

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**SOCIAL & ECONOMIC PROGRESS**  
**OF THE PEOPLE OF**  
**JOHORE**

**FOR**

**1934**



**BY**

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**STATE OF JOHORE**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.**

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 1933 and 1934:—

	1933	1934
	—	—
	Inches	Inches
Johore Bahru (South) ..	131.41	<b>130.91</b>
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	122.32	142.82
Pontian (South-west) ..	99.43	126.65
Kluang (Central) ..	107.18	98.91
Batu Pahat ..	95.06	<b>111.36</b>
Mersing (East) ..	102.60	89.14
Segamat (North) ..	63.87	96.09
Muar (North-west) ..	104.67	93.55

The highest rainfall was recorded at Johore River Estate, Kota Tinggi, *viz*, 174.35 inches: the lowest at Muar River Estate, Buloh Kasap, *viz*, 88.66 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 93.71°F at Muar in May, the lowest 80.7°F at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 82.35°F at Muar in July, the lowest 69.13°F at Muar in April. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 98°F at Muar on the 4th June; the lowest 73°F at Kluang on 6th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79°F at Johore Bahru on 15th June, the lowest 65°F at Tangkak on 31st January.

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

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1930	98°F.	66°F.
1931	96°F.	61°F.
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°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

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. The population estimated by geometrical progression at the middle of the year was 617,340.

This population was made up of the following races: Malays 286,024, Chinese 262,726, Indians 62,640, Europeans 886, Eurasians 370, others 4,694.

The following table shows the estimated population of the State in 1934 by race:—

District	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total all races	Births	Deaths
Johore Bahru	25,042	72,566	20,881	453	194	1,364	120,500	4,120	2,635
Muar	90,837	66,770	15,207	175	100	711	173,800	5,927	3,409
Batu Pahat	101,647	50,140	7,918	51	44	1,600	161,400	4,837	2,762
Segamat	14,719	28,466	10,427	115	21	342	54,090	1,691	1,104
Kota Tinggi	14,235	21,393	5,762	64	2	524	41,980	1,124	928
Pontian	30,458	15,999	1,600	16	9	78	48,160	2,282	1,570
Endau	9,086	7,392	845	12	—	75	17,410	578	442
Total	286,024	262,726	62,640	886	370	4,694	617,340	20,559	12,850

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Under the Malaysians are included all persons of the Malayan race such as Bugis from Celebes, Sumatrans and Javanese.

12. The total number of births registered was 20,559 (10,639 males and 9,920 females). In every 100 births registered 51.75 were males and 48.25 females, a ratio of 93.24 females to every 100 males born. There were 638 still-births.

The highest birth rate according to nationalities was 39.22 per mille amongst Malaysians and the next, amongst Chinese of 30.24. The lowest rate—amongst Europeans—was 4.51 per mille.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,850 (7,745 males and 5,105 females). The greatest number of deaths registered in any one month occurred in December and the lowest in February. The Infantile mortality rate was 228.46 compared with 149.15 per mille in 1933.

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Estimated Population 1934	Total Births	Total Deaths	Total Infantile Mortality	Births Ratio per mille	Deaths Ratio per mille	Infantile Mortality Ratio per mille
617,340	20,559	12,850	4,697	33.30	20.82	228.46

	Immigrants by sea	Emigrants by sea
Europeans	120	134
Malays	9,568	9,100
Chinese	12,560	10,319
Japanese	616	548
Indians	3,152	3,480
Total	26,016	23,581

#### 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	4,870
Convulsions	1,885
Old age	637
Pneumonia	674
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	592
Malaria Fever	290
Beri-beri	434
Heart-disease	211
Enterities and Diarrhoea	322
Dysentery	105
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	1,390
Diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperal state	209

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

	Malaria	Beriberi	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylostomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other Diseases	Total
1933 Cases -	4,597	559	649	498	170	494	1,332	1,319	807	3,930	12,484	26,839
Deaths	110	42	247	96	5	153	33	2	23	—	741	1,457
1934 Cases -	4,252	577	675	533	230	658	1,547	1,165	717	455	17,307	29,487
Deaths	163	56	264	88	6	259	15	2	19	—	844	1,742

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

	Chicken-pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Total
1933 Cases -	65	—	134	9	20	110	—	—	338
Deaths	—	—	30	1	6	—	—	—	37
1934 Cases -	162	5	97	28	21	85	1	2	401
Deaths -	—	4	28	4	8	—	—	—	44

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

15. *In-patients.*—The admissions were 27,753 against 25,165 in 1933 the total number treated being 29,487 as compared with 26,839 during 1933. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.90 as compared with 5.43 in 1933.

*Out-patients.*—The number of new cases treated was 155,594 compared with 154,722 in 1933. 66,446 were attended by three motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat and Segamat districts. The number of attendances during the year was 230,167 as against 226,050 in the previous year.

*Maternity Work.*—1,535 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 1,368 in 1933. 171 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 72 ante-natal and 465 post-natal visits were made to patients' homes.

During the year 94 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 20 probationer midwives were in training.

*Infant Welfare Centres (Johore Bahru and Muar).*

5,855 infants and children were seen at both the centres. The total attendances were 13,423. 1,147 expectant mothers, and 4,215 other women were seen, the total attendances being 12,274.

1,940 dressings, 5,426 weighings and 997 vaccinations were done. 21,137 domiciliary visits, 18,239 visits to women and 148,850 visits to infants and children were paid.

The total number of maternity cases conducted were 557 and 82 abnormal labours were conducted.

*Mental Hospital.*—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1933 was 425. There were 161 new admissions, making a total of 586. Of these 70 were discharged, 4 transferred, and 62 died. 449 patients remained at the end of the year.

The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 22 including 3 vagrants.

*The Leper Asylum* contained 177 lepers at the end of 1933. During the year 86 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 263. From the Asylum 51 lepers absconded. 9 died.

1 of the 12 chronic opium-smokers treated in Sungai Buloh Leper Settlement since June 1931, died, and one absconded.

153 males and 31 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year.

*Prison Hospitals—*

- (a) *Johore Bahru*.—227 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with one death. There were 6 cases of judicial executions.

The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 30,438.

- (b) *Muar*.—125 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,798.

The total number of attendances as out-patients was 5,312.

16. Out of a total strength of 45 officers in the Johore Bahru Police Force and 774 other ranks, 530 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. 46 cases of malaria fever, and 26 cases of eye-disease were admitted. There were 4 deaths in Hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,397.

17. Out of a total strength of 31 officers and 615 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 390 were admitted to hospitals. There were two deaths.

The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 12,592.

## BUILDINGS.

18. In Johore Bahru two permanent twenty-bed wards, one for male and one for female patients at the Mental Hospital, were completed and occupied during the year. The extension of the sea-wall at the west end of the Mental Hospital was completed.

In Pontian Kechil a four-bed maternity ward and labour room, a dhoby house and a block of two cells were completed.

In Muar covered ways to four wards were erected, and a new laboratory was under construction.

In Segamat one Class VI Quarters for a senior dresser was completed and occupied.

## LEGISLATION.

19. In March an enactment relating to the improvement of the manufacture of pineapples was passed.

In February were published amended rules for the training of midwives under the Midwives Enactment of 1927, and regulations under the Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

20. Routine examinations of the samples of water from the existing public water supplies in the State were carried out in the Health Laboratory. The number of chemical analyses of the various supplies was 152, *i.e.* received from Johore Bahru public supply 24 samples, from Kluang 24, from Batu Pahat 24, from Muar 20, from Segamat 25, from Pineapple Canning Factories 22, and 13 samples from other sources.

The water supplies in Johore Bahru, Batu Pahat, and Kota Tinggi remained unchanged during the year.

At Muar the new pipe line bringing water from Sungai Blemang was completed early in the year.

Analysis of the water showed that the quality varied considerably from day to day, depending mainly on the rainfall, and it was decided to instal a chlorination apparatus before the supply was made available for use in the town. A Patterson chloronome was installed and the water was first used in October. Owing to the varying quality of the water, daily adjustment of the amount of chlorine used was required, but with careful supervision and frequent control bacteriological examinations a comparatively sterile water was provided for the use of consumers.

Examinations showed that on the average the Mount Ophir water as delivered to the town, showed the absence of typical *Bacterium coli* from 20.c.c. of water.

## V.—HOUSING.

21. 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 far 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. It also grants loans free of interest to many of its employees for house-building. 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 F.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### MINERALS.

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

	1932			1933			1934		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore	425	352,529	40,857	306	364,501	47,468	521	721,276	96,919
Iron-ore	485,067	2,425,339	251,495	408,644	2,043,220	195,379	578,180	2,890,900	289,090
China (Kaolin) Clay	186	3,720	186	30	600	30	143	2,860	143
Gold	20 oz.	903	23	71 oz.	3,539	88			
		2,782,491	292,561		2,411,860	242,965		3,618,815	386,246

23. A census showed a mining labour force of 2,023 against 1,666 in 1933.

24. 2,023 in all were employed in mining work, 1,063 in iron mines, 953 in tin-mines, 7 in washing for alluvial gold. Apart from 342 engaged in ground-slucing, 31 in underground, and 230 in open-cast mining, the rest of the miners were engaged in combined underground and open-cast mining, 476 worked on tribute, 812 on contract and 735 on wages. Wages

increased during the year and in December the daily rate of pay for an ordinary labourer varied from 70 cents to \$1.25 according to locality and type of work. The largest dredging company found local Malays more reliable and regular in attendance than Chinese and particularly useful in handling mechanical appliances.

25. 9,969 acres of mining-land were held under title at the end of the year, an increase of 662 acres. The increase is due to the alienation of 836 acres for iron mining and 63 acres for gold mining. Four prospecting licences were issued for gold, four for iron and one for coal and oil. The tin quota for Johore amounted to 75.18, 92.49, 124.85 and 114.63 tons of metallic tin for the four quarters.

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

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases	8,398	10,029	8,940
Premia on leases	16,430	7,105	2,425
Prospecting licences	145	1,340	378
Ore buyers	300	400	400
Individual	—	500	500
	21,648	19,374	12,643
Export duty	292,561	242,965	386,246
Total	\$317,834	\$262,339	\$398,889

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$16,332. In addition court fines and sales of confiscated property amounted to \$1,203.

### AGRICULTURE.

27. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of Johore, and it is estimated that over 75% of the total population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Plantations vary from the small holding of an acre or two in extent to large and highly organised estates, one of which has an alienated acreage of over 25,000 acres.

28. Prices of the main exported agricultural products tended upwards, and with the advent of the Rubber Restriction scheme and increased prices for the raw commodity small-holders tended to pay less attention to the cultivation of *padi* and other food crops.

29. As in other parts of the Malay Peninsula, crops can be classified in three categories:—

(A) Those grown on estates and small holdings, (B) those grown only on large properties, and (C) those grown only on small holdings. Included in the first group are rubber, coconuts and areca nuts. The area of rubber cultivated on the large estates exceeds that on the small holdings, but only a small percentage of the area under coconuts and areca consists of large estates, the remainder consisting of small holdings, where these crops are cultivated as a sole crop or mixed with fruit trees and other crops. In conjunction with the above crops, pineapples, tapioca, coffee, gambier, banana, tuba and patchouli are frequently cultivated as catch crops, especially on plantations and holdings owned by Asiatics. During recent years an attempt is being made to establish the cultivation of pineapples on a main crop basis and the area alienated for this purpose is increasing. Under the second group the only crop at present included is Oil Palm, which is cultivated exclusively on large properties with individual alienated areas ranging from 1,000 to 25,609 acres.

The third group comprises the cultivation of rice, fruit trees, tobacco, siren and minor food crops, including sweet potatoes, yams, pumpkins, various vegetables, maize, ginger, chillies, groundnuts, etc.

30. (A) *Crops grown on large and small holdings.*

*Rubber.*—This crop is grown both by Europeans and Asiatics on large plantations, and 42% of it by Asiatics on medium and small holdings. On the larger estates Indian, Javanese and Chinese labourers are almost exclusively employed, the latter usually on a contract system. The small holdings are usually worked by the owner, or members of his family; sometimes a few labourers are employed, frequently on a profit sharing basis. Rubber is grown exclusively for export, and for many years the value of such exports far outweighed that of the total sum of all others. In reviewing exports during recent years such values represented about 84%, 74%, 66%, 54% and 69% of the total value of agricultural exports for the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively. In 1934, rubber represented 85% of the total value of agricultural exports. 1,747,099 pikuls valued at \$47,563,787 were exported during the year.

The Rubber Restriction scheme came into force on the 1st June and the price of rubber advanced appreciably. Attention was given to cleaning insanitary estates and holdings and to bringing young untapped rubber into tapping. Other agricultural pursuits were temporarily abandoned and all work concentrated on rubber. There was an active demand for labour which remained unsatisfied until about the close of the year.

31. In connection with preparation of rubber, the creaming process for concentrating latex was worked on a commercial scale on one estate in Johore, while two Revertex plants and a large central factory using centrifugal concentrators were also working in the State. The export of unconcentrated preserved latex has also continued.

32. Mouldy Rot continued to be the most prevalent disease of rubber especially in Muar, Batu Pahat and Kota Tinggi. With the rise in the price of rubber and the organised sale and distribution of approved disinfectant, small-holders evinced more interest in the treatment and control of the disease. Secondary leaf-fall due to *Oidium Heveae* was reported from various areas. Sporadic outbreaks of Pink Disease were effectively controlled. And there were occasional cases of Root Disease.

33. *Coconuts.*—Only about 1,000 acres of the coconuts in Johore are planted on large estates; the majority of the plantations consisting of small holdings, owned by Asiatics, where this crop is cultivated either alone or mixed with areca, fruit, coffee or other forms of cultivation. The total area under coconuts was 169,367 acres. Little or no development has taken place during the year. 701,154 pikuls of copra valued at \$1,895,997 were exported during the year as against 813,068 pikuls valued at \$3,193,515. Moreover many nuts are consumed locally and used for the expression of coconut oil. Sundried copra fluctuated around \$2.40 to \$3.00 during the year and at the close tended to rise above the latter price. With a view to effecting an improvement in smallholders' copra, a scheme was commenced to subsidise the erection of an improved type of kiln in Coconut growing areas. Two such kilns had been erected at the close of the year and materials purchased for a third. The Vegetable Oil Committee appointed by the Malayan Governments visited the State and held sessions at Pontian, Batu Pahat and Muar. To afford some measure of relief in the coconut growing districts, Government waived export duty on copra as from first of June and in addition rents on coconut lands were reduced as from 1st November.

34. No serious outbreak of pests or diseases was reported.

35. *Arecanuts.*—Exports for the year amounted to 273,508 pikuls, an increase of 25,462 pikuls over the export figures for 1933, while the value increased by \$80,834 being returned at \$623,003 as compared with \$542,169 for 1933. Prices tended upwards during the year and were being maintained at a satisfactory level at the close. Government came to the assistance of the industry by reducing the fixed duties on the export produce and agreeing to replacing this duty by an *ad valorem* duty as from 1st January, 1935.

36. *Pineapples.*—Continued progress in the opening up of land and the planting of pineapples as a sole crop was recorded during the year, the total area of land so planted being

estimated at 11,529 acres. In addition about 24,000 acres were planted with pineapples as a catch crop of rubber and other crops. Eight factories producing preserved pines were working. The export of preserved pines for the year was 1,155,309 cases while the export of fresh pines was 33,556,687. The figures for the previous year were 946,680 cases of preserved pines and 26,430,800 fresh fruits. The total value of exports for 1934 was \$4,838,962. An enactment relating to the improvement of the Pineapple industry was brought into force from 1st October.

37. *Tapioca*.—A further decline in the production of Tapioca was recorded during the year. Exports for 1934 were 163,535 pikuls as compared with 201,590 pikuls in 1933, while values were returned at \$552,747 as compared with \$681,373 for 1933. The area under Tapioca cultivation also shows a considerable falling off, 6,163 acres being cultivated during 1934 as compared with 12,055 acres during 1933. No improvement in the quality of the produce was noticeable, but it was maintained at a fair marketable standard. Thirteen factories were operating during the year of which eight were situated in the Kluang district. Some factories have found great difficulty in obtaining supplies of roots.

38. *Coffee*.—1,058 acres were planted with coffee as a sole crop and 4,704 acres as a mixed crop with other crops. No trouble was experienced with pests and diseases.

39. *Tuba*.—1,984 acres were estimated to be under Tuba cultivation at the end of the year as compared with 1,104 acres in 1933. Only very small areas are cultivated as a sole crop. An increase in price of the dried root and paucity of supplies led to increased interest being evinced in tuba cultivation.

40. *Gambir*.—1,306 acres were under Gambir cultivation. Exports continue to dwindle, only 6,716 pikuls being exported as against 11,826 pikuls in 1933.

41. *B. Crops grown only on large estates.*

*Oil Palm*.—The area under Oil Palm cultivation at the close of the year was 30,580 acres, an increase of 513 acres over that of 1933. The number of estates remain the same, namely six, of which three were producing.

Exports of Pericarp oil amounted to 4,852 tons of a value of \$158,835 and kernels to 844 tons valued at \$12,564. Production was in excess of that for 1933 but values were lower owing to the fall in price of vegetable oils.

The terms of reference of the Vegetable Oil committee included investigations into the plight of the Oil Palm industry. The recommendations of the committee in respect of the industry were approved by Government.

Fruit Rot continues to be the disease of most importance to palm oil producers. There would appear to be no decrease in the incidence of this disease, and further investigation into the cause is being undertaken.

42. *C. Crops grown on small holdings only.*

*Padi*.—An increase in the area planted with *padi* was again recorded, 17,040 acres being planted as against 15,800 acres during the season 1932-33. The total estimated yields showed a downward tendency, 1,838,000 *gantang* being harvested as against 2,091,000 *gantang* during 1932-33, the average yields being 108 *gantang* an acre and 132 *gantang* an acre respectively.

43. Rats and birds are still the major pests of *padi* and do considerable damage to the growing crop especially in isolated areas.

44. The *padi* varietal trials commenced during 1932-33 were continued during the year. Useful results were obtained from three of these trial plots but rat and bird damage and irrigation troubles rendered the other trials worthless.

The annual rice-field competition was again held in the Segamat District during the season. Arrangements were also made for holding *padi* competitions in all districts, and the first of these shows was held at Batu Pahat in November.

45. The area under dry *padi* was 6,780 acres and the yield 602,000 *gantang*.

46. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The fruit seasons which differ considerably in all parts of the State were generally poor during the year, supplies of fruit not being so plentiful as in past seasons.

A fruit survey of the State was commenced towards the end of the year. It is estimated that there are 10,422 acres under fruit cultivation.

47. *Tobacco*.—Increased interest was evinced in the cultivation of this crop and production more or less balanced demand. At the close of the year it was estimated that 1,026 acres were under tobacco cultivation, the chief centre of production being Batu Pahat district. Conditions generally in the dry leaf market have improved and become more settled over the last two years and prices remain fairly steady.

48. *Agricultural Instruction*.—Agricultural instruction follows the lines of that laid down by the Department of Agriculture Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. The subordinate staff undergoes a course of training at the School of Agriculture, Malaya, followed by practical training in rice cultivation at a government Rice Experimental Station. This may

be supplemented by a course in copra production at the Klang Coconut Experimental Station. During the year four Junior Agricultural Scholarships were awarded to selected Malay boys from the Vernacular Schools.

49. Early in the year the Director of Agriculture S. S. and F. M. S. visited the State at the invitation of Government and reported on the agricultural conditions and the organisation of agricultural services.

The recommendations included among other things the establishment of (1) A Central Experimental and Agricultural Station (2) Two smaller Agricultural Stations (3) Five Padi Test Plots. These recommendations were accepted by the Johore Government.

50. *Shows and Fairs.*—A two day Agricultural and Industry Exhibition was held at Mersing on the 27th and 28th September.

Most weekly fairs have died out but in remote areas generally peopled by Javanese, several of these fairs have become permanent and popular, and receive much support from the cultivators.

51. Owing to the low prices ruling during the year, the total value of agricultural exports other than rubber, was estimated at \$8,457,689 as compared with \$9,433,597 in 1933. The total value of agricultural exports including rubber was \$56,022,476.

#### LIVE-STOCK.

52. There were approximately 2,000 dairy cattle, whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. These cattle are inspected regularly and it is planned to start Dairy Reserves near towns. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 5,508, sheep and goats 4,200 and pigs 38,606. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Imports -	37	16	5,320	2,085	2,753	783	624	1,035
Exports -	14	9	38	77	48	161	8,383	9,341

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. The breeding of pigs has decreased with the passing of the tapioca factory.

There was no outbreak of contagious or infectious disease. All animals for importation and exportation were examined before permits were issued; in places where no Veterinary Officer resides, by Assistant Surgeons.

#### MARINE PRODUCE.

53. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese trawlers ply especially off the East Coast and take their catches direct to Singapore, so that there is a balance of import of both fresh and dried fish into Johore. On the East Coast especially, at places such as Mersing and Sedili, there are many Malay fishermen, who still listen for shoals and like rice-planters sell their catch before it is got, to the Chinese middle-man at a very small profit. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Deep sea-fishing is done by East Coast Malays from boats by drift-nets, whose catches are sent from Mersing and Sedili to Singapore by lorry. Seine or drag-nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays. In sheltered bays and estuaries fishing-stakes with ground or lifting nets are popular. River-fish are caught in many places. On any day when there is a good breeze one may see kite-fishing from the Johore Causeway and the amount of fish taken from sea, river and ditch by rod-and-line, small traps and hand-nets and consumed by the Malay fishermen without getting into statistical tables must be considerable. In 1934 the revenue from fishing fell about 6% due to the abandonment of fishing for rubber-tapping in the latter half of the year. Illegal fishing by means of explosives is still practised, mostly off the islands on the East Coast. The total value of marine produce was \$241,540 compared with \$103,000 in 1932 and \$266,153 in 1933.

#### FOREST PRODUCE.

54. 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.

55. 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 Heimmii* (*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.

56. 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
1930	47,056	34,116	72.6	28,736	5,380
1931	39,913	28,832	72.2	11,191	17,641
1932	36,063	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

57. During the year the outturn of all classes of timber increased with the exception of poles, which showed a decrease of 10%. This increase is largest in the case of timbers of class 1 B which amounted to 27%. This class includes *Dryobalanops aromatica* the principal structural timber produced in the State. Timbers of class 2 show the second largest increase amounting to 17%. Timbers of this class are generally regarded as being inferior to those in class 1, and are used primarily in the manufacture of packing cases for tinned pineapples. The increasing use of these inferior timbers ensures more economic exploitation of the State's forests.

58. Efforts attended by a certain measure of success are being made to establish an export trade in Johore timbers to England under the cover of an import tariff on foreign timbers. During the year 321 tons were exported to the United Kingdom which exceeded the total for the previous year by 103 tons.

59. 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 721,680 acres or 15.5% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 24,765 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.

60. The total output of firewood, most of which is produced in the mangrove forests of the southern part of the State, exceeded the output for 1933 by 29%. 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
1930	78,600	38,522	49.0%
1931	78,648	40,260	51.2%
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	54,152	32.6%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal but the State is largely dependent on outside sources for supplies of this commodity. During 1934, 3,458 tons of charcoal were produced of which 927 were exported and 2,447 tons were imported.

61. Trade in all forms of minor produce showed a marked decline during the year. The output of wild rubber obtained from the tree *Dyera costulata* (*jelutong*) and used for the manufacture of chewing gum in America declined from 5,346 pikuls in 1933 to 1,516 pikuls in 1934. The output of resins declined from 15,170 pikuls in 1933 to 5,192 pikuls in 1934.

62. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and the erection of two more is contemplated. 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.

63. 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.

64. The total trade amounted to \$88,716,889 as compared with \$56,848,971 in 1933 and \$50,484,474 in 1932. The figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Imports ..	21,809,020	22,561,488	31,213,739
Exports ..	29,623,458	35,985,800	61,077,703
	51,432,478	58,547,288	92,291,442
Less Re-exports ..	948,004	1,698,317	3,574,553
	50,484,474	56,848,971	88,716,889

65. The values of imports for 1933 and 1934 under the various main heads were:—

	1933	1934
	\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	11,566,195	13,597,253
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	813,740	1,205,324
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	10,113,803	16,371,752
Parcel Post ..	67,750	39,410
	22,561,488	31,213,739

The total value of Imports was \$8,652,251 greater than last year.

## EXPORTS.

66. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1933 and 1934:—

Articles	How counted	1933 Quantity	1934 Quantity	1933 Value	1934 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	248,046	273,508	542,169	623,003
Copra ...	do.	813,086	701,154	3,193,515	1,895,997
Pepper ...	do.	29	13	588	319
Gambier ...	do.	11,890	6,716	76,980	39,021
Coffee ...	do.	1,887	1,448	28,171	20,272
Rubber ...	do.	1,626,175	1,747,099	22,622,970	47,563,787
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	20,343	5,661	61,029	16,983
Tapioca ...	do.	201,590	163,535	681,373	552,747
Pineapples ...	Nos.	26,430,800	33,556,687	664,468	838,916
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	946,680	1,155,309	3,193,851	4,000,046
Other Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	991,453	471,385
Total Agricultural Produce ...	—	—	—	32,056,567	56,022,476
Timber ...	Tons	32,790	35,069	406,373	495,364
Other Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	338,568	257,920
Total Forest Produce ...	—	—	—	744,941	753,284
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	5,145	8,753	364,173	721,276
Iron-ore ...	Tons	408,644	578,180	2,043,220	2,890,900
China Clay ...	do.	30	143	600	2,860
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	—	62.8.9	—	3,779
Total Minerals ...	—	—	—	2,407,993	3,618,815
Marine Produce ...	—	—	—	266,153	241,540
Swine ...	Nos.	11,795	8,829	328,768	217,098
Cattle ...	do.	60	58	2,872	2,949
Poultry ...	do.	53,399	43,743	27,034	23,375
Goats and Sheep ...	do.	87	32	1,697	904
Eggs ...	do.	9,328,295	15,349,878	123,930	169,141
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	25,845	28,121
				35,985,800	61,077,703

67. Exports rose from \$35,985,800 to \$61,077,703 an increase of \$25,091,903. There was an increase of 120,924 pikuls in the quantity of rubber exported, and the value increased by \$24,940,817.

68. The price of tin averaged \$113.78 a pikul in January, rose to \$119.22 in April, and was in December \$114.03. The lowest price for the year was \$110.62½ a pikul on June 18th and the highest \$121 on 7th April. There was an increase of 3,608 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$357,103 in value.

69. Fresh and preserved pineapples increased both in quantity and value. Areca-nuts increased in quantity and value but copra decreased in both. There was a large increase in the quantity and value of eggs. There was a slight decrease in the number and value of poultry exported. Export of sweet potatoes and other agricultural produce fell off considerably. There was an increase in the export of iron-ore.

70. Iron-ore is carried direct to Japan, but otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. Certain articles of foodstuffs *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruit, 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.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

71. The wage-earning labour of Johore consists mainly of South Indians, Chinese and Javanese. The vast majority of the labourers are engaged in agriculture.

72. The number of labourers employed in 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934 were:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Indians ..	23,253	18,113	20,221	28,002
Chinese ..	24,626	18,229	18,356	26,143
Javanese ..	6,258	5,933	6,964	8,336
Others ..	1,425	1,765	1,732	2,058

73. *South Indians.*—Briefly the system of recruiting 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 a personal interview, as to his suitability, receives a recruiting licence and goes 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.

Labour is also 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 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, which had been closed since August, 1930 was resumed in May this year and has been confined to former employees of estates in this country and the relatives of present employees, for whom work is available. The intention has been as far as possible to avoid Kangany recruiting and to substitute for it non-recruited labour spontaneously offered, licences being issued only for a few tea and oil-palm estates which had no Indian labour connections previously.

74. *Chinese.*—Chinese emigrants of the labouring class usually find their own way to Malaya. The numbers are now kept within the limits of an immigrant quota. Outside that quota, however they may be engaged in China and brought over on special permits granted to employers by the Government, for work on their individual places of employment, but the employer's only remedy for recovery of advances or passage money is a civil suit.

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

#### II. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

76. The labour employed on estates and mines in the hands of Europeans is mainly South Indian, Chinese and Javanese. There is a small proportion of Malays—not more than 2%.

77. The conditions of employment are governed by the Labour Code, 1924, 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. The Protector and the Assistant Protector of Chinese are given similar powers, in respect of Chinese labour in particular.

78. 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.

79. Except 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.

### III. WORK AND WAGES.

80. *General.*—Conditions were vastly better than in 1933. The steady rise which marked the average price of rubber during the last 6 months of that year, reaching 13 to 14 cents a pound in December, continued into 1934. Restriction was introduced in June and in September the average price touched nearly 25 cents a pound, dropping to about 21 cents during the last 3 months. The general improvement over the year was reflected in labourers' wages which increased considerably. That the recovery has been very real is shown by the fact that, at the same time, the number of labourers which private undertakings have found it possible to employ has risen in 1934 by nearly 17,000 to a total of 59,352. Johore has now recovered all but a few hundred of the labourers it lost since the end of 1930 when the repatriations of unemployed commenced.

81. *South Indians.*—South Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, weeding, factory and field work on estates, and on road-making under the P. W. D., grass-cutting or road-sweeping under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Railways. Wages vary according to the accessibility of the place of employment and the amenities available. Average rates on estates at the close of the year were as follows for an average day's work of 7 hours in the case of tappers and 8 hours in the case of field workers and factory hands.

	Men	Women
Store and Factory labourers ..	50 to 60 cts.	35 to 45 cts.
Tappers .. .. .	40 ,, 55 ,,	32 ,, 45 ,,
Field workers .. .. .	40 ,, 45 ,,	32 ,, 40 ,,

Returns taken in August from all Estates employing more than 100 South Indian labourers showed the following average wages earned by such labourers during that month.

	Men	Women
Store and Factory labourers ..	\$14.15	\$10.55
Tappers .. .. .	11.17	9.29
Field Workers .. .. .	10.46	9.51

The average price of rice, of the kind that constitutes the staple food of the South Indian labourer, was 20 cents a *gantang* during the year as compared with 22 cents in 1933. An adult male labourer is reckoned normally to consume 6 *gantang* a month.

A typical South Indian labourer's monthly budget at the end of the year would be—

Article	Quantity	Cost	
		\$	c.
Rice	6 Gantangs	1	20
Salt	1½ Chupaks		04½
Chillies	½ Kati		10
Coriander	¾ Chupak		04½
Tamarind	1½ Katies		10½
Dhal	1½ Chupaks		17
Green Peas	1 "		08
White Beans	½ "		05
Onions	1 Kati		06
Garlic	½ "		04
Thalippu	½ Chupak		12
Pepper	¼ "		06
Turmeric	¼ Kati		04
Curry Masalai	—		04
Coconut Oil	1 Bottle		10
Kerosene Oil & 2 match-boxes	1 "		09
Betel nut and tobacco	—		52
Soap (Anchor Brand)	1 Bar		19
Pots, pans etc.	—		20
Salt fish	1 Kati		18
Mutton	1 "		35
Vegetables	10 Katies		58
Potatoes	1 Kati		05
Coffee	½ "		12
Sugar	1 "		04½
Tin Milk	1 Tin "Alpine"		18
Clothing	—		25
Mat and pillows	—		05
Dhoby	—		10
Barber	—		10
Gingelly Oil	½ Bottle		14
Scap Nuts	¼ Kati		02
		\$5	42

The cost of the average budget of 1934 rose by about 35 cents over the 1933 figures. The increase was but a fraction of the figure by which the labourer's monthly wage improved



during the period, a position that is reflected by the sum of money remitted by South Indians to their native country, which was nearly double that of 1933.

82. *Chinese*.—Largely owing to the language difficulty Chinese are usually engaged through contractors who are able to interpret between them and their employers. They are employed on the heaviest kinds of work and are the most highly paid of local labourers. Daily rates varied between 55 cents and \$1.20 but Chinese work mainly on contract or systems of payment by results which bring in appreciably greater earnings than a fixed daily rate makes possible.

Rice is the staple article of diet. The price of the quality normally consumed was about 26 cents a *gantang* at the end of the year—slightly cheaper than last year.

The Chinese labourer is justly regarded as being well able to look after his own interests.

83. *Javanese*.—The wage rates and hours of work for Javanese are about the same as those for South Indians. They are normally engaged direct by employers and reside on their place of employment but prefer to live in their own houses in kampongs when that is possible. Rice is again the staple food. The quality usually consumed cost 26 cents a *gantang* in December a slight decrease from the 1933 figure.

#### IX.—EDUCATION.

84. *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.

85. *Government Schools*.—In the 48 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 6 similar schools for girls there were 96 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 5,288.

In the 108 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 388 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 9,860 pupils.

In the 15 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 56 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,113 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 81 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,669 pupils.

86. *Aided Schools*.—In the one English Girls' school, the Convent, Johore Bahru, which draws a Government grant-in-aid, there were 7 teachers and an average enrolment of 324.

In the 41 Aided Tamil schools, all but four of which were Estate schools, there was an average enrolment of 993. Owing to the slump there was a larger proportion of part-time teachers.

*Private Schools*.—In the 16 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 862. There were 148 registered Chinese schools with 289 teachers and an enrolment of 5,291 boys and 1,649 girls.

87. *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.

88. Three new permanent Malay schools and one semi-permanent were completed, and four schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A third batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

89. Nearly all Tamil schools 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.

90. 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 50 cents and \$4.

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

1,144 of the 1,625 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 1933 Cambridge Local Examinations 32 out of 46 School Certificate candidates passed and 56 out of 89 Junior candidates. The number of passes increased from 8 in 1928 to 88 in 1933. Of those 88 there were 51 Malays and 37 of other races.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, due to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1934 only 35 boys were superannuated throughout the State.

92. *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. 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. The average amount to the credit of each second and third year student was \$80. No fees were charged. There were 84 students at the end of the year, 16 carpenters and 14 tailors having nearly completed the course.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. There were thirty-six school gardens, superintended by teachers trained at Sultan Idris College and inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Four Johore pupils were studying at the Technical School at Kuala Lumpur and six at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

93. *Training of Teachers.*—35 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.

94. *University Education.*—Johore's needs in University education will always be met by the two colleges of her neighbour Singapore, which in time will form Malaya's University. So there were 5 Johore students at the King Edward VII College of Medicine, three 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. It has been decided that boys selected for appointment to the Malay Officers' Scheme shall, before appointment, receive a three years' course of education at Raffles College.

95. *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 strong prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 454 in 1933 to 508. There were no less than 86 First Class Scouts, 38 from English and 48 from Malay schools:—of the latter, 39 came from Batu Pahat. One scout was sent to the world Jamboree at Melbourne at government expense. All the Johore, Pontian and Mersing scouts with representatives of all other troops attended the Singapore Jamboree to the Chief Scout in December.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department and receives no Government grant but the guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and H. H. the Sultanah was gracious enough to present the Johore Bahru Company with a flag embroidered by herself.

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.

96. *Miscellaneous.*—The religious bodies that maintain orphanages find it more economical to maintain them at their large establishments in the adjacent town of Singapore.

The staffs of all Government schools are eligible under prescribed conditions for pensions.

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. 2,058 pupils were examined and 986 treated. The percentage of pupils needing treatment fell from 96 in 1932 and 85 for 1933 to 60 for 1934 and should decrease annually.

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

#### X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

97. 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, from Singapore to Batu Pahat and Muar, from Singapore to Kukup, Pontian, Benut and Senggarang and from Singapore to Mersing. And motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

98. 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 -	78	263,459	78	263,459
Coasting -	3,204	121,792	3,204	121,792
Sailing vessels -	9,506	234,219	10,138	233,872

These figures show an increase of 58,537 tons entered and 53,107 tons cleared as compared with 1933. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports of the State was 26,016 and 23,581 respectively against 22,481 and 23,006 in 1933.

99. The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last six years was—

	Entered	Cleared
1930	749,006	752,277
1931	619,715	625,958
1932	550,914	551,140
1933	560,933	566,016
1934	619,470	619,123

100. 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 73 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.

101. The state possesses 763 miles of metalled, 54 miles of gravelled and 11 miles of earth roads as well as 52 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

102. Mails are conveyed by train to 19 stations and halts, also by motor-car over 333 miles and to Pengerang by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Penang, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

103. 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 Penang. 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 Java through Kuala Lumpur.

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

	1932	1933	1934
Letters, papers and parcels handled .. ..	3,160,219	3,114,134	4,377,176
Value of Money Orders issued .. ..	\$415,455	\$552,799	\$814,893
Value of Money Orders Paid .. ..	\$278,648	\$254,382	\$297,919

#### XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

105. 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:—

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

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

#### XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

##### BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

##### Johore Bahru District:—

Four-bed maternity ward and labour room, Pontian Kechil; semi-permanent markets, Senai and Pontian Kechil; Malay school and teachers' Quarters, Bukit Senyum; trade school, Bukit Senyum; two 20-bed wards, Mental Hospital; semi-permanent police station and barracks, Ayer Baloi; bucket-cleansing station, Johore Bahru; two Class VIII and four Class IX Quarters, Johore Bahru.

##### Muar District:—

Permanent Barracks for 18 Married Men, Muar; Malay School for 90 Boys, Bakri; ten Married Quarters with Kitchens, Muar; reconstruction of Wharf, Gersek, Muar.

##### Batu Pahat District:—

Permanent School for Malay Boys, Minyak Beku; Market, Senggarang; six class-rooms, English School, Batu Pahat.

##### Segamat District:—

A Permanent Mosque, Segamat.

##### Kluang and Endau Districts:—

Police Station and Barracks, Paloh; extensions to Government Offices, Kluang.

##### Kota Tinggi District:—

Permanent barracks for four men, Plentong.

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

##### Johore Bahru District:—

Schools for Malay Boys, Johore Bahru, and Pontian Kechil; two Class III and six Class VIII Quarters, Johore Bahru; Police Depot, Bukit Senyum; 20-bed ward, Pontian Kechil.

##### Muar District:—

Malay School and teacher's Quarters, Parit Perupok; Laboratory Government Hospital, Muar.

##### Batu Pahat District:—

A Permanent Mosque and a Police Station, Batu Pahat; Malay Schools and teacher's Quarters, Parit Sulong and Punggor.

##### Segamat District:—

One block of six Married Quarters, Segamat.

##### Kluang and Endau Districts:—

One Class IV and six Class VIII Quarters, Kluang; School Tenglu, Mersing.

108. Eleven miles and  $29\frac{1}{2}$  chains of new road were opened. 9 miles of the new Mawai-Jemaluang Road were metalled and opened and earthwork and drains completed for a further 9 miles. The Pontian-Kukup Road was completed 117.6 miles of road received bituminous treatment. 88 miles of road were strengthened, widened, straightened and generally improved.

109. The work on the pipe-line from Mount Ophir for the new Muar water supply was completed. Water supplies for Tangkak, Sungai Mati, etc. were put in hand. The reticulation was improved at Batu Pahat and five hydrants were installed at Mersing. A scheme for a water-supply for Pontian district was put in hand.

110. River clearing was accomplished over 55 miles of waterways.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The total units generated in the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar and Segamat during 1934 were 2,696,662 B.T.U. as compared with 2,447,200 B.T.U. in 1933.

112. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant; 139 repair jobs were executed for other departments.

113. Of the total horse power of plant installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year, amounting to 16,699 H. P., 13,393 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

114. The Batu Pahat Landing Ground was completed.

#### FINANCIAL.

115. The total expenditure for the year was \$3,642,989; Special Services cost \$1,718,687 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,924,302.

Electrical Special Services cost \$206,298.

116. The annually recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$178,040, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$830,877 and on Miscellaneous Services \$360,154.

117. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was further reduced from \$934 to \$932: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$166.80 a mile.

118. \$17,027 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$46,964 on river-clearing.

119. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$306,522, compared with \$274,086 in 1932 and \$279,323 in 1933.

### XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

#### CRIMES.

120. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 23,019; the figures were 21,350 in 1933, 22,823 in 1932, 21,843 in 1931 and 24,170 in 1930. They comprised 1,552 seizable offences and 17,047 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,035 cases and convictions obtained in 786 cases.

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

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Murder and Homicide	37	55	32	28	18
Rape	5	4	7	7	5
Gang-robbery	20	24	23	9	1
Robbery	53	47	43	25	7
House-breaking	262	230	373	328	258
Thefts (over \$100)	81	72	58	49	31
Thefts (under \$100)	1,228	1,118	1,196	1,118	809
Counterfeit Coin	8	10	8	—	—
Counterfeit Notes	3	5	8	—	1
Mischief by Fire	21	27	36	28	11
Unlawful Societies	11	12	2	—	4
Communism and Sedition	117	114	38	27	15

The great decrease in robberies is ascribed to improved trade conditions, to the use of powers under the Banishment Enactment, and to improvement in police patrol and preventive work.

122. 127 persons were banished from the State in 1933.

123. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 1,485 against 2,574 in 1932 and 1,957 in 1933. Of these 1,123 were Chinese, 153 Indians, 196 Javanese and 113 Malays. 117 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 328 prisoners remained.

There were 10 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 6 executions.

17 floggings were inflicted, 6 of them by order of the Court.

124. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 1,079. Of these 284 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 7 days) in those lock-ups.

## POLICE.

125. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,325 all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

73 Johore Malays and 18 Sikhs were recruited from 228 Malay and 36 Sikh applicants. 16 of the Malay recruits possessed an English education. Only Johore Malays were enlisted.

Absence was still the most frequent offence against discipline among Malays.

126. 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) 32 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,005 Malay N. C. Os and men;

(e) 199 Sikhs N. C. Os and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

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

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

127. 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 was in course of erection.

128. The total cost of the force in 1933 was \$854,392.

## COURTS.

129. 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.

130. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 9 second-class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

131. In the Supreme Court 59 criminal cases and 36 criminal appeals were registered. 240 civil suits, 19 civil appeals, 599 probate and administration petitions, and 136 miscellaneous applications, 78 land applications, 189 originating summonses, 9 foreign judgments and 2,034 powers of attorney were registered. There were also 17 bankruptcy petitions.

132. The Court of Appeal sat on four occasions. There were 24 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 2 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

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

	1933		1934	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Johore Bahru	3,124	466	3,902	713
Kota Tinggi	666	98	785	99
Pontian	1,052	73	878	94
Muar	3,443	1,606	5,153	1,499
Batu Pahat	3,173	524	2,701	595
Endau	242	49	324	70
Segamat	1,927	365	1,338	465
Kluang	1,512	129	1,361	146

## PRISONS.

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

139. At Johore Bahru an average of 73 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 extensions to the Rifle Range. 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. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 35.

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

141. 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.

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

143. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 1.30 and at Muar .38, 80 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

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

145. The two prisons cost \$124,079 to maintain.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

146. The following Enactments were passed in 1934:

1. The Pineapple Industry Enactment, 1934. Improvement of the Pineapple Industry and enforcement of registration of marks on the same lines as legislation in the Colony.
2. The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. On the same lines as the legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
3. The Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. New definition of "Alien" and a few minor alterations.
4. The Arrears Enactment, 1934. Providing the procedure for recovery of rents which had already become arrears under the repealed procedure for recovery of land revenue (Land Enactment).
5. The Sultanate Lands Enactment, 1934. Vesting certain lands in the Ruler of the State.
6. The Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Incorporation Regulation and Winding up of Companies.
7. The Life Assurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Providing for the regulation of the Life Assurance Companies in Johore. Extension to Johore of the exemptions granted in the Federated Malay States to Companies which have made the required statutory deposit in United Kingdom or in any settlement of the Colony.
8. The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1934. Adoption of the provisions of "The Fire Insurance Companies Enactment, 1918" of the Federated Malay States including the provision exempting Companies which have made in the Colony the deposit required by the Ordinance governing Fire Insurance Companies for making in Johore the deposit required by Clause 4.
9. The Pensions (Temporary Provision) Enactment, 1934. To permit of the accelerated retirement of officers from the public service.
10. The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Amendment Enactment, 1934. Not yet gazetted.
11. The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934. Impositions of a system of control of the production and export of rubber.

12. The Rule Committee Enactment, 1934. Establishment of a Rule Committee for the purpose of regulating and prescribing practice and procedure in the Court of the Judge.
  13. The Muhammadan Marriage and Divorce Registration Enactment, 1914, Amendment Enactment, 1934. Prescribing the fee for registering a marriage, divorce or revocation of divorce.
  14. The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Providing for the collection of estate duty in lieu of stamp duty on estates of deceased persons, following the Federated Malay States legislation.
  15. The Workmen's Compensation Enactment, 1934. Providing legislation on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Enactment in force in other countries.
  16. The Revised Edition of the Laws Enactment, 1934. To provide for the Preparation and Publication of a Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.
  17. The Age of Majority Enactment, 1934. Declaring the age of majority.
  18. The Bait-ul-Mal Enactment, 1934. Providing for the Establishment and proper administration of a Bait-ul-Mal and for the collection of payments due thereto.
  19. The Stamp Enactment, 1934. A re-enactment of the Stamp Law on the lines of the Colony and the Federated Malay States legislation.
  20. The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1934. Limitation of export rights from one control year to the next control year. Regulation for the transfer of credits from the ledger account of one owner to that of another.
147. Rules under the following Enactments were made as follows:—
- The Estate Duty Enactment, 1934. Form of affidavit.
- The Extradition Enactment, 1915. Application of Enactment to certain foreign countries. Adding offences against sections 8, 20 and 21 of the Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931, and Crimes under the Bankruptcy Laws, to the list of extraditable offences.
- The Forest Enactment, 1921. Duty on forest produce not otherwise provided for. Minor alterations to rates and royalty.

- The Land Enactment, 1910. Numerous alterations to the Land Rules. Forms prescribed.
- The Midwives Enactment, 1927. Applicant must have attained a sufficient standard of general education. Minor alteration.
- The Mining Enactment, 1922. Dulang Pass. Minor alterations of Rules.
- The Naval Base Waters (Johore) Enactment, 1931. Rules for anchorage and moorings.
- The Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1931. Closing of Registers for Chandu smokers.
- The Pensions Enactment, 1929. Making various Offices Pensionable.
- The Petroleum Enactment, 1928. Deleting certain ports and places from the lists of ports and places of import.
- The Post Office Enactment, 1924.
- Money Order Rules, 1934.
- Minor alteration to the Money Order Rules, 1934.
- Rules for the conduct of Cash-on-Delivery business.
- The Post Office Savings Bank Enactment, 1934. General Rules.
- Minor alteration to the General Rules.
- The Prisons Enactment, 1914. District Superintendent to forward report to the Inspector of Prisons for transmission to the State Secretary for consideration.
- The Railways Enactment, 1914. Numerous alterations to Rates from time to time. Minor alterations to the General Rules and Regulations.
- The Register of Criminals Enactment, 1930. Deleting offences specified in sections 161, 162, 164 and 165 of the Penal Code from Third Schedule.
- The Registration of Dentists Enactment, 1933. Procedure generally.
- The Registration of Schools Enactment, 1933. Muhammadan religious teaching prohibited except under permission.
- Collection of subscriptions or circulating subscription lists by sanction.
- The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934.
- Imposition of a cess.
- Export Rules, 1934.
- Rubber Fund Rules, 1934.
- Rubber Regulation (Assessment) Rules, 1934.



The Stamp Enactment, 1914.

Allowing the Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Muar and Batu Pahat to compound for duty on cheques

The Statistics Enactment, 1921. Minor alterations in the Rice Stock (Estate) Rules, 1932.

The Telegraphs Enactment, 1923. Rules for inland telegrams.

The Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Enactment, 1931. Buffer Stock Rules, 1934. Minor alteration to the Tin and Tin-Ore (Restriction) Rules, 1931.

The Trade and Customs Enactment, 1924.

Deleting certain places from the lists of places of import and export and legal landing places.

Numerous alterations in the Schedule of duties, made from time to time.

Prohibition of exportation of rubber from the State from certain ports or places.

Prohibition of importation of foreign class or classes of textile goods.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### REVENUE.

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

149. **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, and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1934, 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.

## 150. 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, 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% <i>ad valorem</i>

The export duty on rubber, ranging from 1% to 5% *ad valorem*, ceased after 31st May 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.

## Customs:—

The revenue from Customs amounted to \$4,591,688 as compared with \$3,091,173 in 1933. This amount did not include \$692,184 apportioned from the rubber cess collected after 1st June. The total amount of cess collected was \$1,103,127. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Areca Nuts ..	107,735	109,526	95,464
Copra and Coconuts ..	145,560	122,044	23,040
Pineapples ..	96,058	75,529	93,781
Rubber ..	144,341	225,991	238,176
Tin Ore ..	40,880	47,460	88,648
Iron Ore ..	251,495	195,378	283,735
Tobacco ..	948,319	882,710	1,343,763
Spirits ..	229,337	242,807	408,801
Petroleum ..	794,402	816,113	1,012,904
Matches ..	80,163	37,439	45,378

The export duty on coconuts, copra and coconut oil was cancelled from 1st June. The figure, \$238,350, for rubber does not include \$692,184 being the part of the cess credited to government revenue.

151. **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.
152. **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.
153. **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.

154. **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.

155. **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 1932, 1933 and 1934:—

	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Automobile Licences ..	166,177	162,445	222,772
Electric Lighting ..	270,896	282,860	308,480
General Assessment ..	229,964	226,194	191,811
Market Fees ..	75,566	72,507	78,733
Water Supply ..	101,253	95,973	116,894
Conservancy ..	103,915	104,842	103,593

156. **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.

157. There is no Hut Tax, Pole Tax, or Income Tax.

158. The total revenue of the State for 1934 amounted to \$16,660,594. The estimated revenue for 1934 was \$10,120,866 and the actual revenue for 1933 was \$11,806,151.

159. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1934, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1932 and 1933.

160. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned in 1934.

#### EXPENDITURE.

161. The total expenditure of the State was \$11,692,115. The estimated expenditure for 1934 was \$13,462,490, and the actual expenditure for 1933 was \$11,589,496.

162. The increase in expenditure on personal emoluments, compared with 1933, amounted to \$171,688.

163. Pensions rose from \$533,283 in 1933 to \$597,911.

#### INVESTMENTS.

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

165. At the end of 1933 the market value of ordinary investments exceeded the cost price by \$2,496,037 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund by \$2,153,617.

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

167. Johore has no public debt.

168. Loans stood at \$289,654 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.

169. Advances stood at \$130,808. 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.

170. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$1,042,113.

#### XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### LAND AND SURVEYS.

171. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1932 and 1933 in the following table:—

	1932	1933	1934
Number of Grants registered ..	862	526	544
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,043	1,263	1,493
Number of Charges registered ..	497	646	623
Other transactions ..	779	1,007	1,711

##### MINING ENACTMENT.

	1932	1933	1934
Mining Leases issued ..	16	2	25
Mining Certificates issued ..	3	3	—
Prospecting Licences ..	1	1	10
Other transactions ..	20	8	20

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$34,530	\$30,636	\$121,422

172. 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:—

	1932	1933	1934
Mukim Registers ..	3,101	4,874	7,368
Surat Sementara ..	3,226	3,541	5,765
Miscellaneous ..	1,468	1,001	1,997

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

1932	1933	1934
\$16,876	\$17,525	\$46,124

173. At the end of the year about 17,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

174. The area of alienated land stood at 1,245,352 acres compared with 1,220,935 acres in 1933.

175. Land revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, rose from \$2,282,527 to \$3,367,944.

176. Application books continued to be closed.

177. There was very satisfactory progress in survey and settlement work. 21,564 lots were surveyed. The number of lots awaiting survey was 19,557, against 30,939 in 1933, but requisitions for the survey of a further 17,500 lots are expected. The amalgamation of small holdings into large grant lots and the discovery that the extent of lands reported to be unlawfully occupied in the Batu Pahat district was greatly exaggerated has reduced the former estimate of lands awaiting survey by some 20,000 lots.

178. The Survey Staff numbered 145. The expenditure of the Department rose from \$302,038 to \$314,817 and revenue increased from \$67,561 to \$78,681.

#### FOREIGN COMPANIES.

179. 190 Foreign Companies were on the register at the end of the year, 11 having been struck off and 24 added.

#### MILITARY.

##### Johore Military Forces.

180. The total strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 645, 18 less than the authorized strength. An increasing number of recruits have attended English schools.

181. Health and discipline were good.

182. The Forces, as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore and participated in one tactical scheme held at Kota Tinggi, at which the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, was present.

183. 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.

184. His Highness the Sultan, Colonel Commandant, was in command until March 12th, when he proceeded on a world tour and Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant.

##### Johore Volunteer Forces.

185. The Johore Volunteer Forces numbered 446 being one below the authorized strength. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Vickers Machine Guns. There was a considerable improvement in Musketry. 110 men took part in the tactical scheme at Kota Tinggi in conjunction with the Johore Military Forces.

##### Johore Volunteer Engineers.

186. The total strength including auxiliaries fell from 163 to 153. Camps were held at Siglap and Malacca. Attendance not only at camps but at parades was greatly hampered by the smallness of the Estate staffs that had to deal with the situation arising from Rubber Restriction. The unit, however, reached the high figure of 97.5 efficient and there was a noticeable increase in the keenness of all ranks to become qualified.

187. The camp programmes included construction of trench and splinter-proof shelters, gas drill, demolitions, revolver tests and a lecture on Intelligence work.

#### TOWN BOARDS.

188. The revenue from Town Boards was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930	474,410	25,925	100,070	22,785	433,804	213,593	—
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

#### NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

189. 18 tigers and 9 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 9 persons were killed by tigers, 1 by snake and 3 by crocodiles. \$1,035 were paid in rewards, almost entirely for the destruction of tigers. 10 persons were killed by tigers in 1933, 45 in 1932, 85 in 1931 and 48 in 1930.

## GENERAL.

190. His Highness the Sultan left Johore on a world tour on March 12th. His Highness' eldest son, Tengku Mahkota Isma'il, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc., acted as Regent for the remainder of the year.

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

Mr M. Isma'il (4th January).

Mr D. J. A. Fraser (1st May).

192. The following had their term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato' S. Q. Wong (1st March).

Mr W. Miller Mackay (11th May).

193. On 28th December, at the age of 58 years, of which 42 had been spent in the service of his State, the President of the State Council, the Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar, Lieut.-Colonel Abdul-Hamid bin Yusuf, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., passed to his rest, esteemed by all ranks and all races.

194. 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.

R. O. WINSTEDT,

*General Adviser, Johore.*

JOHORE BAHRU,  
*April, 1935.*

## APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1934.

Liabilities		Assets	
Deposits ...	\$ 1,021,550	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Bank, Crown Agents and Customs Department ...	\$ 3,188,379 ✓
Deposits, Customs Department ...	20,563	Cash in Transit ...	176,391 ✓
<b>Rubber Fund</b> ...	<b>256,954</b>	INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
SURPLUS:—		Sterling Securities \$18,177,430	24,389,374
Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189	Local Securities 411,944	
General Surplus ...	27,118,593	Fixed Deposit 5,800,000	
		INVESTMENTS SPECIFIC FUNDS (at cost):—	
		Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	15,173,189
		Due by other Governments ...	112,893
		Chandu Stock ...	23,031
		Advances ...	130,808
		Loans ...	289,654 ✓
		Suspense ...	107,130 ✓
Total ...	43,590,849	Total ...	43,590,849

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Héad of Revenue	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Lands	2,199,969	2,293,853	3,371,085
Forests	216,007	204,129	218,580
Customs	3,030,434	3,091,173	4,591,688
Licences	2,327,740	2,703,441	4,111,492
Fees of Court	218,611	231,357	296,348
Posts and Telegraphs	241,602	235,271	299,022
Railways	470,000	I	—
Port and Harbour dues	33,006	33,919	36,261
Interest	926,171	1,551,184	1,661,029
Miscellaneous Receipts	118,099	98,104	146,640
Municipal	1,033,949	1,031,108	1,107,524
Land Sales	702,775	332,612	820,925
Total	11,518,363	11,806,152	16,660,594

APPENDIX C

Expenditure in the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Head of Expenditure	1932	1933	1934
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions	591,765	533,283	597,911
Personal Emoluments	5,312,822	5,309,062	5,480,750
Other Charges	2,306,122	2,285,822	2,420,999
Transport	80,492	57,398	—
Opium Reserve Fund	250,000	—	—
Miscellaneous Service	360,822	—	—
Purchase of Land	62,962	134,641	104,696
P. W. D. A. R.	1,337,939	1,351,019	1,369,072
P. W. D. S. S.	1,080,232	1,918,271	1,718,687
Total	11,383,156	11,589,496	11,692,115

## APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1912—1934.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,862
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115

APPENDIX E.  
HOUSING.

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them				Number of Barracks, Com-pounds, Tene-ment Houses, etc., and of persons in-habiting them		Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them		
		Houses of one room	Houses of two rooms	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi-tants	Inhabi-tants	Huts		Inhabi-tants	
Johore Bahru	25,006	—	489	3,487	1,895	13,745	74	2,222	771	5,552
Kluang	8,942	73	93	465	320	2,900	212	1,101	636	4,028
Muar	26,537	773	502	2,781	859	6,687	1,388	8,898	943	4,555
Segamat	2,919	99	40	275	33	403	101	998	160	782
Kota Tinggi	2,389	35	30	140	166	1,496	132	367	72	278
Mersing	4,256	367	154	861	152	1,345	31	416	133	460
Batu Pahat	17,750	1,127	599	3,006	553	6,483	67	1,239	471	1,961
Total	87,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of any Town Planning Scheme in progress

The Town-planning Advisory Committee has in view improved plans for several towns but the financial crisis has prevented their fruition.

## APPENDIX F.

*Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1934.*

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Van	Motor Cycles
Johore Bahru -	1,071	271	5	468	11	198
Muar -	358	300	6	157	1	70
Batu Pahat -	264	163	78	115	—	40
Segamat -	188	99	42	99	1	41
Endau -	34	42	—	28	—	8

## 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 R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

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

