241 tons, or half the amount exported from Singapore. The increased production

in the face of a falling market is perhaps in some measure due to the fall in the price of rubber which is at present not high enough to attract capital for new ventures.

Pineapples.—The duty on pineapples produced \$17,333, of which \$11,204 was collected in the Kukub District and \$4,247 in Johore Bahru.

The valley of the Pulai River, in which there is a large Bugis colony of cultivators, is the locality in which most of these pineapples are produced; the peaty soil favours their quick growth, but their quality is inferior to that of the fruit grown on the firmer soil of Johore Bahru, and their inferiority is reflected in the inferior price they obtain in the market.

Other Agricultural Products.—The Kukub District produced a revenue of \$6,682 out of a total of \$8,975 credited to "other Agricultural Produce." This "other produce" consisted to a large extent of vegetables (chiefly yams "Kledek"). It is to be expected that Kukub, from its proximity to Singapore, should largely contribute to that market's supply of fresh provisions, and fresh fish, vegetables and fruits are accordingly found to be exported thither in large quantities. But an equally powerful cause, probably, is the fertility of the soil and its capacity for yielding quick returns in the form of crops.

Among the products are to be noted a small quantity of coffee (660 pikuls) and fruit to the value of about \$110,000. An occasional export of a small quantity of coarse tea (from Johore Bahru) has also been made.

Forest Produce.—A slightly decreased revenue (from \$20,852 to \$19,007) is recorded. While jungle produce other than timber has on the whole increased largely in the volume exported, timber shows a revenue of \$5,635 only as compared with \$9,200 received in 1912. The decrease is perhaps due to the fact that during 1913 there was less extraction of timber from rubber lands being newly opened than in 1912. By far the greater part of the timber exported (\$50,000 worth out of \$56,000), was exported from Johore Bahru, a District including the whole of the Railway line.

At many places on the line there is reported to be valuable timber notably in the Segamat district, and the time appears now to have arrived when it would be of advantage to the future resources of the State to detail a number of Forest Officers for duty at various points on the line, where there is good timber within easy access, for the two purposes of ensuring that immature timber is not cut and of exploring the surrounding forests with a view to the acquisition of information on the distribution of the various species of the more valuable timbers. It would probably be also of similar advantage if the cutting of mangrove and other similar woods were so regulated as to prevent indiscriminate and wasteful cutting and so ensure a steady and profitable supply.

An interesting item in the Forest Exports is that of Getah Taban leaves, of which 1,500 pikuls were exported during the year.

Marine Produce.—The fisheries shewed a slightly increased revenue over that of 1912—\$11,463 as compared with \$11,038. Of this amount the East Coast (Endau and Kota Tinggi Districts) contributed \$8,735. On the West Coast Muar collected \$1,778 on oysters, and Kukub nearly \$1,100 composed largely of duty on fresh fish. Here, as further up the Coast, the Straits of Malacca appear to be deficient in fish, and the method of catching them chiefly adopted is that of fishing-stakes placed on the inshore mud-banks. The East Coast fisheries are carried out chiefly by the Trengganese, who have quite different traditional methods, their catches being made chiefly by means of draw-nets in the open sea in clear waters.

Minerals.—Tin was the only mineral exported during the year and showed an increase from 5,179 to 7,740 pikuls of ore, and an increase of revenue from \$36,373 to \$52,175. The production increased by 49½ per centum and the revenue by 43½ per centum. The year shewed a progressive decline in the price of the metal from a mean January price of \$113.62 to a mean December price of \$87.82, or sterling prices per ton of £226½ and £173½ respectively. The increased production was chiefly attributable to the Kota Tinggi District which exported 6,689 pikuls as compared with 4,177 pikuls in 1912.

Muar shewed a slight increase from 858 to 919 pikuls; Batu Pahat a slight increase from 143 to 151 pikuls; and the Endau District exported (from Mersing) 42 pikuls, the records showing no production for 1912.

LAND.

Land Revenue.—The Land Revenue exclusive of Land Sales amounted to \$233,374, or \$28,551 more than the receipts during the previous year.

The following statement gives the collections under the various sub-heads for 1912 and 1913:—

| Sub-head of Revenue | 1912. | 1913. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| RENTS— | | |
| Land rents (recurrent) ... | 152,054 | 167,958 |
| Do. (annual licence) ... | 1,761 | 3,218 |
| Rent of Government plantation ... | 158 | 156 |
| Mining rents ... | 317 | 977 |
| LICENCES— | | |
| Gravel, stone, etc. ... | 7,752 | 3,199 |
| Forest Revenue ... | 23,059 | 25,161 |
| Mining ... | ... | ... |
| Prospecting ... | 2,280 | 1,425 |
| FEES— | | |
| Survey ... | 11,309 | 20,025 |
| Notices, etc. ... | 112 | 158 |
| Registration of Titles ... | 4,906 | 4,974 |
| Sale of Plans ... | 567 | 1,125 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 548 | 4,998 |
| Total ... | 204,823 | 233,374 |

The collections in the three Divisions of the State were as follows:—

| Sub-head of revenue. | Batu Pahat. | Muar. | Johore. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| RENTS— | | | | |
| Land rents (current) ... | 21,229 10 | 30,465 00 | 116,264 12 | 167,958 22 |
| Land (annual licence) ... | 614 00 | 446 50 | 2,157 80 | 3,218 30 |
| Rent of Government plantation ... | ... | 156 00 | ... | 156 00 |
| Mining Rents ... | ... | 184 30 | 793 10 | 977 40 |
| LICENCE— | | | | |
| Gravel, stone, etc. ... | ... | 161 20 | 3,038 40 | 3,199 60 |
| Forest revenue ... | 1,758 54 | 4,040 14 | 19,362 02 | 25,160 70 |
| Mining ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Prospecting ... | 25 00 | ... | 1,400 00 | 1,425 00 |
| FEES— | | | | |
| Survey ... | 3,019 75 | 12,479 75 | 4,525 01 | 20,024 51 |
| Notices ... | 76 50 | 63 00 | 18 00 | 157 50 |
| Registration of Titles, etc. ... | 250 00 | 2,197 00 | 2,526 75 | 4,973 75 |
| Sale of Plans ... | 6 00 | 90 00 | 1,029 50 | 1,125 50 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 601 25 | 2,436 50 | 1,960 03 | 4,997 78 |
| Total ... | 27,580 14 | 52,719 39 | 153,074 73 | 233,374 26 |

LAND RENTS.—Having regard to the fall in the price of rubber and the consequent general stagnation in planting enterprise, the increase of \$28,551 under this heading is not unsatisfactory.

MINING RENTS.—The increased revenue represents the gradual development of the mining industry and a progressive increase of revenue from this source may be anticipated.

LICENCES.—The decrease in the collections from royalty on gravel, stone, etc., is due to less of these metals being taken from this State for the Singapore Harbour Works.

The Forest revenue shows only a slight increase and I am not satisfied that the Government are yet getting all the revenue due from this source.

Prospecting Licences were again in considerable demand and 30 licenses authorising operations over some 38,500 acres were issued.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.—The work of this branch of the Land Office shews considerable increase. In all 537 transactions were registered under Part V. of the Land Enactment as compared with 405 in 1912. In these were included the registration of 292 Grants for 145,000 sq. feet of town allotments and 76,082 acres of agricultural land, 7 agricultural leases for 27,865 acres and 21 Malay Grants in substitution of similar titles with incorrect plans. The number of transfers registered was 119 as against 104 in 1912 and of charges 63 as against 61. Under the Mining Enactment 11 leases for an aggregate area of 907 acres were issued, and under the previous law one lease for 410 acres. With the exception of three in Muar, all these mining titles were in respect of land in the Kota Tinggi District.

ALIENATION OF LAND.—During the past year applications for land aggregating 14,329 acres were approved for alienation as compared with 26,965 in 1912. Apart from the fall in the value of rubber, this diminution, after the feverish desire to acquire land in 1910, 1911 and 1912 was to be expected, and indeed, desired. It was evidently impossible at the previous rate of alienation that one-tenth of the land could be developed with the labour force available.

The following figures give the lands alienated or approved for alienation on final title, but do not include lands occupied under customary tenure or temporary permits. Of these latter, the aggregate area is probably not less than 250,000 acres:—

| | FORM OF TITLE. | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Agri-cultural Lease. | Malay Grant. | Grant under Land Enactment. | Extract from Register. | Approved application paying rent. |
| | ACRES. | ACRES. | ACRES. | ACRES. | ACRES. |
| IN FORCE ON 31-12-12: | | | | | |
| Johore Bahru .. | 83,531 | 22,700 | 121,803 | .. | 56 |
| Muar .. | 17,096 | 4,269 | 42,986 | 125 | 4,289 |
| Batu Pahat .. | 500 | .. | .. | 460 | 2,895 |
| ISSUED DURING 1913: | | | | | |
| Johore Bahru .. | 27,865 | 83 | 40,466 | .. | 816 |
| Muar .. | .. | .. | 2,498 | 1,308 | 8,912 |
| Batu Pahat .. | .. | .. | 33,119 | 641 | 2,145 |
| Total .. | 128,992 | 27,052 | 240,872 | 2,534 | 19,113 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | | | | | 418,563 |

Surveys.—The following statements show the work done during 1913 and the position at the end of that year.

In connection with the alienation of land under Grants:—

| Requisitions. | Johore Bahru. | | Muar. | | Batu Pahat. | | Total. | |
|---|---------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Lots. | Acres. | Lots. | Acres. | Lots. | Acres. | Lots. | Acres. |
| Remaining over on 31st December 1912 .. | 168 | 32,771 | 69 | 8,190 | 35 | 6,033 | 272 | 46,994 |
| Received during 1913 .. | 274 | 42,949 | 80 | 5,743 | 35 | 510 | 389 | 49,202 |
| Satisfied during 1913 .. | 442 | 75,720 | 149 | 13,933 | 70 | 6,543 | 661 | 96,196 |
| Balance remaining | 340 | 36,470 | 104 | 11,093 | 36 | 4,644 | 480 | 52,207 |
| | 102 | 39,250 | 45 | 2,840 | 34 | 1,899 | 181 | 43,989 |

In connection with the alienation of land by Entry in the Mukim Register:—

| Requisitions. | Muar. | | Batu Pahat. | | Total. | |
|---|-------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | No. | Acres. | No. | Acres. | No. | Acres. |
| Remaining over on 31st December 1912 .. | 1,220 | 3,915 | 64 | 1,302 | 1,284 | 4,217 |
| Received during 1913 .. | 923 | 2,930 | 381 | 1,184 | 1,304 | 4,114 |
| Satisfied during 1913 .. | 2,143 | 6,845 | 445 | 1,486 | 2,588 | 8,331 |
| Balance remaining | 676 | 2,598 | 105 | 460 | 781 | 3,058 |
| | 1,467 | 4,247 | 340 | 1,026 | 1,807 | 5,273 |

Up to the end of the year an aggregate area of 635.9 square miles of the State had been surveyed. Owing to a considerable decrease in the average size of the lands surveyed the ratio of survey fees to the total cost of issuing title increased from 1 to 1.24 in 1912 to 1 to 1.42 in 1913.

The Superintendent reports that considerable progress has been made in the demarcation of small holdings in the Muar and Batu Pahat divisions. Altogether plans of 781 lots were sent to the land office for settlement and plans of 679 further lots have been demarcated and are ready when required.

The fully qualified staff of this office consists of the Superintendent only and further assistance is becoming an urgent necessity. He states:—

The need which has been referred to in the annual reports for 1911 and 1912 of a European Assistant is becoming more urgent year by year; the net cost of the Survey Department only amounts to \$26,881 and for that sum an enormous amount of work has been done, but without increased expenditure it is impossible for the Survey Office to maintain the high standard of efficiency which obtains in those States in Malaya where the net cost may be safely estimated at over \$100,000.

With a good head draftsman at Johore Bahru, a European in charge at Muar and Mr. Norris in charge at Batu Pahat, operations could be carried on more expeditiously and economically.

Agriculture.—Mr. W. N. Gawler, the Chairman of the Johore Planters' Association, who has lived for many years in Johore and has an intimate knowledge of the country, has favoured me with the following remarks on the planting industry:—

The Johore Planters' Association which represents the views of the great majority of European planting interests in this country held four meetings during the year 1913 at which such diverse subjects as the Labour Code, the London Rubber Exhibition, Rural Boards, and Reduction of Rates of Pay, as well as many other questions, came up for discussion.

This Association now represents 51 estates and has a membership of 63 planters.

The general condition of, and growth on, the majority of estates in Johore continue to be excellent, showing promise that in the near future even those estates least favourably situated as regards communication with the outside world should enter the ranks of dividend payers.

The year 1913 will be remembered chiefly by the planting community for two events which were intimately connected as cause and effect. The first was the sudden and disconcerting fall in the price of rubber which found its natural corollary in the rearrangement of rates of payment for labour.

Owing to the lower prices realised for the raw material the opening up of new areas for rubber cultivation by European Companies almost entirely ceased (although the Japanese during the year added 11,000 acres to their existing cultivated areas), with the result that a great many estates were able to discharge a number of coolies. Naturally, therefore, rates of pay were lowered as the supply of free labour became more abundant, and this economy was effected in the case of the majority of estates in this country without any great inconvenience.

While the export returns on other agricultural produce show no very great variation from those of the previous years, the case of rubber is a notable exception, the production having risen from 22,000 piculs in 1912 to 46,000 piculs in 1913, an advance of 109%. This rate of increase may possibly be maintained during the next few years as the large areas planted in 1911 and 1912 come into bearing, but as more rational ideas as to the conservation of bark make themselves felt this augmentation of output will naturally become comparatively less.

Considering that large areas in this country are both suitable and available for coconut planting it is somewhat surprising that advantage has not been taken of this fact to any great extent by European Companies who desire to invest in this form of tropical agriculture.

The amount of copra exported during 1913 shows an increase of nearly 35,000 piculs over that of the previous year, almost the whole of this quantity having been produced on native holdings.

Seeing the importance of the rubber industry (and these remarks apply also to other forms of agriculture, especially that represented by coconut planting) from a revenue producing point of view, it would seem regrettable that the Government has not yet shown any great interest in, or taken any practical steps towards the protection of this actual and prospective source of income from pests and diseases of various kinds, some of which threaten to assume alarming proportions in the future if not dealt with in a scientific and thorough manner.

While the other States in the Peninsula have their Agricultural Department more or less fully organised and equipped with the services of qualified specialists who are ready to combat, and in many cases to prevent, serious cases of disease, it seems astonishing that nothing has yet been attempted by the Government of this State to establish what would be a profitable form of insurance of the most important commercial asset in the country.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Johore will very soon be placed in this respect on an equality with the other States of the Peninsula.

The owners of small holdings have had a successful year owing to the good prices in the copra market, and have not suffered excessively owing to the fall in the price of rubber, as in the absence of any paid labour force their costs of collection are represented merely by their own labour in the intervals of other occupations. Applications for new holdings have been very numerous, and in the Johore Bahru division have quite out-run the staff and the machinery under the Land Enactment for dealing with them, with the result that it was necessary to allow all approved applicants to go into immediate occupation of waste lands and to leave the questions of settlement and demarcation to be dealt with at some future indefinite date. A considerable number of these new settlers came from the Celebes, but the arrivals from Java and Sumatra are also very numerous.

Indian Immigrants.—From the report and returns furnished by Major Daud, the Superintendent of Indian Immigrants, it appears that at the beginning of 1913, 6,508 Indian Immigrants were employed on twenty-three Estates, the State Railway and Public Works. Of these 2,066 are returned as recruited from India during the year and 3,170 as locally recruited.

The number reported to have deserted from their employment is 1,768, and 2,356 were discharged. At the end of the year, three of the above twenty-three Estates had ceased to employ Indian labour but the gross Indian labour force had increased to 7,507. The death rate is given at 3.97 per cent. on an average population of 6,678.

Chandu Monopoly.—The total weight of chandu sold to the public amounted to 416,602 tahils as compared with 493,173 tahils in 1912. The consumption was thus 15.5% less than during the previous year—a result satisfactory enough in itself but somewhat qualified by the increased importation of spirits.

Although the amount of chandu consumed was less, the revenue, owing to an enhancement in the retail price to the public, increased from \$2,349,176 in 1912 to \$2,439,825 in 1913.

Customs.—The total Customs Revenue amounted to \$939,033 as compared with \$834,035 during 1912—an increase of \$105,000 or 12½%. The following table gives the collections during the past two years grouped under the main headings:—

| | 1912. | 1913. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| EXPORTS— | \$ | \$ |
| Agricultural Products | 555,967 | 633,386 |
| Forest Produce | 20,851 | 19,007 |
| Minerals | 36,373 | 52,175 |
| Fish | 11,038 | 11,463 |
| Miscellaneous | 20,518 | 10,955 |
| IMPORTS— | | |
| Spirits | 189,288 | 212,047 |
| Total ... \$ | 834,035 | 939,033 |

The Commissioner of Customs points out—

During the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 the revision of the methods of taxation combined with the increased efficiency of control secured by a coherent centralized organization have largely contributed to the very high ratios of annual increase of revenue—41%, 26% and 12½%. With the cessation of the Batu Pahat export duties farm at the end of June 1913 and the practical extinction at the end of the year of the arrears of duty which had accrued under the old system of collecting export duties on pepper and gambier abnormal organic conditions may be said to have ceased, and the effects of the changes made will no longer be shown in the form of abnormal increases of revenue. Future increases of revenue will therefore be a more trustworthy sign of the advancing prosperity of the State than have past increases, and they may reasonably be expected to be proportionately less than those of the past three years and to follow the normal course of the development of the country.

The following figures give the details of the collections on agricultural produce during 1912 and 1913:—

| Item. | 1912. | 1913. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Arecanuts | 96,206 | 112,218 |
| Copra | 53,279 | 92,120 |
| Pepper and Gambier | 215,083 | 177,808 |
| Cultivated Rubber | 152,674 | 195,864 |
| Tapioca | 19,279 | 17,836 |
| Other Agricultural produce | 19,446 | 37,540 |
| | 555,967 | 633,386 |

The Commissioner comments on these figures as follows:—

In the years 1912 and 1913 the proportionate contributions to revenue of the various classes of dutiable articles were:—

| | 1912 percentage. | 1913 percentage. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| EXPORTS— | | |
| Rubber | 18½ | 21 |
| Pepper and Gambier | 25½ | 19 |
| Arecanuts | 11½ | 12 |
| Copra | 6½ | 9½ |
| Tin | 4½ | 5½ |
| Other Agricultural produce | 2½ | 4 |
| Tapioca | 2½ | 2 |
| Forest produce | 2½ | 2 |
| Marine | 1½ | 1½ |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 1 |
| IMPORTS— | | |
| Spirits | 22½ | 22½ |
| | 100 | 100 |

In the table, pepper and gambier have been classed together as one product since they are usually cultivated together. The notable feature of the comparative table is that as between dutiable exports rubber has taken the place of pepper and gambier as the largest contributor to the revenue. The table also shows that in 1913, three products, rubber, pepper and gambier and arecanuts provided more than half of the Customs revenue, while five products, rubber, pepper and gambier, arecanuts, copra and tin supplied two thirds of the revenue. Rubber, arecanuts and coconuts, the three permanent products, supply about 43% of the revenue.

Spirituous liquors were the only imports the taxation of which was in the form of an import duty during the year 1913. The duty collected was \$212,047.24, of which \$1,461 only was collected by this Department, the general collection being made through the Chandu Department with the aid of the Singapore Monopolies Department.

The 1912 collections were \$189,288, over which the 1913 collection shows an increase of a little more than 12 per centum.

Since there is a probability that to some extent spirituous liquors are becoming a substitute for opium, it is of interest to note that the import of chandu decreased during the same period from 483,329 tahils to 415,254 tahils, a decrease of 14 per centum.

In the absence of data as to the origin and quality of the liquor imported it would be venturesome to regard this change of proportions as an improvement; it might well be true that a 12% increase of the cheaper European liquors might more than compensate in harmful effects for a 14% decrease in chandu of which the quality is presumably of a high and constant standard.

Education.—Twelve new vernacular schools were opened during 1913, bringing the total number of vernacular schools up to fifty-six. The following statement gives the locality, staff and attendance at the various schools:—

| Locality. | No. | Staff. | Average enrolment. | Average attendance. |
|------------------|-----|--------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Johore Bahru ... | 2 | 8 | 256 | 198 |
| Kota Tinggi ... | 2 | 4 | 122 | 91 |
| Kukob ... | 10 | 11 | 552 | 419 |
| Segamat ... | 3 | 5 | 200 | 88 |
| Endau ... | 3 | 5 | 126 | 101 |
| Muar ... | 23 | 39 | 1,311 | 979 |
| Batu Pahat ... | 14 | 21 | 610 | 410 |
| Total ... | 57 | 93 | 3,177 | 2,277 |

Military Forces.—The strength of the force is 271 officers and men, of whom 171 are stationed at Johore Bahru and 100 at Muar. In addition there is a force of 85 Kabuli Artillerymen and 84 Bandsmen.

They are drilled and disciplined by Captain Cullimore under the immediate supervision of His Highness The Sultan, who is their Commandant and Colonel-in-Chief.

Drills, training and musketry are carried on throughout the year and are reported to be practically on the same lines as in the British Army with slight modifications to suit local requirements.

The Force including the Volunteers has on several occasions been inspected by the General Officer Commanding the Troops in the Straits Settlements and in 1912 was inspected by the Overseas Inspector General, Sir Ian Hamilton, who subsequently wrote:—

After the usual inspection by me the whole Force on parade marched past, and afterwards various evolutions were carried out both by the artillery and infantry under the native officers. The march past and the drill

were well executed and I was particularly struck by the handling of the arms on the part of the infantry. The whole performance was extremely creditable and I ascribe the efficiency and smart turn-out of the corps I inspected largely to the keen interest which His Highness the Sultan evinces in his troops. Much credit is also due to Captain Cullimore for the technical knowledge shown by all ranks.

During the past year, for the first time, two hundred officers and men took part in the manoeuvres in Singapore. All ranks are reported to have taken a keen and intelligent interest in the work and to have fully appreciated the instruction they received. On this occasion His Excellency the General Commanding put on record:—

I should like to report for the information of His Highness the Sultan of Johore, that the behaviour of his forces, throughout the manoeuvres, was excellent.

His Highness has twice invited me to inspect his troops on parade, and I have notified my satisfaction at the smart appearance of the men, their precision in handling of arms, and their steadiness on parade.

It was a surprise, not only to myself, but to many of our Imperial Officers, to see the way they worked through the jungle and difficult country met with during the manoeuvres. Each man acted intelligently and seemed to know exactly how to make the best use of the slight cover existing.

Through the operations the troops marched well, and endured the long days' work in most creditable fashion.

I congratulate His Highness on the splendid condition of his Forces, and trust that I may have the honour of inspecting and commanding them again.

The State Band under Bandmaster Galistan continues to maintain its reputation, but during the past year has not played in public as frequently as formerly. A complete set of new instruments was purchased during the year and the old instruments returned to their makers.

In addition to the Regular Forces there are 250 Infantry Volunteers. They drill once a month but receive no field training or musketry. On parade they acquit themselves very creditably.

The Adjutant of the Forces also drills and controls the Fire Brigade of 16 men. Towards the end of the year they were supplied with one of Messrs. Merryweather's latest motor Fire Engines.

Legislation.—The following new Enactments were passed during the year:—

1. An Enactment to provide for controlling the possession, sale, import and export of Firearms.
2. An Enactment to provide for the punishment of certain Small Offences.
3. An Enactment to provide for the extradition of persons accused or convicted of certain offences.
4. An Enactment to provide for the payment of fees in Courts of Justice.

Additionally an Enactment to amend the Land Enactment 1910 was passed.

Police.—On the last day of the year the Force was composed of 16 Officers and 533 non-commissioned Officers and men, being 21 men below the authorised strength.

The Chief Commissioner reports that the supply of Johore Malays appears to be insufficient to meet the requirements of both the Military Forces and the Police, and that the former being somewhat better paid absorb all the men available.

He advocates the enlistment of Sikhs for Headquarters guards and as a reserve.

In the meantime the rate of pay has been increased and constables of long service can rise to a salary of \$15 a month.

The Force is distributed in forty-nine Stations. The number of Police Stations has been increased by 13 new Stations during the past two years but is still less than the necessities of the State. At present there is only one Police Station to every 184 square miles of country and one Police Constable to 700 inhabitants.

Discipline is reported to have been on the whole fair although the number of minor offences was somewhat numerous.

The Detective branch showed a good aptitude in investigating serious robberies, murders and secret society cases. As in the case of the Constables their number is said to be inadequate.

The Force is armed, as are the F. M. S. and Straits Police, with the .303 Martini Enfield Carbine, but owing to the want of a rifle range the men are not taught Musketry.

The following return gives particulars of the more serious Crimes reported during the past two years:—

| | REPORTED. | | ARRESTED. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Murder and Culpable Homicide. | 21 | 36 | 17 | 32 |
| Robberies ... | 89 | 88 | 57 | 34 |
| Thefts ... | 1,247 | 806 | 248 | 348 |

The Chief Commissioner comments on the above figures as follows:—

Murders have increased by 15, robberies and thefts have decreased by 1 and 441 respectively. As I have already stated the 1912 returns were the efforts of individual inspectors and I do not think much reliance can be placed on them.

The numbers of murders and culpable homicide cases reported are comparatively large; but a number were cases which on investigation turned out to be Voluntarily Causing Hurt, etc. Many on the other hand were cold blooded and deliberate murders. Some 12 murderers were hung during the year and many others sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment for manslaughter and voluntarily causing hurt.

The percentage of arrests in the robbery and theft cases is I regret to say rather low; but taking all factors into consideration I cannot at present expect much better results.

Primarily the three factors responsible for the difficulty of arrests are (a) The vast area of country which bad characters have to operate in

away from the supervision of the Police; (b) Strong Secret Societies which exist in Johore and which facilitate and aid criminals in the commission of their crimes; (c) Inadequacy of the Police Staff for the present needs of the country.

A feature of the Crime Register is the comparatively large number of "Causing Hurt" cases, many of them being of a "grievous nature" and committed with "a dangerous weapon." The callousness and indifference for human life displayed by Chinese is amazing.

In addition to purely Police work, the Force administer the Weights and Measures Enactment, hold inquests, register births and deaths, and, in the Muar and Batu Pahat divisions take charge of the Chinese Protectorate and register motor cars.

The Senior Staff consists of Mr. G. P. Cuscaden the Chief Commissioner, and two Malay Officers above the rank of Chief Inspector; and the amount of work they get through is most creditable although naturally it is not so thorough as Mr. Cuscaden would wish, or as it would be were the number of trained officers larger.

Gaols.—There are two Gaols, one at Johore Bahru, the other at Bandar Maharani.

The following statement of admissions and discharges at each have been supplied to me:—

| | Johore Bahru. | Bandar Maharani. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Remaining on 1st January 1913 ... | 225 | 35 |
| Admitted during 1913... | 271 | 219 |
| | 496 | 254 |
| Released during 1913 ... | 358 | 194 |
| Transferred ... | ... | 13 |
| Escaped ... | ... | 1 |
| Died ... | 9 | 4 |
| Executed ... | 11 | — |
| Remaining on 31st December 1913 ... | 118 | 42 |
| | 496 | 254 |

The Principal Medical Officer reports on the health of the prisoners as follows:—

The number of patients treated in the Gaol Cells and Hospital was 340. The greatest number of admissions being in January, March and April, when they were over 50 per month, and the lowest in the end of the year, when they were under 20 per month. The following were the principal diseases treated—Malarial Fever 77, Ulcers 84, Dysentery 41, Diarrhoea 31, Debility 19, Scabies 16, Beri-Beri 1. The greatest number of admissions for Dysentery and Diarrhoea were in March, April and May, and for Fever in May, June, July and August.

The Deaths were, 2 from Dysentery, 2 Cardiac Failure, and 1 from Pneumonia, Peritonitis, Debility, Diarrhoea and Gastritis respectively, total 9. The Death Rate was 1.8% of the resident prisoners, or 2.6% of the sick admitted.

In addition a large number of Police Prisoners were in custody in the cells, and many received medical treatment.

A large number of prisoners with minor ailments attended daily as out-patients at the Gaol Dispensary. Ulcers were again the most common disease due to the old cause, the chafing of leg-irons; a larger number of ulcers were admitted than usual, however, owing to several persistent vagrants being sentenced to short sentences.

The almost total absence of Beri-Beri was a gratifying feature, and is in my opinion entirely due to the cured rice diet.

Dysentery was again frequent and troublesome, requiring constant attention.

A new Execution Chamber with inside gallows was erected during the year, and in November seven prisoners convicted of murder were executed. The executions were carried out quite satisfactorily.

In October a Special Commission presided over by the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, Sir William Hyndman Jones, was appointed to inquire and report on the administration of this Gaol. The inquiry had not concluded by the end of the year.

From Bandar Maharani, the District Surgeon reports on the Muar Gaol:—

The health of the convicts throughout the year has been quite satisfactory. Very few cases of dysentery occurred and no case of beri-beri was reported.

Temperature and Rainfall.—The Principal Medical Officer writes:—

The year 1913 was remarkable as shewing, at least in the South of Johore and Johore Bahru, the heaviest Rainfall on record in the Meteorological Returns of the Department, viz., 136.54 inches. In the records which I have kept for twenty-three years, the next heaviest annual Rainfall recorded was 120.13 inches in 1893; unfortunately the earlier records from 1885 to 1891 have been lost, but speaking from memory I think 1890 shewed nearly as heavy a Rainfall specially marked in the later months of that year.

August, July and February were the driest months of the year when 4, 5 and 6 inches respectively were recorded, all the other months showed over 10 inches, and as high as 17 inches in March. The Rainfall in the North of Johore (Segamat District) was quite normal, only 80 inches being recorded.

The following statement gives the summary of the readings at the Johore Bahru hospital:—

| Month. | Rainfall. | Maximum Temperature Mean. | Minimum Temperature Mean. |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Inches.</i> | | |
| January ... | 16.92 | 86.05 | 71.62 |
| February ... | 6.11 | 88.67 | 72.01 |
| March ... | 17.27 | 87.83 | 72.91 |
| April ... | 15.82 | 89.25 | 73.20 |
| May ... | 10.16 | 88.58 | 73.98 |
| June ... | 11.80 | 86.36 | 73.46 |
| July ... | 5.17 | 87.72 | 73.09 |
| August ... | 4.03 | 87.32 | 72.96 |
| September ... | 11.68 | 87.60 | 73.01 |
| October ... | 12.78 | 88.87 | 73.16 |
| November ... | 9.52 | 88.88 | 72.73 |
| December ... | 15.28 | 87.87 | 71.96 |
| Total ... | 136.54 | ... | ... |

The above rainfall is 23.5 inches in excess of that for 1912.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours occurred on March the 3rd, when 6.78 inches fell.

The maximum thermometer recorded a temperature of 94° on the 15th March.

From returns of rainfall received from the outstations, it would appear that the excessive rainfall recorded above occurred in the south only, the returns from the northern part of the country being much the same as usual.

Births and Deaths.—The Principal Medical Officer has supplied a statistical report of the Births and Deaths during 1913, the first report of the kind prepared in Johore.

In the absence of any records of immigration or emigration, no attempt can be made to estimate the exact population and the fact that it has been necessary to base the birth and death rates on the results of the 1911 Census prevents any accurate inferences being drawn from the figures collected.

He writes:—

The actual population according to the Census taken on the 10th March 1911, was 180,412 (122,129 males and 58,283 females).

Births.—The number of births registered throughout the State of Johore during 1913 was 4,526 (2,446 males and 2,080 females). This gives birth-rate of 25.08. In every 100 births registered there were 54 males and 46 females, giving a percentage of 85.18 females for every 100 males born.

There were 52 still-births, the percentage to those born alive being 1.15%.

The highest birth rate (47.72 per mille) was classed under Javanese, the next highest being among other Nationalities with a ratio of 33.74. The lowest was among the Chinese, 8.44.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered was 7,066 (5,362 males and 1,704 females) giving a death-rate of 39.16 per mille.

The highest number of deaths was registered in October 1913, 678 deaths being registered for the month in the seven districts. In September, October, November and December the death-rate suddenly shot up to a very high figure in the seven districts. The highest death-rate for the year was 45.09. The greatest mortality in the population occurred among persons of 25 to 45 years of age.

Of the causes of deaths 1 was due to Small-pox, 3 were due to Measles, 3 due to Bacillary Dysentery, Beri-Beri accounted for 974, Malaria Fever for 1,421, Phthisis for 147, Dysentery for 228, Diarrhoea for 298, and Pneumonia or Bronchitis or (Cough?) for 418.

One thousand two hundred and forty-eight deaths were registered as due to fever not specified.

Infantile mortality gives a ratio of 250.99 per mille. The highest ratio of infantile mortality was under "Malays."

Medical.—The Principal Medical Officer dealing with the general health conditions in the Johore Bahru Division writes:—

Malarial Fever, Beri-Beri and Dysentery were all markedly prevalent during the later months of the year, especially in October, November and December. Pulmonary complaints, as Pneumonia and Bronchitis, were especially prevalent, more so than in any previous year, Bronchial cases shewing an increase of 130 cases over 1912. This without doubt was due

to the constantly recurring wet weather. There was a complete absence of the more common epidemic diseases, such as Cholera and Small-pox in their usual endemic centres, Cucob and Batu Pahat, where the heavy rainfall seems to have acted as a prophylactic, and both these localities shew a clean bill of health. A slight sporadic outbreak of Small-pox occurred near Segamat, amongst sinkek coolies recently arrived from Singapore. Three cases of acute Bacillary Dysentery or Choleraic Diarrhoea, occurred in Johore Town in the latter part of the year.

Dysentery, however, was rather prevalent in the early months of the year, specially in the Gaol, and also in the Hospital; probably due to fly infection of food supplies, but the dull continuous wet weather from March seems to have prevented any severe epidemic, such as occurred in the Town and Kampongs in 1912. Enteric Fever was also noted in its usual endemic site, The Kampong Pahang, and the houses on the banks of the Segit River. Measles, Whooping-Cough, Mumps and Chicken-pox, were prevalent amongst the Chinese and Malay communities in the later months of the year, and a severe epidemic of Broncho-Pneumonia occurred amongst children at Mersing on the East Coast.

The health of the European Official community was excellent, greatly in contrast to the European Planting community, who suffered severely from Malarial Fever necessitating many admissions to the General Hospital, Singapore, and the invaliding of several severe cases to Europe, one, a severe case of Blackwater-Fever, several from Malarial Cachexia, and one of Appendicitis. Three European deaths fall to be recorded, Mr. Oakley, of Sedenak Estate (at the Singapore Hospital) from acute Septicæmia, following wounds inflicted by Chinese robbers; Mr. Carruth, at Batu Anam Estate, from Malaria; and Mr. Jameson, of Sagil Estate, from Paralysis, also in Singapore Hospital.

Two European births in Johore were recorded during the year. The health of the Malay Official community was much below average. His Highness The Sultan being seriously indisposed in the middle of the year, also the State Secretary, Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, with serious eye trouble, successfully operated on at Madras; and in the end of the year the sudden deaths of the Ungku Suleiman bin Daud and the Ungku Othman bin Abdul Rahman, within a few weeks of each other, from Septic Infection due to Carbuncle and complications, were a severe loss to the State and general community.

An increasing number of difficult Malay, Chinese, and Tamil Maternity cases were attended to as outpatients, and five were admitted to the General Hospital for confinement. The necessity for qualified European Maternity Nurses, to attend native women, and instruct Native Midwives and mothers in the care and feeding of children, so as to reduce the appalling infantile mortality was brought strongly to the notice of the Government by the Assistant General Adviser, Muar, and the District Surgeon, in a special statistical minute. Their suggestions received the approval and sanction of the Government, and the appointment of two Maternity Nurses, one for Johore and Muar respectively, were sanctioned for 1914.

Anti-Malarial Measures.—The work of the Anti-Mosquito Brigade was continued on a small scale during the year, but owing to the shorthanded state of the Medical Staff, was not as efficient as formerly, and latterly the work of the Brigade was confined to the marshes in the neighbourhood of the principal buildings, and in front of the General Hospital, where the swamps were partly filled in and periodically oiled. Drainage and filling in works were successfully carried out by the Public Works Department in the Ayer Molek District, and combined with subsoil drainage, so that the swampy land in front of the General Adviser's house has been properly reclaimed. The land behind the Fort, and between it and the gaol, still requires both drainage and filling in, as it remains insanitary and swampy. The Malay dwellings adjoining are still badly flooded during heavy rainfall, and the inhabitants there, and those of the Police Barracks suffer severely from Malarial Fever, due to the proximity of this marsh.

The valley between my quarters and Ungku Suleiman's property was also cleared and subsoil drained, with beneficial results in the health of those dwelling near, and in the Hospital Buildings.

The District Surgeon, Muar, reporting from Bandar Maharani, says:—

The inhabitants of the Town were singularly free from epidemic disease throughout the year 1913, and it gives me the greatest pleasure in being able to state that no case of the more serious epidemic diseases occurred in Bandar Maharani during 1913. In this respect 1913 formed a record year, for during the period of nine years that I have served in the Government Medical Service, I cannot recall a year having passed without the occurrence of a small-pox outbreak of more or less formidable proportions. Systematic vaccination of infants has been carried out during the period that I have been stationed at Muar and without doubt the beneficial effects accruing from successful inoculation are now being experienced.

But, notwithstanding the Town's entire freedom from epidemic disease, the health of the community throughout the year 1913 was far from satisfactory. This fact is demonstrated by the increase in the "Death Rate" from 41.5 per mille per annum in 1912 to 48.43 per mille per annum during 1913 and again by the rise in the "Infantile Mortality" from 245.4 per 1,000 infants born for 1912 to the appalling ratio of 328.12 per 1000 infants born during 1913.

The increase in the "Death Rate" was almost wholly due to the higher rate of mortality amongst infants, for in 1912 the number of deaths recorded amongst children under one year of age was 40, whereas 63 deaths, at the same age period, were registered during 1913—an increase of 57%. Again the rise in the "Infantile Mortality" was entirely due to the appalling proportions assumed by the death rate amongst children of Malays, as is shewn by the number of deaths registered during 1913 amongst Malay children at the age period of 0-1 year, being almost double the number recorded during 1912—21 during 1912 and 40 during 1913.

As in 1912 the health of the population of the Rural Districts was much more satisfactory than that of the inhabitants of the Town. There was an appreciable rise however in the "Death Rate" in the Rural Districts for 1913—24.55 per mille per annum for 1912, and 28.97 per mille per annum for 1913—and also a slight increase in the "Infantile Mortality," viz. :—194.79 per 1,000 infants born during 1912 and 206.89 per 1,000 infants born for 1913. But it is probable that an unavoidable error occurs in calculating both the "Death Rate" and "Birth Rate" owing to the fact that it is impossible to obtain the geometrical increase of the population for the 3 years which have elapsed since the census was taken in 1911. The calculated "Death Rate" and "Infantile Mortality" will consequently be higher than it actually is or vice versa according to whether there has been an increase or decrease in the population of the Rural Districts.

No case of epidemic disease was reported as occurring in the Rural Districts during 1913.

HOSPITALS.—The Principal Medical Officer reports on the Johore Bahru Hospitals as follows:—

Buildings.—The following new buildings were completed and occupied in the end of the year:—New Malay and Tamil Kitchens, New Detention Cells for Police Cases and Lunatics (5 cells), New Female Ward of 20 beds (this is on the same scale and style as the New Surgical Ward opened last year), New Mortuary and Pathological Room, completed in December.

The old Railway or Tamil Ward, which has been in use for five years, collapsed in the roof and flooring, and became absolutely unsafe, so was demolished at the end of the year.

A small temporary Ward capable of accommodating 20 patients was erected out of the old materials, until the New Tamil Ward of 60 beds, which has been sanctioned for 1914, can be erected. The New Tamil Permanent Ward will consist of corrugated iron roof and iron pillars, bertam walls, concrete flooring, and will meet a great want, as the Tamil Patients average over 60 daily. The New Drainage Scheme of water flushing Latrines and Bathrooms attached to each ward has now been installed and will shortly be opened. This will do away with the old objectionable Pail Latrines and outdoor Bathing-sheds, which have up to the present been in use. The new Surgical, Female Wards, Operating

Theatre and Dispensary now occupy the front terrace and have a very imposing and clean appearance and are in every way up-to-date.

When the two Old Wards I. and III. are reconstructed the general appearance of the Hospital Buildings will be greatly improved.

Hospital Dietary, Clothing and Medical Comforts.—The Diet was increased both in quantity and quality, specially in regard to meat and fish, and the contractor's price raised to 22 cents per patient. The results have been encouraging, and I think the decreased mortality and the great popularity of the Hospital are both due to this improvement. The large increase in Railway admissions of Station-Masters, overseers, etc., has necessitated the provisions of a special diet.

The following comparative Return summarizes the in-patients records at this Hospital:—

| Year. | Remaining from previous year. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged. | Absconded. | Died. | Death rate. | Corrected Death rate. | Remaining at end of year. |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1912 | 337 | 3955 | 2812 | 584 | 535 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 359 |
| 1913 | 359 | 4582 | 3674 | 404 | 464 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 399 |

The daily average of patients at this Hospital was 408. Dr. Wilson comments on these figures as follows:—

The large increase in the number of admissions was undoubtedly due to the climatic conditions, specially the heavy and continuous Rainfall throughout the year. The admissions are 627 in excess of 1912 and were mostly due to Fever and Pulmonary Diseases.

There was a marked increase in the number of Railway admissions.

In spite of the large increase in admissions, the number of abscondings were 180 less than 1912, and this must be attributed to the increasing popularity of the Hospital, as well as the vigilance of the watchman. These should be further decreased next year with the increased force of private watchmen.

The Death Rate also shows a marked decrease, being 71 less than 1912 or over 3% less. The corrected Death Rate of 7.7% is most gratifying, and the best result yet achieved in the annals of our Hospital Work.

The following statement gives particulars of the more common diseases:—

| Disease. | Total treated. | Died. | Death rate, 1913. | Death rate, 1912. |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | % | % |
| Beri-beri | 388 | 42 | 10.7 | 18.4 |
| Dysentery | 246 | 64 | 26 | 30.7 |
| Malarial fevers ... | 1,179 | 24 | 2.03 | 5.0 |
| Nephritis | 87 | 36 | 41 | 23 |
| Debility | 101 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| Pulmonary Diseases ... | 385 | 76 | 19.7 | 36 |
| Ankylostomiasis ... | 18 | 7 | 38 | ... |

I quote the following paragraphs dealing with the more prevalent diseases and the hospital work generally:—

Malaria, in all its forms, Fever, Cachexia, and Enlarged Spleen, 1404 cases, shewed the enormous increase over 1912 of 300 cases, but was either of a much less virulent type, or more successfully treated, as the Malarial Fever Death Rate was only 2%, or a reduction of nearly 3% on 1912. This was no doubt largely due to the greatly increased use of the intramuscular treatment by Quinine, which gave most successful results in almost moribund cases. A careful microscopic examination of the blood was made in all severe cases, and although only about one-third of the admissions were so diagnosed, the time and trouble taken is amply repaid by the increased good results. This microscopic work, inaugurated by Dr Wm. B. Wilson and Assistant Surgeon H. L. Carvalho, was again under the special direction of Hospital Assistant Wan Idris, whose skill and technique are worthy of marked encouragement and praise.

Nearly all the Phthisis cases, so returned, had the diagnosis confirmed by the microscope, shewing Tubercle Bacilli present. The microscope was also used to confirm some doubtful cases of Leprosy admission. The Microscopic Department has now become an essential part of the Hospital equipment, and since the transfer of Assistant Surgeon H. L. Carvalho to Johore we hope to still further develop its resources.

Dysentery shewed a marked decrease in the number of admissions, over 100 less than 1912. This was probably due to the excessive Rainfall giving a large and abundant supply of good drinking water, so that the surface wells were not dried up, when contamination is frequent, and also to the abatement of the fly prevalence which, in my opinion, is the most important factor. A very large number of the cases were examined for Amoeba in the stools, and wherever they were found the treatment by Emetin Injections was carried out with very encouraging results, several very severe cases being convalescent within a week, but the excessive cost of Emetin is a great drawback to its use in Hospital practice, and we are now experimenting with Ipecacuanha Capsules to see if this drug can be given in a more palatable form, as it is very successful if it can be retained by the patients.

A very large number of the cases however are Bacillary Dysentery, and do not respond to Emetin. There are also large numbers of cases of Chronic Colitis, which are not amenable to any treatment. The reduction of 4% in the Death Rate as compared with 1912 is a satisfactory improvement, and the continued use of Emetin is encouraged.

Beri-Beri.—The admissions shew a decrease of 71 cases compared with 1912, which is curious, as an increase of Beri-Beri generally follows excessive Temperature or Rainfall records. The Death Rate shews a corresponding improvement, being 10.7% or a decrease of 7% on 1912. A large number of Malay households now use Bengal or Penang cured rice, instead of Siam rice, and after a time seem to prefer it, as they feel stronger and better nourished. I hope shortly, as the result of continued admonition, to see Penang cured rice adopted in all Government Institutions, Schools, Police-Barracks and the Government Marine Department.

Ankylostomiasis.—Only 18 cases were microscopically diagnosed, and these occurred amongst Tamil or Javanese. The very heavy Death Rate of 7, or 38% points to the fatal nature of the disease, and the necessity for early diagnosis, before the Anæmia and Debility become too advanced for treatment.

Veneræ Disease—240 cases treated. An increase on last year. A marked increase was noted in Railway admission from the cause. The number of Syphilitic cases has also increased, but the use of Salvarsan treatment has shortened the stay of such patients in Hospital, and has been very successful in its immediate results. Owing to the expense of the treatment, such of the patients as were able to pay, contributed the nett cost of the drug, and so good were the results that several patients have sought admissions asking for this treatment. In all 14 cases were treated by Neo Salvarsan administered intravenously, with beneficial results in all cases.

Skin Diseases.—The majority were Ulcers 472, a large decrease on 1912. Owing to the overcrowded state of the Wards only the worst cases were admitted, while slight cases were given outdoor treatment. In spite of this the Ulcer Ward has always been over-filled and two Wards would be required if all vagrants and paupers were admitted. Scabies in its pustular form accounted for 125 admissions and made rapid recovery under Hospital Treatment. Eczema accounted for 34 admissions, General Ringworm 10 cases, Cellulitis 29, and Abscesses 60.

Pulmonary Diseases shewed a marked increase, 385 cases, compared with 169 in 1912. This was largely due to the rainy weather causing Bronchial trouble and Pneumonia. The latter being very prevalent and of a very fatal type, specially in the latter months of the year. Many admissions were from the Rubber Estates, and were only sent in an advanced state of the disease.

The general health statistics also shew Pneumonia to have been very prevalent. Nearly all cases of Phthisis (51) were microscopically diagnosed and shew much the same proportion as last year, and the causes, neglect and the overcrowding of lodging houses and back-to-back tenements, still flourish in Johore.

Surgical Work.—A large amount of Surgical Work has been done. The admissions for wounds and injuries totalled 218 cases, and the operations performed are detailed in separate list including:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Major Operations | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Minor | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| Major Amputations | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Minor | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Circumcisions | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

The New Surgical Theatre has been a great boon, and with a larger Surgical Staff available provides facilities for excellent Surgical work.

Insanity shews a tremendous increase, over 44 being under treatment, this year. The accommodation for such cases is absolutely inadequate.

Leprosy.—There were 19 fresh cases admitted during the year and the average number under detention in the Leper Ward at Scudai has shewn a daily average of 26 patients.

The New Ward sanctioned for 1913 was not carried through owing to difficulties with contractors, and unsuitability of site, but has been placed on the Estimates for 1914. The present Ward is almost uninhabitable, although temporary repairs to roof and buildings were carried out, and the health of the Leper Patients has been very indifferent, several dying from intercurrent diseases, such as Fever and Diarrhoea.

Government Dispensary.—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year were 26,330 as compared with 18,249 in 1912, and the number of Surgical Attendances and Dressings amounted to over 4,000 for the year.

The Dispensary Buildings are inadequate for the greatly increased work, being often overcrowded, and have insufficient accommodation for the Clerking Staff. Sanction has been obtained for alterations next year, allowing for proper Consulting Rooms and Surgery, and for a special Laboratory upstairs for the Health Officer.

The rooms for Clerking Staff have been divided and properly arranged.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS.—The following paragraphs are from a Summary of Outstation Hospital work supplied by the Principal Medical Officer:—

Batu Pahat.—In charge of Assistant Surgeon H. L. Carvalho. Hospital admissions 396. General Death Rate 17.6. Fever Death Rate 10%, very high, due to admission of patients in moribund condition.

Total Annual Rainfall 114.9 inches, highest November 16, lowest February 4.2.

The Hospital Buildings are over 25 years old, and in a dilapidated condition. Two New Wards on a new site have been sanctioned for 1914.

Kota Tinggi.—In charge of Assistant Surgeon John S. Lee. Hospital admissions 605. Death Rate 11.4%.

Admission 564, mostly Chinese, Rubber Estates, Mining and Pauper Coolies. Beri-Beri noted to be prevalent amongst the Chinese Mining Coolies, of whom there are about 2,000 in the District. The Annual Rainfall registered 145.33 inches, March register 25.9 inches, and July lowest 3.3 inches.

Segamat.—In charge of Assistant Surgeon Nath Konar. Hospital admissions 468, Death Rate 13%, Chinese 230. Tamil 200. Malay 18. Others 20.

A new Dysentery Ward, Dresser's Quarters and Mortuary are in course of erection. The Annual Rainfall registered at the Hospital was 93 inches.

Tangkak Hospital, Muar.—In charge of Apothecary A. Drage. Hospital admissions 515. Death Rate 10%.

Hospital Buildings and Quarters in poor state of repair. Beri-Beri shews large number of admissions, mostly Chinese. Although paddy is grown locally, it is not used by Chinese Coolies, who prefer Siam Rice.

Kukob.—An Apothecary was appointed in November, and pending erection of the Government Dispensary and Quarters, made occasional visits to Kukob; he will take up his residence there early in 1914.

RAILWAY STAFF.—Attention is drawn to the increased number of Railway employees who seek medical attendance and admission to Hospital. In all 547 railway employees were treated in Hospital (with a death rate of 4.2%) as compared with 333 in 1912. They comprised 11 Station Masters, 14 Clerks, 12 Overseers, 1 Ticket Collector, 1 Store Keeper and 508 coolies. Additionally 165 coolies received treatment at the Segamat Hospital. Amongst these there were 9 deaths, giving a mortality rate of 5.4%.

VACCINATION.—The Principal Medical Officer reports:—

The two Government Vaccinators have continued their work in the outlying Districts; one on the East Coast and the Villages on either side of the Railway Line, and the other on the West Coast Districts, principally Kukob and Batu Pahat.

The Medical Officer in Muar and the Assistant Surgeons in Batu Pahat, Kota Tinggi and Segamat and the Apothecary at Tangkak, have all carried out vaccination work in their respective Districts.

As there was no epidemic of Small-pox this year their duties have been considerably lighter.

Only 96 vaccinations were carried out at the Government Dispensary, Johore Bahru.

Post Office.—The increasing prosperity of the State is again indicated by the following return from the Post-master-General:—

| | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Letters, papers, parcels, etc., received | ... 460,000 | 586,204 |
| Letters, papers, parcels, etc., despatched | ... 249,175 | 334,588 |
| Value of Money Orders issued | ... \$106,103 59 | \$135,969 11 |
| Value of Money Orders paid | ... 35,830 97 | 41,049 33 |

| | 1912. | 1913. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stamps sold ... | \$18,950 17 | \$20,841 40 |
| Other receipts ... | 1,888 44 | 2,517 33 |
| Revenue estimated ... | 16,000 00 | 18,810 00 |
| Expenditure estimated ... | 22,523 00 | 26,708 00 |
| Expenditure actual ... | 17,591 40 | 22,769 99 |

Town Boards.—There are, in all, three Town Boards one for Johore Bahru, Kota Tinggi, Tebrau and the villages along the railway line, a second for Bandar Maharani and Tangkah in the Muar Division, and a third for Bandar Penggaram in the Batu Pahat Division. The Board at Johore Bahru is presided over by Mr. Draper, those at Muar and Batu Pahat by the State Commissioners of those Divisions. The revenue collected by these Boards is shown in the following statement:—

| Item. | Bandar Penggaram. | Bandar Maharani. | Johore Bahru. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| House Assessment, etc. | 2,500 | 8,519 | 12,290 | 23,309 |
| Licence for Special trades | 788 | 882 | 1,655 | 3,325 |
| Markets ... | 4,933 | 5,190 | 9,500 | 19,623 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 216 | 986 | 1,439 | 2,641 |
| Buildings Permits ... | 54 | ... | 238 | 292 |
| Rent for Kerosine Store | ... | 475 | 1,278 | 1,753 |
| Street Stalls ... | 241 | 1,019 | 1,296 | 2,556 |
| Taxes on Vehicles for hire ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taxes on Private Vehicles ... | 1,233 | 9,745 | { 7,305 } { 660 } | 18,943 |
| Water rate ... | ... | 7,283 | 2,683 | 9,966 |
| Dog Licences ... | 64 | ... | 453 | 517 |
| Public Slaughter House | 430 | ... | ... | 430 |
| Total ... | 10,459 | 34,099 | 38,797 | 83,355 |

At Johore Bahru, the President reports that 16 brick buildings and 65 temporary buildings were erected during the year. He remarks that there is no tendency to develop property and that owners appear to be able to obtain high rents for a very inferior type of building.

The prices of food stuffs are said to be high and the abolition of a fish monopoly to have resulted in less fish being offered for sale than formerly. He writes:—

The fish supply is very fluctuating and is often insufficient to meet requirements. It has undoubtedly deteriorated during the last two years both in quantity and quality.

During the years 1912 and 1913 the average weight of fish brought into the market was 270 pikuls per month whilst such statistics as are available show that during the three years previous to that period the monthly average was 348 pikuls.

Fish then, was more plentiful in the days when fishing was organised by a "Towkay Ikan" who made advances to fishermen for nets, boats, kelong, etc., and who levied "Chukai" on the fish brought into the market.

Shortage of fish may also to some extent be attributed to (a) greater consumption by the local populations of Kukob, Pengerang and other places whence formerly fish was exported to Johore Bahru; (b) Improved steamer communication between Kukob, Pengerang and Singapore enabling fishermen to send their catch to the latter town for sale. There is no doubt that fresh fish is exported to Singapore from the Kukob ports as far north as Pontian and also from Pengerang and Tanjong Surat. Some fish comes into Johore Bahru from Singapore.

The results of the year's work may, he considers, be said to indicate that the Department is not retrograde but has still much to accomplish. The secret of inducing ratepayers to meet their liabilities without considerable pressure still remains unsolved and is made more difficult of solution by the fact that in so many cases a lead is given to the defaulters by the very persons who it is not unreasonable to expect should set an example in the right direction.

From Bandar Maharani the Assistant Adviser reports:—

The principle that all buildings must be passed by the Board was firmly established, and a type of house giving plenty of air, space and light was adopted. It was decided that no shops within town limits except in permanent materials should be allowed to be built. A refuse destructor was put in use, and after considerable difficulty has been induced to consume the town-scouring. There appears to be considerable art in feeding a destructor. Waste-not taps were fitted to most of the stand-pipes of the water supply, which was becoming quite inadequate, and some straightening of the water-main was done. The supply is not yet satisfactory, while many more stand-pipes are urgently required. Some of the most populous roads, whose inhabitants pay assessment, are not served at all. The quality of the water is excellent.

The levels of all town drains were taken with a view to a comprehensive regrading and re-arrangement, which is badly required.

When this is ready a campaign against stagnant water will have to be started, and probably a good deal of unpopularity will be incurred by the Board, as householders are fond of damming up their drains and making holes for their ducks and geese. Places of incredible filth are thus often created. Municipal taxes are always exceedingly unpopular, but when officials paid by them disturb the serenity of dirt and duck-ponds enjoyed for so long many think that injustice can go no further.

The State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, in his general report on that Division says that the ease with which tenants were found for houses in Bandar Penggaram encouraged the erection of many new houses and that a commencement was made in the enforcement of the provisions of the Town Boards Enactment.

The farm of the market was abolished in July, since when the dues have been collected by the Board direct.

Public Works Department.—The total amount expended by the Department amounted to \$753,126 against a provision including supplementary votes of \$1,122,254. The total expenditure in 1912 was \$857,028.

The expenditure during the past year is made up of the following items:—

| | \$ | \$ |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Personal Emoluments ... | 35,493 | |
| Other Charges ... | 9,036 | |
| | ----- | 44,529 |
| Works and Buildings Annually Recurrent ... | 54,372 | |
| Roads, Streets and Bridges Recurrent ... | 204,909 | |
| | ----- | 259,281 |
| Works and Buildings—Special Services ... | 188,557 | |
| Roads, Streets and Bridges—Special Services ... | 260,759 | |
| | ----- | 449,316 |
| Total ... | \$753,126 | |

The cost of supervision as represented by Personal Emoluments amounts to 4.7 per cent. of the total expenditure, or 5.6 per cent. if "Other Charges" be included.

Works and Buildings.—The Chief Engineer writes:—

Under Special Services, the only items calling for special comment are—

JOHORE BAHRU.

Education.—Conversion of Old Government Offices into a College for Malay Cadets. This was completed towards the end of the year and should be very suitable for the purpose intended.

Hospitals.—A new Female Ward was put in hand and completed, also new Kitchens and Mortuary, while the Bathrooms, Latrines, Drainage, etc., were all extended and improved upon. At Segamat also work in several directions but of a more or less temporary nature was put in hand.

Waterworks.—Improvement here was proceeded with steadily. Delay over acceptance of the tender for Jewell Filter was most unfortunate, but the work was in hand by the close of the year. The Service Reservoir was in the meantime re-lined and the old pumping apparatus replaced by two 23 B.H.P. Tangye Oil Engines coupled to two Treble Ram Pumps each capable of throwing 8,000 gallons per hour to a height of 300 feet. All these improvements constitute a very real and much needed advance in the Waterworks System of Johore Bahru, and it can now be said to be within reasonable distance of being thoroughly efficient for the area to be dealt with. The Main Supply Pipe is still, at 4 inches, far too small, but this is to be replaced in 1914 by a 7 inches Main reducing to 6 inches diameter and laid in a more direct line from the Service Reservoir to the Town.

Anti-Malarial Measures and Subsoil Drainage were carried out to an appreciable extent in conjunction with levelling swampy land and have proved effective where attempted.

Public Offices.—In the course of the year, the block of buildings hitherto comprising the Johore Hotel was purchased by Government, and the East and West Wings converted for the most part into Public Offices, accommodation being extended to The General Post Office, The Liquors and Chandu Department, The Indian Immigration Department and The Public Works Department and Municipality.

Police and Customs.—The buildings for these Departments comprised for the most part semi-permanent Barracks and Offices and, widely scattered as they are, there has been considerable difficulty in arranging for construction.

MUAR.

The progress of Works and Buildings in Muar was disappointing. An Engineer was not available till April, and subsequently many items under the Estimates were either withdrawn or the provision transferred for a different purpose or combined under a general heading. Progress in no direction calls for special mention with the exception of services revoted from 1912.

Under these, the Screw Pile Wharf and Godown were completed, the former at cost of \$30,000 and the latter at \$6,000. They provide facilities for shipping which are a distinct improvement on those hitherto available.

The Refuse Destructor was also completed.

BATU PAHAT.

The Court and Police Station were commenced towards the end of 1912, and were practically completed in 1913.

The Rest House was completed and opened in 1913.

The existing substantial Chinese wharf and godown were purchased by Government, and the Customs Office and Wharf provided for under the Estimates were therefore not proceeded with.

The lighthouse at the Kuala fitted with a sixth order fixed light was completed in January.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES—ANNUALLY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.—The lengths of roads maintained were as follows:—

| | TOWN ROADS. | | COUNTRY ROADS. | | Bridle Paths. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| | Metalled. | Natural. | Metalled. | Natural. | |
| | M. | M. | M. | M. | M. |
| Johore Bahru .. | 27.0 | .. | 94.0 | 7.0 | 10.0 |
| Muar .. | 7.4 | 2.0 | 32.8 | 27.8 | .. |
| Batu Pahat .. | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 11.3 |
| Total .. | 36.4 | 5.0 | 133.1 | 42.8 | 21.3 |

at a total cost of \$204,909.

The Chief Engineer draws attention to the fact that the rainfall recorded at Johore Bahru amounted to 136.54 inches for the year and reports that the resultant floods did much damage to the roads.

New Roads.—Apart from comparatively short lengths of road to serve purely local requirements, the work of road construction now in contemplation is all included in what is known as the "Road Scheme." This proposition provides for the construction of some 327 miles of main road throughout the State at an estimated cost of \$3,524,000.

16/731/90

16/731/90

The following figures supply a summary of the progress to date:—

| | Total length. | Open to traffic. | Under construction. | Estimate. | Balance. | Miles. |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| | M. | M. | | \$ | \$ | |
| Estimate | 327 | .. | .. | 3,524,000 | | |
| | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | |
| Progress to end of 1912 .. | .. | 8 | 37 | 179,905 | 3,344,095 | |
| During 1913 | .. | 12 | 12 | 210,150 | .. | |
| Total to date | .. | 20 | 49 | 390,055 | 3,133,945 | 258 |

The Chief Engineer sums up his report with the remark that the result of the year's work is somewhat disappointing.

Having regard to the large programme of work provided, the small staff of Engineers (two) available and the absence of skilled assistants or contractors, such a result is not surprising; but it is surprising, to me at any rate, to find that the owners, or the local representatives of owners, of estates for whose convenience and benefit roads are being constructed should shew themselves so unable or unwilling to assist in expediting the work.

The Chief Engineer gives two examples. In one case, the completion of a section of five miles of road skirting an established estate and connecting the estate factory with the high road was being delayed for want of intelligent supervision. As the estate in question employed several Europeans, the Chief Engineer suggested both to the manager and to the local agents that they should undertake the work on contract, but to use the Chief Engineer's words, "even with a profit in view sufficient at least to cover them in putting on a special assistant to supervise, they declined to interest themselves towards pushing forward construction and this section has had to take its chance with other sections."

The other case refers to a section of road, running through practically the whole length of a somewhat straggling property and providing access from the estate to the railway line, which was traced and ready for construction early in the year. In this case the estate manager was prepared to do all that was possible but the agents to whom the Chief Engineer represented all the circumstances at considerable length declined to undertake the responsibility for the work, which without cost to the owners, was apparently to prove of such advantage to the property.

Doubtless in both these cases and in others of a like nature, there are good reasons for the action of the representatives of the owners of the properties concerned but they exemplify a side of the relations between the Government of

an undeveloped State and the planting community which seems often overlooked in the speeches and reports of Rubber Company meetings.

As the construction of roads both within the boundaries of a property and as a means of access to the nearest railway or port is a primary necessity in the development of most estates in this country it is, or at any rate would seem to be, to the advantage of the owners if such roads were constructed at the expense of the Government and constructed sooner rather than later.

Again, as experience throughout the Peninsula has shewn that the maintenance of a metalled cart road costs upwards of £100 a mile a year, it would appear to the advantage of those who, in the past, have at their own expense constructed roads which now can be utilised as links in a main road system to hand over such roads to the Government on condition that the Government undertake their future maintenance.

Experience however leads me to suppose that there is a fallacy underlying these propositions, for, as I have said, estate owners appear neither desirous of expediting construction nor of aligning their estate roads in such a way as to render them suitable links in any main road system, and so avoiding the perpetually recurring cost of their maintenance.

Railways.—The Johore State Railway, under the provisional arrangement referred to in the Report for 1912, continued to be operated by the Federated Malay States Railway administration. The terms of the lease were under discussion during the year and at the time of writing have reached a stage which promises an early conclusion.

The light railway running from Bandar Maharani to Parit Pechah in the Muar Division had another successful year. An extension of three miles, bringing the total length to 14 miles, was brought into use on the 1st July 1913.

The receipts from this line amounted to \$63,440, as compared with \$52,646 in 1912, and the number of passengers carried amounted to 223,716 as compared with 159,317 in 1912 and 136,418 in 1911. On the other hand, the tonnage of goods, 6,215, was rather less than in the previous year. This is attributed to the areca nut plantations having been cut down to make room for rubber and to the rubber not yet yielding latex.

PERSONAL.

I regret to have to record the deaths of—

Ungku Suleiman bin Daud, D.K.S.P.M.J., on the 20th November 1913, and of

Ungku Othman bin Abdulrahman, D.K.S.P.M.J., on the 4th December 1913.

Mr. J. B. Elcum, of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, who had acted as General Adviser since the 29th January 1912, proceeded on leave on the 11th February 1913, and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Sugars until the return of Mr. M. H. Whitley from leave on the 10th March 1913, when that officer took over the duties of General Adviser. Mr. Whitley continued to act until the return of the writer from leave on the 10th May 1913.

Datok Mohamad bin Mahbob, C.M.G., D.K.S.P.M.J., was granted leave on account of ill health for an indefinite period from the 17th June 1913.

His duties were entrusted to Datok Ismail bin Bachok, S.M.J., the Deputy State Secretary.

Mr. M. H. Whitley, Legal Adviser, returned from leave on the 10th March 1913.

Mr. J. Griffiths, Superintendent of Surveys, returned from leave and resumed duty on the 11th January 1913.

Mr. A. S. Jelf, Assistant General Adviser, relinquished his appointment in Johore and proceeded on leave on the 19th April 1913.

He was succeeded by Mr. R. Crichton, of the Federated Malay States Service.

Mr. J. W. Simmons, Commissioner of Customs, relinquished his appointment in Johore and proceeded on leave on the 21st September 1913.

He was succeeded by Mr. H. S. Sircom, of the Federated Malay States Service.

Dr. J. P. A. Wilson, Principal Medical Officer, was absent on sick leave from the 10th March 1913, until the 4th October 1913.

During his absence Dr. W. B. Wilson acted as Principal Medical Officer.

Mr. L. Bowen was appointed a District Engineer in the Public Works Department with effect from the 14th March 1913.

Mr. W. B. Y. Draper, President of the Town Board, was absent on leave from the 19th March 1913, to the 18th November 1913.

Ungku Ali bin Abdullah, the Deputy President, acted during his absence.

At an Investiture held by His Highness The Sultan on his Birthday, the 17th September, the following appointments and promotions were made in the various Orders:—

THE MOST ESTEEMED FAMILY ORDER.

To be a Member of the Second Class

Ungku Ali bin Abdullah.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE
CROWN OF JOHORE.

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class

David James Galloway.

To be a Member of the Second Class

Inche Ismail bin Bachok.

To be Members of the Third Class

Inche Ibrahim bin Abdul Majid.

Inche Awang bin Ali.

Inche Mohamad Arshat bin Mohamad.

Captain Abdul Hamid bin Yusof.

Captain Yahya bin Abu Talib.

Inche Mohamad Taib bin Abdullah.

JOHORE BAHRU,
June, 1914.

D. G. CAMPBELL,
General Adviser.

19/72/90

sd/- J. S. Sircorn
Commr. of Customs.

Ratio of Johore to Singapore exports

62%
24%
15%
3%
50%

18,245 tons
3,500 ..
10,230 ..
39 ..
3,241 ..

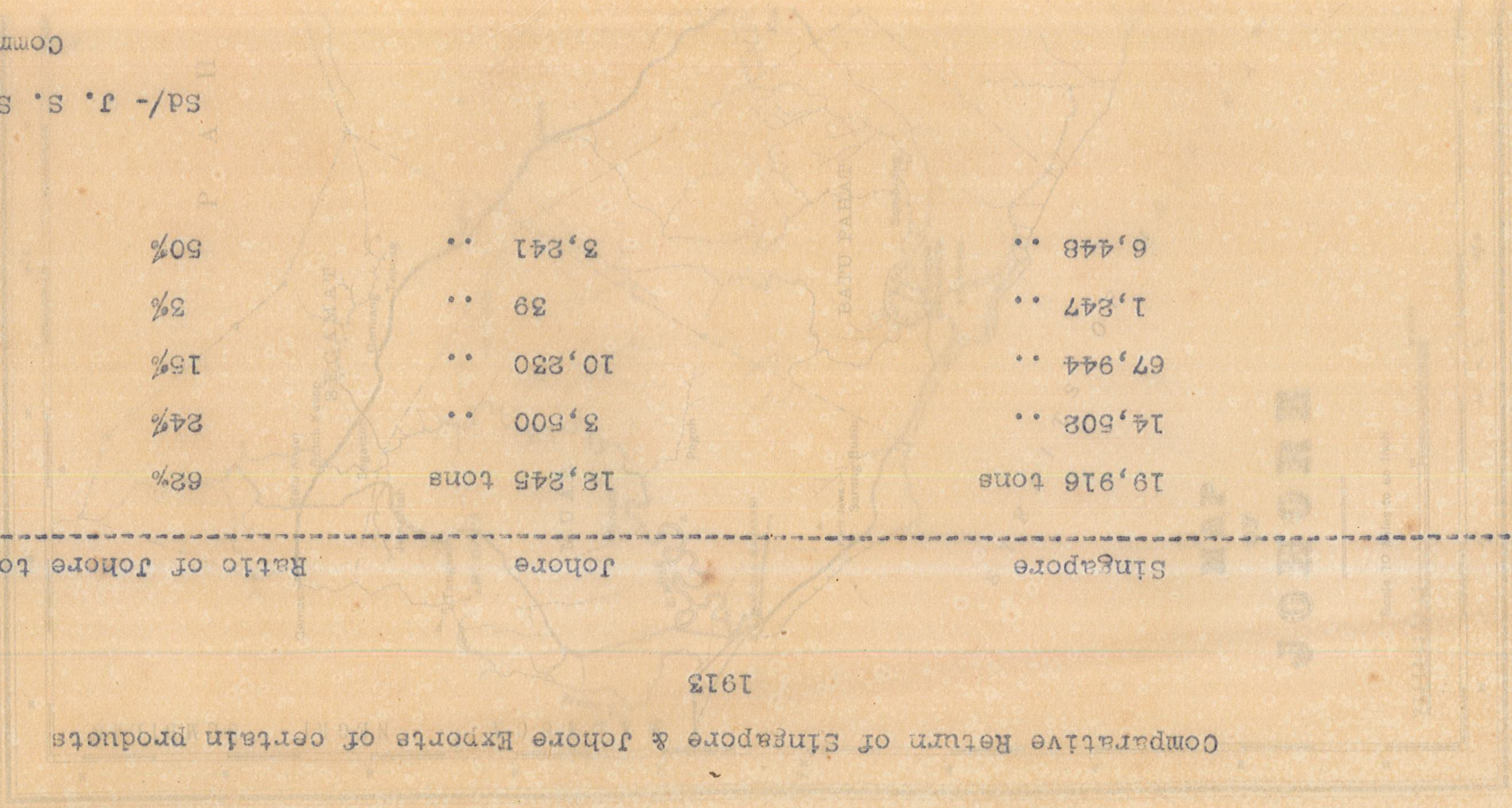
Johore

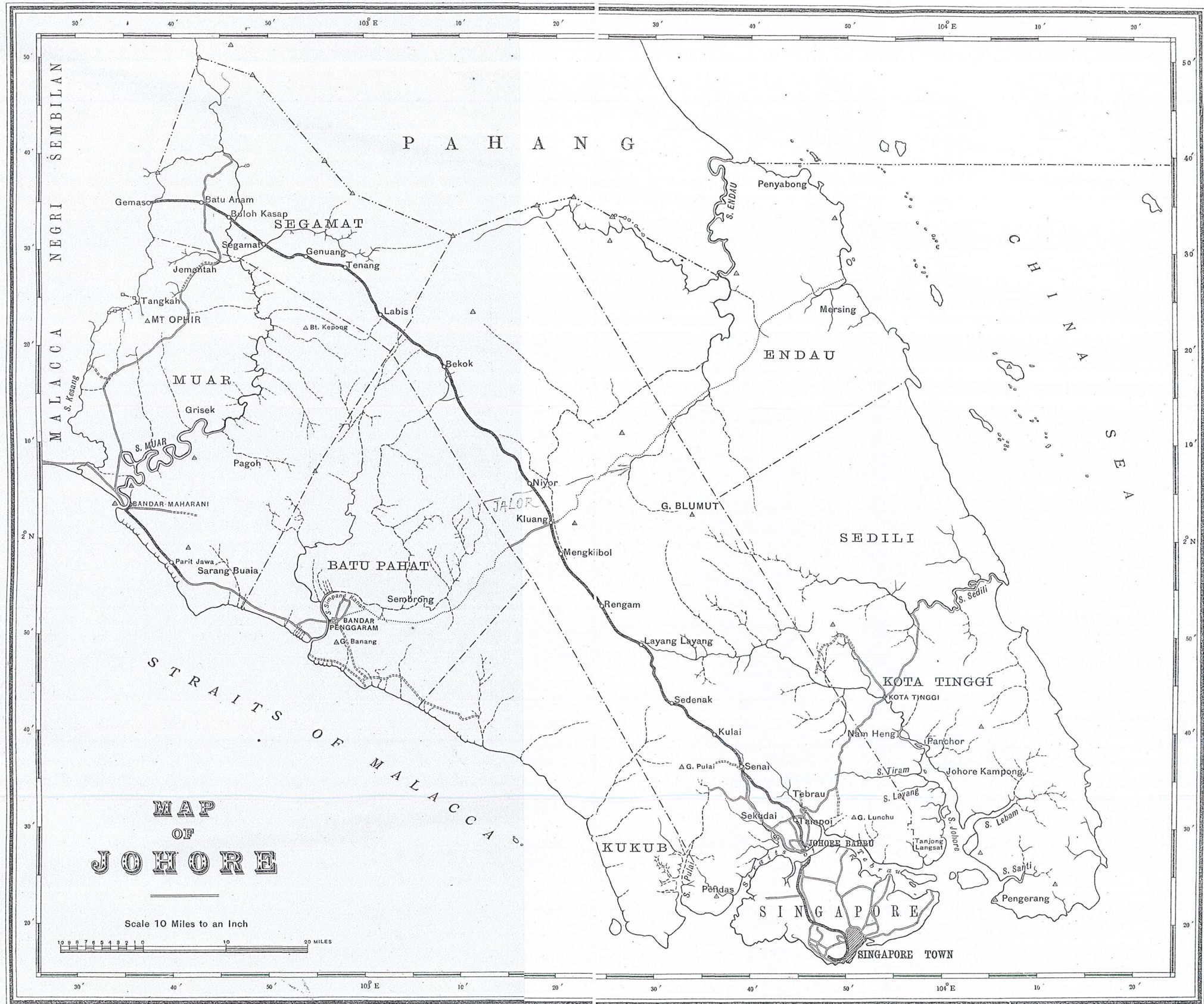
19,916 tons
14,508 ..
67,944 ..
1,247 ..
6,448 ..

Singapore

Product
Gambier
Pepper
Copra
Coffee
Tapioca

Comparative Return of Singapore & Johore Exports of certain products
1913





APPENDIX A.
ESTATE RETURNS.

Note. — This return includes all the Estates which have furnished statements of particulars and certain other Estates but is in no sense exhaustive.
* = Agricultural Leases.

M. G. = Malay Grants.

M. L. = Malay Leases.
When not so marked the number of Title is that of a Grant under the Land Enactment 1910.

| No. | Locality. | Name of Estate. | Title. | Total Area. | Owner. | Area under Rubber. | Total Area Cultivated. | Approx. Export of Rubber 1913. | Average Labour Force. | Manager. | Agents |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Bandar rani. | Bakri Rubber | M. 2 | 1,393 | Datoh Mahomad bin Mabob .. | 200 | 200 | 4,200 | 20 | Awang Chik .. | .. |
| 2 | Do. | Bukit Mahang | M. G. | 540 | Amat b. Abu, Awang b. Bachok .. | 17 | 17 | 3,750 | 10 | Datoh Abdulliah .. | .. |
| 3 | Do. | Niyor Tunggal | M. I. | 1,186 | Datoh Abdulliah bin Japar .. | 150 | 150 | 1,200 | 15 | .. | .. |
| 4 | Do. | .. | 221, 222, 223 | 220 | To Sun Lan .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Batu Anam | Batu Anam | 167* | 2,323 | Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 933 | 933 | 29,646 | 400 | R. J. C. Jewitt .. | .. |
| 6 | Do. | Muar River | 156* | 2,649 | Muar River Rubber Co., Ltd. | 1,520 | 1,520 | 185,000 | 758 | H. Adamson (acting) .. | .. |
| 7 | Do. | Sungei Senarut | 207* | 5,043 | The Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd. | 1,813 | 1,813 | 323,345 | 1,416 | A. L. Buyers .. | .. |
| 8 | Do. | Gomali | 204 | 4,932 | The Gomali Rubber Co., Ltd. | 2,037 | 2,067 | 100,000 | 700 | .. | .. |
| 9 | Bukit Kepong | Yong Heng Kang | 1* | 10,019 | Seah Song Seah .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Gemas | Gemas | 170* 171* | 4,774 | The Gemas Rubber Co., Ltd. | 444 | 444 | 49,000 | 145 | J. Giles .. | F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore. |
| 11 | Gresek | Nordanal | 135, 163, 178* | 3,147 | The Nordanal (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 2,124 | 2,124 | 517,500 | 1,390 | .. | The Waterhouse Co., Singapore. |
| 12 | Do. | Tanjung Olak | 130, 144, 162* | 2,536 | Tanjung Olak Rubber Plantations, Ltd. ... | 1,050 | 1,050 | 145,157 | 444 | B. W. Bokenham .. | F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore. |
| 13 | Jementah | Jementah | 129, 137* | 7,447 | Lanadron Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 2,331 | 2,336 | 337,000 | 1,320 | J. Gilbert .. | .. |
| 14 | Johore Bahru | Durian Sabatang | M. G. 588 | 100 | W. N. Gawler .. | 100 | 100 | 16,347 | 25 | H. C. Matthews .. | .. |
| 15 | Do. | Majedie | 224-230 | 2,233 | The Majedie (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. | 1,312 | 1,312 | 34,805 | 431 | F. E. Becker .. | .. |
| 16 | Do. | Pasir Planggi | .. | 1,232 | H. H. The Sultan .. | 1,194 | 1,194 | 102,100 | 290 | M. Arif .. | .. |
| 17 | Do. | Rosely | .. | 300 | H. L. Coghlan .. | 300 | 300 | 4,000 | 35 | H. C. Matthews .. | .. |
| 18 | Do. | Sri Selamat | 185* | 295 | F. J. Reading .. | 100 | 100 | .. | .. | G. R. French .. | .. |
| 19 | Do. | Ulu Ayer Molek | .. | 1,592 | H. H. The Sultan .. | 1,592 | 1,592 | 97,500 | 420 | A. H. Chivers .. | .. |
| 20 | Johore Kampong. | Fukuda | 59 | 217 | T. Fukuda .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 152 | T. Fukuda .. | .. |
| 21 | Do. | Johno | 60 | 427 | S. Johno .. | 80 | 80 | .. | 10 | S. Johno .. | .. |
| 22 | Do. | Kagawa | 65 | 516 | Chinhei Takahashi .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 15 | C. Takahashi .. | .. |
| 23 | Do. | Koyama | 61 | 222 | Y. Koyama .. | 160 | 160 | .. | 16 | K. Kawasaki .. | .. |
| 24 | Do. | Mitsuishi | 151 | 112 | Y. Mitsuishi .. | 45 | 45 | .. | 152 | Y. Mitsuishi .. | .. |
| 25 | Do. | Nana Koshi | 92, 133 | 6,650 | K. Morimura .. | 1,832 | 1,832 | .. | 250 | T. Mioshi .. | .. |
| 26 | Do. | Nishijima | 64 | 398 | Y. Nishijima .. | 150 | 150 | .. | 18 | T. Ikeda .. | .. |
| 27 | Do. | Rikkyo | .. | 90 | T. Ida .. | 25 | 25 | .. | 3 | T. Ikeda .. | .. |
| 28 | Do. | Yakabe | 96 | 212 | Kurikichi Yakabe .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | Do. | .. | 149 | 96 | Toki Tajiri .. | 30 | 30 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Do. | Takushima | 148 | 249 | Gonhishi Takushima .. | 25 | 25 | .. | 4 | S. Maruyama .. | .. |
| | | Carried forward .. | .. | 61,063 | | 19,784 | 19,799 | 2,001,940 | 8,443 | | |

21/131/90

| No. | Locality. | Name of Estate. | Title. | Total Area. | Owner. | Area under Rubber. | Total Area Cultivated. | Approx. Export of dry Rubber 1913. | Average Labour Force. | Manager. | Agents. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|
| 111 | Sedili | Brought forward .. | .. | 260,824 | .. | 65,587 | 73,922 | 3,165,261 | 21,738 | .. | .. |
| 112 | Segamat | Johore Rubber Lands | .. | 4,935 | The Segamat (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 113 | Do. | Segamat | 168, 169* | 917 | Chubai Narasaki | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 114 | Do. | .. | 321, 322 | 117 | Seigo Nishi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 115 | Do. | .. | 32 | 493 | Asada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | Do. | .. | 332, 333 | 1,254 | Watanabe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 117 | Senai | .. | .. | 312 | Yehimi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | Sempang Kanan | Chi Wo Yuen | .. | 5,017 | T. Hayashi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 119 | Do. | Rayah Rubber | .. | 2,378 | N. Akuzawa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 120 | Do. | Sungei Separap | .. | 2,029 | Kojiro Matsugata | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 121 | Do. | Banang | .. | 770 | Kilat Estate Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 122 | Sembrong | Batu Pahat No. 1 | .. | 647 | J. Konishi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 123 | Do. | Do. No. 2 | .. | 106 | E. Ono | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 124 | Do. | Sembrong | .. | 7,188 | Shinzo Suzuki | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 125 | Do. | Rayat | .. | 4,569 | The Bekoh Rubber Estates, Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | Do. | .. | .. | 6,093 | R. S. H. McBain | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | Sungei Layang | .. | .. | 3,025 | Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 128 | Do. | .. | .. | 294 | Sim Cheon Kee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 129 | Do. | .. | .. | 10,979 | Tangkah Rubber Estates, Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | Do. | .. | .. | 1,717 | Tanah Merah Rubber Estates, Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 131 | Do. | .. | .. | 6,630 | Wee Swee Boo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 132 | Sungei Lebam | .. | .. | 633 | Adia Rubber Estates Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133 | Sungei Santi | .. | .. | 1,048 | Bintang Johore Rubber Estates Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 134 | Do. | .. | .. | 596 | Leow Chia Heng | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 135 | Sungei Tiram | .. | .. | 703 | Cheow Hak Am | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 136 | Do. | .. | .. | 1,500 | The Mount Alma Syndicate Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 137 | Do. | .. | .. | 10,919 | Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 138 | Do. | .. | .. | 355 | Swee Wee Boek | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 139 | Tanjong Langsat | .. | .. | 4,000 | Tebrau Rubber Estates Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 140 | Do. | .. | .. | 1,590 | The Utara Rubber Estates Ltd. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 141 | Do. | .. | .. | 606 | Wee Cheow Keng | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 142 | Do. | .. | .. | 379,171 | TOTAL | 110,260 | 118,848 | 4,179,309 | 31,029 | .. | .. |
| 143 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 144 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 145 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 146 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 147 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 148 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 149 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 150 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 151 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 152 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 153 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 154 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 155 | Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

APPENDIX B.

Return of Imports for the Year, 1913.

| Articles. | How Counted | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS. | | | |
| <i>Animals—</i> | | | |
| Cattle ... | Nos. | 541 | 39,181 |
| Goats ... | " | 385 | 4,192 |
| Horses ... | " | 16 | 5,155 |
| Poultry ... | Dozens | 9,177 | 60,483 |
| Sheep ... | " | 1,164 | 12,022 |
| Swine ... | " | 1,372 | 31,136 |
| Other animals (not specified) ... | " | 408 | 5,776 |
| Birds ... | " | .. | 66 |
| Birds' Nests ... | " | .. | 60 |
| Blachan ... | Pikuls | 617 | 8,328 |
| Bread and Biscuits ... | " | .. | 54,913 |
| Butter and Cheese ... | " | .. | 1,120 |
| Chandu ... | Tahils | 415,254 | 2,429,072 |
| Chocolate and Cocoa ... | Pikuls | .. | 1,455 |
| Coconuts ... | Nos. | .. | 6,216 |
| Coffee ... | Pikuls | 306 | 9,648 |
| Confectionery ... | " | .. | 63,144 |
| Curry Stuffs ... | " | .. | 5,429 |
| Drugs and chemicals ... | " | .. | 45,024 |
| Eggs ... | " | .. | 53,912 |
| Fish, dried ... | Pikuls | [16,013] | 237,467 |
| " fresh ... | " | .. | 5,440 |
| Fruits. Dried ... | " | .. | 3,481 |
| " Fresh ... | " | .. | 46,196 |
| Ghee ... | Pikuls | 263 | 13,854 |
| Carried Forward ... | .. | .. | 3,142,770 |

27/12/1913

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Brought Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 3,142,770 |
| <i>Grains, etc.—</i> | | | |
| Beans and Peas ... | Pikuls | 15,428 | 90,659 |
| Bran ... | " | 59,591 | 118,064 |
| Crushed food ... | " | 727 | 3,101 |
| Dhall ... | " | 285 | 1,636 |
| Gram ... | " | 61 | 287 |
| Padi ... | " | 5,803 | 15,407 |
| Rice ... | " | 451,084 | 2,274,215 |
| Wheat ... | " | 2 | 16 |
| ,, flour ... | " | 20,078 | 103,873 |
| Other Grains ... | " | ... | 910 |
| Lard ... | " | 3,519 | 77,165 |
| <i>Malt liquor—</i> | | | |
| Beer and ale ... | Dozen | ... | 14,383 |
| Porter and Stout ... | " | ... | 1,361 |
| Milk condensed ... | Cases | 11,903 | 108,988 |
| Mineral and Aerated Waters ... | ... | ... | 23,957 |
| Onions and Garlic ... | Pikuls | 8,723 | 50,390 |
| Provisions fresh and salted ... | ... | ... | 57,277 |
| Oilman's stores ... | ... | ... | 106,099 |
| Sago Flour ... | Pikuls | 2 | 9 |
| ,, Pearl ... | " | 2 | 9 |
| Salt ... | " | 21,106 | 22,626 |
| Sea-Weed ... | " | ... | 461 |
| <i>Spices—</i> | | | |
| Pepper, black ... | Pikuls | ... | 21 |
| ,, long ... | " | 854 | 11,509 |
| Other sorts ... | " | ... | 2,319 |
| Sugar ... | " | 35,827 | 228,074 |
| <i>Tapioca—</i> | | | |
| Root ... | Pikuls | ... | ... |
| Flake ... | " | 488 | 3,014 |
| <i>Carried Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 6,458,600 |

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Brought Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 6,458,600 |
| <i>Tapioca—Cont.</i> | | | |
| Flour ... | Pikuls | 84 | 352 |
| Pearl ... | " | 158 | 727 |
| Tea ... | " | ... | 57,721 |
| Tobacco ... | " | ... | 163,334 |
| Cigars and Cigarettes ... | ... | ... | 126,203 |
| Vegetables, Fresh ... | ... | ... | 137,114 |
| ,, Preserved ... | ... | ... | 94,099 |
| <i>Wines and Spirits—</i> | | | |
| Arrack and Samsu ... | Gallons | ... | 360,000 * |
| Brandy ... | Dozs. | ... | |
| Gin ... | Cases | ... | |
| Liqueurs ... | ... | ... | |
| Rum ... | Dozs. | ... | |
| Whisky ... | " | ... | |
| Champagne ... | " | ... | |
| Claret ... | " | ... | |
| Port ... | " | ... | |
| Sherry ... | " | ... | |
| Still ... | " | ... | |
| Sparkling ... | " | ... | |
| <i>A Total Value</i> ... | ... | ... | 7,398,150 |
| <i>B.—RAW MATERIALS.</i> | | | |
| <i>(a) Textile—</i> | | | |
| Cotton ... | Pikuls | 108 | 2,145 |
| Other sorts ... | " | ... | 770 |
| <i>Value (a)</i> ... | ... | ... | 2,915 |
| <i>(b) Metals—</i> | | | |
| Iron ... | Pikuls | ... | 7,402 |
| <i>Value (b)</i> ... | ... | ... | 7,402 |

* Batu Pahat import estimated from partial return.

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>(c) Other—</i> | | | |
| Arecanuts | ... | 21 | 142 |
| Ataps | ... | ... | 3,980 |
| Chemicals | ... | ... | ... |
| Coal | Pikuls | ... | 4,466 |
| Copra | " | 1 | 10 |
| Gambier | " | 106 | 2,367 |
| <i>Gums, Resins, etc.—</i> | | | |
| Damar torches ... | Pikuls | ... | 5,376 |
| Sheeps' Skins ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Manure, Guano ... | Pikuls | 378 | 460 |
| Nuts, ground ... | " | 147 | 492 |
| Oil Cake | " | ... | 619 |
| <i>Oils—</i> | | | |
| Benzine | Gallons | 16,471 | 15,419 |
| Castor | Cases | 29 | 374 |
| Coconut | Pikuls | ... | 157,961 |
| Gingelly | " | 34 | 675 |
| Kachang | " | 1,557 | 30,081 |
| Linseed | Gallons | 414 | 536 |
| Lubricating ... | ... | ... | 2,571 |
| Petroleum | Cases | 87,344 | 218,970 |
| Turpentine | Gallons | 37 | 42 |
| Other sorts | Pikuls | ... | 14,249 |
| Precious stones ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rattans | Pikuls | ... | 1,022 |
| Seeds, Rubber ... | " | ... | 306 |
| Other sorts | " | ... | 709 |
| Stones, marble ... | ... | ... | 2,451 |
| Stones, various ... | ... | ... | 1,913 |
| Trees and plants ... | ... | ... | 2,250 |
| Wax | Pikuls | ... | 138 |
| <i>Carried Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 467,729 |

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Brought Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 467,729 |
| <i>Wood—</i> | | | |
| Firewood | Pikuls | ... | 5,338 |
| Planks | ... | ... | 60,503 |
| Sandal | Pikuls | ... | 20 |
| <i>Value (c)</i> | ... | ... | 533,590 |
| B. Total value | ... | ... | 543,907 |
| C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. | | | |
| <i>(a) Textile—</i> | | | |
| Apparel | ... | ... | 59,737 |
| Canvas | Bolts | ... | 70 |
| <i>Cotton goods—</i> | | | |
| Plain | Pieces | } | 179,184 |
| Dyed | " | | |
| Printed | " | | |
| Thread | ... | ... | 1,143 |
| Handkerchiefs ... | Dozen | ... | 77 |
| Sarongs, etc. ... | ... | ... | 6,990 |
| Blankets | Pieces | ... | 97 |
| Wick and waste ... | ... | ... | 730 |
| Towels | Pieces | ... | 404 |
| Cordage: coir ... | Pikuls | ... | 6,451 |
| Gunnies | ... | ... | 4,799 |
| Hats and Caps ... | ... | ... | 4,033 |
| <i>Silk goods—</i> | | | |
| Handkerchiefs ... | Dozen | ... | 542 |
| Piece goods | Pieces | ... | 2,179 |
| Thread | ... | ... | 50 |
| Twine | Pikuls | ... | 13 |
| Umbrellas | ... | ... | 2,425 |
| <i>Carried Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 268,924 |

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Brought Forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 268,924 |
| <i>Woolen goods—</i> | | | |
| Blankets ... | Pieces | 540 | 747 |
| Cloth ... | ... | ... | 543 |
| Textiles others ... | ... | ... | 1,115 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Value (a) | ... | ... | 271,329 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <i>(b) Metal—</i> | | | |
| <i>Arms, etc.—</i> | | | |
| Cartridges ... | ... | ... | 1,011 |
| Guns ... | ... | ... | 642 |
| Percussion Caps ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pistols and Revolvers ... | ... | ... | 597 |
| <i>Machinery—</i> | | | |
| Machinery ... | ... | ... | 18,990 |
| Anchors and Chains ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Brassware ... | ... | ... | 461 |
| Copperware ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Cycles, Motor Cars and accessories ... | ... | ... | 17,176 |
| Hardware and Cutlery ... | ... | ... | 974 |
| Iron, rod and hoop ... | Pikuls | ... | 631 |
| „ Corrugated ... | „ | ... | 13,712 |
| „ Nails ... | „ | ... | 8,159 |
| „ Ware ... | „ | ... | 87,603 |
| Ironware ... | „ | ... | ... |
| Lead ... | „ | ... | ... |
| Leadware ... | „ | ... | 1,238 |
| Japanware ... | „ | ... | 1,218 |
| Tinware ... | „ | ... | 375 |
| Tools ... | „ | ... | 12,706 |
| Wire rope ... | „ | ... | 5,568 |
| Zincware ... | „ | ... | 9,622 |
| Plated Ware ... | „ | ... | 273 |
| Metals of sorts ... | „ | ... | 846 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <i>Carried forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 181,879 |

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 181,879 |
| <i>Materials—</i> | | | |
| Building ... | ... | ... | 1,831 |
| Gas and Electric Lighting ... | ... | ... | 414 |
| Telegraph and Telephone ... | ... | ... | 6,300 |
| Tram and Railway ... | ... | ... | 125 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Value (b) | ... | ... | 190,549 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <i>(c) Other—</i> | | | |
| <i>Ammunition—</i> | | | |
| Detonators and fuse ... | ... | ... | 87 |
| Dynamite ... | Cases | ... | 144 |
| Gunpowder ... | Pikuls | ... | 6 |
| Bamboo and Rattanware ... | ... | ... | 6,607 |
| Books and maps ... | ... | ... | 1,974 |
| Bricks and tiles ... | ... | ... | 26,035 |
| Cabinet ware ... | ... | ... | 69,180 |
| Candles ... | ... | ... | 241 |
| Carriages and Materials ... | ... | ... | 1,910 |
| Cement ... | Casks | 8,995 | 43,968 |
| Charcoal ... | Pikuls | 18,481 | 15,967 |
| Clocks and Watches ... | ... | ... | 945 |
| Coke ... | Tons | 34 | 349 |
| Crockery ... | ... | ... | 78,621 |
| Fancy goods and toys ... | ... | ... | 3,530 |
| Fire Works ... | ... | ... | 4,296 |
| Glass and Glassware ... | ... | ... | 36,156 |
| Glue ... | Pikuls | ... | 40 |
| Hides (tanned) ... | ... | ... | 2,624 |
| Jewellery ... | ... | ... | 346 |
| Joss sticks and joss paper ... | ... | ... | 1,357 |
| Lamps and Lampware ... | ... | ... | 1,527 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| <i>Carried forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 295,910 |

| Articles. | How Counted. | Quantity. | Value \$ |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> ... | ... | ... | 295,910 |
| <i>Leather</i> | | | |
| Boots and Shoes ... | ... | ... | 5,545 |
| Boxes and Trunks ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Saddlery ... | ... | ... | 322 |
| Ware ... | ... | ... | 748 |
| Lime ... | Pikuls | ... | 11,185 |
| Matches ... | Cases | ... | 30,829 |
| Mats and Matting ... | ... | ... | 5,987 |
| Musical instruments ... | ... | ... | 5,318 |
| Paints ... | ... | ... | 6,653 |
| Paper and paperware ... | ... | ... | 47,103 |
| Perfumery ... | ... | ... | 4,956 |
| Photographic Materials ... | ... | ... | 690 |
| Saltpetre ... | Pikuls | ... | 11,780 |
| Soap and soda ... | „ | ... | 30,403 |
| Tar-Coal ... | Casks | ... | 313 |
| Woodenware ... | ... | ... | 19,669 |
| <i>Value (c)</i> ... | ... | ... | 477,436 |
| <i>C. Total value</i> ... | ... | ... | 939,314 |
| D.—COIN & BULLION | | | |
| Silver ... | ... | ... | 174,985 |
| <i>D. Total value</i> ... | ... | ... | 174,985 |
| E.—SUNDRIES | | | |
| Sundries ... | ... | ... | 248,153 |
| <i>E. Total value</i> ... | ... | ... | 248,153 |
| <i>Grand Total Value</i> ... | ... | ... | \$ 9,304,509 |