

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF JOHORE
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The total revenue for 1922 amounted to \$8,625,223 and the total expenditure to \$8,785,873, giving a deficit for the year of \$160,650. The estimated and actual totals are compared in the following table:

	Estimated. \$		Actual. \$		Difference. \$
Revenue	6,544,300	...	8,625,223	...	2,080,923
Expenditure	6,925,382	...	8,785,873	...	1,860,491
Difference	381,082	...	160,650		

REVENUE.

2. The revenue was more than that for 1921 by \$936,169, an increase of 12.2 per cent.

3. The following are the chief increases and decreases under sub-heads:

Head.	Sub-head.	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
Land	Land Rents	793,398	1,017,989	224,591		+ 28.3
	Survey Fees	91,274	147,658	56,384		+ 61.8
	Forest Revenue	63,576	86,686	23,110		+ 36.4
	Copra	218,789	206,662		12,127	- 5.5
	Rubber	107,823	146,514	38,691		+ 35.9
Customs	Minerals	266,709	284,339	17,630		+ 6.7
	Spirits	387,542	372,478		15,064	- 3.9
	Tobacco	393,815	506,971	113,156		+ 28.7
	Forest Produce	143,088	79,907		63,181	- 44.2
	Gambier	15,248	25,393	10,145		+ 66.5
Licences	Chandu	2,975,643	3,411,646	436,003		+ 14.7
	Pawn Brokers	170,572	106,352		64,220	- 37.6
	Rubber Dealers	28,023	82,554	54,531		+ 194.6
Municipal	Stamp Duties	100,361	77,213		23,148	- 23.1
	Assessment	135,607	147,462	11,855		+ 9.0

The large increase in chandu is due to refunds made by the Colony on account of reduction in the cost of production in 1920 and 1921. If adjustments are made the revenue obtained from chandu in 1921 and 1922 is very nearly the same and about 40 per cent. under that of 1920.

4. The percentage contributions of the principal heads of revenue to the annual total (excluding Land Sales) in the years 1918-1922 were as follows:

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Land Sales	8.7	9.3	9.6	13.3	15.5
Customs	29.4	32.0	32.4	25.0	24.8
Licences, etc.	51.3	47.0	47.8	45.5	45.4
Other Revenue	10.6	11.7	10.2	16.2	14.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure was less than that of 1921 by \$2,373,576, a decrease of 21.3 per cent.

6. Expenditure for 1922 includes a sum of \$1,073,039 for Johore's share in the loss on the rice control. There was a decrease of over \$3½ millions in expenditure on Public Works Special Services.

7. The more important sub-heads of miscellaneous expenditure were:

	\$
Temporary Allowances	530,646
Causeway	1,291,189
Loss on Sale of Rice	1,073,039
Other Expenditure	144,664
Total	3,039,540

The total sum expended on the causeway up to the end of 1922 was \$2,406,775.

INVESTMENTS.

8. During the year sales of investments equivalent to a cost price of \$79,102 were effected. The amount of investments at the end of December, 1922, at cost price, remaining to the credit of the Government, was \$2,853,727, of which the market value was about \$3,000,000.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to \$4,265,431. On the liability side, under deposits, is included a sum of over \$176,000 on account of Rubber Restriction Duty. Part of this will eventually be credited to revenue.

10. The following are shown in appendices:

- Appendix A (i)—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.
- Appendix A (ii)—Statement of Actual Revenue, 1921 and 1922.
- Appendix A (iii)—Statement of Actual Expenditure, 1921 and 1922.
- Appendix C—Statistical Return of Progress, 1913 to 1922.

II.—TRADE.

11. The total trade for the year 1922 shows a value of \$62,029,612 compared with \$56,564,423 in 1921 constituted as follows:

	1921. \$	1922. \$
Imports	24,730,135	24,407,531
Exports	32,029,128	37,861,597
	56,759,263	62,269,128
Less Re-exports	194,840	239,516
	56,564,423	62,029,612

an increase of 9.7 per cent.; imports show a decrease of 1.3 per cent. and exports an increase of 18.2 per cent.

12. The following table shows, under the main heads the values for 1921 and 1922:

Class.	1921.	1922.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	\$	\$	
A. Foods, Drinks and Narcotics	17,711,034	16,307,956	- 7.9
B. Raw Materials	2,677,317	3,067,060	+ 14.6
C. Manufactured Articles	3,733,932	4,368,395	+ 17.0
D. Coin and Bullion	2,585	8,468	+ 227.5
E. Sundries	605,267	655,652	+ 8.3
Total	24,730,135	24,407,531	- 1.3

A detailed statement appears in Appendix B (i).

13. The following table gives the percentages of the total exports from Singapore which represent the Johore exports in 1921 and 1922:

	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts	61.0	38.4
Copra	24.5	21.5
Pepper	1.2	.6
Gambier	26.0	29.3
Rubber	13.7	23.5
Tapioca	35.7	28.8

EXPORTS.

14. A detailed statement of exports appears in Appendix B (ii).

III.—CUSTOMS.

15. The total Customs revenue collected was \$2,303,040. This amount is 21.7 per cent. more than the 1921 total of \$1,892,208.

16. (I) REVENUE BY DISTRICTS, 1918-1922.

District.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Muar	529,530	992,554	835,792	179,643	317,590
Batu Pahat	187,819	350,738	354,164	211,822	337,876
Kukub	119,404	199,251	257,868	150,811	159,541
Johore Bahru	841,880	1,172,459	1,386,913	975,907	1,099,505
Kota Tinggi	276,566	382,327	459,222	176,618	212,436
Endau	496,900	270,490	234,520	153,185	100,057
Segamat	113,610	204,033	190,972	44,222	76,035
Total	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

(II) REVENUE BY PRODUCTIVE GROUPS, 1918-1922.

Group.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts	94,973	91,551	107,629	78,322	86,065
Copra	115,337	241,683	330,130	220,027	204,392
Pepper	15,093	17,429	8,931	2,415	1,441
Gambier	92,360	68,806	46,744	16,050	25,497
Rubber	819,294	1,689,445	1,518,828	106,924	341,040
Tapioca	72,008	103,834	72,953	37,529	40,133
Other Agricultural Produce	39,019	60,849	104,003	89,312	106,850
Forest Produce	60,896	87,581	98,394	140,368	82,792
Minerals	582,687	346,074	389,080	265,175	287,108
Marine Produce	12,445	18,456	20,754	28,521	17,801
Miscellaneous Produce	4,351	4,522	6,045	3,632	2,657
Spirits Imports	340,696	466,451	553,807	390,150	374,449
Tobacco Imports	316,550	375,171	397,232	396,137	508,630
Live Animals ... ..	...	...	283	1,532	1,541
Petroleum ... ..	...	...	...	24,527	82,183
Matches ... ..	...	...	...	5,744	51,274
Tobacco Licence ... ..	...	...	484	896	1,134
Weighing Fees ... ..	...	...	64,154	84,947	88,053
Total	2,565,709	3,571,852	3,719,451	1,892,208	2,303,040

17. In the following table are shown the proportionate contributions made to the revenue by the various groups of dutiable articles in the last five years (tobacco licences and weighing fees are not included):

Group.	Percentage.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Arecanuts	3.7	2.6	2.9	4.3	3.8
Copra	4.5	6.8	9.0	12.2	9.2
Pepper	.6	.5	.2	.1	.1
Gambier	3.6	1.9	1.3	.9	1.1
Rubber	31.9	47.0	41.7	5.9	15.4
Tapioca	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Other Agricultural Produce	1.5	1.7	2.9	4.9	4.8
Forest Produce	2.4	2.4	2.7	7.8	3.7
Minerals	22.7	9.6	10.6	14.7	13.0
Marine Produce	.5	.5	.5	1.6	.8
Miscellaneous Exports	.2	.1	.0	.2	.1
Spirits Imports	13.3	13.6	15.3	21.6	17.0
Tobacco	12.3	10.5	10.9	21.9	23.0
Live Animals	...	...	...	.1	.1
Petroleum	...	...	...	1.4	3.7
Matches	...	...	...	.3	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

EXPORT DUTIES.

18. At the beginning of the year the scale of duty on cultivated rubber was on a sliding scale beginning at one and a half per cent. *ad valorem* when the price was between 35 cents and 37 cents a pound and rising to a maximum of three per cent. when the price was over \$1.50 a pound. In the case of lands not paying rent, the above duties were doubled.

From the 1st November the duties were fixed under the Rubber Restriction Scheme and are now two cents a pound for rent-paying land and three cents a pound for land not paying rent. In each case there is a heavy additional duty if rubber is exported in excess of the amount allowed to be exported at minimum rates.

The temporary weighing fees (now called temporary additional duties) to recoup the loss incurred in purchase of rice were taken off rubber as soon as the new duties were imposed.

Rubber goods manufactured in the State are exempted from duty for one year from 1st November, 1922.

Rubber seed oil and other rubber seed products are exempted from duty until the 30th June, 1926.

The duty on pepper, tapioca, sago, sugar, pineapples and indigo was fixed from the 19th July at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on fish and marine produce between the Endau and Sedili Rivers was reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duty on China clay was fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on other articles remained as in the previous year.

19. The following table gives the average prices per pikul for the years 1921 and 1922 upon which duty was assessed:

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
Copra	12.07	10.35
Pepper	22.80	13.25
Gambier	8.20	14.25
Rubber	43.60	39.00
Tin	80.73	81.00

20. The total amount of export duties collected, less any refunds, was \$1,284,812 as against \$989,322 in 1921, an increase of 29.9 per cent. The main increase were rubber \$244,300, pineapples \$33,800, and iron-ore \$37,000. The main decreases were copra \$16,000, timber \$51,000, and tin-ore \$15,000.

IMPORT DUTIES.

21. Duties on liquor were increased on the 19th July and a further alteration in the scale was made on the 1st November from which date the duty on whisky, brandy, rum and gin imported in bottle and accepted as not containing more than 81 per cent. of proof spirit was \$7.20 a gallon, and the duty on light claret, beer and stout 90 cents a gallon.

From the 19th July the duty on tobacco was as follows:

Cigars and snuff	\$ 1.20 a pound
Cigarettes	80 cents a pound
Unmanufactured tobacco and native tobaccos other than cigars, cigarettes and snuff	\$20.00 a pikul
Manufactured tobacco not included in the above	80 cents a pound

The duty on matches was fixed from the 19th July at \$1 or 75 cents per standard gross of 10,000 matches, according to whether the match boxes contain 80 or more than 80 matches. Matches manufactured in the Colony or Malay Peninsula are exempted from the duty.

22. The total amount of import duties collected, less refunds, was \$1,017,094 against \$817,043 in 1921, an increase of 24.5 per cent.

The duty on alcoholic liquors was less by \$15,700 and on tobacco greater by \$112,500 than in 1921.

IV.—CHINESE PROTECTORATE AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

23. From the middle of October the Chinese Protectorate was taken over by Mr. M. C. Hay who combines this work with that of Controller of Labour. From this date the Monopolies Department was taken over by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, but the work in connection with pawnshops was retained by the Protector of Chinese.

24. The usual work of supervision of Chinese women and girls was carried out.

25. The Protector of Chinese is also Registrar of Societies under "The Societies Enactment, 1915," and under this Enactment 11 societies were registered and 8 were exempted from registration.

26. The number of Indian labourers employed on estates in Johore during the last five years was as follows:

1918	11,845
1919	12,895
1920	16,455
1921	15,956
1922	14,755

27. The health of the estates is reported as being the best for many years past.

28. During the year 32 (23 adults and 9 minors) decrepit and destitute Indians were repatriated through the Labour Office.

29. All the Indian labour employed in the State is free and labourers are at liberty to leave their employment at any time upon giving a month's notice.

30. In July the labour law was amended by abolishing the punishment of imprisonment for the offence of absconding so that labourers can now leave without notice without incurring anything more than a fine and a civil liability. A new Labour Code on the lines of the Colony Labour Code is being drafted.

V.—LAND AND MINES.

31. The revenue for 1921 and 1922 was as follows:

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>		
Land Rents, Recurrent	798,421	1,010,429
„ Annual Licences	10,960	14,154
Mining Rents	17,862	15,934
Rents of Government Plantations ...	445	749
<i>Licences—</i>		
Gravel, Stone, etc.	1,509	1,338
Mining	805	675
Prospecting	14,277	10,468
<i>Fees—</i>		
Miscellaneous	1,167	2,380
Notices, Warrants, etc.	2,981	3,775
Registration of Titles, etc.	5,702	7,155
Survey and Demarcation	92,730	146,907
Total	946,359	1,213,964
<i>Land Sales—</i>		
Premium on Agricultural Land	151,118	167,710
„ Mining Land	15,480	7,015
Total	166,598	172,725

Other sums collected in 1922 but not credited as land revenue were:

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
<i>Licences—</i>		
Rubber Dealers Enactment	26,134	79,798
Burials Enactment	—	500
Mineral Ores Enactment	—	400
<i>Fees—</i>		
Sale of Boundary Marks	14,120	22,151
Sale of Plans	1,292	885
Miscellaneous	—	1,742
Total	41,546	105,476
Grand total	1,154,503	1,492,165

32. The collections in the districts were as follows:

Revenue detailed.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Batu Pahat.	Endau.	Segamat.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Rents—</i>						
Land Rents (Recurrent)	487,934	255,550	147,427	30,529	88,989	1,010,429
„ „ Annual Licences	7,610	482	3,217	2,426	419	14,154
Mining Rents	2,444	...	56	13,434	...	15,934
Government Plantations	312	286	75	76	...	749
<i>Licences—</i>						
Gravel, Stone, etc.	592	108	189	1	448	1,338
Mining	225	...	150	300	...	675
Prospecting	3,643	25	390	6,410	...	10,468
<i>Fees—</i>						
Miscellaneous	967	699	34	680	...	2,380
Notices and Warrants... ..	657	1,147	1,578	188	205	3,775
Registration of Titles	2,822	2,149	980	643	561	7,155
Survey and Demarcation	69,337	29,311	12,838	17,203	18,218	146,907
Total	576,543	289,757	166,934	71,890	108,840	1,213,964
<i>Land Sales—</i>						
Premia on Grants	92,549	39,004	15,522	13,055	5,580	165,710
„ Mining Lands	3,910	...	...	3,105	...	7,015
Total	96,459	39,004	15,522	16,160	5,580	172,725
<i>Miscellaneous Licences—</i>						
Rubber Dealers Enactment	5,834	51,913	16,892	440	4,719	79,798
<i>Reimbursements-in-Aid—</i>						
Sale of Boundary Marks	8,261	5,666	1,177	2,935	4,112	22,151
Sale of Plans	646	57	87	95	...	885
Total	14,741	57,636	18,156	3,470	8,831	102,834
Grand Total	687,743	386,397	200,612	91,520	123,251	1,489,523

The following additional revenue was collected by the Johore Bahru Land Office:

	\$
Licence under the Burial Enactment	500
„ „ Mineral Ore Enactment	400
House rents and registration fees on applications for prospecting licences	1,742
Total	2,642

COMPARISON.

33. A comparison of revenue for the last five years shows:

Year	Revenue	Percentage of increase or decrease over previous year.
1918	731,876	+ 30 per cent.
1919	978,525	+ 34 „
1920	1,061,279	+ 8 „
1921	946,359	- 11 „
1922	1,213,964	+ 28 „

(In previous reports the forest revenue was included in the above table, but it has now been excluded.)

34. The total recorded alienation of land in the State is as follows:

	Acres.
For Agricultural Town and Village Land	810,035
Mining	17,731
Total	827,766

Of the above 590,454 acres are held under completed titles, 100,699 acres under approved application awaiting issue of titles and 118,882 acres are held under temporary titles.

REGISTRATION.

35. Registration work in the Office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown in the following table:

LAND ENACTMENT.		1921.	1922.
Total number of transactions		2,337	2,549
Number of grants registered		606	826
„ transfers registered		507	638
„ charges registered		425	331

MINING ENACTMENT.

Total number of transactions	35	43
Number of mining leases registered	4	16
„ certificates registered	16	11

36. In the District Land Offices in Muar and Batu Pahat the following transactions were registered:

	Muar.	Batu Pahat.
Number of mukim entries registered	214	228
„ transfers registered	248	85
„ certificates registered	35	17

37. The application books were opened for applications for all types of cultivation except rubber.

LEGISLATION.

38. The Country Lands (Cultivation) Enactment 1921, the New Rubber Dealers Enactment 1921, the Waters Enactment 1921, the Agricultural Pests Enactment 1921 and the Forest Enactment 1921 were all put into force during 1922.

The Alsagoff Concession Enactment 1920 was put into force and a Receiver was appointed.

VI.—AGRICULTURE.

39. The Agricultural Department now consists of the Inspector of Agriculture, an Assistant Inspector (temporary) in Muar, five Sub-Inspectors and six Apprentices.

RUBBER.

40. The low price of rubber has been reflected in the general condition of the planted areas by lack of cultivation and neglect of disease control. Considerable interest, however, has been displayed in individual cases in the vegetative production of rubber and at least three estates have carried out an extensive programme of budding.

腐朽虫害

RUBBER DISEASES AND PESTS.

41. Mouldy Rot was reported from six estates and in each case was successfully treated. The general distribution of Mouldy Rot is now in the Coast districts of Batu Pahat and Muar, and for about 20 miles on the southern bank of the Muar River. Small localized infections are present also in the Segamat district.

Pink disease was reported from 18 estates. It is fairly general in Segamat district.

Black stripe was reported on two estates, but was controlled before much damage was done.

Of root diseases Fomes Lignosus is present more or less on all young clearings but is generally properly attended to: large areas of mature trees are however affected on Japanese estates owing to neglect in the past.

Other root diseases noted are Sphaerostilbe Repens, Ustulina Zonata, Fomes Psendo Ferreus and Hymenochaeta Noxia.

Brown Bast is still prevalent throughout the State. It is usually too advanced to warrant treatment.

Loranthus sp. a parasitic growth is common in some centres and is generally found on neglected trees growing in poor soil.

Rubber growers in Johore suffer considerably from damage by pig and deer. White ants are also common on land planted from heavy jungle which has not been properly cleared.

COCONUTS.

42. There are no large individual coconut estates in Johore but there are extensive areas of small holdings along the West Coast where the crop flourishes in spite of the very small attention it receives. The manufacture of copra is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

COCONUT DISEASES AND PESTS.

43. Stripe Weevil is fairly general and the damage by Rhinoceros Beetle is noticeable everywhere. Bud Rot, Pestalozzia Palmarum and Skipper Caterpillar have been noted but not much damage has been done by them.

RICE.

44. The cultivation of rice is at present only undertaken on a very small scale, but it is hoped to extend the area under this cultivation by giving out land on easy terms, and by assisting growers to improve the varieties and increase the yield.

A rough estimate of the area under rice with the yield for 1922 is given below:

	Area in acres.	Yield in gantangs.
Wet rice	9,000	1,000,000
Dry „	6,000	400,000

PINEAPPLES

45. The area under pineapples is rapidly increasing, the light undulating lands of South Johore being particularly suitable for this cultivation.

The daily output of two factories near Johore Bahru is about 10,000 tins each, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 fresh fruit are exported to Singapore annually.

ROSELLE FIBRE.

46. Experiments on a small scale have been tried, but the results are not very promising yet.

VII.—MINES.

47. The Mines Department consists of a Warden of Mines, an Inspector of Mines, two Mines Overseers and the usual clerical staff.

By arrangements with the Federated Malay States a Geologist was detailed for duty in Johore and the southern part of the State was thoroughly examined during the year and data collected for the basis of a geological map.

48. The total revenue derived from mining in 1921 and 1922 is shown below:

Export duty—

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
(a) Tin-ore	190,925	175,872
(b) Iron-ore	74,250	111,367
Rents on mining leases	17,367	15,935
Premium	15,480	7,015

Licences—

(a) Prospecting	14,277	10,443
(b) Individual	805	675
(c) Ore buyers	400	400

Total	313,504	321,707
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49. The expenditure in 1922 was \$21,318. This was \$6,177 more than the expenditure in 1921 but included \$5,777 for the State's share in the cost of the geological survey of Johore.

50. The amount of tin-ore exported in 1922 was 25,031 pikuls (equivalent to 1,073 tons of smelted tin) against 25,078 pikuls (equivalent to 1,075 tons of smelted tin) in 1921.

About 19,000 pikuls, or 76 per cent. of the output, came from the Mersing Tin Field and 6,000 pikuls, or 24 per cent. from the Tengkil Valley.

In the Mersing field the more accessible land is being rapidly worked out, but stanniferous ground exists over a large area south of the Kluang-Mersing Road. Unfortunately it is often shallow and patchy, and expensive transport results in the richest land alone being worked. The best mines are now situated some 10 to 15 miles south of the Mersing-Kluang Road, the ore being taken down river to Mawai, thence by road to Kota Tinggi and thence by boat to Singapore.

A little tin was won in Batu Pahat near Bukit Banang, a district that will probably repay further prospecting.

The Middleton Tin Mines Limited remained idle for the second year in succession, but the plant is maintained in good condition.

Tengkil Tin Mines treated 173,000 cubic yards for a return of 1,407 pikuls of ore, a poorer return than in 1921 (192,000 cubic yards and 2,295 pikuls of ore) but still payable.

Lenggui Tin Limited treated 300,500 cubic yards for a return of 2,910 pikuls of ore against 246,444 cubic yards and 2,286 pikuls in 1921.

51. The Japanese Haematite (Iron-ore) Mine at Bukit Medan produced 111,367 tons of ore against 74,250 for 11 months in 1921. The ore won to date has been taken entirely from surface outcrops, and no machinery has been installed. A model of this mine was awarded a silver cup in the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition.

52. The labour force on the mines during 1922 was 3,513 persons and machinery of 684 horse-power was employed, making a total of 8,985 units. Except for a few Banjarese and Javanese on the Japanese iron mine the whole labour force is Chinese.

53. An area of 18,348 acres was held under mining leases in 1922 compared with 20,121 acres in 1921.

54. Prospecting licences were held over 64,074 acres. The Austral Malay Company very thoroughly tested the land once worked by the Royal Johore Tin Mining Company, but were unable to locate a sufficiently extensive area of payable ground to justify the installation of a modern plant.

55. Iron-ores—mostly haematite and magnetite—occur in several places and a deposit of ilmenite rich in titanium has been found in the Ulu Madek.

A rich deposit of wolfram was found in the foothills to the east of Sungei Sayong Railway Station but the price is not sufficiently tempting and it is not being worked.

There are constant rumours of the existence of coal and oil in the State but so far nothing has materialized.

56. China clay has been located in many places and the small pottery and kiln under Japanese management continues to be worked, and in another place it is being worked with a view to export.

Silica sands of great purity occur at Batu Pahat and might be suitable for glass making.

57. A new Mining Enactment came into force on the 27th June, 1922. It closely follows the mining legislation elsewhere in the Peninsula. Certain provisions of the Estate Labourers Protection of Health Enactment were made applicable to labour on mines by Enactment 6 of 1922. The stamping of dealings in sub-leases of mining land was facilitated by amendments to the Stamp Enactment (No. 2 of 1922).

VIII.—FORESTS.

58. Exploration was carried out, mainly in the Endau district. Thirty-five thousand acres were preliminarily notified as forest reserve for timber at Gunong Arong and Jemaluang. Twenty-two thousand acres of mangrove forest in the Kukub district were similarly notified.

59. The amount of timber actually cut in 1922 was 14,400 tons and the export was 12,917 tons. It is estimated that the amount actually cut in 1921 was about 21,000 tons but no accurate figures are available. In spite of this reduction the revenue from timber increased by about \$6,000 and this is attributed mainly to better supervision and the prevention of the smuggling of valuable timber under a false description.

60. The European saw-mill at Mersing had to shut down for a few months but is now again turning out a considerable quantity of planks.

61. The prohibition of export of mangrove firewood, adopted as a temporary measure to prevent over-exportation was removed in June, as the staff is now sufficiently trained to regulate the cutting by the issue of licences.

62. The total amount of firewood upon which royalty was paid was 16,308 tons but inland firewood is difficult to bring to account and probably the actual amount used was considerably greater.

63. The quantity of charcoal taken was only 625 tons. There appears here to be an opportunity for a local industry.

64. The result of the application of the licence system to minor forest produce is apparent from the increase of revenue under this heading—\$23,750 in 1922 against \$7,663 in 1921. Royalty on rattans rose from \$2,510 to \$10,672, and royalty on damar alone was \$9,349 whereas other produce in 1921 which included damar produced only \$2,898.

65. An attempt was made to take up the departmental tapping of penak trees for damar, but the difficulty is to find tappers, and so far no great advance has been made.

66. Jelutong was worked in Kluang and Segamat by private enterprise but only 39 pikuls had been exported by the end of the year.

67. The financial result of the year were very satisfactory and the forest revenue proper exceeded the expenditure by \$36,338 in 1922 compared with an excess of \$13,015 in 1921.

68. The total forest revenue for 1921 and 1922 is shown below:

	1921.	1922.
	\$	\$
Timber	42,058	47,985
Firewood and charcoal	12,912	10,037
Minor produce	7,663	23,750
Other sources	—	563
	<u>62,633</u>	<u>82,335</u>

69. The Forest Enactment 1921 was brought into force in the beginning of January.

IX.—SURVEYS.

70. The average effective strength of the staff throughout the year was 76 including the Superintendent and six European Surveyors.

71. The following returns shows the State of survey work with reference to requisitions:

Details.	Grant Lots.		Native Holdings.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Unsatisfied requisitions on 31st December, 1921	3,338	146,980	8,323	27,620
Requisitions received during 1922	716	41,646	2,029	5,638
	<u>4,054</u>	<u>188,626</u>	<u>10,352</u>	<u>33,258</u>
Requisitions satisfied during 1922	1,009	89,220	996	2,955
Requisitions cancelled during 1922	211	5,097	72	220
Requisitions remaining unsatisfied on 31st December, 1922	2,834	94,309	9,284	30,083
	<u>4,054</u>	<u>188,626</u>	<u>10,352</u>	<u>33,258</u>
Details unsatisfied requisitions—				
Awaiting survey or demarcation	1,033	31,740	3,090	9,455
In hand in field	782	15,714	3,295	10,642
In Land Offices for settlement	868	39,641	2,300	7,463
In Office awaiting, check, etc.	151	7,214	599	2,523
	<u>2,834</u>	<u>94,309</u>	<u>9,284</u>	<u>30,083</u>

NOTE:—A requisition is satisfied when the work of the Survey Department is so far completed that titles can be supplied when demanded.

72. During the year 920 grants, 31 mining leases, 13 agricultural leases, 4 other leases, 13 mining certificates, and 748 mukin extracts were prepared.

In addition to the ordinary work the minor triangulation of Batu Pahat district was completed, and sundry connections made to the roads and lot surveys, enabling the charting of nearly 200 previously surveyed but uncharted lots. A much needed standard survey of Batu Pahat town was completed, and a survey of the greater part of the lots in that town is proceeding.

73. Office work included preparation of 226 certified plans of agricultural lands, 61 certified plans of town lands and 75 plans of areas of mukim extract holdings. Four hundred and forty-two tracings in duplicate and 100 single tracings were supplied to Land Offices besides 37 tracings of standard 16 chain sheets. Some 600 miscellaneous tracings were prepared for the use of surveyors and the public.

74. During the year 69 lots totalling 35,511 acres were surveyed by contract surveyors at a cost of \$30,000. A forest reserve of 22,300 acres was also similarly surveyed at a cost of \$6,306.

75. The average cost of departmental surveys is somewhat higher in Johore than in the Federated Malay States except in the case of small holdings. The higher cost is largely caused by the want of sufficient reliable traverses, and to the inefficiency of some of the subordinate surveyors, both of which defects it is hoped in time to remedy.

76. The expenditure of this department amounted to \$279,125 being \$29,583 less than in 1921. The total revenue collected by the Land Offices on account of survey was \$131,499.

X.—JUDICIAL.

77. Fifty-five criminal cases were registered and 13 criminal appeals were heard. Five criminal assizes were held at Johore Bahru, four at Muar and four at Batu Pahat.

Two hundred and eighty-nine civil suits, 11 civil appeals, 144 administration suits and 256 miscellaneous suits were registered.

78. The Court of Appeal sat on three occasions.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

79. A new Court was opened at Kluang and is visited regularly by a Magistrate from Batu Pahat. The Court at Kukub was taken by the Receiver of the Alsagoff Estate.

For the first time the District Officers have proceeded on circuit for the purpose of trying minor cases and taking informations in outlying stations and from a police point of view the experiment has been amply justified.

80. A compilation of the returns of cases is given:

	Criminal.	Civil.
Johore Bahru (including Kota Tinggi, Kukub and Kluang)	2,866	990
Muar	1,348	1,386
Batu Pahat	1,026	579
Endau	395	164
Segamat	648	351
	<u>6,283</u>	<u>3,470</u>

XI.—POLICE.

81. The strength of the armed branch of the Force was on the 31st December, 25 officers and 815 other ranks as against the full complement of 35 officers, 879 other ranks.

82. New police stations were taken over at Paloh, Tingkil and Plintong and a conductor's quarters were adapted to use as a police station at Batu Ragi. Detachments were housed in rented buildings at Panchor and Renchong in Ulu Muar, at Sagil in Tangkak and at Sri Gading in Batu Pahat.

RECRUITMENT, CASUALTIES AND DISCIPLINE.

83. During the year under review 191 recruits were enlisted, of whom 165 were Malays and 26 Northern Indians. Ninety-six uniformed officers left the Force on pension, discharge or dismissal.

84. The discipline of the Force showed distinct improvement, and a higher educational and physical standard is now required of recruits.

HEALTH.

85. Four hundred and ninety-four members of the Force were admitted to hospital, and 4,750 were treated as out-patients. There were five deaths compared with six in 1921. There is still rather too much malingering in out-stations where the medical supervision is of necessity not so strict as at head-quarters.

CRIME.

86. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 9,280 compared with 6,947 in 1921. This is not so much due to an increase of crime as to a more careful registration of the reports and greater police activity. From the following figures for the last five years it will be seen that serious crime shows a very satisfactory decrease:

	Murder and culpable homicide.	Robberies.	Thefts.
1918	47	127	1,252
1919	40	107	1,280
1920	46	119	1,509
1921	52	154	1,371
1922	29	109	1,360

87. Robberies still gave considerable trouble in Muar but generally speaking did not appear to be the work of organized gangs. What is believed to be a branch of a wide-spread secret society in Segamat was unearthed at the close of the year, and it is confidently expected that its suppression will remove a serious cause of disorder in that district. The activity of these societies is still however wide-spread throughout the State. It is pleasant to record a marked improvement in the peace of Kukub and Kota Tinggi districts.

FIREARMS.

88. Three thousand and two firearms were registered against 3,361 in 1921. There were 99 prosecutions under the Arms Enactment.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

89. Sixteen thousand one hundred and thirteen weights and measures were verified by the Police Department and 49 prosecutions were instituted.

MOTOR CARS AND DRIVERS.

90. Two hundred and twenty-seven private cars and 213 hire cars were registered during the year. The corresponding figures for 1921 were 460 and 505. One hundred and five motor lorries compared with 117 in 1921, and 99 motor bicycles against 124 were also registered. Light motor buses were for the first time introduced into Muar four being licensed during the year. Licences were granted to 327 drivers as against 445 in 1921.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

91. Rewards amounting to \$2,192 were paid for the destruction or capture of 24 tigers, 2 tiger cubs, 15 panthers, 20 crocodiles, 47 crocodiles' eggs and 5 snakes. Eighty-two persons were killed by tigers, 23 by crocodiles, 4 by elephants, 2 by snakes and 1 by hornets.

GAMBLING SUPERVISION.

92. One hundred and six cases were brought and fines amounting to \$4,827 including confiscations were imposed.

FIRES.

93. Forty-nine fires were reported to the Police during the year, but the only serious fire was that at Tangkak on the 7th January when eighty houses were destroyed. The estimated damage was \$300,000, of which \$223,000 was covered by insurance.

EXPENDITURE.

94. The expenditure on the police was \$524,137 compared with \$393,894 in 1921. The great increase in expenditure was partly due to the revised scheme of salaries which only came into force in September, 1921, and also to the increased numbers of the Force.

XII.—JOHORE MILITARY FORCES.

95. The Johore Military Forces were maintained at their usual efficiency.

96. On the 31st March on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Singapore, Johore troops were invited to participate in welcoming him, and furnished a guard of 100 rank and file under the command of a Captain with the Regimental Colours and Band at the Government House, and a further contingent of 200 men of the Johore Military Forces and Johore Volunteer Forces lined the road from Government House Gates to Government House.

On the morning of the 3rd June a detachment of the Johore Military Forces went down to Singapore to take part in the review held in honour of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

MALAY VOLUNTEERS.

97. Attendance at drills is still reported as unsatisfactory, but the work of the year on the whole shows some improvement.

EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS.

98. A new Enactment was passed but reorganization was not started during the year, as the new Adjutant had not arrived.

XIII.—PRISONS.

PRISON POPULATION.

99. Admissions to the two State prisons, Johore Bahru and Muar, totalled 1,421 as against 1,513 in 1921.

The daily average numbers for 1921 and 1922 are shown in the following table:

	1921.		1922.	
	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Convicted prisoners	258.8	72.6	257.0	91.2
Civil prisoners	21.4	27.1	27.4	24.2

Convicted prisoners in the State prison numbered as follows:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.
Remaining on 1st January, 1922	230	82
Admitted during 1922	809	612
Total	1,039	694
Released during 1922	747	559
Transferred	—	52
Died	5	2
Executed	5	—
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	282	81
Total	1,039	694

Classification of prisoners on 31st December, 1922:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Total.
Long sentence	168	—	168
Short sentence	114	81	195
Prisoners on remand	10	8	18
Awaiting banishment	3	—	3
Total	295	89	384

HEALTH.

100. There were seven deaths, including one banishment prisoner, in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru, and there were two deaths at Muar.

The average daily number in hospital were:

Johore Bahru	4.3
Muar	3.9

DISCIPLINE.

101. One hundred and ninety-six offences by prisoners were dealt with and two floggings were inflicted. There were no serious disorders in either prison.

LABOUR.

102. At Johore Bahru an average of 130 prisoners were engaged by the Public Works Department, on extramural labour, which consisted principally of earth work, drainage and tree felling connected with anti-malarial works and Government quarters.

A large number of concrete bricks and pipes were manufactured inside the prison.

Prisoners undergoing hard labour were also employed in baking, carpentering, chick-making, tailoring, making of baskets, rattan chairs and coir mats, laundry work and cooking inside the prison.

103. At Muar the daily average number of prisoners engaged, on extramural work was 51.5.

RECIDIVISM.

104. Of the prisoners admitted during the year 68 had one, 32 two, and 19 three or more previous convictions.

EXECUTION.

105. Five executions were carried out, all at Johore Bahru.

STAFF.

106. The European staff at Johore Bahru was maintained at full strength and included in addition to the Inspector of Prisons, the Gaoler and four Warders.

The gaol in Muar was in charge of the Assistant Adviser as District Superintendent and a European Gaoler.

EXPENDITURE.

107. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Johore Bahru Prison amounted to \$116,847 against \$124,726 in 1921. The expenditure at Muar was \$29,558 against \$32,588 in 1921.

REVENUE.

108. A sum of \$6,316 was received from the laundry, bakery and workshops at Johore Bahru. A sum of \$523 was collected at Muar.

VAGRANT WARDS.

109. The two State prisons at Johore Bahru and Muar are also vagrant wards under the Vagrancy Enactment 1921.

Admission of vagrants in the two State vagrant wards during the year were as follows:

	Johore Bahru.	Muar.	Total.
Admitted during the year	156*	29†	160
Released during the year	20	4	24
Transferred	—	25	—
Died	15	—	15
Repatriated	113	—	113
Remaining on 31st December, 1922	8	—	8
	156*	29†	160

The daily average was as follows:

Johore Bahru	36.4
Muar	3.8

Of the vagrants admitted 76.3 per cent. were Chinese, 17.9 per cent. Indians and 5.8 per cent. Javanese and Malay.

* Including the 25 transferred from Muar.

† Including 25 transferred to Johore Bahru.

110. In view of the number of sick and decrepit who were admitted good health could hardly be expected. There were 15 deaths in the Prison Hospital at Johore Bahru and the daily average of sick was one. Sixteen vagrants who were too ill to be repatriated were released and transferred to the General Hospital.

XIV.—POST OFFICE.

111. The year's statistics show continued expansion. Outward despatch increased by 33.9 per cent. and inward receipts by 23.1 per cent. A comparison of the business done during the past three years is as follows:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Letters, papers and parcels received	1,856,296	1,968,472	2,423,135
Letters, papers and parcels despatched	1,165,566	1,214,570	1,626,107
Value of money orders issued	\$538,361	\$429,028	\$372,208
" " paid	109,639	93,698	90,846

The revenue was \$84,803 as against \$77,861 in 1921. The expenditure was \$99,499 against \$92,796 in 1921.

112. The local postage rate was raised from four cents to five cents on the 15th January, 1922.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

113. Thirty thousand telegrams were received and 14,533 telegrams were despatched during the year.

114. The trunk route mileage was increased from 228 to 280½ miles and the wire mileage from 445 to 617 miles. The number of subscribers increased from 108 to 138.

XV.—MEDICAL.

115. A Census of the State was taken on the 24th April, 1921. The final figures show that the population was 282,234 compared with 180,412 enumerated at the 1911 Census, an increase of 56.4 per cent.

116. It is not possible to give an exact statement of the population as on 31st December, 1922. The excess of births over deaths from the census date to the end of the year was 2,891. The excess of passengers booked to Johore by the railway over passengers booked from Johore to other places was 826. On the other hand there are no records of the number of persons who arrive and depart by road, and the returns of passengers arriving and leaving by the coasting steamers are incomplete. As far however as can be ascertained the arrivals and departures by such vessels about balanced one another, so that it may be taken that the population is slightly increasing.

117. The number of births registered in 1922 was 10,223 compared with 10,167 in 1921. The number of deaths registered was 8,248 against 8,770 in 1921.

118. On the 1921 Census figures the birth-rate was 36.22 per mille and the death-rate 29.22 per mille. Amongst the Malays the birth-rate was 48.36 per mille and the death-rate 26.34 per mille.

The infantile mortality for the year was 175.19 per mille.

EPIDEMICS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

119. The territory has again been entirely free from both plague and cholera. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*.—There were 23 cases, of which 20 were fatal. All the cases were sporadic and no source of infection could be traced. *Chicken-pox and Measles*.—Sixteen cases of chicken-pox and 32 of measles were reported. There were no deaths from either disease.

Influenza.—This was more prevalent than in 1921, 72 deaths being reported in 1922 against 9 in 1921.

Small-pox.—There 87 cases with 6 deaths. Of these cases 51 were sporadic, being reported in widely separated areas, and 36 were the result of a small outbreak in Kesang.

Typhoid Fever.—Six cases were reported, of which four were fatal.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

120. *Ankylostomiasis*.—Excellent results have been obtained in the treatment of this scourge and in 1922 the cases were 1,276 and the deaths only 46 compared with 1,409 and 80 respectively in 1921.

Beri-beri.—The number of deaths recorded as due to this disease fell from 338 to 318, but the number of cases treated in the Government hospitals rose from 246 to 396, and it is to be feared that the improvement in the incidence of this disease which was very marked during the period of food control is being gradually lost.

Black Water Fever.—Only seven cases with one death occurred during the year compared with 33 cases and three deaths in 1921.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.—The cases and deaths in the hospitals show a satisfactory decrease from 810 and 209 in 1921, to 728 and 141 in 1922.

Malarial Fever.—Great improvement is shown in the malarial figures for 1922. Not only have the total number of deaths been less (3,821 in 1922 against 4,179 in 1921) but the percentage of deaths to total cases treated in the hospitals has enormously improved. (5.33 per cent. in 1922 against 8.81 per cent. in 1921).

Phthisis.—This disease is unfortunately rapidly increasing both in its incidence and mortality. In the Government hospitals there were 408 cases and 192 deaths against 247 cases and 140 deaths in 1921.

HOSPITALS.

121. The existing Government hospitals were maintained. Admissions were 12,558. On the 31st December, 1921, there were 912 patients remaining and of the total 11,234 were discharged, 29 were transferred, 203 absconded, 1,221 died and 780 remained in the hospitals on the 31st December, 1922. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 9.07.

MATERNITY WARDS.

122. The number of cases treated in the maternity wards at Johore Bahru was 62 against 60 in 1921. Forty-eight cases were treated in their own houses against 20 in 1921. At the close of the year 12 certified midwives were practising in the State, all of whom have been trained locally, and three probationers were entered for training during the year.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

123. The new Lunatic Asylum was completed during the year, and in September the scattered mental cases in Perak and Singapore were brought back to Johore. The new building is entirely satisfactory and can accommodate 150 patients. The number of patients at the end of the year was 128. As in previous years the Asylum was visited weekly by the Superintendent of the Singapore Asylum.

LEPER ASYLUM.

124. The number of lepers in the Johore Leper Asylum at the end of the year was 45. All female lepers, of whom there were three at the end of the year, are transferred to the Leper Camp at Singapore. Experiment were made on a few cases with the "Moorgol" treatment but the results were on the whole disappointing.

VACCINATIONS.

125. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 39,229 compared with 17,047 in 1921. That the State is undoubtedly very well protected by vaccinations is shown by the fact that although cases occurred in many different places there was only one small epidemic, and even during the epidemic there was only one death out of 36 cases.

OUT-PATIENTS.

126. The number of out-patients treated at the various stations was 60,032 compared with 64,137 in 1921.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

127. A sum of \$15,000 was expended in oiling and the upkeep of anti-malarial drains under the supervision of the Health Department.

128. In Johore Bahru a considerable amount of permanent work was done in annihilating actual and potential breeding grounds either by filling or sub-soil drainage.

METEOROLOGICAL.

129. *Rainfall*.—Kota Tinggi again shows the highest rainfall for Government stations, 163.54 inches. The lowest rainfall for Government stations was 78.62 at Segamat.

Temperature.—Temperature variations were rather less than during the previous year, there being a difference of 30 degrees between the highest maximum, 98 (Mersing) and lowest minimum, 68 (Kukub).

BUILDINGS.

130. Owing to the financial position very few new works were undertaken. Besides the new Lunatic Asylum mentioned above a new disinfecting room was installed at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, and new dressers' quarters were built at Segamat.

FINANCIAL.

131. The expenditure during the year on Personal Emoluments and Other Charges was \$442,208 and the revenue collected was \$38,538.

XVI.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

132. During the year there was a severe epidemic of swine fever from April to July in Tangkak but though many animals died, the outbreak was localised.

133. An additional Veterinary Inspector was engaged for Batu Pahat and assumed duties in May.

134. The veterinary staff carried out the regular inspections of slaughter-houses and dairies throughout the year.

135. There were 101 prosecutions for cruelty to animals and fines to the amount of \$780.50 were inflicted.

XVII.—EDUCATION.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Number.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Staff.
136. Boys ...	67	4,571	3,633	131
Girls ...	5	246	212	8

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Boys ...	22	1,218	913	33
Girls ...	3	130	110	3

The average attendance at the vernacular schools was 79.5 per cent. of the enrolment.

Malay Training College.—Ten teachers were under training.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Masters.	Pupil teachers.
137. English College ...	68	61	6	—
Bukit Zahrah School	547	471	22	3
Muar School ...	202	180	9	—
Batu Pahat School ...	241	225	12	1
Totals ...	1,058	937	49	4

In 1921 seven boys sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination and three obtained certificates. In 1922 twenty-five sat and nine passed. Fifty candidates sat for the Government Entrance Examination and nineteen obtained the certificate. The examination of the schools was carried out by a local Board of Examiners and the results were satisfactory.

English College.—There are two English school masters and at the end of the year the number of pupils was 82 and the school was full. Arrangements were made during the year for a weekly inspection by a Medical Officer and the result was a marked reduction in absences owing to sickness. The Cadet Corps took a new lease of life and the Commissioner of Police was able to supply a number of condemned rifles and carbines for drilling.

Bukit Zahrah Day School.—During 1922 it was necessary to open a branch for Chinese boys, one of the workmen's dwellings in Jalan Ah Fook being converted into an excellent temporary school.

Muar Day School.—The Government Medical Officer carried out a medical examination of the whole school. The health compared very favourably with the previous year.

Batu Pahat Day School.—Four new class rooms were in course of construction at the end of the year. Six out of eight boys entered passed the Government Entrance Examination. This school shown greater progress than any other school in the State.

XVIII.—TOWN BOARDS.

JOHORE BAHRU AND KOTA TINGGI.

138. At the beginning of the year a Town Board was in charge of the townships of Johore Bahru, Tebrau, Renggam, Kluang, Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam.

In July the townships of Segamat, Buloh Kasap and Batu Anam were formed into a separate Town Board and passed from the control of Johore Bahru.

In August the township of Sedenak was added, to the Johore Bahru Board. Another Board, but having the same President, was in charge of the township of Kota Tinggi.

The total revenue collected by these two Boards was \$218,910 compared with \$142,784 in 1921.

New premises for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were built and also a few shop-houses in Johore Bahru, but building enterprise was generally at a low ebb during the year.

A public water supply was established for Kota Tinggi.

A new site was selected for Sedenak village and thirty houses lots were taken up and new houses were approaching completion at the end of the year.

The Board controls markets at Johore Bahru, Tebrau and Kota Tinggi. The prices of food-stuffs were fairly steady throughout the year but are still considerably above pre-war prices.

MUAR.

139. The Muar Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Maharani, Panchor and Tangkak.

The revenue was \$117,789 in 1922 compared with \$125,311 in 1921, the expenditure was \$79,927 compared with \$77,898.

Only four building plans were passed by the Board, and only one shop-house was erected during the year.

The water supply of Bandar Maharani was very inadequate during the first half of the year, and a scheme for further storage was worked out, but had to be abandoned owing to the collapse of the top reservoir in December. It has now been decided to utilize water from the Muar River and pump it into the reservoir.

BATU PAHAT.

140. This Board is in charge of the townships of Bandar Penggaram (Batu Pahat) and Senggarang. The boundaries of the former were revised during the year.

The revenue was \$59,620 compared with \$49,691 in 1921 and the expenditure was \$35,680 compared with \$32,941.

Towards the close of the year there was considerable building activity in Bandar Penggaram.

ENDAU.

141. This Board is in charge of the townships of Mersing and Jemaluang. The revenue for 1922 was \$12,557 and the expenditure was \$14,284.

The boundaries of the township of Mersing were revised during the year.

SEGAMAT.

142. This Board was created on the 1st July and is in charge of the townships of Segamat, Batu Anam and Buloh Kasap. The revenue collected was \$14,056; these townships having been previously administered by the Johore Bahru Board no expenditure figures are available.

A water supply scheme for Segamat was started. No new shop-houses were erected, but a block of 18 insanitary atap houses was removed, being replaced by a new row of house built in 1921.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

143. The provision and expenditure during the year were:

Provision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,877,369
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,169,319

The expenditure in 1922 was less than in 1921 by \$3,329,106. The cost of supervision including special temporary allowances was 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

144. The expenditure was as follows:

Annually Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$104,986
Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,739

Thirty-two sets of quarters for subordinate officers and clerks were completed or under construction at a cost of \$83,600.

\$21,523 was spent on reclamation of land.

\$19,341 was spent on protection of sea and river walls.

The Lunatic Asylum at Johore Bahru was completed.

In Batu Pahat \$14,907 was spent on the construction of a slipway and ferry.

ROADS, STREET AND BRIDGES.

145. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.				
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.			
\$	\$	\$	\$			
739,200	...	720,615	...	481,626	...	339,579

MILEAGE.

The following shows mileage on roads and paths upkept during the year:

	Town Roads.		Country Roads.		
	Metalled.	Natural.	Metalled.	Natural.	Bridle-paths.
Johore Bahru...	46.80	...	86.15	...	...
Segamat	2.75	...	69.00	...	...
Kota Tinggi	3.00	...	30.00	...	...
Kluang	4.00	...	59.00	2.00	...
Muar	18.50	...	117.00	11.00	...
Batu Pahat	8.58	1.61	73.88	...	...
Endau	3.50	...	38.25	...	4.00
Total	87.13	1.61	473.28	13.00	4.00

The total length of metalled roads upkept was 560.41 miles at a cost of \$1,196 per mile compared with a cost of \$1,079 per mile in 1921.

The rainfall throughout the year was:

Johore Bahru	...	...	...	...	...	113.83 inches.
Muar	...	...	...	...	...	80.92 "
Batu Pahat	...	...	...	...	...	89.18 "
Endau	...	...	...	...	...	98.56 "

SPECIAL SERVICES.

146. *Road Extension Scheme.*—At the end of 1921 there were 244.5 miles open to traffic and during 1922 an additional four miles were opened, making a total of 248.5.

There were, in addition, ten miles under construction.

The total expenditure during the year was \$63,869, making a total since 1911 of \$4,488,958.

The position on each section was as follows:

Section I.—Batu Anam-Tambang, 8½ miles.—Completed in 1920.

Section II.—Batu Anam-Jementah, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section III.—Jementah-Ulu Jementah, 7 miles.—Completed in 1917.

Section IV.—Ulu Jementah-Tangkak, 19 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section V.—Tangkak-Sungei Mati, 9 miles.—Completed in 1914.

Section VI.—Sungei Mati-Kesang, 5 miles.—Completed in 1912.

Section VII.—Tangkak-Chohong, 3 miles.—Completed in 1913.

Section VIII and IX.—Tenang-Segamat.—This road was substituted for the Segamat-S'Pinang and Tenang-Kampong Tenang roads. Completed and opened to traffic in 1921.

Section X.—Labis-Muar, 47 miles.—This road is metalled to the 14th mile (Lanadron Estate), from the Muar end, and a further six miles of earthwork has been completed. No further work was done in 1922 on this road.

Section XI.—Kluang-Batu Pahat, 33 miles.—Completed in 1917.

Section XII.—The section between Ayer Hitam and Yong Peng (12 miles) is now completed and open to traffic. Thirteen miles from Muar are metalled and a further three miles of earthwork are completed.

Section XIII.—Kulai-Ayer Hitam, 38 miles.—Completed in 1919.

Section XIV.—Renggam-Ulu Benut, 8 miles.—Completed in 1918.

Section XV.—Kluang-Mersing, 65 miles.—Completed and opened to traffic early in the year. Parts of this road near the Sungei Kahang are liable to flooding and deviation will be necessary.

Section XVI.—Ulu Lenggong-Endau, 25 miles.—Not undertaken.

Section XVII.—Layang-Layang-Ulu Johore, 4½ miles.—Earth road only and very little traffic.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

147. \$11,754 was spent on improving gradients and metalling of the road between Yong Peng and Paloh Railway Station (19 miles). Only four miles remain to complete this road. \$82,497 was spent on remetalling the Parit Jawa-Batu Pahat road and a route from Johore Bahru to Muar via Batu Pahat is now open. \$33,803 was spent on construction of town drains and \$35,087 on new streets and back lanes.

BRIDGES.

148. \$101,247 was spent on the substitution of permanent for temporary bridges and culverts throughout the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

149. The provision and expenditure during the year were as follows:

Annually Recurrent.		Special Services.	
Provision.	Expenditure.	Provision.	Expenditure.
\$	\$	\$	\$
402,630	267,427	397,862	136,875

The Johore Bahru Waterworks were maintained at a cost of \$24,769. A sum of \$38,457 was spent on the Muar Water Supply.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

150. The new 225 K.W. Diesel engine was put into service in April. The present cost per unit of electricity generated is a little over 31 cents but it is hoped that this will be considerably reduced when the causeway and new pumping station for the waterworks are in operation and so utilize the day load.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

151. Many of the existing pole routes had to be rebuilt owing to the use in the past of soft wood. The Johore-Kota Tinggi route has been strengthened by the use of iron rails. The substitution of chengai hard wood poles for 26 miles of the Kluang-Mersing road was completed. The Muar-Batu Pahat route has been entirely re-constructed.

Two armoured sub-marine cables were laid across the Muar River in October replacing the old cable which owing to low insulation was very unsatisfactory. One of the new cables is for the telephone and the other for the Muar-Malacca telegraph circuits.

The total expenditure on construction during the year was \$33,787. The cost of maintenance was \$4,188 (exclusive of personal emoluments).

XX.—DISTRICTS.

MUAR.

152. The revenue collected in the district was \$877,944 in 1922 compared with \$802,323 in 1921. Land revenue increased from \$234,305 in 1921 to \$289,761 in 1922.

Four hundred and seventy-three steam ships of a tonnage of 110,476 tons entered the port and the same number and tonnage left. In addition 567 native vessels (tonnage 13,649 tons) entered and 703 vessels (tonnage 15,056 tons) left.

The number of passengers arriving at the port was 13,993 and the number leaving was 17,902.

BATU PAHAT.

153. The revenue collected was \$617,340 compared with \$410,307 in 1921. Land revenue rose from \$74,088 in 1921 to \$166,922 in 1922.

There is on an average rather more than one steamer a day to and from Singapore, and in 1922, 12,143 passengers arrived and 12,060 passengers left.

The administration of four mukims in Benut was taken over from Johore Bahru during the year.

ENDAU.

154. The revenue collected was \$214,982 against \$328,101 in 1921. Land revenue increased from \$102,773 in 1920 to \$107,676 in 1921. The road to Kluang was opened in the early part of the year and considerable motor traffic has developed.

The tonnage of ships entering the port was 3,243 tons; the number of passengers arriving was 1,645 and leaving 1,582.

Twenty-five wood and atap houses were destroyed by fire at Mersing Kanan on the 27th July.

SEGAMAT.

155. The revenue collected was \$228,419 against \$175,609 in 1921. The mukim of Jementah was transferred from Muar to this district.

XXI.—COUNCIL OF STATE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

156. The Council of State met on nine occasions and the following Enactments were passed:

1. Railways (Amendment).
2. Stamp (Amendment).
3. Johore European Volunteers.
4. Stamp (Amendment No. 2).
5. Agricultural Labourers (Amendment).
6. Estate Labourers Protection of Health (Amendment).
7. Labourers Wages (Amendment).
8. Johore Military Forces (Amendment).
9. Trade and Customs (Amendment).
10. Judgments (Reciprocity).
11. Agricultural Pests (Amendment).
12. Mining.
13. Increase of Rent Restriction (Repeal).
14. Registration of Schools.
15. Indian Immigration Fund (Amendment).
16. Seditious Publications (Prohibition).
17. Inventions (Amendment).
18. Export of Rubber Restriction.
19. Auctioneers (Amendment).

The Executive Council met as usual once a week.

XXII.—STAFF.

MALAY STAFF.

157. Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, C.M.G., who had been Chief Minister since 16th July, 1920, was compelled owing to failing health and old age to retire in September. He had been in the service of the State for 38 years, and the State has lost in him a very valuable officer. He was succeeded by Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar, the State Commissioner, Muar. Ungku Mohamed bin Mohamed Kahlid, the State Commissioner, Batu Pahat, was appointed to Muar and his place at Batu Pahat was taken by Ungku Ali bin Abdullah.

EUROPEAN STAFF.

158. Mr. W. D. Scott acted temporarily as General Adviser in December while I was away on privilege leave.

Mr. G. A. Hereford, Legal Adviser, took up his duties on 27th January.

Mr. L. McLean relieved Mr. J. W. Simmons as Financial Commissioner on 7th May.

Mr. F. E. Taylor relieved Mr. J. V. Cowgill as Commissioner of Customs on 27th October.

Mr. C. D. Ahearne went on leave and was relieved as Assistant Adviser, at Batu Pahat first by Mr. M. C. Hay and later by Mr. F. T. Tree. Mr. H. F. Monk relieved Mr. M. C. Hay at Mersing.

Mr. J. J. Sheehan was relieved of his duties as Collector of Land Revenue, Johore Bahru, and put in charge of Rubber Restriction. Mr. C. R. Howitt succeeded him in the Land Office.

Captain North Hunt relieved Mr. E. Hazelton as Second Assistant Adviser in Batu Pahat.

Mr. A. E. C. Doscas relieved Mr. A. G. G. Ellis as Agricultural Inspector.

In the Education Department Messrs. Crombie, Butler and Martin Smith retired from the service. Only one new master Mr. E. de la Stowell was obtained to replace them.

Major B. A. Thompson replaced Captain R. G. Vyner as Instructor to the Johore Military Forces and his title was altered to that of Military Adviser.

In the Medical Department Dr. C. L. Stewart relieved Dr. L. J. Pavillet.

In the Public Works Department Mr. S. J. W. Gooch replaced Mr. R. C. Drew as Executive Engineer, Johore Bahru.

XXIII.—GENERAL.

159. As recorded elsewhere the Johore Military Forces participated in the welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Singapore and on the same occasion H.H. the Sultan had the honour of a private audience with H.R.H. at Government House.

160. H.H. the Sultan's third son Tungku Ahmed has completed his education in England and returned to Johore in March. He has been appointed an Assistant Engineer in the telegraph branch of the Public Works Department.

161. At the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition there was a Johore Pavilion and the State obtained several awards.

162. H.M.S. "Merlin" was a constant visitor to the port during the south-west monsoon and H.M.S. "Despatch" paid a visit for two days in December.

163. The depression in trade was not so marked as in the previous years, and even before rubber restriction was introduced in November there were distinct signs of improvement.

164. It is still too soon to say what will be the ultimate effect of rubber restriction, but there can be no doubt that the immediate results were very beneficial both to planters and Government.

165. The 1922 Expenditure Estimates were prepared on a very conservative basis, and had it not been for the final payment of over one million dollars in settlement of the rice control account, revenue would have more than balanced expenditure. The State is now again in a very sound financial position and with a surplus of over four million dollars it is possible to look forward to the spending of money on urgent public works which have had to be postponed owing to the slump.

H. MARRIOTT,

General Adviser.

23rd April, 1923.

APPENDICES.

- A. FINANCIAL RETURNS—
 - (i) Assets and Liabilities, 1921 and 1922.
 - (ii) Revenue Receipts.
 - (iii) Expenditure.
- B. TRADE RETURNS—
 - (i) Imports, 1921 and 1922.
 - (ii) Exports, 1921 and 1922.
 - (iii) Trade Returns, 1913-1922.
- C. STATISTICAL RETURN, 1913-1922.

APPENDIX A (i).
Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1922, with corresponding figures for 1921.

	31st December, 1921.	31st December, 1922.
Deposits	\$ 1,037,465	\$ 675,913
Loan from Straits Settlements	800,000	800,000
Suspense	...	3,506
Surplus	4,426,081	4,265,431
	6,263,547	5,744,852
Assets.		
Cash	...	...
Cash-in-transit	...	...
Investments (at cost):	...	...
British War Loan, 1929-47,	\$ 659,227	...
£33,551 1s. 5d. ...	...	...
National War Bonds, 1928-9,	34,673	...
£4,050 ...	...	...
Straits Settlements Conversion Loan, 1919-29, \$631,000	595,837	...
Straits Settlements War Loan, 1918-28, \$601,900	558,435	...
Five per cent. Victory Loan, 1920-34, \$3,900	3,461	...
Fixed Deposits	1,002,091	...
Due by other Government	...	...
Stock of Chandu	...	...
Advances	...	...
Loans	...	...
Suspense	...	...
	2,430,934	2,853,727
	258,241	265,152
	4,739	8,832
	2,031,099	468,855
	22,495	37,995
	122	...
	6,263,547	5,744,852

JOH.

APPENDIX A (ii).
Comparative Statement of Actual Revenue for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Revenue.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	942,035	1,224,989	282,954	
Forest Revenue	63,575	86,686	23,110	
Customs	1,883,769	2,098,595	214,826	
Licences, Excise, etc.	3,422,286	3,838,615	416,329	
Fees of Court, etc.	169,090	178,664	9,573	
Posts and Telegraphs	77,204	85,153	7,949	
Port and Harbour Dues	29,069	29,974	904	
Railways	221,933	357,000	135,066	
Interest	317,552	137,159	...	180,393
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,253	7,278	...	1,975
Municipal	387,222	408,073	20,850	
Land Sales	166,058	173,032	6,974	
Total	7,689,054	8,625,223	1,118,538	182,369

APPENDIX A (iii).

Comparative Statement of Actual Expenditure for 1921 and 1922.

Head of Expenditure.	Actual, 1921.	Actual, 1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pensions, Retired Allowances, etc.	170,220	179,374	9,154	
Personal Emoluments	2,082,872	2,368,716	285,844	
Other Charges	1,455,159	1,273,388	...	181,770
Railways	107,623	24	...	107,598
Transport	26,524	32,623	6,099	
Interest	...	49,807	49,807	
Miscellaneous Services	2,030,737	3,039,540	1,008,803	
Purchase of Land	149,524	19,518	...	130,005
Public Works Annually Recurrent	1,118,829	1,089,538	...	29,290
Public Works Special Services	4,017,959	733,340	...	3,284,619
Total	11,159,449	8,785,873	1,359,708	3,733,284

JOH.

APPENDIX B (i).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS.			\$		\$
Animals—					
Cattle...	Nos.	1,408	143,409	554	47,186
Goats...	"	134	2,993	260	3,680
Horses...	"	9	3,600	9	4,800
Poultry...	Dozs.	3,372	79,977	4,170	45,552
Sheep...	Nos.	204	4,451	288	4,689
Swine...	"	1,929	93,372	1,115	40,818
Other animals (not specified)	"	902	1,468	285	559
Birds...	"	57	981		71
Birds' nests...	"		1,400		
Blachan...	Pikuls	2,235	45,269	2,723	37,643
Bread and biscuits	"		123,095		129,683
Butter and cheese	"		39,464		39,265
Beche-de-mer	Pikuls				
Chandu...	Tahils	225,159	3,503,570	293,809	3,464,154
Chocolate and cocoa	Pikuls	34	4,602	44	6,041
Coconuts...	Nos.		15,033	246,640	13,577
Coffee...	Pikuls	2,222	56,071	2,668	78,332
Confectionery	"		91,758		78,498
Curry-stuffs	"		56,181		40,185
Drugs and medicines	"		181,577		237,475
Eggs...	"		93,546		121,033
Fish, dried	Pikuls	12,949	402,333	16,765	369,299
" fresh	"	2,394	90,961	2,499	44,786
" sharks' fins	"			23	1,232
Fruits, dried	"		68,573		82,334
" fresh	"		105,241		108,595
Ghee...	Pikuls		43,578	676	54,890
Grains, etc.—					
Beans and peas...	Pikuls	16,114	192,075	22,807	173,448
Bran...	"	99,761	332,209	242,991	384,605
Crushed food	"	4,465	32,084	2,873	23,891
Dholl...	"	1,912	28,140	2,262	25,675
Gram...	"	176	3,068	604	1,268
Padi...	"	2,361	12,674	5,886	26,659
Rice...	"	818,633	5,766,682	615,284	5,212,415
Wheat	"	3,623	43,309	75	900
" flour	"	3,522	451,986	43,256	272,779
Other grains	"		23,284	953	17,366
Lard...	"		83,910	3,096	81,277
Malt liquor—					
Beer and ale...	Dozs.	23,501	166,255	23,772	127,331
Porter and stout	"	9,261	66,440	11,625	89,279
Milk, condensed	Cases	27,234	606,117	33,435	552,608
Mineral and aerated water	"		115,861		95,756
Onions and garlic...	Pikuls	10,320	90,862	14,947	120,310
Potatoes	"			65	630
Provisions, fresh and salted	"		272,350		212,293
Oilman's stores	"		202,739		233,324
Sago flour	Pikuls	1,970	12,495	1,703	16,118
" pearl	"		20,472	37	546
Salt...	"	40,706	72,788	27,233	50,813
Sea-weed	"	39	1,766	51	7,483
Sauce...	"				6,855
Spices—					
Pepper, black	Pikuls	53	1,427	29	554
" long	"	1,561	46,951	2,350	55,956
" white	"	46	2,400	26	641
Other sorts	"	175	11,970	1,243	16,403
Sugar...	"	40,674	704,513	54,943	551,144

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINK AND NARCOTICS—(cont.).			\$		\$
Tapioca—					
Root	Pikuls			15,870	41,829
Flake	"	54	5,411	386	5,593
Flour	"	517	3,989	389	4,506
Pearl	"	338	1,981	143	1,453
Tapioca and sago refuse	"		3,592	1,538	7,260
Tea	"	3,101	147,676	3,307	218,709
Tobacco	"	16,252	741,085	9,750	811,956
Cigars and cigarettes	"		1,071,564		842,985
Vegetables, fresh	"		110,941		98,814
" preserved	"		152,162		158,065
Wines and spirits—					
Arrack and samsu	Gallons	76,356	372,046	48,499	318,451
Brandy	Dozs.	6,794	232,733	6,565	171,218
Gin	Cases	955	15,154	847	14,568
Liqueurs	"	252	10,788	387	8,498
Rum	Dozs.	406	11,817	92	2,407
Whisky	"	5,387	159,088	4,571	125,987
Champagne	"	59	3,968	61	3,376
Claret	"	200	2,400	165	1,141
Port	"	217	5,598	11,190	39,292
Sherry	"	701	32,584	113	2,325
Vermouth and other still wines	"	141	2,592	285	5,906
Cider and perry	"	16	265	322	8,099
Other liquors	"	279	6,270	102	2,764
Total Value A			17,711,034		16,307,956
B.—RAW MATERIALS.					
(a) Textile—					
Cotton	Pikuls	200	12,632	337	13,707
Silk	"				
Other sorts	"		3,791	39	195
Value (a)			16,423		13,902
(b) Metals—					
Copper	"				15
Iron	Tons	4	1,031	874	375,337
Lead	Pikuls	34	1,623	6	582
Tin	"			39	2,285
Other sorts	"		2,768		
Value (b)			5,422		378,219
(c) Other—					
Arecanuts	Pikuls		2,181	3,619	24,978
Ataps	"		7,794		9,282
Bark	Pikuls		15,308	107	698
Canes and sticks	"		1,050		92
Coal	Tons	170	4,952	6,458	131,264
Copra	Pikuls	672	6,030	1,099	9,342
Gambier	"	328	11,243	450	10,759
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Getahs	Pikuls	76	1,757	49	4,858
Damar	"	556	9,693	648	8,820

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
B.—RAW MATERIALS—(cont.).			\$		\$
(c) Other—(cont.).					
Gums, resins, etc.—					
Damar torches ...	...	...	7,226	476	7,911
Hides (raw) ...	Pikuls	67	9,045	165	16,136
Sheeps' skins ...	...	...	...	...	30
Manure, fish ...	Pikuls	5,851	26,389	12,341	41,486
" guano ...	"	217	1,521	171	913
Nuts, ground ...	"	7,670	59,836	4,837	53,418
Oil cake ...	"	...	...	...	...
Oils—					
Benzine ...	Gallons	495,825	469,212	489,390	490,219
Cajeput ...	...	...	2,182	...	...
Castor ...	Cases	335	19,201	204	4,018
Coconut ...	Pikuls	4,715	138,676	13,328	156,122
Gingelly ...	"	179	8,271	242	11,550
Kachang ...	"	8,919	227,837	8,476	207,865
Linseed ...	Gallons	3,556	15,570	13,956	17,639
Lubricating ...	...	...	171,200	66,788	133,969
Naptha ...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum ...	Cases	153,248	900,928	85,340	771,742
Turpentine ...	Gallons	...	2,743	440	1,791
Liquid fuel ...	...	...	...	...	4,130
Wood ...	Pikuls	...	...	58	920
Other sorts ...	...	...	9,267	...	97,685
Precious stones ...	...	...	24,676	...	3,981
Rattans ...	Pikuls	...	...	818	19,936
Seeds, cotton ...	"	218	9,209	1,208	6,733
" rubber ...	"	17	729	367	12,981
" others ...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Shell, tortoise ...	...	...	...	...	133
" others ...	...	...	905	...	...
Stone, marble ...	...	...	8,441	...	3,634
" various ...	...	...	4,825	...	3,772
Sand ...	Tons	...	...	5,223	15,569
Sulphur ...	Pikuls	...	...	516	5,670
Tallow ...	"	...	...	12	512
Trees and plants ...	...	...	3,803	...	720
Wax ...	Pikuls	...	13,020	662	10,772
Alum ...	"	...	...	966	5,898
Wood—					
Firewood ...	Pikuls	...	15,542	30,912	12,039
Gharu ...	...	...	...	...	...
Planks ...	...	...	391,214	...	253,397
Sandal ...	Pikuls	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	Tons	...	53,996	1,546	100,394
Value (c) ...	...	...	2,655,472	...	2,674,939
Total Value B ...	...	...	2,677,317	...	3,067,060
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.					
(a) Textile—					
Apparel ...	...	...	112,984	...	88,481
Canvas ...	...	41	3,175	...	4,259
Cotton goods—					
Plain ...	Pieces	16,434	163,396	26,113	230,845
Dyed ...	"	26,551	296,514	40,011	307,816
Printed ...	"	22,974	297,010	49,013	281,758
Thread ...	...	...	17,039	...	25,250
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	3,501	14,036	4,383	9,707

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).			\$		\$
(a) Textile—(cont.).					
Cotton goods—(cont.).					
Sarongs, etc. ...	...	...	168,976	...	266,682
Blankets ...	Pieces	1,750	24,190	2,975	10,481
Rugs ...	...	...	...	...	141
Wick and waste ...	...	...	10,487	...	6,886
Towels ...	...	5,446	27,433	...	6,980
Linen cloth ...	Pieces	...	18,514	9,445	33,625
Cordage, coir ...	Pikuls	945	14,901	1,229	23,337
" European ...	"	...	4,652	...	...
" Manila ...	"	...	...	831	25,132
Gunnies ...	...	...	35,492	...	32,637
Hats and caps ...	...	...	45,825	...	34,803
Silk goods—					
Handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	3,191	...	2,015
Piece goods ...	Pieces	2,229	59,444	1,992	11,656
Sarongs ...	Corges	1,411	61,390	3,196	72,451
Thread ...	...	...	6,859	...	600
Twine ...	Pikuls	181	13,667	375	15,360
Umbrellas ...	...	...	15,000	...	15,043
Woollen goods—					
Blankets ...	Pieces	127	1,622	2,867	10,239
Cloth ...	"	...	5,415	58	1,879
Textiles, others ...	...	...	34,933	...	140,559
Value (a) ...	...	...	1,446,145	...	1,658,622
(b) Metal—					
Arms, etc.—					
Cartridges ...	...	...	3,953	...	5,319
Guns ...	...	...	1,785	...	2,030
Percussion caps ...	...	...	53	...	83
Pistols and revolvers ...	...	...	355	...	...
Swords and spears ...	...	...	...	...	1,177
Shot ...	...	...	812	...	25
Machinery—					
Machinery ...	...	...	235,603	...	185,697
Anchor and chains ...	...	...	8,915	...	905
Brassware ...	...	...	5,708	...	5,631
Copperware ...	...	...	14,672	...	20,029
Cycles, motor cars and accessories ...	...	...	157,312	...	217,895
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	21,196	...	33,262
Cooking Utensils ...	...	...	...	...	1,349
Iron, rod and hoop ...	Pikuls	...	16,732	400	4,064
" corrugated ...	"	...	1,512	...	4,726
" nails ...	"	3,562	113,701	3,791	53,372
" sheet ...	"	88	17,088	...	2,540
Ironware ...	...	...	99,240	...	106,638
Lead ...	...	...	...	...	156
Leadware ...	...	...	356	...	3,885
Steel ...	Pikuls	20	780	269	3,926
Tin plates ...	"	98	11,804	36	522
Tinware ...	...	...	1,010	...	10,950
Tools ...	...	...	1,219	...	106,463
Wire rope ...	Pikuls	...	13,904	3,585	75,176

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(b) Metal—(cont.)					
Zincware	1,450	...	46,752
Platedware	237	...	1,768
Metals of sorts	4,848	...	17,794
Materials—					
Bridge
Gas and electric lighting	20,080	...	51,662
Telegraph and telephone	3,141	...	17,608
Tramway and Railway	230
Roofing	9,098	...	26,690
Value (b)	774,564	...	1,018,324
(c) Other—					
Ammunition—					
Acid ...	Jars	...	...	5,339	13,826
Detonaters and fuse	1,468	...	5,191
Dynamite ...	Cases	...	2,739	219	9,701
Gunpowder ...	Pikuls	...	440	...	11,517
Bamboo and rattanware	34,148	...	20,906
Beads	857	...	524
Books and maps	28,534	...	17,410
Bricks and tiles	93,125	...	127,037
Cabinetware	71,600	...	55,341
Candles	19,169	...	18,198
Carbide	1,878
Carriages and materials	7,199	...	19,521
Cards (playing)	4
Cement ...	Casks	8,481	140,424	...	181,999
Charcoal ...	Pikuls	...	88,193	...	53,481
Chemical	6,895	...	18,725
Clocks and watches	15,746	...	6,884
Coke
Crockery and earthenware	145,223	...	177,453
Fancy goods and toys	5,844	...	11,004
Fireworks	40,559	...	47,717
Glass and glassware	40,738	...	61,926
Glue	252	...	966
Hides (tanned) ...	Pikuls	...	11,778	234	16,238
Indigo
India-rubber goods	38,936	...	45,937
Rubber tyres	17,217
Jewellery	40,636	...	40,423
Joss sticks and joss paper	38,424	...	37,230
Lamps and lampware	24,867	...	28,390
Leather—					
Boots and shoes	30,552	...	47,203
Boxes and trunks	26,256	...	24,152
Saddlery	1,633	...	305
Ware	4,672	...	1,566
Lime ...	Pikuls	19,595	30,264	18,126	20,847
Matches ...	Cases	4,683	124,884	...	55,075
Mats and matting	20,152	...	24,313
Musical instruments	16,283	...	9,615
Paints	35,963	...	26,331
Paper and paperware	105,773	...	136,542
Perfumery	17,893	...	25,422

APPENDIX B (i)—(cont.).

Comparative Return of Imports for the years 1921 and 1922—(cont.).

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—(cont.).					
(c) Other—(cont.)					
Photographic materials	10,835	...	5,405
Saltpeter ...	Pikuls	...	11,455	164	3,803
Soap and soda	3,646	104,257	8,198	144,080
Stationery	12,175
Tar-coal ...	Casks	378	9,388	1,457	20,692
Pitch	142	4,616	249	5,598
Woodenware	60,552	...	81,681
Value (c)	1,513,223	...	1,691,449
Total Value C	3,733,932	...	4,368,395
D.—COIN AND BULLION.					
Gold	940
Gold coin
Silver	1,780	...	5,225
Copper	805	...	2,303
Total value D	2,585	...	8,468
E.—SUNDRIES.					
Sundries	605,267	...	655,652
Total Value E	605,267	...	655,652
Grand Total Value	24,730,135	...	24,407,531

APPENDIX B (ii).

Comparative Return of Exports for the years 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	How Counted.	1921.*		1922.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
\$					
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	199,623	1,435,551	217,824	1,852,901
Copra ...	...	385,538	4,587,530	416,056	4,287,820
Pepper ...	...	2,786	40,089	1,874	25,834
Gambier ...	...	30,686	307,843	40,809	452,545
Rubber ...	...	439,198	18,934,727	635,431	23,757,186
Tapioca ...	...	112,183	950,081	95,439	848,041
Sweet Potatoes ...	...	...	...	49,940	154,834
Other agricultural produce ...	...	...	669,138	...	465,658
Pineapples ...	...	...	...	13,561,006	1,149,533
Timber ...	Tons	19,528	952,934	12,917	458,022
Other forest produce ...	...	...	465,903	...	378,451
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	25,078	2,097,038	25,032	2,038,593
Wolfram ...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron-ore ...	Tons	74,250	742,500	111,367	1,113,670
Marine produce ...	...	...	285,118	...	195,119
Swine... ..	Head	9,457	371,522	9,098	389,316
Cattle... ..	...	166	16,075	256	28,915
Goat and sheep ...	...	699	24,555	186	6,240
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	52,009	...	122,898
Eggs ...	Nos.	1,296,410	86,396	3,970,328	122,963
Poultry ...	Dozs.	921 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,119	1,546 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,008
Total ...	...	...	32,029,128	...	37,861,597

APPENDIX B (iii).
Trade Returns, 1913-1922.

Year.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.						
	Class A. Foods, drinks and narcotics.	Class B. Raw materials.	Class C. Manufac- tured articles.	Class D. Coin and bullion.	Class E. Sundries.	Total.	Agricultural products.	Forest produce.	Minerals.	Marine produce.	Animals.	Other exports.	Total.
1913...	7,398,150	543,907	939,314	174,985	248,153	9,304,509	13,359,350	190,000	530,000	120,000	...	13,500	14,212,850
1914...	6,683,520	635,577	994,576	171,196	207,865	8,692,734	15,315,000	340,000	720,000	120,000	40,150	300	16,535,450
1915...	6,262,105	915,278	1,580,140	124,973	281,169	9,163,665	25,890,600	279,739	2,588,000	97,500	26,961	35,000	28,917,800
1916...	8,198,667	1,391,724	2,510,727	175,832	462,797	12,739,747	37,877,460	257,600	3,580,100	111,560	27,540	9,440	41,868,700
1917...	10,440,305	2,032,205	4,076,763	223,289	607,929	17,400,491	44,703,600	296,200	4,163,200	117,200	24,600	35,500	49,340,300
1918...	12,731,519	2,062,998	4,117,017	28,716	533,435	19,473,685	38,460,400	666,200	4,211,800	124,500	22,800	75,000	43,560,700
1919...	20,903,117	2,699,281	5,147,919	52,561	719,822	29,524,700	67,499,900	876,100	2,638,600	184,550	27,380	53,400	71,279,930
1920...	29,732,061	3,810,051	7,405,747	6,900	1,923,137	42,877,896	63,354,970	983,940	3,996,000	207,540	52,128	91,209	68,655,787
1921...	17,711,034	2,677,317	3,733,932	2,585	605,267	24,730,135	26,924,259	1,418,837	2,839,538	285,118	412,152	148,524	32,029,128
1922...	16,307,956	3,067,060	4,368,395	8,468	655,652	24,407,531	32,994,402	836,473	3,152,263	195,119	424,471	258,869	37,861,597

APPENDIX C.
Statistical Return of Progress 1913-1922.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Land and Forest Revenue.	Customs Revenue.	Licences, etc.	Postal Revenue.	Municipal Revenue.	Land Sales.	Expenditure on Public Works.†	Rubber Export.	Tin-ore Export.
1913...	4,378,555	3,267,484	233,939	933,210	2,742,727	23,023	83,356	74,420	753,126	6,195,466	7,740
1914...	4,352,896	3,899,698	275,245	1,045,866	2,528,925	23,002	103,925	48,585	1,437,538	11,805,866	14,175
1915...	5,790,393	3,645,421	322,320	1,654,608	2,941,232	28,569	126,111	401,642	1,116,419	20,534,133	47,756
1916...	7,976,862	4,602,433	412,056	2,605,754	4,235,089	30,634	159,001	155,934	1,521,592	31,369,866	57,246
1917...	10,168,624	5,119,519	585,480	3,309,342	5,097,014	42,170	216,350	227,265	2,541,428	42,697,333	54,966
1918...	9,125,694	5,358,591	768,745	2,612,998	4,551,971	50,668	248,030	251,891	3,107,447	51,108,800	39,421
1919...	11,002,777	8,223,862	1,019,532	3,523,174	5,172,117	61,381	282,835	216,976	3,390,515	62,484,100	31,019
1920...	11,838,975	13,070,283	1,115,649	3,759,136	5,552,341	75,205	328,101	225,850	3,794,880	60,104,900	26,640
1921...	7,689,054	11,159,449	1,005,611	1,883,769	3,422,286	77,204	387,222	166,058	5,136,788	58,559,700	25,078
1922...	8,625,223	8,785,873	1,311,675	2,098,595	3,838,615	85,133	408,073	173,032	1,822,878	84,724,100	25,032

10H.

† Personal Emoluments and Other Charges not included.

JOHORE
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1922

BY
H. MARRIOTT,
GENERAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JOHORE.

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