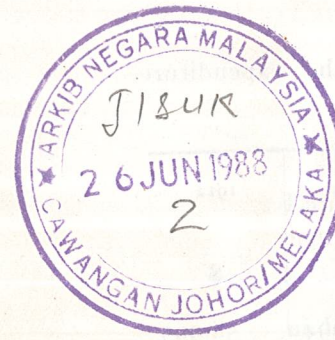

Dohore in 1912.



JOHORE IN 1912.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue.—The revenue for 1912 amounted to \$4,348,641, a sum \$516,816 in excess of the amount estimated and \$393,740 more than the collections in 1911.

The following comparative return gives the collections under the main heads during the past two years:—

Head of Revenue	1911.	1912
	\$	\$
Land Revenue	101,652	205,403
Customs	634,016	828,504
Licences	2,517,655	2,614,423
Court Fees, etc.	89,435	87,930
Post Office	17,932	20,618
Port and Harbour Dues	13,867	17,666
Railway	366,956	248,317
Interest	6,341	8,226
Miscellaneous	34,017	8,676
Municipal	63,843	81,609
	3,845,714	4,121,372
Land Sales	109,187	227,269
Grand Total \$	3,954,901	4,348,641

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

Johore Bahru	\$3,600,264
Muar	540,816
Batu Pahat	207,561

Expenditure.—The total ordinary expenditure in 1912 amounted to \$3,231,406 against an estimated expenditure of \$3,826,377.

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

Service.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Pensions and Retiring Allowance ...	57,694	58,995
Personal Emoluments ...	783,970	851,870
Other Charges ...	1,421,547*	1,099,703
Public Gardens ...	11,934	12,026
Interest ...	353,287	346,564
Miscellaneous ...	71,340	49,000
Works and Buildings ...	243,812	334,085
Roads, Streets and Bridges...	287,764	479,163
Total \$	3,231,348	3,231,406

*Note.—Includes disbursements on Railway account.

The payments in the three Divisions were as follows:—

Johore Bahru ...	\$2,619,608
Muar ...	501,086
Batu Pahat ...	110,712

Public Debt.—The Public Debt which on the 1st January stood at \$11,168,578 was reduced during the year by \$700,000 from surplus revenue.

TRADE.

Trade.—The systematic registration of Trade Returns was started in July but pending arrangements with the Railway Administration for the volume and value of imports by rail to be reported to the Commissioner of Customs that officer is unable to give details of the imports into the whole State.

He however supplies the following figures giving the approximate amounts and values of the principal exports:—

Articles of Export.	Weight.	Value.
	Pikuls.	\$
Areca nuts ...	400,000	1,600,000
Copra ...	137,000	1,450,000
Pepper ...	68,800	1,400,000
Gambier ...	238,290	1,900,000
Cultivated Rubber ...	22,118	4,500,000
Tapioca ...	44,800	360,000
Other Agricultural produce ...	...	500,000
Forest Produce ...	...	300,000
Tin ore ...	5,180	360,000
Fish ...	...	150,000

and estimates the total value of exports at about thirteen million dollars.

LAND.

Land Revenue.—The Land Revenue exclusive of Land Sales amounted to \$204,823, a sum \$105,467 or 106 per cent. greater than the collections in 1911.

The following comparative statement gives the collections under the various sub-heads for 1911 and 1912:—

Sub-head of Revenue.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
RENTS—		
Land Rents (recurrent) ...	56,355	152,054
do. (annual licence) ...	186	1,761
Rent of Government plantations ...	136	158
Mining Rents ...	...	317
LICENCES—		
Gravel, Stone, etc. ...	11,590	7,752
Forest Revenue ...	18,844	23,059
Mining ...	...	...
Prospecting ...	705	2,280
FEES—		
Survey ...	5,148	11,309
Notices, etc. ...	19	112
Registration of Titles ...	4,639	4,906
Sale of Plans ...	750	567
Miscellaneous ...	984	548
Total \$	99,356	204,823

The increase of \$95,699 under *Land Rents* is due to the number of permanent titles issued during the year in satisfaction of the applications approved in 1910 and 1911.

The item *Mining Rents* is of interest, for the collections, although small, represent the first fruits of the Mining Enactment 1911 and are likely to reach a much higher figure in the next few years.

Forest Revenue shows a satisfactory increase but the receipts would be considerably greater under more systematic and efficient control. This matter is now receiving attention and will, it is hoped, be put on a more satisfactory footing before long.

Mining.—Prospecting Licences were in considerable demand throughout the year—altogether forty-one Licences authorising operations over some twenty-six thousand acres were issued. Under ten of these licences, areas aggregating 800 acres were selected and are now in course of alienation.

Registration of Titles.—127 grants under the Land Enactment 1910 aggregating 68,458 acres, 13 agricultural leases promised before the introduction of the Land Enactment aggregating 22,630 acres and 23 Malay grants in substitution for older titles with incorrect plans aggregating 1,187 acres.

were issued during the year. The number of transactions, in these classes of title, registered was 405 as compared with 251 in 1911.

Mukim Registration.—Owing to the time of the Commissioner of Lands being fully occupied in dealing with the alienation of large areas and the issue of grant and leases, and to a lack of staff both in the Head Office and in the Survey Office, it has not yet been found possible to commence the work of Mukim demarcation and registration in Johore Bahru. The work has been started in the populous Divisions of Muar and Batu Pahat but progress, again owing to lack of staff, has been very slow.

The following figures from the Superintendent of Surveys' report clearly set out the position:—

	Muar.	Batu Pahat.
Unsatisfied requisitions on register on 31st December, 1911 ...	190	28
Placed on register during 1912 ...	1,090	138
	1,280	166
Requisitions satisfied during 1912 ...	60	109
Balance unsatisfied on 31st December, 1912 ...	1,220	57

and matters are really even worse than these figures indicate, for were applications satisfied with greater promptitude, the number would be much larger.

SURVEY.

Trigonometrical.—The major triangulation of the whole State undertaken by the Trigonometrical branch of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was brought to a successful conclusion under the supervision of Mr. V. A. LÖWINGER. The work as now completed comprises the fixation of 38 new stations, of which 34 have been beacons, and standard traverses of the Railway and main roads aggregating to 205 miles.

It is perhaps unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages which this work, completed in the present early state of the development of the country, confers on the State. It forms the framework on which the position of all subsequent surveys can be accurately fixed and will as years go on result in the saving of enormous sums of money which would otherwise have to be spent in connecting up the surveys in different parts of the State.

Additionally it forms the connecting link between the trigonometrical work in the Federated Malay States and Singapore Island.

Revenue Surveys.—The work in the Survey Office awaiting attention and completed during the year is shown in the following statement:—

	Lots.	Acres.
Awaiting survey on the 1st January 1912 ...	270	203,124
Applications received in 1912 ...	237	27,403
	507	230,527
Surveyed in 1912 ...	335	213,330
Balance awaiting survey on 31st December 1912 ...	172	17,197

The ratio of the fees to the total cost of issuing the titles was as 1 to 1.24 compared to the ratio of 1 to 1.22 in 1911.

The system of contract surveys was continued. The Superintendent writes:—

The system of contract surveying adopted has so far been very successful. The chief essential appears to be restriction of practice to surveyors who hold either the South African or Australian licence or who are personally known to the Superintendent as possessing the proper qualifications. It is I think desirable also to employ firms rather than individuals and only to employ two or three firms, who are thus enabled to find full employment for their surveyors.

A considerable number of checks have been applied to the work which has been carried out and in no case has any serious discrepancy been disclosed.

Reports have been prepared for His Excellency the Governor and also the British Adviser of Kelantan giving full details of the working of the contract system of survey here and I understand Kelantan is now beginning to work on the same lines.

As regards the Revenue Survey work undertaken by the Government surveyors, this generally consists of the survey of small blocks not exceeding ten acres in area, while a large amount of chain and compass work fixing the main rivers and sea coast in connection with the map of the State was completed. The work of the Malay surveyors has been good and the same high standard is expected from them, and obtained, as from the European surveyors, but it is not advisable to entrust them with work of any magnitude.

The map of the State compiled in 1911 was published during the year. The work was entrusted to Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., of Edinburgh, and has been carried out in the excellent way one associates with the name of that firm.

It is the first printed map of Johore and although only published a few months and containing much less information than is now available, has met with a ready sale and proved of much use to those having interests in the country.

Agriculture.—In spite of the falling rubber market the cultivation of para rubber continues and much new land is applied for for this product. The Japanese at Pengerang

continue to extend their holdings and their cultivation, and seem to show a stronger faith in rubber than do some other nationalities.

Labour.—Mr. LEONARD, the Deputy Controller of Labour in the Federated Malay States has recently visited Johore and through the courtesy of His Excellency the High Commissioner a copy of his report has been furnished to this Government.

In company with the Superintendent of Indian Immigrants he visited 36 Estates of which 32 were under European management and 4 under Japanese.

He writes:—

On these 36 Estates there were employed during February a total labour force of approximately 19,726 subdivided into 5,371 Tamils and Telugus, 9,424 Chinese, 230 Bengalees and 4,701 Javanese, Banjarese and Malays. Chinese labour largely predominates and the figures for such labour must be taken as approximate (probably an underestimate) for on nearly all Estates the Chinese work on contract, their number depending on the contractor and varying according as to the work of contract progresses and the names of such labourers not usually being entered on the check roll. Very few of the Chinese are on indenture while most of the Javanese labour is "free" also.

With regard to the Tamil labour employed there are two points of interest:—

(a) *The comparatively large number of estates which have recruited their labour locally, i.e., which have done little or no recruiting in India through their kanganyis.* In some cases this local recruiting has been done at the expense of neighbouring Johore estates; in other cases and in I think the majority, the labourers employed have come from Singapore and Federated Malay States, but more from the former. A large number of labourers I questioned on this point told me they came from Singapore, having themselves paid their passages from India. As I see no reason to misdoubt their statement it is a point for congratulation that the conditions pertaining to labour in Singapore should be such as to induce coolies to come over from India at their own expense. Much of this labour was doubtless employed on the railway and in the Public Works Department for a start, and then came over to Johore attracted by the high rates of wages generally current in that State.

(b) *The second point worthy of note is what seems to me the fairly large number of Tamils who may be described as a floating labour force, i.e., small gangs of men following may be a kangany or mandor, and going from estate to estate, working a relatively short time on one and then going off elsewhere, perchance because better wages are offered or the conditions of labour seem better, but very often, I believe, from a love of change or a form of migratory restlessness, which the high rate of wages generally paid allows them to indulge in.* This condition of flux is detrimental both to the employer and the labourer; the former suffers through losing the labour perhaps when most needed, the latter suffer by the loss of many days work and also by the enhanced power which the kangany leading them gains over them. Of course it is very necessary that labour should be free, i.e., if the conditions of labour on any estate prove unsatisfactory the labourers should be free to leave by tendering a month's notice; but this condition of giving notice is very often and in the main disregarded. By this absconding the labourer loses to some extent, for wages being paid about the third week in the month, a labourer who absconds forfeits nearly three weeks wages if he has worked regularly. To remedy this state of affairs the following would seem to be necessary:—

- (i) the passing of legislation in Johore on terms similar to that laid down by sections 229 (d) and section 225 of the Federated Malay States Labour Code, relative to the offence of absconding and crimping.
- (ii) the strict enforcement of section 36 of the Johore Indian Immigration Enactment which requires all employers to forward within 7 days for registration by the Superintendent of Indian Immigrants, Johore, the names, last place of employment and date of engagement of local labourers.
- (iii) greater co-operation on the part of the planters themselves.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon (iii) for even where no law exists as to absconding or crimping the planters themselves can do a great deal to remedy matters. But where all employers are urgently in need of labour, a sort of "cut-throat" competition is doubtless to be looked for. The discharge ticket system proposed by some planters in Johore would not meet the case, for such a system would press hardly on both the employer and labour; it would prevent the planter from engaging coolies who came for work without discharge tickets, e.g., from Singapore or the Federated Malay States, and in the case of the labourer it would curtail his freedom to move about, e.g., if his employer refused to give him a discharge ticket.

4. With regard to wages paid to Tamil labour on estates the rate varies from 40 to 50 cents a day, but on some estates owned by Japanese I understand the rate reaches as much as 65 cents or 70 cents a day. The wages for Javanese are much the same as those for Tamils, but free Chinese coolies command a higher rate, from 50 cents and 55 cents upwards. On many estates I found two rates of wages current for Tamils, the lower rate of 40 cents being paid for those recruited in India by the estate kanganyis, and the higher rate of 50 cents for such labourers as are engaged locally. Unless it be to attract local labour to the estate, I see no reason for the two rates though it is possible the higher may be due either as a survival of the high wages paid 2 and 3 years ago when labour was very scarce, or as a corollary to the high rates drawn by Chinese. In any case the system of two rates for the same class of labour is bad, for the very labourers the planter has gone to the expense and trouble of recruiting from India and to whom he pays 40 cents a day are sure to leave him and go to some other estate under the sobriquet of "local labourers" in order to get the higher rate of 50 cents a day. It is a certain factor in making the labour force on an estate unsettled, especially those labourers recruited from India. Estate managers paying these different rates think they meet the difficulty by working the local recruited and India recruited labour separately but in the lines and on pay day the labourers are sure to discuss the matter and those recruited from India become dissatisfied. With regard to the Japanese Estate visited I found the check rolls, etc., kept in the Japanese language so that one was compelled to rely on the verbal statements of the manager for all information with regard to his labour. These managers as a rule speak very little English and less Malay, and on one of the estates even the coolies complained that they had no means of bringing any matter to the notice of the employer. Some rule similar to that laid down by section 152 of the Labour Code providing that employers shall keep check rolls, etc., in English might well be added on to the Johore Enactment. In fact as all estates employing Indian Labour are liable to the Immigration Fund fee assessment it is necessary that check rolls, etc., should be kept in English so as to admit of proper checking by the visiting Inspector for the Fund. Wages are paid usually about the middle or third week of the month and on no estate did I receive any complaint as to the actual non-payment of wages. This delay in paying wages is supposed to act as a deterrent to labourers absconding, but for all the good it does in that respect wages might as well be paid by say the 10th for a labourer wishing to abscond will not be deterred from doing so by the loss of 10 days wages.

The accommodation provided for Indian labourers I generally found to be good, the majority of estates having or being about to erect, large blocks of lines raised off the ground, cemented underneath and with brick

drains. The water supply also was generally good, many estates having brick and cement wells, while others with temporary wells took care to see that the water supplied was not contaminated before use. On some estates however, details of which will be found in the special estate reports, new blocks of lines and proper wells are needed and it might be suggested to the Government of Johore that these estates be asked to make the necessary provision forthwith.

With regard to the Chinese labour the accommodation provided is generally bad, the labourers living in bangsals usually old and dilapidated and with surroundings far from sanitary. This is due partly to the fact that most of the Chinese labour is on contract work and therefore only very indirectly under the control of the estate manager, and partly to the natural preference of the Chinese to live in temporary bangsals than permanent raised blocks of lines. Admitting the preference even, there is no excuse for the usually insanitary surroundings of such bangsals, for on one estate employing over 2,000 Chinese, the majority on contract, I found the men living in permanent raised blocks of lines and with clean sanitary surroundings. In this case the manager had adopted the simple principle of making the kepala responsible for the condition of lines and fining him if they were neglected and dirtied. Chinese labour in Johore, however, through earning such good wages is so independent that most managers are disinclined to impose any sort of restrictions for fear of losing their labour.

Of the 36 estates visited, 18 of them all under European management had good up-to-date hospitals with properly qualified dressers in charge and usually also an European Doctor to pay periodical visits to the estates. Three estates had fairly good temporary hospitals and on four estates permanent hospitals were in course of erection, while the remainder used Government hospitals at no great distance from the estate. On none of the Japanese estates however did I find any hospital in actual use, although on two, hospitals were in course of erection and possibly to be completed in two months from the date of visit. The dressers and doctors on such estates are all Japanese.

The general health of estates inspected is in my opinion fairly good, the managers having a keen sense of responsibility with regard to the health of their labour. This was the general impression left on my mind, for a number of the estates enjoy excellent health while on others the health seemed not very satisfactory if viewed by the number of cases treated in the estate hospital. The chief complaints treated are fever, ulcers, diarrhoea and dysentery and beri-beri (Chinese only), the first named very often following on wet weather. Where fever was fairly prevalent the labourers were given doses of quinine daily and altogether everything done to ensure their health. This applies to Tamil and Javanese labour especially, but less with regard to Chinese, the medical supervision of whom seemed to be more perfunctory, due possibly to the reason that such labour is engaged directly by the contractor and only very indirectly under the control of the estate manager. I refer only to the daily inspection of the lines and labourers for once in hospital all are treated alike. Moreover there are large numbers owned by Chinese and worked exclusively by the Chinese, which have no hospitals or dressers. The consequence of this is that when such Chinese labourers fall ill they are neglected and brought in at the last moment and deposited secretly near some Government hospital, or European managed estate. Several European Managers have complained of such sick and dying coolies being dumped on or near their estates to be taken care of as their sympathy directs. Even at the Government Hospital in Johore Bahru, I understand it is quite a common practice for sick or dying Chinese to be secretly deposited in or near the hospital by their employers of whom no trace as a rule can be found. Regarding Chinese employers therefore Enactment No. IX of 1911, Johore, would seem to be a dead letter so far as housing accommodation and hospital provision are concerned. These Chinese estates are so many in number and combination among them so difficult owing to their scattered nature, that it seems almost advisable for the

Government itself to undertake the provision of hospitals for such estates, making a charge of so many dollars per acre on each estate for the erection and upkeep of such hospitals.

The question of hospital accommodation for Chinese estates is receiving consideration but personally I am much averse to the proposal that the Government should make itself responsible for what are practically estate hospitals, and do not consider it desirable to relieve these Chinese estates of their liability to look after their own sick. Certainly it will require much work and constant vigilance to bring home to the Chinese estate owner his legal responsibilities in the matter but I believe it is not impossible, and when once done, will in future be accepted as a matter of course. The difficulty in the present as in the past is the absence of an official with the time at his disposal to search out the neglectful estate owner and then prosecute him, again and again if necessary, until the required result is obtained. So far the Chinese have found that they can defy the law with practical impunity.

Chandu Monopoly.—The arrangement for the collection of the chandu revenue, except in Johore Bahru, by the Monopolies Department of the Straits Settlements continued. The total receipts from this source amounted to \$2,349,176 representing a sale of 493,173 tahils as compared with \$2,143,159 representing a sale of 492,529 tahils in 1911. As the Chinese population of the State has undoubtedly increased considerably during the year and the sales shew no corresponding increase, it would appear that the enhanced price of the drug is having the desired effect of reducing the consumption.

Customs.—The total Customs Revenue collected amounted to \$834,035. The following table gives the collections during the past two years grouped under the main headings:—

Heading.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
EXPORTS:—		
Agricultural produce	418,616	555,967
Forest produce	20,448	20,851
Minerals	27,192	36,373
Fish	32,591	11,038
Miscellaneous		20,518
IMPORTS:—		
Spirits	158,358	189,288
TOTAL \$	657,205	834,035

The following figures give the details of the collections on agricultural produce during the two years:—

Item.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Areca nuts	69,328	96,206
Copra	46,889	53,279
Pepper and Gambier	175,969	215,083
Cultivated Rubber	76,583	152,674
Tapioca	23,871	19,279
Other agricultural produce	25,977	19,446
TOTAL \$	418,617	555,967.

On the above figures the Commissioner of Customs comments as follows:—

The main increases in the duty collected in 1912 over that collected in 1911 were in respect of areca nuts (\$27,000), Pepper and Gambier (\$39,000), Rubber (\$76,000), Tin (\$9,000) and Spirits (\$31,000).

In November 1911 a new system was started whereby the duty payable on the export of Pepper and Gambier became payable at the time of export in Johore, instead of, as formerly, in Singapore. The actual weights thus became ascertained, and in spite of the fact that the cultivation of these products is declining slowly, so that one would expect to find a smaller export each succeeding year, 68,860 pikuls of Pepper and 238,288 pikuls of Gambier were exported in 1912, as against 47,510 pikuls of Pepper and 212,390 pikuls of Gambier alleged by the Kongkek to have been exported during the previous year. The total amount of duty collected in 1911 was \$175,969 of which the sum of \$38,847 was on account of arrears. The duty collected on account of actual exports during that year was therefore \$137,122.

In 1912 the corresponding figures for current duty were \$192,212, while arrears to the amount of \$22,870 were also collected. The change of system therefore resulted in an increased duty of \$55,090, or 40% of the 1911 collections, instead of a decrease as might have been anticipated in a declining industry.

A sum of about \$12,000 is still outstanding on account of arrears from a time previous to 1911. I trust that this will be collected during the present year.

The duty collected last year on the export of rubber was double the sum collected in 1911, while more than twice the amount was exported. Including 871 pikuls actually exported during 1912, although the duty was only paid in 1913, and deducting 469 pikuls shown in the books as having been exported last year though actually exported in 1911, the total export in 1912 was 22,118 pikuls, 4 katis, or 2,949,072 pounds, or again 1,316½ tons.

In 1911 the export was 9,607 pikuls. The figures for 1912, therefore, shew an increase of 12,511 pikuls or 130%.

The year 1911 was a phenomenally good one for fruit; 1912 was somewhat below the average and the duty on "other agricultural produce" under which heading the duty on export of fruit is credited, shews a decrease from the preceding year of \$6,500. Tapioca also shews a decrease of \$4,500, due to its gradual replacement by rubber. The only other decrease is one that I anticipated in my last year's report, under miscellaneous. I attribute it to the better classification adopted in 1912.

The actual expenditure on the department was \$39,256 of which \$34,143 or 4% of the revenue collected was for Personal Emoluments.

Education.—Vernacular schools to the number of 45 are maintained by Government. These schools are staffed with 81 teachers and have an average enrolment of 2,399 pupils and an average attendance of 1,729 or 72%.

At both Johore Bahru and Bandar Maharani there is a school where English is taught. These schools have recently, through the kindness of the Government of the Straits Settlements, been examined under the direction of the Director of Education, S.S. The examiner, Mr. C. M. PHILLIPS, Headmaster of Raffles Institution, summarises the results as follows:—"Taking all adverse circumstances into consideration, the results of the examination on the whole, may be deemed satisfactory at Johore Bahru and encouraging at Muar. Work at the latter school is certainly being carried on under considerable disadvantage. The attendance there is excellent but progress cannot reasonably be expected till the school is efficiently staffed."

Medical.—The Principal Medical Officer reports of the general health condition in the Johore Bahru division as follows:—

The year 1912 shewed in the earlier parts of the year an almost complete return from the phenomenally high incidence of disease, which marked 1911, to the usual health condition prevailing in Johore and the usual meteorological condition as to rainfall, etc., were present. Beginning about June, however, the prevalence of Malaria became very marked, as last year, a slight wave of Malaria was noted to pass over the whole Peninsula although it never reached anything like the high level of case incidence or mortality that characterised the year 1911. This slight Malaria wave seemed to reach its maximum about August and September and gradually decreased in the later months of the year.

In August a severe outbreak of Cholera at Benut in Cucob almost decimated two or three fishing villages there, and sporadic cases occurred in several of the neighbouring fishing villages followed by a severe outbreak at Pulau Sialu, an island off the mouth of the Batu Pahat River, but stringent quarantine measures were successful in localising the epidemic to that district.

During the middle of the year Malaria of a severe type was prevalent both in town, especially amongst the Malays and Chinese community, but also in the out-districts, where several of the planters were severely affected requiring removal and treatment in the Singapore Hospital. One severe case of Black Water Fever occurred but recovered under treatment in Singapore. Subtertian Malaria was the most prevalent type.

As in the former years an increasing number of difficult Malay and Chinese maternity cases were attended during the year (8 Malays, 5 Chinese, and 2 Tamils), and the need for a qualified European Nurse and Midwife to help in the nursing of difficult surgical and maternity cases is as crying a necessity as ever.

The District Surgeon, Muar, reporting on the general health conditions at Bandar Maharani says:—

Notwithstanding the fact that the town has been practically free from any serious epidemic disease, the health of the inhabitants has been by no means satisfactory. Such is demonstrated by the corrected death rate, viz., 41.5 per mille, the infantile mortality, viz., 245.4 per thousand infants born and by the age periods of death.

Hospitals.—The Principal Medical Officer dealing with Johore Bahru Hospitals writes:—

Buildings.—The new surgical ward, office and operating theatre were completed, furnished and opened in the end of April and have proved of very great benefit.

The theatre and surgical ward have been furnished with white aseptic furnishing, sterilizers, aseptic wash stand, and all modern surgical requirements. The ward has Lawson Tait Beds, white bed cupboards, mosquito nets, which, with the white painted walls and white tile floors look remarkably clean and nice.

A microscopic room and new office furniture were also supplied while the new dispensary has been refitted and furnished in seriah coated with solignum and with new dispensary furnishing present a workable and well finished appearance.

The first original ward of the Johore Hospital built in 1882 was partly demolished in June, except the pillars and foundations and re-erected not as formerly on pillars, but on a raised concrete floor, about a foot high. It was finished towards the close of the year and makes a large airy ward, easily washed and kept clean. It is now in use again as the ulcer ward 60 new beds with iron trestles have been supplied. A portion of this ward had to be shut off and employed for females, owing to the increasing demand for admission of these.

The following comparative return summarises the in-patient records at this Hospital.

STATISTICS OF IN-PATIENTS.

Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Total admitted during year.	Total treated during year.	Total discharged.	Total absconded.	Deaths.		Remaining at end of year.	Percentage death rate.	Death rate within 48 hours deaths.
						Not including deaths within 48 hours.	Within 48 hours.			
1911	387	4,046	4,433	2,406	1,000	672	337	15.15	12.02%	
1912	337	3,953	4,290	2,812	584	456 | 79	359	12.47	10.62%	

Of the more prevalent diseases the Principal Medical Officer reports:—

The following table shows the diseases more commonly treated during 1912:—

Disease.	Total treated.	Died.	Percentage.
Malaria	849	43	5.0
Beri-Beri	460	85	18.4
Dysentery	351	110	30.7
Rheumatism	131	1	.7
Venereal	216	5	2.3
Pulmonary	169	67	39.6
Injuries	168	6	3.5
Cachexia and General Debility	306	83	27.
Nephritis	94	22	23.

The death rate shows a definite decrease, but is still high, as is the death rate for individual diseases. This is to be explained by the fact that the average patient suffering from a serious disease rarely seeks admission to Hospital in Johore until his chances of recovery are very seriously imperilled. Any improvement over 1911 is largely due to the lessening of this prejudice against entering hospital in the earlier stages of illness.

Malaria.—The admissions from this cause (849) show a marked decrease from 1911 (1,244). The disease was much less prevalent and of a much less virulent type in 1912. This accounts largely for diminution in numbers of deaths within 48 hours of admission. On account of lack of time and of competent assistants it is still impossible to give an accurate statement of the proportionate occurrence of the different types of Malaria fever. This entails careful microscopic examination of the blood, necessitating skill and time. During the latter three months an attempt was made to examine the blood of every fever admission, as should be done. In this work WAN INAT rendered very special assistance shewing a marked aptness in picking up all that was shewn him and carrying it out with very creditable technique. However, considering the amount of work entailed and the minimum of time at our disposal we were forced to abandon it as a routine.

Dysentery is responsible for a large share in the admissions and a still larger one in the deaths. Out of 535 110 were due to this formidable disease; again as in previous years the admissions were almost entirely of an extremely chronic nature.

The sufferers only seek admission as a last resort when so reduced in strength that they are forced to seek shelter. A very large majority are beyond all hope of deriving benefit from treatment on account of extreme debility and various intercurrent and terminal diseases.

Treatment of such cases is consequently very disheartening. The less chronic cases however have shewed definite response to dieting and treatment and the advent of emetine injections in place of the old ipecacuanha treatment gives promise of a much more hopeful outlook. Again however to reap the full benefit this treatment must be preceded by definite microscopic diagnosis. The death rate for 1912 shews a slight improvement on previous years.

Beri-Beri.—The admissions shew a definite increase over 1911 and a marked increase in death rate, 10% to 18.4%. They are as usual mainly Chinese and the increase is probably due to increase in Chinese population. The disease however is prevalent amongst Malays, though they seldom enter hospital. When the Muar contingent were stationed in Johore in November it occurred in epidemic form in the barracks. Fortunately the cases were nearly all diagnosed early and at once sent to Hospital, where the rest and special diet had rapid effect. There were no fatalities amongst them in hospital. In almost every case of Beri-Beri seen in the town and kampongs, a marked deficiency in nitrogenous food was found in dietary and attention to this was followed by rapid recovery in practically all the early cases.

Ankylostomiasis.—No accurate statistics of any value can be given of this disease and the cases found were grouped under the heading of General Debility. However, this infection produces severe and very chronic debility and weakness and large bodies of men can be very rapidly infected by the presence of one or two who harbour the parasites, and it is undoubtedly a disease which will come to bulk very largely in the economy of large employers of coolly labour and will demand almost as much attention as Malaria has done.

Pneumonia accounted for 94 cases treated and 31 deaths, a bronchial type frequently complicates Malarial cases.

He adds:—

Surgical Work.—This received a great impetus from the opening of the new operating theatre and surgical wards and the results from an aseptic point of view have been most encouraging; again, however, pressure of work has prevented full advantage being taken of the many improvements. 19 major and 26 minor operations were performed.

Temperature and Rainfall.—The Principal Medical Officer has supplied me with the following information:—

MONTHLY RAINFALL.

	Johore Bahru Hospital.	Bandar Maharani Hospital.	Kota Tinggi Hospital.	Segamat Hospital.
January	3.74	.66	2.95	2.96
February	16.52	6.96	7.11	2.96
March	10.72	1.70	3.75	.23
April	13.98	7.02	8.53	1.81
May	11.75	9.66	6.35	5.98
June	5.82	5.86	5.41	3.30
July	4.72	12.99	3.53	5.93
August	8.47	9.66	7.03	3.06
September	6.13	7.96	4.67	5.39
October	10.40	15.37	6.21	10.32
November	4.81	10.36	5.54	5.09
December	15.98	9.27	14.43	9.54
	113.04	97.47	75.51	56.57

The heaviest fall in 24 hours recorded at Johore Bahru was 3.46 inches on the 7th March.

The mean maximum daily temperature at Johore Bahru was 86.85 and the mean minimum 73.62.

At Bandar Maharani the mean maximum was 87.06. No minimum temperature is available from this Station owing to a defect in the thermometer, only discovered late in the year.

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

- (1) An Enactment to make provision for preventing the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to animals.
- (2) An Enactment to provide for the control of dealings in cultivated rubber.

Additionally Enactments were passed effecting amendments under "The Pensions Enactment," "The Courts Enactment 1911," and "The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment."

Courts.—The following figures are taken from the Magistrates' reports and give some indication of the amount of litigation in the country. Courts are regularly held in six centres and the Chief Hakim goes on circuit as occasion requires.

At Johore Bahru and Bandar Maharani arrangements have been made for all cases in which Europeans are concerned being tried by an European Magistrate.

The Legal Adviser is a Judge of the Supreme Court and all appeals in such cases are taken by him.

COURT RETURN FOR WHOLE STATE.

	Civil.	Criminal.
Supreme Court cases ...	76	37
Magistrates' Court ...	1,024	2,195

Police.—The authorised strength of the force is 21 officers and 557 non-commissioned officers and men. At the end of the year the actual strength was less by 20 constables.

They are distributed in 45 Police Stations and form a charge of \$130,893 on the State Revenues.

Until the end of May the force was under command of INCHE ISMAIL BIN BACHOK, S.M.J. On the 1st June Mr. G. P. CUSCADEN of the F.M.S. Police Force assumed command as Chief Commissioner of Police.

He reports that he found the discipline in the force fair, the clothing and equipment somewhat short, and a redistribution of the Police Stations desirable.

In Johore Bahru some difficulty was found in obtaining satisfactory recruits. It appears that the men are in a large measure recruited from the locality in which they expect to serve and that difficulties arise in moving men from one part of the State to another. It seems probable that this is the remains of a village Police system under which each village made its own Police arrangements. With improved means of communication it will doubtless disappear. A scarcity of barrack accommodation at Johore Bahru adds to the difficulty of keeping the Force up to authorised strength.

The recent exceptional development of the State has greatly increased the work expected of the Police, and the Chief Commissioner complains that the number is now inadequate.

The Force is armed with 303 Martini Enfield Carbines. Mr. CUSCADEN reports the number insufficient. He also comments unfavourably on the drill at Johore Bahru; at Muar and Batu Pahat he found it somewhat better.

3,133 reports were made to the Police in the course of the year—the more serious crimes including 21 homicides 89 robberies and 1,247 thefts.

Four new Police Stations were completed during the year at Bandar Maharani, Batu Anam, Kulai, and Kluang. Barrack accommodation, however, is very insufficient and will have to be largely increased in the near future.

In addition to strictly Police duties the force had a considerable amount of work in the enforcement of quarantine during outbreaks of Cholera and Small-pox. They also act as Registrars of Births and Deaths, regulate the sale of weights and measures and in Muar and Batu Pahat represent the Chinese Protectorate.

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

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

	Johore Bahru	Bandar Maharani.
Remaining on 1st January, 1912 ...	150	20
Admitted during 1912 ...	395	213
	<hr/> 545	<hr/> 233
Released during 1912 ...	314	197
Escaped ...	Nil.	Nil.
Died ...	6	1
Executed ...	Nil.	Nil.
Remaining on 31st December, 1912 ...	225	35
	<hr/> 545	<hr/> 233

The Principal Medical Officer reports as to the health of the Johore Bahru Gaol as follows:—

The total treated as in-door patients were 287 against 359 in 1911. The number of deaths during the year were 6 from the following causes—Dysentery 2, Diarrhoea 1, Nephritis 1, Pneumonia 1, Cardiac failure 1. The percentage mortality to those treated was 2%. Malarial fever was responsible for 93 admissions, Ulcers 33 and Dysentery 33 with two deaths. This favourable result as compared with the General Hospital shews the marked advantage in the patients being brought early under treatment.

In addition there were 3,555 attendances at the Dispensary as out-patients.

The Medical Officer is by no means satisfied with the general condition and arrangements in this gaol and undoubtedly a complete re-organisation is urgently required.

The District Surgeon at Muar writes of the Bandar Maharani gaol and lock-up:—

Jail.—Since the extension of the Jail some three years ago and the substitution of parboiled rice for the polished rice of the jail diet, the health of the convicts has been entirely satisfactory.

Police Cells.—Since the new cells were completed in 1910 and substitution of parboiled rice for the polished rice of the prisoners diet early in 1911, the outbreaks of beri-beri which were in previous years of frequent occurrence have entirely ceased and the health of the prisoners awaiting trial has been quite satisfactory.

Post Office.—The following figures supplied by the Postmaster-General afford a good indication of the increasing prosperity of the country:—

	1911.	1912.
Letters, papers, parcels, etc., received ...	371,761	460,000
Letters, papers, parcels, etc., despatched ...	206,615	249,173
Value of Money Orders issued	\$65,795	\$106,103
Do do paid ...	18,988	35,830
Stamps sold ...	16,310	18,950

Municipal.—Much useful work was done by the Town Boards at Johore Bahru, Bandar Maharani and Bandar Penggaram.

Mr. DRAPER, the President of the Johore Bahru Board, has furnished an interesting report. The total revenue collected in this township amounted to \$41,342 towards which House Assessment contributed \$14,018. The increased prosperity of the country is reflected in the enhanced rents now asked and obtained for town property.

The President speaks unfavourably of the lighting and the water supply and these matters are now receiving attention.

The market is no longer let out to the highest bidder but is controlled directly by the Board. The change of system has resulted in an infinitely higher degree of cleanliness and a large reduction in the taxations on food stuffs but has not, as far as I can learn, reduced the prices to the public.

At Bandar Maharani as well as Johore Bahru a commencement was made in the work of constructing back lanes to the shop houses. This is an expensive, though necessary, sanitary measure which will take some years to complete, but the importance of the question is recognised and the work will be pushed on as fast as the circumstances permit.

Public Works Department.—The total amount expended by the Department amounted to \$857,028 against a provision, including supplementary votes, of \$1,075,031. The total expenditure in 1911 amounted to \$568,636. The above total is made up as follows:—

	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments ...	30,593	...
Other Charges ...	11,443	42,036
Works and Buildings Annually Recurrent ...	50,973	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges Annually Recurrent ...	234,263	285,236
Works and Buildings Special Services ...	284,874	...
Roads, Streets and Bridges Special Services ...	244,881	529,756
Total ...	\$857,028	

The cost of supervision as represented by Personal Emoluments works out at 3.57% of the total expenditure or if Other Charges be included at 4.9%.

Works and Buildings.—The expenditure on current repairs under Works and Buildings Annually Recurrent was again exceptionally large as many Government buildings stood in need of extensive repair.

Under Works and Building Special Services the more important works were:—

In Johore Bahru—

Anti-malarial Drainage	...	...	\$10,000
Barracks and other military works	...	...	28,000

In Muar—

Wharves and Storage Sheds	...	...	46,000
New Impounding Reservoir and repairs to service reservoir	...	...	18,000
Police Station Bandar Maharani...	...	...	13,000
Gaol, 2nd Instalment	10,000
Sea Wall Extension	10,000

In Batu Pahat—

Rest House	7,000
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Roads, Streets and Bridges.—From the Annually Recurrent votes approximately the following lengths of road are maintained:—

	Town Roads miles	Country Roads miles	Bridle Paths miles
Johore Bahru	24	89	...
Muar	12.25	38	8
Batu Pahat	5.25	14.5	11
Total	41.5	141.5	19

The Chief Engineer reports that the cost of maintenance was exceptional partly owing to weather conditions but chiefly to absence of adequate maintenance in former years. The rainfall as recorded at Johore Bahru amounted to 113.04 inches.

The greater part of the expenditure on Special Services was devoted to the General Road Extension Scheme sanctioned towards the close of 1911.

This scheme provides for 327 miles of main roads in seventeen sections and is estimated to cost \$3,524,000.

The expenditure to date amounts to \$199,405, of which \$158,898 was spent in the year under review. Additionally a sum of nearly \$15,000 was spent on road traces. The chief sections of this road scheme now in hand are:—

- (a) A road from Batu Anam Station to Bandar Maharani in Muar. The total length will be some 49 miles, of this 21 miles are practically finished, 20 miles are passable for bullock carts but will have to be deviated in many places and metalled whilst a further 5 miles were under construction up to first class standard and the trace of the remaining three miles was in hand.

- (b) A road from the Mersing river on the east coast to the railway line at Kluang (51 miles) and thence to Batu Pahat on the west coast, a total distance of 85 miles.

Of the 51 miles to the east of the railway, two miles of cart road and 33 miles of bridle path were completed. The portion to the west of the railway line is the chief section at present receiving attention. The Chief Engineer reports that good progress was made and adds, "The labour supply continued to be good and contracts were in hand for earth formation over the whole length of the road with the exception of six miles. At the end of the year the jungle felling and clearing was complete throughout the whole length of the trace, five permanent culverts were constructed, one wooden bridge and about 1½ miles of metalling completed."

On the whole the progress made during the year is not unsatisfactory; it would have been considerably greater but for the absence on leave of the Chief Engineer for five months and the fact that the officer selected for the one District Engineership only took up his appointment at the end of February and relinquished it again in October.

It is pleasing to read that INCHE ISMAIL BIN MADOON, Assistant Engineer at Batu Pahat "carried out his duties in a most reliable and satisfactory manner."

Railways.—The Johore State Railway formerly a continuation of the Federated Malay States Railway system has now, owing to the purchase of the Singapore Railway by the Federated Malay States Government, become a connecting link between the two sections of the one administration. In order to facilitate the working of the combined lines proposals were under discussion throughout the year for the sale or lease of the Johore section. Negotiations are not completed but as a provisional arrangement the Johore Government agreed to receive a fixed annual payment with effect from the 1st January, 1912.

It is hoped that the present negotiations will be brought to a successful conclusion and that the existing arrangements for the control of the line will be continued without impairing the ownership of the Johore Government in the undertaking.

In addition to the main line referred to above there are in the Muar District some 11 miles of light railway connecting the chief agricultural centres with the port of Bandar Maharani.

Of this line the Assistant Adviser reports:—

The Muar Railway which is staffed entirely by Malays under an efficient Traffic Manager again had a prosperous year. The number of passengers carried on the 11 miles of line rose from 136,418 to 159,317. 7,038 tons of goods were carried as compared with 7,138 tons in the previous year. The slight decrease is probably due to the fact that 1911 was a

remarkably good fruit year. The total revenue amounted to \$52,646 an increase of \$6,000 but the expenditure also shewed an increase from \$32,498 to \$35,474. This last item however is chiefly upkeep and wages and does not include an expenditure of \$38,613 for purchase of an additional engine and new rolling stock and also the purchase and laying down of three more miles of permanent railway.

Personal.—His Majesty the King on the anniversary of his birthday was graciously pleased to confer on DATO MOHAMED BIN MAHBOB, D. K., S.P.M.J., the State Secretary, a Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. J. B. ELCUM, of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, acted as General Adviser to the Johore Government from the 29th January until the end of the year during the absence on leave of the writer.

Mr. M. H. WHITLEY, Legal Adviser, was absent on leave from the 19th March 1912, to end of the year. Mr. J. C. SUGARS acted for him.

Mr. H. E. BYRNE, Chief Engineer, was absent on leave from the 20th April 1912, to the 22nd September 1912.

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS, Superintendent of Surveys, was absent on leave from the 3rd May 1912, until the end of the year, his duties being carried on by Mr. GEYER of the F. M. S. Survey Department.

Mr. DRAPER, President Town Board, was in charge of the Public Works Department in addition to his own duties during Mr. BYRNE'S absence.

Review.—In conclusion it may be of interest to pass in brief review the results which have been attained consequent on the reforms in the administration inaugurated by His Highness THE SULTAN in 1910. Towards the end of 1909 His Highness sought the assistance of the British Government and the then Governor of the Straits Settlements, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, G.C.M.G., in the reorganisation of his Government. This assistance was readily given and the results which have accrued afford a striking example of His Highness's foresight and statesmanship. This reorganisation, although it necessarily affected every branch of the service and involved many alterations and readjustments, from the first met with the hearty support not only of His Highness but also of his more experienced officers, and at the present time probably all, without exception, recognise that the reforms have enriched the country and strengthened the Government, without in any way sacrificing the interests of the people or of the public service.

It is not of course suggested that the work of reform is complete, but rather that the progress already made affords good encouragement to continue on the same lines.

Up to the present attention has been directed chiefly to the establishment of a sound Land System and an efficient Customs and Excise Service.

The land claimed the first attention both because up to the present the potentialities of the country appear to be chiefly agricultural and because the adoption or continuance of an unsuitable or faulty land system is nearly irremediable and creates a confusion and inconvenience alike to the public and the Government involving years of work and the expenditure of enormous sums of money to rectify. The importance of the Customs and Excise Service which between them yield about 73 per cent. of the gross revenue need not be emphasised—without the revenue they yield no substantial progress would be possible in any direction.

The Judiciary, the Police and the Gaol have not been overlooked but the reorganisation of these branches of service is a slower matter and one which in the circumstances of Johore cannot be dealt with, except gradually.

The Medical Department merely needed the additional funds which have resulted from the reorganisation of the collecting departments.

The Public Works Department had for some years previous to 1910 been under charge of an Engineer lent by the Federated Malay States Government, but like the Medical Department was much hampered for want of money—a hindrance which has disappeared and been replaced by the difficulty of getting sufficient staff to supervise the careful expenditure of the large sums now available.

The Survey Department has been completely reorganised and the figures given below are the best evidence of the success of that reorganisation and the ability of the officer entrusted with it.

The following figures are offered in evidence of the above statements:—

The gross revenue which in 1909 was in the neighbourhood of two millions rose to \$3,323,185 in 1910, to \$3,954,901 in 1911 and \$4,348,641 in 1912. Previous to 1910 no premium was asked on the alienation of State lands, in 1910 this source of revenue yielded \$82,543, in 1911 \$109,186, and in 1912 \$227,268.

The annually recurrent rent from the alienation of lands which in 1909 amounted to \$13,869 rose in 1912 to \$152,054.

The total direct receipts from the land which previous to 1910 may be said to have been represented by the above annual rent of \$13,869 amounted in 1910 to \$73,356, in 1911 to \$210,838, and in 1912 to \$488,387.

The whole major triangulation of the State has been completed on the highest standard and additionally 205 miles of standard traverse have been laid down. 349,803 acres of land have been accurately surveyed and 296 permanent titles to 266,315 acres have been issued.

A map of the State based for the most part on accurate surveys has been compiled and published.

The gross Customs receipts rose from \$367,169* in 1909 to \$458,220 in 1910, \$657,205 in 1911, and \$834,036 in 1912.

The nett receipts from the chandu monopoly and spirits imports duties which in 1909 were farmed for \$900,000 a year, rose on the change of system in 1910 to \$1,213,413 for that year, to \$1,758,430 during 1911 and \$1,961,373 in 1912. A considerable percentage of the larger collections in this case are due to the progressive increase in the price at which chandu is retailed to the public but apart from that, the general abolition of the farm system and the careful and systematic collection of the revenue have greatly enhanced the receipts.

On the other side the expenditure on the alleviation and cure of sickness has increased from \$80,128 in 1909 to \$118,890 in 1912.

The expenditure on Public Works which in 1909 amounted to only \$181,477 was \$229,872 in 1910, \$568,636 in 1911, and \$857,028 in 1912.

A carefully considered Road Scheme involving the construction of 327 miles of road at an estimated cost of \$3,524,000 has received the approval of Government and is now in course of execution.

Lastly the Public Debt which on the 1st January 1910, stood at \$12,030,325 has been reduced by \$1,563,475.

JOHORE BAHRU,
August 1913.

D. G. CAMPBELL,
General Adviser.

* Exclusive of receipts from "Spirits," then included in "Spirit and Chandu Farm."

RETURN OF RUBBER ESTATES IN THE STATE OF JOHORE, 1912.

This return only includes Estates of which particulars are available.

No.	District.	Situation.	Name of Estate.	Total Area.	Area under Rubber.	Area under other Culture.	Total cultivated Area.	Approx. export of dry Rubber.	Manager.	Agents.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lbs.		
1	Johore Bahru	Tebrau	Adda	633	597		597	48,768	E. Jorgenson	East Asiatic Co. Singapore.
2	Do.	Skudai	Alison	875	60		60	2,300	Tan Boon Ee	Sime, Darby & Co., Malacca.
3	Do.	Jalan Kota Tinggi	Bintang	1,048	1,000		1,000		H. Anderson	
4	Do.	Pandan	Buan Heng	402	20		20		Heng Teck Sam	
5	Do.	Jalan Tiram	Cheh Hak Ann's	793	500		500		J. W. Thompson	
6	Do.	Jalan Kota Tinggi	Coombe	1,941	300		300		G. C. Lancaster (proprietor)	
7	Do.	Rengam	Cursham	258	77		77		H. L. Matthews	
8	Do.	Jalan Tampoi	Durian Sabatang	460	100		100		E. J. Willis	
9	Do.	Jalan Kota Tinggi	Hariman	1,930	480		480		Lim Peng Kon	
10	Do.	Do.	Fong Yuen	792	800		800		Toh Ah Boon (proprietor)	
11	Do.	Skudai	Ghu Seng	4,425	1,300	200	2,000		Tan Boon Khar	
12	Do.	Sungei Pendas	Hock San Han	2,125	1,300	900	2,200		Tan Kek Lai	
13	Do.	Mengkibol	Hup Seng San	1,537	200	30	230		E. S. Spencer	Chop Kong Joo Loong.
14	Do.	Gunong Pulai	Johore Para Rubber	1,004	804		804	30,000	Lim Teck Kim (proprietor)	Kim Teck & Co., Johore.
15	Do.	Sungei Kemudi	Kemudi	217	30		30		Poh Tan Woan	
16	Do.	Layang Layang	King Sang	1,069	150		150		F. E. Becker	
17	Do.	Tampoi and Skudai	Maedie	2,311	1,312		1,312	11,500	L. H. J. Wilson	
18	Do.	Mengkibol	Mengkibol Rubber	9,214	2,479		2,479		Keo Mia Joo	
19	Do.	Sungei Pendas	Meng Mong	282	282		282		A. Vesterdal	W. H. Macgregor, Singapore.
20	Do.	Sungei Pendas	Mount Alma	1,500	700		700		K. O. Osada	East Asiatic Co., Singapore.
21	Do.	Jalan Tiram	Mount Austin	10,919	10,701		10,701	191,324	G. A. Greaves	Yamato & Co., Singapore.
22	Do.	Niyor	Okura	1,029	180		180		F. T. Holbrook	Earlow & Co., Singapore.
23	Do.	Johore Bahru	Pasir Pangi	1,232	1,194		1,194		D. A. Ross	Welsh & Co., Singapore.
24	Do.	Permas	Permas	1,346	1,316		1,316	61,138	Low Teng Peow	
25	Do.	Sedenak	Pontian (Malay) Rubber	4,832	606		606	37,400	K. J. Jenkins (acting)	
26	Do.	Rengam	Rengam	13,491	5,000		5,000		Wong Ah Yam (proprietor)	
27	Do.	Do.	Rengam Syndicate	879	425		425	4,368	Ng Piah Tung	
28	Do.	Sedenak	Sedenak	5,084	3,213		3,213		Eric Gordon	
29	Do.	Senai	Senai	1,124	350	40	390		Lim Teck Siong (proprietor)	
30	Do.	Skudai	Skudai	2,724	2,000		2,000		G. K. Roberts	Huttenbach Bros. & Co., Singapore.
31	Do.	Skudai to M. S.	Sungei Buloh	440	300		300		E. N. Benjafield	Kim Teck & Co., Johore.
32	Do.	Sungei Buloh	Sungei Buloh	2,041	1,419		1,419			
33	Do.	Sungei Dangar	Sungei Dangar	560	400		400			
34	Do.	Sungei Kemudi	Sungei Kemudi	200	100		100			
35	Do.	Sungei Masai	Sungei Masai	511	250		250			
			Sungei Perling							
			Carried forward	81,610	40,645	1,170	41,815	387,298		

No.	District.	Situation	Name of Estate	Total Area.	Area under Rubber.	Area under other Culture.	Total cultivated Area.	Approx. export of dry Rubber.	Manager	Agents.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lbs.		
36	Johore Bahru	Rengam	<i>Brought forward</i>	81,610	40,645	1,170	41,815	387,298		
37	Do.	Tebrau	Sungei Sayong	3,007	750		750	116,000	J. Gauld	Katz Bros., Ltd., Singapore.
38	Do.	Layang Layang	Tien Seng	5,896	3,917		3,917	55,072	E. D. Bryce	
39	Do.	Johore Bahru	Ulu Ayer Molek	1,992	350		350	4,500	Lim Choon Seng	East Asiatic Co., Singapore.
40	Do.	Ulu Tebrau	Utara	1,593	1,592		1,592	8,281	A. H. Chivers	Chop Thai Joo Seng, Singapore.
41	Muar	Jalan Bakri 6 M.S.	Bakri Rubber	1,590	1,578		1,578	15,421	J. Anderson	Sharp Ross & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
42	Do.	Sarang Buaya	Ban Joo	1,393	208		208	2,700	Kok Kim Jiah	F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
43	Do.	Bekoh	Bekoh	1,082	250		250	150,000	C. W. Thring	Do
44	Do.	Jalan Bakri 6 M.S.	Bukit Mahang	4,569	1,358		1,358	386,085	J. Gilbert	Houstead & Co., Singapore.
45	Do.	Ulu Jementab	Jementab	540	80		80	6,520	F. C. Harrison	Ah Wai & Co., Singapore.
46	Do.	Pagoh	Lanadron	7,240	240		240	15,421	Dato Abdulah (proprietor)	James Snodgrass, Singapore.
47	Do.	Jalan Bakri	Niyor Tunggal	4,174	2,793	15	2,808	3,920	James Giles	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Estates Malacca.
48	Do.	Do	Nordanal	1,180	100		100	57,831	Abdul Majid bin Abdul Samat	Harrison & Crossfield, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur.
49	Do.	Jalan Saleh 2 M.S.	Parit Stongkat	3,147	1,602		1,602	30,000	C. W. Edwards	Chop Koon Heng, Singapore.
50	Do.	Tangkah	Paya Mas	50	50		50	8,812	R. Jameson	Chop Kwong Hang.
51	Do.	Do	Sagi	6,093	735		735	5,300		Welsh & Co., Singapore.
52	Do.	Do	Tanah Merah	3,025	1,761		1,761	5,233		Boustead & Co., Singapore.
53	Do.	Do	Tangkah	1,717	700		700		A. N. Wyld	
54	Do.	Tanjong Olak	Tanjong Olak Rubber Plantation.	10,979	1,537		1,537		C. S. Buyers	
55	Do.	Bukit Kepong	Yong Heng Kang	2,693	1,253		1,253			
56	Batu Pahat	Sembrong	Batu Pahat No. 1	10,019	600		600	6,050	Seah Neo Yong	
57	Do.	Do	Batu Pahat No. 2	14,717	3,000		3,000		S. Katoh	
58	Do.	Simpang Kanan	Chi Wo Yuen	13,751	500		500		Boey Yeak Kum	
59	Do.	Do	Rayah Rubber	1,115	590	50	590		S. Nishi	
60	Do.	Kuala Sembirong	Sembrong	1,000	150	100	250		F. J. Conway	
61	Do.	Simpang Kanan	Sungei Separap	559	55		55	8,812	C. J. Mason	
62	Kota Tinggi	Sungei Lavang	Asada	500	235		235	5,300	T. Asada (proprietor)	
63	Do.	S. Nipah	Asahi	493	65		65		T. Okonogi	
64	Do.	Jalan Lombong	Batu Tiga	1,026	740		740		L. R. Edmett	
65	Do.	Tanjong Langsat	Bukit Tanjong Rubber & Coccoanut Plantation.	634	85	40	2,340		Seow Eng Choo	
66	Do.	Batu Buruk	Fukuda	217	50		50		T. Fukuda (proprietor)	
67	Do.	Do	Johno	427	105		105		Sanjiro Johno (proprietor)	
68	Do.	Telok Sengat	Kagawa	516	100		100		S. Kagawa (proprietor)	
69	Do.	Sungei Gentong	S. Katoh	200	200		200		N. Katoh	
70	Do.	Pengerang	Kilat	770	167	16	183			
71	Do.	Sungei Nipah	Kimura	173	100		100		C. Kimura (proprietor)	
72	Do.	Sungei Tiram	Konishi	647	500		500		J. Konishi (proprietor)	
73	Do.	Kota Tinggi	Kota Tinggi Rubber Co.	1,121	1,067		1,067	24,530	J. A. Le Deux	H. Carpmael, Singapore.
				198,644	72,018	1,391	73,409	1,662,082		
<i>Carried forward</i>										

No.	District.	Situation	Name of Estate	Total Area.	Area under Rubber.	Area under other Culture.	Total cultivated Area.	Approx. export of dry Rubber.	Manager	Agents.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Lbs.		
74	Kota Tinggi	...	<i>Brought forward</i>	198,644	72,018	1,391	73,409	1,662,082		
75	Do.	Batu Buruk	Kota Tinggi	4,989	638		638		Mr. Petersen	Katz Bros., Ltd., Singapore.
76	Do.	Bukit Brangan	Y. Koyama	222	150		150		K. Yamada	
77	Do.	Sungei Guntong	Lan Siew Neng	1,365	400		400		Tan Siew Tiam	
78	Do.	Jalan Mawai	Malay	1,890	400		400		Tadanori Asada (proprietor)	
79	Do.	Johore Kampong	Mawai	549	451		451		S. Nagano (Managing proprietor)	
80	Do.	Do	Mitsu	274	25		25		Kumauchi Ozaki	
81	Do.	Do	Mitsubishi's	112	22		22		Y. Mitsui (proprietor)	
82	Do.	Nam Heng	Nam Heng	6,400	1,377		1,377		O. Watanabe	
83	Do.	Telok Sengat	Nan-ah Koshi	6,659	850		850		T. Miyoshi	
84	Do.	Sungei Guntong	Nanyo	2,024	750		750		Y. Gotoh	
85	Do.	Sungei Temon	Nanyo Gomu Sai Syu Kaisha.	1,302	550		550		T. Noda	
86	Do.	Sungei Tiram	E. Ono	106	100		100		H. Ishimara	
87	Do.	Telok Sengat	Nishijima	398	150		150		Nisijima Terusikeda	
88	Do.	Panchur	Panchur	1,001	450		450		A. Yamakawa	
89	Do.	Sungei Pelepah	Pelepah Valley	3,025	1,515		1,515	27,693	W. N. Gawler	H. Carpmael, Singapore.
90	Do.	Pengerang	Pengerang No. 1	2,190	2,000		2,000	68,500	M. Tsuda	
91	Do.	Do	Pengerang No. 2	6,493	400		400		Do.	
92	Do.	Johore Kampong	Rikkyo	89	89		89		T. Iida (Managing proprietor)	
93	Do.	Sungei Santu	Santi	2,378	450		450		M. Tsuda	
94	Do.	Sungei Serai	Kouran Sugahara's	1,170	150		150		Kiyoshi Sugahara	
95	Do.	Sungei Papan	Sungei Papan	5,017	1,935		1,935		S. Kawakami	
96	Do.	Sungei Tiram	S. Suzuki	7,188	3,000		3,000		S. Sakurada	
97	Do.	Johore Kampong	Toki Tajiri	96	20		20		J. Kuroiwa	
98	Do.	Do	Takushima	249	20		20		G. Takushima (proprietor)	
99	Do.	Sungei Nipah	Tokumaru Gumi	316	300		300		I. Yagi	
100	Do.	Sungei Surai	T. Watanabe	1,204	500		500		K. Watanabe	
101	Do.	Batu Buruk	K. Yakabe	212	100		100		G. Sato	
102	Do.	Sungei Layang	Yehime	312	290		290		H. Ishimaru	
103	Segamat	Sungei Kedan	Yoshii	519	200		200		N. Yoshii (proprietor)	
104	Do.	Batu Anam	Batu Anam	2,323	937		937	39,000	R. J. C. Jewitt	
105	Do.	Gemas	Gemas	4,774	480		480	12,000	G. G. Black	
106	Do.	Batu Anam	Gomali	4,932	1,694		1,694	60,000	Do.	
107	Do.	Genuang, Tenang and Tumang.	Johore Rubber Lands	20,250	5,717		5,717	44,000	H. E. Burgess	Harrison & Crossfield, Kuala Lumpur.
108	Do.	Labis	Melville Development Syndicate.	510	510		510		F. G. Whitehead	Guthrie & Co., Singapore.
109	Do.	Batu Anam	Muar River	2,649	1,480		1,480	83,143	J. A. Brown	Barlow & Co., Kuala Lumpur.
110	Do.	Labis	North Labis	5,033	1,500		1,500		John Bruce	Harrison & Crossfield, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur.
111	Do.	Segamat	Segamat Johore	4,935	1,765		1,765	8,954	F. Miller Mackay	Do.
112	Do.	Batu Anam	Sungei Senarut	5,043	1,813		1,813	106,317	A. L. Buyers	Do.
113	Kukub	Labis	South Labis	12,788	411	394	805	44,852	Bruce Petrie	Do.
114	Do.	Kukub	Kukub	10,000	1,060	375	1,444	46,587	Murdo Mackenzie	F. W. Barker & Co., Singapore.
115	Do.	Do.	Sungei Burong	5,035	860		860		D. Duclos	Behn Meyer & Co., Ltd., Singapore.
116	Endau	Mersing	Sungei Peradin	8,103	876		876	21,950	F. C. Fisher	Boustead & Co., Singapore.
				342,708	108,412	2,160	110,572	2,216,078		