

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL ADVISER

TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF JOHORE

FOR THE YEAR

1915

BY

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE
FOR THE YEAR 1915.

I.—FINANCIAL.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

1. The total revenue collected during the year amounted to \$5,790,393 and the expenditure disbursed to \$3,645,421, leaving a surplus of \$2,144,972.

2. The following figures show the revenue and expenditure during the past five years:

		Revenue.		Expenditure.
1911	...	\$3,954,901	...	\$3,268,123
1912	...	4,348,641	...	3,231,406
1913	...	4,378,555	...	3,267,484
1914	...	4,352,896	...	3,899,698
1915	...	5,790,393	...	3,645,421

3. The revenue, \$5,790,393.68, for the past year exceeded the collections for the previous year by \$1,437,496.71 and the amount estimated by \$1,700,013. The estimate was no doubt somewhat cautiously pessimistic owing to the outbreak of war in 1914 and the uncertainty of what effect it would continue to have on prices of local products. It was considered desirable that a conservative estimate should be made.

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL REVENUE
FOR 1914 AND 1915.

Head of revenue.	Actual, 1914.	Actual, 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Land Revenue	275,245 02	322,320 43	47,075 41	
Customs	1,045,866 92	1,654,608 49	608,741 57	
Licences, Excise, etc.	2,528,925 48	2,941,232 24	412,306 76	
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	88,871 35	109,671 26	20,799 91	
Post Office	23,002 90	28,569 74	5,558 84	
Port and Harbour Dues	23,054 60	24,897 01	1,842 41	
Railways	188,472 59	170,013 39		18,459 20
Interest	9,604 81	7,160 57		2,444 24
Miscellaneous Receipts	17,342 38	4,174 87		13,167 51
Municipal	103,925 17	126,111 33	22,186 16	
Land Sales	48,585 75	401,642 35	353,056 60	
Total	4,352,896 97	5,790,393 68	1,471,567 66	34,070 95
			34,070 95	
			Net Increase	1,437,496 71

The chief items of increase in revenue over the estimate were \$652,308 under Customs, \$574,932 under Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, and \$379,343 under Land Sales. The only deficiencies were under Railway (\$19,987) and Interest (\$3,239). The former was due to the fact that the 4th quarterly payment of the Johore Railway rent was not paid by the Federated Malay States Government until January, 1916.

The principal increases over the collections of the previous year were \$608,742, or 60 per cent., under Customs, \$412,307, or 16 per cent., under Licences, etc., and \$353,052 under Land Sales; while there were

increases of over 20 per cent. under Fees of Court or Office, etc., Post Office and Municipal. Miscellaneous Receipts showed a falling off of \$13,167, Railway Receipts \$18,459, and Interest of \$2,444. These deficiencies require no particular comment except in the case of Railway Receipts, the apparent falling off of which is explained above.

The large increase under Customs was principally due to increases under export duties of rubber and tin, the latter being consequent on the discoveries at Mersing on the East Coast.

The increase under Licences, etc., is accounted for by the increase of \$487,356 in the receipts from sale of chandu. The net increase, after deducting the cost of purchase, being \$492,871. Thus, the chandu receipts, which fell off considerably in 1914, were much higher in 1915 than in 1913. The large increase under land sales was due to the sale of mining land in the Mersing district.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure, \$3,645,421.10, exceeded the amount estimated by \$35,429.10, but was \$254,268 less than the expenditure during the previous year.

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE
FOR 1914 AND 1915.

Head of expenditure.	Actual, 1914.	Actual, 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Political Pensions ...	38,496 00	42,003 99	3,507 18	
Retiring Allowances ...	36,337 29	44,085 81	7,748 52	
Personal Emoluments ...	1,127,853 95	1,181,812 97	53,959 02	
Other Charges ...	869,676 10	901,605 15	31,929 05	
Railways ...	74,381 20	63,216 77		11,164 43
Public Gardens ...	12,229 94	13,319 90	1,089 96	
Interest ...	263,806 60	246,752 84		17,053 76
Miscellaneous Services ...	104,580 57	111,536 23	6,955 66	
Works and Buildings, Annually Recurrent ...	57,308 63	59,314 83	2,006 20	
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Annually Recurrent ...	254,055 51	245,589 13		8,466 38
Works and Buildings, Special Services... ..	480,002 51	353,933 90		126,068 61
Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services... ..	580,969 89	382,249 58		198,720 31
Total ..	3,899,689 19	3,645,421 10	107,196 40	361,473 49
			Net Decrease ...	254,377 09

The principal excesses over the estimate were \$52,486 under Miscellaneous Services, and \$54,749 under Roads, Streets and Bridges, Special Services. The latter was caused by an excess of \$53,247 under road extension. The former included an excess of \$9,562 under destruction of locusts, and special expenditure of \$13,050 on war expenses, \$6,927 on the newly-formed Johore Volunteer Rifles, and \$25,000 as a war contribution to the Imperial Government.

The expenditure in 1915 was \$107,196 less than in 1914. The principal decreases were \$126,068 under Works and Buildings, Special Services, and \$198,720 under Roads, Streets and Buildings. The principal increases were \$53,959 under Personal Emoluments and \$31,929 under Other Charges. The increase under Personal Emoluments was chiefly due to the decision to pay salaries at the end of the month and not as heretofore at the beginning of the month following—which involved the payment of 13 months' salaries in 1915.

ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES.

6. The following figures show the Assets and Liabilities as on the last day of the years 1914 and 1915:

Liabilities—	1914.	1915.
Deposits	\$ 66,851	\$ 199,748.40
Federated Malay States Loan ...	7,852,492	6,750,000.00
	<u>\$7,919,343</u>	<u>\$6,949,748.40</u>
Assets—		
Cash in Treasuries and at Bank ...	\$395,447	\$1,102,675.21
Cash in Transit		102,863.80
Cash with London Agents ...	3,138	5,055.93
Advances and Loans	25,817	{ 13,792.92
		{ 20,458.56
Investments (at cost)	8,201	362,255.97
Suspense Account		878.06
	<u>\$ 432,602</u>	<u>\$1,607,980.45</u>
Deficit	7,486,740	5,341,767.95
	<u>\$7,919,343</u>	<u>\$6,949,748.40</u>

PUBLIC DEBT.

7. The Public Debt represents the balance still due to the Federated Malay States in repayment of the cost of constructing and equipping the Johore State Railway. It was reduced during the year by repayments from surplus balances amounting to \$1,102,492. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was \$6,750,000.

A sum of \$350,000 was also placed on fixed deposit at the Bank.

Deposits in the Government Treasuries increased during the year from \$66,851 to \$199,748.

The Colonial Office system of book-keeping was introduced from the 1st January, 1915, the Muar and Batu Pahat Treasuries sending monthly accounts with supporting vouchers to be embodied in the State Treasurer's accounts as is done by Sub-Treasuries in the Federated Malay States. Arrangements were made for the proper audit of the State Treasury accounts.

II.—TRADE.

TRADE.

8. The total trade for the year 1915 shows a value of \$40,397,294, constituted thus:

Exports	\$28,917,800
Imports	11,479,494
	<u>\$40,397,294</u>

as compared with \$25,228,184 for 1914, constituted thus:

Exports	\$16,535,450
Imports	8,692,734
	<u>\$25,228,184</u>

an increase of 60 per cent., exports showing an increase of 75 per cent. and imports an increase of 31 per cent.

In both these sets of figures the value of chandu has included the Government monopoly tax: but in the return of imports (appendix B), attached, chandu has been given its value as merchandise for 1915. A truer estimate of the trade of 1915 is given by the adoption of the net value of chandu, as follows:

Exports	\$28,917,800
Imports	9,163,665
	<u>\$38,081,465 or £4,442,837</u>

The returns for 1915 more nearly approach completeness than those for 1914, more details of imports by rail from the north, having been received in 1915.

IMPORTS.

9. Appendix B is a detailed statement of imports into the State in 1915. The general increase as compared with 1914 is distributed over all the classes of imports except "coin and bullion" which shows a reduction.

The following table shows the actual and relative increases:

Class.	1914.	1915.	Differences.	Ratio.
	\$	\$	\$	Per cent.
Foods, Drinks and Narcotics ...	6,583,520	8,577,934	+ 1,994,414	+ 30
Raw Material ...	635,577	915,278	+ 279,701	+ 42
Manufactured Articles...	994,576	1,580,140	+ 585,564	+ 59
Coin and Bullion ...	171,196	124,973	- 46,223	- 27
Sundries ...	207,865	281,169	+ 73,304	+ 35
Total ...	8,692,734	11,479,494		

EXPORTS.

10. Exports show an increase in value of 74.9 per cent. Of the total increase (\$12,382,350) cultivated rubber provides \$9,750,000.

Of the chief products exported, arecanuts, rubber, tapioca and tin show increases, while copra, pepper, gambier, miscellaneous agricultural products, forest products, and marine products show decreases.

A detailed examination of these exports is made in the part of this report dealing with Customs Duties.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the chief exports in the years 1914 and 1915, respectively, and appendix C is a general return of the domestic products exported from the State:

Article.	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pikuls.	\$	Pikuls.	\$
Arecanuts ...	401,987	2,010,000	410,354	2,460,000
Copra ...	222,084	2,150,000	206,268	1,730,000
Pepper ...	36,709	580,000	27,659	548,600
Gambier ...	185,950	1,250,000	180,257	1,900,000
Rubber ...	88,544	8,250,000	154,006	18,000,000
Tapioca ...	61,083	275,000	91,510	565,000
Forest Produce ...	...	340,000	...	279,739
Minerals ...	14,175	720,000	47,788	2,588,000
Marine Produce ...	...	120,000	...	97,500

The approximate values of exports for the last four years are as follows:

1912 ...	\$12,520,000
1913 ...	14,212,850
1914 ...	16,535,450
1915 ...	28,882,000

No return is available for 1911.

III.—CUSTOMS.

REVENUE.

11. The total Customs revenue collected during 1915 was composed of the following main divisions:

Export Duty on Agricultural Produce ...	\$1,126,179.72
" " Forest Produce ...	14,641.34
" " Minerals ...	258,770.61
" " Marine Produce ...	9,737.99
" " Miscellaneous Products ...	1,359.97
Import Duty on Spirits ...	279,626.94
Total ...	\$1,690,316.57

This amount is \$643,173, or 61½ per cent., in excess of the 1914 total of \$1,047,148. The annual rates of increase of revenue during the years 1911-1915 were 41 per cent., 26 per cent., 12½ per cent., 11½ per cent. and 61½ per cent., respectively.

12. (i) Revenue by districts, 1911-1915:

District.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar ...	190,332	291,464	292,488	335,445	529,963
Batu Pahat ...	28,994	54,951	85,418	129,477	155,466
Kukob ...	38,713	67,078	97,274	92,193	101,231
Johore Bahru...	337,715*	260,488*	275,314*	270,163*	405,369*
Kota Tinggi ...	42,400	127,236	143,722	154,556	205,458
Endau ...	9,790	15,315	19,129	16,370	202,424
Segamat ...	9,171	17,503	25,688	48,943	90,405
Total ...	657,205	834,035	939,033	1,047,147	1,690,316

(ii) Revenue by productive groups, 1911-1915:

Product.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	69,328	986,206	112,218	147,258	141,182
Copra ...	46,889	53,279	92,120	107,773	86,444
Pepper and Gambier ...	175,969	215,083	177,808	128,636	146,877
Rubber ...	76,583	152,674	195,864	305,308	689,081
Tapioca ...	23,871	19,279	17,836	14,250	28,253
Other Agricultural Produce	25,977	19,446	37,540	40,267	34,343
Forest Produce ...	20,448	20,852	19,007	19,328	14,641
Minerals ...	27,192	36,373	52,175	72,037	258,771
Marine Produce ...	8,717	11,038	11,463	11,768	9,738
Miscellaneous Exports ...	23,873	20,517	10,955	1,124	1,359
Spirits Imports ...	158,358	189,288	212,047	204,398	279,627
Total ...	657,205	834,035	939,033	1,047,147	1,690,316

In the appended table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various classes of dutiable articles for the last four years:

(iii) Percentage—

Product.	1912.	1913.	1914.†	1915.
Arecanuts ...	11.5	12	14	8.3
Copra ...	6.4	9.8	10.3	5.1
Pepper and Gambier ...	25.8	19	11.8	8.9
Rubber ...	18.3	21	29.2	40.7
Tapioca ...	2.3	2	1.4	1.7
Other Agricultural Produce ...	2.4	4	3.9	2
Forest Produce ...	2.5	2	1.8	.8
Minerals ...	4.4	5.5	6.9	15.3
Marine Produce ...	1.3	1.2	1.1	.6
Miscellaneous Exports ...	2.4	1	.1	.1
Spirits Imports ...	22.7	22.5	19.5	16.5
Total ...	100	100	100	100

* Including the whole of the spirit import duty.

† Including the whole of the gambier and pepper duty.

‡ Corrected figures.

13. The export and import duties were collected on the same basis as in 1914, no different form of taxation being introduced.

14. The Commissioner of Trade and Customs has written a most interesting report, from which I quote in full the following extracts:

"DUTIABLE EXPORTS.

"Of the dutiable exports, rubber has established a strong pre-eminence as a revenue producer, contributing 40½ per centum of the export revenue. The discovery of a new tin-field near Mersing has resulted, in conjunction with an increased product of the old Kota Tinggi field, in a mineral exports revenue more than three times as large as that of 1914, and nine times as large as that of 1911: the contribution of minerals to the export revenue in 1915 was, approximately, 15½ per centum.

"Arecanuts show a slight increase in quantity but decrease in revenue; the production of copra has slightly decreased. Pepper and gambier have declined in quantity, but enhanced prices have produced a greater revenue than that of 1914. Tapioca has been exported in large quantities and has produced a greater revenue than in any of the four previous years during which statistics have been compiled. Forest and marine products show serious declines, which are probably attributable partly to comparative unprofitableness, and, in the case of marine products, to increased home consumption in lieu of export.

ARECANUTS.

"As compared with 1914 the quantity of the export has risen from 401,987 to 410,354 pikuls, or 2 per centum, while the duty has fallen from \$147,258 to \$141,182, or 4 per centum. As the duty is fixed for the various grades the variation is explained by a falling off in the export of the higher grades and a reduced rate for the highest grade (*pinang iris*) which was in force for part of the year (60 cents per pikul from 1st January, 1916, to 27th May, 1916; thence forward \$1 per pikul). The quantity exported is 46.7 per centum of the export from Singapore (879,910 pikuls).

COPRA.

"Two hundred and six thousand two hundred and sixty-eight pikuls of copra were exported, as compared with 222,084 in 1914, the duty collected being \$86,444 as compared with \$107,773. The decrease in quantity is 7 per centum, while the decrease in revenue is 20 per centum. The average prices for the years 1914 and 1915 on which duty was collected were, respectively, \$9.94 and \$8.62 per pikul. The January price was \$8.50 and the December price \$10, while it was down to \$7.20 in July and August. The quantity exported represents, approximately, 23.8 per centum of the total export from Singapore (865,332 pikuls).

PEPPER.

"The quantity of pepper exported was 27,659 pikuls as compared with 36,710 pikuls exported in 1914, a decrease of 24.5 per centum. The duty collected was \$32,915 as compared with \$48,029 in 1914, a decrease of 31½ per centum. The average prices of white and black pepper, respectively, on which duty was collected, were \$34.41 and \$19.65 per pikul. The prices in January were \$33 and \$16.50 and in December \$34 and \$21: and in the early months of the year there were various fluctuations, the relations between the prices of black and white pepper frequently altering, \$39.50 and \$24.25 being the top prices. The quantity exported represents, approximately, 9½ per centum of the Singapore export (285,319 pikuls).

GAMBIER.

"The export of gambier decreased, as compared with that of 1914, from 185,951 pikuls to 180,257 pikuls, or, approximately, 3 per centum.

"The duty collected was \$113,962 as compared with 1914 \$75,206, an increase of 41½ per centum.

"The average prices on which duty was collected were for cube gambier \$13.25 and for bale gambier \$10.42. Prices gradually rose throughout the year from \$10.50 and \$7.50 in January, to \$16 and \$14 in December.

"The export constitutes, approximately, 53½ per centum of the Singapore export (336,840 pikuls).

RUBBER.

"One hundred and fifty-four thousand and six pikuls, or 9,167 tons, of cultivated rubber were exported, as compared with 88,544, or 5,270 tons, in 1914, an increase of 74 per centum.

"The revenue collected was 689,081 as compared with \$305,308, an increase of \$383,773, or 126 per centum.

"The average of the weekly sterling prices for the year was 2s. 5½d.: until the middle of November the average price was 2s. 5d.: then it rapidly rose until at the end of the year it stood at 3s. 7d.

"The average of the weekly prices on which duty was collected was \$128.25 per pikul, equivalent to 2s. 3d. per pound, as compared with \$108.50, or 1s. 10½d. per pound, in 1914.

67,514	pikuls	paid duty at the rate of 5 per centum
78,229	"	"
8,263	"	were exported free of duty
154,006	"	

"The free exports were from the Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd. Other estates with few exceptions pay land rent and 2½ per cent. duty, so that 67,514 pikuls paying 5 per cent., and constituting 44 per centum of the total products, may be regarded as the produce of the small-holdings held under titles paying no land rent.

"Ninety-one thousand five hundred and ten pikuls of tapioca were exported, as compared with 61,083 pikuls in 1914, an increase of 50 per centum.

"The revenue collected was \$28,253 as compared with \$14,250 in 1913, an increase of 100 per centum.

"Prices were high throughout the year, the average of the monthly prices on which duty was collected being \$6 per pikul for flake and pearl.

"Ninety per cent. of the quantity exported was grown in the Muar and Segamat districts, which are adjacent to the Settlement of Malacca, a favourite part of the country for tapioca planting.

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

1911	...	...	...	...	59,644	pikuls
1912	...	...	...	...	44,791	"
1913	...	...	...	...	55,449	"
1914	...	...	...	...	61,083	"
1915	...	...	...	...	91,510	"

"Table (ii) in paragraph 12 above shows the revenue collected during the same period.

"The export constitutes 37 per centum of the Singapore export (247,944 pikuls).

"Other agricultural products produced \$34,343 as compared with \$40,267 collected in 1913, a decrease of \$5,924.

"One of the principal items under this head—fresh fruits, other than pineapples—produced \$5,308 as compared with \$12,930 in 1914, and \$5,679 in 1913. Since the duties on the important fruits are fixed, some index of the periodicity of good and bad fruit seasons is afforded by the revenue statistics for the past five years:

1911	...	...	...	...	...	\$17,621
1912	...	...	...	...	...	6,146
1913	...	...	...	...	...	5,679
1914	...	...	...	...	...	12,930
1915	...	...	...	...	...	5,308

"Pineapples produced \$11,033 as compared with \$12,990 in 1914, and were in the early part of the year at a price lower than the normal.

"Fresh vegetables produced a revenue of \$8,435.

"Agricultural products brought in a revenue of \$1,126,650 as compared with \$738,091 in 1914, an increase of \$388,059, or 52.6 per centum.

"Of this amount the increase from rubber alone is \$383,773, leaving an increase of \$4,786 from all other agricultural products combined.

"The revenue from agricultural products forms 66.6 per centum of the total import and export revenue, and 80 per centum of the export revenue; the corresponding figures in 1914 being 70 and 87½ per centum, respectively. The large increase in the export of tin-ore accounts for the reduction of the 1915 figures.

FOREST PRODUCE.

"The revenue from forest produce was \$14,641 as compared with \$19,308 collected in 1914. The chief components of the 1915 revenue were firewood \$4,367 and damar \$2,791. The export of timber produced only \$1,661.

MARINE PRODUCE.

"The revenue from marine produce was \$9,738 as compared with \$11,768 in 1914. The influx of large numbers of miners into Mersing created a local market for some portion of the East Coast fish, which is normally exported to Singapore.

"Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-six pikuls of tin-ore were exported as compared with 14,175 pikuls in 1914, an increase of 237 per centum. The revenue produced was \$258,650 as compared with \$72,636 for 1914, an increase of 265 per centum. The duty, collected at 10 per centum on the assayed value of the ore, averaged \$5.40 per pikul: on the basis of 70 per centum of metal in

TAPIOCA.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS GENERALLY.

MINERALS.

the ore the average value of the metal would be \$77 per pikul: this valuation corresponds with the market prices, which range from \$72 to \$87, being \$72 at the beginning of the year and \$82 at the end of it.

"The year 1915 will be memorable as that of the opening of what is probably an entirely new tin-field on the East Coast. The first valuable discoveries were made in the valley of the Jemaluang, a small river flowing into the China Sea near Mersing, and there are indications of the presence of tin-ore that may be worked at a profit at various places between the Jemaluang and the Sedili. The East Coast tin-field produced during the year 33,857 pikuls, or 2,015 tons, of tin-ore, approximately, equivalent to 1,410 tons of tin. The quality of the ore, as deduced from the prices realized, was the same as that produced from the Kota Tinggi field.

"The export of tin-ore from Kota Tinggi was 13,899 pikuls as compared with 13,351 pikuls in 1914.

"Small quantities of tin-ore were also exported from Muar and Batu Pahat, and 32 pikuls of wolf ram were exported from Muar.

"DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

"The revenue from spirituous liquors, the only dutiable import, was \$279,627 as compared with \$204,397 in 1914, an increase of \$75,235, or 36.8 per centum.

"General prosperity, due to a general rise in the values of exported products, and the influx of a large labour force to the new tin-field, are probably the chief cause of the increase, the duties having remained unaltered.

"Of the total, \$277,885 were collected by the Monopolies Department, and \$1,742 by the Customs Department."

15. It will be seen from what the Commissioner has written that, of the total export trade in gambier from Singapore, Johore is responsible for 53½ per cent., for 46.7 per cent. in the case of arecanuts, 37 per cent. in tapioca, 23 per cent. in copra, and 9½ per cent. in pepper. This is, of course, on the supposition that the products imported into Singapore from Johore are all re-exported from Singapore. I think these figures are sufficiently striking to warrant special attention being drawn to them, for they show what a large share of the important export trade of Singapore is dependent on the agricultural prosperity of Johore.

16. New Customs Stations were built at Serkat, in the Kukob district, to replace an old Station, and at Gemas. The Gemas Station will not be opened until the completion of the cart-road leading from certain estates in Johore to Gemas in Negri Sembilan.

17. The total actual expenditure of the department was \$45,753.92, showing a saving on the estimate of \$4,590.08. The expenditure amounted to 2.7 per cent. of the revenue collected.

IV.—MONOPOLIES DEPARTMENT.

18. Four hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-six tahils of chandu were sold realizing a sum of \$2,771,076, leaving a balance in stock at the end of 1915 of 6,388 tahils. A sum of \$448,861 was paid to the Superintendent, Chandu Monopolies, in Singapore, leaving a profit of \$2,322,215 as against \$2,149,098 in the previous year.

The increase of 103,663 tahils sold in 1915 as compared to 1914 was no doubt due to the development of rubber estates and mining areas, also to the high price of tin and of practically all agricultural products.

19. The import duty collected on intoxicating liquors amounted to a sum of \$277,884.

V.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

20. The thanks of this Government are due to the Protector of Chinese, Singapore, for advice and assistance granted to the Johore Protectorate during the year. In May, 1915, the Protector of Chinese, Johore, was appointed Registrar under the Societies Enactment.

In August two Chinese were arrested for being found in possession of secret societies documents. They were convicted on trial and their banishment from the State has been approved.

PERCENTAGE OF
SOME JOHORE
PRODUCTS TO
SINGAPORE EXPORT.

NEW CUSTOMS
STATIONS.

EXPENDITURE.

MONOPOLIES
DEPARTMENT.

CHANDU.

LIQUORS.

CHINESE
PROTECTORATE.

VI.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

21. The land revenue, exclusive of premium on agricultural and mining lands, amounted to \$315,665 as against \$272,809 in 1914, an increase of \$42,856.

The following statement gives the collections under the various sub-heads for the past two years:

	1914.	1915.
Rents—		
Land rents (recurrent and arrears) ...	\$191,358	\$223,585
" (annual licence) ...	8,128	3,400
Mining rents ...	1,447	4,291
Rent of Government Plantations ...	128	216
Licences—		
Forest revenue ...	27,333	25,005
Gravel, stone, etc. ...	6,271	7,273
Prospecting ...	1,350	7,790
Fees—		
Survey and demarcation ...	24,533	33,151
Notices ...	118	640
Registration of Title ...	4,613	7,266
Sale of plans ...	582	811
Miscellaneous ...	6,948	2,237
	<u>\$272,809</u>	<u>\$315,665</u>

The revenue (without land sales) collected in Johore Bahru, Muar and Batu Pahat Land Offices during the last five years is as follows:

1911 ...	\$ 65,000 (approximately)
1912 ...	204,823
1913 ...	233,374
1914 ...	272,809
1915 ...	315,665

Of the collections in 1915, \$191,796 were collected in Johore Bahru, \$82,079 at Muar, and \$41,790 at Batu Pahat.

The detailed collections for the three districts are set out below:

Sub-head of revenue.	B. Pahat.	Muar.	Johore.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rents—				
Land rents ...	31,201	52,713	139,671	223,585
" (annual licence) ...	666	573	2,160	3,399
Mining rents ...	5	...	4,286	4,291
Rent of Government Plantations ...	...	216	...	216
Licences—				
Forest revenue ...	2,000	4,081	18,923	25,004
Gravel, stone, clay ...	446	713	6,114	7,273
Prospecting ...	100	...	7,690	7,790
Fees—				
Survey and demarcation ...	6,265	19,486	7,400	33,151
Notices, warrants ...	125	453	62	640
Preparation and registration of titles ...	905	3,746	2,615	7,266
Sale of plans ...	11	69	732	812
Miscellaneous ...	66	29	2,143	2,238
Total ...	41,790	82,079	191,796	315,665

Land sales produced \$401,657, made up as follows:

Premia on land sales, agricultural	...	\$ 87,847
" " mining	...	318,810

Total ... 401,657

as against

Premia on land sales, 1914	...	\$ 45,870
" " mining, 1914	...	2,730

giving an excess over the collection of 1914 of \$353,037.

LAND RENTS.

22. Land rents show an increase of about 22 per cent. over 1914, but the Commissioner, Lands and Mines, reports that this is not necessarily equivalent to an increase of that proportion in the recurrent land rent, because it was not found possible to separate the arrears from the recurrent rent as he had hoped to do, and because, on registration of title, back rent has frequently been collected.

Arrears, mostly recoverable, are brought forward amounting to \$29,450.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

23. The number of registrations effected in Johore Bahru in 1915 was 954 as against 628 in 1914. These include, under the Land Enactment:

440 grants as against 260 in 1914	
192 transfers " 128 "	
122 charges " 101 "	
57 discharges of charge as against 39 in 1914.	

MINING ENACTMENT.

24. Under the Mining Enactment 68 registrations were executed as against 16 in 1914. Twenty-two leases and 26 mining certificates were issued, the figures in 1914 being 7 and 2, respectively.

In Muar, 216 mukim holdings were registered as against 860 in 1914, and 161 transfers and 20 charges as against 45 and 11 in 1914.

In Batu Pahat, 180 holdings, 73 transfers and 13 charges were registered as compared with 209 holdings, 34 transfers and 28 charges in 1914.

TIN MINING.

25. The degree to which the mineral resources of the State of Johore have been developed may be to some extent gauged by the export figures for tin and duty for the past five years:

1911	...	4,628 pikuls	...	\$ 27,191 duty
1912	...	5,180 "	...	36,373 "
1913	...	7,740 "	...	52,176 "
1914	...	14,175 "	...	72,037 "
1915	...	47,756 "	...	258,650 "

Practically the whole of the increased output came from the Endau district, which exported 33,484 pikuls as against 181 pikuls in 1914, and practically the whole of this came from one mine.

DISCOVERY OF THE MERSING TIN-FIELD.

26. In August, 1914, a licence was issued to prospect a certain area in Ulu Jemaluang. The licensee parted with his right of selection in favour of another licensee who prospected the area and in due course applied for and obtained a mining certificate over 500 acres. The Commissioner, Lands and Mines, in writing of the discovery, continues:

"Early in the year work was started on what turned out to be an astonishingly rich piece of land. The over-burden in the valley which has been worked is extremely shallow, and there is abundance of water. In spite therefore of the cost and difficulty of transport in such an inaccessible spot, the profits have been very noteworthy. In the last seven months of the year, tin-ore of the value of over 1½ millions of dollars has been extracted from this mine alone.

"Its fame was not long in spreading, and applications for prospecting licences poured in, not only for land at Mersing and Jemaluang, but for land at Endau, Kota Tinggi, Pulau, and elsewhere. Whereas the total number of applications for prospecting licences in 1914 was 44, no less than 898 were received in 1915, 138 licences over 131,000 acres were issued during the year. The difficulties of

dealing with these were very great on account of the absence of survey and the exiguous staff. I have already addressed Government on these points and do not propose to elaborate them here."

I again quote from the Commissioner's report:

ALIENATION BY TENDER.

"Some of the areas round that taken up by Mr. Robertson were applied for over and over again. I therefore recommended that the area should be sub-divided and that tenders should be called for in respect of each block. The right to prospect the whole area was granted to any applicant on payment of the nominal sum of \$10. Some 18 blocks were thus disposed of (a total area of about 2,390 acres) and premium amounting to \$285,674 obtained, giving an average of \$120 per acre. Mining certificates for all these were issued before the end of the year, but no work was commenced. The highest premium paid was \$500 per acre for a block of 102 acres. (Hitherto the usual premium on mining land alienated in Johore was \$5 per acre. It has now been raised to a minimum of \$10).

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

"There are still, in this locality, hundreds of applications undealt with: while at Endau and Kota Tinggi, and in the Sedili valley there are as many more. It is quite possible that south of the Ulu Mersing, in the Sedili valley, the history of Jemaluang may be repeated. The country is, however, if possible, even more unknown than the Jemaluang was, and I have therefore refrained from dealing with any of the applications until the completion of a rough departmental survey of the water-courses. Such survey as has been effected suggests that the Sedili runs in a very different direction to that shown on the map. It is regrettable that hill sketches from such points as Blumut and Tinjau Laut were not made. They would at the present juncture prove most useful. It is early to prophesy, but I consider that for many years to come the East Coast of Johore will prove to be a big mining centre. The valleys probably are shallow, but there is certainly tin in some of the hills. On the break of the monsoon, in April, there will be a great recrudescence of activity there. There would be thousands more people at work now if I had a larger staff and survey were further advanced. I have several times thought of advocating the closing of the application books: but I am reluctant to adopt a course so prejudicial to the development in Johore of a practically new industry. Great advantage would accrue from a geological survey of the area."

The question of the appointment of a fully qualified Warden of Mines will have to be considered at no distant date. Questions of water rights and water disputes, of the disposal of tailings, the proper working of mines, of supervision of mining machinery, of enquiring into accidents in mines, and of the desirability or otherwise of allowing any particular form of mining—such as hydraulic mining—should all, properly, be dealt with by an expert on mining matters.

The Commissioner, Lands and Mines, writes:

"The other special feature of 1914, to which I have alluded, is the large number of applications for grants under the Land Enactment for rubber-gambier land. In 1909, H.H. the Sultan issued a proclamation inviting those in occupation of gambier land to plant rubber over the areas in which the gambier had been abandoned and to take out grants. These holdings are in the most inaccessible regions of the State, in the ulu of the rivers, and the invitation was acted upon promptly and interpreted frequently in a very liberal way, with the result that in many cases land which was not 'bekas gambier lada' but ordinary jungle or bluker was planted: and, as frequently again, rubber was interplanted between the gambier. The cultivation of this latter product was for very many years the staple industry of Johore: and a system has grown up, a blend of Chinese customs and Malay laws, under which the relations between the advancer and the planter (capital and labour) were governed. The origin of the Kangkar and Kangchu system is not, I believe, known. It was certainly in existence very many years ago, in some of the Dutch islands. It is extremely interesting, and, in many respects, a great deal of merit attached to it. It was simple. It got people, with few formalities, as quickly as possible on to the ground. It gave, I consider, no permanent interest in the land except for so long as a gambier cauldron was in existence. And it left most—perhaps too much—of the subsequent conduct of the industry to the people concerned—the Chinese. Of course, abuses crept in. The Kangchu should have been an impartial Government official. He quickly developed into the agent of the advancer. The excellent rules that were devised for the regulation of the industry were more honoured in breach than in observance: and there was practically no system of inspection by Government. A consequence was that the actual cultivators—the *anak kebun*—tended to get more and more into the power of the capitalist. The drop in the price of gambier, the opening up of the country in the last six or seven

RUBBER-GAMBIER LANDS.

THE KANGKAR SYSTEM.

years, and the general planting of rubber have all combined completely to alter the situation. The *anak kebun*, if he desired to, gradually found it more and more easy to abscond, leaving behind him in such cases a *kebun*, nominally indeed his own, but charged for a sum or burdened with a debt larger than its value, to the capitalist. If, however, he had planted rubber the case was different: and it is such cases as these with which, now that the rubber is in bearing, and grants under the Land Enactment, bringing a reduction of export duty from 5 per cent. to 2½ per cent., are worth applying for, the Land Offices are struggling."

JOHORE RIVER.

27. The Japanese-owned rubber plantations on this river are of a very large area and have been largely cultivated and a large proportion will shortly be in bearing. A large number of applications for mining lands on the Linggin and Seluyot rivers have been received, but the Commissioner reports that they are being kept back until a rough survey has been made of the water-courses of these tributaries.

FOREST OFFICE.

28. The revenue collected by the Land Office was \$25,005. No proper forestry has yet been attempted in Johore, the functions of the Forest Office being to collect revenue and prevent the unauthorized exploitation of the forests. The ratio of expenditure (\$10,284) to revenue in this branch is abnormally high.

Permission to exploit the timber over a block of 5,000 acres within the area of what is known as the Waterhouse Concession at Penyabong, was granted to the owner free of royalty or export duty on payment of \$4 an acre, a condition being that timber machinery to the value of \$100,000 (gold) should be erected by him at Penyabong.

BATU PAHAT.

29. As I have only recently come to Johore I have thought it fitting to record below my first impressions of the districts of Batu Pahat and Muar, for it may be that those unconnected with Johore but little know of the intense native agriculture which obtains in these two districts, and it is, I think, a matter of more than local interest.

The entrance to the river is somewhat unusual. Skirting the small rocky island of Pulau Sialu on which stands the light-house, a picturesque group of fishermen's huts, and a tiny coconut grove, one enters the river, which is fringed with the usual bakau forest, and is struck by the beauty of the small range of hills lying on the right bank and reaching the very lips of the river's mouth. There is not the usual stretch of unbroken flatness which meets the gaze on entering the rivers on the western side of the Peninsula. One notices also at first the entire absence of the nipah palm, but higher up the river they are to be seen.

The town of Bandar Penggaram is a thriving place with some very good brick shops, and new buildings are being rapidly put up. A river wall is required to keep back river encroachments and it does not seem possible that an effective drainage system can be completed until that work, which should include automatic tidal water-gates, has been carried out.

One is struck by the activity shown by the traders and shopkeepers, and I agree with the Assistant Adviser, who spoke of the probabilities of the development of the principal town of the district, that there is a big future before it.

When one has walked for miles through the mukims of Serai, Bagan, Senggarang and Sembrong, and visited the Simpang Kanan and Kiri, and seen a developed and what appears to be an illimitable system of native agriculture, including coconuts, arecanuts, rubber, and some gambier, far more extensive, as regards native plantations, than anything one has seen anywhere in the Federated Malay States, even inclusive of the Bagan Datoh district in Perak, one marvels how the extensive and intensive agricultural development of Johore has become so little known to the average European in the Federated Malay States. To me, at any rate, it has been a revelation. Others may not have been so ignorant.

The excess of arrivals over departures of natives, practically all agriculturists, in 1915, at the port of Bandar Penggaram, nearly numbered 6,000 persons. The completion of the Kluang road will bring the Federated Malay States Railway system into easy striking distance by motor car from Bandar Penggaram. So, too, will the opening of the road, when metalled, from across the river near Bandar Penggaram to beyond Sarang Buaia, connect on to the Johore Railway to Bandar Maharani and give an easy outlet for the large amount of produce of this agriculturally favoured district.

The Assistant Adviser, Batu Pahat, in his report, states that many of the large numbers of immigrants were attracted by the surrender to Government of 17,000 acres of land by the owners of the Batu Pahat Rubber Estate—all excellent land facing on to the road to Kluang. Large areas have also been taken up in small native holdings in many other places in the district.

The Assistant Adviser writes:

"The town of Bandar Penggaram continued its rapid development, the building activity being very marked. The market was repaired and the wide drain therefrom to the river was walled. The street drains were extended a further 1,480 feet and a slaughter-house almost completed. Repairs to the wharf were well in hand, and the cross-river ferry landing stages were completed early in the year. An infectious disease ward was added to the hospital."

The work in connection with the water supply of the town is making progress.

One rubber factory was opened at Jalan Mesjid, and a second larger factory has at the time of writing been practically completed. At this factory a plant for the manufacture of ice has also been installed.

The water hyacinth is becoming a serious nuisance in some of the rivers of the district and will have to be dealt with energetically if it is to be promptly checked.

The Assistant Adviser writes:

"The Manager of Separap Estate, in Simpang Kiri, and the managers of the estates in the Simpang Kanan, agree that they have never seen such quick development of rubber trees as on their estates: the majority of the trees are ready for tapping at 3½ years old. Owing to the moisture in the ground the output does not decrease in dry weather. In fact, at Separap, it has considerably increased during the drought which is being experienced at the time of writing."

MUAR-BANDAR
MAHARANI.

30. I will not easily forget my first visit to this district. The sharp but distant hill spurs of Gunong Ledang rising away to the north-west, elsewhere what appeared to be an abandon of mangrove swamp—an illusion soon to be dispelled—on either side of a wide but shallow estuary, muddied by the outgoing tide, marked the approach to Bandar Maharani, the red tiled-roofs of the township standing out in the sunshine in brilliant outline and contrast against a background of inky-coloured storm-cloud approaching from the east of the Peninsula. It was a pretty setting.

It was when one had landed and gone over some distance of country it was found that the picture of dense mangrove swamp, facing on both sea and river, was as it were merely a cloak to cover improperly and jealously from the wanderer's eye a district which to the initiated is without doubt the most rich settlement in native agriculture in the Malay Peninsula. I have written somewhat at length about Batu Pahat, and, when I say that what I have noted about the native agriculture in that district applies manifold to the Muar province of Johore, I need say no more. It will surprise those who see it, and become the more a commonplace to those who come to stay as they go further afield.

This model township was laid out in 1884 under the immediate supervision of His Highness the late Sultan Abubakar with the assistance of the late Dato' Luar. It is exceedingly prosperous at present and numerous new buildings are being erected in many parts of the town. Motor cars ply for hire everywhere. A complaint, both here and at Batu Pahat, was that local labour was scarce, as many of those who were labourers before, now, for the most part, are proprietors of estates of small areas themselves which have come into bearing. That means the necessity of a further importation of labour, and thus an increased population and an increase of trade. Large areas of coconuts and rubber on both sides of the Muar river will be coming into bearing in a few years, and will increase an export of agricultural produce which from this district alone last year was valued at, approximately, \$10,000,000. No one could be so pessimistic as to say Bandar Maharani and the Muar district generally have not great prospects before them.

VII.—SURVEYS.

31. The total acreage surveyed during the year under review was 81,840 acres in 643 lots as against 64,067 acres in 470 lots during 1914, an increase of 17,773 acres and 173 lots.

A large number of shop lots have been surveyed during the year, including new townships at Batu Anam and Mersing. The Muar township has been taken in hand and a considerable portion of this has been completed.

Thirty thousand two hundred acres were demarcated, covering the area applied for under 44 prospecting licences at Mersing and Jemaluang.

The actual areas surveyed since September, 1910, were:

Lands held under grant or lease	...	...	548,927 acres
" " extracts from the mukim register	...	...	11,221 "

a total of 5,421 lots, comprising 560,148 acres, or 875.2 square miles.

The revenue collected in 1915 amounted to \$18,416 against \$13,304 in 1914, an increase of \$5,112, and the expenditure (apart from payments from deposit to contract surveyors) was \$65,145, an increase of \$9,546.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

32. The following statements give particulars of the births and deaths registered in 1915:

Malays	...	...	...	...	4,077
Javanese	...	...	...	...	1,884
Chinese	...	...	...	...	819
Indians	...	...	...	...	120
Other Nationalities	...	...	...	...	66
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	2
Europeans	...	...	...	...	3

giving a total number of births of 6,971, of which 3,616 were males and 3,355 females.

DEATHS.

33. The total number of deaths registered was 6,358 according to nationalities as set out below:

Malays	...	...	...	...	2,526
Javanese	...	...	...	...	971
Chinese	...	...	...	...	2,202
Indians	...	...	...	...	609
Other Nationalities	...	...	...	...	44
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	1
Europeans	...	...	...	...	5

The birth-rate was 38.64 per mille* compared with 29.74 and 25.08 in 1914 and 1913.

The death-rate was 35.24 per mille* compared with 38.05 and 39.29 per mille* in 1914 and 1913, respectively.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

34. The Principal Medical Officer reports that there were no serious epidemic or endemic outbreaks of diseases. Malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, beri-beri and pneumonia have been less prevalent than in 1914. The returns show increases for malarial mortality, however, in Johore Bahru, Segamat, and Batu Pahat, while at Endau there has been an abnormal increase corresponding with the influx of cool labour to the tin mines there.

The type of malaria noted in the Government hospitals has been more fatal, but the death returns on rubber estates show a slight improvement.

Dysentery and diarrhoea show a marked decrease in mortality all over the State, except in Johore Bahru and Segamat.

Beri-beri shows a marked decrease in mortality, except at Endau, Muar and Kota Tinggi, whilst pneumonia shows a considerable increase, especially at Johore Bahru and at Segamat.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

35. There was a slight outbreak of small-pox in the Batu Pahat district in February and March and July—21 cases in all with one death. One case occurred in Kukoh, and a slight outbreak of modified small-pox occurred in Johore Bahru in April.

Enteric fever and diarrhoea were prevalent in the Batu Pahat district, and dengue in Johore Bahru in the early part of the year.

MATERNITY AND NURSING WORK.

36. The services of the two European nurses were called for by Malays in 107 maternity cases and there appears to be an increasing willingness of Malays to receive European assistance in treatment in cases of child-birth. Six hundred and forty-eight out-door visits were made by the nurses to Malays.

The training of native women as pupil midwives continues steadily, one pupil in Johore Bahru has been granted a local certificate of competency and is practising locally. It is stated that many make excellent practical assistants, but are unable to understand the theory or gain the self-confidence required to carry out their duties single-handed.

VACCINATION.

37. Ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two vaccinations were performed. Some opposition to vaccination is, in a few districts, still shown.

SANITATION.

38. The new sewage disposal system at Johore Bahru by means of tongkang was successfully carried out. The town scavenging and control of markets were supervised, and the condition of the streets, bath-houses, lodging-houses, and disposal of town refuse is reported to have been improved.

WATER SUPPLY, JOHORE BAHRU.

39. The water supply has been fairly satisfactory, but in the drier months of the year the output was too restricted, and extensions applied for new pipe supplies had to be refused.

SWAMP RECLAMATION.

40. Several areas of swamp land in Johore Bahru were filled in by the Public Works Department, and one area is being drained by convict labour. Large sums were expended in the drainage and sanitation at Bandar Maharani and Bandar Penggaram.

ESTATE SANITATION.

41. Owing to the absence of Dr. A. Grant on military duty, the duties of Health Officer were practically in abeyance. Some 2,000 Chinese labourers less than in 1914 worked on the various rubber and other estates in 1915, but many of these men are no doubt

* Per mille on the 1911 census figures.

STATE HOSPITALS.

working in the Mersing tin mines. The Tamil and Javanese labour force, however, show an increase. The estate mortality returns show a very marked improvement for all the principal diseases—especially in the case of Tamils which shows a decrease of 20 per mille. From the general mortality returns in State hospitals it is noted that the death-rate of Indians is still the highest, 106 per mille, compared with 35 and 34 for Malay and Chinese, respectively. In the case of Indians, however, the death-rate has decreased by 43 per mille as compared to 1914. Many of these Indians drift into the towns in the last stages of disease and debility.

IX.—LEGISLATION.

42. The Legislative Council met on several occasions during the year and passed the 18 Enactments noted below:

- No. 1 of 1915 "The Inventions Enactment, 1911, Amendment Enactment, 1915."
 " 2 " "The Societies Enactment, 1915."
 " 3 " "The Probate and Administration Enactment, 1915."
 " 4 " "The Excise Enactment, 1915."
 " 5 " "The Limitation Enactment, 1915."
 " 6 " "The Commissioner of Police Enactment, 1915."
 " 7 " "The Places of Public Amusement Enactment, 1915."
 " 8 " "The School Attendance Enactment, 1915."
 " 9 " "The Railways Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1915."
 " 10 " "The Poisons Enactment, 1915."
 " 11 " "The Johore European Volunteer Enactment, 1915."
 " 12 " "The Ganja Prohibition Enactment, 1915."
 " 13 " "The Lunacy Enactment, 1915."
 " 14 " "The Fugitive Offenders Enactment, 1915."
 " 15 " "The Extradition Enactment, 1915."
 " 16 " "The Water Hyacinth Enactment, 1915."
 " 17 " "The Public Emergency Enactment, 1915."
 " 18 " "The Johore Military Forces Enactment, 1915."

X.—JUDICIAL.

FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

43. The Enactment No. 16 of 1914, amending the law relating to the constitution and powers of the Civil and Criminal Courts and sanctioning the appointment of a Final Court of Appeal for Johore, was passed in September, 1914, and the first sitting of the Court was held on the 11th October, 1915. Datoh Mohamed bin Mahbob, c.m.g., the Deputy Mentri Besar, on behalf of His Highness the Sultan and the Government of Johore, welcomed the Judges, and the Honourable Sir John Bucknill, k.c., Chief Justice, Straits Settlements, the President of the Court, in his reply pointed out the importance of the administrative procedure which had been adopted.

SUPREME COURT.

44. Twenty murder charges were heard in the Supreme Court, 11 charges of robbery with murder, and 34 cases of robbery. There were 11 persons sentenced to death.

APPEALS.

45. There were 10 criminal appeals, of which two were upheld, three rejected, and in five cases the decisions of the lower Courts were varied.

There were 110 civil suits and civil appeals, of which three were upheld and eight rejected. Seventy-two applications were made for letters of administration.

REVENUE.

46. The revenue from civil cases amounted to a sum of \$5,452.

XI.—POLICE.

STRENGTH.

47. The actual strength of the Force, apart from the Clerical Establishment and supernumeraries, on the 31st December, 1915, was 16 officers and 540 rank and file; two officers and 30 other ranks below the establishment.

RECRUITS.

48. Malay recruiting improved in the early part of the year but fell off later on. Indian Punjabi Muhammadans offered themselves in large numbers.

One hundred and five men were struck off the strength during the year; of these 5 died, 17 absconded, 29 dismissed, and 54 resigned.

In 1916 it is proposed to recruit Sikh police, for whom barracks had been completed at the end of the year under review.

DETECTIVES.

49. The Detective Branch numbered 4 officers and 44 rank and file. Their work is reported to have been good, and considerable skill and intelligence were shown in some cases. Lack of technical training is, of course, a serious drawback.

DISCIPLINE.

50. Discipline was reported to have been fair.

ARMS.

51. The .303 Martini-Enfield carbines in use should perhaps be replaced after the conclusion of the war, but unless the Police Force is taught musketry the fact that they continue to be armed with the A. C. Mark III rifle is of little consequence.

NEW STATIONS.

52. New Police Stations were erected at Panchor, Tanjong Pelepas, Pontian, Gersek, and Ulu Gementah.

BARRACKS.

53. Barracks were completed at Johore Bahru, Mersing, Kukob and Bandar Penggaram. New single barracks at Bandar Maharani were in course of erection.

CRIME.

54. Three thousand five hundred and fifty-two complaints were made at the various Police Stations of the State; of these, 269 were merely causes for civil action, 1,666 convictions were obtained out of 2,267 cases taken before the Magistrates.

SERIOUS CRIME.

55. The following is a comparative return of the more serious offences committed during the years 1914 and 1915:

Place.	Murder and culpable homicide, etc., sections 299 to 309.		Robberies.		Thefts.	
	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.
1914.						
Johore ...	27	25	91	37	343	236
Muar ...	10	7	54	30	307	102
Batu Pahat ...	2	1	11	5	135	64
Total ...	39	31	156	72	885	402
1915.						
Johore ...	18	15	50	27	527	236
Muar ...	16	13	31	17	324	125
Batu Pahat ...	10	7	8	1	101	37
Total ...	44	35	89	45	952	398

The Commissioner of Police writes :

"It will be seen that murders and culpable homicide, etc., cases have increased by five; robberies show a substantial decrease—viz., 47, but thefts have increased by 67. Many of these murder and culpable homicide cases should have been returned as voluntarily causing hurt, etc., such as cases where an assault which resulted in death from a broken spleen, etc. Others again, of course, were cold-blooded murders accompanied by robbery, which unfortunately are only too common in Johore: but they are, I am pleased to say, becoming less frequent year by year. This is evinced by the 'Robberies' column. This substantial decrease is very gratifying and is the most marked feature of the state of crime of the country. On a general review then of the state of crime during the year, I consider that, though there is nothing abnormal to report, there is an improvement on previous years. This I ascribe to (a) the improvement in the policing of the State by a redistribution of Police Stations; (b) more energetic police action in investigations; (c) an elaborate system of patrols; (d) the suppression of secret societies; and (e) the finger-print system."

The Commissioner of Police expresses his thanks to Mr. Peacock, Assistant Protector of Chinese, Singapore, for his assistance in dealing with secret societies and dangerous characters.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

56. There were 49 cases taken before the Supreme Court as against 64 in 1914, and 30 convictions were obtained.

BANISHEES.

57. Twenty-nine habitual offenders or undesirable aliens were banished during the year and three were awaiting banishment. Seven banishees who returned to Johore were arrested.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

58. The Commissioner of Police reports that the strong crusade made against Chinese societies during the past few years has considerably reduced their status and influence throughout Johore. The Ngee Heng Society, a recognized one of about 50 years' standing in Johore, was abolished.

CRIMINAL REGISTRY.

59. One thousand and seventy enquiries were made to the Criminal Registry at Kuala Lumpur with 135 identifications, or a percentage of 12.62 as against 9.58 per cent. in 1914.

HEALTH.

60. The Principal Medical Officer writes :

"The health of the Force would, at places where there are hospitals, be classed as good, with the exception of Johore Bahru which was only fair."

Two hundred and thirty-three were admitted into hospital and 795 were treated as out-patients. Of these, 172 and 407, respectively, were from Johore Bahru. Action is being taken to provide a better system of drainage.

INQUESTS.

61. Two hundred and thirty-one inquests were held.

Forty-four persons were taken by tigers and 7 by crocodiles.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

62. Seven thousand one hundred and thirteen births and 5,715 deaths were registered at Police Stations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

63. The revenue of this department amounted to \$18,257, showing an increase of \$2,877 over the previous year, and the expenditure was \$140,796 on Personal Emoluments and \$28,575 on Other Charges, which showed a saving of \$15,974 on the Estimates.

SINGAPORE MUTINY.

64. The Commissioner of Police writes that the Malay and Muhammadan Indian Police worked exceedingly hard and well and helped considerably in effecting the arrest of some of the 178 mutineers who were handed over to the authorities in Singapore.

XII.—PRISONS.

65. The number of convicted prisoners confined during the year at Johore Bahru and Muar, inclusive of those remaining at the end of 1914, were 490 and 275, respectively:

BANISHMENT.

66. Twenty-three banishment orders against convicted prisoners were executed during the year, and one prisoner under sentence of banishment died in hospital.

ADMINISTRATION.

67. Mr. H. S. Sircom continued to act as Inspector of Prisons until 24th October, 1915, when he was transferred to Muar as Acting Assistant Adviser. Mr. W. H. Mackray, First Magistrate, Johore

Bahru, was appointed in his place and continued in charge until the end of the year.

EXECUTIONS.

68. There were four executions during the year—one Bugis and three Chinese—against nine executions in 1914.

HEALTH, JOHORE BAHRU.

69. The average daily number of convicted prisoners was 168, and of remand prisoners eight. The average daily number of in-patients in the prison hospital was 10 and the number of deaths four, including one suicide. These figures compare very favourably with those of 1914, which were 23 and 8, respectively, on a slightly larger prison population. The chief ailment was fever and there were but very few cases of dysentery.

ESCAPES.

70. One prisoner escaped from a working party during the year and has not been re-captured.

INDUSTRIES.

71. Extra-mural labour in the shape of road-making and drainage was again the chief industry during the year. Most of those not employed in this way are used about the prison premises, carrying out simple structural alterations, making simple articles of furniture for use in the gaol, making and mending clothes for prisoners, and keeping the precincts clean and tidy. The average daily strength was 100, and their work, at the rate of 30 cents per diem for each man, may be valued, approximately, at \$9,000.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

72. The expenditure, irrespective of Public Works, amounted to \$34,153.81, and the actual revenue collected amounted to \$219.27, which included the somewhat quaint item "\$175 for sale of tigers." Occasionally tigers are captured by Malays and are kept in iron cages near the gaol until purchased by dealers from Singapore, a proportion of the purchase price being paid to the captor and the balance credited to gaol revenue.

BUILDINGS, JOHORE BAHRU.

73. Extension of drains outside the gaol and at the warders' quarters and sundry small works within the gaol were carried out. The building of an isolation hospital inside the prison and the conversion of a set of cells into a hospital ward were in progress at the end of the year.

MUAR.

74. The average daily number of prisoners in the Muar gaol was 29.1, and the average number of in-patients in the gaol hospital was 3.2. There were no deaths. The expenditure on this gaol was \$3,247.31.

A very fine new gaol has now been nearly completed at Bandar Maharani, Muar, and will shortly be occupied.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

JOHORE STATE HOSPITALS.

IN-PATIENTS.

75. The following table gives particulars of statistics of hospital in-patients in the State during 1915:

Name of hospital.	Remaining from 1914.	Admitted in 1915.	Discharged in 1915.	Absconded in 1915.	Died in 1915.	Percentage death-rate.	Corrected death-rate (48 hours).	Remaining 1916.
Johore Hospital ...	344	3,822*	3,148	326	377	9.04	6.9	315
Muar " ...	25	328	286	10	34	9.63	7.08	23
Tangkak " ...	11	615	553	29	32	5.2	4.2	12
Kota Tinggi Hospital ...	39	518	436	16	70	12.56	8.79	35
Batu Pahat " ...	51	424	349	19	68	14.3	11.57	39
Segamat " ...	32	413	305	31	92	20.0	17.5	17
Total treated in Hospitals during 1915 ...	502	6,120	5,077	431	673	10.2	...	441

* Admitted in 1915 ... 3,666

Inter-current cases of dysentery admitted in 1915 ... 156

3,822

DISPENSARIES.

OUT-PATIENTS.

76. The number of out-patients treated and the number of vaccinations performed at the various dispensaries are shown in the following return:

	Out-patients.	Vaccinations.
Johore Bahru Dispensary	7,365 ...	791
Muar Dispensary ...	3,957 ...	2,104
Tangkak Dispensary ...	355 ...	401
Kota Tinggi Dispensary ...	831 ...	128
Batu Pahat „ ...	2,420 ...	820
Segamat „ ...	2,112 ...	467
Kukob „ ...	908 ...	1,181
Total ...	17,948	5,892

A new Johore ward is in course of erection at the Federated Malay States Tanjong Rambutan Lunatic Asylum, but, when finished, it may not, it is thought, give sufficient accommodation and may have to be enlarged.

LEPROSY.

77. There remained from 1914, 27 lepers, and 14 were admitted in 1915. Five absconded and six died. The total remaining at the end of 1915 was 30.

A new ward and outbuilding accommodating 30 patients were completed in 1915 and the lepers transferred thereto in September. Under the new conditions it is reported the health and comfort of the inmates has greatly improved. A proper staff of servants has also been provided, whereas formerly the lepers had to do their own cooking. The accommodation in this ward is, however, already insufficient.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

JOHORE BAHRU,
RAINFALL.

78. The rainfall for the year, registered at Johore Bahru, was 111.86 inches, a decrease of 4.71 inches on 1914. The heaviest monthly rainfall was in November with 15.59 inches. The lowest was in August with 5.70 inches only. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was 3.54 in October.

TEMPERATURE.

79. The highest maximum temperature was 94.8° in September. The highest minimum temperature was 76° in January. The lowest minimum temperature was 70° in February.

GENERAL REMARKS.

80. One hundred and fifty-six to 162 inches of rainfall for the year, as against 89 in 1914, were recorded in the Kukob district, whilst that recorded for Mersing on the East Coast was 139 as against 89 in 1914. In the Kota Tinggi district 109 to 125 inches were recorded, whilst the records for Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Batu Anam are more moderate at about an average of 80 inches. At Rengam, Sedenak, and Gunong Pulai Estate the records run from 101 to 107 inches. Mount Austin records show 120 inches.

JOHORE BAHRU
HOSPITAL.

81. A large Tamil ward, composed of iron and concrete facing, with accommodation for 60 beds, was completed and opened in August, 1915. It has been fully occupied since and supplies a long-felt want. Tamils are now all treated in the same ward, with the exception of surgical cases. Only Tamil dressers and attendants are employed in this ward.

An iron fence for the dysentery and isolation wards was erected in August.

The new leper ward and kitchens and servants' quarters were occupied in October, and an iron fence has been erected around it. Accommodation for 30 lepers was provided but the ward is already overcrowded.

DRESSER CLASS.

82. The Principal Medical Officer conducted a Dresser Class twice a week for over eight months in the year, and he reports that at the examination held at the close of the year several of the Dressers and apprentices showed exceptional merit and application both in class and practical work.

SURGICAL WORK.

83. Two hundred and sixty-six operations were performed in the Johore Bahru hospital, of which 55 were major operations. The death-rate in all operation cases amounted to 6 per cent. of those surgically treated, but many of the patients were practically in extremis on admission and an operation was performed as a last resource.

INSANITY.

84. There was a considerable increase in the number of admissions in 1915 over the previous year. The want of proper accommodation for lunatics is very pressing, all the detention cells of the hospital being overcrowded. Some cases have had to be treated in the detention cells of the gaol and some convalescents at the quarantine station at Secudai.

XIV.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

85. The strength of the Forces at the end of December, 1915, was:

Malay Infantry, officers and men	...	394
Indian Artillery	...	98
Bandsmen (including Pipe and Drum at Muar)	...	84
Total	...	576

These figures do not include His Highness the Sultan and Colonel and Commandant of the Johore Military and Malay Volunteer Forces and three Officers Commanding Detachment at Muar, the Surgeon Lieutenant in charge of the Johore Forces at the end of the year at Blakang Mati and Pulau Brani, Singapore, or Lieutenant Haji Mohamed Said appointed a Staff Officer since the death of Captain H. Cullimore, Second-in-Command, who I regret to record, as was noted in the Annual Report of 1914, was killed in the mutiny of the 5th Light Infantry in Singapore.

THE WAR.

86. At the commencement of the war in 1914 His Highness the Sultan placed himself and the whole of His Highness' Forces at the disposal of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Straits Settlements.

In 1915 a detachment of 190 officers and men were stationed at Singapore. They left for Singapore by rail on Sunday, the 14th February, 1915, under the command of Captain H. Cullimore.

THE SINGAPORE
MUTINY.

87. On the 15th February, without any warning, the 5th Indian Light Infantry, stationed at Tanglin in Singapore, mutinied. Captains Cullimore and Abdul Jabbar and one Malay private of the Johore Forces were killed and one non-commissioned officer and one private were wounded.

On receipt of the news His Highness the Sultan immediately left for Singapore with about 150 men of the Johore Forces, both Malay and Indian soldiers, by special train. Fifty men of the Malay Force were stationed at Fort Canning and the rest proceeded under His Highness' immediate command to the Guard House at Government Hill. On the following day, when other reliefs had arrived, the Johore Forces returned to Johore.

Subsequently, the Johore Forces took part, both on Singapore Island and in Johore itself, in rounding up the mutineers. The work continued for some two months. The total number of arrests and surrenders was 187, which included four men whose arrest His Highness personally effected on the Kulai Road. These men were duly returned to Singapore, together with 83 rifles, 77 bayonets, and 3,685 rounds of ammunition found in their possession.

XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

106. The total sum expended by this department was \$1,116,419, against a provision of \$1,440,739, showing a saving of \$324,339. Of this latter sum, \$256,705 has been re-voted in one form or another for expenditure in 1916. A sum of \$64,533 was actually saved to Government on annually recurrent expenditure on works completed at a cost under that estimated. The total sum shown above as provided for two years' expenditure includes supplementary budgets of \$229,200 and \$51,100 granted in May and September. These supplementary budgets had a somewhat adverse effect on the actual expenditure of the department, which would not have arisen had the various works been included in the printed Estimates.

PUBLIC WORKS
DELAYED.

107. The principal works delayed by the war conditions which prevailed during the year, causing difficulties of supply and freights, were:

- The Electric Lighting Scheme, Johore Bahru;
- The Water Supply, Batu Pahat Town;
- The Kota Tinggi Bridge; and
- The Kesang Bridge at Muar.

OTHER WORKS.

108. Out of a total of 104 headings under special services, irrespective of re-votes from 1914, all were completed or well in hand at the end of the year with the exception of three small works subsequently arranged for differently than originally contemplated, and nine others which had only been commenced at the end of the year owing to correspondence in connection with them.

The cost of supervision—as represented by personal emoluments—was 4.85 per cent., or 6.22 per cent., if "Other Charges" are included.

The outlay on works and buildings was \$59,314 annually recurrent and \$354,933 for special services. The former item calls for no special comment. The items of major importance under special services are mentioned below.

JOHORE BAHRU
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

109. The contract for the Electric Lighting and Power Station at Johore Bahru, at a cost of over \$204,000, was signed in the autumn of 1914, and the work was due to have been completed by the 1st September, 1915. The Chief Engineer considers that, in the main, the cause for delay is undoubtedly the difficulty which is increasing in procuring materials and the shortage of shipping. The work had not been completed at the close of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS,
MERSING.

110. Owing to mining expansion at Mersing on the East Coast, and to the development of that town, a sum of \$51,000 was specially voted in September, 1915, for the construction of Government Offices, Court-house, Wharf and Customs Shed, Town Roads, Rest-house, Hospital, Police Station and Barracks.

These services were well in hand at the close of the year.

ANTI-MALARIAL
WORKS.

111. A sum of \$14,660 was spent on anti-malarial works at Johore Bahru. A reclamation of swamp land of some 30 acres is being carried out and good anti-malarial results should be obtained. The land reclaimed will be of very considerable value at a later date.

LUNATIC WARD.

112. A ward for Johore lunatics at the Federated Malay States Asylum at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak is being constructed by arrangement with the Federated Malay States authorities, and a sum of \$28,000 was paid on this account. It will not be completed until the middle of 1916.

NEW ENGLISH
SCHOOL, MUAR.

113. The English School at Muar, for which a \$30,000 contract was let at the end of 1914, is nearing completion.

ROADS, STREETS AND
BRIDGES.

114. The provision for Roads, Streets and Bridges was \$264,000 annually recurrent, and \$483,862 for special services; and the expenditure \$245,774 and \$382,271, respectively. Two hundred and twenty miles of metalled roads were upkept as against 175 in 1914.

ROAD EXTENSION
SCHEME.

115. Twenty miles of additionally completed metalled roads—under the road extension scheme—were opened to traffic during the year, and at the end of 1915 sixty-six miles were under construction. The total expenditure on the scheme from its commencement up to the end of 1915 has been \$1,043,353 on an estimated cost of \$3,524,000.

KLUANG-MERSING
ROAD.

116. The Kluang-Kuala Mersing road is being pushed on as fast as possible, construction of the first 30 miles from Kluang Railway Station is well in hand, while at the Mersing end 4 miles of new road trace from Kuala Mersing towards the mining fields at Ulu Jemaluang have been completed.

KOTA TINGGI
BRIDGE.

117. The erection of all steelwork for the Kota Tinggi bridge was nearly completed and very shortly the bridge will be available for through traffic.

KESANG BRIDGE.

118. The Colonial Government approved of the construction of the joint work of the erection of the Kesang bridge at Muar being entrusted to the Johore Public Works Department.

Owing, however, to the action of the Home Government in curtailing the manufacture of steelwork in favour of the manufacture of munitions in connection with the war no contract was entered into.

Two motor rollers were added during the year to those already in use, bringing the number up to 19.

Mr. H. E. Byrne, Chief Engineer, was in charge of the department throughout the year.

XIX.—MUAR RAILWAY.

MUAR RAILWAY
REVENUE.

119. The total revenue derived was \$86,701.97, which exceeded the revenue of the previous year by \$7,658.

EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure was \$66,145.25, on which a saving was shown of \$2,928.48.

PASSENGERS AND
FREIGHT.

Three hundred and sixty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-four passengers, as compared to 304,725 in 1914, were carried on the railway, and 128,044 pikuls of goods were freighted, or approximately 7,500 tons, practically all representing native agricultural produce.

XX.—MUNICIPAL.

REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE.

120. The revenue of the Johore Bahru Town Board amounted to \$54,660.62, giving an increase over that collected in 1914 of \$7,289.87.

The expenditure under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$48,066.01.

WATER SUPPLY.

121. The lack of an adequate water supply was severely felt and greater control was exercised to prevent waste. A by-law was passed making provision for the fitting of meters to all existing and future supplies at a charge of 30 cents per 1,000 gallons.

ASSESSMENT.

122. The assessment value of buildings in Johore Bahru is \$19,376 in 1916 as against \$16,526 in 1915. In the current year a large increase in rentals is shown, rents which in 1915 amounted to only \$12 per house have increased to \$25, and there appear to be no lack of tenants.

ADMINISTRATION.

123. Mr. J. Griffiths acted as President throughout the year.

XXI.—GENERAL.

124. It is with pleasure I have to record that at the New Year His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on His Highness the Sultan of Johore the honorary membership of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

125. Mr. W. B. Y. Draper, President of the Town Board, went on leave in December, 1914, and has since obtained a Commission in the Royal Engineers.

Mr. F. Goatcher, Assistant Agricultural Inspector, proceeded on leave during the year with a view to obtaining a Commission in the Army.

126. The measure of greatest importance enacted during the year was that constituting the Johore Final Court of Appeal to which I have elsewhere referred.

127. From a financial point of view the outstanding features of the year under review are the recovery in trade, and the development of the Johore mining industry particularly in the Mersing tin-fields. It is uncertain how far trade may be affected in the current year owing to the shortage of shipping and high freights and for other reasons connected with the war, but it seems safe to say it is probable that the revenue of Johore, if the prices of agricultural produce and of tin remain approximately as at present, will in 1916 far exceed that obtained in the year under review. The many estates coming into bearing which will produce for export, as well as the increase in output of tin from the large area so far unopened of alienated mining land at Mersing, which will commence to be developed in the south-west monsoon, will materially add to the prosperity of Johore.

128. As I only arrived in Johore in February, 1916, I must apologize for any shortcomings in this report.

F. J. WELD,

Acting General Adviser to the Government of Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU, JOHORE,
15th April, 1916.

APPENDICES.

A. ESTATE RETURNS.

C. EXPORT RETURNS.

B. IMPORT 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.

When not so marked the number of Title is that of a Grant under "The Land Enactment, 1910."

APPENDIX A.

ESTATE RETURNS.

M. G....Malay Grants.

M. L....Malay Leases.

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of dry Rubber, 1915.	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agents.
1	Bandar Maharani	Bakri Rubber	M. 2	1,303	Dato Mohamed bin Mahob	200	200	16,300	55	R. Yahya	Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co.
2	Do.	Bukit Mahang	M. 1	540	Anat b. Abu, Awang b. Bachok...	10	10	3,400	4		
3	Do.	Niyor Tunggal	221, 222, 223	1,180	Dato Abdulah bin Japar	110	110	2,700	65	Lim Ah Guan	
4	Do.	Kesang	167*	200	Tio Sun Lan	866	866	130,000	350	A. B. Fowler (acting)	
5	Batu Anam	Batu Anam		2,323	do. (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited.						
6	Do.	Tambang		2,000	Johore Rubber Lands, No. 3	1,883	1,883	168,268	580	W. B. Campbell	
7	Do.	Muar River	156* 122	2,684	Muar River Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,507	1,507	375,000	680	C. G. Renshaw	
8	Do.	Sungei Senarut	207*	5,043	The Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd.	1,813	1,813	655,000	1,164	A. L. Buyers	
9	Do.	Gomali	204*	4,932	The Gomali Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,921	1,921	298,100	542	J. Johnson	
10	Do.	Batulang		417	do.	412	412	121,000	148	Do.	
11	Gemas	Gemas	749	610	The Gemas Rubber Co., Ltd.	453	453	114,250	139	Do.	
12	Gresek	Nordanal	135, 163, 178*	3,147	The Nordanal (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited.	2,485	2,485	599,200	975	J. Giles	
13	Do.	Tanjong Olak...	130, 144, 162*	2,536	Tanjong Olak Rubber Plantations, Ltd.	1,010	1,010	237,900	540	B. W. Bokenham	F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore
14	Jementah	Jementah	129, 137*	7,447	Lanadron Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2,248	2,248	615,000	915	W. H. Hofland (acting)	The Waterhouse Co., Singapore
15	Johore Bahru	Durian Subatang	M. G. 588	100	Durian Subatang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	100	100	26,800	35	R. C. Matthews	F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore
16	Do.	Majedie	224-230	2,233	The Majedie (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited.	1,312	1,312	107,500	246	F. E. Becker	
17	Do.	Pasir Planggi		1,232	His Highness The Sultan	1,200	1,232	160,000	300		
18	Do.	Rosely		300	H. L. Coghlan	290	290	10,000	35	R. C. Matthews	
19	Do.	Ansilme	185*	295	Low Wia	100	100	3,700	70	G. McGreen	
20	Do.	Ulu Ayer Molek		1,392	His Highness The Sultan	1,500	1,592	200,000	400		
21	Johore Kampong	Fukuda	495	217	T. Fukuda	100	100	...	...	T. Fukuda	
22	Do.	Johno	494	212	S. Johno	80	80	...	...	S. Johno	
23	Do.	Kagawa	65	516	Chinhei Takahashi	...	...	...	...
24	Do.	Koyama	61	222	Y. Koyama	160	160	2,400	15	K. Kawasaki	
25	Do.	Mitsubishi	151	112	Y. Mitsuiishi	45	45	...	...
26	Do.	Nana Koshi	92, 746	2,978	Nan Ah Koshi	1,776	1,776	...	250	T. Hoketsu	
27	Do.	Nishijima	64	398	Y. Nishijima	150	150	...	18	T. Ikeda	
28	Do.	Takushima	96, 1033	238	Sheikh Said bin Abdullah	...	...	...	4		
29	Do.	Mengkibol	148	249	Gonhishi Takushima	...	...	...	...
30	Kluang		285	991	Chia Yew Siang	...	...	...	...
31	Do.			6,965	Hup Seng Sau	...	...	...	...
32	Do.				Mengkibol (Central Johore) Rubber Co., Ltd.	3,447	3,447	6,950	434	L. H. J. Willson	
33	Do.		139, 141	944	Tan Tang Nia and Low Chong	600	600	1,300	80	Chan Kok Swi	
34	Do.	Kim Hin Long	1049, 1078	570	Tan Eng Yin	120	150	...	...	Tan Eng Yin	
		Carried forward		54,746		26,047	26,077	3,853,868	8,044		

APPENDIX A—(cont.).
ESTATE RETURNS—(cont.).

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of dry Rubber, 1915.	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agents.
35	Kota Tinggi	Brought forward	...	54,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Do.	Akita	615	566	T. Akita	214	26,047	3,853,808	8,044	E. Nakai	...
37	Do.	Batu Tiga	249, 147*	634	Messrs. Edmett Bros.	75	17,350	...	20	L. R. Edmett	...
38	Do.	Kota Tinggi	153, 122, 158*	1,121	Kota Tinggi (Johore) Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,056	1,056	81,300	51	J. Lee Doux	...
39	Do.	Hayami	196* 197*	4,889	South Malay Rubber Plantation, Ltd.	626	...	...	220	W. Petersen	...
40	Do.	Mawai	270, 271	1,003	do.	300	300	...	150	S. Hayami	...
41	Do.	...	192	549	S. Nagano and others	430	430	...	24	Y. Shibabuki	...
42	Do.	...	231	1,108	K Sugahara	350	350	4,800	24	M. Hassan	...
43	Do.	Lam Siew Neng	...	370	Ibrahim bin Abdul Majid and Omar bin Indut	15	...	...	5	...	...
44	Do.	Pelepah Valley	120, 125, 165, 155, 199	3,020	The Pelepah Valley (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,523	1,523	169,000	436	A. J. M. Lane	H. Carpmacel, Singapore
45	Do.	...	181, 182*	5,000	T. Sarkies	125	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kota Tinggi Road	Coombe	31	230	The Combe Estate Syndicate, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	S. D. M. King	...
47	Do.	Fong Yuen	33	1,030	W. Zollner	350	350	...	...	S. D. M. King	...
48	Do.	Hariman	472	1,495	The Mount Alma Syndicate, Ltd.	185	185	13,300	80	Do.	...
49	Do.	Mount Alma	M. L. 48, 50, 56	209	The Tram Estate, Ltd.	769	8,088	123,160	385	Bruce Petrie	Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co.
50	Do.	Tram	...	12,788	Kukob Rubber Estate, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Kukob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Do.	Pernas	...	10,000	Hevea (Johore) Rubber Plantations, Ltd.	1,500	1,500	180,500	503	T. A. B. Tonche	...
53	Do.	Sungei Barong	...	5,035	Peneiro Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,300	1,300	8,000	100	F. S. Monteith	...
54	Do.	Sungei Peradin	2, 503	544	Melville Development Syndicate, Ltd.	522	522	...	...	C. Bradbery	...
55	Labis	...	...	5,033	N. Labis (Johore) Rubber and Produce Co.	1,510	1,510	12,743	349	...	...
56	Do.	North Labis	205*	5,063	The Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Do.	South Labis	209*	1,551	Chang Leong and others	550	550	22,000	160	Char Lian Kim	...
58	Layang Layang	Ban Chee San	6	1,989	Che Tat Wong	257	257	40,000	98	S. Nuno	...
59	Do.	King Sang	22, 23	1,060	Seizo Tomonaga and another	122	122	...	50	A. B. A. Raheem	...
60	Do.	Layang Layang	5, 204	959	Abdul Raheem	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Lunchu	Goutha	200	301	Yu Tsu and others	1,316	1,316	248,800	490	Le T. De B. White-house (acting)	...
62	Do.	...	82, 445	1,377	Pernas Rubber Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Do.	Pernas	...	440	Lee Cheek Seng	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Do.	Sungei Buloh	165	1,501	Hanyang Rubber Plantations, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Do.	Sungei Rekoh	611, 612, 806	8,103	Anglo-Johore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	891	891	230,000	380	R. G. Creighton	...
66	Mersing	Anglo-Johore	164*	573	K. Sugahara	350	350	...	20	K. Sugahara	...
67	Nam Heng	...	705, 706	6,493	Baron Heitaro Fujita	4,154	4,154	11,000	617	O. Watanabe	...
68	Do.	Nam Heng	184, 373	1,029	Osada, Kaizo	420	420	8,500	90	Lee Tai	...
69	Niyor	Okura	194*	1,189	Goh Yiew Sing and others	2,939	2,939	681,000	990	F. C. Harrison	F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
70	Do.	Goh Yiew Sing	203	4,081	Lanadron Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,100	1,100	13,300	160	Koh Tap	...
71	Pagoh	Lanadron	134, 154, 155*	5,012	Khoo Am, Khoo Tap	49,796	57,219	5,718,621	13,516	...	...
72	Do.	Sarang Buaya	193, 194	150,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward											

APPENDIX A—(cont.).
ESTATE RETURNS—(cont.).

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Area Cultivated.	Approx. Export of dry Rubber, 1915.	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agents.
73	Pagoh	Brought forward	...	150,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Panchur	Jorak	219, 220	546	Yew Kean Kee	160	160	12,000	50	Lim Tong Liang	...
75	Do.	Asahi	202	1,026	Masaro Yoshida	800	800	...	60	M. Yoshida	...
76	Do.	Kimura	280	1,890	C. Kimura and Y. Takaki	80	80	...	8	C. Kimura	...
77	Do.	Malay	164, 189, 197	2,024	K. Inoue	1,110	1,138	2,400	75	S. Tajiri	...
78	Do.	Nanyo Kaisha	152	1,302	T. Okamoto	1,200	1,200	...	105	Y. Gotoh	...
79	Do.	Panchur	185	1,001	Otoji Nagano	630	630	...	63	O. Nagano	...
80	Do.	Katoh	270, 271	542	Y. Yamakawa and others	450	450	...	...	...	...
81	Do.	Hock Son Hwn	297	316	O. Murakami and G. Tokamaru	200	200	...	...	...	...
82	Fendas	Meng Mong	265	2,125	Tan Kah Kee	250	250	...	...	...	...
83	Do.	Sungei Kemudi	195*	282	Kee Ah Low	1,330	1,330	9,500	120	Tan Boon Kar	...
84	Do.	Sungei Perling	369, 370	560	Lim Teck Siong and another	120	120	650	15	Kee Meah Joo	...
85	Do.	Pengerang No. 2	179*	511	Sungei Perling Syndicate	500	500	10,600	125	Lim Teck Siong	...
86	Do.	Do.	154	2,029	N. Akuzawa	250	250	1,500	10	A. T. Stokes	...
87	Do.	Johore Para Rubber	84, 103, 105, 137, 138	2,290	Do	597	615	277,755	75	T. Koizumi	...
88	Pulai	...	69, 70, 90, 34, 35, 91, 151*	1,680	The Johore Para Rubber Co., Ltd.	822	822	...	...	E. Stacey Spencer	...
89	Renggam	...	...	151	G. C. Lancaster	78	78	...	5	G. C. Lancaster	...
90	Do.	Sixth United Rubber Company	198*	4,402	Low Koon Yee	1,600	1,600	...	40	Low Teng Phioh	...
91	Do.	Renggam	704	7,634	The Malaya General Co., Ltd.	4,300	4,300	227,280	1,300	D. A. Ross	...
92	Do.	Renggam Syndicate	135	879	Low Teng Peow	760	760	...	...	S. H. Poole	...
93	Do.	Sungei Sayong	1077	1,026	Sungei Sayong Rubber Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	223	...	...
94	Do.	...	208*	4,839	Rubber Estates of Johore, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Do.	...	206*	1,082	Cheah Chen Eok	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Sarang Buaya	Ban Joo	166, 167	375	Teo Lang Huang	200	200	15,500	35	Ah Ja	Messrs. Harrison & Crosfield, Ltd.
97	Sekudai	Alison	62	4,425	W. M. Sime	60	60	...	...	Tan Boon Tye	...
98	Do.	Ghee Seng	201*	2,041	Toh Ah Boon	30	330	13,230	38	Toh Ah Boon	Messrs. Sime Darby & Co., Ltd.
99	Do.	Sungei Dangar	71	3,002	Sungei Dangar (Malay) Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,497	1,497	...	289	J. Bloomfield Douglas	Messrs. Harrison & Crosfield
100	Do.	...	117, 118, 119	4,158	Yong Kien Ying	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Do.	...	187, 188*	4,596	Dr. J. P. A. Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Do.	...	193*	2,596	Li Kiah Soon	1,700	1,700	42,000	1,200	Lee Choy Heng	...
103	Do.	...	211*	2,793	Wong Sen Nam and others	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Do.	Chin Heng Rubber	210* 120	5,984	Pak Kin Sam	944	994	230,240	112	R. J. Nelson	...
105	Sedenak	Pontian	...	...	Pontian (Malay) Rubber Co., Ltd.	3,048	4,048	...	600	Do.	...
106	Do.	Sedenak	10, 11, 100	2,974	Sedenak Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2,789	2,789	45,000	600	H. E. Burgess	...
107	Sedili	Johore Rubber Lands	...	4,935	Johore Rubber Lands	1,811	1,811	230,000	462	H. M. Mackay	...
108	Segamat	No. 1	168, 169*	320	The Segamat (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	40	40	7,800	13	...	...
109	Do.	...	321, 322	1,930	Ungku Esa binte Abdul Majid	1,200	1,200	...	132	Chua Lip Kok	...
110	Do.	...	32, 333, 856, 911	2,798	Tan Tat Yan	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Do.	Sarikah Laba	...	...	Tan Chay Yan and Ong Kim Kian	80,566	89,423	6,894,076	19,929	...	...
112	Do.	Hong Hin & Co.	...	280,512	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A—(cont.).
ESTATE RETURNS—(cont.).

No.	Locality as given in Map.	Name of Estate.	Title.	Total Area.	Owner.	Area under Rubber.	Total Cultivated.	Approx. Export of dry Rubber, 1915.	Average Labour Force.	Manager.	Agents.
113	Senai	Brought forward		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Lbs.	...		
114	Sempang Kanan	Senai	...	230,512	Wong Ah Yam	80,566	89,423	6,834,076	19,929	...	
115	Do.	Chi Wo Yuen	...	1,000	Chin Shu Ming	200	200	...	...	A. Brown	
116	Do.	Rayat Rubber	...	1,115	Sei Tokio and others	550	650	16,600	...	...
117	Do.	Sungei Separap	...	1,000	Penang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	400	400	...	...	C. J. Mason	
118	Do.	...	...	1,070	K. Watanabe	500	500	11,464	54	M. Sasaki	
119	Sembrong	...	...	2,006	K. Marimura	1,490	1,490	...	...	K. Tanaki	
120	Do.	Batu Pahat No. 1	...	3,172	N. Akuzawa	1,193	1,193	75,000	797	...	
121	Do.	Do. 2	...	9,151	Do.	2,956	4,933	...	701	...	
122	Do.	...	...	859	Sembrong Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	500	500	22,500	90	Tan Chim-Beng	
123	Do.	Rayat	...	117	Chubai Narasaki	400	400	...	...	...
124	Sungei Layang	...	...	493	Asada	...	...	...	...	...
125	Do.	...	...	1,254	Watanabe	140	140	...	...	...
126	Do.	...	...	308	Yeiira Yamasaki and another	300	300	...	15	K. Watanabe	
127	Sungei Lebam	...	...	5,017	Baron H. Mutsui	280	280	...	20	I. Yamasaki	
128	Sungei Santi	...	...	2,378	N. Akuzawa	4,470	4,660	...	450	S. Kawakami	
129	Do.	Kilat	...	770	Kilat Estate, Ltd.	1,023	1,031	...	70	T. Koizumi	
130	Sungei Tiram	...	...	647	J. Konishi	500	247	...	32	...	
131	Do.	Ono	...	106	E. Ono	100	100	...	27	J. Konishi	
132	Do.	Sungei Tiram	...	4,915	T. Furukawa	2,600	2,600	...	...	...
133	Do.	...	...	2,310	S. Suzuki	1,400	1,400	...	...	...
134	Do.	...	...	519	N. Yoshi	250	250	...	...	...
135	Tangkah	...	...	3,031	The Bekoh Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,358	1,358	268,000	18	N. Yoshi	
136	Do.	Paya Mas	...	6,093	R. S. H. McBain	750	1,358	...	...	C. W. Thring	
137	Do.	Sagil	...	3,025	The Vigornia Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,597	1,597	80,000	...	C. W. Edwards	
138	Do.	Kundang	...	294	Sim Choon Kee	150	150	33,000	250	Murdo Mackenzie	
139	Do.	Tangkah	...	10,979	Tangkah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,537	1,537	326,000	32	Tan Hak Cheng	
140	Do.	Tanah Merah	...	1,717	Tanah Merah Rubber Estates, Ltd.	800	800	30,600	608	C. Buyers	Messrs. Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd.
141	Tanjong Langsat	Bukit Tanjong	...	6,630	Wee Swee Boo	2,200	2,200	40,200	100	A. Wyld	Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co.
142	Tebran	Adda	...	633	Adda Rubber Estates, Ltd.	593	593	140,000	120	E. S. Jorgensen	
143	Do.	Bintang	...	1,048	Bintang Johore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	...	...	...	170	H. Kalkan	
144	Do.	Buan Heng	...	596	Leow Chia Heng	380	380	...	115	...	
145	Do.	...	...	703	S. N. S. Narayanan Chetty	...	...	...	...	...
146	Do.	Mount Alma	...	456	The Mount Alma Syndicate, Ltd.	275	275	909,500	30	S. D. M. King	East Asiatic Co., Singapore
147	Do.	Mount Austin	...	10,929	Mount Austin (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	10,705	10,705	...	1,600	A. Vesterdal	
148	Do.	...	...	355	Swee Wee Bock	...	...	...	...	...
149	Do.	Tebran	...	4,000	Tebran Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3,917	3,917	770,152	877	A. L. W. McEwan	Messrs. F. W. Barker & Co.
150	Do.	Utara	...	1,590	The Utara Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,578	1,578	...	175	J. Andersen	
151	Do.	602	Wea Cheow Keng	
		Total		322,817		130,574	140,243	9,557,092	26,395		

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APPENDIX B.

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915.

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.			\$		\$
Animals—					
Cattle... ..	Nos.	369	24,404	841	59,629
Goats... ..	"	859	9,341	2,121	22,777
Horses... ..	"	13	3,605	17	2,625
Poultry... ..	Dozs.	8,128	52,056	14,852	86,277
Sheep... ..	"	807	8,140	612	6,300
Swine... ..	"	1,613	35,529	4,460	85,409
Other animals (not specified)	"	279	512	...	98
Birds... ..	...	...	203	...	2,615
Birds' nests... ..	...	...	85	...	30
Blachan... ..	Pikuls	1,766	15,160	2,014	15,467
Bread and biscuits... ..	...	...	57,647	...	98,953
Butter and cheese... ..	...	...	5,808	...	7,728
Beche-de-mer... ..	...	3	69	5	327
Chandu... ..	Tahils	359,423	*2,156,538	*464,094	† 468,735
Chocolate and cocoa... ..	Pikuls	24	1,223	18	1,544
Coconuts... ..	Nos.	41,725	4,165	98,348	4,333
Coffee... ..	Pikuls	387	8,538	472	16,481
Confectionery... ..	...	...	73,926	...	98,909
Curry-stuffs... ..	...	...	6,252	...	8,317
Drugs and medicines... ..	...	...	68,644	...	87,700
Eggs... ..	...	...	56,535	...	63,919
Fish, dried... ..	Pikuls	13,276	214,585	14,090	226,502
" fresh... ..	"	391	8,278	2,623	53,712
" sharks' fins... ..	"	15	33	26	61
Fruits, dried... ..	...	...	7,513	...	13,570
" fresh... ..	...	...	29,562	...	43,315
Ghee... ..	Pikuls	232	12,390	388	20,088
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas... ..	Pikuls	12,989	76,143	17,094	91,184
Bran... ..	"	66,508	125,528	77,525	145,755
Crushed food... ..	"	774	4,077	949	4,174
Dholl... ..	"	215	1,504	651	5,032
Gram... ..	"	157	674	296	1,635
Padi... ..	"	5,905	15,481	7,747	21,267
Rice... ..	"	434,755	2,007,137	516,778	2,331,178
Wheat... ..	"	2	8	3	33
" flour... ..	"	15,483	95,873	...	128,988
Other grains... ..	"	...	372	...	939
Lard... ..	"	2,966	67,579	5,317	61,453
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale... ..	Dozs.	14,544	44,595	17,258	55,354
Porter and stout... ..	"	4,709	16,250	10,269	38,410
Cider and perry... ..	...	...	83	...	17
Milk, condensed... ..	Cases	11,710	112,818	15,669	154,992
Mineral and aerated waters... ..	...	...	25,826	...	49,244
Onions and garlic... ..	Pikuls	10,670	46,705	10,188	63,878
Provisions, fresh and salted... ..	...	...	104,426	...	124,641
Oilman's stores... ..	...	...	35,836	...	53,814
Sago flour... ..	Pikuls	359	2,097	717	4,826
" pearl... ..	"	353	936	72	504
Salt... ..	"	24,237	25,741	25,208	30,033
Sea-weed... ..	"	257	2,461	51	4,410
Spices—					
Pepper, black... ..	Pikuls	18	370	5	129
" long... ..	"	943	20,878	1,208	25,863
Other sorts... ..	"	388	3,141	122	1,512
Sugar... ..	"	30,457	205,281	32,172	328,323

* Gross Value, including tax.

† Net Value as merchandise: the Gross Value is \$1,793,767.

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).			\$		\$
Tapioca—					
Root	Pikuls				
Flake	"	1	11	19	216
Flour	"	321	1,521	726	5,051
Pearl	"	141	685	228	943
Refuse	"	485	238	1,508	243
Tea	"	1,572	54,437	2,068	72,511
Tobacco	"		133,328	3,254	142,232
" European	"		4,379	21	2,666
Cigars and cigarettes	"		171,658		268,173
Vegetables, fresh	"		42,183		45,090
" preserved	"		31,022		45,030
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu	Gallons	28,956	100,130	42,030	142,973
Brandy	Dozs.	13,574	151,864	17,890	224,876
Gin	Cases	3,067	35,823	4,522	32,058
Liqueurs	"		1,199		1,583
Rum	Dozs.	14	181	7	94
Whisky	"	2,849	36,567	3,616	45,841
Champagne	"	169	4,372	29	1,141
Claret	"	545	5,182	50	610
Port	"	191	2,400	481	5,546
Sherry	"	68	913	102	1,441
Still	"	138	1,471	41	427
Sparkling	"	43	807	28	351
Cordial	"	36	588		
Total Value A			6,683,520		6,262,105
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton	Pikuls	142	2,971	201	5,232
Silk	"	1	44		410
Other sorts	"		3,656		38
Value (a)			6,671		5,680
(b) Metals—					
Copper	Pikuls	3	44		
Iron	"	315	1,447	180	1,035
Lead	"	9	181	1	15
Tin	"	6	202		569
Value (b)			1,874		1,619
(c) Other—					
Arecanuts	Pikuls	169	618		
Ataps	"		1,888		3,364
Bark	Pikuls	300	180	10	192
Canes and sticks	"		131		6
Chemicals	"				20,340
Coal	Tons	229	4,034	1,070	13,375
Copra	Pikuls			30	127
Gambier	"	168	3,935		6,089

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).			\$		\$
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Camphor	Pikuls	5	23		
Damar	"	171	979	125	805
" torches	"		3,320		5,413
Hides (raw)	"	15	848	35	2,580
Sheeps' skins	"		651		330
Manure, fish	Pikuls	4,272	14,629	3,593	12,856
" guano	"	17	200		
Nuts, ground	"	716	5,700	1,532	10,879
Oil cake	"				
Oils—					
Benzine	Gallons	24,125	35,135	70,019	57,957
Cajeput	"		403		
Castor	Cases	93	1,081	86	983
Coconut	Pikuls	4,794	97,752	5,261	97,082
Gingelly	"	41	789	152	1,499
Kachang	Pikuls	3,719	62,954	5,265	70,877
Linseed	Gallons	910	917	560	881
Lubricating	"		3,469		7,146
Petroleum	Cases	98,326	263,978	118,855	319,935
Turpentine	Gallons	2,215	1,665	880	1,155
Wood	"	101	196	39	365
Other sorts	Pikuls		7,815		12,095
Precious stones	"		170		
Rattans	Pikuls	272	1,750	122	1,251
Seeds, cotton	"	142	1,229	655	5,216
" rubber	"				1,399
Other sorts	"				
Shells, tortoise	"		184		42
" others	"		28		329
Stones, marble	"		1,797		345
Stones, various	"		8,744		5,326
Sulphur	Pikuls	1	6,588		
Tallow	"	1	9		45
Trees and plants	"		36	1	349
Wax	Pikuls	39	15		2,058
Wood—					
Firewood	Pikuls	3,950	1,258	60	8,694
Gharu	"	16	4,738	21,210	
Planks	"		100		
Sandal	Pikuls		76,688		181,232
Timber	"		10,408		55,362
Value (c)			627,032		907,979
Total Value B			635,577		915,278
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel					
Canvas	Bolts	74	28,871		44,475
Cotton goods—			565		25
Plain	Pieces	13,145	55,291	11,855	52,249
Dyed	"	8,335	37,683	11,057	45,234
Printed	"	10,345	39,583	16,014	62,905
Thread	"		9,687		20,605

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
(a) Textile—(cont.).					
Cotton goods—(cont.).					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	2,048	2,994	3,309	4,001
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	26,482	...	32,747
Blankets ...	Pieces	3,051	7,521	3,510	4,128
Wick and waste ...	...	...	580	...	728
Towels ...	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Linen Cloth ...	...	3,771	9,435	7,633	21,445
Cordage, coir ...	Pikuls	851	7,401	710	11,282
" European ...	...	10	174	9	235
" manila ...	...	28	637	74	1,091
Gunnies ...	...	...	10,237	...	9,992
Hats and caps ...	...	...	6,711	...	12,859
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	103	390	215	603
Piece goods ...	Pieces	2,434	19,636	7,643	61,352
Sarongs ...	Corges	2,210	31,049	3,678	54,673
Thread ...	...	...	534	...	686
Twine ...	Pikuls	...	578	...	147
Umbrellas ...	...	...	4,114	...	7,559
Woollen goods—					
Blankets ...	Pieces	1,091	2,506	1,415	4,412
Cloth ...	...	1,568	7,075	582	3,074
Textiles, others ...	...	...	5,416	...	489
Value (a) ...	...	...	315,150	...	456,996
(b) Metal—					
Arms, etc—					
Cartridges ...	...	...	761	...	1,120
Guns ...	...	...	2,836	...	2,870
Percussion caps ...	...	...	79	...	86
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	218	...	36
Swords and spears ...	...	...	...	...	90
Machinery—					
Machinery ...	...	...	36,450	...	128,436
Anchors and chains ...	...	...	...	...	...
Brassware ...	...	...	1,333	...	1,833
Copperware ...	...	...	431	...	7,570
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	...	...	51,071	...	58,639
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	6,456	...	11,518
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	...	9,683	199	1,945
" corrugated ...	...	...	8,765	140	11,839
" nails ...	...	...	9,907	3,369	34,915
" sheet ...	...	...	...	56	699
Ironware ...	...	...	28,073	...	41,130
Lead ...	...	...	1,024	...	8,770
Leadware ...	...	...	6,448	...	10,769
Japanware ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin plates ...	...	164	6,045	235	13,562
Tinware ...	...	...	2,911	...	5,366
Tools ...	...	...	17,472	...	49,822
Wire rope ...	...	771	5,321	1,054	14,359
Zincware ...	...	...	10,975	...	15,796
Platedware ...	...	...	1,225	...	90
Metals of sorts ...	...	...	3,202	...	1,396

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
(b) Metal—(cont.).					
Materials—					
Bridge ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	17,985
Gas and electric lighting ...	"	...	795	...	49,579
Telegraph and telephone ...	"	...	1,211	...	2,889
Tram and railway ...	"	...	1,733	...	...
Value (b) ...	...	...	214,425	...	493,109
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Detonators and fuse ...	...	...	208	...	174
Dynamite ...	Cases	6	162	34	708
Gunpowder ...	Pikuls	...	30	...	13
Bamboo and rattanware ...	...	...	6,958	...	12,533
Beads ...	...	...	18	...	20
Books and maps ...	...	...	5,143	...	5,956
Bricks and tiles ...	...	...	23,090	...	58,624
Cabinetware ...	...	...	33,124	...	31,551
Candles ...	...	...	7,311	...	3,004
Carriages and materials ...	...	...	6,938	...	1,021
Cement ...	Casks	9,891	45,073	7,852	38,113
Charcoal ...	Pikuls	19,457	15,951	20,918	19,108
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	1,924	...	4,189
Coke ...	Tons	...	...	...	20
Crockery and earthenware ...	...	...	47,566	...	79,576
Fancy goods and toys ...	...	...	6,412	...	5,814
Fireworks ...	...	...	7,015	...	13,752
Glass and glassware ...	...	...	42,633	...	36,930
Glue ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Hides (tanned) ...	...	...	629	...	356
Indigo ...	...	...	321	...	42
India-rubber goods ...	...	...	8,515	...	1,495
Jewellery ...	...	...	15,383	...	35,793
Joss sticks and joss paper ...	...	...	10,384	...	20,531
Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	6,075	...	11,342
Leather—					
Boots and shoes ...	...	...	15,414	...	17,110
Boxes and trunks ...	...	...	2,577	...	6,940
Saddlery ...	...	...	500	...	175
Ware ...	...	...	1,891	...	1,924
Lime ...	Pikuls	12,448	8,336	10,041	10,017
Matches ...	Cases	4,458	28,800	5,539	46,293
Mats and matting ...	...	...	5,426	...	11,472
Musical instruments ...	...	...	3,321	...	4,860
Paints ...	...	...	9,797	...	10,574
Paper and paperware ...	...	...	32,217	...	46,542
Perfumery ...	...	...	5,864	...	8,250
Photographic materials ...	...	...	506	...	10,162
Saltpetre ...	Pikuls	...	...	1,208	14,129
Soap and soda ...	"	2,873	30,157	2,695	30,141
Tar-coal ...	Casks	206	1,057	405	3,004
Pitch ...	...	78	495	231	3,625
Woodenware ...	...	...	23,151	...	24,152
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	4,539	...	...
Value (c) ...	...	...	465,001	...	630,035
Total Value C ...	...	...	994,576	...	1,580,140

APPENDIX B—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the Years 1914 and 1915—(cont.).

1914 and 1915—(cont.).					
Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
			\$		\$
Gold	5,236	...	2,012
Gold coin	13,519	...	...
Silver	148,580	...	112,630
Copper	3,861	...	10,331
Total value D	171,196	...	124,973
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries...	204,656	...	274,782
Ice	3,209	...	6,387
Total Value E	207,865	...	281,169
Grand Total Value	8,692,734	...	9,163,665

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Return of Exports for the Years 1914 and 1915.

Articles.	How Counted.	1914.		1915.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Arecanuts	Pikuls	401,987	2,010,000	410,354	2,460,000
Copra	"	222,084	2,150,000	206,268	1,730,000
Pepper	"	36,709	580,000	27,659	548,600
Gambier	"	185,950	1,250,000	180,257	1,900,000
Rubber	"	88,544	8,250,000	154,006	18,000,000
Tapioca	"	61,083	275,000	91,510	565,000
Other agricultural produce ...	"	...	800,000	...	687,000
Forest produce	"	...	340,000	...	279,739
Tin	"	14,175	720,000	47,756	2,588,000
Marine produce	"	...	120,000	...	97,500
Swine	"	1,344	37,000	...	22,926
Cattle	"	54	3,100	...	2,987
Goats and sheep	"	6	50	...	1,048
Miscellaneous	"	...	300	...	35,000
Total ... ..	...	...	16,535,450	...	28,917,800