

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE TRADE AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1913.

PART I.—TRADE.

AGGREGATE.

1. The aggregate volume of the trade of the Federated Malay States in the year 1913, including bullion and specie, was \$235,078,655, or \$208.38 (£24 6s. 2d.) per head of the estimated population (1,128,097). This is an increase of \$3,971,781 as compared with the figure for 1912, which was \$231,096,874.

2. Exclusive of bullion and specie, the total amounted to \$232,325,315, or, in sterling, at 2s. 4d. to the dollar, £27,104,620, being \$205.94 (£24 0s. 6d.) per head of the estimated population.

This is an increase over the figures for 1912 of \$4,161,110, the percentage of increase being 1.82 per cent.

3. The value of exports, as before, exceeded that of imports. The excess which in 1911 was 52, and in 1912 rose to 81 millions of dollars, dropped in 1913 to 64 millions.

4. The following table shows the distribution of trade among the several States of the Federation during the last two years :

	1912.			1913.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERAK—						
Merchandise ...	30,227,977	71,712,225	101,940,202	33,962,642	71,402,430	105,365,072
Coin and bullion ...	358,782	2,966	361,748	324,135	555	324,690
Total ...	30,586,759	71,715,191	102,301,950	34,286,777	71,402,985	105,689,762
SELANGOR—						
Merchandise ...	34,825,847	61,897,749	96,723,596	41,186,141	56,897,277	98,083,418
Coin and bullion ...	1,318,204	4,613	1,322,817	1,204,705	...	1,204,705
Total ...	36,144,051	61,902,362	98,046,413	42,390,846	56,897,277	99,288,123
NEGRI SEMBILAN—						
Merchandise ...	5,668,658	14,878,024	20,546,682	6,399,896	13,360,780	19,760,676
Coin and bullion ...	79,477	4,000	83,477	62,655	1,982	64,637
Total ...	5,748,135	14,882,024	20,630,159	6,462,551	13,362,762	19,825,313
PAHANG—						
Merchandise ...	2,962,909	5,990,816	8,953,725	2,604,897	6,511,252	9,116,149
Coin and bullion ...	680,825	483,802	1,164,627	664,086	495,222	1,159,308
Total ...	3,643,734	6,474,618	10,118,352	3,268,983	7,006,474	10,275,457
FEDERATED MALAY STATES—						
Merchandise ...	73,685,391	154,478,814	228,164,205	84,153,576	148,171,739	232,325,315
Coin and bullion ...	2,437,288	495,381	2,932,669	2,255,581	497,759	2,753,340
Total ...	76,122,679	154,974,195	231,096,874	86,409,157	148,669,498	235,078,655

IMPORTS.

5. The aggregate value of the imports of merchandise was \$84,153,576, or \$74.59 (£8 14s.) per head of the estimated population, an increase of \$10,468,185, or 14.2 per cent. over the figures for 1912.

6. Imports are divided into five classes :

- Class A.—Live animals, food, drink and narcotics.
 „ B.—Raw materials.
 „ C.—Manufactured articles.
 „ D.—Sundries.
 „ E.—Bullion and specie.

CLASS A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.

7. The value of this class was \$47,948,451, or \$1,826,308 more than in 1912.

8. The principal increases were in :

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$207,000
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,000
Bread and biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,000
Drugs and chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,000
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,000
Fish, dried and salted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,000
Bran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,000
Flour, wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,000
Malt liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475,000
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,000
Milk, condensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,000
Oilman's stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,000
Arrack and samsu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,000
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,000
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,000
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,000
Tobacco and cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491,000
Vegetables, preserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000
Wines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,000

These increases are indicative undoubtedly of continued prosperity. Prices may have been higher in some cases, but the heavy increases noticeable in the value of malt liquors and tobacco and cigars show that the population is able to afford luxuries. As regards the increase in cattle, it was not universal. Selangor shows a decrease in value of \$100,000. This was due to rinderpest and the fact that Port Swettenham was for a period closed to the importation of cattle from India. Perak showed an increase of \$280,000.

The figures for imported cattle for the four States in 1912 and 1913 are as follows :

	1912 No.	1913 No.
Perak	4,514	8,314
Selangor	10,603	8,505
Negri Sembilan	651	643
Pahang	35	256
Total F.M.S.	15,803	17,718

There was a similar rise in the number of sheep and goats introduced, the figures for the whole country being 17,208 in 1912 and 19,319 in 1913. Only 178 horses and ponies were imported in 1913, being five more than the previous year. No record is kept of the number of poultry that come into the country, but there was no doubt an increase.

The rise in value of poultry imported cannot be considered satisfactory. The country ought to support poultry in sufficient quantities to feed the population, and it is astonishing that with the high prices prevailing, more fowls and ducks are not reared to meet the demand.

The increase in consumption of brandy is partly due undoubtedly to the decreased consumption of opium. Chinese affect brandy. The increase in whisky is comparatively low, and is attributable mainly to increase of population.

Sugar has risen. This is due to the fact that sugar as an article of cultivation has in many places been superseded by rubber. A reference to the export figures in paragraph 37 illustrates this point.

The increases in drugs and chemicals and medicines may be attributed perhaps partly to the requirements of the rubber estates and partly to increased care for the health of the population.

9. Decreases are recorded in the following:

									\$ 19,000
Swine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294,000
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Onions and garlic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846,000
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,000
Provisions, fresh and salted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

10. The decrease under swine must, I think, be due to an increase in the number of pigs bred locally and partly perhaps to the fall in the price of tin, which probably affects the amount of pork consumed by miners.

The decrease under coffee is certainly due to increased cultivation.

It is a little difficult to explain why imported fruit decreased in value. The value of exported fruit rose slightly. Deducting export values from import values for the two years, we find a balance of import values in 1912 of \$465,000 and in 1913 of \$432,000.

Consumption must have increased with the population and yet there is an adverse balance. If the reason was a decline in prices, one would not expect to find an increase in export value. The probable explanation is increased production. It is certainly the most satisfactory one.

The decrease in value of rice imported is due to lower price. The quantity imported was greater. But the price according to the declared values fell from over \$6 to about \$5.60 per pikul.

The decrease in provisions, fresh and salted, is probably due to decreased export from China.

The decrease in gin is explained in paragraph 13.

OPIMUM.

11. The principal decrease is in opium. As a matter of fact, raw opium is not imported. The drug comes in in the form of chandu or prepared opium. There was a large decrease in the consumption of chandu during the year. Optimists may contend perhaps that the well-meaning efforts of reformers have borne fruit in this way, and there is no doubt that when opium was still under the control of the farm the consumption was steadily decreasing, but however anxious one may be to believe that the Chinese chandu-smoker wishes to break himself of the habit, one cannot lose sight of the fact that by raising the price in February, 1913, Government has taken very effective measures to help the movement for reform.

12. If it is assumed that one chest of opium gives 1,200 tahils of prepared opium or chandu, we get the following comparative statement of the number of tahils of chandu imported annually during the last seven years. Before the institution of the Government Monopoly in 1911, raw opium was imported in chests:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tahils.	Tahils.	Tahils.	Tahils.	Tahils.	Tahils.	Tahils.
Perak	2,880,000	2,312,400	1,820,400	629,441	1,217,421	1,218,215	1,109,264
Selangor	2,065,200	1,698,000	1,130,400	676,397	1,170,069	1,283,339	1,054,724
Negri Sembilan	662,400	494,400	382,800	185,660	...	...	...
Pahang	252,000	283,200	199,200	192,300	67,720	78,600	62,910
Total	5,859,600	4,788,000	3,532,800	1,683,798	2,455,210	2,580,154	2,226,898

There is obviously something wrong with the figures for 1910, the year before the Government Monopoly was started.

None of these are of much importance, the fall in imported timber and planks being the most noticeable. It is surprising to find that coconut oil is required to be imported at all; reference to appendix C shows that though there was a decrease of 3,000 pikuls the amount still stands at 22,000 pikuls imported during the year. As a set off the increased export of copra must not be forgotten: while the price of copra stands high, the manufacture of coconut oil will be neglected.

CLASS C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

20. The total value of this class rose from \$20,529,216 in 1912 to \$28,318,550 in 1913, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The increase under class C accounts for more than 75 per cent. of the total increase in imports.

The principal increases were in:

Apparel, hosiery and millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 204,000
Bricks and tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,000
Cotton piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,000
Gunnies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,000
Corrugated iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,000
Ironware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278,000
Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428,000
Tools, instruments and implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,000
Cycles, motor cars and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454,000
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961,000
Gas, electric lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,000
Materials, telegraph and telephone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364,000
" tramway and railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,999,000
Cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304,000
Paper and stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214,000
Woodenware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,000

Many of these items showed substantial increases also in 1912. The most pronounced gains for the year under review are under ironware and railway materials, which between them show a rise of over \$3,000,000 in value. The Federated Malay States Railways are mainly responsible for this. Every item in the list however means development of business and extension of enterprise. An examination of the figures for the value of imported ironware of various kinds shows that there was a decrease in the price of goods of this kind, whereas the price of steel is ascertained in this way to have risen 30 per cent. A substantial increase is noticeable too in the price of cement.

21. Decreases were on a small scale, the most noticeable being in:

Silk piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$12,000
Bamboo and rattanware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Fireworks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Glass and glassware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
Leatherware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000

A matter for congratulation among these decreases is that fireworks declined. If this means, as I think it must, that the Chinese are wasting less money on cracker firing than they did in the past, the decrease must be welcomed.

CLASS D.—SUNDRIES.

22. The value of this class of imports was \$337,031 as against \$365,168 in 1912, a decrease of \$28,000.

No importance need be attached to either an increase or a decrease in this class, which is composed of a collection of small quantities of articles such as would properly find a place in one or more of the first three classes, if the quantities were larger and kept distinct.

CLASS E.—SPECIE AND BULLION.

23. The value of imports under this head was \$2,255,581 as compared with \$2,437,288 for the previous year. Of this total, \$1,204,705 was the value of that imported *via* Port Swettenham.

COMPARISON WITH 1912.

24. An examination of the declared values of some of the chief articles of import of all classes shows that as compared with 1912 the prices of cattle, arrack and samsu, cement, flour, petroleum, sarongs, steel, sheep and goats, tea and tobacco increased, while those for cotton piece goods, fish dried and salted, ironbars and nailrods, nails, milk, opium, rice and sugar showed a decrease. There was little or no change in corrugated iron, matches or woollen cloth.

EXPORTS.

25. The aggregate value of the exports from the Federated Malay States, including specie and bullion, during the year 1913 was \$148,669,498. The figure for 1912 was \$154,974,195. There was therefore a decrease of \$6,304,697, attributable to the fall in prices of Para rubber and of tin.

Exports are divided into the same five classes as imports as follows :

- Class A.—Live animals, food, drinks and narcotics.
 „ B.—Raw materials.
 „ C.—Manufactured articles.
 „ D.—Sundries.
 „ E.—Bullion and specie.

CLASS A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.

26. In class A the value of the exports for 1913 was \$3,039,772. In 1912 the amount was \$2,770,062. The increase is therefore \$269,710.

27. The principal increases are recorded in :

Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 98,000
Fish, dried and salted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000
Padi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593,000

The large increase in the value of rice exported—*viz.*, \$592,681, swamps the considerable decreases in other items in this class.

Among the increases is one in eggs. For 1912 a decrease was recorded, the figure being \$9,692.

For 1913 the export value rose to \$16,384. Seeing that the country imported eggs to the value of \$500,000 in 1913, it is surprising to find that there is any export of eggs at all. Perak is practically the only State interested in this export.

Coffee and rice are dealt with in a later paragraph.

28. Decreases occur in the following :

Arecanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 36,000
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,000
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,000
Other food, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,000

ARECANUTS.

29. Although in 1913 an increase in the value and bulk of arecanuts exported was shown, for 1913 the export decreased by over 10,000 pikuls, a drop from 30,000 to nearly 20,000 being recorded. Perak, which is the main producer, exported about 8,500 pikuls less than in 1912. The average value per pikul rose from \$3.80 to \$4.60.

COFFEE.

30. Selangor grows almost all the coffee produced; figures are not available to show to what extent production increased, but as imported coffee decreased the increase in production would be considerably more than is shown by the export figures. The price per pikul rose from \$32 in 1912 to \$35.80. The following table gives figure for the last five years :

Year.	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.
1909	13,180	298,282
1910	11,124	282,367
1911	10,820	302,592
1912	10,622	340,476
1913	12,168	436,066

PADI.

31. Perak is the padi-growing State, and practically all padi exported was Perak padi.

The value, which rose from about \$2 per pikul in 1911 to about \$3 in 1912, was maintained at about \$3 in 1913.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :

Year.	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.
1909	192,888	386,552
1910	242,329	484,656
1911	231,291	463,714
1912	177,214	509,376
1913	181,610	538,341

RICE.

32. There was an increase of 134,000 pikuls of rice exported, the rise in value being \$593,000.

The Krian padi crop was successful and the export is mainly from that district of Perak.

33. I have referred in another paragraph to the anomalous position of this trade; and pointed out that an increase in export on a lower price combined with an increased import on a higher price seems to show something economically unsound.

34. The figures for the last five years, giving imports and exports together for the whole Federated Malay States, are as follows:

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.
1909	2,547,149	11,748,830	129,384	480,951
1910	2,580,246	11,780,015	181,741	655,085
1911	2,722,127	13,976,503	165,575	752,973
1912	3,111,404	19,276,383	78,562	438,486
1913	3,379,353	18,982,984	212,558	1,031,167

35. The figures for the State of Perak are as follows:

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.
1909	1,217,011	5,427,561	127,638	471,960
1910	1,195,856	5,220,287	178,999	642,492
1911	1,237,745	6,109,072	162,107	730,982
1912	1,318,489	7,959,760	76,188	422,311
1913	1,464,547	7,762,535	210,320	1,018,279

PEPPER.

36. Decrease in this cultivation is still noticeable. Pahang shows an increase but it is only on a small scale, and the export from Selangor and Negri Sembilan has dwindled steadily from 1909.

There is no doubt that for the present pepper is unpopular and, like several other of our forms of cultivation, has gradually given way to the encroachment of rubber.

The average value per pikul fell from \$24.25 to \$20.

The figures for the last five years for the four States are as follows:

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909 ...	184 ...	5,528 ...	5,131 ...	60 ...	10,903 pikuls
1910 ...	108 ...	4,300 ...	2,550 ...	91 ...	7,049 ..
1911 ...	9 ...	3,290 ...	1,324 ...	131 ...	4,754 ..
1912 ...	Nil ...	1,448 ...	735 ...	64 ...	2,247 ..
1913 ...	8 ...	693 ...	299 ...	246 ...	1,246 ..

SUGAR.

37. Sugar, which has been a steadily decreasing export for the last four years, again declined from 36,000 pikuls, valued at \$161,000, to 2,266 pikuls, valued at \$6,594. It will be seen that the average price per pikul dropped from \$4.40 to \$2.90. Reference to the import side shows that the decrease in export is met by an increased import value

of \$108,000. Sugar like pepper is gradually making way for rubber. The following figures show the export of sugar from Perak for the last five years. The other States only exported nine pikuls in all :

Year.	Quantity, in pikuls.	Value, in dollars.
1909	213,161	848,770
1910	156,784	679,761
1911	59,506	234,884
1912	36,581	161,673
1913	2,266	6,594

TAPIOCA.

38. Tapioca follows pepper and sugar as a decreasing article of export. The export declined from 72,036 pikuls, valued at \$350,719, to 49,253 pikuls, valued at \$199,135, in 1913. The average price was slightly lower, \$4.40 as against \$4.85.

It will be interesting to see whether the fall in price of rubber during 1913 will operate to cause an increased production and export of tapioca in the next few years. The Chinese were slow to give up tapioca planting, and it is not unlikely that if there is any encouragement of a rise in price, they will resort to it again. The figures for the last five years are given below :

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909 ...	116,808	Nil	103,410	6,445	226,663 pikuls.
1910 ...	47,449	"	93,964	3,602	145,015 "
1911 ...	12,644	"	43,160	3,029	58,833 "
1912 ...	25,941	"	40,321	5,774	72,036 "
1913 ...	23,501	2	21,667	4,083	49,253 "

CLASS B.—RAW MATERIALS.

39. The value of raw materials exported from the Federated Malay States in 1913 was \$143,984,876. This is a decrease of \$6,513,884 on the figure for 1912, which was \$150,498,760. The drop is accounted for by the decline in the value of Para rubber and tin. The main items are dealt with in separate paragraphs.

COPRA.

40. The export of copra increased in value from \$1,303,169 to \$1,808,913, or nearly 40 per cent. The average price per pikul according to the declared average value was \$11.60 as against \$10 during the previous year.

The quantity of copra exported during the last five years was as follows :

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909 ...	56,560	46,826	302	781	104,469 pikuls.
1910 ...	91,265	31,451	469	2,585	125,770 "
1911 ...	102,907	29,425	924	1,808	135,064 "
1912 ...	99,824	27,593	364	1,750	129,531 "
1913 ...	120,860	32,696	660	1,817	156,033 "

It will be seen from the figures that the Perak export has more than doubled in the five years, while that of Selangor has decreased about 30 per cent.

GAMBIER.

41. The value of gambier exported showed a further decline and the quantity exported is now hardly more than half what was exported as recently as 1909. The actual drop in value was from \$248,824 in 1912 to \$181,174 in 1913, and the quantity fell from 22,080 pikuls to 18,196 pikuls. The average declared value per pikul was \$10 as against \$11.20 in 1912. The figures for the last five years are as follows :

Year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
1909 ...	Nil	12,401	22,763	2	35,171 pikuls.
1910 ...	5	11,282	20,518	Nil	31,805 "
1911 ...	9	8,016	14,857	1	22,883 "
1912 ...	Nil	9,614	12,466	Nil	22,080 "
1913 ...	"	5,808	12,388	"	18,196 "

RUBBER.

42. The value of the exports of cultivated rubber during 1913 shows a substantial decrease as compared with the value recorded for 1912—fifty-six million dollars as against sixty-three million dollars.

The quantity rose from 15,505 tons to 23,465 tons. Trade values suffer owing to the remarkable fall in the price during 1913, the declared values in the trade returns showing a drop from 4s. 3d. to 2s. 6½d. as the average prices per lb.

43. The figures from the various States are given below :

State.	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity, in tons.	Value, in dollars.	Quantity, in tons.	Value, in dollars.
Perak	4,680.66	19,141,120	7,660.28	18,327,025
Selangor	7,991.13	32,496,805	11,627.92	28,122,940
Negri Sembilan	2,781.62	11,277,083	3,995.77	9,789,992
Pahang	52.13	209,334	181.87	424,002
Total	15,505.54	63,124,342	23,465.84	56,663,959

44. The following figures show the rise in quantity and the variation in sterling value during the last seven years :

Year.	Quantity, in tons.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
...	885.84	452,900	0	0
1907	1,413.21	531,765	10	8
1908	2,713.77	1,686,531	4	8
1909	5,452.02	4,487,716	6	8
1910	8,792.55	4,656,711	14	8
1911	15,505.54	7,364,506	11	4
1912	23,465.84	6,610,795	4	4
1913 ... ..	...	...	...	...

TIN AND TIN-ORE.

45. The value of tin and tin-ore (not including re-exports) exported was \$83,643,617 in 1913 as against \$84,123,743 in 1912. This is a decrease of \$480,000. There was, however, an increase in quantity of nearly 80,000 pikuls, reckoning one pikul of tin-ore as the equivalent of 70 katis of tin. The figures were :

1912	813,472	pikuls.
1913	842,129	"

All the States show an increased export, the highest percentage of increase being that of Pahang, over 11 per cent.

Though prices were not at the same level as in 1912, a fairly high average price is recorded; the declared values work out at \$99.30 in 1913 as against \$103.80 in 1912. The maximum price in Singapore was \$114.30 on the 2nd January, and the minimum \$83.50 on the 29th December.

46. The following table shows the quantity and value of the exports of tin and tin-ore from each of the four States during 1912 and 1913 :

State.	1912.				1913.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	Pls.	K.	\$	c.	Pls.	K.	\$	c.
Perak	477,240	51	49,352,508	27	493,966	92	49,077,467	88
Selangor	255,381	99	26,394,756	91	258,825	42	25,692,609	02
Negri Sembilan	29,070	85	2,998,021	45	31,658	61	3,155,909	40
Pahang	51,778	73	5,378,456	73	57,678	58	5,717,631	25
Total	813,472	08	84,123,743	36	842,129	53	83,643,617	55

WOLFRAM.

47. The exports of wolfram amounted to 3,470 pikuls, valued at \$138,824, as against 3,755, valued at \$140,217, in 1912.

OTHER EXPORTS.

48. The figures of increase or decrease of other articles of export such as ataps damar, hides, etc., will be found in appendix B.

55. The distribution in the value of the import and export trade of the Federated Malay States with other countries is shown in the following table:

	Imports.				Exports.			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Singapore	52.30	45.43	43.94	40.80	32.70	33.51	33.36	41.06
Penang	33.30	38.17	37.72	31.61	36.50	40.55	33.41	36.02
Malacca	2.90	.94	1.02	.90	.60	.41	.71	.70
United Kingdom ...	7.60	9.48	10.49	18.44	23.40	21.16	28.06	17.89
Other British Possessions	1.40	2.12	2.66	2.96	3.20	2.08	1.50	1.61
Foreign Countries ...	2.50	3.86	4.17	5.29	3.60	2.29	2.96	2.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

56. Import trade with the United Kingdom direct, which in 1912 was 10.49 per cent. of the total import trade of the Federated Malay States, showed a percentage in 1913 of 18.44. This was an increase on the 1912 figures of nearly 80 per cent. It was gained at the expense of the trade with the Colony, the percentage of imports from Penang and Singapore both showing a decrease.

57. Export trade to the United Kingdom direct showed a decrease from 28.06 per cent. of the total export trade to 17.89 per cent., the percentage of the decline being about 40 per cent. Here the Colony gained.

58. Of the import trade, 73.31 per cent. and of the export trade, 77.78 per cent. were with the Colony. As pointed out in last year's report, much of this is transit trade, and it is impossible to distinguish between the proportions of British and foreign trade which comes in and goes out of the country *via* the Colony.

GENERAL REMARKS.

59. The increase in the value of trade in 1912 over that for 1911 was phenomenal; it was an increase of about 27 per cent. It was not to be expected that the same rate would be maintained in the year under review, and as a matter of fact, the rate of increase was under 2 per cent. There is nothing alarming in this. The figures set out in paragraph 4 show that exports still largely exceed our imports in value, and that must be admitted to be a sign of strength. Imports increased 14.21 per cent. and exports decreased 4.08 per cent.; whereas in 1912 the value of the imports was a little less than half that of the exports (\$76,000,000 imports and \$155,000,000 exports), the proportion had changed in 1913 from \$86,000,000 for imports to \$148,000,000 for exports, the import value being now not much under three-fifths of that of exports. Among the imports is a large proportion of ironware, machinery, railway materials, steel, and the like. This all indicates development and progress, and it is to be remarked that these are some of the imports which show the largest increases. The value of exports decreased it is true, but the balance is still largely on the right side. The figures are bound to vary considerably from year to year. For the value of its exports the Colony is largely dependent on high prices for, and large outputs of, tin and rubber. It is impossible to predict the output of tin with any degree of accuracy; but with rubber we have the advantage of a more certain position. Even though the price drops, the output is increasing and will increase, and it can be calculated how many thousand tons will be produced in the year. With tin we know neither price nor output.

60. As pointed out last year, the country is weak in food supplies. This will, it is to be hoped, be remedied as time goes on. Perak grows rice on an increasing scale and there would seem to be something economically wrong if that State can afford to export 210,000 pikuls valued at less than \$5 per pikul, and at the same time import nearly one and a-half millions of pikuls valued at more than \$5 a pikul. Export means selling outside the Federated Malay States, and rice sent to the other States is not classed, therefore, as an export from Perak. For the Federated Malay States, as a whole, the import of rice increased by 268,000 pikuls; while the export rose from 78,000 to 212,000 pikuls.

I have no figures to show what the padi harvest throughout the country amounted to; we know that enough padi is not grown to satisfy requirements; but if import of rice on such a large scale is necessary, amounting to nearly three-and-a-half millions of pikuls in 1913, it would seem, *prima facie*, that there should be none available for export, and that there is room for still further efforts to develop and foster the cultivation of padi and production of rice as the food of the country.

61. The cultivation of all kinds of fruit which thrive here must surely be extended in the future. The import of fruit did, it is true, decrease in value in 1913, but the value of

fruit imported was still no less than \$462,000. Except the orange, most of the fruit consumed here can be grown locally. I except the orange because, though the Malayan orange is good of its kind, it is not to be compared with the China variety, and the Federated Malay States will always require large supplies of the latter. But pine-apples, bananas, mangosteens, dukus, limes could all be grown on the spot in sufficient quantities to satisfy local wants and indeed to form an article of export if need be. The explanation is no doubt that money is made more easily and more quickly in other ways.

62. In another direction too, the position is not satisfactory. Poultry and swine which form part of the food of large numbers of the people are still imported in vast quantities, and this must tend to keep the cost of living up to a high figure. The country is adapted for rearing pigs and fowls, quite as suitable for the purpose as the Colony which exports them.

63. Coal was an import of nearly \$700,000 in value. We may, however, look for a change in the future. The formation of the Malayan Collieries Limited for the development of the Rawang coal-field took place last year. Mining has not yet begun, but is waiting for the completion of the branch railway to the mining area. If, as is hoped, the venture proves a success, with coal available at our doors, it will be recognized that the country will be possessed of an asset of great value, bound to add to its wealth and prosperity.

64. Of great interest from the commercial point of view is the steady advance of railway extension. The development of Prai and Port Swettenham, where large schemes are now in progress, and the consequent increased facilities for handling merchandise, must result in increased trade and prosperity for this country.

Another sign of progress is the institution of night goods trains between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. This reform was much needed.

65. A reference to the figures in Part III of this report, where the number of vessels entering and leaving Port Swettenham and their tonnage are given, shows how rapid has been the rise of this port, and it is only in its infancy. The tonnage of ocean-going steamers using the port is nearly three times what it was five years ago.

66. There are rumours too that Port Dickson may become a port of call for steamers of an ocean-going line, following the lead of Malacca. This would provide a convenient outlet for Negri Sembilan rubber. Nothing however was settled at the time of writing. In another paragraph I have referred to the question of wharf extension at Port Dickson.

67. This department has corresponded at frequent intervals with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade and has been the means of offering to British firms opportunities for local connections in many branches of trade.

68. The question of federalization of the various trade departments of the Federated Malay States has been considered. No decision had been arrived at at the end of the year. The question is bound up with the larger one, to which I refer in the next paragraph.

69. In September, a Committee sat to consider the system of trade registration in the Colony and Federated Malay States and the desirability of amending it. Evidence was taken from the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Straits Settlements, and also from the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Federated Malay States. The Committee sent in a number of recommendations to Government, involving considerable changes in system, and additional work. In the Federated Malay States, at present, the only returns published are quarterly returns, and these cannot be got ready up to time. The mercantile community want monthly returns. Under the present system it is impossible to furnish returns once a month. The recommendations of the Committee were still under consideration at the time of writing.

70. An endeavour was made by local regulations under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactment to quicken up registration. Rules were passed with this object in view in November, 1913; but difficulties have already risen, and it is found that in many cases consignments of goods arrive here before the consignees have received their invoices. This, apparently, was not anticipated when the rules were framed. Steps have been taken with a view to overcoming the difficulties which arose in carrying out the rules.

71. Appendices A and B give details of the value of imports and exports, respectively, and show for purposes of comparison the corresponding values for 1912.

Appendices C and D record the quantities of some of the principal articles imported and exported, compared with those of the previous year.

In appendices E and F will be found statements of the distribution of the import and export trade with other countries during the last three years.

PART II.—CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

72. Customs and excise revenue includes three sub-heads: (1) customs duties; (2) excise duty; and (3) revenue from the Chandu Monopoly. The last is equivalent to an import duty, though the revenue is collected in a somewhat unusual manner.

The total revenue from these three sources in 1912 and 1913, respectively, was as follows:

	1912.	1913.
Customs	\$14,081,332	\$13,648,819
Excise	295,412	271,367
Chandu Monopoly	8,214,578	10,457,463
Total	\$22,591,322	\$24,377,649

Decreases of \$432,000 and \$24,000 are shown under customs and excise, but the revenue from chandu, in spite of a remarkable decrease in consumption, has risen to \$10,457,463, an increase of \$2,242,885.

CUSTOMS.

73. The total customs revenue amounted to \$13,648,819.58 as against \$14,081,332.59 for 1912, a decrease of over \$400,000, but as compared with 1911, an increase of two and a-half million dollars.

EXPORT DUTIES.

RUBBER.

74. The export duty on cultivated rubber was \$1,395,923.42 as against \$1,576,224.14 in 1912. There was thus a decrease of \$180,000. The duty is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, the price for duty purposes being fixed by this department on receipt of information by telegram from London.

The heavy fall in the price of rubber is accountable for the decline in the amount of duty collected. It was only the enormous increase in output, 23,000 tons as compared with 15,000, that kept the fall in revenue to such a moderate figure.

TIN AND TIN-ORE.

75. The duty on tin and tin-ore for 1913 was \$10,698,234.52 as against \$10,850,105.27 in 1912. This is a decrease of over \$150,000, and is attributable to the lower average price of tin.

In Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan the duty is \$10 per bhara (three pikuls) when the price of tin is \$41 per pikul, with a rise of 50 cents per bhara for every rise of \$1 in the price of tin. With tin at \$100 per pikul, this works out at a little over \$13 per pikul. The duty on tin-ore is 70 per cent. of the duty on tin.

Pahang receives special treatment. The duty in Pahang is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, or a little less than one-third less than the duty in the other States. It is a matter for consideration whether the time is not drawing near for the withdrawal of this privilege, which leaves the way open for possible abuses.

76. There are some small increases in revenue from the duty on the following products: coffee, copra, dried fish, hides and horns, and also from gold, wolfram and scheelite.

Decreases are recorded in the duty from gambier, pepper, sugar and tapioca.

Export duty on forest produce was as before credited to forest and not to customs revenue.

IMPORT DUTY.

77. The only import duty is that on spirits, wine and liqueurs. Malt liquors, though taxed in the Colony, are still allowed free entry into the Federated Malay States.

The total receipts under this head amounted to \$1,427,699.45, or \$108,000 less than the revenue in 1912. As regards the liquor import duty figures, while Perak showed a decrease of \$86,000 and Negri Sembilan a decrease of \$23,000, Selangor figures were practically the same as those of 1912, and in Pahang there was actually a small increase. Especially noticeable is the drop in the revenue from this source at Telok Anson: \$257,000 to \$155,000. It has been suggested that import of liquor by rail *via* Taiping may account for the decline at Telok Anson, but there was only a small increase at Taiping. The explanation is probably to be found in a combination of several reasons:

- (i) import *via* Taiping;
- (ii) prohibition of sale of spirits to Tamils;
- (iii) increased consumption of malt liquors.

78. In the report for 1912 it was shown that there was an increase under each of four divisions of customs duties. For 1913 the same four divisions all show a decrease.

(a) Export duty on agricultural products	\$172,458.91
(b) " on dried fish, hides, etc.	3,709.56
(c) " on minerals, including weighing fees	147,876.02
(d) Import duty on liquors	108,468.52
Total decrease	<u>\$432,513.01</u>

79. Looking further into the matter it is seen that the four States show results as follows :

(A) EXPORT DUTIES.

- (i) Perak \$6,857,838. This fell short of the 1912 collection by \$100,000, but was \$1,000,000 in excess of the estimate for 1913.
- (ii) Selangor \$4,182,059. This showed a decline of \$230,000 on the 1912 figure, but was \$473,000 above the estimate.
- (iii) Negri Sembilan \$630,252. A decline on the 1912 figures of \$32,000, and on the estimated collections for 1913 of \$51,000.
- (iv) Pahang \$518,663. A decline on the 1912 figures of \$29,000, but an increase on the estimates of nearly \$8,000.

(B) IMPORT DUTY.

- (i) Perak failed to reach the 1912 figures and also fell short of the 1913 estimate.
- (ii) Selangor's figures are practically the same as in 1912, and \$90,000 above the estimate for 1913.
- (iii) Negri Sembilan fell far short of the 1912 figure, but nearly reached the 1913 estimate.
- (iv) Pahang's estimate was exceeded by \$15,000, and the revenue collected was slightly higher than in 1912.

Taking the four States as a whole, the revenue (a) from export duties was short of the 1912 figure but in excess of the estimate for 1913; and (b) from import duty on liquors fell short not only of the 1912 revenue but also of the estimate for 1913.

80. Appendix G gives further details of customs revenue.

Appendices H,* I,* J* and K* show the actual customs duties collected in each district of the four States during the years 1912 and 1913.

It is of interest to note that, with regard to the three principal articles on which duty is levied—viz., tin, rubber and liquor, an increased revenue was collected (1) on tin at Telok Anson, Port Dickson and Raub; (2) on rubber at Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Selangor, Tampin, Raub and Kuantan; and (3) on liquor at Taiping, Upper Perak, Port Swettenham, Seremban, Kuantan and Pekan. Decreased collections occurred (1) on tin at Taiping, Upper Perak, Seremban and Port Swettenham; (2) on rubber at Taiping, Telok Anson, Port Swettenham, Kuala Langat, Seremban, Port Dickson and Temerloh; and (3) on liquor at Telok Anson, Kuala Lumpur, Port Dickson and Tampin.

EXCISE.

81. Distilleries for the manufacture of samsu were open throughout the year at Taiping, Telok Anson, Parit Buntar, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Tanah Merah and Bentong. The quality of liquor distilled varies. More than one brand is manufactured and, naturally enough, some brands are more popular than others. Samsu distilled in Perak finds its way to Negri Sembilan, while a large quantity of that manufactured at Seremban is sent to Kuala Lumpur.

The figure therefore for the number of gallons distilled in each State will not be an index of the amount consumed by each State.

82. The total sum paid in excise duty was \$271,367.82, divided as follows :

Perak	\$155,182.00
Selangor	65,360.70
Negri Sembilan	45,065.12
Pahang	5,760.00
Total	<u>\$271,367.82</u>

* Not printed.

83. The quantity distilled was 231,758 gallons as against 257,640 produced in 1912, a decrease of 26,000 gallons. It will be seen, however, by reference to paragraph 15 and appendix C of the report that this decrease does not indicate decrease in consumption, as more gallons of samsu were imported in 1913 than in the previous year.

84. The distribution of local manufacture was as follows :

						Gallons.
Selangor ...	...	Kuala Lumpur ...	...	...	...	52,412
		Taiping ...	...	...	...	54,820
Perak ...	}	Telok Anson ...	...	...	...	32,966
		Parit Buntar ...	...	...	...	49,969
Negri Sembilan	}	Tanah Merah ...	...	...	...	1,868
		Seremban ...	...	...	...	34,980
Pahang ...	...	Bentong ...	...	...	...	4,743
Total ...						231,758

There was a decreased output except at Seremban, Parit Buntar and Tanah Merah. The Seremban firm did business on a far larger scale than in the previous year, and is desirous of opportunities for still further expansion.

85. As regards the fact that the output as a whole decreased, I am informed that the local article is not so popular as imported brands.

Locally distilled spirit sells at \$2.10 or \$2.20 per gallon. The average selling price of the various brands of the imported liquor works out at about \$4 per gallon, though the declared import value is only about \$1.60. It would seem therefore that, in spite of a far lower price the consumption has decreased, the quality of the local manufacture of 1913 samsu must have deteriorated, for in the two years previous there was a substantial increase of local output.

86. The following table shows the number of gallons of all descriptions of liquor, exclusive of toddy, imported into and manufactured in the Federated Malay States during the last four years :

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Samsu, imported ...	320,562	352,083	357,681	413,041
Arrack, locally distilled ...	140,704	213,027	247,640	231,758
Brandy ...	49,946	57,224	78,272	88,792
Gin ...	154,385	137,590	155,265	85,970
Whisky ...	68,490	76,520	78,282	86,270
Wines ...	16,728	15,784	16,704	21,530
Malt liquor ...	873,408	2,258,672	697,688	1,018,145
Total ...	1,624,223	3,110,900	1,631,532	1,945,506

In the case of malt liquors, the figures for 1912 and 1913 represent dozen pints. For the three years previous to 1912 the figures are probably inaccurate, owing to different methods of calculation. The 1911 figure is certainly wrong. It would appear to stand for quarts. Confusion has occurred owing to the use of the word "case." A case may contain four dozen quarts or eight dozen pints, but in some brands the number of bottles is neither of these quantities.

87. The value of liqueurs imported for the last four years is as follows :

1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
\$17,125	\$20,538	\$36,012	\$45,722

88. Malt liquors pay no duty.

89. Toddy, the drink of the Tamil, pays no duty; nor is there any record at present of the amount produced. There is undoubtedly, however, a very heavy consumption of toddy, which probably increased in 1913 owing to the restriction placed on the sale of spirits to Tamils.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

90. During the year a number of illicit distilleries were discovered, and prosecutions were instituted as shown below. The Supervisor of Customs, Kuala Lumpur, states that he has no doubt that there are probably many illicit distilleries undiscovered. The profits are handsome, and if the practice is to be stopped, the Courts will, it is hoped, see that adequate fines are inflicted. The Superintendent of the Chandu Monopoly, Perak, states

in his report that the illicit trade is broken up in one district, but since he wrote there is reason to believe that it has sprung up again as of course it always will, unless the department is always on the alert.

91. The figures for prosecutions in illicit distillery cases, and in cases of other breaches of the excise laws, are as follows :

PERAK.—Six illicit distillery cases and six convictions; 16 other excise cases and 15 convictions. Fines inflicted \$2,655.

SELANGOR.—Twenty-five illicit distillery cases and 23 convictions; 74 other excise cases and 69 convictions. Fines inflicted \$7,986.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.—Six illicit distillery cases and six convictions; six other excise cases and four convictions. Fines inflicted \$1,410.

PAHANG.—Ten excise cases and seven convictions. Fines inflicted \$543.

92. The work of prosecuting in these cases has been undertaken in the main by the staff of the Chandu Department, the revenue officers so employed being more fitted to deal with cases of this kind than the officers of the Customs Department. Very little, of course, could be done without the help of informers.

CHANDU MONOPOLY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

93. There were in 1913 three main divisions of this department, at Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan. The office at Ipoh controls the sale of chandu and the carrying out of the provisions of the Chandu Enactment for Perak; that at Kuala Lumpur works Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Ulu Pahang; while Kuantan supplies Pahang Coast. There is a sub-office at Seremban, with an Assistant Superintendent for Negri Sembilan, but he is subordinate to the Kuala Lumpur office.

The Ipoh department drew its supplies of chandu from Penang, ready packed for sale. Similarly, Kuantan was supplied from Singapore. But the Kuala Lumpur office, which is on a different footing with a small army of employees, buys cooked chandu from Singapore and packs it in Kuala Lumpur.

94. The revenue, exclusive of that comprised in licence fees from the sale of chandu in 1913, amounted to \$10,457,463 as compared with \$8,214,578 in 1912.

The following table shows the distribution during the last seven years :

State.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
Perak	1,248,000	1,070,880	1,792,120	1,147,406	3,444,926	4,046,287.17	5,302,389.96
Selangor	892,320	782,320	1,091,320	991,835	2,203,073	2,717,187.77	3,376,632.43
N. Sembilan	288,860	229,240	347,400	349,969	837,643	861,588.67	1,138,074.43
Pahang	Included in General Farm. Separate figures not available.				355,593	589,515.03	640,366.32
Total	2,429,180	2,082,440	3,230,840	2,489,210	6,841,235	8,214,578.64	10,457,463.14

95. Appendix P shows the comparative monthly sales and cash receipts for 1912 and 1913 in each of the four States of the Federation.

96. Fees for licences to sell chandu amounted in 1913 to \$55,630 as against \$31,973 in 1912. The amounts collected in the four States were as follows :

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Perak	21,922 00	20,842 50	...	1,079 50
Selangor	5,249 00	19,355 50	14,106 50	
Negri Sembilan	2,556 00	8,958 50	6,402 50	
Pahang	2,246 00	6,474 00	4,228 00	
Total	31,973 00	55,630 50	24,737 00	1,079 50

While in Perak, where there were 89 persons licensed to sell "on" and "off" the premises and 39 persons licensed to sell only "off" the premises as compared with 92 and 37, respectively, in 1912, the figures show a small decrease on those of the previous year, in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Ulu Pahang there were big increases. The explanation is that the licence fee for Perak had been increased before, and the other States only came into line from 1st January, 1913. The uniform licence fee throughout the four States is now \$60 for an "off" licence for six months and \$90 for an "on and off" licence.

97. The total number of licences issued was 324 as against 347 in 1912:

(i) "On and off"—i.e., public smoking saloons and retail licence combined, 249 as against 274 in 1912;

(ii) "Off" or retail licence only, 75 as compared with 73 in 1912.

The figure for the total reduction in the number of smoking saloons since the introduction of the Government Monopoly is now 309.

The following table gives details of the reductions effected in the four States:

	Smoking and retail shops.				Retail only.				Total.			
	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Perak	92	89	...	3	37	39	2	...	129	128	...	1
Selangor	103	97	...	6	8	9	1	...	111	106	...	5
Negri Sembilan...	42	36	...	6	17	15	...	2	59	51	...	8
Pahang	37	27	...	10	11	12	1	...	48	39	...	9
Total	274	249	...	25	73	75	4	2	347	324	...	23

It is desirable to reduce the number of "on and off" licences. Where one person is licensed to sell both "on and off" it is difficult to keep a satisfactory check on the disposal of the dross, because all that the licensee can be asked to account for is the dross of the chandu smoked on the premises, and a little careful manipulation of his accounts is all that is required to baffle investigation.

CONSUMPTION OF CHANDU.

98. The total amount of chandu sold by the Monopoly Department to licensees in 1913 was 2,191,064 tahils.

This was distributed as follows:

	Tahils.
A.—Sold by the Superintendent, Perak—	
(i) to Upper Perak	21,102
(ii) to Perak, exclusive of Upper Perak	1,072,125
	<u>1,093,227 *</u>
B.—Sold by the Superintendent, Kuala Lumpur—	
(i) to Selangor	722,489
(ii) to Negri Sembilan	241,936
(iii) to Ulu Pahang	74,264
	<u>1,038,689 *</u>
C.—Sold by the District Officer, Kuantan—	
to Pahang Coast	59,147 *
	<u>2,191,064</u>

The monthly figures appear in appendix P.

PURCHASE PRICE OF CHANDU FROM THE COLONY.

99. The Perak department bought 1,104,180 tahils from the Penang Monopoly Department at a cost of \$1,121,994. †

The Selangor department bought 1,020,000 tahils from the Singapore Monopoly Department for \$983,700.

* Fractional parts of a tahlil are omitted. † Subject to adjustment with Penang.

The District Officer, Kuantan, bought 62,910 tahils from the Singapore department for \$61,344.

Thus \$2,167,038 was spent on the purchase of chandu for the Federated Malay States, the average cost per tahil being about 99 cents.

In 1912, \$2,935,522 was spent, and the average cost per tahil was \$1.16

Chandu cost the department more in Perak than in Selangor.

The above figures do not include re-cooked chandu, which is spoilt chandu sent back to the Colony for re-preparation and imported again after re-cooking.

SALE PRICE OF CHANDU TO THE PUBLIC.

100. The retail price at which the public can buy chandu from licensees was raised during the year.

Up till 22nd February the prices were :

for a 3-hun packet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$0.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
for a 3-chi pot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65

From that date the prices were raised to 20 cents and \$1.95, respectively. These are maximum prices. There is nothing to prevent a licensee selling at a lower figure if he wishes to, and though this sounds *prima facie* unlikely, there are good reasons for believing that some of the licensees are able to do so, attracting custom of course by the lower price and recouping themselves by illegal sales of chandu dross.

The price of chandu to the public during the last few years has been (1) \$3.50 per tahil under the farm; (2) \$4.50 when the Government monopoly started in January, 1911; (3) \$5.50 on May, 1912; and (4) \$6.50 in February, 1913. The licensees buy from Government at 50 cents less per tahil.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE CHANDU ENACTMENT.

101. During the year the department was active in carrying out the provisions of the law by the prosecution of offenders. There were in all 442 cases, in 387 of which convictions were obtained. The fines imposed amounted to \$28,934.

The number of cases decreased as compared with 1912 when there were 507 cases and fines to the amount of \$32,867. I do not feel confident that this means that there were actually fewer breaches of the law. One reason for the decrease in the number of cases was that the Perak staff was not at full strength for half the year.

102. The offences under the Chandu Enactments were usually the following :

- (i) Selling Government chandu without a licence ;
- (ii) Selling chandu dross to some person other than the Superintendent ;
- (iii) Smoking chandu in a place of public resort.

103. The distribution of the cases, convictions and fines was as follows :

	Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.
Perak	156	139	\$14,577
Selangor	123	95	3,918
Negri Sembilan	121	118	7,866
Pahang	42	35	2,573
	<u>442</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>\$28,934</u>

It is noticeable that the fines imposed in Selangor are much lower in proportion to the number of cases than those in the other States. It may be that the cases were less serious, but the personal equation has always some influence in a matter of this kind, and where one Magistrate believes that it is his duty to try and stop offences by imposing deterrent fines, another is satisfied that the offence with which the offender is charged is trivial and does not justify him in imposing a heavy penalty.

CHANDU DROSS.

104. The public is forbidden to purchase chandu dross. Only the Superintendent may buy it, and he does so in order to destroy it.

Whatever may be the opinion about chandu, it is, I believe, universally admitted that chandu dross is poisonous filth.

It is forbidden also to sell chandu dross except to the Superintendent, and it is an offence punishable with a heavy fine, \$250 being the maximum, to subject chandu dross to artificial heat, with a view, that is, to further consumption.

That is the law, intended to be deterrent. The Government, however, does more than merely direct its officers to see that the law is enforced; there is practical encouragement to licensees to carry out the law, for it has been arranged that dross should be bought by Government from licensees.

Two dollars per tahlil is now paid to licensees for all the dross which they sell to the Superintendent. The price at which the Superintendent is authorized to buy was till August last \$1.20 per tahlil for 1st quality dross and 80 cents for 2nd quality. These prices were not, however, high enough to attract the licensees, and so \$2 and \$1.20 were fixed.

All the dross bought by the Superintendent is destroyed. The amount so bought was 156,785.16 tahlils in 1913 as compared with 154,746.38 in 1912. The figures for the two offices being:

	Tahlils.		Price.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Perak	80,940.00	79,922.00	78,296.20	132,814.40
Selangor	73,806.38	76,863.16	73,998.36	113,374.95
Total ...	154,746.38	156,785.16	152,294.56	246,189.35

It must be remembered when comparing the figures for the two years that the consumption of chandu decreased by 260,000 tahlils, so that the increase in dross purchased is really more in proportion than at first sight would appear.

The Superintendent, Selangor, writes: "I am not satisfied that we are getting as much dross back as we ought to, and I have frequently cautioned licensees that they must bring in more. I think 1914 will show a great increase over 1913."

But as I have pointed out in an earlier paragraph it is difficult to check the disposal of dross in licensed smoking saloons where the licensee is also a retail dealer for consumption off the premises. I have no doubt that if the price was further raised we should recover more dross. But, after all, \$2 per tahlil is a very respectable sum to spend on philanthropy of this kind.

DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF CHANDU.

105. The consumption of chandu as evidenced by the sales to licensees fell from 2,453,040 tahlils in 1912 to 2,191,064 tahlils in 1913. This is a decline of 261,976 tahlils, or over 10 per cent.

It is attributed generally to the rise in price. The Superintendent, Kuala Lumpur, thinks that the rise in price and the decline in the price of tin and rubber have affected the sales. Moreover, he remarks, "the coolies swallow the chandu and dross instead of smoking it, which means that one packet will suffice instead of three."

In Perak the Superintendent attributes the decreased consumption to

- (i) the rise in price;
- (ii) the fall in the price of tin;
- (iii) the closing down of several tin mines in November and December owing to floods.

The District Officer, Kuantan, reports a considerable decrease in his district and is of opinion that the superior class of Chinese mining coolies does not consume chandu. Explaining the increased consumption of brandy in his district he writes: "Brandy is chiefly consumed by the superior class of Chinese mining coolies, but they take little of that, and no other alcohol, *nor chandu*, as although wages are high, the work prevents any considerable indulgence in such luxuries. There is practically no drunkenness among the Chinese."

Whatever the causes, the decrease in consumption must be a matter for congratulation among all those who approve of the policy of the Government.

Those others who are suspicious of the motives and ideals of the anti-opiumists and look askance at any attempt to suppress the opium habit will in their turn find grounds for satisfaction when they examine the returns and realize that in spite of decreased consumption the revenue derived by the tax on this luxury has increased by over two million dollars over the 1912 figures.

There is unfortunately the danger that morphia-injection will replace opium-smoking. Judging by the number of prosecutions instituted the morphia habit appears to be on the increase. In 1912 there were 26 prosecutions and in 1913 as many as 62. This is partly the result no doubt of the efforts of the Superintendents of the Chandu Monopoly and their staff, but I fear it must also be taken as a sign of increase in consumption of morphia.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

106. In addition to prosecuting for breaches of the Chandu Enactment, the preventive service of the Monopoly Department devoted attention to illicit distilleries (as shown above in paragraph 90 of this report) and also to the suppression of the drug habit.

107. The Deleterious Drugs Enactment authorizes customs officers to search and arrest, and as the Superintendent of the Chandu Monopoly, Kuala Lumpur, is also Supervisor of Customs, Kuala Lumpur, and the Superintendent, Chandu Monopoly, Perak, and his assistants have been gazetted Supervisors of Customs, the duty of carrying out its provisions falls, in the main, on the staff of the Chandu Department. This staff is probably the most suitable and best equipped for the purpose.

108. Under the Deleterious Drugs Enactment, in Perak there were eight cases in which the department prosecuted, and fines to the amount of \$1,000 were inflicted. In Selangor 54 prosecutions were instituted and \$3,795 was paid in fines. There were no prosecutions in either Negri Sembilan or Pahang.

109. The difference between the figures for Perak and Selangor prosecutions under this Enactment is to be accounted for by the fact that the morphia habit is believed to be far more prevalent in the latter State, where the Hokkien population is greater. Enquiries show that Hokkiens use the drug and Khehs import it.

GENERAL.

110. Excellent work was done by the officers of the department during the year. The Superintendents at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, Mr. R. Swettenham and Mr. Raffles, both show great energy and enthusiasm in the performance of their duties. They, in turn, speak highly of their assistants. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Dench and Mr. Robertson all showed excellent results of good work accomplished on the preventive side. The Chinese accountant in the Kuala Lumpur office, Mr. Chew Swee Heng, deserves a word of praise. I regret to say that the chief chandu clerk in the Ipoh office had to be suspended in August and again in September in connection with an alleged charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of 2,000 packets of chandu. For this he was tried and acquitted. He has since been dismissed from the service.

The smoking saloons were inspected regularly during the year, and are in a satisfactory condition, and, as Mr. Raffles, the Perak Superintendent, remarks, are clean and airy rooms, not answering in the slightest to the popular idea of an opium den, which in the Federated Malay States is an entire misnomer.

The work of the department was facilitated by the provision of motor cars; the Superintendents can now move quickly all over their large districts and a lot of time is saved. The Preventive Branch of the Perak department was enabled, in several cases, to effect arrests where without a car nothing could have been done.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND CHANDU REVENUE.

111. Reverting to the revenue aspect of the departments under the control of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and summarizing the results of the efforts of the three branches, it is seen that the proportions for the four States are as follow:

	1912.			1913.		
	Customs.	Excise.	Chandu.	Customs.	Excise.	Chandu.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Perak ...	7,660,348.49	200,635.10	4,046,287.17	7,469,876.22	155,182.00	5,302,389.96
Selangor ...	5,081,457.63	66,904.50	2,717,187.77	4,863,986.52	65,360.70	3,376,632.43
N.Sembilan	797,153.03	19,353.30	861,588.67	742,076.64	45,065.12	1,138,074.43
Pahang ...	542,373.44	8,520.00	589,515.03	572,880.20	5,760.00	640,366.32
Total ...	14,081,332.59	295,412.90	8,214,578.64	13,648,819.58	271,367.82	10,457,463.14

			Chandu shops licence fees.	Grand total.
Total, 1912 ...	...	\$22,591,324.13	+ \$31,973.00	= \$22,623,297.13
Total, 1913 ...	...	\$24,377,640.54	+ \$55,630.50	= \$24,433,271.04
Increase	...	\$1,809,973.91		in 1913.

PART III.—MARINE.

112. The number of vessels, exclusive of native craft, which entered the ports of the Federated Malay States during 1913 was 4,882 with a total tonnage of 2,124,907. The 1912 figures show 5,014 vessels and a tonnage of 1,995,813. There is a drop therefore of 132 vessels but an increased tonnage of 129,094. Appendix L shows the number and tonnage of vessels other than native craft which entered and cleared from the ports of each State in 1912 and 1913. Appendix M contains similar information regarding native craft.

REVENUE.

113. The marine revenue of the Federated Malay States during the year under review amounted to \$32,699.36 as compared with \$31,231.30 in 1912, an increase of \$1,468.06.

114. The principal item of revenue was fees for fishing licences. The amount collected under this head was \$26,214.01 as compared with \$25,277.25 in 1912. The increase which was only \$69 in 1912 over the 1911 figures, thus rose to \$936 in 1913. Particulars of the revenue, other than the customs duty, collected by the Customs, Marine and Chandu Departments in each of the four States during the years 1912 and 1913 will be found in appendix N.

Appendix O shows the number of boats registered and the number of fishing licences issued in each State, together with the amount of fees collected.

PORT SWETTENHAM.

115. The number of merchant vessels, other than native craft, entering the port was 1,471 as against 1,405 in 1912, and the aggregate tonnage 1,577,335 compared with 1,427,556 in the previous year.

One hundred and seven ocean-going steamers entered Port Swettenham as against 93 in 1912.

The following statement shows the arrivals and departures of ocean-going steamers during the last six years:

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908	112	383,577	112	383,577	224	767,154
1909	174	591,142	174	591,142	348	1,182,284
1910	224	751,755	224	751,755	448	1,503,510
1911	236	837,130	233	835,937	469	1,673,067
1912	248	907,680	250	916,004	498	1,823,684
1913	284	1,035,448	284	1,035,448	568	2,070,896

The entries of native craft were 543 with a tonnage of 21,260 as against 581 and 22,822, respectively, in 1912. This is of course a decline, but the 1913 figures are still far higher than those of 1911.

OTHER PORTS IN SELANGOR.

116. The figures for the Kuala Langat district are: (a) for steam vessels, 21 entries at Jugra with a tonnage of 946, and 45 at Sepang, tonnage 1,935, a slight decrease as compared with 1912; (b) for native craft, nine entries at Jugra, tonnage 18; and 14 at Sepang, tonnage 274.

There is a suggestion to substitute Gelanggang Buaia, as a customs station, for Jugra. The former is handier for a large number of rubber estates and would probably be more convenient for all parties. It is doubtful, however, whether the small steamer which calls at Jugra periodically could be successfully navigated in and out of Gelanggang Buaia, but for native craft this place is certainly equally accessible. No decision has yet been arrived at.

In the Kuala Selangor district the figures were: (a) for steam vessels, 160 entries at Kuala Selangor with a tonnage of 13,323, and seven entries at Sabak Bernam, tonnage 4,553; (b) for native craft, 58 entries at Kuala Selangor, tonnage 3,346; and 13 entries at Sabak Bernam, tonnage 98.

LOWER PERAK PORTS.

TELOK ANSON, BAGAN DATOH AND SITIAWAN.

117. The entries of steam vessels numbered 1,343 with an aggregate tonnage of 218,058. The figures for 1912 were 1,361 and 221,216.

The entries of native craft numbered 1,177 as against 735 in 1912, and the tonnage rose from 24,763 in 1912 to 42,163 in 1913.

The bulk of this trade is concentrated at Telok Anson, the proportion of the tonnage of the steam vessels entering that port being about 85 per cent. of the whole of that for Lower Perak, but a number of small steam vessels call at Sitiawan, the numbers for the three ports being :

Telok Anson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817
Bagan Datoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Sitiawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473

As regards native craft the figures are :

Telok Anson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	656
Kota Stia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Bagan Datoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Sitiawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Utan Melintang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

In tonnage of native craft, Telok Anson accounts for over two-thirds of the total.

MATANG PORTS.

PORT WELD, PASIR ITAM, TELUK KERTANG AND PANCHOR.

118. The number of entries of steam vessels was 155 as compared with 144 in 1912, the tonnage being 6,011 as against 6,770 in the previous year. Port Weld is the only one of these ports at which steam vessels call.

The number of native craft entering the ports was 1,667, an increase of 162 over the number for 1912, which was 1,505; the tonnage was 31,182 in 1913 compared with 27,729 in 1912.

KRIAN PORTS.

PARIT BUNTAR, KUALA KURAU, TANJONG PIANDANG, BAGAN TIANG AND KUALA GULA.

119. Entries of steam vessels were as follows :

Kuala Kurau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Kuala Gula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Parit Buntar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
								<hr/> 477

This is a decrease of 176 as compared with 653 entries in 1912. The figures for Parit Buntar dropped from 179 to 24. In tonnage the decline was smaller in proportion, that of vessels entering Kuala Kurau showing an increase.

Entries of native craft were 3,803 with a tonnage of 54,872 as compared with 3,517 entries and a tonnage of 49,495 in 1912.

Kuala Kurau is the busiest of these ports.

NEGRI SEMBILAN PORTS.

PORT DICKSON, KUALA LUKUT, PENGKALAN KEMPAS AND PASIR PANJANG.

120. The entries of steam vessels numbered 865 with a tonnage of 198,564 as against 710 and 195,078. The bulk of this trade was at Port Dickson with 566 entries and 192,540 tonnage. The figures for Port Dickson in 1912 were 572 and 189,458. So that there has been practically no change during the year. The trade of the port will of course be considerably affected if, as is rumoured, arrangements are made for an ocean-going steamer to call at regular intervals to take in rubber.

Pengkalan Kempas on the Linggi river exports a small quantity of rubber by steamer.

As regards native craft the figures are 840 entries with a tonnage of 11,492 as compared with 428 entries and a tonnage of 7,187 in 1912. There was a big increase at Port Dickson, the number of entries rising from 364 to 693.

The question of extending the wharf accommodation at Port Dickson at the end of the year was brought forward and suggestions were made by the Supervisor of Customs. The matter is under consideration.

KUANTAN.

121. The total number of entries of steam vessels again declined from 161 in 1912 to 123 in 1913, but there was a small increase in tonnage, 26,948 as against 25,588. The entries of native craft were 42 with a tonnage of 1,703, a decrease on the figures for 1912 when there were 53 entries and the tonnage was 1,727.

It is to be noticed therefore that tonnage has increased in proportion to the number of vessels, both as regards steamers and native craft.

The District Officer, Kuantan, reports as follows :

"The number of entries of vessels has little relation to trade, almost all of which is carried on in the weekly Straits Steamship boats. Small steamers come in occasionally with freight from Singapore, but as their movements are quite uncertain, they get little export cargo. As the bar was dredged in 1913, it is probable that the number of entries and tonnage will increase very largely in 1914."

KUALA PAHANG.

122. The entries of steam vessels numbered 222 with an aggregate tonnage of 66,058 as compared with 325 entries and a tonnage of 83,486 in 1912.

Entries of native craft numbered 70 as compared with 59 in 1912. The tonnage being 1,969 as compared with 1,523.

OTHER PAHANG PORTS.

123. Other ports in this district, Endau, Pontian, Rompin and Bobar, show 115 entries of native craft with a tonnage of 2,419. There are no figures available in 1912 for comparison.

GENERAL.

124. The development of Port Swettenham is perhaps one of the most interesting and important features of the year in connection with the trade of the Federated Malay States.

125. No one would, I suppose, contend that Port Swettenham was an ideal port with unrivalled capabilities. The site was chosen some years ago, and everything that can be done is being done to make use of such facilities as it does offer for trade.

126. "Rome was not built in a day," and though in the past there has been frequent criticism of the lack of trade facilities, it may, I think, be confidently predicted that when the new wharves are completed and the new railway station has been erected, the spirit of criticism will give place to congratulation for what has been done.

127. Three new lines of steamers called at the port in 1913, and arrangements are being made for a vessel of the Indra Line to call there once a month to ship rubber direct to New York.

128. British merchant vessels have a practical monopoly of the trade of Port Swettenham, the entries being 1,456 out of a total of 1,471, and the tonnage 1,540,491 out of 1,577,335. Other countries are represented by seven Japanese, four Dutch and four Norwegian vessels.

129. The lines of ocean-going ships which made most use of the port are the

Ocean Steamship Company...	...	...	...	33 entries
British India Steam Navigation Co.	...	...	...	89 "
Ben Line	...	...	...	24 "
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.	...	...	...	56 "
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.	...	...	...	34 "
Glen Line	...	...	...	14 "

130. A reduction was made in freight on rubber to Europe in November. The rate from Port Swettenham was reduced by 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet and now stands at 65s. for European ports and 66s. for London.

131. The slipway was not vacant on a single day during the year, and more work could have been done had there been more slips to take it. The construction of a second slip is well in hand and plans for a third are drawn up.

132. The year's working, according to the report of the Harbour Master, has been most satisfactory in every way, and great improvements have been made for facilitating the safe navigation of the port by vessels both entering and leaving.

PART IV.—LEGISLATION.

ENACTMENTS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

133. Changes in the law were made by notifications as follows :

(i) By Notification No. 581 of the 28th February, 1913, the list of customs duties was revised ;

(ii) By Notification No. 1099 of the 25th April, 1913, the maximum prices at which chandu might be sold by chandu licensees were fixed as follows :

for a 3-hun packet	...	...	...	\$0.20
" 4-hun "	...	...	...	0.26
" 3-chi pot ...	...	...	...	1.95
" 1-tahil pot	...	...	...	6.50

- (iii) By Notification No. 1270 of the 9th May, 1913, an additional rule was added to the rules made under the Excise Enactment, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors except for cash on any premises licensed as a second class or third class public house;
- (iv) By Notification No. 2118 of the 1st August, 1913, certain amendments were made to the Merchandise Marks Enactment (a) rendering a person liable to prosecution who imports goods bearing a false trade mark or trade description; (b) adding to the definition of the expression "trade description" the words "any statement or description as to the degree of fineness of gold and silver goods"; (c) requiring the importers to show cause why goods, liable to forfeiture in the case of a conviction by the Court of the importers, should not be forfeited;
- (v) By Notification No. 2892 of the 10th October, 1913, prohibiting the sale of toddy except for cash on any premises licensed for sale of toddy for consumption either on or off the premises;
- (vi) By Notification No. 3322 of the 11th November, 1913, cancelling the previous rules under the Registration of Imports and Exports Enactments and substituting new rules for them.

GENERAL.

134. New offices were put up during 1913 for the Chandu Monopoly Department, Selangor, in Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur. Accommodation was also provided for a bonded warehouse, a central trade registry, and offices for the Commissioner of Trade and Customs and his staff. Quarters in a separate building are erected for part of the staff of the Chandu Monopoly Department. The old offices of the Chandu Department in the premises of the Chinese Protectorate in High Street were very inconvenient; the new building, which was not however ready for occupation at the end of the year, should prove quite suitable.

135. The question of bonded warehouses in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh was considered during the year. It is felt at Kuala Lumpur that a central warehouse in the middle of the town is desirable, and negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year with a view to obtaining a site in the railway area. At Ipoh there is at present no bonded warehouse at all and, in response to the representation of merchants there, steps are being taken to remedy this. It is proposed to set apart a building in the railway goods yard.

136. As regards a central trade registry, I have in paragraph 69 of this report referred to the recommendations of the Committee which sat in Singapore to consider the general question of trade registration in the Colony and the Federated Malay States. In any case it would seem that better results would be obtained by concentrating the work of Federated Malay States registration in one office. Whether the larger changes foreshadowed in the Committee's report eventually take place or not, there is no doubt that under a Federal registry for these States returns could be prepared and published monthly instead of quarterly. This alone would be an immense gain.

137. Proposals for a Federal preventive service were put forward during the year. At present a number (not many considering the area covered) of revenue officers are engaged in preventive and detective work for the Chandu Monopoly Departments. They also devote part of their time to tracking down persons addicted to the morphia habit, and to ferretting out the sources of supply of morphia and cocaine. It is difficult work, but considerable success has attended the efforts of the department in various parts of the Federated Malay States. Injection of morphia is a vice practised more by Hokkiens and Hokchias than by other classes of Chinese, and as the population of Selangor includes a large proportion of Hokkiens than that of the other States, it is found that there are more morphia prosecutions in Selangor than elsewhere. The vice is not unknown in Perak, but does not prevail there to anything approaching the same extent as in Selangor. How the drugs are introduced into the country is a problem that has not yet been solved. The proportionately large number of prosecutions in the Klang district seems to show that it is smuggled in at Port Swettenham or Klang; but it is by no means certain that this is so. Detection is practically impossible without previous information.

In addition to revenue officers there are over a hundred customs out-door officers, part of whose duty is certainly preventive.

It is thought that if all preventive work were combined in one department, instead of two departments in four States, an increase of efficiency would necessarily result.

Preventive work is concerned not only with the detection of illicit imports, but in an increasing degree with checking evasion of export duty. The fact that there are no export duties in the Colony is an obstacle in the way of thoroughly efficient preventive work in the Federated Malay States. In the South the Negri Sembilan

frontier runs for many miles with that of Malacca, and in the North, Perak and Province Wellesley are conterminous. However energetic the out-door officers of the Customs Department may be, they are in a large degree tied down to their offices for collection work, and evasion of payment of duty presents in some parts very little difficulty. A preventive staff would be freer of movement than a staff a large portion of whose time is devoted to collection of revenue. At the time of writing this question was still under consideration.

138. Towards the end of the year the Colonial Legislative Council passed the Federated Malay States Export Duties Ordinance; this is an Ordinance enabling duties on Federated Malay States produce to be collected in the Colony. A certain quantity of produce finds its way by rail to Singapore and Penang, and producers complained of the inconvenience caused by delay consequent on the break in the journey to enable duty to be paid in the Federated Malay States.

The Ordinance is not at present in operation. In order to justify the Government of the Federated Malay States setting up offices and staffs at Singapore and Prai, it is clear that the export or promise of export must be considerable. Enquiries have shown that the volume of export by rail is not at present likely to be sufficient to justify the expenditure which would be incurred by the Government.

I am however arranging that careful records of the export be kept, and am instituting enquiries as to probable extension of the through traffic in dutiable goods to the termini. In this connection it may be pointed out that at present duty can be paid either at Taiping or Parit Buntar on dutiable goods consigned North, but if Perak producers wish to send their goods to Singapore, arrangements have to be made by which they can pay at Tampin, the District Officer at that place on receipt of the-duty sending instructions to the officer in charge of the frontier station at Gemas to pass the goods.

The figures for duty collected at Tampin as railway exported goods in 1913 are quite insignificant, but an increasing number of estate managers are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded in this way, and there will be a substantial increase recorded in the present year. About 60,000 pikuls of tin and tin-ore and about 40,000 pikuls of rubber paid duty at Taiping for export by rail.

If a customs station is established in the Northern Settlement of the Colony under the provisions of the Export Duties Ordinance the question of the proper place for such a station will have to be settled. The natural place would seem to be at the railway-head, Prai, but Penang opinion is believed to favour George Town.

In addition to the stations at the two termini, Tampin Railway Station is in the Colony, the main line bending down into Malacca territory to avoid the south-west spur of the Tampin Hills and leaving Federated Malay States territory at Kendong. This is awkward for customs officers, who have no jurisdiction in consequence at the railway station at Tampin, where, since Tampin is the junction for Malacca, they certainly require it. This can be remedied under the new Ordinance.

139. There appears to be considerable divergence of opinion as to the best and cheapest route by which Perak rubber should travel to reach the Singapore market. Some producers send to Telok Anson and thence by sea, and some direct by rail all the way. It seems that from North Perak it is cheaper to send by rail direct, but from Kinta the route *via* Telok Anson costs a little less.

140. In the past the Customs Department has collected what is known as fishing revenue—that is, licence fees for fishing boats and nets. Negotiations were in progress during the year for the transfer of this work to the Fisheries Department. At the time of writing the transfer had taken place. It was considered that the Inspector of Fisheries was the proper officer to control the issue of all licences connected with the fisheries of the country.

STAFF.

141. Mr. W. J. P. Hume, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, was in charge of the department till he went on leave on 27th December, on which date Mr. H. W. Firmstone of the Straits Civil Service relieved him.

142. In Perak the various departments were staffed as follows:

Supervisor of Customs, Perak North.—Mr. G. S. Hope. Mr. F. T. Velge acted for Mr. Hope from the beginning of the year till Mr. Hope returned from leave on 12th November.

Supervisor of Customs, Lower Perak, and Registrar of Imports and Exports, Perak.—I regret to report that Mr. G. R. Stevens, who went on leave early in the year on account of ill-health, died while in England in December. Mr. J. M. Chill acted for Mr. Stevens.

Superintendent, Chandu Monopoly.—Mr. W. G. Sterling was the Superintendent till 11th February, when he received an appointment in the Colonial Service. Mr. S. C. Raffles was then appointed and was in charge for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Superintendents, Chandu Monopoly.—Mr. W. H. Forrester was appointed on 3rd May and was stationed at Taiping from 1st August till the end of the year.

Mr. H. P. Hunter was on leave till 5th June when he returned and resumed duty in Kinta.

143. In Selangor the officers are as follows :

Supervisor of Customs, Port Swettenham, and Registrar of Imports and Exports for Selangor.—Mr. G. Koch.

Supervisor of Customs, Kuala Lumpur.—Mr. P. S. Nairn acted till 7th March, when Mr. R. F. R. Swettenham returned from leave and resumed.

The District Officers, Kuala Langat and Kuala Selangor, are in charge of customs stations in their respective districts.

Superintendent of the Chandu Monopoly, Kuala Lumpur.—Mr. R. F. R. Swettenham was on leave till 7th March. Mr. P. S. Nairn acted for him.

Assistant Superintendents.—Mr. E. Krickenbeck, Mr. E. A. Dench, and Mr. A. B. Robertson (stationed at Seremban, Negri Sembilan.)

144. Negri Sembilan was worked by the following officers :

Supervisor, Customs, Coast (Port Dickson), and Registrar of Imports and Exports, Negri Sembilan.—Mr. N. Falls till 15th April, when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. F. C. Everdell (acting).

Supervisor, Customs, Seremban.—Mr. H. J. Dorall.

The duties of Supervisor for the Tampin district are carried out by the District Officer.

Chandu Monopoly work in Negri Sembilan is under the Superintendent, Selangor, with Mr. Robertson as Assistant Superintendent, Negri Sembilan.

145. Pahang was worked as follows :

The District Officer, Kuantan, is the Chief Customs Officer in the State and also Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Customs duties are also collected at Pekan and at various inland stations in Ulu Pahang, the out-door officers being under the control of the District Officers.

Chandu monopoly work in Ulu Pahang is controlled from Kuala Lumpur, and that on the Coast is under the direction of the District Officer, Kuantan.

146. *Out-door officers.*—The number of these in 1913 was 146, the distribution being as follows :

Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Their duties are two-fold: those of (a) revenue collectors, (b) preventive officers. I have doubts as to whether the discharge of duties of such entirely different natures can be successfully combined by the officer of the type now employed. The bulk of the men are Malays, fairly well educated and, as a rule, pleasant fellows with excellent manners—one or two of them are well-born. The collection of revenue may be congenial or at any rate not distasteful to them, but it is by no means clear that they have any aptitude for the very different duties entailed by the other branch of their work.

This is, I think, an argument in favour of a special preventive service, which would have nothing to do with the collection of revenue.

147. In conclusion it should be mentioned that, as in previous years, the Commissioner, Trade and Customs, is indebted to the Superintendent of the Government Monopoly, Singapore, for information and assistance rendered during the year, for which I now express my thanks.

H. W. FIRMSTONE,
*Acting Commissioner, Trade and Customs,
Federated Malay States.*

KUALA LUMPUR,
14th April, 1914.

APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Imports into the Federated Malay States during the years 1912 and 1913.
IMPORTS.

	1912.					1913.				
	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.										
Animals—	405,780	631,325	55,023	2,860	1,094,988	684,559	528,368	73,913	15,080	1,301,920
Cattle	66,204	90,917	32,499	455	190,075	83,325	131,867	9,068	400	224,660
Goats and Sheep	16,525	30,985	4,700	975	53,185	21,900	36,821	400	860	59,981
Horses and Ponies	312,020	318,007	8,080	4,136	642,243	382,118	323,245	10,671	4,869	720,903
Poultry	637,709	785,886	33,206	73,948	1,530,749	820,390	608,888	9,586	72,220	1,511,084
Swine	41,676	9,519	9,762	6,382	67,339	26,714	4,990	8,418	6,422	46,544
Coffee	80,620	113,308	23,783	9,851	227,562	75,984	133,354	30,654	6,219	246,211
Curry Stuffs	22,007	52,256	11,248	683	86,194	31,780	64,446	8,861	882	105,969
Butter and Cheese	105,520	99,700	17,451	6,586	229,257	134,214	143,271	12,130	7,439	297,054
Bread and Biscuits	74,044	153,429	16,853	4,117	248,443	96,005	270,483	19,408	4,428	390,324
Drugs and Chemicals	128,261	225,409	33,325	14,594	401,589	177,755	262,857	39,168	21,033	500,813
Eggs	492,626	481,600	161,478	8,231	1,143,935	496,549	481,647	266,765	8,203	1,253,164
Fish, Dried and Salted	80,889	17,366	2,571	...	100,826	106,885	27,526	1,521	...	135,932
" Fresh	228,202	188,377	58,367	17,386	492,332	222,854	173,054	48,613	17,828	462,349
Fruits	26,413	14,311	2,172	1,987	44,883	32,733	8,103	927	2,107	43,870
Ginger	185,225	124,759	27,694	3,146	340,824	238,872	151,971	38,845	3,026	432,714
Ghee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grains—	278,517	291,967	55,444	16,181	642,109	310,079	284,761	48,059	14,779	657,678
Beans and Peas	259,407	374,075	71,676	7,049	712,207	302,893	441,696	70,455	16,553	831,597
Bran	215,852	72,198	5,170	16,371	309,591	251,076	64,239	5,899	6,982	328,196
Padi	37,122	39,403	7,778	201	84,504	40,520	31,662	5,254	220	77,656
Gram	7,959,760	8,241,461	2,012,164	1,062,998	19,276,383	7,762,535	8,283,648	2,397,981	538,820	18,982,984
Rice	549,674	356,687	92,163	10,956	1,009,480	626,492	440,002	72,756	6,788	1,146,038
Flour, Wheat	150,900	94,284	34,835	8,264	288,283	129,328	93,184	31,588	6,560	260,660
Lard	424,600	577,676	172,684	28,214	1,203,174	607,525	863,116	176,570	31,198	1,678,409
Malt Liquor	341,443	236,402	66,954	22,022	666,821	381,492	330,172	59,420	31,791	802,875
Medicines	425,776	407,635	128,790	37,751	999,952	514,865	678,632	75,081	38,530	1,307,108
Milk, Condensed	45,915	16,421	11,684	4,438	78,458	35,917	22,288	16,355	4,373	78,933
Mineral and Aerated Waters	216,925	302,301	53,231	36,825	609,282	250,025	328,095	55,452	43,100	676,672
Oilman's Stores	164,887	193,597	38,786	14,503	411,773	169,978	171,021	38,919	16,976	396,894
Onions and Garlic	1,457,453	1,497,268	...	86,494	3,041,215	1,123,913	1,010,390	...	61,344	2,195,647
Opium	474,223	714,405	97,920	59,327	1,345,875	506,308	502,319	78,431	65,981	1,153,039
Provisions, Fresh and Salted	66,540	52,805	8,873	25,151	153,369	70,967	54,705	8,197	26,312	160,181
Salt	287,483	164,833	35,328	23,613	511,257	388,444	226,366	27,072	23,437	665,319
Spirits—	182,719	221,803	24,204	20,251	448,977	181,312	309,185	38,859	28,154	557,510
Arrack and Samsu	52,839	83,845	14,483	4,678	155,845	35,051	51,537	13,271	3,449	103,308
Brandy	134,575	162,119	34,596	14,059	345,349	117,855	212,400	45,212	13,308	388,775
Gin	817,435	454,194	122,651	58,393	1,452,673	872,379	508,941	123,103	55,872	1,560,295
Whisky	40,931	202	1,222	...	42,355	42,533	367	938	...	43,838
Sugar	353,394	265,336	54,813	22,866	696,409	383,542	268,639	63,346	24,770	740,297
Tapioca Refuse	1,497,596	1,340,592	284,832	99,408	3,222,428	1,715,825	1,569,237	319,221	109,239	3,713,522
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco and Cigars	113,552	114,711	20,539	15,866	264,668	139,902	95,312	32,708	16,047	283,969
Vegetables—	263,370	244,879	50,510	18,802	577,561	302,222	285,212	43,888	21,052	652,374
Fresh	52,592	77,262	9,280	2,287	141,421	62,692	119,056	4,690	1,936	188,374
Preserved	222,883	233,649	65,328	14,440	536,300	239,254	287,590	47,773	8,194	582,811
Wines ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food, etc.	19,992,084	20,169,164	4,074,150	1,886,745	46,122,143	21,197,561	20,884,663	4,479,446	1,386,781	47,948,451
Total Value of Class A ...										
B.—RAW MATERIALS.										
Coal	481,262	146,005	...	1,445	628,712	523,730	158,149	...	1,350	683,229
Raw Cotton	6,169	12,878	2,509	1,102	22,658	6,322	14,878	1,897	1,865	24,962
Firewood	7,685	60	7,820	...	15,565	21,396	...	5,579	417	27,392
Ground Nuts... ..	97,923	124,674	22,496	7,494	252,587	92,209	102,526	19,865	7,305	221,905
Gum Damar	143	4,316	162	...	4,621	78	3,152	...	...	3,230
Damar Torches	44,889	9,830	1,121	...	55,840	52,658	9,669	1,100	...	63,427
Manure, Fish ... ..	...	...	9,772	...	9,772	...	...	11,087	...	11,087
Oils—	281,670	102,928	57,701	15,499	457,798	302,347	82,757	37,238	14,017	436,359
Coconut	542,273	526,507	69,958	2,446	1,141,184	624,958	526,398	68,327	2,362	1,222,045
Kachang	88,620	117,190	4,761	4,680	215,251	111,576	124,831	4,913	...	241,320
Lubricating	897,936	939,855	123,342	43,696	2,004,829	1,290,698	1,058,319	218,397	61,452	2,628,866
Petroleum, including Benzine	54,969	183,390	8,962	67,756	315,077	74,738	162,540	4,630	58,187	300,095
Other Sorts	6,518	14,030	1,317	...	21,865	7,827	18,222	426	...	26,475
Rattans	47,856	59,814	10,530	1,707	119,907	51,226	46,819	3,134	1,931	103,110
Seeds, Teel and other Sorts	47,927	13,446	2,238	579	64,190	63,565	22,936	2,502	519	89,522
Stones of Sorts	85,000	212,741	8,930	4,843	311,514	65,152	187,555	12,576	2,230	267,513
Timber and Planks	140,104	859,697	22,689	5,004	1,027,494	98,774	1,042,636	21,193	36,404	1,199,007
Other Raw Materials ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Value of Class B ...	2,830,944	3,327,361	354,308	156,251	6,668,864	3,387,254	3,561,387	412,864	188,039	7,549,544

C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.										
Apparel, Hosiery and Millinery	361,460	1,212,401	18,019	18,148	1,610,028	480,513	1,293,408	9,075	31,294	1,814,290
Bricks and Tiles	29,053	49,375	1,448	12,268	92,144	57,708	117,508	966	11,841	188,023
Cotton Piece Goods	1,275,322	922,008	295,826	92,711	2,585,867	1,327,411	1,123,054	173,620	141,002	2,765,087
Sarongs and Slendangs	238,424	82,289	25,720	48,693	395,126	277,001	80,598	34,846	72,373	464,818
Silk Piece Goods	60,506	40,266	30,277	36,062	167,111	98,259	52,521	3,252	1,544	155,576
Woollen Cloth	38,990	22,082	3,900	1,370	66,342	46,460	24,394	1,550	1,789	74,193
Blankets	28,287	19,580	4,220	852	52,939	42,485	24,779	3,075	900	71,239
Rope	23,070	24,911	4,583	1,141	53,705	21,561	34,100	4,090	1,850	61,601
Gunnies	147,883	48,934	4,119	5,520	206,456	242,765	58,167	7,165	6,345	314,442
Wick and Waste	13,684	36,054	1,430	583	51,751	21,414	44,580	1,250	454	67,698
Hats and Caps	100,784	128,144	17,015	3,096	249,039	97,372	123,029	13,406	3,175	236,982
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose)	69,964	42,841	12,414	7,056	183,393	137,227	91,370	3,808	3,353	235,728
Ironware	471,812	940,210	108,990	316,481	1,837,493	1,075,497	1,588,847	160,254	291,269	3,115,867
Steel	63,356	82,864	8,774	285	155,279	470,211	111,295	1,586	693	583,785
Tools, Instruments and Implements	119,200	178,531	21,173	21,212	340,116	148,831	309,338	17,919	20,839	496,927
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories	331,827	1,209,963	28,691	8,840	1,579,321	399,005	1,596,899	33,341	7,415	2,036,660
Machinery	829,517	1,072,579	49,849	2,831	1,954,776	860,031	1,998,285	55,936	1,006	2,915,258
Manufactured Metals	281,770	17,513	54,091	7,999	361,373	261,168	55,295	50,593	9,848	376,904
Lamps and Lampware	58,629	86,149	16,900	4,255	165,933	69,784	123,461	8,611	4,396	206,252
Materials—										
Telegraph and Telephone	3,952	208,443	525	3,720	216,640	6,359	572,117	253	2,015	580,744
Tramway and Railway	3,439	779,900	...	2,102	785,441	20,256	2,347,731	399,646	17,071	2,784,704
Gas and Electric Lighting	49,259	153,166	5,696	...	208,121	54,615	235,735	4,295	...	294,645
Bamboo and Rattanware	89,341	82,660	14,650	5,659	192,310	94,458	62,698	12,047	5,509	174,712
Books and Maps	58,692	53,034	8,876	1,346	121,948	52,886	54,567	5,288	1,706	114,447
Boots and Shoes	71,847	127,782	9,534	8,439	217,602	90,817	124,714	6,328	12,665	234,524
Cabinetware	80,919	114,709	9,210	6,454	211,292	77,270	118,868	5,636	8,161	209,935
Candles	35,124	35,023	6,244	2,433	78,824	38,137	43,024	4,868	3,124	89,153
Cartridges	9,491	6,728	1,320	1,803	19,342	12,083	46,366	939	2,309	61,697
Carriages and Carriage Materials	62,273	127,178	3,014	3,906	196,371	73,884	146,223	540	5,231	225,878
Cement	152,360	268,691	45,285	15,105	481,441	250,770	438,646	75,129	21,126	785,671
Dynamite	16,440	29,440	...	41,112	86,992	18,965	15,025	...	35,574	69,564
Fancy Goods and Toys	52,455	97,143	4,144	1,283	155,025	78,399	97,967	2,900	1,182	180,448
Gunpowder	29	600	178	...	807	562	194	...	...	756
Earthenware	241,073	328,940	48,434	21,031	639,478	245,934	365,334	47,441	17,177	675,886
Fireworks	25,605	49,485	934	1,466	77,490	28,099	29,614	3,274	1,064	62,051
Glass and Glassware	164,989	253,288	27,336	10,558	456,171	158,145	232,045	22,398	12,008	424,596
Hides, Tanned	66,080	84,764	4,666	775	156,285	100,129	79,815	1,593	1,334	182,871
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper	95,116	77,438	16,393	4,131	193,078	84,472	83,577	14,499	2,487	185,035
Leatherware	57,642	79,182	3,770	979	141,573	43,336	64,385	3,872	470	112,063
Matches	110,167	73,229	18,364	8,273	210,033	108,235	70,016	15,880	9,233	203,364
Mats and Matting	46,141	49,965	18,912	4,600	119,618	41,622	68,982	17,972	4,620	133,196
Paints	60,752	87,260	10,145	3,122	161,279	93,241	148,582	11,481	3,507	256,811
Paper and Stationery	353,857	465,844	101,055	4,103	924,859	367,297	575,556	68,488	127,262	1,138,603
Perfumery	27,617	40,823	4,317	678	73,435	33,280	40,707	1,020	619	75,626
Soap and Soda	95,760	89,537	18,949	5,567	209,813	105,085	90,949	17,807	7,216	221,057
Woodenware	86,353	236,338	20,798	7,851	351,340	139,573	385,410	25,590	8,964	559,537
Other Manufactured Articles	210,516	753,407	56,654	77,924	1,098,501	215,590	834,545	85,045	48,973	1,184,153
Total Value of Class C	7,185,609	11,261,602	1,215,085	866,920	20,529,216	9,122,101	16,712,992	1,489,240	994,217	28,318,550
D.—SUNDRIES.										
Sundries	219,340	67,720	25,115	52,993	365,168	255,726	27,099	18,346	35,860	337,031
Total Value of Class D	219,340	67,720	25,115	52,993	365,168	255,726	27,099	18,346	35,860	337,031
Total Value of Merchandise	30,227,977	34,825,847	5,668,658	2,962,909	73,685,391	33,962,642	41,186,141	6,399,896	2,604,897	84,153,576
E.—BULLION AND SPECIE.										
Gold Bullion	1,660	311,900	59,367	26,050	398,977	5,045	391,850	18,995	32,116	448,006
Specie	357,122	1,006,304	20,110	654,775	2,038,311	319,090	812,855	43,660	631,970	1,807,575
Total Value of Class E	358,782	1,318,204	79,477	680,825	2,437,288	324,135	1,204,705	62,655	664,086	2,255,581
Gross Total Value of Imports	30,586,759	36,144,051	5,748,135	3,643,734	76,122,679	34,286,777	42,390,846	6,462,551	3,268,983	86,409,157

SUMMARY.										
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS	19,992,084	20,169,164	4,074,150	1,886,745	46,122,143	21,197,561	20,884,663	4,479,446	1,386,781	47,948,451
B.—RAW MATERIALS	2,830,944	3,327,361	354,308	156,251	6,668,864	3,387,254	3,561,387	412,864	188,039	7,549,544
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	7,185,609	11,261,602	1,215,085	866,920	20,529,216	9,122,101	16,712,992	1,489,240	994,217	28,318,550
D.—SUNDRIES	219,340	67,720	25,115	52,993	365,168	255,726	27,099	18,346	35,860	337,031
Total Value of Merchandise	30,227,977	34,825,847	5,668,658	2,962,909	73,685,391	33,962,642	41,186,141	6,399,896	2,604,897	84,153,576
E.—BULLION AND SPECIE	358,782	1,318,204	79,477	680,825	2,437,288	324,135	1,204,705	62,655	664,086	2,255,581
Gross Total Value of Imports	30,586,759	36,144,051	5,748,135	3,643,734	76,122,679	34,286,777	42,390,846	6,462,551	3,268,983	86,409,157

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of the Value of Exports including Re-exports from the Federated Malay States during the years 1912 and 1913.

EXPORTS.

	1912.					1913.				
	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS.										
Animals—										
Horses and Ponies	355	19,060	100	...	19,515	1,610	20,900	250	...	22,760
Swine	1,310	...	2,120	...	3,430	11,484	...	3,254	...	14,738
Areanuts	89,125	18,553	938	7,899	116,515	65,889	6,649	526	7,495	80,559
Coffee	296	340,476	...	...	340,772	2,377	436,066	634	...	439,077
Blachan	8,466	25,404	438	...	34,308	10,940	21,590	...	370	32,900
Eggs	9,640	52	...	...	9,692	16,356	28	...	...	16,384
Fish, Dried and Salted	10,386	21,328	854	167,318	199,886	40,216	16,210	1,913	184,493	242,832
Fruits	19,945	6,054	844	358	27,201	24,694	5,050	658	30	30,432
Padi	509,376	2,164	...	...	511,540	538,341	154	190	...	538,685
Pepper ... ..	...	37,803	15,563	1,371	54,737	164	13,763	6,026	4,891	24,844
Rice	422,311	12,387	2,290	1,498	438,486	1,018,279	8,331	4,307	250	1,031,167
Sugar... ..	161,090	154	...	429	161,673	6,511	...	23	60	6,594
" Cane	22	...	...	...	22	26	13	...	...	39
Tapioca	35,941	...	269,153	45,625	350,719	26,919	10	146,725	25,481	199,135
Vegetables	21,358	63,530	93	...	84,981	17,310	67,246	307	112	84,975
Medicines	2,137	35,406	...	...	37,543	1,377	36,127	49	200	37,753
Other Food, etc.	173,539	172,786	2,200	30,517	379,042	103,063	124,118	4,465	5,252	236,898
Total Value of Class A	1,465,297	755,157	294,593	255,015	2,770,062	1,885,556	756,255	169,327	228,634	3,039,772
Damar	1,005,548	276,403	3,678	17,540	1,303,169	1,417,118	362,145	8,041	21,629	1,808,933
Getahs and Rubbers not Specified... ..	17,337	59,914	7,084	44,295	128,630	13,262	8,671	973	23,900	46,806
Gambier	6	94,288	154,530	...	248,824	...	50,378	130,796	...	181,174
Hides, Raw	40,601	52,254	12,453	8,208	113,516	44,581	55,410	13,291	11,547	124,829
Indigo	29,625	...	...	...	29,625	33,444	...	...	...	33,444
Manure	32,007	864	48	...	32,919	35,022	1,696	4,411	...	41,129
Putch Leaves	3,961	...	...	...	3,961	7,172	806	...	...	7,978
Rattans and Canes	14,057	2,022	3,857	53,636	73,572	10,601	1,123	1,876	52,830	66,430
Para Rubber... ..	19,130,679	33,023,110	11,276,749	209,334	63,639,872	18,323,410	28,753,462	9,789,992	424,002	57,290,866
Seeds of Sorts	12,434	126,050	4,170	...	142,654	9,013	94,868	123	...	104,004
Tin and Tin-ore	49,382,729	26,499,891	2,998,022	5,387,976	84,268,618	49,082,938	25,789,583	3,155,910	5,717,613	83,746,044
Timber and Planks	20,247	57	...	3,486	23,790	13,434	150	46	19,545	33,175
Other Metals... ..	112,493	209,713	...	...	322,206	54,672	307,549	...	...	362,221
" Raw Materials	30,893	20,682	35,801	6,462	93,838	17,143	13,831	4,737	1,923	37,634
Total Value of Class B	69,897,411	60,365,726	14,504,258	5,731,365	150,498,760	69,135,457	55,439,672	13,136,509	6,273,238	143,984,876
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.										
Bamboo and Rattanware	5,781	9,279	664	...	15,724	3,519	981	508	...	5,008
Cotton Piece Goods	17,143	...	8	245	17,396	6,977	...	...	25	7,002
Cycles and Motor Cars	15,608	52,079	894	...	68,581	7,909	100,043	953	...	108,905
Glassware	39,636	39,678	12,567	29	91,910	40,941	55,332	4,786	271	101,330
Gunnies	61,320	77,655	12,104	501	151,580	75,219	68,901	11,892	3,155	159,167
Mats and Mattings	19,716	1,222	364	337	21,639	18,645	1,068	35	533	20,281
Hardware, Ironware and Machinery /	38,038	309,773	41,460	2,101	391,372	52,360	237,254	28,408	695	318,717
Woodenware	7,801	10,497	1,237	18	19,553	12,038	17,992	1,135	...	31,165
Other Manufactured Articles	141,876	263,529	9,359	1,055	415,819	159,844	210,953	6,737	4,701	382,235
Total Value of Class C	346,919	763,712	78,657	4,286	1,193,574	377,452	692,524	54,454	9,380	1,133,810
D.—SUNDRIES.										
Sundries	2,598	13,154	516	150	16,418	3,965	8,826	490	...	13,281
Total Value of Class D	2,598	13,154	516	150	16,418	3,965	8,826	490	...	13,281
Total Value of Merchandise	71,712,225	61,897,749	14,878,024	5,990,816	154,478,814	71,402,430	56,897,277	13,360,780	6,511,252	148,171,739
E.—BULLION AND SPECIE.										
Gold Bullion... ..	...	...	...	420,834	420,834	...	...	1,732	443,363	445,095
Specie	2,966	4,613	4,000	62,968	74,547	555	...	250	51,859	52,664
Total Value of Class E	2,966	4,613	4,000	483,802	495,381	555	...	1,982	495,222	497,759
Gross Total Value of Exports	71,715,191	61,902,362	14,882,024	6,474,618	154,974,195	71,402,985	56,897,277	13,362,762	7,006,474	148,669,498

SUMMARY.

A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS AND NARCOTICS	1,465,297	755,157	294,593	255,015	2,770,062	1,885,556	756,255	169,327	228,634	3,039,772
B.—RAW MATERIALS	69,897,411	60,365,726	14,504,258	5,731,365	150,498,760	69,135,457	55,439,672	13,136,509	6,273,238	143,984,876
C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	346,919	763,712	78,657	4,286	1,193,574	377,452	692,524	54,454	9,380	1,133,810
D.—SUNDRIES	2,598	13,154	516	150	16,418	3,965	8,826	490	...	13,281
Total Value of Merchandise	71,712,225	61,897,749	14,878,024	5,990,816	154,478,814	71,402,430	56,897,277	13,360,780	6,511,252	148,171,739
E.—BULLION AND SPECIE... ..	2,966	4,613	4,000	483,802	495,381	555	...	1,982	495,222	497,759
Gross Total Value of Exports	71,715,191	61,902,362	14,882,024	6,474,618	154,974,195	71,402,985	56,897,277	13,362,762	7,006,474	148,669,498

APPENDIX C.

Statement of the Quantities of some of the Principal Articles of Import into the Federated Malay States for the years 1912 and 1913.

	How counted.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Total.	
		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Arrack and Samsu ...	Gallons ...	191,095	223,983	123,492	152,604	29,639	22,347	13,455	14,107	357,681	413,041
Beans and Pease ...	Pikuls ...	54,434	60,910	57,033	55,548	10,707	9,372	2,631	2,483	124,805	128,313
Beer and Stout ...	Doz. Pints ...	255,456	378,496	325,014	503,923	102,464	118,700	14,754	17,018	697,688	1,018,133
Bran ...	Pikuls ...	110,674	149,198	173,202	217,210	31,856	31,021	5,909	7,921	321,641	405,350
Brandy ...	Cases ...	14,800	13,353	20,107	25,072	2,286	3,297	1,943	2,674	39,136	44,396
Cement ...	Casks ...	33,141	47,276	64,300	90,631	10,195	17,034	3,616	4,831	111,252	159,772
Cattle ...	No. ...	4,514	8,314	10,603	8,505	651	643	35	256	15,803	17,718
Coal ...	Tons ...	33,640	39,119	9,433	10,253	3,400	2,395	108	90	43,181	49,462
Coconut Oil ...	Pikuls ...	14,708	14,817	6,404	4,158	3,400	2,395	22,516	31,598	807,888	902,314
Cotton Piece Goods ...	Pieces ...	407,368	460,285	279,153	350,256	98,851	60,175	1,210	1,082	2,713	2,050
Dynamite ...	Cases ...	496	555	1,007	413	...	...	791	702	76,582	81,587
Fish, Dried and Salted	Pikuls ...	32,024	32,406	33,408	30,606	10,359	17,873	1,610	944	464,555	537,345
Flour, Wheat ...	Bags ...	254,138	289,499	165,450	204,971	43,357	41,931	656	480	31,053	17,194
Gin ...	Cases ...	10,148	6,026	17,987	8,605	2,262	2,083	67	69	7,205	8,647
Ghee ...	Pikuls ...	4,091	4,873	2,510	2,958	537	747	1,164	1,108	33,819	29,935
Ground Nuts ...	"	13,287	12,464	16,469	13,752	2,899	2,611	21	26	3,241	3,294
Hides, Tanned ...	"	1,320	1,545	1,771	1,668	129	55	3	3	173	178
Horses and Ponies ...	No. ...	51	55	97	118	22	2	1,394	58	22,678	23,481
Iron Bar and Nail Rod	Cwt. ...	11,925	12,730	8,163	10,471	1,196	222	1,417	758	39,982	70,900
" Corrugated ...	"	13,557	23,487	20,434	42,146	4,574	4,509	1,166	1,617	27,545	41,613
" Nails ...	"	14,517	15,860	8,979	21,437	2,883	2,709	138	136	66,587	72,122
Kachang Oil ...	Pikuls ...	30,806	35,511	31,650	31,836	3,993	4,639	371	290	14,120	12,661
Lard ...	"	7,281	6,145	4,744	4,650	1,724	1,576	773	931	3,768	1,952
Liquid Fuel ...	Tons ...	190	617	2,792	404	13	...	4,620	...	323,471	373,288
Lubricating Oil ...	Gallons ...	127,252	165,826	185,222	201,147	6,377	6,315	...	...	13,856	7,371
Manure, Oil Cakes ...	Pikuls ...	6,461	5,020	2,817	2,224	4,578	127	410	466	9,865	9,383
Matches ...	Cases ...	4,898	4,759	3,645	3,367	912	791	3,862	4,296	107,127	152,306
Milk ...	"	45,384	56,401	44,722	83,206	13,159	8,403	2,522	2,702	72,176	70,871
Onions and Garlic ...	Pikuls ...	28,876	29,546	33,457	31,658	7,321	6,965	78,600	62,910	2,580,154	2,226,898
Opium, in form of Chandu ...	Tahils ...	1,218,215	1,109,264	1,283,339	1,054,724	...	...	4,880	2,407	100,816	118,033
Padi ...	Pikuls ...	70,954	92,721	23,441	21,282	1,541	1,623	40,560	45,548	1,304,084	1,498,076
Petroleum ...	Tins ...	587,842	732,512	597,838	580,428	77,844	139,588	1,297	4,104	59,805	59,736
Pigs ...	No. ...	23,561	34,124	23,606	21,035	1,341	473	162,886	102,242	3,111,404	3,379,353
Rice ...	Pikuls ...	1,318,489	1,464,547	1,320,563	1,429,141	309,466	383,423	24,913	28,867	163,843	168,786
Salt ...	"	71,686	71,946	57,237	56,552	10,007	11,421	590	750	23,321	24,004
Soap and Soda ...	"	9,818	10,525	10,717	10,676	2,196	2,053	3,848	3,727	19,145	21,871
Sarongs ...	Corges ...	9,637	12,390	4,645	4,019	1,015	1,735	28	71	31,667	90,582
Steel ...	Cwt. ...	13,336	66,578	16,176	23,584	2,127	349	7,480	7,953	222,083	251,360
Sugar ...	Pikuls ...	122,230	141,559	72,915	82,559	19,458	19,289	86	33	17,208	19,319
Sheep and Goats ...	No. ...	5,546	6,751	8,379	11,576	3,197	959	905	944	24,222	25,051
Tea ...	Pikuls ...	13,245	14,067	8,373	7,973	1,699	2,067	1,364	1,312	49,366	46,581
Tobacco ...	"	21,362	21,250	21,162	19,900	5,478	4,119	1,420	1,367	39,141	43,135
Whisky ...	Cases ...	16,224	13,588	17,805	23,082	3,892	5,098	115	137	8,352	10,765
Wines ...	"	3,966	4,017	3,861	6,458	410	448	141	165	3,555	4,100
Woollen Cloth ...	Pieces ...	1,769	2,480	946	1,007	699	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.

Statement of the Quantities of some of the Principal Articles of Export and Re-Exports from the Federated Malay States during the years 1912 and 1913.

	How counted.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Total.	
		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls ...	24,776	16,345	2,765	1,222	455	197	2,127	2,100	30,123	19,864
Blachan ...	"	1,689	2,179	4,016	3,892	44	...	...	62	5,749	6,133
Coffee ...	"	8	67	10,622	12,168	...	17	...	...	10,630	12,252
Copra ...	"	99,824	120,860	27,593	32,696	364	660	1,750	1,817	129,531	156,033
Damar ...	"	...	...	34	...	490	3,399	...	...	524	3,399
Fish, Dried and Salted	"	...	...	...	...	56	106	28,367	31,418	31,293	38,226
Gambier ...	"	896	3,658	1,964	3,044	56	106	...	...	22,080	18,196
Indigo ...	"	...	...	9,614	5,808	12,466	12,388	12,318	13,083	12,318	13,133
Padi ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Para Rubber ...	Tons ...	177,214	181,610	721	45	...	22	...	...	177,935	181,677
Pepper ...	Pikuls ...	4,677	7,659	8,127.50	11,883	2,781.49	3,995.77	52.08	181.89	15,638.07	23,719.66
Pigs ...	No. ...	...	8	1,448	693	735	299	64	246	2,247	1,246
Rice ...	Pikuls ...	93	377	...	...	112	157	...	...	205	534
Sugar ...	"	76,188	210,320	1,843	1,424	332	774	199	40	78,562	212,558
Tapioca, excluding Refuse	"	36,522	2,257	15	...	...	3	44	6	36,581	2,266
Tin ...	"	25,941	23,501	...	2	40,321	21,667	5,774	4,083	72,036	49,253
Tin-ore ...	"	96,885	26,851	62,189	46,291	66	17	16,063	12,343	175,203	85,502
Petroleum ...	Cases ...	543,782	667,380	277,509	304,943	41,434	45,202	46,422	64,765	909,147	1,082,290
Wood Oil ...	Pikuls ...	87	62	90	132	672	334	23	...	872	523
						2,724	126	123	55	2,847	181

Statement showing the Value of the Imports from each place into each of the Federated Malay States during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

APPENDIX E.

Countries whence imported.	Perak.			Selangor.			Negri Sembilan.			Pahang.			Total.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore	7,552,503	9,340,886	9,808,209	17,138,895	18,119,445	17,867,253	3,429,717	4,273,630	4,548,879	2,102,005	3,706,851	3,022,984	30,223,120	35,440,812	35,247,325
Penang	19,566,337	22,461,053	19,922,403	5,285,435	7,084,608	6,677,467	545,171	876,339	718,125	...	...	...	25,396,943	30,422,000	27,317,995
Malacca	9,439	2,800	391	97,959	523,815	501,365	520,651	292,124	280,227	...	...	...	628,049	818,739	781,983
United Kingdom ...	1,133,014	1,679,290	2,881,057	4,996,964	6,533,790	12,272,897	72,737	99,167	590,524	106,156	142,934	184,965	6,308,871	8,455,181	15,929,443
Other British Possessions	578,430	850,737	935,783	758,914	1,221,792	1,600,550	1,531	24,851	6,973	69,607	52,147	22,069	1,408,482	2,149,527	2,565,375
„ Foreign Countries	509,520	492,402	738,934	1,918,667	2,660,601	3,471,314	138,387	182,024	317,823	...	27,369	38,965	2,566,574	3,362,396	4,567,036
Total ...	29,349,243	34,827,168	34,286,777	30,196,834	36,144,051	42,390,846	4,708,194	5,748,135	6,462,551	2,277,768	3,929,301	3,268,983	66,532,039	80,648,655	86,409,157

Statement showing the Value of the Exports to each place from each of the Federated Malay States during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913.

APPENDIX F.

Countries to which exported.	Perak.			Selangor.			Negri Sembilan.			Pahang.			Total.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore	15,451,595	22,317,035	26,251,980	16,465,910	20,069,007	20,098,949	2,148,512	2,873,757	7,746,484	4,890,579	6,440,182	6,926,574	38,956,596	51,699,981	61,023,987
Penang	38,173,718	40,414,333	42,317,940	7,696,112	9,979,716	9,862,392	1,280,142	1,391,582	1,370,420	...	...	...	47,149,972	51,785,631	53,550,752
Malacca	1,845	6,424	14,242	50,728	176,737	66,183	422,988	923,559	953,413	...	...	...	475,561	1,111,720	1,033,838
United Kingdom ...	1,483,281	8,507,793	1,815,724	18,867,956	25,642,517	21,665,495	4,256,774	9,294,945	3,070,537	...	...	...	...	1,111,720	1,033,838
Other British Possessions	355,342	401,143	833,570	1,763,753	1,534,205	1,366,466	303,040	384,758	192,745	...	31,929	76,089	24,608,011	43,477,184	26,627,845
„ Foreign Countries	69,809	68,463	169,529	2,589,493	4,500,180	3,837,792	9,290	8,423	29,163	...	2,507	...	2,422,135	2,322,613	2,392,781
Total ...	55,535,590	71,715,191	71,402,985	47,433,952	61,902,362	56,897,277	8,420,746	14,882,024	13,362,762	4,890,639	6,474,618	7,006,474	116,280,927	154,974,195	148,669,498

Comparative Statement showing Customs Revenue collected in each State of the Federated Malay States during the years 1912 and 1913.

APPENDIX G.

Particulars of revenue.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	—	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.				
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.				
Export Duty on—														
Coffee	1 37	92 54	9,002 04	12,152 32	...	15 85	...	...	9,003 41	12,260 71	3,257 30	...	Export Duty on—
Copra, Coconuts and Coconut Oil ...	15,439 40	21,475 95	853,663 04	5,732 74	51 94	118 81	266 11	328 45	20,044 75	27,655 95	7,611 20	...	Coffee	
Rubber (cultivated) ...	466,071 90	477,931 30	1,424 46	745,577 79	254,318 53	203,759 86	2,170 67	8,654 47	1,576,224 14	1,395,923 42	...	180,300 72	Copra, Coconuts and Coconut Oil	
Gambier ... ..	...	...	150 54	844 02	1,844 07	1,881 03	...	...	3,268 53	2,725 05	...	543 48	Rubber (cultivated)
Pepper ... ..	...	...	...	216 64	248 79	118 72	56 07	63 90	455 40	401 57	...	53 83	Gambier
Sugar and Sugar-cane ...	1,729 21	2 31	...	60	...	01	24	...	1,729 45	64 97	...	1,664 48	Pepper	
Tapioca	724 35	64 36	5,210 19	...	...	03	...	...	6,477 97	5,713 07	...	764 90	Sugar and Sugar-cane
Dried Fish	5,135 30	7,146 77	5,410 41	3,992 43	4,599 49	3,116 03	1,154 13	1,993 47	21,072 56	21,544 21	471 65	...	Tapioca	
Hides and Horns ...	5,092 87	5,438 19	5,788 77	5,841 59	1,745 99	1,867 83	904 36	1,219 71	13,153 63	14,367 32	1,213 69	...	Dried Fish	
Miscellaneous ...	1,198 36	460 64	...	819 74	86 18	406 56	81 45	72 92	7,154 76	1,759 86	...	5,394 90	Hides and Horns	
Royalty or Export Duty on Gold	Miscellaneous
Tin and Tin-ore ...	6,463,112 79	6,322,211 87	...	...	127 62	41 16	120 17	501 30	247 79	542 46	294 67	...	Royalty or Export Duty on Gold
Wolfram and Scheelite...	4,519 04	2,410 51	3,513,142 45	3,403,014 63	399,413 76	417,754 20	474,436 27	495,253 82	10,850,105 27	10,698,234 52	...	151,870 75	Tin and Tin-ore	
Weighing Fees ...	13,332 16	14,707 30	3,084 24	3,867 26	...	1,171 38	...	171 66	7,603 28	7,620 81	17 53	...	Wolfram and Scheelite	
Import Duty on—			14,437 92	16,602 04	...	...	...	...	28,623 68	32,306 21	3,682 53	...	Weighing Fees
Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	853 60	996 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Import Duty on—
Liquors	683,991 74	697,330 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium
Total ...	7,660,348 49	7,699,876 22	5,081,457 63	4,863,986 52	797,153 03	742,076 64	542,373 44	572,880 20	14,081,332 59	13,648,819 58	16,548 57	449,061 58	Liquors	
													Total	

Net Decrease = \$432,513.01

APPENDIX L.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels (exclusive of Native Craft) Entered and Cleared at the Ports of the Federated Malay States in the years 1912 and 1913.

1912.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total entered and cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Perak	2,158	244,406	2,163	245,390	4,321	489,796
Selangor	1,660	1,447,255	1,669	1,455,422	3,329	2,902,677
Negri Sembilan	710	195,078	710	195,396	1,420	390,474
Pahang	486	109,074	486	108,951	972	218,025
Total ...	5,014	1,995,813	5,028	2,005,159	10,042	4,000,972
1913.						
Perak	1,975	239,841	1,971	239,218	3,946	479,059
Selangor	1,697	1,593,495	1,695	1,593,086	3,392	3,186,582
Negri Sembilan	865	198,564	866	198,974	1,731	397,538
Pahang	345	93,006	345	93,006	690	186,012
Total ...	4,882	2,124,907	4,877	2,124,284	9,759	4,249,191

APPENDIX M.

Number and Tonnage of Native Craft Entered and Cleared at the Ports of the Federated Malay States in the years 1912 and 1913.

1912.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total entered and cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Perak	5,757	101,988	5,946	104,162	11,703	206,150
Selangor	642	25,524	599	25,515	1,246	51,079
Negri Sembilan	428	7,187	472	6,438	900	13,625
Pahang	112	3,250	91	2,793	203	6,043
1913.						
Perak	6,647	128,218	6,724	129,971	13,371	258,189
Selangor	624	24,899	605	27,088	1,229	51,987
Negri Sembilan	840	11,492	855	12,295	1,695	23,787
Pahang	227	6,091	224	5,842	451	11,933

APPENDIX N.

Statement of Revenue other than Customs Duties collected by the Customs, Chandu and Marine Departments in each State of the Federated Malay States during the years 1912 and 1913.

	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.		Total.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
LICENCES, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.										
Licences—										
Boat	3,267	50	3,657	75	1,693	75	1,766	15	151	50
Distillery	5,400	00	5,400	00	1,800	00	1,800	00	820	00
Fishing	14,904	00	15,669	00	10,138	00	10,348	00	206	25
Chandu Shops	21,922	00	20,842	50	5,249	00	19,355	50	2,556	00
Excise—										
Duty on Spirits	200,635	10	155,182	00	66,904	50	65,360	70	19,353	30
Internal Revenue not otherwise classified—										
Fines and Forfeitures	8,589	31	8,494	80	5,968	83	2,356	16	2,961	51
Profits on Sale of Chandu	4,046,287	17	5,302,389	96	2,717,187	77	3,376,632	43	861,588	67
Fees of Court or Office, etc.—										
Fares for Passages by Government Launches ... ..	...	...	149	00	265	00	...	...	...	...
Handling Charges on Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overtime Fees	88	70	...	...	89	00	...	...	...	...
Sundry Sales	6,204	72	6,946	11	739	25	728	75	41	75
Warehouse Rent	1,343	43	2,244	49	9,333	22	13,736	78	615	23
Miscellaneous	1,228	11	1,328	72	1,086	88	...	...	41	75
Interest—										
Commission on Cheques and Drafts	729	85	29	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,310,599	89	5,522,185	19	2,820,339	20	3,492,349	47	888,335	96
									1,198,712	85
									602,457	06
									655,591	62
									8,621,732	11
									10,868,839	13

Net Increase ... \$2,247,107.02

APPENDIX O.

Statement of Boat Licences and Fishing Licences issued by the Marine Department in each State during the years 1912 and 1913.

1912.	Perak.		Selangor.		Negri Sembilan.		Pahang.	
	No.	Collections.	No.	Collections.	No.	Collections.	No.	Collections.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
Cargo Boats ...	1,725	1,725 00	936	936 00	78	78 00	433	457 30
Passenger Boats ...	962	481 00	260	130 00	25	12 50	22	9 00
Fishing Boats ...	1,326	331 50	2,241	559 75	160	40 00	800	199 00
Ferry Boats ...	13	65 00	...	...	7	21 00	9	27 00
Junks and Tongkangs...	156	468 00	...	...	...	...	13	29 00
Fishing Licences ...	5,643	14,904 00	5,120	10,208 00	168	206 25	...	...
1913.								
Cargo Boats ...	1,911	1,911 00	1,004	1,004 40	95	95 00	288	388 20
Passenger Boats ...	1,221	610 50	338	169 00	24	12 00	16	8 00
Fishing Boats ...	2,081	520 25	2,359	589 75	194	48 50	783	195 75
Ferry Boats ...	32	160 00	...	...	7	21 00	9	27 00
Junks and Tongkangs...	152	456 00	1	3 00	...	...	8	17 50
Fishing Licences ...	3,049	15,669 00	5,646	10,348 00	179	179 51	...	...

APPENDIX P.

Comparative Return of Chandu sold in the Federated Malay States by Government during the years 1913 and 1912.

Period.	Perak, 1913.		Selangor, 1913.		Negri Sembilan, 1913.		Pahang, 1913.		Total, 1913.		Total, 1912.	
	Tahils.	Gross receipts.	Tahils.	Gross receipts.	Tahils.	Gross receipts.	Tahils.	Gross receipts.	Tahils.	Gross receipts.	Tahils.	Gross receipts.
		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.
January ...	98,883 00	494,415	64,585 50	322,927 50	23,649 00	117,849 00	11,423 10	57,115 50	198,540 60	992,307 00	188,018 01	784,206 18
February ...	100,479 00	507,141	65,752 50	340,651 50	21,920 70	113,446 50	11,762 01	67,809 27	199,914 21	1,029,048 27	218,841 60	912,966 85
March ...	74,871 00	449,226	51,034 50	306,207 00	15,927 00	95,472 00	9,122 55	54,735 30	150,955 05	905,640 30	206,617 98	851,397 18
April ...	95,467 50	572,805	57,328 50	343,971 00	21,472 50	128,640 00	9,122 55	54,735 35	183,391 05	1,100,151 35	213,154 55	889,156 34
May ...	86,226 00	517,356	61,103 70	366,622 20	18,931 50	113,589 00	10,801 25	64,807 45	177,062 45	1,062,374 65	209,699 20	969,201 11
June ...	92,620 50	555,723	61,946 70	371,680 20	19,099 50	114,499 50	12,982 85	77,897 10	186,649 55	1,119,799 80	184,214 33	920,840 65
July ...	93,456 00	560,736	61,349 40	368,096 40	23,262 00	139,384 50	11,099 64	66,597 84	189,167 04	1,134,814 74	194,482 29	972,180 45
August ...	89,953 50	539,721	60,901 20	365,407 20	19,668 00	117,918 00	11,019 20	66,115 20	181,541 90	1,089,161 40	195,027 50	974,939 50
September ...	95,596 50	573,579	59,515 80	357,094 80	19,378 50	116,181 00	12,659 61	75,957 66	187,150 41	1,122,812 46	196,043 66	980,020 30
October ...	98,178 00	589,068	63,120 60	378,723 60	20,272 50	121,635 00	9,677 81	58,066 86	191,248 91	1,147,493 46	208,992 45	1,044,764 25
November ...	83,040 00	498,240	53,177 40	319,064 40	17,376 00	104,158 50	12,039 00	72,234 00	165,632 40	993,696 90	203,443 72	1,016,987 60
December ...	84,456 00	506,736	62,673 90	376,043 40	20,979 00	125,709 00	11,702 74	70,216 44	179,811 64	1,078,704 84	234,505 29	1,172,245 95
Total ...	1,093,227 00	6,364,746	722,489 70	4,216,489 20	241,936 20	1,408,482 00	133,412 31	786,287 97	2,191,065 21	12,776,005 17	2,453,040 58	11,488,906 36