

With the Compliments
of
The General Adviser, Johore.

OF THE PEOPLE OF

JOHORE

FOR

1935

BY

W. E. PEPYS, M.C.S.,
General Adviser.

JOHORE BAHRU:

Printed at the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, JOHORE,
by K. C. DAVID, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1936

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I.—Geography, Climate and History	1
II.—Government	3
III.—Population	5
IV.—Health	7
V.—Housing	10
VI.—Production	11
VII.—Commerce	25
VIII.—Labour	27
IX.—Education	32
X.—Communications and Transport	36
XI.—Banking, Currency and Weights	38
XII.—Public Works	38
XIII.—Justice and Police	43
XIV.—Legislation	47
XV.—Public Finance and Taxation	50
XVI.—Miscellaneous:—	56
Land and Surveys	
Military Forces	
Town Boards	
Noxious Animals	
General	

STATE OF JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1934 and 1935:—

	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	130.91	97.68
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	142.82	108.28
Pontian (South-west) ..	126.65	100.92
Kluang (Central) ..	98.91	84.98
Batu Pahat (west) ..	111.36	103.58
Mersing (East) ..	89.14	116.03
Segamat (North) ..	96.09	70.89
Muar (North-west) ..	93.55	111.27

The highest rainfall was recorded at Tai Tak Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 140.92 inches; the lowest at Tanjong Olak Estate, Muar, *viz*, 45.07 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.19°F at Muar in March, the lowest 82.1°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.05°F at Johore Bahru in July, the lowest 68.89°F at Kota Tinggi in February. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 99°F at Johore Bahru on the 5th April; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 27th December. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 80°F at Tangkak on 5th May, the lowest 64°F at Kluang on 15th January.

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

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.

* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

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

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes, but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

(b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, and Chinese.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

(c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council; Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. At, and for some time before, the date of the 1931 census, the population was falling rapidly owing to an exodus of the migrant population during the slump. There is good reason to believe that this fall continued for a period of at least three years before the tide turned and it was probably not until about the end of 1934 that the population rose again to about the level of the census figure. In these circumstances, the method of estimation by geometrical progression adopted as the basis of previous reports is clearly unsatisfactory as it means, in the case of Johore, estimates increasing year by year at a rate of nearly 8% compound interest and must give estimated populations far too high and rates far too low.

It has therefore been decided to change the basis for the purposes of this report and adopt, as has been done by other Malayan administrations, estimates obtained by adding to the census population figures the excess of births over deaths since the census and a proportion of the migrational surplus for Malaya as a whole as given in the Malaya Migration Statistics. The probable error in those estimates is considerable in Johore, where migrants form a much larger element in the population than elsewhere; further the change of basis renders comparison with the published figures of previous years meaningless. At the same time the figures given below are at least nearer the truth than if the old basis had been adhered to and there are obvious advantages in uniformity with other published figures for Malaya.

The mid-year population estimated as explained above was 528,219.

This population was made up of the following races: Malaysians 255,468; Chinese 218,040; Indians 49,803; Europeans 793; Eurasians 318; Others 3,797.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1935 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	21,612	58,239	16,123	393	162	1,105	97,634	5,204	3,718
Muar	85,685	58,588	12,842	173	92	615	157,995	6,300	3,176
Batu Pahat	82,465	37,851	5,751	41	35	1,219	127,362	5,301	2,353
Segamat	12,569	22,611	7,972	98	18	267	43,535	1,922	1,366
Kota Tinggi	13,540	18,925	4,904	60	2	463	37,894	1,243	906
Pontian	30,350	14,827	1,429	16	9	65	46,696	2,516	1,256
Endau	9,247	6,999	782	12	—	63	17,103	534	449
Total	255,468	218,040	49,803	793	318	3,797	528,219	23,020	13,224

Under Malaysians are included all persons of Malaysian origin such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of Births registered was 23,020 (11,881 males and 11,139 females). In every 100 births registered 51.61 were males and 48.39 females, a rate of 93.75 females to every 100 males born. There were 607 still births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 45.88 per mille amongst Chinese and the next, amongst Malaysians, of 44.03. The lowest rate, amongst Europeans, was 8.83 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 13,224 (8,133 males and 5,091 females). The highest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in May and the lowest in February. The infantile mortality rate was 182 compared with 228 per mille in 1934.

Estimated Population 1935	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infant Deaths	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille	Infant Death Rate per mille
528,219	23,020	13,224	4,195	43.58	25.04	182

IV.—HEALTH.

14. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	4,775
Convulsions	1,695
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	1,365
Pneumonia	727
Malaria	664
Old age	618
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	524
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	398
Beri Beri	350
Heart disease	248
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	233
Dysentery	208

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

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylos-tomists	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1934 Cases	4 252	1 371	577	675	533	230	658	1 547	1 165	717	455	17 307	29 487
Deaths	163	24	56	264	88	6	259	15	4	19	—	844	1 742
1935 Cases	10 726	3 505	550	668	896	423	902	1 164	1 472	735	72	24 708	45 821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1 261	2 545

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

	Small-pox	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1934 Cases	—	162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	1	402
Deaths	—	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	—	44
1935 Cases	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 44,034 against 27,753 in 1934, the total number treated being 45,821 as compared with 29,487 during 1934. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.55 as compared with 5.90 in 1934.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 164,694 compared with 155,594 in 1934. 91,328 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 256,641 as against 230,167 in 1934.

Maternity Work.—2,254 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,535 in 1934. 202 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 93 ante-natal and 1,072 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 110 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

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

19,576 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under two years old seen were 2,433. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 18,719. The total attendances were 40,728. 5,504 ante-natal cases were seen. 2,361 dressings, 7,702 weighings of 2,878 new babies and 2,287 vaccinations were done. 35,563 domiciliary visits, 8,274 visits to women and 16,651 visits to infants and children were paid. 536 maternity cases and 59 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1934 was 449. There were 136 new admissions, making a total of 585. Of these 54 were discharged, 16 transferred, and 56 died. 459 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 29 including 3 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 184 lepers at the end 1934. During the year 116 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 300. From the Asylum 52 lepers absconded, 4 were discharged, 2 transferred to Singapore Leper Asylum and 19 died. 179 males and 44 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. A primary school was opened in April and it was working satisfactorily at the end of the year, when 16 pupils were attending it.

Prison Hospitals—

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—367 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with 2 deaths. There were two cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 29,602.

(b) *Muar*.—177 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,315, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,922.

16. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 68 officers and 1,250 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 740 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 751 including 11 cases remaining from 1934. 70 cases of Malaria fever and 21 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was no death in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 4,745.

17. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 33 officers and 842 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 392 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 394. There was no death. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 15,382.

LEGISLATION.

18. In April an amendment to the Pineapple Factory Regulations was passed.

V.—HOUSING.

19. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes. (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. Rents are still lower than formerly but so are incomes and the desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

20. The quantities and values of mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1933			1934			1935		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
Tin-ore	306	\$ 364,501	\$ 47,468	521	\$ 721,276	\$ 96,919	801	\$ 1,467,118	\$ 137,505
Iron-ore	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	573,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,890,900	297,443
China (Kaolin) Clay	30	600	30	143	2,860	143	5	100	60
Gold	71 oz.	3,539	88	76 oz.	3,779	94	7,81 oz.	420	9
	—	2,411,860	242,965	—	3,622,594	386,340	—	4,358,538	435,017

21. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,531 against 2,023 in 1934.

22. 2,531 in all were employed in mining work, 1,022 in iron mines, 1,491 in tin-mines, 18 in washing for alluvial gold. 1,791 were employed in open-cast mining. 754 worked on tribute, 1,115 on contract and 662 on wages. Towards the end of the year there was a shortage of Chinese mining coolies, the demand having gone up with increased quotas. The average pay of a skilled coolie was \$1 to \$4 daily, and of an unskilled coolie 65 to 95 cents daily, without food in each case.

23. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year was 10,831 acres, of which 9,277 acres are for tin and 1,462 for iron.

The domestic assessment for Johore was 31,953 pikuls tin-ore or 1,901.96 long tons tin-ore equivalent to 1,435.9 long tons of metallic tin at 75.5%.

Production under Certificate of Production in the State was permitted at the following rates during the year.

January-March	27.01%
April-June	31.52%
July-September	46.54%
October-December	59.40%

24. The following revenue was derived from minerals during the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ..	10,029	8,940	9,517
Premia on leases ..	7,105	2,425	6,650
Prospecting licences	1,340	378	125
Ore buyers	400	400	500
Individual	500	500	482
	19,374	12,643	17,274
Export duty ..	242,965	386,246	435,019
Total ..	\$262,339	\$398,889	\$452,393

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$15,983. In addition Exemption Fees brought in \$325.

AGRICULTURE.

25. Agricultural industries continue to occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the improvement in the market for practically all the important export staples, particularly copra, canned pineapples, palm oil, arcanuts and tuba.

26. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

27. (A) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1935 was estimated at 839,350 acres, of which 322,225 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,392,486 pikuls, of which 822,662 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 569,824 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1935 was \$32,963,598.

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

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

	Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1931 ..	1,525,103	20,319,138
1932 ..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933 ..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934 ..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935 ..	1,392,486	32,963,598

28. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1935 was 65,230 acres, as against 60,832 for 1934.

During the year some 2,226 acres of rubber were replanted.

29. The economic condition of small holding producers during the early part of the year was fairly satisfactory. Coupons without rubber found a ready market at \$12 per pikul while uncouped rubber could be disposed of at an economic price. With the increasing diminution of coupon issue each quarter, and the fall in price of the commodity, the sale of uncouped rubber became uneconomic, with a marked effect upon the standard of living of small holding producers. The position was offset to a certain extent by a considerable increase in the price offered for coupons which reached \$16.80 per pikul in September, and rose to \$23 in December. The general effect in the cuts in coupon issues, the uneconomic price of uncouped rubber and the appreciation of the value of coupons, was to decrease considerably the production from small holdings, the owners of which disposed of their coupons and sought other avenues of employment, with consequent abandonment of many holdings. The cessation of production was responsible for considerable unemployment. Towards the end of the year uncouped rubber was saleable at up to \$5 per pikul, and its production was being undertaken on a fairly extensive scale.

30. Mouldy Rot disease of the tapped surface continued to be the most common disease of rubber, particularly on small holdings. Advice and instruction in relation to control measures met with a satisfactory measure of success, particularly when prices for the commodity were reasonably good. Stocks of approved fungicide have been held departmentally at all centres, and retailed during the year. The aggregate sales for 1935 totalled 370.68 gallons of concentrated solution. The almost universal tendency for small holders to dispose of coupons instead of producing assisted considerably in checking the development and spread of the disease.

A very widespread outbreak of leaf mildew caused by *Oidium Heveae* occurred throughout the State early in the year. The disease was reported from the majority of districts during February, on both large estates and small holdings, and aided by favourable conditions persisted till April. The disease was reported from 21 estates.

Root diseases, particularly *Ganoderma pseudoferreum*, continues to be responsible for appreciable mortality especially on small holdings. A new insect—Thrips species—was discovered to be causing leaf-fall resembling that induced by *Oidium Heveae* on several estates. This insect causes damage similar to Mites, which have also been reported.

31. The Small Holders Advisory Service inaugurated during 1934, continued to function throughout the year. Two officers are stationed in Johore, one in the Northern districts and one in the south, and gave instruction in the economic management of small rubber holdings, more particularly in connection with the production of smoked sheet of superior quality, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, general

improvements in sanitary conditions and the control of pests and diseases. At the end of the year ten smoking cabinets of the type approved by the Rubber Research Institute had been erected and were either individually or co-operatively owned by Malay small holders.

32. *Coconuts*.—This industry is practically wholly in the hands of small holders, the area at the end of the year being estimated to be 169,367 acres of which 166,067 acres were cultivated by small holders, situated principally along the coastal alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. Coconuts are cultivated mainly as a sole crop, although considerable areas are interplanted with other small holding produce such as fruit, arecanuts and coffee. Following the depressed market of 1934, which was the lowest on record, the average Singapore price for sundried copra during January was \$4.21 per pikul. It rose to \$4.60 in February and thence declined gradually to \$3.84 during August with a slight but impermanent rise during May. A substantial and increasing improvement followed with the price in December at \$5.46 per pikul, with prospects of sustained advancement. The price for mixed quality followed the general trend of sundried, the average opening price being \$3.91 per pikul, closing at \$4.89. 658,079 pikuls, value \$2,669,837 were exported, as compared with 701,154 pikuls, value \$1,895,997 in 1934.

With the marked improvement in prices during the year, efforts have been made to induce growers to undertake the manufacture of copra of superior quality, and to seek better markets for disposal. These have met with satisfactory support and led to a general improvement of the primitive type of kiln usually employed, close attention to the selection and subsequent treatment of the nuts, a general improvement in the quality of the product, particularly in relation to moisture content, and a considerable decrease in the leasing of holdings and the sale of nuts to dealers and manufacturers. Selective marketing undertaken on the advice and with the assistance of the Agricultural Department, has been effected, and some producers have co-operated to bulk produce, and sell in the Singapore market at attractive prices. The system of subsidising the erection of kilns of approved type was continued, and at the end of the year three substantial brick kilns were in operation. The produce is of good quality and commands satisfactory prices. Endeavours were made to popularise the adoption of a small kiln, with a high degree of efficiency and low initial cost, which had been devised by the copra research organisation at Kuala Lumpur. Arrangements have been completed for the erection of demonstration units in suitable localities early in 1936. Nut prices fluctuated in concert with the market price for copra and commanded up to \$16-\$17 per 1,000 at the end of the year. Heavy exports of fresh nuts were made from the coastal areas during the fasting month.

Coconut oil continues to be produced as a cottage industry for local consumption.

The standard of maintenance on small holdings was satisfactory, little damage being occasioned by pests and diseases.

33. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples showed a satisfactory increase over those ruling in 1934. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between the following limits:—Cubes \$3.19-\$3.99; sliced flat \$3.08-\$3.69; sliced tall \$3.23-\$3.95. Fruit prices were governed by the usual seasonal fluctuations, but marked differences were noted in the various selling centres. The range of prices for various qualities per 100 fruit was as follows:—No. 1 \$1.50-\$5.20; No. 2 \$1.00-\$4.35; No. 3 \$0.50-\$3.50.

Exports and value for the past five years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1931 ..	48,170,165	838,101	4,228,374
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505

The area under pineapples at the end of the year was estimated at 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 35,268 acres of which 11,529 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1934.

The transition of pineapple cultivation from a catch crop to a permanent form of husbandry made a considerable advance during the year. The extensive area of catch crop pines cut out from maturing rubber was more than balanced by the planting of pure stand crops.

Of the ten factories in the State seven were registered for canning during the earlier part of the year. Two of these ceased operations at the conclusion of the mid year fruiting season.

The statutory obligations imposed upon packers under the Pineapple Industry Enactment has resulted in a radical improvement of canning facilities in all factories. Two plants have been extensively rebuilt and enlarged, and equipped in a manner approved by the licensing authorities to meet the standard of hygiene now demanded. At the end of the year a new factory, representing a considerable advance over anything yet attempted, was nearing completion.

Various fruit rots resembling diseases known to be common in other producing countries were discovered towards the end of the year. This matter is receiving close attention.

34. *Tapioca*.—A further and considerable decline in the production of tapioca is recorded for the year. The area under cultivation was estimated to be 4,706 acres, of which 489 acres were cultivated as a sole crop as compared with 6,112 and 51 acres in 1934.

Six factories remained in operation during the year, the grades commonly manufactured being flake, seed pearl and flour. With one exception supplies were insufficient to maintain regular working.

35. *Coffee*.—The area under coffee shows little change. Of 5,153 acres, 1,020 acres are cultivated as a sole crop. Exports totalled 1,134 pikuls valued at \$15,876, against 1,448 valued at \$20,272 for 1934. In spite of considerable variation in local prices, the market generally has been satisfactory, Liberian commanding up to \$30 per pikul, and Robusta averaging approximately \$18. Leaf eating insects did minor damage to the crop while the coffee being borer *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr. appears to be fairly generally distributed.

36. *Tuba*.—This crop attracted much attention during the year, cultivation being considerably extended. 3,918 acre were estimated to be under Derris at the close of the year. Corresponding figures for 1934 and 1933 being 1,984 and 1,564 acres respectively. The improved prices of the preceding year were well maintained. Dried root sold on rotenone content opened at \$45 per pikul and closed at \$48 having advanced to \$53 at the middle of the year.

37. *Gambir*.—A small increase in the area under this crop is recorded for the year, the total cultivated area being 2,179 acres of which 735 acres are under a sole crop. This compares with a total of 1,306 acres for 1934. 8,292 pikuls were exported, as against 6,716 in 1934.

The production of gambir is entirely in the hands of Chinese, manufacture being conducted under the most primitive conditions. The crop remains singularly free from the attacks of pests and diseases.

38. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated to be 31,318 acres, a decrease of 5,640 acres as compared with 1934. Arecanuts are almost entirely grown in mixed cultivation with other produce. Prices fluctuated, but were an improvement on the previous year.

The types of arecanuts most commonly manufactured are splits, whole, sliced and salted; the preparation, on a limited scale, of boiled immature nuts which are subsequently dried on a kiln for several days, forms a seasonal occupation, the produce being exported to China markets. Manufacture is almost wholly in the hands of Chinese who purchase the nuts

from peasant cultivators. A considerable trade is done in the Batu Pahat district in kiln dried splits, where efficient brick kilns of the copra type have been erected for producing this quality. Large areas of palms which have gone out of production have been destroyed in producing centres, the trunks being largely used for the erection of fish traps. No pests of economic importance have been recorded on this crop during the year.

39. (B) *Crops grown only on large estates.*

Oil Palm.—The price per ton for palm oil opened in January at £16.10.0 and increased to £23.17.6 at the end of February. Thereafter prices fluctuated between appreciable limits and closed in December at £20.10.0. The price for kernels opened at £7.0.0 and closed at £10.5.0. These prices represented a considerable advance over those ruling for the preceding year.

The area under oil palms at the end of the year was 30,618 acres, of which 16,190 acres are immature. The number of estates engaged in this form of cultivation remains at six, four of which are in production.

One of the largest estates is now assembling a factory plant for the manufacture of oil by the press system, while one Chinese owned estate commenced production with a small expression plant towards the end of the year. One estate with a considerable area of mature palms has not yet undertaken manufacture. The wet weather experienced during the closing period of the year had an adverse effect upon crops and output. The improvement in prices has enabled a high standard of cultivation and manufacture to be maintained on the majority of properties, and the application of artificial fertilisers has been continued on some estates. Fruit rot, which seemed likely to become of considerable economic importance during 1934, has been well controlled during the year. Rats continue to be a major pest.

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

Padi.—A considerable decrease in areas planted with both wet and dry padi was again recorded and average yields are low. The decrease in planted area is largely due to the improved economic condition of peasants, following the introduction of rubber regulation during the middle of 1934 and the consequent abandonment of many fields not entirely suited to rice cultivation, which had been developed during the period when rubber prices were at an uneconomic level.

41. Some 1,872 gantangs of selected seed padi were distributed to meet a demand for good seed padi in North Johore but with the exception of Segamat, where a high standard of cultivation is maintained in several "sawahs", interest generally was not sustained. Weather conditions throughout the State were very unfavourable for the growth and development of the

crop, particularly in areas where drainage and irrigation facilities do not exist. Drought conditions during the growing period, and extensive flooding as the crop neared maturity were general, while the standard of maintenance and pest control was not entirely satisfactory.

42. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State.

43. The annual "sawah" competition was again held at Segamat during October. Eight mukims participated with a total of 174 entries. With a few notable exceptions the general maintenance was disappointing. Opportunity was taken at each centre to indicate shortcomings and make suggestions for the correction thereof.

Johore participated in the Malayan Padi Competition which culminated with the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held at Kuala Lumpur during August.

44. *Tobacco.*—The area under this crop at 1,107 acres remains practically the same as that recorded for 1934 *i.e.* 1,026 acres. Prices for leaf fluctuated considerably throughout the year, and provided little inducement for stabilising production. Small factories in the main producing centres continue to manufacture cigars, cheroots and shag for disposal on local markets. Leaf eating caterpillars and stem borers are common pests of of the crop, but damage has not been extensive.

Miscellaneous Fruit.—The estimated area under mixed fruit at the end of the year was 8,119 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition some 4,959 acres are estimated to be under bananas. The district of Muar is the most important centre of production. Fruit cultivation is very largely in the hands of Malays, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, pulasans, langsat, duku, mata kuching, chiku and chempedak being the most popular varieties. The mid-year harvest was very satisfactory in all districts, more especially in Muar where exceptionally heavy crops of durians, mangosteens and dukus were obtained. At the end of the year a poor harvest of inferior quality was reaped.

45. *School Gardens.*—Vegetable gardens were maintained at 42 vernacular schools during the year, an increase of three over the previous year. Considerable progress has been made and the standard of maintenance of a number of gardens is extremely satisfactory.

46. *Agricultural Shows.*—An agricultural show, organised on a State basis, was held at Muar in July, and was opened by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Sultanah. In addition to the normal agricultural sections arts and crafts, needlework, village and school industries and a baby show were included. Special

exhibits were prepared by the Medical and Health and Agricultural Departments. All sections were well represented, the quality of the produce being of a satisfactory standard. In addition to the departmental exhibit further instructional work was undertaken with the assistance of the Rural Lecture Caravan, obtained on loan from the F. M. S. The show was an unqualified success and attracted some 30,000 people during the two days.

A one day show was held at Mersing on July 4th. Entries in all sections were satisfactory, being more numerous than in previous years.

47. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—In accordance with the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on Agriculture in Johore, the development of one agricultural station and three padi test plots was undertaken during the year. Work on the test plots was of a preliminary nature and should yield useful results on which to base more critical work in the future.

LIVE-STOCK.

48. There were approximately 2,500 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 3,675, sheep and goats 5,398 and pigs 43,885. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Imports -	37	6	5,320	3,378	2,753	3,559	624	968
Exports -	14	10	38	21	48	31	8,383	2,738

49. A virulent epidemic of Rinderpest broke out in Segamat District in June causing 134 deaths out of 195 reported cases. The infection was traced to Negri Sembilan. Strict segregation and quarantine localised and suppressed the disease quickly.

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

<i>Buffaloes.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
8,547	14,451	202,320	47,500	7,587

50. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

51. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$8,590, a slight increase over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

52. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

53. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard

Dryobalanops aromatica (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

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

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107

55. The total outturn of timber from the State increased by 8.2%. This increase was confined to the more valuable timbers such as *chengal*, *balau* and *kapur*, which the outturn of softer timbers included in Classes I C and II decreased.

56. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is converted in the saw-mills. In 1935 these exports amounted to 2,537,050 cubic feet or, 80% of the total output showing an increase of 5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1934.

57. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued throughout the year. In 1935 the total quantity sent from this State amounted to 13,303 cubic feet or 67% of the total sent from Malaya. This shows a decrease of 2,743 cubic feet by comparison with the exports in 1934, which however does not indicate lack of enterprise on the part of the local timber merchants but is merely the result of a keener demand for timber on the local market.

58. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.5 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

59. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, amounted to 2,924,704 cubic feet, a decrease of 30% on the 1934 figures. A large proportion of the firewood produced in Johore is exported to Singapore. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 9,763 tons, an increase of 58% as compared with 1934. 4,354 tons were exported and 2,908 tons imported.

60. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. In former years these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but during the last 3 years there has been a steady decline. In 1932 revenue derived from minor forest produce amounted to \$61,265 or 28% of the total forest revenue while in 1935 it amounted to no more than \$19,736 or 9%. This decline may be attributed partly to the smaller demand for *getah jelutong* and the increasing use of synthetic substitutes for *damar* but it is to some extent, the result of improved trade conditions. During the slump, when employment on estates was reduced to a minimum, large numbers of Chinese supported themselves by the collection of inferior *damars* but the return of prosperity has provided more lucrative and less arduous means of livelihood.

Damar. This decline is most marked in the case of *damar*. The total outturn in 1935 was 2,333 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$1,703. In 1934 the outturn was 5,192 pikuls yielding a revenue of \$3,991 while in 1932 this commodity yielded a revenue of \$15,560.

Getah Jelutong. The price obtainable for *getah jelutong* has declined considerably during the last 2 years, which accounts for the smaller outturn. In 1935 the total outturn amounted to 1,051 pikuls which yielded a revenue of \$1,675. In 1934 the outturn was 1,516 pikuls and the revenue \$4,278 while in 1932, 3,247 pikuls were produced yielding a revenue of \$12,119. Towards the end of 1935 there was a marked improvement in the demand for this commodity. *Rotans* and *Atap* showed a small increase and decrease respectively.

61. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) is in process of erection. The timber and firewood industries are in the hands of Chinese employing Chinese labourers at piece work rates with the exception of one small branch of the firewood industry concerned with the production of small sized firewood by thinning *mangrove* forest which is almost entirely financed and worked by Malays.

MANUFACTURES.

62. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

63. The total trade amounted to \$79,692,239 as compared with \$88,716,889 in 1934.

The figures were as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Imports ..	31,213,739	34,458,315
Exports ..	61,077,703	50,861,133
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	92,291,442	85,319,448
Less Re-exports ..	3,574,553	5,627,209
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,716,889	79,692,239

The values of imports for 1934 and 1935 under the various main heads were:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	13,597,258	14,857,016
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured ..	1,205,324	1,285,455
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	16,371,752	18,307,888
Parcel Post ..	39,410	7,956
Coin and Bullion ..	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31,213,739	34,458,315

The total value of Imports was \$3,244,576 greater than last year.

EXPORTS.

64. The following table shows under the main heads the quantity and value of exports for 1934 and 1935:—

Articles	How counted	1934 Quantity	1935 Quantity	1934 Value	1935 Value
Arecanuts	Pikuls	273,508	246,717	\$ 623,003	\$ 1,572,801
Copra	do.	701,154	658,079	1,895,997	2,669,837
Pepper	do.	13	—	319	—
Gambier	do.	6,716	8,292	39,021	43,333
Coffee	do.	1,448	1,134	20,272	15,876
Rubber	do.	1,747,093	1,400,422	47,563,787	32,963,598
Sweet Potatoes	do.	5,661	2,754	16,983	8,262
Tapioca	do.	163,535	76,109	552,747	223,874
Pineapples	Nos.	33,556,687	41,231,874	838,916	1,838,013
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,155,309	1,096,045	4,000,046	3,100,492
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	471,385	484,464
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	56,022,476	42,920,550
Timber	Tons	35,069	50,741	495,364	654,648
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	257,920	375,943
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	753,284	1,030,596
Tin-ore	Pikuls	8,753	13,450	721,276	1,467,119
Iron-ore	Tons	578,180	594,888	2,890,900	2,974,453
China Clay	do.	143	5	2,860	100
Gold Dust	Tahils	62.8.9	6.4.7	3,779	420
Total Minerals	—	—	—	3,618,815	4,442,092
Marine Produce	—	—	—	241,540	783,126
Swine	Nos.	8,829	4,428	217,098	96,340
Cattle	do.	58	9	2,949	475
Poultry	do.	43,743	18,026	23,375	27,231
Goats and Sheep	do.	32	13	904	91
Eggs	do.	15,349,878	14,791,138	169,141	191,072
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	28,121	1,369,560
				61,077,703	50,861,133

65. Exports came down from \$61,077,703 to \$50,861,133, a decrease of \$10,216,570. The decrease was mainly accounted for in the amount of rubber exported. The quantity of rubber exported was 346,677 pikuls less than 1934, and the value decreased by \$14,600,189. The average price of rubber for the year was 20.03 cents a pound.

The lowest price of rubber was 18 cents in September, and the highest 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents in December.

66. The price of tin averaged \$114.79 a pikul in January, \$107.19 in December. The lowest price was \$105.75 per pikul on 24th December, 1935, and the highest \$116.25 on the 12th April. There was an increase of 4,697 pikuls in the amount of tin-ore exported and an increase of \$745,843 in the value.

67. There was a decrease in the amount of copra and arecanuts exported, but an increase in the value. There was a slight increase in the amount and value of gambier. Sweet potatoes and tapioca both decreased in amount and value by practically half of those in 1934. Eggs showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value. Preserved pineapples decreased both in quantity and value, but this was perhaps due to the increase in the quantity and value of fresh pineapples exported.

In brief, prices reached a higher level in all branches of export, except that of tapioca and sweet potatoes. The former is affected by the demand for it in Europe, the latter by the local demand.

68. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are almost entirely to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.*, sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for consumption in Singapore, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. Much Johore rubber is shipped direct to other Countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

STATISTICS.

69. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The proportion of Malays seldom exceeds 2%. The numbers engaged at the end of 1935 in Government employment and in the larger organised industries, as shown by returns submitted in accordance with the Labour Code, are given below.

	Indians	Chinese	Javanese	Others	Total
Government	4,086	787	749	898	6,520
Estates	27,153	24,076	6,198	1,225	58,652
Mines	230	733	164	29	1,156
Factories	21	167	30	—	218
	31,490	25,763	7,141	2,152	66,546

70. The totals for the last four preceding years are shown below.

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Government ..	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520
Private Industries ..	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026
	<u>44,040</u>	<u>47,273</u>	<u>64,539</u>	<u>66,546</u>

RECRUITMENT.

71. *South Indians*.—Briefly the system in the case of South Indians is as follows. A labourer on an estate for which recruiting is authorized, after satisfying the Controller of Labour and the Agent of the Government of India in Malaya at a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and proceeds to his native village. There he persuades his friends and relatives to emigrate to Malaya and to work on the estate from which he has come. Those desiring so to emigrate appear before the Village Magistrate and are required to satisfy him that they are going freely with the consent of their relatives and are aware of the conditions under which they emigrate. They are then taken, at no cost to themselves, to the Malayan Government Depot at Madras or Negapatam where they are examined by the Emigration Commissioner for Malaya and by the Protector of Emigrants appointed by the Indian Government. If no objection is raised they are conveyed by steamer to Penang or Port Swettenham and after quarantine there, they are sent to the railway station nearest to their place of employment. A labourer arrives on his estate free from debt and may at any time within one year of his arrival in the State, be repatriated on the ground of ill-health, unsuitable work, unjust treatment or any other sufficient reason.

In addition to the above method, labour is obtained by means of non-recruited emigration. An emigrant of this class may present himself at a Malayan Government Depot of his own accord and if there is no objection on the ground of health or otherwise he is similarly sent over to the estate on which he has stated he wishes to work.

All expenses are borne by the Indian Immigration Fund which is sustained by assessment paid by employers on work done by their South Indian labourers. The Fund is vested in the Indian Immigration Committee which has an unofficial majority, with the Controller of Labour, Malaya, as Chairman of the Committee.

Emigration from Southern India was open throughout the year. The demand for labour fell off appreciably during the second half, however, and assisted passages were granted mainly to persons rejoining their families in this country. Only a few

recruiting licences were issued and these were confined to tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid this form of emigration and to substitute it by non-recruited labour spontaneously offered.

72. *Javanese*.—There is no direct recruiting of Javanese labourers by employers in Johore.

73. *Chinese*.—An immigrant quota of 4,000 monthly was imposed in 1935. There was a shortage of Chinese labour early in the year and special permits were issued to admit immigrants in excess of that quota, up to July, when the shortage was over.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

74. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, and the Controller of Labour and Health Officers are vested with powers to ensure the proper observance of its provisions. Regular inspections are made by these Officers with that end in view. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

75. All labourers are suitably housed on their places of employment and are provided with free medical treatment. Water supplies and sanitary arrangements have the constant attention of the Controller and the Health Officers.

76. Except in the case of those employed on mines on time wages or piece work, any labourer may terminate his agreement upon giving one month's notice or upon paying to his employer twenty four days' wages in lieu of notice. The employer similarly may not terminate a labourer's agreement without such notice or wages in lieu thereof. There is no indentured labour in the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS.

77. South Indian labourers are employed mainly on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on Estates and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting and road-sweeping under the Town Boards, and work on the permanent way under the Railways.

Javanese perform similar work on Estates and are also engaged in river-clearing under the P. W. D. and grass-cutting under the Town Boards.

The Chinese labourer on Estates is usually a tapper or is employed on hard jungle-felling or weeding work. He forms the majority of the labouring population on mines and in pine-apple plantations and factories, and is engaged under Government Departments mainly on conservancy and earth-works.

Carpenters, masons, and painters are drawn principally from the ranks of the Chinese while all nationalities are found fairly evenly distributed among other skilled labourers such as fitters, wiremen and engine drivers.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

78. The year for South Indian labourers on Estates was on the whole a steady one, reflecting the price of rubber, on which Johore is so largely dependant. The figure at the beginning of the year was slightly over 21 cents a pound. It dropped slowly after the first quarter to 18¾ cents in September but recovered again to a little over 21½ cents at the end of the year. There was a slight tendency for wages to fall as labour became sufficient with the regular flow of emigration from Southern India on the one hand and further restriction of production, and therefore of work, on the other. But that the labourer was comfortably off during 1935 is shown by the fact that the number of money-order remittances to Southern India and the total sum so remitted increased to a considerably greater extent than the average labouring population as compared with the previous year.

At the close of year the rates of wages paid to South Indian labourers were as shown below:—

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Factory and Store Labourers	..	45-50	35
Tappers	38-44	32-44
Field Workers	38-40	32-35

79. Rice is the staple food of the Indian labourer. The average price of Rangoon rice, which is the kind he usually favours, rose by about 5 cents during the year to 25 cents a gantang. An adult male is reckoned normally to consume 6 gantangs a month. The total cost of the articles included in a typical South Indian labourers' monthly budget was about 25 cents higher in December than in January. The average for 1935, however, was only 8 cents above that for the previous year.

80. Javanese are paid at practically the same rates as Tamils. Rice is again the staple article of diet. The price of the quality they usually purchase went up slightly during the year but was in general low, standing at 27 cents a gantang as the year closed.

81. Chinese labourers work mainly on contract and their earnings are usually higher. Where they were paid at daily rates, these averaged 50-55 cents at the end of the year.

HOURS OF WORK.

82. No labourer is bound to work on more than six days a week, or for more than nine hours a day without overtime pay.

In actual practice the average rubber tapper may be said to work 42 hours a week and the average field worker, factory hand or Government labourer 48 hours.

GENERAL.

83. The South Indian labour connection with Johore has been of long duration and there is little doubt that it has resulted in mutual advantage. On the one hand it has provided the rubber industry, on which the State so largely depends, with a check on the enforced raising of wages to uneconomic levels, such as might have occurred if labour had been a monopoly of the Chinese. On the other it has meant to the labourer a whole new field of activity, bringing him a condition of comfort and sufficiency which he had not experienced previously. To-day the average Indian labourer on an estate may be said to want for very little. He lives in a satisfactory set of lines, the water supply is usually pure, illness is infrequent and he has sufficient money to serve his own needs and to invest in livestock or to supplement the income of near relatives in India.

84. Chinese labourers on estates, mines and timber kongsis have usually left their families in China. Those who are employed far from any village have little chance of recreation. There is usually a small coffee shop on one of the estates in the neighbourhood, at which the labourers can forgather and talk over a cheap cup of coffee. Those who live near towns may visit the Chinese theatre. They have a choice of better coffee shops where they spend their evenings.

85. The loneliest employment in Johore is that in the timber kongsis on the Endau river and its tributaries. There are six of these, with 9 to 30 labourers in each. They are difficult of access, and far from villages and other places of employment. In general the labourer never leaves his kongsi except after pay day. Then he goes to the nearest town and enjoys himself for two or three days, returning to the kongsi when his money is spent.

86. There is a slowly increasing tendency for the labourer to bring his family from China after he has saved a little money, and this is resulting in his living a more normal life.

87. In November about 200 Hylam Chinese attempted to march to Muar from Pogoh. Their declared intentions were to endeavour to secure a rise in tapping rates but there is no doubt that it was really a political demonstration engineered by agitators. There was no trouble. After a night in Gaol the rank and file were glad to go back to work. The ringleaders only were punished. There were no other disturbances.

88. 768 Chinese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. Two vessels which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast were seized and sold for recovery of part of the fines. These Chinese were in all cases Hylams. They came from Hainan, blown down by the North-East Monsoon, during the first quarter of the year and travelled in considerable discomfort in small junks. 36 Chinese of whom 31 were sailors on the captured vessels were repatriated under section 24 of the Aliens Enactment.

89. *Mui-Tsai*.—Of 145 mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1934, 121 remained at the end of 1935. The difference is largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 5 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai for minor breaches of the rules.

Two complete inspections were made during the year by the Protector of Chinese and Assistant Protector of Chinese, Muar of registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places. The general standard of treatment was found to be good. Only in one case was any action necessary—a suspected case of ill-treatment where the mui-tsai was sent to the Po Leung Kuk at Singapore.

IX.—EDUCATION.

90. *Organisation*.—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1934 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Kuranic) schools.

91. *Government Schools*.—In the 55 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 7 similar schools for girls there were 100 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 6,231.

In the 111 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 416 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 10,849 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 59 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,305 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 82 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,697 pupils.

92. *Aided Schools*.—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 302 and 92 respectively. Five girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge. Of four candidates for the Trinity College of Music Examination three passed.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,231.

Private Schools.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 955. There were 184 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an average daily attendance of 7,126 boys and 932 girls.

93. *Elementary Education*.—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

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

95. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

96. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and \$3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 2 ceased to function, the total being 184.

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

1,218 of the 1,668 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports. Most of the boys have passed only Standard III at a Malay school and experience shows that unless a boy passes that standard with high marks, it is better for him to spend a fourth year at a Malay school.

In the 1934 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 49 School Certificate candidates passed and 55 out of 98 Junior candidates. Of the 87 passes, 44 were Malays and 43 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1935 only 34 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

98. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the one State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 15 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, nine are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Thirteen obtained certificates, and of these one was appointed Tailoring Instructor at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur, and three others have opened a shop in Johore Bahru. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 38 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Nine Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang, five Chinese and four Malays.

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

There were special classes for normal and post-normal class students studying to become teachers at the English schools. The normal-class students sit for the examinations set by the Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and results were once again good. There were special classes in Oral English at all centres. The Post-normal Classes included courses in Art, Geography, Drama, Phonetics and Physical Training.

100. There were 7 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, five Malay and two Chinese holding Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. There were five Johore students at Raffles College, one destined to be a teacher and four for the Johore Civil Service. In addition there were 2 students at the P. W. D. Technical School, Kuala Lumpur and 2 at the Post and Telegraph Technical School.

101. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 508 in 1934 to 665. There were 81 First Class Scouts, 31 from English and 50 from Malay schools.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and hitherto has received no Government grant, though one is promised for 1936. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, one had a Camera Club and two published magazines.

102. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory.

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

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

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

103. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

104. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	83	296,754	83	296,754
Coasting „ -	2,886	103,651	2,886	103,651
Sailing vessels -	9,775	240,549	10,493	248,078

These figures show an increase of 21,484 tons entered and 29,360 cleared as compared with 1934. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 24,544 and 23,487 respectively against 26,016 and 23,581 in 1934.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1931	314,003	164,511	147,444	625,958
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954

105. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A Causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

106. The state possesses 773 miles of metalled, 58 miles of gravelled and 13 miles of earth roads as well as 55 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

107. Mails are conveyed by train to 20 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 357 miles and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

108. There were 27 Post Offices and 6 postal agencies. Every Post Office is also a Telegraph Office and in addition there are 10 railway telegraph offices. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Johore has 42 government telephone exchanges and one telephone exchange in Johore Bahru owned and operated by a private Company. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and the Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

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

	1933	1934	1935
Letters, papers and parcels handled	3,114,134	4,377,176	4,596,300
Value of Money Orders issued	\$552,799	\$814,893	\$1,224,716
Value of Money Orders Paid	\$254,382	\$297,919	\$341,544

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

110. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

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

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

Customs Barracks, Kukup; Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters, Johore Bahru, Ayer Baloi and Pontian Kechil; two sick wards, Leper Asylum; Hospital Ward with 20 beds, Pontian; Police Station and Barracks, 22nd mile, Pontian Road; Slaughter House and Detention Shed for cattle and goats, Johore Bahru; one Class V, two Class III, two Class VII and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; four Class VIII Quarters, Pontian Kechil.

Muar District:—

Malay Schools and Teacher's Quarters at Parit Perupok and Kesang; extensions to existing Malay Schools at Dumpar, Rendah, Paya Kumpai, Panchor and Seri Menanti; Laboratory, Government Hospital, Muar; Quarters for Health Inspector at Muar, for Police at Sagil and Kesang, for Imam and for Dresser at Tangkak.

Batu Pahat District:—

Permanent Mosque, Batu Pahat; Malay Girls' School with Teacher's Quarters, Batu Pahat; Malay Boys' Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Parit Sulong and Punggor; extensions to English College, Batu Pahat, and to existing Malay Schools at Batu Puteh, Batu 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Kampong Bahru, Lubok and Sungei Tongkang; Headquarters Police Station, Batu Pahat; Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Quarters and Barracks, Benut.

Segamat District:—

Quarters for Assistant Surgeon and six Married Police officers.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Malay Schools with Teacher's Quarters at Kahang and Tenglu; two Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Malay Girls' School and Teacher's Quarters; Police Station and Barracks, Tanjong Surat.

112. The following buildings were under construction at the end of the year.

Johore Bahru District:—

Police Depot, Johore Bahru; Mental Hospital, Tampoi; Operating Theatre and Eye Room, General Hospital (to be air-conditioned).

Muar District:—

Extra Class Rooms, English School; Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Rawang; Police Stations, Bukit Gambir and Pagoh.

Batu Pahat District:—

Hospital Barracks, Kitchens and Attendants Quarters; Police Barracks, Batu Pahat.

Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Malay School and Teacher's Quarters, Ayer Hitam; two 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing.

113. Twenty miles and 46 chains of new road were opened, in addition to 4 miles 8 chains approach road to Pontian Water Supply Headworks, 12 miles 43 chains of the Mawai-Jemaluang Road were completed and this road was opened to traffic on 1st July. 3 miles 19 chains of the new road from

Sungei Simpang Kanan to the Yong Peng Muar-Road were completed. Work was continued on the Mersing-Endau Road. A Roads Board was instituted, to consider proposals for new roads and improvement of existing communications. The Johore Planters' Association is represented on the Board. 49½ miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

114. *Waterworks*:—During the year a special Waterworks Branch of the Public Works Department was formed under the charge of a Senior Executive Engineer, whose duties consist of the financial and technical supervision of all waterworks schemes.

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

Johore Bahru District.

A new 6 inch diameter main was laid from Jalan Tampoi to the New Mental Hospital. The new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Ketchil was put in hand and three reservoirs, each 70,000 gallons capacity, were constructed. The approach road to the head works was completed and the rising main from the head works overhead tanks was laid. The three overhead tanks were completed and the construction of the filter house and the pumping and purification plant was well in hand at the end of the year.

Muar District.

The construction of the approach road to the break pressure tank at Mount Ophir, was nearly completed and the preliminary investigation for the site of the new impounding dam was carried out. The reticulation for the water supply to the villages on the north side of the Muar river was well advanced. Three reinforced concrete water towers were constructed, one at Tangkak and two at Bukit Kangkar and a fourth was started at Parit Bunga. A 7" diameter main was laid along Jalan Arab, Jalan Adul Rahman, Jalan Mariam and Jalan Bakri. A start was also made on the extension to the reticulation to Muar Town and for part of the Parit Jawa supply.

Batu Pahat.

The reticulation was improved by extending the 7" main from Jalan Kluang along Jalan Zabidah and 4" main to Jalan Lim Poon, Jalan Soga and Jalan Ampuan.

Segamat.

A Chlorination Plant was installed and proposals for a new pumping station and improvements to the existing supply were investigated.

Kluang.

A Chlorination Plant was installed and a survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply to the Town.

Mersing.

A new 4 inch pipe was laid to the Hospital, five hydrants were installed and the water service was extended to the Malay Boys' School.

Kota Tinggi.

A preliminary survey was made and plans prepared for the new water supply scheme for the Town. The construction of the road leading to the head works was put in hand.

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

115. River clearing was accomplished over 95 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

116. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat during 1935 were 3,370,461 B.T.U. as compared with 2,696,662 B.T.U. in 1934.

Batu Pahat Power Station was completed and put into commission in March. Consumers at the end of the year numbered 629, and demands are steadily increasing. Buildings for Kluang Power Station were under construction at the end of the year.

117. The workshops, under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 150 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

118. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 18,478, H. P., 15,453 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

119. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 54 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

FINANCIAL.

120. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$5,511,343; Special Services cost \$3,431,781 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$2,079,564.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year of \$49,484.

121. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$207,144, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$821,831 and on Miscellaneous Services \$401,735.

122. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$932 to \$891: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$176.90 a mile.

123. \$43,706 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$24,702 on river-clearing. A Drainage and Irrigation Board was formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation. The Planting and the Mining communities are represented on this Board.

124. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$390,383, compared with \$279,323 in 1933 and \$306,522 in 1934.

The cost of labour and materials continued to rise, prices at the end of the year being about 30% above those obtaining during the slump.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

125. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 27,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 2,041 seizable offences and 19,619 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,089 cases and convictions obtained in 833 cases. The increase on the previous year reflects the heavy influx of Chinese labour following improved trade conditions.

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

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Murder and Homicide	- 55	32	28	18	11
Rape	- 4	7	7	5	4
Gang-robbery	- 24	23	9	1	2
Robbery	- 47	43	25	7	14
House-breaking	- 230	373	328	258	293
Thefts (over \$100)	- 72	58	49	31	48
Thefts (under \$100)	- 1,118	1,196	1,118	809	950
Counterfeit Coin	- 10	8	—	—	—
Counterfeit Notes	- 5	8	—	1	—
Mischief by Fire	- 27	36	28	11	22
Unlawful Societies	- 12	2	—	4	1
Communism and Sedition	- 114	38	27	15	11

127. 78 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

128. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 2,341 against 1,957 in 1933 and 1,485 in 1934. Of these 1,971 were Chinese, 169 Indians, 70 Javanese and 114 Malays. 310 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 413 prisoners remained.

There were 11 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 2 executions.

22 floggings were inflicted, 4 of them by order of the Court.

129. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 2,016. Of these 461 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

130. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,318 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

95 Johore Malays were recruited from 227 applicants. Only Johore Malays were enlisted. No Sikhs or Mohamedan Indians were recruited during the year.

Discipline showed improvement and there was a gratifying decrease in absence without leave which formerly was the most frequent offence among Malays.

131. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists (a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

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

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

(d) 1,034 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 204 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

132. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

133. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$872,880. The revenue collected, \$73,729, was the highest on record. Hospital admissions increased, but there were no deaths, as compared with 6 in 1934.

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

COURTS.

135. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;

(b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;

(c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;

(d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;

(e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

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

137. In the Supreme Court 56 criminal cases and 34 criminal appeals were registered. 193 civil suits, 31 civil appeals, 552 probate and administration petitions, and 286 miscellaneous applications, 95 land applications, 8 foreign judgments and 1,526 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 58 bankruptcy petitions.

138. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 18 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 7 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

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

	1934		1935	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru ..	3,902	713	3,873	896
Kota Tinggi ..	785	99	711	122
Pontian ..	878	94	962	64
Muar ..	5,153	1,499	4,148	1,283
Batu Pahat ..	2,701	595	3,173	524
Endau ..	444	126	242	49
Segamat ..	1,938	465	2,558	399
Kluang ..	1,361	146	2,016	146

PRISONS.

140. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are also two European Gaolers and 8 European Warders.

141. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

142. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

143. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

144. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

145. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.46 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites, reclamation of land and improvements to Sungei Chat. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking,

carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.

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

147. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

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

149. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 3.68 and at Muar .26, 84 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

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

151. The two prisons cost \$151,127 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

152. The following Enactments were passed in 1935:—

1. The Town Boards (Suspension) Enactment, 1935. It had been found impossible to get the necessary new assessment lists ready, so the relevant sections were temporarily suspended in favour of the old sections formerly in force.
2. The Roman Catholic Bishop (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. It provides against the temporary suspension of the exercise of the corporation's powers during a vacancy in the Bishopric.
3. The Carriage by Air Enactment, 1935. It is designed to give the provisions of the Warsaw Convention of 1929 the force of law when the accession thereto of Johore takes effect.
4. The Whaling (Prohibition) Enactment, 1935. Implements the International Convention for the control of whaling.

5. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar legislation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.
 6. The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Provides for the safety of the public during artillery practice.
 7. The Justices of the Peace Enactment, 1935. Provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.
 8. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Follows similar amendments to the Federated Malay States Enactment.
 9. The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Provides for the registration of aliens.
 10. The Rubber Dealers (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the expiry of licences on the 30th June each year instead of on the 31st December as heretofore.
 11. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the imposition of a fee for the issue of certified copies of entries in the register.
 12. The Offences by Muhammadans (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Provides for the revocation, if necessary, of permits to give public religious instruction.
 13. The Distribution Enactment, 1935. Prior to this Enactment, Johore had no law for the distribution of the estate of a person not being a Muhammadan dying intestate and domiciled in the State; the Enactment remedies that position.
 14. The Stamp Laws (International Convention) Enactment, 1935. Gives effect to the Geneva Conventions of 1930.
 15. The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1935. Gives power to customs officers to search vessels within the territorial waters.
 16. The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935. Provides for financial sanctions against Italy.
153. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—
- The Air Navigation Enactment, 1930. Amendment of the Schedules.

- The Artillery Practice Enactment, 1935. Rules for ensuring the safety of the public.
- The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Rules of procedure.
- The Courts Enactment, 1920. Amendment relating to the admission of advocates and solicitors.
- The Extradition Enactment, 1915. The application of the Enactment to, and the terms of arrangement with, certain foreign countries.
- The Forest Enactment, 1921. Minor alteration to rates of royalty.
- The Labour Code, 1924. Rules made by the Indian Immigration Committee under section 134 (v) of the Code; Transport Expenses Rules; and minor amendments to existing rules.
- The Land Enactment, 1910. Amendments of the rules relating to the premium, rent and survey fees on land held under approved application.
- The Mineral Ores Enactment, 1929. Rules providing for the better checking of stock and account books kept by licensees.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Rules relating to registered smokers.
- The Pawnbrokers Enactment, 1917. Areas for licences fixed.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Various additional offices made pensionable.
- The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Amendment of the Pineapple Factory Regulations.
- The Police Force Enactment, 1916. Amendment of Police Force Pensions Rules.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924. Miscellaneous amendments to the Post Office Regulations.
- The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment, 1933. Certain diseases included within term "infectious disease".
- The Registration of Aliens Enactment, 1935. Definition of the expression "alien".
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. The use of certain text books prohibited in registered schools.
- The Rubber Dealers Enactment, 1921. Form of books of account prescribed.

- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
 Imposition of cess.
 Amendments to the Assessment Rules.
 Amendments to the Export Rules.
 Additional clones.
- The Stamp Enactment, 1934.
 Remission of duty on bonds executed under the
 Criminal Procedure Code.
- The Statistics Enactment, 1921.
 Rubber Statistics (Estates) Rules, 1935.
- The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. The Telegraph Rules,
 1935, and amendments thereto. The Wireless Tele-
 graphy Regulations, 1935.
- The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931.
 Minor amendments of the Rules.
- The Traction Engines and Motor Cars Enactment, 1914.
 Charges for hire cars. The Traction Engines and
 Motor Cars Rules, 1935, and amendments thereto.
 Fixing of speed limits in certain townships.
- The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924. Amendment
 of Schedules. Prohibition of exports and imports from
 and to Italy.
- The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment, 1923.
 Declaration of close seasons. Amendments to
 Schedules.
- The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Reci-
 procal arrangement with India. Transfer of Money
 Rules, 1935.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

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

155. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

156. Customs:

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating Liquors	..	From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	..	From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.
Matches	..	\$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	..	10 cents a gallon.
Petrol	..	35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products	Free.
Other agricultural produce	.. Chiefly at 5% <i>ad valorem</i> with exceptions at fixed rates. From 1st June, 1934 the export duty on copra was cancelled and from 1st March, 1934 that on arecanuts substantially reduced.
Tin	.. \$10 a bahara when the market price of tin does not exceed \$41 a pikul and an additional 50 cents for every \$1 increase in the price of tin; tin being calculated as 72% of the ore.

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

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May, 1934 and the equivalent of a 2½% *ad valorem* duty was allocated to revenue from a rubber cess of 1 cent a lb.—the balance of the cess being deposited as a Special Rubber Fund. This cess was reduced to .7 cent a lb with effect from 1st July, 1935.

Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$3,941,902 as compared with \$4,591,688 in 1934. This amount did not include \$985,055 apportioned from the rubber cess collected during the year. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,636,007. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935.

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts ..	109,526	95,464	82,284
Copra and Coconuts ..	122,044	23,040	—
Pineapples ..	75,529	93,781	99,426
Rubber ..	225,991	238,176	981,143
Tin Ore ..	47,460	88,648	146,937
Iron Ore ..	195,378	283,735	302,536
Tobacco ..	882,710	1,343,763	1,422,290
Spirits ..	242,807	408,801	451,605
Petroleum ..	816,113	1,012,904	1,210,398
Matches ..	37,439	45,378	30,270

157. **Chandu:** or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

274,124 tahils were sold in 1935, as against 283,127 in 1934. Revenue brought in \$2,943,689 which was over \$50,000 less than in the previous year. 1,284 tahils of dross were recovered, as against 956 in 1934. The number of Retail shops remained at 39. Forty eight new smokers were registered during the year, all being certified by registered medical practitioners to require chandu for reasons of health. 4.8 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.93 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 131 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

158. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

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

Excise Revenue for 1935 exceeded that for 1934 as follows:—

	1934	1935
	\$	\$
Excise Duty ..	87,268	85,651
Sales of Toddy ..	112,103	136,227
Licences ..	20,895	22,770
Miscellaneous ..	739	455
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	221,005	245,103

Toddy was supplied to 41 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$62,796 as against \$66,030 in 1934. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$22,856 compared with \$21,238 in 1934. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to \$63,165. 952 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 321 stills were seized as compared with 277 in 1934.

159. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

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

161. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

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

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1933, 1934 and 1935:—

	1933	1934	1935
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	162,445	222,772	276,148
Electric Lighting ..	282,860	308,480	377,167
General Assessment ..	226,194	191,811	203,365
Market Fees ..	72,507	78,733	83,943
Water Supply ..	95,973	116,894	137,003
Conservancy ..	104,842	103,593	117,600

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

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20.4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges). \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

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

164. The total revenue of the State for 1935 amounted to \$17,162,127. The estimated revenue for 1935 was \$13,282,088 and the actual revenue for 1934 was \$16,660,594.

165. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1935, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1933 and 1934.

166. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1935.

EXPENDITURE.

167. The total expenditure of the State was \$18,429,798. The estimated expenditure for 1935 was \$16,292,402, and the actual expenditure for 1934 was \$11,692,115. It is, however, to be noted that the disbursements of 1935 included payment of \$4,285,710 being the equivalent of £500,000 paid as a gift to the British Government. The total expenditure of the year excluding this payment was thus \$14,144,088 leaving a surplus of revenue of \$3,018,039. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

168. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1934, amounted to \$232,972.

169. Pensions decreased from \$597,911 in 1934 to \$590,173.

INVESTMENTS.

170. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price.

171. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1935 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$2,118,546 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$1,805,830.

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

173. Johore has no public debt.

174. Loans stood at \$246,667 at the end of the year. They were granted to Malays in Government service, for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupation. The loans are free of interest.

175. Advances stood at \$137,515. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

176. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$984,249.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

177. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1933 and 1934 in the following table:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	526	544	472
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,263	1,493	1,365
Number of Charges registered ..	646	623	703
Other transactions ..	1,007	1,711	1,581

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	2	25	9
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	—	3
Prospecting Licences ..	1	10	—
Other transactions ..	8	20	19

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$30,636	\$121,422	\$68,179

178. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1933	1934	1935
	—	—	—
Mukim Registers ..	4,874	7,368	7,217
Surat Sementara ..	3,541	5,765	4,877
Miscellaneous ..	1,001	1,997	1,269

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1933	1934	1935
\$17,525	\$46,124	\$27,901

179. At the end of the year about 5,100 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

180. The area of alienated land stood at 1,270,216 acres compared with 1,245,352 acres in 1934.

181. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, decreased from \$3,367,944 to \$3,286,805.

182. Application books continued to be closed.

183. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 17,598 lots were surveyed. In the last five years 95,962 holdings have been surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 12,983 against 19,557 in 1934, but requisitions for the survey of a further 3,000 lots are expected. Arrears of field work are now being overtaken but arrears of plan drawing will continue for some time.

184. The Survey Staff numbered 134. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$314,817 to \$347,527 and revenue increased from \$78,681 to \$142,042.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

185. 193 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 18 having been struck off and 21 added.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

186. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 875, an increase of 250 being sanctioned. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

187. Health and discipline were good.

188. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and also in the Parade in honour of the Silver Jubilee. A review took place in honour of the Birthday of His Highness the Sultan, and the 40th year of His Highness' reign.

189. The training is based on that of a British Infantry Battalion. A high standard of efficiency in arms drill and general turn-out was maintained. The results of the annual classification showed proficiency in signalling. There was a further large increase in First Class shots, and instruction was given in handling Lewis and Vickers Machine Guns as well as the rifle. The Band again maintained its high standard.

190. Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until the return of His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant on 22nd January, and again for a month during His Highness' absence in Ceylon in June.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

191. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. At Johore Bahru the Detachment took part in the Review held in honour of His Highness the Sultan's Birthday, and Detachments in Outstations took part in corresponding functions. His Highness presented Colours to the Volunteer Forces after 31 years of their establishment.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

192. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 153 to 187. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Both were very well attended. The unit reached the high figure of 98% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

193. The camp programmes included construction of Trestle Bridging and Aerial Ropeway, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

TOWN BOARDS.

194. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1931	442,944	23,180	111,712	18,773	341,972	178,196	—
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

195. 54 tigers and 7 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 6 persons were killed by tigers, 2 by snakes and 9 by crocodiles. \$2,171 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 9 persons were killed by tigers in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

GENERAL.

196. His Highness the Sultan returned from a world tour on 22nd January and resided in Johore for the rest of the year with the exception of a month in June when His Highness went to Ceylon to meet Her Highness the Sultanah. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

197. The following were elected Members of Executive Council during the year:—

Ungku Abdul Hamid bin Abdul Majid (27th August)
Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)

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

Mr B. J. R. Barton (17th January)
Mr F. M. G. McConechy (27th August)
Mr D. M. Tibbs (27th August)
Ungku Suleiman bin Mohamed Khalid (9th October)
Dr N. Mootatamby (22nd October)
Dato Abdul Kadir bin Daud (27th October)
Capt. Sheikh Abdullah bin Yahya (27th October).

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

Dato Sir David Galloway (19th February).

200. The Honourable Y. M. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., who had acted as Mentri Besar from 28th December, 1934, was confirmed in the appointment on 1st April, 1935.

201. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King George V, His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore presented half a million pounds to the Defences of Singapore.

202. On the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday on June 3rd, His Highness the Sultan was made an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

203. September the 17th was the 62nd Birthday of His Highness the Sultan and the Birthday Celebrations were on a larger scale than usual as simultaneously the State was commemorating the 40th year of His Highness' accession. Striking and spontaneous tributes were paid to the untiring work which His Highness has carried out throughout his reign for the welfare of the State and its people.

204. Dr R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt., left Johore on April 26th on leave prior to retirement, having held the appointment of General Adviser since October, 1931. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June. On his departure Mr M. C. Hay acted as General Adviser until 20th May, when I began to act, being subsequently confirmed in the appointment on 20th September.

205. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
11th May, 1936.

APPENDICES

	PAGE.
A.—Balance Sheet on 31st December, 1935	62
B.—Actual Revenue for 1933, 1934 and 1935	63
C.—Actual Expenditure for 1933, 1934 and 1935	63
D.—Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure	64
E.—Housing	65
F.—Census of Road Traffic	66
G.—Bibliography	66

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1935.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru	1,142	333	5	540	22	142
Muar	328	365	19	208	—	72
Batu Pahat	343	152	47	122	5	97
Segamat	255	117	65	147	—	50
Endau	36	62	7	52	—	5

APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.