

Annual report on the social and economic progress of the people of Nyasaland.

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No. 1580

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

NYASALAND, 1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1489 (Price 1s. od.) and for
Report for 1930 see No. 1545 (Price 2s. od.))

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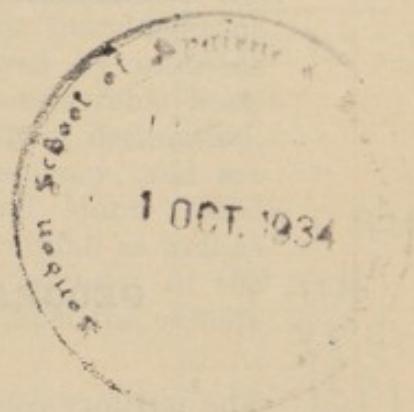
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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between $9^{\circ} 45'$ and $17^{\circ} 16'$ south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions :—

(1) consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruw River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east,

including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

The climate of Nyasaland in its essential features is similar to that of the rest of Eastern Africa within the tropics.

The climate is necessarily diversiform in various Districts, owing to variations in latitude, altitude, and general configuration of the terrain, presence or absence of rivers, forests, etc., but, as a large proportion of the Protectorate lies at an altitude of 3,000 feet or more, the heat is not generally excessive. The monsoon commences to blow strongly in September, in conjunction with the sun's increase in southerly declination, and the first rains may be expected any time after mid-October. From their commencement to the end of December it is usual to experience violent thunderstorms and heavy precipitations in a few hours, followed by intervals varying from one to fifteen or twenty days of considerable heat. With the return of the sun from its southern limit of declination, the thunderstorms diminish in intensity and frequency, and are replaced by steady rain—January, February, and March being usually the wettest months as regards duration of rainfall as well as actual amount. After March the frequency and intensity of the rainfall diminishes rapidly and from May to September the climate is comparatively cool and dry.

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the Junction of the Ruo and Shire Rivers and thence via the Shire Highlands and the Lujenda River to the coast at Mikandani.

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending the River Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a Mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and

Cambridge. The Mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

In 1874, the Livingstonia Mission, named in honour of the great explorer, was founded by the Free Church of Scotland. They were joined in 1876 by the pioneers of the Church of Scotland Mission, who chose the site of the present town of Blantyre and established themselves in the Shire Highlands, while the Free Church applied itself to the evangelization of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Nyasa.

The Missions were followed by the African Lakes Corporation, and in 1883 Captain Foote, R.N., was appointed first British Consul for the territories north of the Zambesi, to reside at Blantyre.

A serious danger had arisen in connexion with Arab slave traders who had settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa. At the time of Livingstone's first visit he found the Arabs established in a few places on what is now the Portuguese shore of the Lake and at Kota Kota on the west side. Arab caravans, trading with tribes in and beyond the valley of the Luangwa, were in the habit of crossing the Lake on their way to and from the sea coast. Opposition of the new settlers to the slave trade carried on by Arab coastmen and natives alike resulted in a conflict with the Arab traders under Mlozi, settled at the north end of Lake Nyasa, which spread to the Yao Chiefs, who were under their influence.

In the summer of 1889, the late Mr. Johnston (afterwards Sir H. H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.), arrived at Mozambique as His Britannic Majesty's Consul and proceeded to travel in the interior to inquire into the troubles with the Arabs.

Treaties having been concluded with the remaining Makololo Chiefs and with the Yaos around Blantyre, Mr. Johnston proceeded up Lake Nyasa, leaving Mr. John Buchanan, Acting Consul, in charge, who, after the first encounter between Major Serpa Pinto and Mlauri, a powerful Makololo Chief, proclaimed on 21st September, 1889, a British Protectorate over the Shire Districts.

In 1891, an Anglo-Portuguese Convention ratified the work of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sharpe (now Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.), and other pioneers of British Central Africa, and in the following spring a British Protectorate over the countries adjoining Lake Nyasa was proclaimed. The Protectorate of Nyasaland, under the administration of a Commissioner, was confined to the regions adjoining the Shire and Lake Nyasa, the remainder of the territory under British influence north of the Zambesi being placed, subject to certain conditions, under the British South Africa Company.

On 22nd February, 1893, the name of the Protectorate was changed to "The British Central Africa Protectorate", but the old name "Nyasaland Protectorate" was revived in October, 1907, by the Order in Council which amended the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of the Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

The principal departments of Government whose headquarters are in Zomba are those dealing with Finance, Legal, Medical and Sanitary Services, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Police, Prisons and Lunatic Asylum, Geological Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Mechanical Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs. The High Court and Lands Office, including Surveys and Mines, are in Blantyre, and the headquarters of Customs and Marine Transport are at Limbe and Fort Johnston respectively.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into two Provinces, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his Province. The Provinces are divided into Districts in charge of District

Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces of the Protectorate are as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area. Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	760,344	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	843,110	Lilongwe.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The decennial census of Nyasaland was taken on the night of Sunday, the 26th of April, 1931, in the case of Europeans and Asiatics, and round about that date in the case of natives. The number of Europeans was returned at 1,975, an increase of 33 per cent. during the decennial period. Over one-third of the European population (35 per cent.) lives in the Blantyre District which contains the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe, and just over one-sixth (17 per cent.) in the Zomba District in which is situated the seat of Government.

In the Census Report for 1931 it was stated "It might have been supposed that, as the country became more healthy, and as the amenities of civilization increased, the female element would show a rather larger proportionate increase." In 1921 there were 1,034 male and 452 female Europeans, or 437 females to each 1,000 males. In 1931 the figures were 1,168 males and 807 females, giving 691 females to each 1,000 males. Whereas the males increased by only 134, the females increased by 355. This difference in the rate of increase is not of course due to any physiological causes but is almost entirely due to immigration as the country becomes increasingly more suitable for European women. Of the 295 children under the age of 15, there were 150 males and 145 females, whereas in 1921 there were 107 males and 76 females. Of children under 5 there were 83 males and 78 females as against 71 males and 45 females in 1921. Thus, the sexes are tending towards numerical equality.

The number of European residents born in England remains about the same and is just over one-third of the total European population. There is an increase of 47 in the number born in Scot-

land, or just under one-fifth of the total. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 108 to 225, or from 7.26 per cent. to 11.39 per cent. of the total European population. Europeans of South African origin have increased by 87. The number of births registered during 1931 was 47 or 24.6 per 1,000. The proportion of married persons to the total population is 51 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. in England and Wales. During the year there were 18 marriages. The death-rate for the year was 10.47 per 1,000, representing a total number of 20 deaths.

The census revealed that Asiatics had increased in number from 481 in 1911 to 1,591 in 1931; of the latter number 1,257 were adult males and 149 adult females. About 84 per cent. of the Asiatic population is to be found in the following eight Districts, Blantyre 40 per cent., Zomba and Mlanje 8 per cent. each, Lower Shire 7 per cent., Cholo 6 per cent., and Chiradzulu, Lilongwe, and Dowa each 5 per cent. In 1926 there were only 2 Asiatics living in the five northern Districts, whereas in 1931 there were 42, the majority being in the North Nyasa District in which in 1921 there were none. It is interesting to note that of the Asiatic children in Nyasaland 61 per cent. are males and 39 per cent. females. In the Indian Census Report of 1911 it was stated that "sons are earnestly longed for while daughters are not wanted". The Asiatic immigrant into Nyasaland must deem himself happy in his choice of country. There is, indeed, evidence of an increasing tendency for immigrants to bring their wives and become domiciled in the Protectorate. The number of Nyasaland Asiatics born in British India is 1,412, in Nyasaland 105, in Portuguese India 58, in Portuguese East Africa 5, and in other countries 11. The number born in Nyasaland has increased from 21 in 1911 to 105 in 1931, that is from 4 per cent. to 7 per cent. of the total Asiatic population. Annual statistics of Asiatic marriages and deaths are not available.

The total number of natives enumerated at the census was 1,599,888, an increase of 399,954 or 33.3 per cent. over the 1921 figures. It is reasonably safe to ascribe the advance approximately half to natural increase, and half to immigration. The inference that the increase in population is largely due to immigration is supported by the fact that the increase is disproportionately greater in the tribes that do not properly belong to Nyasaland but have their parent stock just across the border. The Nguru, whose real home is Portuguese East Africa, have almost doubled their numbers (95 per cent.) in ten years; the Chikunda on the Lower Shire River (116.7 per cent.) and the Wemba, from Northern Rhodesia (117.9 per cent.) have more than doubled. The next largest increase is found among the Nkonde (63 per cent.) of which people the greater number live in the Tanganyika Territory although their Chief has his headquarters on the southern fringe of his people's land some 20 miles inside the Nyasaland border. The actual

figures of tribal increases during the decennial period are as follows :—

NATIVE TRIBES, 1931, COMPARED WITH 1921.

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>Per cent. of total population 1921.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>Per cent. of total population 1931.</i>	<i>Increase over 1921.</i>	<i>Per cent. of increase over 1921.</i>
Chewa ...	261,703	21·8	371,473	23·2	109,770	41·9
Ngoni ...	245,833	20·5	216,810	13·6	29,023 (decrease)	11·7 (decrease)
Yao ...	185,363	15·4	246,713	15·4	61,350	33·7
Nyanja ...	217,847	18·2	274,988	17·2	57,141	26·2
Nguru ...	120,776	10·1	235,616	14·7	114,840	95·0
Tumbuka	75,924	6·3	110,267	6·9	34,343	45·2
Tonga ...	46,953	3·9	55,835	3·5	8,882	18·9
Chikunda	21,893	1·8	47,438	3·0	25,545	116·7
Nkonde ...	18,852	1·6	30,731	1·9	11,879	63·0
Wemba ...	2,173	0·2	5,736	0·4	3,563	117·9
Swahili ...	386	0·03	520	0·04	134	34·7
Others ...	2,231	0·19	3,761	0·2	1,530	68·5
Grand Total	1,199,934		1,599,888		399,954	

It must again be emphasized that the various tribes of Nyasaland are not pure homogeneous divisions of the native race, representing a fixed partition of the indigenous inhabitants of the Protectorate. If remote history is ignored, the indigenous tribes of the country may be taken to be the Tumbuka and kindred tribes such as the Tonga of North Nyasa: the main Nyanja stock, includes the kindred Chewa and Chipeta of Central Angoniland, Upper Shire and Shire Highlands and Lower River. About the middle of last century the Yao from the Rovuma-Lujenda region in Portuguese East Africa having driven out the indigenous tribes round the south end of Lake Nyasa were in turn attacked by the Angoni who had spread northwards from south of the Zambesi and were now moving south again. The Yao, driven out by the Angoni, pressed on the Nyanja of the Shire Highlands driving them into the Cholo and Mlanje Districts. Later began the peaceful penetration of the Nguru which continues to-day with increasing vigour. All the tribes, with the sole exception of the Angoni, have increased.

It is important to ascertain how the population is distributed within a country because so much must depend on such knowledge, politically, socially, and economically. The population of the whole Protectorate averages 42·55 per square mile. The average for Africa is 10·55.

Although little useful purpose may be served by comparing the density of population in different countries, because conditions vary

so widely as to render such comparisons hazardous, yet it is interesting to note the native population per square mile in some other African territories as follows:—

	<i>Per square mile.</i>
Nyasaland	42.5
Basutoland	42.5
Transkei (Native Reserve)	59
Nigeria	53
Gold Coast Colony	50
Uganda	33
Tanganyika Territory	11
Kenya	11
Northern Rhodesia	3

It will be observed that Nyasaland is remarkably more densely populated than the other East African territories. The population of Chiradzulu District is 296.77 per square mile. In England the population per square mile increased from 152 in 1801 to 618 in 1911. The population of Portugal is 180 and of Spain 102 to the square mile; that of China is 270.

While the District density varies from 296.77 in Chiradzulu to 10.95 in Kasungu, the population by sections shows even wider variations, falling as low as 3 per square mile in part of North Nyasa and rising to over 300 per square mile in Section 4 of Lower Shire.

The population of the Protectorate also includes a few half-castes, whose precise position and status is at present under consideration.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The Medical Staff consists of a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Entomologist, thirteen Medical Officers, and a nursing staff consisting of a Matron and ten Nursing Sisters.

The Sanitation Division under the Senior Health Officer consists of two European Sanitary Superintendents, eighteen African Sanitary Inspectors, forty-four Vaccinators and a varying number (according to immediate needs) of sanitary labourers. The Medical Division in addition to the European officers consists of nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twelve African Hospital Assistants, and two hundred African dispensers.

Hospitals.

European.—There are hospitals for Europeans at Zomba and Blantyre. Both are small and of the cottage hospital type.

During 1931, 190 Europeans were admitted to the two hospitals, 79 at Zomba, and 111 to Blantyre hospital.

The prevailing disabilities necessitating admission were :—malaria 23 cases, dysentery 22, accouchement 16, and accidental injuries 16.

The out-patients numbered 710 at Blantyre and 338 at Zomba.

Amongst out-patients the prevailing disabilities were malaria 175 cases, skin affections 139, injuries 87, sore throats 75, influenza 72, common colds 58, diarrhoea 52, bronchitis 47, and dysentery 38 cases.

There were 20 European deaths during the year of which 4 were from blackwater fever, 4 from malaria, 2 from dysentery, and 2 from pneumonia.

Native.—For the medical treatment of natives there are 13 general hospitals, not counting the special hospitals which are attached to the Central Prison, and the Central Lunatic Asylum, and the military hospital.

In addition, some of the rural dispensaries, which are managed by African hospital assistants, have a room where patients may be detained and treated as in-patients. Although these dispensary detention wards are not regarded as hospitals they nevertheless had 313 admissions during the year.

There were 91 rural dispensaries working during 1931, three additional ones having been opened during the year.

To the hospitals there were admitted as in-patients 5,160 patients as compared with 3,958 during the year 1930.

The most frequent causes of admission were injuries 769, hook-worm disease 520, malaria 474, venereal diseases 374, influenza 321, ulcers 281, abscesses, etc., 251.

The cases treated as out-patients at the hospitals and rural dispensaries during the year 1931 numbered 266,090 as compared with 225,361 during 1930.

Amongst out-patients the commonest disabilities were injuries 46,660 cases, bronchitis 34,824, ulcers 31,395, conjunctivitis 18,825, constipation 18,008, chronic rheumatism 10,203, malaria 9,413, scabies 9,406, and diarrhoea 9,563.

Diseases.—Other diseases which are very common although they are not seen at the hospitals in such large numbers as those above mentioned, are schistosomiasis, yaws, dysentery and, during recent years, smallpox.

The 1930 epidemic of smallpox has gradually extended southwards during 1931 following the principal native traffic routes. There were 7,414 cases reported, with 239 deaths, in 1931, compared with 4,762 cases and 211 deaths in 1930.

There were 2,624 cases of yaws during 1931 as against 1,707 in 1930. Most of these cases were seen in Karonga, and the incidence of yaws there amongst all diseases during the last five years has been :—

			1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Per mille	...	...	75.9	74.8	23.2	30.3	46.8

Hookworm disease is extremely common and the majority of natives are infected even though the infection does not necessarily give rise to very obvious symptoms. The incidence of hookworm varies in different Districts, and also according to the different methods employed by medical officers when examining stools. In the Port Herald District a number of stools examined showed 99 per cent. of them to be infected. At Kota Kota out of 232 stools examined just over 74 per cent. were infected.

Leprosy is dealt with by leprosy treatment centres. There are eleven centres controlled by the various Missionary Societies. A grant is given by Government to each centre in proportion to the number of lepers maintained at the centre.

The grants by Government in 1931 totalled £1,400, plus drugs, etc., to the value of £200. A free supply of Alepol was maintained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

At the end of 1931 there were 560 lepers being maintained and treated as compared with 618 in 1930. In addition there were 160 being treated as out-patients. A number are also treated at the general hospitals. In 1931 the Government hospitals and dispensaries treated 35 in-patients and 317 out-patients.

Venereal diseases, though not by any means uncommon, are not so prevalent as in some countries. During the year 1931, 1,251 cases of syphilis and 842 of gonorrhoea were treated.

Provision has been made from the Colonial Development Fund for extending the activities of the Medical Department. Many of the native hospitals which are dilapidated are being rebuilt. In 1931 a new hospital to accommodate 50 patients was completed at Lilongwe and the old hospital at Dowa was replaced with a new hospital of 30 beds. Others are in course of construction and should be ready for occupation in 1932. Twenty-two new dispensaries were built during 1931. Child-welfare and maternity centres are being built at Fort Johnston, Port Herald, and Kota Kota.

A sum of £2,000 has been provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of village water-supplies. During the year 33 wells have been made at various villages and also four dams.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Central Lunatic Asylum is at Zomba and consists of blocks for African males and females. The former consists of 57 single rooms, hospital accommodation for 13 patients, observation rooms for 9 inmates, an association ward of 6 beds and a reception room. The female block contains accommodation for 20 inmates. Considerable improvements have been carried out and additions made to the male block during the year. The female block was only built during the previous year and is self-contained.

The number of admissions to the Asylum during 1931 was 23 as compared with 10 during the previous year. The daily average

numbers of inmates were, African males 60.71, African females 11.52, a total average of 72.23 as compared with 64.23 in the previous year. The health of the inmates is good; the daily average number in hospital was 7, and deaths numbered 4.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations such as cultivating gardens, repairing buildings, making bricks, etc. Members of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and weekly instructional talks to the female inmates.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has recently been installed at Blantyre and Lilongwe. Of sanitation as understood in more advanced communities Nyasaland knows nothing, and the following extract from a memorandum by the Senior Health Officer on the state of affairs in Zomba, the capital of the Protectorate, with a resident population of 190 Europeans, 76 Asiatics, and 554 natives, may be read as illustrative of the conditions prevailing generally:—

“ Zomba’s method of water-supply and of refuse disposal are of the most primitive description: indeed they differ from the methods of the raw native in his village only in the fact that a kerosene tin instead of a clay-beaker is used for drawing water, and faecal material and household refuse is deposited in the garden plot instead of on it. This practice of burying night-soil and refuse in the compounds of houses has been going on for about 40 years, with the result that in nearly all the older compounds there is no virgin soil left, and the ground is practically a block of decomposing animal organic matter 4 or 5 feet thick. The township is drained by numerous water courses which carry perennial streams and receive, during 4 or 5 months rainy season, surface washings and the superfluous, heavily-polluted sub-soil water.

“ Drinking water is theoretically obtained at a specially selected spot direct from the Mlunguzi stream, where the water is of undoubted purity, but this spot is situated in a most inaccessible part of the township entailing in most cases a considerable climb and a journey of as much as a mile and a half. The water-carriers are native servants of individual householders, and they are supposed to carry a kerosene tin or some similar receptacle to the source and fill it there; all too frequently, however, they go to a secluded spot on the banks

of the nearest stream and there fill the tin. This is a very natural procedure for a native who thinks it foolish to undertake a long and tedious journey when one of a few yards will suffice, and it is a procedure which an army of supervisors could hardly prevent. Moreover, even if all the drinking water were obtained from the official watering point, there is still the water used for all other household purposes to be accounted for.

"Zomba can thus, without very great exaggeration, be said to be built on a sewage farm and to draw its water-supply from the irrigation ditches. It is a fortunate circumstance that the town has a small population scattered over a relatively large area, so that no considerable group of people is likely to be infected from any single source of water- or fly-borne disease.

"The district which Zomba Hospital serves has a European population of 311, the majority of whom live in Zomba. In the years 1930 and 1931, 54 and 67 cases respectively of the enteric fevers, dysentery, and enteritis were treated at the hospital, and a disquietingly large proportion of these cases in 1931 were amoebic dysentery. It is probably the tropical sun alone which saves us from an epidemic of disease, which the conjunction of a polluted water-supply, a heavily infected soil, and the prevalence of flies would normally produce."

A grant has, however, recently been made available for 1932 from the Colonial Development Fund for the establishment in Zomba of a pipe-borne water-supply and a system for the disposal of sewage.

The housing conditions of natives in their villages are primitive in the extreme and it is only through education that the problem can be attacked. Hygiene and sanitation, both personal and communal, is stressed by all educationists engaged in the uplift of the native and their efforts are surely, if slowly, making themselves felt.

At the "Jeanes" Training Centre, reference to which is made in Chapter IX, a model village has been constructed where, for two years, the students are in residence with their wives and families. The planning of house improvements and new village enterprises requires the co-operative effort of every member of the village population. Nothing is introduced which cannot, with a little enterprise, be reproduced in most native villages. Improved sun-dried brick and plastered houses with thatched roofs and mudded floors, good ventilation, plain home-made furniture and household utensils, separate kitchens, flower and vegetable plots, individual sanitary arrangements, crop rotations in the home acres, community blocks for fruit and timber trees, simple domestic science, child-welfare and mother-craft instruction for women; all these are parts of the "better home" scheme. Each student, after training, returns to his village to demonstrate in his own home, modelled on what he has learnt at the centre, what can be done to improve living conditions in the villages. A large part of his task is to supply those essential elements in education which are seen in satisfactory home

conditions. He plans a "better home" project for the people of his own village and, by influencing the teachers or leaders in other villages in his area to carry out similar improvements, aims first at one model home in each of those villages. His watchword is "example before precept". Simplicity and the minimum of expense are fundamental features in his scheme for rural reconstruction.

Thus radiating out from the experimental model village, trained village leaders go to strategic villages throughout the Protectorate to demonstrate and help in improved housing and living conditions. They are kept in touch with any new improvement adopted, after experiment at the Centre.

The influence of the first batch of students trained is evident and their work in the villages appreciated by headmen and villagers in widely scattered Districts.

At the Centre new methods are explained and demonstrated to any seeking help in village housing problems, and visits to the model village are being planned for principal headmen from various Districts. This model village will continue to be a laboratory for experiments in the personal and social problems of village life.

Various schemes are under consideration for the controlled housing of natives employed in townships in order that "native locations" may be instituted on a satisfactory footing both as regards housing and sanitation. It is suggested that—

(a) The land available should be laid down in plots of a definite size;

(b) The plots should be allotted free of rents to native applicants working in the township;

(c) The allottee of a plot should be under the obligation to erect thereon a dwelling of an approved type; the dwelling so erected to be the allottee's personal property;

(d) The tenure of the plot should be a "right of occupancy", i.e., the native should have the right to occupy the plot for residential purposes and, with the approval of Government, to transmit it to his offspring or to transfer it to another native working in the township.

The main difficulties in such a scheme are the love of the native for his natural village life and the fact that natives of varied tribes do not find it easy to live in harmony in confined areas.

Government provides housing accommodation for most of its senior employees and although the older types of quarters leave much to be desired, the construction of more satisfactory brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs is being proceeded with as funds permit.

Until recently the sleeping accommodation provided for Indian storekeepers was usually most unsatisfactory, but township by-laws are to be introduced to ensure that every room used as a sleeping room shall not be less than ten feet in height from floor to ceiling and shall have a clear superficial floor area of not less than

fifty square feet for each person, subject to a minimum floor area of one hundred square feet. It is also to be provided that no premises used as a bakery, butchery, dairy, restaurant, laundry, wash-house, or for the manufacture, storage, sale, or preparation of food or drink shall be used as a sleeping room.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The year under review began with a shortage of rainfall. In January, however, rains were excessive in most Districts of the Northern Province and along the Zomba-Blantyre road. The mid-season was normal, and the March and April rainfall was again short. Planting-out was therefore later than usual and early root development was not as free as it should have been. Conditions improved as the season advanced and allowed the tobacco crop, for example, to be of fair quality and yield. In the northern lake-shore area conditions were more or less normal. In the Southern Province the tobacco-growing areas had a normal season until March, after which much cold, misty weather was experienced until May. In the tea belts rains were good on the whole, but were absent in the hot months. At lower elevations, March and April rains were generally short. In the Lower River cotton district early conditions were good, but the drought was harmful in the later stages of growth and ripening.

Economic conditions were such as to eliminate profits and restrict development in several directions, sisal, cotton, and rubber being most severely affected. Government found it necessary to grant a temporary remission of a percentage of agricultural rents, and advances to tobacco planters were continued during the 1930-31 season. A subsidy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. of seed cotton was paid by Government to native growers in the northern part of the cotton-growing area in which the British Cotton Growing Association, which again bought the crop, found itself able to offer only $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Financial conditions did not permit of the contemplated extension of the work and staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Nyasaland was threatened with a locust invasion during the latter half of the year, and steps were taken to acquaint all Administrative Officers and the inhabitants of the threatened area with the measures to be taken against the locusts and to advise the natives to supplement their graminaceous food plants with increased plantings of root and other crops.

A Bush Fires Committee was appointed to consider the important question of the bush burning that takes place annually. The Committee regarded the burning as a practice which, unless controlled,

would cause extensive and irreparable damage to the natural resources of the Protectorate, and made certain recommendations involving educative work and changes in legislation.

The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the five-year period 1927-1931. Both quantities produced and values have been affected by the world-wide depression. The net decrease in weights of the 1931 exports of agricultural produce and raw materials from the preceding year was 20.66 per cent.

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Tea ...	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,383	866	56,543	876	49,129
Coffee ...	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109	42	1,988
Tobacco ...	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	4,616	403,678	5,775	484,738	4,772	400,897
Fibre ...	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,465	1,284	29,607	242	2,661
Cotton ...	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,661	1,696	72,881	1,010	37,729

Native Food Crops.—On the whole, food crops bore well and were sufficient for native needs. Maize is the staple foodstuff and it is supplemented by various millets, peas, beans, groundnuts, and rice. Efforts were made to extend the cultivation of pulses. Wheat was grown in small quantities in the Ncheu and North Nyasa Districts. Special mention may be made of rice. In North Nyasa the native growers sold approximately 107 tons valued at £669 7s. 6d., and in other lake-shore districts Government bought over 100 tons and other buyers over 30 tons. In North Nyasa the Department of Agriculture devoted much attention to the improvement of the rice crop by inducing the growers to lay down pure instead of mixed plots and by instruction in the correct time of harvesting and the grading of the crop for the market. The proportion of No. 1 grade rice was increased, and the rice met with a ready sale to Indian traders and others.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is grown by Europeans on their own estates with hired native labour or under the tenant system. In the latter case the native is given a piece of land, free seed, and free tuition in growing and curing, and he usually sells his crop to his European landlord. The latter does not take a percentage of the crop and the tenant may sell elsewhere if he is dissatisfied with his landlord's price. The tenant system is popular and works well on the whole. It is in the interest of the native to produce the best possible leaf, and in the interest of the landlord to do all he can to assist his tenants to maintain and improve the quality. On Crown land, again, the native tobacco grower is assisted by the field staff of the Native Tobacco Board which numbered eleven Europeans during the growing and marketing season of 1931. The Board is at present confining its operations to the Northern Province. In preparation for

the 1931-32 season, the Board appointed towards the end of the year a European supervisor for work in the Southern Province. The European field staff was assisted by a large number of native capitaos. Broadly speaking, European production is mostly flue- and air-cured leaf while native growers, whether on Crown land or on private estates under the tenant system, produce dark-fired leaf.

The total exports of tobacco from Nyasaland during 1931 are given in the following table with the 1930 figures for comparison. Generally speaking, the 1931 crop was of fair quality and yield.

	1930.				1931.				Increase or decrease.
	Amount.	Value.			Amount.	Value.			
	lb.	£	s.	d.	lb.	£	s.	d.	lb.
Dark-fired	10,030,016	375,992	14	3	7,952,873	298,232	14	9	— 2,077,143
Flue-cured	2,866,569	107,310	2	1	2,590,253	97,134	9	9	— 276,316
Air-cured	38,329	1,435	6	7	147,455	5,529	11	3	+ 109,126
	12,934,914	484,738	2	11	10,690,581	400,896	15	9	— 2,244,333

In 1931, the European acreage was 13,482, and the production amounted to 4,168,528 lb. The 1930 figures were 17,481 acres, and 6,508,768 lb., respectively. The foregoing table shows that in 1931 flue-cured production declined and air-cured became much more popular than in the previous year. Of the actual 1931 European production, 3,374,112 lb. were sold locally, 442,736 lb. were exported direct, and 351,680 lb. remained unsold or unsaleable.

Native-grown tobacco was purchased in the following amounts:—

	<i>Ex private estates.</i>	<i>Ex Crown land.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Northern Province ...	994,613	5,292,877	6,287,490
Southern Province ...	431,852	1,163,797	1,595,649
	1,426,465	6,456,674	7,883,139

The number of registered Crown-land growers was 32,153 in the Northern Province, an increase of 1,039 over the previous season, and 10,708 in the Southern Province, a decrease of 323. In the area supervised by the Native Tobacco Board in the Northern Province the average price paid to the grower was 3½d. per lb. On the whole the demand was keen, and buyers expressed approval of the new arrangement whereby all leaf was graded and passed by the staff of the Board before being offered for sale in the Central Buying Stations.

Cotton.—225 acres were devoted to European-grown cotton and gave a yield of 159 cwt. of seed cotton. European production is thus almost negligible and has been declining steadily over the past few years.

Native cotton growing, on the other hand, had been expanding until 1931, when low prices and unfavourable weather decreased the planting and the yield. The amount of seed distributed for the 1931 crop was 760 tons and a good season would have given at least 5,000 tons of seed cotton. The amount actually bought was 2,477 tons. Only first-grade cotton was purchased and the prices per lb. were $\frac{5}{8}$ d. in the Lower Shire and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in other areas. The crop was bought by the British Cotton Growing Association despite the fact that the Association's five-year agreement with Government has expired and the Association was under no obligation to buy. Cotton seed was exported to the amount of over 628 tons valued at £1,256 15s. 3d., a large decline from the 1,619 tons of 1930.

Tea.—Tea is entirely a European crop. The acreage increased by 1,728 during the year under review, and is now 11,414 acres, of which 8,287 are in the Mlanje District and 3,127 in Cholo. The acreage harvested in 1931 was 6,514. Production amounted to 2,193,296 lb. of made tea as against 1,904,000 lb. in 1930. Local sales disposed of 179,536 lb., while actual export of tea in 1931 amounted to 1,963,452 lb., valued at £49,129. The tea industry employs many natives but conditions in 1931 were such that wages and labour had to be reduced. European staffs also suffered reductions of salary and the services of ten assistants and managers were dispensed with.

Coffee.—Like tea growing, coffee growing is entirely in European hands. The acreage increased from 1,256 in 1930 to 1,542 in 1931 but the total yield declined from 1,286 cwt. to 1,175 cwt. The acreage in the hands of individuals and companies is 1,288, and in the hands of Missions 254. The number of holdings of the former class is 34 and of these only three amount to or exceed 100 acres. The number of Mission holdings is 11. They are distributed over six Missions and the largest of them is 85 acres. Of the total yield about 417 cwt. were disposed of in the country and about 757 cwt. were available for export direct from the estate.

Sisal.—Production of sisal fibre fell from 26,106 cwt. in 1930 to 3,060 cwt. in 1931. The number of estates in the Protectorate is four, and of these three were closed during the year.

Rubber.—There is only one rubber (Para) estate in Nyasaland. Prices were so unremunerative in 1931 that no tapping was done and no rubber exported. In the previous year exported rubber amounted to 94,185 lb.

Other Agricultural Produce.—Under this heading are included items of agricultural produce which are of comparatively small amount. Figures of export for 1930 and 1931 are given below.

	1930.		1931.	
	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.
Capsicums and chillies ...	10,205	301 7 3	1,098	14 4 6
Maize and maize flour ...	349,500	645 17 3	311,452	558 3 3
Potatoes	2,284	12 7 6	34,150	181 13 10
Rice	—	—	2,176	9 14 3
Groundnuts	1,216	6 10 9	1,100	5 17 10
Beeswax	17,604	880 4 0	21,835	1,091 15 0

Portuguese East Africa took all the maize, maize flour, potatoes, and groundnuts, and a proportion of the capsicums and chillies. The remainder of the capsicums and chillies went to the United Kingdom, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika Territory. The rice was exported to Northern Rhodesia and the beeswax to the United Kingdom and Germany.

Live-stock.

The live-stock census for the year 1931 was as follows :—

<i>Live-stock.</i>				<i>European owned.</i>	<i>Native owned.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cattle ... ..	...	...	...	19,810	155,326	175,136
Sheep ... ..	...	...	...	1,899	92,507	94,406
Goats ... ..	...	...	...	761	224,368	225,129
Pigs ... ..	...	...	...	1,155	69,108	70,263
Horses ... ..	...	...	...	5	—	5
Donkeys ... ..	...	...	...	220	—	220

It is difficult to put a value on the total live-stock in the Protectorate. There are no external markets and the numbers of live-stock which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the numbers of live-stock in the Protectorate, while the local prices for cattle and small stock, whether for slaughter or for other purposes, vary very considerably.

In districts where there is any considerable European and Asiatic settlement, and where there are fairly large native markets, cattle are sold at from £3 10s. 0d. to £5 10s. 0d. per head, and pigs at an average price of £2 10s. 0d., sheep at 8s. to 12s. and goats at about 6s. In other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be bought at prices varying from about 10s. up to £2 per head, and small stock at anything from 3s. to 6s.

Pigs slaughtered at the various recognized butcheries are entirely European-owned, but the majority of cattle, and practically all

sheep, whether slaughtered by Europeans or natives, are native-owned. All goats are native-owned and are slaughtered only at the native slaughter-houses.

Ghee Industry.—Considerable efforts have been made during the past two years to establish a ghee industry for the benefit mainly of the natives of the northern Districts of Nyasaland who own large numbers of cattle and have no outlet for their produce. Separators were supplied to a few of the more intelligent cattle-owners and extensive instruction has been given in the preparation of the commodity.

The experiments have not met with the complete success which was anticipated but a certain amount of progress has been achieved and production is continuing.

During 1931 the amount of ghee made in the North Nyasa District was $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The trade is almost solely in the hands of Indians at present and the prices paid by them to the natives are approximately 2d. a pound for butter and 6d. a pound for ghee. Two pounds of native butter will make 12 oz. of ghee, so that for every ton of ghee manufactured the native receives approximately £50 for his butter. All ghee produced is consumed in the Protectorate.

Hides and Skins.—The volume of trade in this produce is very small. There is only one buyer in the Protectorate, and his activities have been confined to the Zomba, Limbe, and Blantyre Districts of the Southern Province where he has purchased hides and skins chiefly from the local slaughter-houses.

The chief factors operating against more extensive dealing in this produce are—

- (a) depressed state of markets,
- (b) poor quality of produce,
- (c) high railway freight between Limbe and Beira.

Towards the end of the year 1930 dealings in hides and skins were discontinued, and there is little hope of improvement until such time as there is some definite sign of a market revival.

During the year 1931, 724 goat skins were exported. The prices paid by the local dealer varied from 3d. down to 1d. per skin.

Large numbers of hides and skins are utilized in Nyasaland by the natives. They are used chiefly as ground mats, for chair seats, and also for beds.

When a time favourable for attempting to encourage natives to produce hides and skins for market arrives steps will be taken to bring about improvement in quality.

Fish.

Among the subsidiary industries fishing occupies an important place as it affords a means of livelihood to thousands of natives and a much valued food to many more thousands all over the Protectorate. Lake Nyasa, Lake Malombe, and Lake Chirwa, the

more important rivers draining into them, and the Shire River, which has its source in Lake Nyasa, are all abundantly stocked with excellent fish of many varieties.

Fish are not exported from the Protectorate and no figures are available on which to estimate the volume or value of the industry as a whole. It may be of interest, however, to record that a District Commissioner, whose District is astride part of the Shire River, has expressed the opinion that one-half of the adult male population of his District is engaged in work connected with the fishing industry and that its value to the District is not less than £1,200 per annum.

Minerals.

The following minerals are known to exist in the Protectorate :—gold, galena, copper ores, iron ores, bauxite, asbestos, mica, graphite, manganese, corundum, zircon, monazite, talc, coal, limestone, and cement materials.

Four licences to prospect for minerals were issued during the year but no discoveries have been reported.

Interest has been displayed in the deposit of bauxite on the Lichenya Plateau of Mlanje Mountain and in the corundum and zircons of the Central Shire District but operations have not yet been commenced.

The Geological Survey Department has received from the Imperial Institute a detailed report of analyses and tests made upon a number of samples of clay from Lake Malombe, south of Lake Nyasa. This report shows that the clay forming the bed of the lake is suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement of British standard specification by the fairly simple process of grinding, burning in a suitable kiln, and re-grinding. The deposit is large and readily accessible, and it will doubtless receive further attention with a view to forming a local industry as economic conditions improve.

Apart from this investigation, and representation at the Conference of African Geological Surveys at Kigoma in July, the Geological Survey during the year has concentrated mainly on the improvement and extension of village water-supplies, with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Nyasaland being wholly within the regions covered by the Congo Basin Treaties, 1885, and the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, 1919, may not grant preferential rates of duty. Its customs tariff, therefore, applies equally to imports from all nations.

Export Duties.

A cess on unmanufactured tobacco exports, at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb., became effective from 1st April, 1931. The purpose of the fund so created, to which Government contributed a sum of £55 during the year, is to assist, with other Empire tobacco-producing countries, in financing the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers formed in 1930 for the encouragement of research, collection of statistics, and information, and for the general advancement of Empire tobacco-growing interests. In the year just ended the cess payable by exporters produced £635.

There are no other export duties on produce, but on merchandise re-exported, a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues is levied.

Drawback.

A drawback of the full import duty paid on all goods lawfully imported is allowed if such goods are exported by the importer within twelve months of the first entry of such goods.

A rebate of the full import duty on all goods lawfully re-imported is allowed if such goods are re-imported within eighteen months of exportation.

Revenue.

The Customs revenue collected during the year, amounting to £126,427 gross, reflects a short-fall of £21,874 (14.75 per cent.) when compared with the actual revenue brought to account in 1930, and £14,673 (10.39 per cent.) when compared with 1929. Import duty with a total of £106,706 is less than the preceding year's total by £6,604 (5.83 per cent.) but it exceeds the 1929 amount by £632 (.59 per cent.). Road and river dues, amounting to £19,640, are less than similar dues collected in the previous year and during 1929 by £15,213 (43.65 per cent.) and £15,204 (43.64 per cent.), respectively.

Tariff.

For the purpose of rectifying to some extent the loss in revenue resulting from the comparatively heavy fall in prices of many commodities, and for assisting development by relieving certain building and permanent-way materials of Customs dues, the tariff was amended in November.

The principal features of the new tariff comprise a temporary additional duty of 10 per cent. on cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, scarves, cotton blankets, etc.; an increase of 50 per cent. on

matches; an additional 2d. per gallon on petrol and 1s. per cwt. on soap; specific duties on hurricane lamps at 1s. each, singlets at 2d. each, and umbrellas at 1s. each; an increase of 5 per cent. on the 30 per cent. and 25 per cent. tables and the extension of the latter by the inclusion of arms and ammunition, bicycles, carpets and rugs, confectionery, furniture, musical and wireless instruments, and silks; the elimination from the 10 per cent. list of building materials, and complete exemption for permanent-way materials. The general *ad valorem* impost of 17 per cent. remains the same, as, also, does the levy of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* for road, river, and wharfage dues on the majority of import commodities.

Import dues are levied on a c.i.f. basis.

No import duty is charged on motor lorries of a carrying capacity of one ton or more, nor are any dues levied on bona fide tourists' motor vehicles, camp equipment, and firearms. Agricultural implements, machinery, building materials, and certain other goods imported for development purposes, and drugs and travellers' samples, also, are free of import duty. Passengers' effects of a value not exceeding £100 per adult, are admitted free of all Customs dues.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the domestic import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1929	806,053	680,779
1930	804,201	776,413
1931	803,223	586,404

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, GOVERNMENT STORES AND SPECIE INTO NYASALAND, AND RE-EXPORTS, 1929-31.

Year.	Merchandise.	Government Stores.	Specie.	Total.	Imported Goods Re-exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	743,540	27,315	35,198	806,053	36,297
1930 ...	744,372	39,768	20,061	804,201	28,482
1931 ...	726,550	54,752	21,921	803,223	35,729
16352					A 8

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-31.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Units.</i>	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		<i>Quantity.</i>	£	<i>Quantity.</i>	£	<i>Quantity.</i>	£
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	444	15,005	286	9,249	237	7,352
Bicycles	Number	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
Blankets	"	160,289	18,465	118,969	14,605	145,274	14,785
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	9,415,048	232,013	9,917,753	221,538	10,726,615	202,952
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	369	21,250	180	17,490	146	12,858
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	36,414	6,184	49,962	7,541	43,477	8,344
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	Tons	779	29,155	2,970	50,524	2,900	49,261
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	3,355	8,751	4,896	10,019	3,636	8,066
Motor cars	Number	106	17,992	126	20,271	61	10,866
Motor lorries and tractors	"	55	7,348	84	12,525	41	9,279
Motor spirit	Gal.	429,356	40,370	453,365	42,826	450,446	41,180
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,955	18,029	4,797	17,401	4,470	15,961
Salt	Tons	3,471	11,797	2,764	6,754	2,925	6,516
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	22,524	8,514	35,233	11,466	20,206	7,298
Spirits	Proof Gal.	6,690	9,638	7,823	10,842	6,877	10,546
Sugar	Cwt.	9,739	7,960	10,657	8,987	10,006	7,445

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE FROM
NYASALAND, 1929-31.

Year.	...	Merchandise. £	Specie. £	Total. £
1929	...	625,480	55,299	680,779
1930	...	691,908	84,505	776,413
1931	...	537,887	48,517	586,404

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1929-31.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Coffee ...	lb.	100,117	3,239	106,595	3,109	93,424	1,989
Cotton ...	"	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Fibre ...	"	2,688,266	34,465	2,875,954	29,606	543,035	2,660
Rubber ...	"	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea ...	"	1,755,419	74,383	1,939,756	56,543	1,963,452	49,129
Tobacco ...	"	10,340,217	403,678	12,934,914	484,738	10,690,581	400,897

TRADE DISTRIBUTION.
Principal Imports.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(a) British Empire.							
Canada—							
Motor vehicles	...	19	2,308	72	8,056	29	3,745
Motor accessories	...	123	1,415	187	2,121	577	3,602
India—							
Blankets	...	60,140	5,489	22,050	2,108	15,470	1,349
Cotton piece-goods	...	3,910,251	77,163	3,562,088	61,592	3,580,136	54,920
Ghee	...	207	1,376	179	1,382	112	921
Linen, hemp and jute manufactures	Cwt.	1,040	2,203	1,132	1,736	1,045	1,365
Plants, trees, and seeds	"	449	2,843	43	298	575	3,580
South Africa—							
Aerated waters and syrups	"	148	334	234	425	162	314
Cigarettes	...	6	262	6	302	3	141
Fertilizers	...	8,544	8,713	5,724	5,847	8,740	7,123

Flour	...	...	...	1,017	2,043	1,350	317	182
Fruits	...	...	...	673	218	601	196	591
Motor cars	...	...	Number	1,209	2	265	2	313
Motor lorries	...	...	"	3,998	15	1,970	12	1,774
Motor accessories	...	...	Pkgs.	6,850	372	3,489	280	3,227
Stationery	...	...	Cwt.	717	73	666	55	556
Tobacco	...	...	"	319	8	214	5	138
<i>United Kingdom—</i>								
Agricultural machinery and implements.	...	...	Cwt.	11,679	498	6,776	1,958	3,765
Bicycles	...	...	Number	6,649	2,344	7,217	1,552	5,603
Cotton piece-goods	...	...	Lineal Yards.	34,466	940,432	26,379	953,383	24,503
Electrical and industrial machinery	...	...	Cwt.	15,583	2,675	12,211	2,220	10,207
Handkerchiefs	...	...	Doz.	4,480	35,424	4,940	30,022	6,040
Iron, steel and metal manufactures	...	...	Cwt.	13,337	13,153	17,713	51,271	36,249
Motor bicycles	...	...	Number	2,406	62	2,470	51	1,885
Motor cars	...	...	"	9,538	48	9,848	31	6,243
Motor lorries	...	...	"	—	4	2,272	4	2,592
Motor accessories	...	...	Pkgs.	11,605	675	9,841	511	13,075
Provisions, various...	...	...	Cwt.	15,639	3,595	14,013	2,862	11,192
Soap	...	...	"	6,173	3,139	5,774	3,891	7,389
Spirits	...	...	Proof Gal.	8,765	7,284	10,135	6,328	9,719
Stationery	...	...	Cwt.	6,309	1,951	7,673	1,812	5,973
Tobacco (all kinds)	...	...	"	2,787	38	1,763	63	3,075

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(b) Foreign Countries.							
Germany—							
Beads ...	Cwt.	405	3,815	163	1,000	103	1,010
Beer and ale ...	Gal.	4,780	691	4,436	625	3,892	682
Blankets ...	Number	15,708	1,668	16,596	1,712	20,832	1,948
Cotton piece-goods ...	Lineal Yards	1,732,948	49,097	1,569,457	44,832	1,042,048	29,800
Hoes ...	Cwt.	2,045	1,948	1,457	1,258	2,184	2,372
Hollow-ware ...	"	656	1,799	816	1,524	240	581
Lamps and lanterns ...	"	92	3.6	150	530	131	640
Sewing machines ...	Number	342	1,914	364	2,135	85	684
Japan—							
Cotton piece-goods ...	Lineal Yards	923,422	18,561	1,833,758	28,409	3,430,956	46,302
Hollow-ware ...	Cwt.	191	422	211	374	560	1,086
Shirts and singlets ...	Doz.	13,037	3,595	28,786	8,247	13,531	4,344

Principal Exports.

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(a) British Empire.							
Northern Rhodesia—							
Tea ...	lb.	7,687	293	7,886	230	6,522	135
South Africa—							
Coffee ...	"	69,513	2,305	20,995	612	32,356	674
Southern Rhodesia—							
Tea ...	"	2,096	79	13,133	383	45,369	1,023
United Kingdom—							
Beeswax ...	"	18,262	981	8,726	436	14,197	710
Coffee ...	"	30,268	924	84,273	2,458	58,177	1,253
Cotton ...	"	2,121,618	62,661	3,798,338	72,881	2,263,728	37,729
Cotton seed ...	"	1,932,892	1,726	3,627,917	3,239	1,407,534	1,257
Fibre ...	"	2,688,266	34,465	2,875,954	29,607	542,569	2,658
Rubber ...	"	172,305	3,345	94,185	1,628	—	—
Tea ...	"	1,741,586	73,832	1,909,463	55,652	1,901,765	47,753
Tobacco ...	"	10,339,401	403,647	12,934,786	484,733	10,687,404	400,778

Articles.	Unit.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
(b) Foreign Countries.							
Portuguese East Africa—							
Beeswax ...	lb.	787	43	4,366	218	—	—
Maize flour ...	"	352,390	602	349,500	646	311,452	558
Potatoes ...	"	5,406	30	2,284	12	34,150	182
Tea ...	"	3,055	138	8,105	244	6,708	144
Tobacco ...	"	746	28	128	5	3,177	119
Germany—							
Beeswax ...	"	—	—	4,512	226	7,638	382
Tea ...	"	—	—	—	—	1,115	33

Most of the European tobacco, the whole of that grown by natives, and all the cotton produced were sold locally.

IMPORTS.

It was anticipated that the railway extension to Lake Nyasa and the Zambesi Bridge construction, both of which were commenced during the year, would improve Protectorate trade. Although the import trade did benefit to some extent from the railway extension no appreciable benefit resulted from the Bridge construction because the labour employed on the work is mainly Portuguese. Colonial Development Fund works helped to stem the tide of falling imports.

Imports for estate development were much reduced as also, except in a very few instances, were consumable goods imported for European trade.

Bazaar trade was dull; firstly, on account of the reduced purchasing power of the native community and, secondly, for the reason that the number of trading stores is in excess of local requirements. The quantity turnover of cotton piece-goods, the principal item of native trade, exceeded that of any previous year, but owing to the cheapness of these commodities the sales were much less in value.

The incidence of the import trade for 1931 was borne by Europeans to the extent of 57.1 per cent., Asiatics 4.3 per cent., and natives 38.6 per cent. In the previous year the percentages, respectively, were 54, 4, and 42, and in 1929 52, 4.6, and 43.4. The rise for 1931 in the European incidence is due partly to abnormal imports for railway construction.

Imports of cotton piece-goods increased by 808,862 lineal yards (the 1930 increase over 1929 was 502,705 yards), but the value was £18,586 less. The average price per yard of the current year's imports was 4.54d., as compared with 5.79d. in 1930 and 6.38d. in 1929. The averages for 1929 and 1930 have been taken on a c.i.f. basis so that a correct comparison with the 1931 imports can be drawn. Cotton blankets increased in number and value by 26,305 and £180 when compared with 1930 imports, but were less than the 1929 imports by 15,015 and £3,680. The port of discharge average value was 2s. each; a year ago it was 2s. 8d., and 2s. 5½d. in 1929. It is probable that had the 1929-30 prices been maintained little or no increase in the imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton blankets would have occurred owing to scarcity of money. Natives purchased larger quantities only because these goods were so much cheaper. They were cheaper not only because of the reduced original cost, but on account of the under-cutting of retail prices due to acute competition amongst store-keepers.

Cotton Manufactures.—With a record total of 10,726,615 lineal yards, cotton piece-goods show an increased quantity import of

808,862 yards (8.2 per cent.), but a decreased value of £18,586 (8.4 per cent.) when compared with the 1930 imports. The countries contributing mainly to the current year's imports are given hereunder:—

Country.	Quantity. Yards.	Value.	Quantity. Percentage.		Average price per yard C.I.F.	
			1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
		£			d.	d.
United Kingdom	953,383	24,503	8.8	9.5	6.17	7.40
India ...	3,580,136	54,920	33.3	35.9	3.68	4.56
P.E.A. (Beira)	379,026	8,703	3.5	3.7	5.51	7.48
Holland ...	377,634	10,892	3.5	2.5	6.92	8.20
U.S. America ...	467,422	14,433	4.3	7.3	7.41	8.07
Germany...	1,042,048	29,800	9.7	15.8	6.86	7.54
Italy ...	94,333	2,787	0.9	1.9	7.09	7.63
Japan ...	3,430,956	46,302	31.9	18.5	3.23	4.09
Other foreign countries.	387,289	10,187	3.6	4.2	6.31	6.89

Japan's large increase was due to the sales of its grey sheetings and drills which, on account of their cheapness, created a further demand and reacted on sales of the more expensive cotton piece-goods.

Blankets (cotton), with a total of 145,274, valued at £14,785, increased by 26,305 (22.1 per cent.) and £180 (1.2 per cent.). Of this commodity India supplied 15,470 (10.6 per cent.), Holland 80,105 (55.1 per cent.), and Germany 20,832 (14.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom, Portuguese East Africa, France, and Belgium supplied less than 10,000 each.

Handkerchiefs totalled 43,477 dozen, valued at £8,344; a decrease of 6,485 dozen (12.9 per cent.), but an increase in value of £803 (10.6 per cent.); 30,022 dozen (69 per cent.) were imported from the United Kingdom and small quantities from Germany, Japan, and Portuguese East Africa.

Scarves, with a total of 5,149 pairs, valued at £760, decreased by 1,573 pairs (23.4 per cent.), and £223 (22.6 per cent.). Of these 3,907 pairs (75.8 per cent.) were consigned by the United Kingdom.

Shirts and singlets, with a total of 20,206 dozen, valued at £7,298, declined by 15,027 dozen (42.6 per cent.) and £4,168 (36.3 per cent.). The United Kingdom supplied 387 dozen (1.9 per cent.), Portuguese East Africa 5,866 dozen (29 per cent.), and Japan 13,531 dozen (66.9 per cent.).

The following table shows the value of the direct importations of cotton manufactures as a whole for each of the last five years,

with the proportions of this trade allocated to the United Kingdom, India, the rest of the Empire and foreign countries :—

Year.	Total Value.	From United Kingdom.		From India.		From rest of the Empire.		From Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1927	275,954	62,257	22·6	95,446	34·6	7,272	2·6	110,979	40·2
1928	268,016	43,651	16·3	76,988	28·7	10,267	3·8	137,110	51·2
1929	269,978	42,174	15·6	83,301	30·9	1,139	0·4	143,364	53·1
1930	258,073	33,131	12·8	64,052	24·8	2,283	0·9	158,607	61·5
1931	237,612	33,135	14·0	56,822	23·9	744	0·3	146,911	61·8

A quantitative statement of cotton manufacture imports for each of the last five years is given hereunder :—

		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Cotton piece-goods	Yards	8,870,230	8,190,440	9,415,048	9,917,753	10,726,615
Handkerchiefs,	Doz.	67,596	48,270	58,938	85,195	63,683
Shirts, etc.						
Chuddars, Scarves, Pairs		167,613	105,591	96,981	68,592	79,203
and Blankets.						

Other items of importance the majority of which are imported for native consumption are shown in the following table :—

	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Salt	cwt. 60,994	£ 9,277	cwt. 43,863	£ 6,966	cwt. 69,429	£ 11,797	cwt. 55,272	£ 6,754	cwt. 58,500	£ 6,516
Second-hand clothing	Unkn own.		263	1,992	321	2,236	585	3,925	512	3,230
Hollow-ware	2,147	6,111	3,042	8,811	1,398	4,489	1,669	3,846	1,580	3,731
Soap	7,453	10,947	5,700	9,627	4,582	7,496	3,117	4,965	3,919	6,738
Beads	1,345	11,187	1,108	9,825	1,171	8,057	767	3,964	538	3,308
Lamps and lanterns	671	2,163	672	2,352	151	1,024	323	1,475	274	1,799
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Sewing machines	1,025	5,210	708	3,530	605	2,998	644	3,305	339	1,711
Bicycles	Unkn own.		1,895	6,844	2,046	7,488	2,789	8,750	2,105	7,777
	gross.		gross.		gross.		gross.		gross.	
Matches	25,895	2,662	16,970	1,797	16,102	1,540	22,383	2,096	13,570	2,179
					doz.		doz.		doz.	
Umbrellas	Unkn own.		Unkn own.		2,029	2,583	1,997	2,684	771	1,125

After many years of gradual decline the import trade with the United Kingdom has taken a turn for the better. Compared with the 1930 percentage to the total value of this trade there is shown an increase of 6.8 per cent. It must be recorded, however, that of this increase only 2 per cent. can be attributed to normal imports; the remaining 4.8 per cent. improvement is due to the abnormal import of railway construction materials and other railway stock. Although the increase on United Kingdom merchandise is only 2 per cent. it is a particularly significant one as it shows that the tide is again beginning to move in the desired direction.

Direct imports from the United Kingdom were valued c.i.f. at £302,534 (41.63 per cent. of the total) as compared with the f.o.b. value £258,957 (34.79 per cent.) shipped in 1930, £269,703 (36.28 per cent.) in 1929, £343,383 (39.49 per cent.) in 1928, and £410,659 (43.76 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £183,963 (77.7 per cent.).

Other Empire Countries consigned goods to the value of £136,662 (18.8 per cent.) as against £147,642 (19.83 per cent.) in 1930, £165,808 (22.29 per cent.) in 1929, £175,557 (20.19 per cent.) in 1928, and £211,065 (22.49 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £15,992 (6.7 per cent.).

Foreign countries supplied goods valued at £287,354 (39.6 per cent. of the total) as against £337,773 (45.38 per cent.) in 1930, £308,029 (41.42 per cent.) in 1929, £350,523 (40.32 per cent.) in 1928, and £316,737 (33.75 per cent.) in 1927. Twenty years ago the value was £36,673 (15.6 per cent.).

Direct shipments of domestic imports from the whole of the Empire to the Protectorate were valued at £439,196, equal to 60.4 per cent. of the total, as compared with a value of £406,599, equal to 54.6 per cent., imported during the year immediately preceding.

Analysing the direction of Empire trade it is observed that India, retaining her position as the largest contributor outside Great Britain, shipped goods to the value of £72,100 (£78,419 in 1930 and £100,618 in 1929). South Africa, next in importance, supplied goods valued at £32,981 (£33,874 in 1930 and £41,955 in 1929), followed by Southern Rhodesia with a value of £17,934 (£18,527 in 1930 and £14,844 in 1929).

Of the import trade with foreign countries, Portuguese East Africa (mainly Beira—Nyasaland's second largest purchasing market) consigned goods to the value of £104,914 (£122,370 in 1930 and £120,764 in 1929). Japan, this year, took second place with £56,364 (£41,757 in 1930 and £25,169 in 1929). Trade with Germany amounted to £47,669 (£67,568 in 1930 and £78,466 in 1929); imports from Holland amounted to £21,223 (£15,404 in 1930 and £18,501 in 1929) and from the United States of America £19,570 (£35,561 in 1930 and £31,965 in 1929).

It should be noted that the values recorded above are for the year under report based on c.i.f., and those for the previous years on f.o.b., costs.

EXPORTS.

Tobacco.—Of all the Empire-grown tobacco shipped to the United Kingdom during the last five years the Nyasaland product, averaging over 12,200,000 lb. yearly, has accounted for about a third. Latterly the continuing uncertainty of the market and the low prices offered have restricted European production. In consequence the acreage of flue-cured tobacco under European cultivation was reduced this year to less than half that of five years ago. Yields have been affected also by adverse climatic conditions. In 1927, the peak year, Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb., equal to 56.6 per cent. of the total quantity shipped, last year 5,303,314 lb., 41 per cent., and this year only 4,201,399 lb., 39.3 per cent. Acreages under native-grown tobacco yielded in 1927 a shipment weight of 6,712,257 lb., 43.4 per cent., last year 7,631,600 lb., 59 per cent., and this year 6,489,182 lb., 60.7 per cent.

Shipments during the year, of which all but 3,177 lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom, totalled 10,690,581 lb. (4,772½ tons) and included 2,078,630 lb. (928 tons) of stripped tobacco. This weight is 2,244,333 lb. (1,002 tons), representing 17.35 per cent. less than the preceding year's total.

Cotton.—The depressed condition of the market caused not only a further reduction in the local purchase price of this native-produced commodity, but restricted purchases to first grade. The acreage planted was less, and to aggravate the position the rains were unfavourable. The net weight shipped during the year was 2,263,728 lb. (5,659 bales), or a drop of 3,837 bales, equal to 40.4 per cent., when compared with the quantity exported during 1930. As there was a carry-over from 1930 of 1,287 bales, as compared with an estimated carry-over to next year of 100 bales, the current year's crop amounted to 4,472 bales. All was consigned to England.

Tea.—The growing importance of this product is reflected by its yearly increasing export weight. It is worth noting that, although the two million pounds mark has not yet been reached, the difference between this weight and that exported during the year has been reduced to 36,548 lb., as against last year's short fall of 60,244 lb. The low prices prevailing throughout the year, improving slightly towards its end, necessitated finer pluckings. This procedure increased the value of the manufactured article, but led to a considerably smaller quantity of tea being available for export than would have been available had conditions been normal. Acreages under tea are increasing yearly and, given economical prices, will result in a year or two in the present export weight being more than doubled.

The net weight exported, of which 96.86 per cent. was consigned to England and 2.31 per cent. to Southern Rhodesia, reached the record total of 876½ tons as compared with 866 tons in 1930—an increase of 10½ tons, equal to 1.21 per cent.

Sisal.—Shipments of this commodity, all of which were directed to the United Kingdom, totalled only 242 tons—a decrease of 1,042 tons, or 81.15 per cent., when compared with the previous year's exports. At the present market prices sisal-growing is not an economic proposition. Factories, therefore, closed down early in the year.

A great deal of capital has been spent on fibre production which, up to the beginning of the year, had become one of the most important of the Protectorate's industries. In five years the export weight had increased from 529 tons to 1,284 tons, with every promise of expansion.

Domestic Exports.—Domestic exports in general weighed 9,867 tons and were valued at £537,887 as against 12,436½ tons, valued at £691,908 exported during the preceding year, a decline in weight of 2,569½ tons (20.66 per cent.), and in value of £154,021 (22.26 per cent.). Eliminating re-exports, weighing 892 tons, valued at £35,729, the resulting figures, representing the actual products of the Protectorate, are 8,974½ tons, valued at £502,158, as compared with similar exports of a year ago weighing 11,637½ tons, and valued at £663,426, a decrease in weight of 2,663 tons (22.88 per cent.), and in value of £161,268 (24.3 per cent.).

Direction of Export Trade.—Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 7,542 tons, equal to 84.04 per cent. of the whole, valued at £494,694, equal to 98.51 per cent. of the total value, as compared with 11,322 tons (97.29 per cent.), valued at £658,433 (99.2 per cent.), shipped during 1930. The large decrease in the comparative percentage of weight is due to abnormal exports of poles to Portuguese East Africa. Otherwise the percentage would have shown little variation from that of previous years. Other countries of the Empire (the Rhodesias in particular—with tea, followed by South Africa with coffee), absorbed 223 tons, equal to 2.49 per cent., valued at £4,636, equal to .93 per cent., as against the preceding year's quantity and value of 25½ tons (.22 per cent.) and £2,627 (.39 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 1,209½ tons, or 13.47 per cent., valued at £2,828 or .56 per cent., as against the 1930 quantity and value of 290 tons (2.49 per cent.) and £2,367 (.35 per cent.).

The values of manufactured import commodities fell in sympathy with the reduced market prices of raw materials. Import values, generally, when compared with those which obtained in 1930, were from 10 to 25 per cent. lower. Compared with 1929 prices the drop was greater still. The local f.o.b. export values of

most of the Protectorate productions decreased in a greater ratio than the import values. No change in the export value of tobacco has occurred since early in 1929, but cotton fell from 8d. per lb. in that year to 4d. per lb., tea from 10d. per lb. to 4d. per lb., and sisal from £25 per ton to £8 per ton.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The following is a table of European incomes as returned to the income-tax authorities during 1931 :—

	<i>Percentage of total number of incomes.</i>
No income, or " Nil " returns, e.g., persons suffering losses owing to deflated markets.	6.50
Incomes up to £100 (mainly missionaries) ...	7.88
Incomes over £100 under £200 ...	5.53
Incomes over £200 under £300 ...	9.68
Incomes over £300 under £400 ...	14.80
Incomes over £400 under £500 ...	14.80
Incomes over £500 under £600 ...	12.73
Incomes over £600 under £700 ...	7.88
Incomes over £700 under £800 ...	6.22
Incomes over £800 under £900 ...	3.73
Incomes over £900 under £1,000 ...	2.90
Incomes over £1,000 under £1,100 ...	2.07
Incomes over £1,100 under £1,200 ...	1.25
Incomes over £1,200 under £1,300 ...	1.11
Incomes over £1,300 under £1,400 ...	.28
Incomes over £1,400 under £1,500 ...	.28
Incomes over £1,500 under £1,600 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,600 under £1,700 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,700 under £1,800 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,800 under £1,900 ...	.14
Incomes over £1,900 under £2,000 ...	.28
Incomes over £2,000 under £2,500 ...	.69
Incomes over £2,500 under £3,000 ...	.28
Incomes over £3,000 ...	.55

It may be said that there is only one standard of living for Europeans in Nyasaland. There has been a considerable increase in the cost of local produce in recent years, owing partly to increased demand and partly to increased wealth among the native

population with a consequent lowering in the value of money. It is estimated that the general cost of living for Europeans has increased by approximately 10 per cent. during the last five years.

The following is a list of the average prices of the principal articles of use or consumption. Imported foodstuffs are expensive and cost approximately 100 per cent. more than the prices of similar articles in the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Wheaten flour per bag of 14 lb.	4	9
Rice (local) per lb.	0	2
Coffee (local) per lb.	1	6
Tea (local) per lb.	1	6
Sugar per lb.	0	4½
Maize meal per bag of 56 lb.	3	6
Salt per lb.	0	2
Potatoes (local) per lb.	0	1
Eggs per dozen	0	6
Chickens per dozen	6s.	to 12s.
Ducks each	2	0
Mutton per lb.	1	0
Beef per lb.	1	6
Cheese per lb.	2	6
Butter per lb.	2	6
Milk per quart	6d.	to 8d.
Wine, claret, per bottle	3s. 6d.	to 4s. 6d.
Wine, port, per bottle	6s.	to 10s.
Beer per quart	2	6
Whisky per bottle	11s. 9d.	to 14s. 6d.
Brandy per bottle	15	0
Tobacco (local) per lb.	2	6
Tobacco (imported) per lb.	10s.	to 22s.
Petrol per gallon	3	6
Paraffin per gallon	3	6

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 9s. in the South. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked by employers and free treatment is given; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. An average day's work for unskilled labour varies from four to six hours, dependent as a rule on the worker's energy.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 10s. to about £6 a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service are as follows :—

Grade III—£15 to £27 per annum by increments not exceeding £2 per annum.

Grade II—£30 to £45 per annum by increments not exceeding £3 per annum.

Grade I—£50 to £150 per annum by increments varying from £4 to £10 per annum.

The Nyasaland native is not a provident person but the total number of African accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank rose from 729 in 1930 to 809 in 1931, an increase of 11 per cent. ; while the amount standing to their credit rose from £8,703 to £9,463, an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any definite statement to be made as to the cost of living to natives.

At a labour census taken in August, 1930, it was shown that, of a total population of one and a half million, some sixty thousand natives only were working for non-native employers. Even if account be taken of the large number of natives working for native employers, there must remain many who live almost entirely on the produce of their own labours in the village communities in which they spend their lives. Cost of living to such natives is almost negligible. On the other hand an educated native living in a township may adopt a mode of life not dissimilar to that of an Indian. The cost of living in a township to a native of the domestic servant class is approximately 3d. a day.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The European staff of the Education Department on 31st December, 1931, consisted of a Director, two Superintendents of Education, three teachers at the " Jeanes " Training Centre and a clerk. The African staff consisted of seven teachers and two clerks. The two Superintendents were appointed during the year for inspection work and for the systematic study of native languages and customs.

Education, both European and native, is governed by the 1930 Education Ordinance and Rules. The legislation allows of Government inspection of all schools and admits of the closing and forbids the opening of any school which might militate against the interests of the community, but gives, in general, the widest scope to mission and private education. The rules provide for systems of grants-in-aid to such schools.

European Education.

Most parents for reasons of health and environment prefer, if financial circumstances permit, to send their children out of the Protectorate between the ages of seven and twelve years. This is well illustrated by the 1931 census figures: in 1931 there were 161 children in the Protectorate under the age of five, 125 between the ages of five and twelve, and only 14 between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Four schools maintained by Missions and private individuals, with assistance from Government, afford primary education. They are situated at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, and Mkhoma; the last two are under Mission management and include boarding establishments. The Limbe school provides a few girls with secondary education.

The enrolment at these schools during 1931 was 100, and Government grants totalled £810.

It was intended to introduce in 1931 a system of bursaries whereby parents could be assisted, when necessary, to send their children to Southern Rhodesia for secondary education. Owing to the financial crisis the scheme has been postponed but will be re-considered when circumstances permit.

A small company of "Brownies" has been formed in the Blantyre-Limbe area and officially registered under the Girl Guides Association.

Native Education.

The history of native education is the history of the Missions and dates from 1861 when the first Mission station was established. There are now twelve Missionary Societies engaged in education work in the Protectorate.

In 1926 the Government Education Department was inaugurated, and the policy of co-operation with the Missions was adopted. Thus the number of Government schools has been kept at a minimum, a large proportion of the funds available for native education being devoted to the assistance of Mission schools.

Primary Education.

The outstanding feature of primary education is the very large number of schools maintained by the Missions; a large proportion of these schools are "bush" or "ungraded" schools maintained principally as centres of evangelical work. The standard of education varies considerably in the different Missions. Generally speaking the curriculum is confined to the 3 R's, religious instruction, and a little hygiene. Government recognizes the part which such schools play in the uplift of the masses but cannot subsidize them. They may be regarded as the substratum on which the foundation of the primary system rests. That foundation is the elementary vernacular village school.

Elementary vernacular schools follow the Government syllabus through a four, or an optional five, years' course. The curriculum include the three R's, history, geography, hygiene, nature-study, and handicrafts. Religious instruction is of course a central subject. All instruction is given in the vernacular. These schools, with the "bush" schools, represent "education" to more than 80 per cent. of the children in the Protectorate. For various reasons, which are being carefully investigated, most children leave school finally after completing the second year and of the remainder many leave after the third year. Approximately only 15 per cent. proceed on to the lower middle schools—known better locally as central schools. During the three-year course at the lower middle school, in which English is introduced as a subject, there is a further wastage. The upper middle—or station schools—are attended by less than 5 per cent. of the original pupils; specialization is almost universal in this final stage.

There is a growing demand for higher education, particularly in the Northern Province. Missions and Government are agreed that they must concentrate most of their resources on the Teachers' Training Institute and the village school. Fortunately there are signs that the educated African is beginning to realize his own responsibility. One Missionary has reported that during 1931 a body of Nyasaland natives in employment outside the Protectorate has formed itself into a society and pays the fees of relatives and friends in the Mission school. In another case an educated African in Government employment is intending to leave that employment and set up on his own a lower middle school.

Census figures and Mission reports indicate that 50 per cent. of children of school age are enrolled in schools and total illiteracy is much lower than in adjoining territories. It is interesting to note that 6 per cent. of the population claim some knowledge of English.

Apart from three village schools maintained by Government in Mohammedan areas, all primary schools are maintained by the Missions. Their elementary vernacular, and lower and upper middle schools are assisted by Government grants.

Teacher Training.

A very great advance has been made in the past two years in the systematic training of African teachers. There are now ten Mission institutions devoted entirely to this work, each of which is under the direct supervision of at least one European educationist. There are two courses—(1) for the training of teachers for elementary vernacular schools, and (2) for teachers for lower and upper middle schools. The course of training for the former lasts two years and for the latter four years. A large proportion of the money available for grants is paid to these institutions.

The one training institute maintained by Government is the Jeanes Training Centre near Zomba. The European staff consists of a Principal, an Assistant Master, and an Assistant Mistress. The Principal, an ex-Missionary, has had many years' experience of educational work in the Protectorate and is a recognized authority on native customs and languages. The Assistant Master is a trained agriculturist, and the Assistant Mistress a certificated midwife and nurse. The students at the Centre are picked Mission teachers. They, with their wives and families, reside at the Centre for two years. The men are given an intensive course in school method and management, in hygiene, agriculture, and handiwork, and generally in all the activities which most closely concern village life. The women receive very careful instruction in household economics, in infant welfare, and maternity work. The children attend the practising school. After training, the men are sent back to their Missions and put in charge of an area which comprises 6 to 12 schools. They act not only as the guide and friend of the teachers but they and their households give a practical example of what can be done in the village to raise the standard of hygiene and comfort in the home. The Centre was established in 1928. The first course was completed in 1930 and the reports received on those trained supervisors who have begun to put into practice what they learned at the Centre are very encouraging.

The Carnegie Corporation has agreed to make an annual grant of £1,000 towards the maintenance of the Centre during the 5 years 1928-1932.

Vocational Training.

For many years past the two Scotch Missions at Livingstonia and Blantyre have enjoyed a great reputation in East and Central Africa for their work in the training of carpenters, builders, and other artisans. The Universities Mission at Likoma has similarly trained many printers. In the Scotch Missions, and quite recently in the White Fathers Mission, African boys are apprenticed to these trades and follow a definite course of instruction. Government pays a grant in respect of European industrial instructors and for the maintenance of boarders at such institutes.

Many Government departments train artisans for specialized work. In 1930 a scheme was approved for the creation of a Central Technical Institute and Hostel at Zomba which would cater for the housing, discipline, and literary instruction of boys undergoing such training. The scheme included the training of teachers and clerks. Owing to the financial crisis it has been postponed.

Female Education.

All primary schools are co-educational but at Mission stations, where European ladies are resident as nurses or educationists, special hostels are maintained for girls. In these hostels the girls reside, and, in addition to attending the primary school on the

station, receive special instruction in cookery, sewing, and household economy. Although the difficulties in the way are considerable it is intended to include definite training in mothercraft.

Two institutes for half-caste girls are conducted by Catholic Missions, in which domestic training plays an important part.

Special Institutions.

Leper schools, attended both by children and adults, are maintained by five Missions.

A special school for the blind is established at Likoma, the headquarters of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

At the Central Prison in Zomba all long-term prisoners are taught a trade and considerable efforts are made to place them in employment at the expiration of their sentences.

Miscellaneous.

At all assisted schools, football, native games, and physical drill are included in the syllabus. Some Missions teach native folk-dancing and the acting of fables and historical events, particularly in schools for girls. Two Missions issue quarterly newspapers in the vernacular which are intended primarily for church members but contain items of news and general interest. A newspaper for Africans, printed in the vernacular, is published monthly by a commercial firm and has a circulation of about 2,000 copies.

Few of the native handicrafts are surviving in the fight against imported manufactured articles but mat and basket making, pottery, and wood carving still flourish. In all schools these crafts are encouraged.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular mail service there are no fixed sailing dates from Beira, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

There are five steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen* and *Pioneer* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private individual but at present out of commission. The *Guendolen* and *Chauncy Maples* make regular monthly calls at lake ports, the former carrying mails, passengers, and Government and commercial cargo, while the latter is run solely for Mission purposes.

During 1931 the *Guendolen* carried passengers and cargo as under :—

<i>Passengers.</i>			<i>Cargo.</i>
European	...	125	1,306 tons.
Asiatic	...	83	
Native	...	6,595	

In addition to the above the Mission steamers carried :—

<i>Passengers.</i>			<i>Cargo.</i>
European	...	108	390 tons.
Native	...	1,742	

Air.

Seasonal aeroplane landing grounds, suitable for light planes, have been prepared at Limbe, Fort Johnston, Dedza, and Lilongwe. The Limbe ground is normally in satisfactory order but, in the case of the other three, funds do not permit of their permanent upkeep in view of the present scarcity of traffic, and airmen visiting Nyasaland are warned to make due enquiry as to the condition of the grounds before attempting a landing.

There is a small local passenger air service of two Puss-Moth machines centred on Limbe but air mails travel at present by rail to Salisbury to connect with the Imperial Airways service.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira and Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (147 miles). Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year, as has also the construction of the northern extension of the Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway (Port Herald to Blantyre) was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway (Chindio to Port Herald) in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to have served one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the fertile lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all of the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

The 2,666 miles of road (of which 88 miles only are metalled, the remainder being earth) comprised in the road system of the Protectorate serve all the principal centres of production, European and native, and give access by motor car, but in some cases only in the dry season, to all administrative stations. Porterage of goods by carrier, in which formerly immense numbers of natives were continually engaged, is now confined only to local transport on a small scale.

The authorizing of expenditure to a total of £161,050 from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, of which about £104,000 had been spent to the end of 1931, has enabled important capital improvements and extensions to be undertaken, so that it may safely be claimed that the general standard and condition of the road system compares favourably with those of other countries in a similar stage of development. Already most of the important river crossings on the main roads have been provided with permanent steel or reinforced concrete bridges in place of temporary wooden structures, and bush-timber culverts have been replaced by corrugated iron or brick.

Motor Transport.

[illegible]

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of vehicles consisting of eleven lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total mileage travelled by the fleet during 1931 was 231,019 miles and the value of the services rendered, based on commercial charges, exceeded the total cost by over £6,000.

Touring cars and lorries can be hired from commercial firms at varying rates, approximately 1s. per mile being charged for passengers and 1s. per ton mile for cargo, dependent on tonnage, route, season, etc.

Postal.

There are 32 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding three telegraph offices at which postal business is not transacted. These post offices cover the country from Karonga in the north to Port Herald in the south and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly. Twenty-two offices are connected to the main telegraph system and six to the telephone trunk system.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier; some of the carrier services being extremely well maintained considering the long journeys involved and adverse weather conditions experienced during the rainy season. An overnight carrier service, six days a week, operates between Zomba and Limbe, a distance of 39 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey. Leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. the mail arrives at the opposite ends of the route by 8 a.m. the following day, the carriers walking throughout the night, each carrying the mail and a spear.

The main mail route to the north is maintained under contract by a weekly motor lorry service between Limbe and Fort Jameson, 318 miles, via Lilongwe. From Lilongwe to Karonga, a distance of 384 miles, the service is performed by carriers who work to a scheduled time-table, covering the whole journey in 16 days. Owing to the difficulty at several stations of obtaining special carriers at short notice when the mail arrives overweight, a revision in the system of working was under consideration at the close of the year.

From Karonga the carrier services radiate west to Abercorn and Fife in North-Eastern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory.

Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen*, which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 15 days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being

disembarked at Cape Town and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 22½ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland, the transit time from London averaging 41 days.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph system was originally constructed by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the British South Africa Company, whose driving force, the late Cecil Rhodes, conceived the idea of linking up by telegraph the distant territories under British control north of the Zambesi, and, by connecting with the Egyptian telegraph system to Cairo, thereby securing a cheaper route from South Africa to Great Britain than was at that time available by submarine cable from Cape Town, where the rate charged was 11s. a word.

The line was built from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, via Tete in Portuguese territory, to Blantyre, in 1896. From Blantyre the construction proceeded northwards along the Lake Nyasa shore to Karonga, in the extreme north of the Protectorate, where it branched north-west to Fife and Abercorn and, crossing the then German East African border, proceeded northwards through Bismarcksburg (now Kasanga) to Ujiji on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Ujiji was reached in 1902, the year in which Cecil Rhodes died, and with his death the construction ceased. The dream of linking up the south by direct telegraph line with the north never matured. The advent since those days of railways, motor roads, and wireless telegraphy, including beam working, has helped to achieve in other ways the objects for which the line was built. Cable rates by beam wireless from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain are now 1s. 2d. and 7d. a word. From Nyasaland the charges are 1s. 7d. and 9½d.

A branch line was also constructed by the Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the Telegraph Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional telegraph offices opened, the total number of offices being now 22 of which five were opened during the year.

A grant of £9,250 in 1930 and another of £3,060 in 1931 from the Colonial Development Fund enabled a large programme of telegraph and telephone development to be undertaken. This work is still proceeding.

Telephones.

The public telephone service is a recent innovation which has grown rapidly in spite of the general financial depression. The number of telephones in use increased from 185 in 1930 to 229 in 1931.

Although trunk-call rates and business telephone rentals were substantially reduced early in the year, the receipts for trunk calls remained the same as in 1930 while rentals increased by £140 to £995.

Three new telephone exchanges and public call offices were opened for service, making six in all.

Wireless.

There are no wireless transmitting stations operating in the Protectorate either for commercial or broadcasting purposes.

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 63. The Johannesburg station, which is well received in Nyasaland, provides a very satisfactory programme and the latest news.

Wireless sets, which had previously been admitted into the country free of duty for experimental purposes, became liable in November to an import tax of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, maintains branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba, and an agency at Dedza, while Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) has branches at Blantyre and Limbe.

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 20 more important post offices.

The currency of the Protectorate was entirely English sterling until Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931. Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1931 Nyasaland also abandoned gold with effect from 12th October and authorized the circulation within the Protectorate of bank-notes issued within the territory of Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). Such notes were declared to be legal tender, to be regarded as money and received at par. Neither of the Banks is required to redeem the notes in gold.

Under Proclamation No. 10 dated 8th October the exportation of gold coin current within the Protectorate was prohibited save for exchange purposes between banks licensed in the Protectorate and banks in the Union of South Africa.

Proclamation No. 12 prohibited the exportation of silver and bronze coins in excess of sums reasonably required by persons leaving the Protectorate unless authorized by special permit.

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use throughout the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1930 and 1931 :—

	1930.	1931.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	19,361	22,380
Public Works Recurrent ...	16,439	17,202
Public Works Extraordinary ...	9,846	14,190
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	29,786	24,801
Colonial Development Loan (Buildings, etc.) ...	8,597	34,011
Total ...	<u>£84,029</u>	<u>£112,584</u>
Increase ...		<u>£28,555</u>

As usual, buildings and roads formed the principal part of both the constructional and maintenance programme of the Public Works Department in the year under review.

In the category of buildings the most important items of construction were native hospitals, rural dispensaries, and cattle-dipping tanks, comprised in schemes financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

New hospitals at Lilongwe (50 beds) and Dowa (30 beds), which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed, as also were extensions to the existing hospital at Dedza. New hospitals were commenced at Zomba (100 beds), Cholo (50 beds), Port Herald (30 beds), and Chiradzulu (30 beds). Eighteen rural dispensaries were completed, of which 14 had been begun in 1930, and 11 more were commenced.

Sixteen cattle-dipping tanks were completed by the department in the former Central Province, while 15 tanks in the North Nyasa District, having proved unsatisfactory owing mainly to hasty construction, were taken over by the department for re-conditioning and completion.

Of other building works, the commencement of houses for the Medical Officer at Lilongwe, the Assistant District Commissioner at Ncheu, and a third-grade official quarter at Blantyre may be mentioned, also the new hydro-electric power station at Zomba; and amongst minor items the completion of a Magistrate's Court and Police Lines at Limbe, and quarters for native Government employees at various stations. Government buildings were, in general, maintained in fair order and some much needed improvements were effected.

As regards road work, construction was continued in accordance with the programme of extensions and improvements financed from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan. The Ruo Bridge near Mlanje, comprising a steel centre span of 100 ft. clear with four reinforced concrete approach spans of 20 ft. each on masonry piers and abutments, was completed and opened for traffic in May. On the Luchenza-Mlanje Road the Likabula Bridge, comprising five reinforced concrete spans of 25 ft. each on masonry piers, was continued and had reached an advanced stage of construction by the end of the year. The re-construction of the Blantyre-Limbe road was commenced and most of the material for the stone foundation was quarried and stacked along the road. The installation of permanent bridging in reinforced concrete, and of corrugated iron culverts, was continued on most of the existing main roads included in the East Africa Loan scheme, while construction proceeded on the new roads which have been located to act as feeders to the northern extension of the railway and lake ports, viz., Hewe Valley to Ekwendeni and Chinteché to Nkata Bay. Further location work on feeder roads in the North Nyasa District was prevented by the necessity of taking over the dipping tanks already referred to, but a preliminary reconnaissance of the country provided information as to feasible routes which will be of use in the ensuing year when locating is resumed.

Improvements in the organization for maintaining the road system, which have been evolved over several years past, achieved considerable success in keeping certain roads in passable condition throughout the rains, which had formerly closed them to traffic, and generally in reducing the frequency and duration of the periods of closure in the wet season. Moreover the condition of roads in the dry weather was generally better than at any time since the increase in volume, weight, and speed of motor-traffic occurred. The principal factors in these improvements are the increase in permanent European supervisory staff and the introduction of modern mechanical appliances. In addition, permanent gangs, supplemented as necessary by casual labour, have now been established on most sections of the main road system.

Many well-linings and windlasses, also some pumps and water-elevators, were supplied for the scheme to improve village water-supplies under the Colonial Development Fund.

The execution of the relatively extensive programme of works (both of buildings and road construction) financed from loans and grants, necessitated a temporary expansion in the resources of the department in staff and materials.

With headquarters' offices, workshops, and stores at Zomba, the department is organized on a de-centralized basis. The Southern and Central Divisions each under an Executive Engineer, have central offices at Blantyre and Dedza, respectively, and embrace the more highly developed portions of the Protectorate. The South Nyasa and the northern areas of the Protectorate are each in the charge of Assistant Engineers responsible direct to headquarters.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Responsibility for the due administration of justice in the Protectorate rests entirely with the High Court, though naturally the vast bulk of the work falls upon the Subordinate Courts presided over by District Magistrates. There are three grades of Subordinate Courts known as courts of the first, second and third class, with jurisdiction in criminal matters varying from two years to one month in all save native cases. Every sentence of over six months must be confirmed by the High Court.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. After perusal of this return the Judge may call for the complete file of any particular case which for any reason whatsoever he may consider requires revision. Upon revision the Judge may make any legal order which the justice of the case may demand.

At least once yearly the Judge visits every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate inspecting the books and files and generally advising and directing the Magistrates with regard to any matters of procedure or legal difficulty. The duties of Magistrate are discharged by non-legal men. All Magistrates have passed however the by no means easy examination in the general principles of English law and a searching examination in local law and it is a matter of satisfaction to note how efficiently they discharge their duties.

In civil cases Magistrates of the second class and third class exercise jurisdiction to an amount not exceeding £50 and £25, respectively, in all non-native cases, with adequate provision for revision by and appeal to the High Court.

In purely native civil cases there is no theoretical limit to the jurisdiction of a first and second class Subordinate Court but in practice every case of importance is finally determined by the High Court. In recent years there have been no native civil cases of any importance for two reasons. In the first place, natives as individuals seldom own property or are involved in disputes where the subject matter is of greater value than a few pounds, and, secondly, communal disputes are settled by or through the Administration. The number of small native civil cases is also declining as the growing importance of native councils enable many small disputes to be settled without recourse to the Magistrates.

In native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all cases save treason, subject, of course, to the above-mentioned confirmation by the High Court of all imprisonments of over six months. Where the case is one of murder or manslaughter the Magistrate is assisted by three assessors.

Special provision is made for the trial of Europeans, who in all save the most trivial cases are entitled to be tried by a jury.

At the moment there are no special enactments dealing with juvenile offenders, but in practice none save the most hardened young criminals are ever imprisoned. Special arrangements have been made in the Central Prison for the confinement and training of juveniles who have to be committed.

The probation system, as it is understood in more civilized countries, is not in force in Nyasaland, but in a country where the communal spirit is so strong its absence is not noticed, for the relations of villagers, who are constantly called upon to pay the small fines of their recalcitrants, form an excellent unofficial body of probation officers.

The usual provisions for the payment of fines by instalments are in force and it is interesting to note that there are few, if any, fines outstanding. This again is due to the fact that the villagers will usually advance the money to pay the fine for one of their number and, where they will not, experience has shown that there is always some very good reason for their refusal, and that it is unlikely that the offender will receive any benefit by the granting of time for payment.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 500 Africans.

European and Asiatic Officers are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In all other Districts the African police are under the direction of Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a training depot, criminal investigation department, including a central finger-print bureau, and an immigration department.

Crime in the settled and urban areas has not increased, and serious offences show a slight tendency to decrease. The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,341, of which 312 or 13.32 per cent. were offences against the person and 917 or 39.17 per cent. against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,622, resulting in 1,486 convictions—a percentage of 91.67 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported was only 14.78. The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,830, of which £690 or 37.70 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of European, Asiatic, long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and 19 District prisons, situated at the headquarters of each District, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of 5 single cells, one ward for 4 Asiatics, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block is not yet finished; it will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building and isolation sections which are situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of 1 ward and 4 single cells for lepers, 1 ward and 4 single cells for venereal cases, and 2 wards and 4 cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions and a female section containing 1 ward and 4 cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows:—

Section I.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

Section II.—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of less than three years.

Prisoners in each Section are graded as follows according to their character and antecedents, so far as these can be ascertained:—

Grade A.—Not previously convicted of serious crime and not habitually criminal.

Grade B.—Previously so convicted or habitually criminal and of corrupt habits (recidivist grade).

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit prisoners in A and B Grades being kept separate.

Technical training is given in the prison shops and comprises carpentry, tinsmithery, tailoring, shoemaking, etc.

The older types of District prisons mostly consist of association wards but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on

modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The total number of persons committed to prison in 1931 was 3,226, of whom 782 were detained for safe custody pending trial and 2,444 for purposes of penal imprisonment. The admissions comprised 15 European males, 12 Asiatic males, 3,140 African males, and 59 African females. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 724.42, an increase of 56.20 as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital was 831, and the daily average on the sick list 42.27. The total number of deaths during the year was 14, not including executions, of which there were 7.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

During the year 1931 the following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council:—

<i>Date passed.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
28th April ...	No. 1—Crown Lands.
29th April ...	No. 2—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 3—Townships.
29th April ...	No. 4—Supplementary Appropriation.
29th April ...	No. 5—Diseases of Animals (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 6—Employment of Natives.
29th April ...	No. 7—Immigration Restriction (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 8—District Administration (Native) (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 9—Tobacco (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 10—Income-tax (Amendment).
29th April ...	No. 11—Deeds of Arrangement.
29th April ...	No. 12—Waterworks (Amendment).
22nd September ...	No. 13—Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 14—The Appropriation Ordinance, 1932.
22nd September ...	No. 15—Nursing Sisters Retiring Allowances (Amendment No. 2).
22nd September ...	No. 16—Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment).
5th November ...	No. 17—Nyasaland Loan.

Of the above, the following are the most important:—

Crown Lands.—Ordinance No. 1 repealed and replaced the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1912, and introduced the 99-year lease, with rent revisable after a period of not longer than 33 years. Under the earlier law, leases were obtainable for 21 years only, except in

the case of land for slow-maturing crops, and were revisable every seven years.

The new Ordinance requires that improvements of a certain value shall be executed after a given number of years on the land leased in accordance with the Schedule which forms part of the Ordinance, and also provides for certain afforestation measures to be undertaken by the lessee.

Townships.—Ordinance No. 3 repealed the Townships Ordinance, 1912, and re-enacted it in a more up-to-date and comprehensive form, embodying amendments made to the original Ordinance, and in many cases amplifying the original clauses. By Section 7 the Governor is now empowered to appoint persons to serve on Town Councils, in addition to the elected councillors, with a view to enabling the Councils to have the benefit of professional advice from Government officers who are stationed in townships, and Section 10 introduces a provision whereby a councillor who absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Council without permission shall be disqualified from continuing as a councillor.

Employment of Natives.—Ordinance No. 6 repeals and replaces the former 1909 Ordinance. The provisions of Sections 10 to 16 deal with the care of employees during their period of service and set forth the employer's responsibilities with regard to providing housing, food, and medical attention for his servants.

Section 14 introduces for the first time the principle of "workmen's compensation" and provides that the employee, or if the injury results in death, his legal personal representative, shall be entitled to receive reasonable compensation from the employer, the amount to be assessed by a Subordinate Court, and not to exceed two years' wages. Sections 16 and 17 empower the Governor to make rules prescribing the precautions to be taken to ensure the safety of employees engaged in dangerous trades or with machinery and engines, and regulating the employment of girls and boys under sixteen years of age. This Ordinance has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Deeds of Arrangement.—Ordinance No. 11, which is based upon the Imperial Act of 1914, has the effect of bringing the Nyasaland law into line with that of the neighbouring Colonies and Protectorates.

By Section 29 provision is made for the Imperial Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1915, to apply in the Protectorate until such time as rules are made by the Judge of the High Court.

Nyasaland Loan.—Ordinance No. 17 provides the Imperial Treasury with authority to float a loan to an amount not exceeding £3,500,000, in order to finance the works in connexion with the railway extensions and improvements, road construction, and for the provision of a lake steamer and wharves.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following is a list of subsidiary legislation issued during the year :—

Proclamations.

<i>Date issued.</i>	
26th January ...	No. 1—Game Ordinance, 1926 : Schedule I replaced.
28th January ...	No. 2—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Tuma Forest Reserve.
28th January ...	No. 3—Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Matandwe Forest Reserve.
26th February ...	No. 4—B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Division of Protectorate into Provinces and Districts.
9th March ...	No. 5—District Administration (Native Ordinance) 1924 : Mlanje District, division into sections.
8th October ...	No. 10—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited export of gold coin except by banks.
10th October ...	No. 11—Order in Council of the 13th day of June, 1913 : Certain bank-notes declared legal tender.
12th October ...	No. 12—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Export of silver and bronze coin restricted.
7th November ...	No. 13—Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Prohibited import of gas pistols.
23rd December ...	No. 14—Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924 : Mwanza port of entry for plants.
28th December ...	No. 15—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924 : Extent of application.

Rules, Orders, and Notices.

10th January ...	Treaty of Extradition with Colombia : Extended to Nyasaland.
21st January ...	Education Ordinance, 1930 : Education Rules, 1930.
30th January ...	East African Fugitive Offenders Order in Council : Appointment of Magistrates.
30th January ...	Confirmation of Ordinance, No. 9/30.
5th February ...	Game Ordinance, 1926 : Fishing Rules, 1931.
5th February ...	Forest Ordinance, 1926 : Village Forest Area Rules, 1931.
10th February ...	Order in Council, Copyright Act, 1911 : Copyright (Irish Free State) Order, 1930 ; Berne Copyright Convention (French Colonies and Protectorates) Order, 1930 ; and Berne Copyright Convention (Yugoslavia) Order, 1930.
12th February ...	Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1912 : Rules of 1921, amended by additional Drug.
12th February ...	Census Ordinance, 1921 : Census Rules, 1931.
17th February ...	Native Tobacco Growers Rules, 1928 : Appointment of Inspectors.
20th February ...	B.C.A. Order in Council, 1902 : Legal Practitioner (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
1st March ...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926 : Telegraph (Telephone) Amendment Rules, 1931.
21st March ...	Government Veterinary Officers services to the public and schedule of fees.
21st March ...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Government Veterinary services schedule of fees.
2nd April ...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928 : Asylums Rules, 1931.
2nd April ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Lilongwe Sanitary Board.
9th April ...	Confirmation of Ordinance No. 13 of 1930.

22nd April	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922 : Appointment of Assistant Immigration Officer at Mwanza.
24th April	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920 : Motor Traffic Rules, 1931.
28th April	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Amendment of Schedule I.
30th April	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Compulsory Dipping.
7th May	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926. Rules, 1931.
7th May	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926 : Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931.
7th May	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931 : Blantyre and Limbe By-Laws.
7th May	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1931 : Compulsory Dipping.
11th May	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Amendment of schedule of fees in Government Notice No. 20/31.
12th May	...	Public Roads Ordinance : Declaration of Public Roads.
18th May	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922 : Rules (Section 9).
18th May	...	Asylums Ordinance, 1928 : Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 22 of 1931.
20th May	...	Courts Ordinance, 1929 : Places at which Subordinate Courts may be held.
22nd May	...	East Africa Fugitives Offenders Order in Council, 1924 : Appointment of Magistrate.
22nd May	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924 : Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
22nd May	...	Waterworks Ordinance, 1926 : Blantyre Waterworks By-Laws, 1931.
22nd May	...	Telegraph Ordinance, 1926 : Amendment of Telegraph Rules, 1926, Receipts for telegrams.
27th May	...	Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance, 1931 : Amendment of printer's error.
1st June	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928 : Kenya a reciprocating territory.
1st June	...	Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928 : Uganda a reciprocating territory.
2nd June	...	Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1922 : Cancellation of Government Notice 10/30.
11th June	...	Crown Lands Ordinance, 1931 : Date of commencement.
15th June	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907 : Northern extension plans deposited for public inspection.
16th June	...	Asylum Ordinance, 1928 : Asylum (Gratuities) Rules, 1931.
18th June	...	Prison Ordinance, 1924 : Corrigendum. Government Notice No. 41, 1931.
18th June	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1928 : Lilongwe Sanitary Board Fees.
19th June	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911 : Copyright (Federated Malay States) Order, 1931.
4th July	...	Plants Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924 : Cotton (Up-rooting) Rules, 1926. Dates for uprooting.
5th July	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906 : Overtime fees (Section 9).
13th July	...	International Convention relative to Motor Traffic : Distinguishing marks.
20th July	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Rule 10 Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, Amended.
27th July	...	Confirmation of Ordinances : Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 12 of 1931.
6th August	...	East Africa Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924 : Appointment of Magistrates.
15th August	...	Education Rules, 1930 : Date of commencement.
17th August	...	Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1930 : Speed Restriction (Exemption) Rules, 1931.
21st August	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Karonga Sanitary Area.
24th August	...	Confirmation of Ordinance : No. 1 of 1931.
27th August	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916. Transmission of coin and notes. (Cancelled by Government Notice 80/31).

29th August	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: Evidence of disinfection for importation of second-hand clothing (Proclamation No. 9 of 1931).
9th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Cancellation of Government Notice No. 19 of 1929.
24th September	...	Treaty of Extradition with Monaco: Extended to Nyasaland.
28th September	...	Tobacco Ordinance, 1926, Tobacco Buyers (Central Buying Station) Rules, 1931, Central Buying Station at Likani: Application for tobacco-buying licences in Northern Province.
8th October	...	European Officers' Pensions Ordinance, 1927: Pensionable offices.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of poundage.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Money Orders, rates of discount.
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service (Cancelled by Government Notice 79/31).
9th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Postal Orders, rates of discount.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Telegraph Money Order Service to and from the Union of South Africa.
15th October	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Transmission of coin, bank-notes, etc., prohibited. Limit of compensation £2.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1912: District Commissioner appointed Assistant Licensing Officer.
15th October	...	Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance, 1912: Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibition (Amendment) Rules, 1931.
15th October	...	Townships Ordinance, 1931: Town Council Election Rules, 1931.
20th October	...	Railway Ordinance, 1907: Lodgment of plans for public inspection (Section 4).
31st October	...	Public Roads Ordinance, 1913, Public Roads (Bicycle) Rules, 1928. Registration fee amended.
5th November	...	Customs Ordinance, 1906: New Customs Schedules under Sections 4 (b) and 5 (b).
12th November	...	Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Appointment of Inspectors in Karonga (Section 13).
16th November	...	Telegraphs Ordinance, 1926: Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1931, charge for external telegrams.
16th November	...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Application of Sanitary Boards Rules, 1930, to Karonga.
16th November	...	Forest Ordinance, 1926: Forest Rules, 1926, Rule 26 amended.
7th December	...	High Court Practice and Procedure Ordinance, 1906: Schedule II of Ordinance amended.
8th December	...	Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Ordinance, 1907: Northern Extension of Railway from Balaka.
9th December	...	Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1905: Appointment of Inspectors.
10th December	...	Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Suspension of Money Order Service with Portuguese East Africa.
12th December	...	Licensing Ordinance, 1910: Schedule I repealed and replaced.
17th December	...	Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928: Economic crops (Section 20).
23rd December	...	Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Liechtenstein) Order, 1931.
		Order in Council. Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890: Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage and Currency) Order in Council, 1931.
		Order in Council. Copyright Act, 1911: Copyright Convention (Siam) Order, 1931.
		Order in Council Companies Act, 1929: Certain sections extended to Nyasaland.

23rd December ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931, applied to Lilongwe.
23rd December ...	Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929 : Sanitary Boards Rules, 1931.
29th December ...	Confirmation of Ordinance : No. 16 of 1931.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specifically with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for the past three years was as follows :—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1929	389,294	410,688
1930	442,663	428,900
1931	482,500	501,975

Loans in aid of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Annuities, and grants from the Colonial Development Fund are included under revenue, while under expenditure are also included disbursements in respect of the same services.

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1931, amounted to £1,109,089 :—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	137,962
East Africa Protectorate Loan, 1915-1920 ...	40,313
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	930,814
Total	<u>£1,109,089</u>

Taxation.

The main heads of taxation, together with their yields, were :—

	£
Customs	106,660
Road and River Dues	19,625
Hut Taxes	128,758
Income-tax	16,938
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,773
Licences	18,719

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1931 were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, etc.

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, cement, tyres, and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Export Duty.—A cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. on all unmanufactured tobacco grown in the Protectorate and exported therefrom was imposed with effect from 1st April, 1931, at the request of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association. The proceeds are earmarked to meet the subscription of the Association to the British Empire Tobacco Producers' Federation.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each re-importation certificate.

Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s. if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax but who has resided in the Protectorate for a period of twelve months prior to the commencement of the year is required to pay a poll tax equivalent to the tax on one hut.

The tax is imposed by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1926, as amended.

Income-tax.

Every non-native adult male is required to pay income-tax as imposed by the Income-tax Ordinance, 1925, as amended, subject to certain abatements and allowances.

No tax is payable on incomes of £300 and under and, in the case of a married man, on £600 and under. There are also allowances for children and insurance. Companies are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound, subject to relief in respect of double Empire tax.

A poll tax of £2 is imposed on every adult non-native male by the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance of 1928.

Licences.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1931 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	943
Bankers	125
Bicycles	515
Bonded warehouse	80
Game	478
Hawkers	114
Liquor	960
Miscellaneous	232
Motor vehicles	4,604
Tobacco	1,541
Trading	9,127
	<hr/>
	£18,719

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Owing to the depressed state of the tobacco market and the fact that there is very little suitable land now available for alienation the demand for leases of Crown land fell off considerably during 1931.

The difficulty of disposing of crops and continued unfavourable climatic conditions in certain Districts have forced a number of planters to close down estates and surrender their leases or reduce their acreages.

During the year 10 leases, with a total acreage of 4,071 were issued as compared with 21 leases totalling 7,542 acres in 1930, and 26 leases totalling 5,983 acres in 1929.

Ten leases totalling 7,237 acres were surrendered and other leases have been allowed to expire without application for renewal.

The demand for trading plots on yearly tenancy also diminished during the year, only 74 agreements being issued as compared with 169 in 1930 and 135 in 1929. A further indication of the falling off in native trade is that 114 tenancy agreements were cancelled as against 38 in 1930 and 63 in 1929.

Variations in the Level of Lake Nyasa.—During the two years preceding 1932 the maximum height of Lake Nyasa showed an average increase of 12 inches a year, and the records for the end of 1931 and the beginning of 1932 indicate that a similar increase will be observed in 1932.

Readings taken at the lake gauge near the Bar, above Fort Johnston, show that from 1920 to 1931 the level of the lake has risen steadily through a distance of 6 feet 2 inches—an average of nearly 7 inches a year. Moreover, the average annual variation during this period, due mainly to the effects of rainfall and evaporation, has been about 3 feet.

Prior to 1928, when a maximum level was anticipated, Lake Nyasa had shown indications of an 11-year cycle similar to that observed in Lake Victoria and Lake Albert. The anticipated maximum was duly observed in the case of the last two lakes, but Lake Nyasa has maintained its annual increase of level into 1932—an effect ascribed in part to the general silting-up of the Upper Shire River, which in past times has served, at least intermittently, as the natural outlet of the lake.

Owing to the inundation of low-lying arable lands in places along the lake shore, and to the shortage of food and the movement of villages caused thereby, it has been suggested that the obstructions in the Upper Shire River due to sedimentation and the growth of reeds should be removed. In view of the length of river channel involved and the low gradients this could be done only at great expense, and it could at the most reduce the level of the lake only by a few inches a year, while this effect would for a long time be masked in the annual rise and fall of as many feet.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer. All other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Officers and Customs Officers, are assistants to the Principal Immigration Officer.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Fort Manning, Fort Johnston, Mlanje, Karonga, Mzimba, Dedza, Ncheu, and Chikwawa.

All persons arriving in the Protectorate must report to an immigration officer and satisfy him that they are not prohibited immigrants. They should be in possession of passports or other documentary evidence of identity and nationality.

Prohibited immigrants are persons previously convicted of serious crime, suffering from infectious, contagious, or mental disease, or those likely to be dangerous to peace and good order.

The following persons, if known to the immigration officer or if their identity is otherwise established, are permitted to enter the Protectorate without further formality :—members of His Majesty's regular naval or military forces ; persons accredited to the Protectorate by or under the authority of the Imperial or of any foreign Government ; persons domiciled in the Protectorate and not otherwise prohibited from entry ; and the wives and children of such persons.

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £50 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person of known sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

			1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	...	...	830	1,103	2,112
Asiatics	...	...	485	542	791

The number of such persons who have left the Protectorate during the past three years is :—

			1929.	1930.	1931.
Europeans	...	...	812	1,033	2,030
Asiatics	...	...	320	335	712

The increases in the 1931 figures are due to some extent to the effect of immigration control at points other than those previously embraced.

Publicity Campaign.

A publicity campaign was undertaken by Government during the year with a view to making Nyasaland better known as an attractive country for tourists to visit, and an excellent brochure was prepared and distributed by Major H. E. Green, D.S.O., O.B.E. A Publicity Bureau has now been established at Blantyre under the directorship of Mr. D. G. Hess, the Editor of the *Nyasaland Times*. The Committee is entirely honorary and all subscriptions to the Bureau are applied to the direct purpose of advertising the Protectorate.

A revised and enlarged edition of the Handbook of Nyasaland is in course of publication and will be on sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 5s. a copy.

Trout.

A Trout Acclimatization Association was formed during the year to advise Government on all matters concerning the acclimatization and conservation of trout in the streams and rivers of the Protectorate.

Conclusion.

The general trade depression of 1929 and 1930 continued throughout 1931 and it became evident early in the year that additional and serious economies in Government expenditure would have to be made. Savings to a total of £12,000 were effected on the various votes.

When the 1931 Estimates were passed expectations were :—

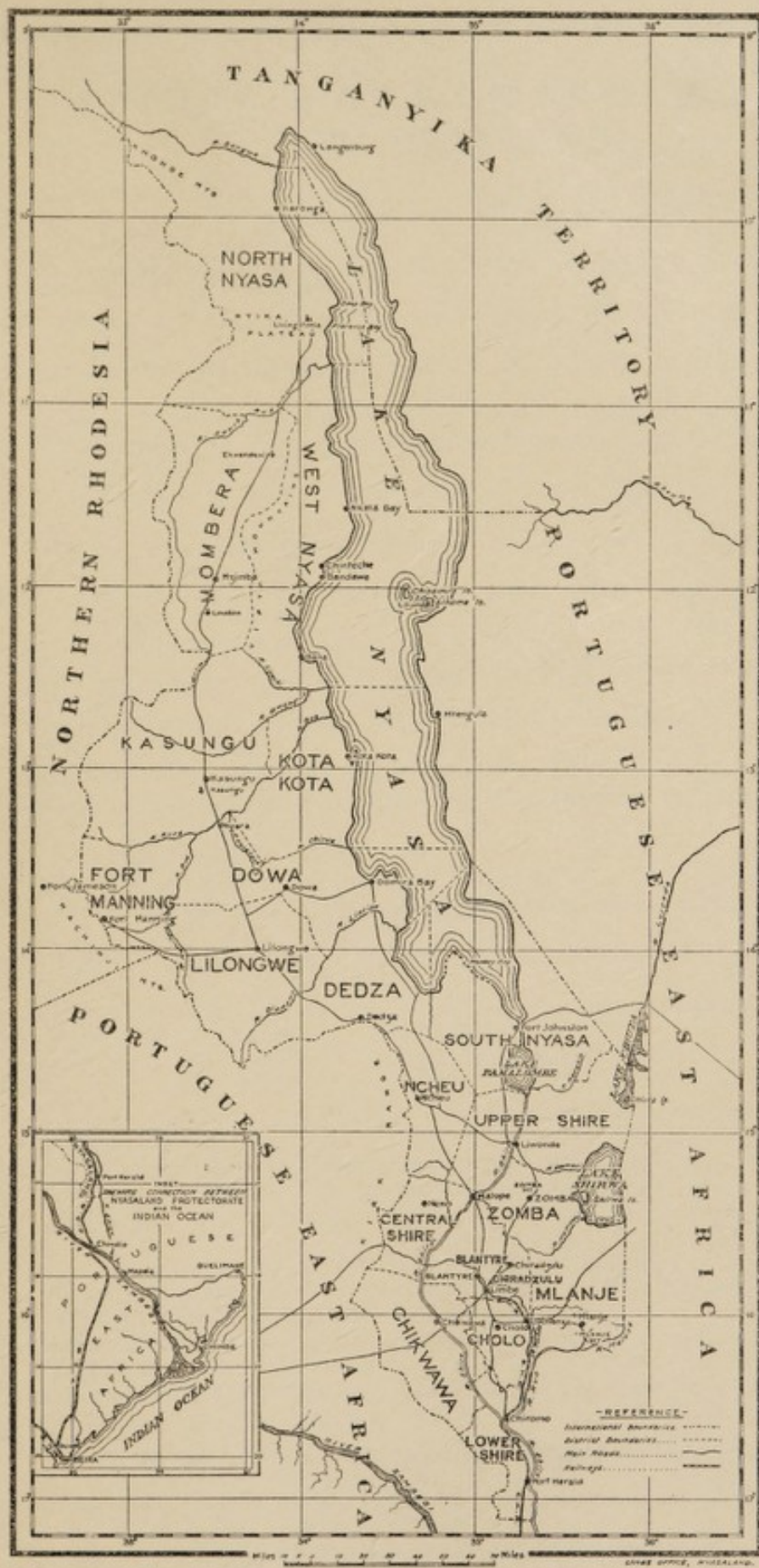
	£
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on	
31st December, 1930	85,088
Estimated Revenue, 1931	518,997
	<hr/>
	604,085
Estimated expenditure, 1931	514,055
	<hr/>
Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on	
31st December, 1931	90,030
	<hr/>

On actual results the above table reads as follows :—

	£
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on	
31st December, 1930	97,284
Actual revenue, 1931	482,500
	<hr/>
	579,784
Actual expenditure, 1931	501,976
	<hr/>
Actual balance of assets over liabilities on	
31st December, 1931	77,808
	<hr/>

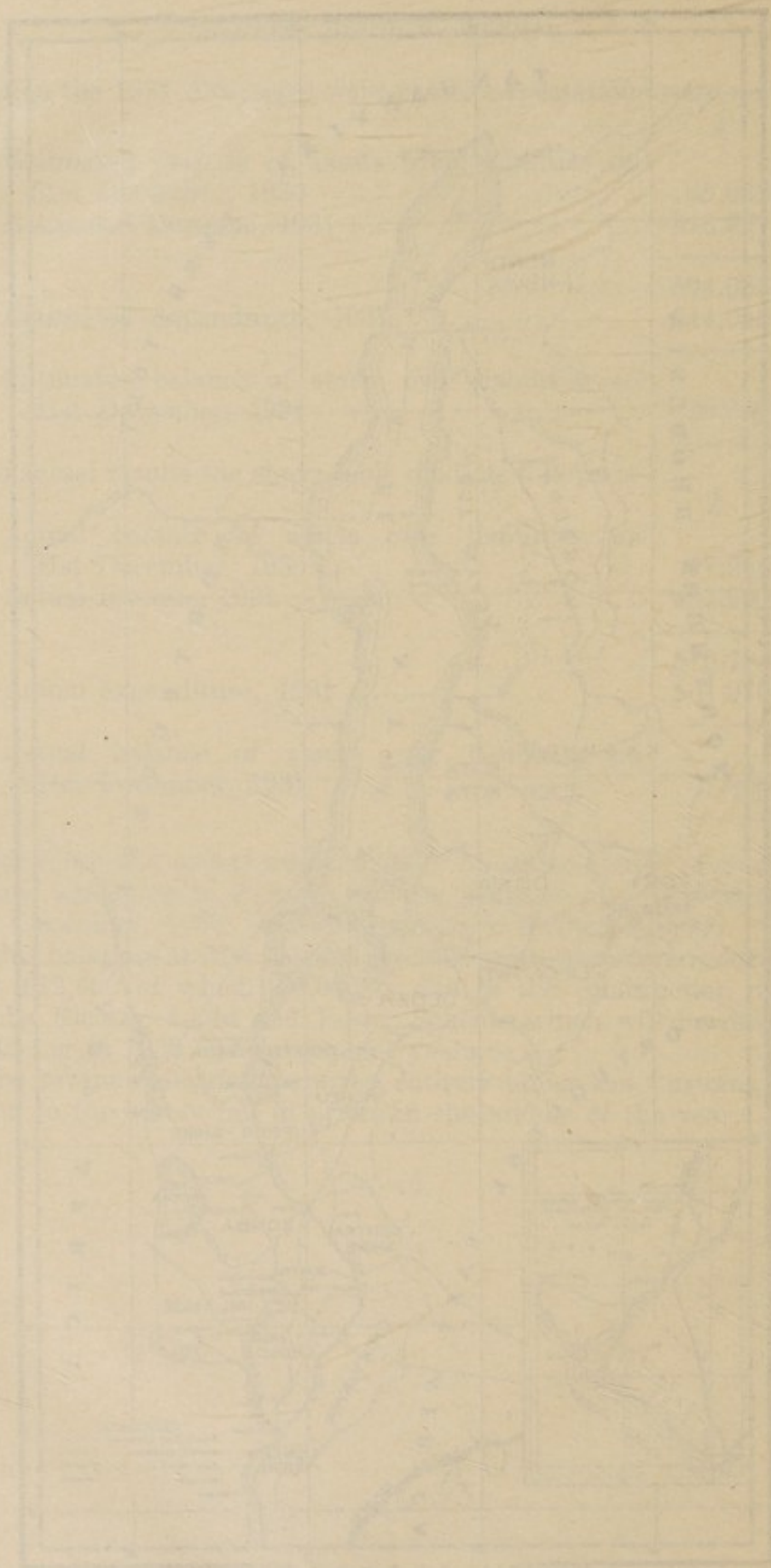
The revenue shortfall was £36,500. As stated above, expenditure savings amounted to £12,000 and the estimate of excess assets at 31st December, 1930, was exceeded by a further £12,000. The surplus balances at 31st December, 1931, were therefore reduced by only £12,500 of which £6,000 is due to the construction of the Zomba Electric Light and Power Scheme which will be revenue-producing in 1932 and subsequent years.

The revenue shortfall occurred entirely under the Customs head owing to the severe fall in prices in the middle of the year.



—ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF PRINCIPAL PLACES (Feet)—

Zomba	2940 ft.	Fort Johnston	1700 ft.	Luchenza	2500 ft.
Blantyre	3500 ft.	Dedza	4500 ft.	Kota Kota	1800 ft.
Lilongwe	4000 ft.	Mlanje	5000 ft.	Chikwawa	157 ft.



THESE MAPS WERE DRAWN BY THE
ENGINEERS OF THE
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
IN THE YEAR 1864

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

All Prices are net. Those in parentheses include Postage.

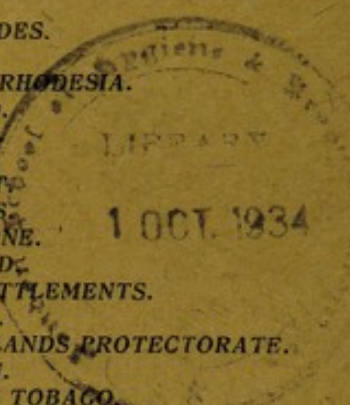
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BAHAMAS.
BARBADOS.
BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
BERMUDA.
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO-
TECTORATE.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE
REPORT.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.

JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
MAURITIUS.
NEW HEBRIDES.
NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
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