

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

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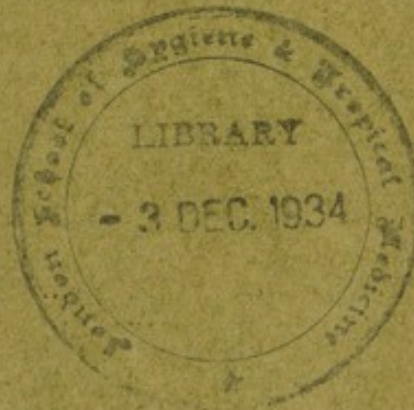
No. 1665

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

NYASALAND, 1933

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1580 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for
Report for 1932 see No. 1658 (Price 2s. 0d.))*

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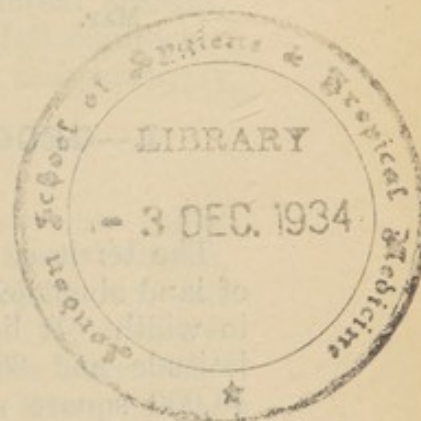
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

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 Ruo 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 an interval 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 Chilwa 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 the 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.

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 Senior Provincial Commissioner. 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, who 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 Senior Provincial Commissioner, 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 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 Commissioners 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	769,250	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	842,064	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,817 Europeans, 1,474 Asiatics and 1,608,023 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions:—

	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Asiatics.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Southern Province ...	1,380	1,198	766,672
Northern Province ...	437	276	841,351
	1,817	1,474	1,608,023

The following table records the births and deaths of Europeans and Asiatics during the past two years:—

	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Europeans ...	45	18	46	14
Asiatics ...	31	12	46	8

Twenty-seven marriages of Europeans were registered under the British Central Africa Protectorate Marriage Ordinance, 1902, as against 10 marriages in 1932.

The native population may be roughly but conveniently divided into six groups according to the language, ignoring differences of dialect, spoken by the various tribes. First comes the overwhelmingly large Chimang'anja speaking group with approximately 52 per cent. of the total population. Included in these are the descendants of the Angoni invaders from south of the Zambesi who settled in the south-central parts of the Protectorate; these claim to comprise some 28 per cent. of the group, but are rapidly becoming assimilated into the tribes whom they conquered. The Chimang'anja speaking people may be regarded as the original inhabitants of the greater part of the Protectorate so far as traditional knowledge is concerned. They are to be found in all districts, but are mainly domiciled in the southern two thirds of the Protectorate from Cholo to Kasungu. Their language is the lingua franca of the Protectorate, and they stretch westwards into those parts of Portuguese East Africa and Northern Rhodesia which border on the central parts of Nyasaland.

Next to them in numerical importance are the Wayao (16 per cent.), the Anguru (15 per cent.) and the Chitumbuka speaking people (12 per cent.). Within the Protectorate the Wayao are found mainly in the South Nyasa, Upper Shire, Zomba, Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts, but there is a branch of them on the west of Lake Nyasa in the Dedza and Dowa districts. They come from the parts of Portuguese East Africa to the east of Lake Nyasa and preceded the Angoni, from whose raids they suffered, by a few years; they were, however, never subjected by the Angoni

as were the Atumbuka and Amang'anja. Their invasion was a tribal migration, unlike that of the Angoni, which was a movement of a band of warriors, enslaving and taking with them men and women of the tribes with whom they came in contact; hence it happens that the Wayao have retained their own individuality and language.

In contradistinction to that of the Wayao, the Anguru invasion of the Protectorate was one of peaceful penetration by families. The name is one given to all that collection of tribes whose home is in Portuguese territory to the east of the parts of the Protectorate which lie south of Lake Nyasa. Within the past 30 years they have entered the Protectorate, rarely in units larger than the family, and have now secured a firm foothold mainly in the Mlanje, Cholo, Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts. Their persistent influx has provided a serious problem of congestion which has for long exercised Government; administrative action has failed to overcome the complacent attitude of the Chiefs to this alien occupation of the land required for their own people, but there are signs that the Native Authorities are at last beginning to realize that they must exert themselves to effective efforts to stem the tide.

The Chitumbuka speaking group are to be found in the north of the Protectorate; they include the Northern Angoni, by whom they were rapidly enslaved, but, as in the case of the Amang'anja, they have contrived that their conquerors, while imposing upon them many of their customs, have been constrained to adopt their language. Their land reaches into the neighbouring parts of Northern Rhodesia.

In the extreme north of the Protectorate are the Ankonde (2 per cent.), whose area stretches far into Tanganyika Territory, and in the extreme south live the Achikunda (3 per cent.), whose people inhabit the parts of Portuguese East Africa by which the Protectorate is here surrounded.

It will have been noticed that, whatever may be thought of her geographical situation, Nyasaland considered tribally is not a homogeneous ethnological "island". Her boundaries in every case strike through the heart of tribal areas. Along the border there is in consequence continual intercourse between the villages on either side and constant inter-exchange of people by marriage or migration. In this connexion an instance of surprisingly far-sighted vision on the part of a chief living in Nyasaland may be mentioned. When the question of the establishment of Native Authorities in the Mzimba district was under discussion in 1933, Chief Katumbi was granted independence as an Authority. There is no doubt that historically he is entitled to it, but the interesting thing was that in the course of the discussion he advanced the plea that the majority of his people were across the border in Rhodesia,

and that, although the number of his villages in Nyasaland was small, the time could not be far distant when his people would be under the one central Government; immediate independence was, therefore, necessary for him now in order that he might be ready to take his proper place when the amalgamation of the Dependencies took place.

Density of population varies from 297 per square mile in the Chiradzulu district to but 7.5 in the Kasungu district, the mean for the land area of the Southern Province (12,296 square miles) being 62.5; for that of the Northern Province (25,300 square miles) 33.3; and for the whole Protectorate 43.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff consists of a Director of Medical Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Pathologist, a Medical Entomologist, and 14 Medical Officers. The nursing personnel comprises a Matron, and 10 Nursing Sisters.

In addition to the European Officers, there are 9 Sub Assistant Surgeons, 12 African Hospital Assistants, and 182 African Dispensers.

The Sanitation division under the Senior Health Officer consists of 2 European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators, and a varying number of sanitary labourers.

The European Community.—The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and this fact, and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community. A minority only of the ailments for which Europeans are admitted to hospital can be directly attributed to residence in the tropics.

Medical attention to Europeans and hospital accommodation for them is provided chiefly by Government, but in part also by the Missions, some of whose staff include doctors who practise privately. There are Government hospitals at Zomba and Blantyre, which admit both official and non-official Europeans, the patients at Blantyre being chiefly non-officials.

Considerable sums of money have been spent during the last few years in improving the sanitary conditions of the European townships, and though much remains to be done, particularly in regard to town-planning, these townships will now bear comparison with others of a similar kind in the tropics.

Hospital admissions during 1933 numbered 176, of which 66 were at Zomba, and 110 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (28), amoebic dysentery (20), and confinements (19). Outpatients numbered 512 at Zomba, and 258 at Blantyre.

The African Community.—There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50, and eight of 30; besides these, 3 of the dispensaries have small wards attached, to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1933 was:—

In-patients	6,300
Out-patients	148,814

In addition to the hospitals there are 93 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron, but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts.

The rural dispensaries during 1933 treated 238,336 new cases, 153,217 males and 85,119 females.

The total number of cases treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries is a formidable one, but roughly 70 per cent. of the total is dealt with at the dispensaries, which treat only minor ailments. The majority of natives suffer from either schistosomiasis, ankylostomiasis, or malaria, and sometimes from all three, but comparatively seldom receive any treatment, because the hospital of any particular district serves for the most part the population in its immediate vicinity only, and the rural dispensers have insufficient knowledge either to diagnose or properly treat these complaints.

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of those diseases: it is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation that the native needs, not doses of medicine.

Venereal Diseases.—These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns, but nowhere are they so prevalent as to demand special clinics to deal with them.

Some years ago special V.D. hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated at the general hospital but in separate wards.

Women and Child Welfare Work.—The buildings for three Women and Child-Welfare Clinics have now been completed or are nearing completion, but unfortunately it has not been possible to find the funds to staff them. This work is therefore confined solely to the Missions with the exception of the Clinic at the Jeane's Training Centre, where not only is Women and Child-Welfare Work carried on, but also training of women in Housewifery, Handicrafts, First-aid, Sewing, etc.

Leprosy.—The treatment of leprosy is carried on at 12 Leper Clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 575. 163 new cases were admitted for treatment (121 males, 42 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced stage of the disease when they come for treatment, and so offer but small chance of a cure. The Clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended, and prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission Medical Work.—The missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on and as indicated above they alone are concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with Women and Child-Welfare work for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. Some of them also undertake the medical education of Africans.

Lunatic Asylum.

There is one lunatic asylum in the Protectorate which is situated at Zomba. The staff consists of an European Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, who are also prison officers, and African male and female attendants. The Chief Inspector of Prisons is also the Chief Inspector of the asylum.

There is temporary accommodation for one European and one Asian inmate and permanent accommodation for seventy-six African males and twenty African females. The female asylum is entirely separate from the male asylum. Hospital accommodation is provided for thirteen patients and there are observation rooms for nine inmates and an association ward of six beds.

There were nine new admissions during 1933 as compared with fourteen during the previous year. The daily average number of inmates was, African males 67·42, African females 12·62, a total average of 80·04 as compared with 79·12 in the previous year.

The health of the inmates has been very good in spite of a mild outbreak of influenza during January to March. The daily average number in hospital was 4·99 as compared with 7·99 the previous year, and there were only two deaths.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations within the precincts of the Asylum and the results are most encouraging. The value of the labour performed and produce obtained from the gardens and plantations during 1933 was £135 10s. 10d. Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and instructional talks to the female inmates.

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have greatly improved in recent years. The tendency has always been, and still is, to treat disease as it

occurs, and no organized attempt has been made to deal with those preventible diseases which are such a scourge to the native population.

As regards native housing, a large majority of Africans, even of those living in close proximity to towns, occupy huts of the traditional daub-and-wattle type, dark, damp, and dismal. Nevertheless it is now not uncommon to see a square daub-and-wattle or brick hut, divided into two or more rooms, and provided with window openings, or even with glazed windows. The educated native does unquestionably appreciate a house constructed with regard for light and ventilation, though usually not to the extent of building one at his own expense.

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 been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe. With the assistance of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund a system for the disposal of sewage is being established at Zomba.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather Conditions.—The season 1932-33 opened normally in most districts and early growth was good everywhere. The rains of January were accompanied by low temperatures and lack of sunshine, but in the Shire highlands conditions rapidly improved by early February and good weather was reflected in good crop yields at a later date. Food crops were abundant generally and the tobacco crop was above normal in the central areas of the Protectorate. The worst areas for maize were the Bwanje-Ntakataka lake littoral and west of Zomba mountain, but these obtained relief from adjacent districts and the fish trade near the lake and the Shire is generally an insurance against famine.

The tea belts of Mlanje and Cholo suffered from shortage of rain during the year, the total in the latter area being 15 inches below normal. The drought was apparent early in the year but a good recovery was made by the tea towards the latter part of the year and out-turns were but little below normal.

On the Lower River the rainfall during January and February was extremely localized and many areas suffered from short periods of drought. During March there was a universal shortage, and, although the light-land grain crops were not much affected, planting in alluvial areas was delayed, beans, sweet potatoes and late maize being planted some weeks later than usual. Weather conditions throughout the remainder of the season were fair although the total rainfall was some 5 inches below normal and the absence of mid-season rains seriously affected the cotton yields. The rise of the

Shire river was not sufficient to flood any except the lowest lying marsh lands and by March the water level was dropping steadily. The Ndindi marsh dried out very rapidly and the land was cracking by the middle of the year.

In the Northern Province conditions during the growing season were not so good as those of similar areas of the Southern Province, and the abnormal rainfall and low temperatures of February were responsible for considerable reductions in the tobacco and rice crops over normal years. Conditions during the ripening and curing periods were quite fair, however, and were particularly propitious for air and sun-curing of dark tobacco. The crops which benefited from the prevailing weather, particularly in northern and central areas, were the groundnuts and sweet potatoes which were encouraged in view of the locust menace.

Economic Conditions.—The improvement of tea prices brought about by the operation of the international tea restriction scheme was the one bright spot in a year of depressed markets. Returns to cotton and tobacco growers showed no improvement on those of 1932; in fact, tobacco prices were, on the whole, less than those of the previous year. The experimental growing and testing of possible new crops was continued, and, with the appearance of a buyer, the Department of Agriculture was able to issue seed towards the end of the year and encourage the production of groundnuts and simsim in central Nyasaland. Efforts were also made to increase cotton production along the northern extension of the railway. In order to test the market and find the value of certain commodities which had not been exported in the past but were considered to be possible exports for the future, an experimental consignment of mixed produce was sent to England for report and sale through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The consignment consisted of small lots of edible beans of various kinds, yellow Honduras maize, white kaffir corn, pearly millet, sunflower seed, groundnuts, and soya beans. As far as quality is concerned, the reception of the various items was encouraging on the whole, but the fact remains that the market prices would leave little or no profit to the exporter. If market conditions would improve to give a profit to the exporter and a reasonable price to the grower, Nyasaland could produce and export large quantities of various oil-seeds, grains, and pulses, and increased quantities of cotton and tobacco.

Locusts.—The development and spread of the red-winged locust continued throughout the year. The hairy-chested locust was also present but in numbers which, in comparison with those of the red-winged species, were negligible except in North Nyasa. Egg-laying by the red-winged locust took place on a large scale, and hatching occurred till the middle of February. New flying swarms appeared in March and April, and, during the dry season, they

congregated in forest country on hill slopes. Renewed activity of the red-winged locust was shown in September, and egg-laying took place early and continued for more than two months.

On the whole a surprisingly small amount of damage was done to native food crops by flying swarms and hoppers, although certain areas, e.g., Chiromo and Utale, suffered a certain amount of loss. European assistance was available, and destruction of hoppers, on a policy of garden protection, was vigorously carried out. A large measure of success was achieved in the North Nyasa, South Nyasa and Upper Shire districts in particular.

Board of Agriculture.—In last year's report it was intimated that the Board of Agriculture which was set up in late 1932 had appointed an Alternative Crops Committee and a Native Agriculture Committee which would begin their work early in 1933.

The former committee considered the following subjects: export of maize, rice, edible beans, groundnuts, soya beans and other oil-seeds, essential oils, coffee growing, and citrus for export. The other committee began its work by considering the destruction of forests and natural vegetation on steep slopes, the lack of measures in native systems of agriculture for retaining soil and maintaining fertility, the uneconomic use of land in the growing of certain crops, e.g., finger millet, overcrowding due to immigration, and the control of bush burning, and at a meeting in August it was able to report progress along the lines of its recommendations and to discuss other matters such as irrigation, the work of the new experimental station near Lilongwe in its relation to the native tobacco industry, and matters of afforestation and fire protection.

The two committees submitted recommendations to the full Board of Agriculture and the latter forwarded its views on the various recommendations and on other matters which were placed before it to Government for consideration and for approval of the action suggested in each case. The Board thus had under review all the subjects mentioned above and also the matter of rules under the Maize Ordinance, 1926, the locust position, the question of the trade representation of Nyasaland in the United Kingdom, the cotton industry, native coffee growing, temporary development railway rates, the dark tobacco industry, a dairy industry, and the growing of olives. Many matters of great importance to Nyasaland were discussed and ventilated, and, when necessary, full attention was given to the economic aspect of growing and export. Perhaps the most important items of the work of the Board were those concerned with the possibility of growing citrus for export, the expansion of the cotton industry, and the development railway rates. The discussion of citrus led to the visit of an expert in the person of Professor Clark Powell of Pretoria University who reported on citrus prospects while the discussion of the cotton industry led to the appointment of a small committee which was

charged with the duty of recommending legislation for the control of the industry in all its aspects.

Agricultural Survey.—A survey of central Nyasaland was carried out with the aid of local qualified men and at the expense of the Colonial Development Fund. Much useful information regarding soil types and their distribution, water supplies, and the general potentialities of the area was acquired, and it is hoped to publish the report of the survey and a land utilization map in 1934. The results of the survey will have an important bearing on the future water supply work of the Geological Survey, on the problem of relief of congested areas, and on the question of freight for the northern extension of the railway.

Colonial Development Fund.—The end of 1933 saw in an advanced condition the work undertaken under the auspices of the fund. The new headquarters buildings and laboratories at Zomba were nearing completion, while Zomba Experimental Station was equipped with a curing barn, implement shed, seed store, fertiliser store, office, school-room, and cattle-shed. At the Mlanje Experimental Station, the dwelling house was finished and put into occupation, the laboratory building was nearing completion, a hydraulic ram for water supply to house and laboratory was installed, and clearing and planting of the experimental area was well in hand. At Port Herald the District Agricultural Officer has been provided with two sheds on the main experimental station, a guest house at his quarters and with store, office and native quarters. In Karonga, clearing of land for the reopening of the experimental station was undertaken, and at the new Lilongwe station and sub-station clearing and opening work was done, experiments were laid down, and curing barns, a bulking and grading shed, seed store, implement shed, office and native quarters were completed. Coffee plots for purposes of demonstration and distribution of seedlings, cover crops and the like were opened in Cholo and at Zomba, and nurseries were laid down in North Nyasa. The progress of the Colonial Development Fund work was therefore well maintained.

Native Food Crops.—From the weather report for the season it will be deduced that food-crop yields were good everywhere. Locust infestation was heavy in a few areas, hoppers doing considerable damage to the grain crops, but over the greater part of the Protectorate growth was good and food supplies to the end of the year were plentiful.

Maize remains the principal food crop of the country and constitutes in native hands fully 70 per cent. of the cereal production. *Sorghum vulgare* in its numerous varieties forms 9 per cent., rice 8 per cent., pearl millet (*Pennisetum spicatum*) 5 per cent. finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*) 3 per cent., and various small

milletts such as proso, shama and foxtail, together with small grains such as wheat in the highlands, make up the remaining 5 per cent. of cereal production.

The maize crop throughout the country was good with the exception of the areas already mentioned, and in many districts the grain was so plentiful as to be practically unsaleable in the local markets. On the Lower River, maize, principally grown on the heavier types of soil, is planted from November onwards. The main crop of the season was harvested by March and gave an excellent yield. Sowings up to the end of January did well, but later sowings, owing to the short rainfall and rapid drying out of the marshlands, gave poorer yields. In North Nyasa the yields were on the whole poorer than those of last season, in part owing to the late planting forced on the natives by their early locust-control work and in part due to the early cessation of the rains. No experimental work on maize was carried out in 1933 at the experimental stations.

The early planting conditions on the Lower River were favourable to the millet crops and early growth was good. In areas where locust infestation was heavy, pearl millet was reduced in amount, seriously in places, and the sorghum crop was entirely destroyed. Where there were no locusts heavy yields of pearl millet were obtained, but the crop suffered from severe bird attack once the grain began to form. Stem-borer and smut took their toll, and, speaking generally, the season was a poor one for the sorghum crop. In North Nyasa millet yields were lower than last year for the reasons already given in the case of maize, late planting and a short rainy season. The finger millet crop on the Lower River was harvested in May and the yield was good. In some areas the parasitic witch weed infested the sorghum and finger millet gardens, but on the whole was not so prevalent as in former seasons. It should be mentioned here that the excellent Lower River finger millet crops are obtained without any previous bush destruction. Neither seed beds nor gardens are ever burnt over and the native in those parts seems to be quite indifferent to the method of preparation by fire. In the Northern Province the cultivation of finger millet is responsible for a considerable amount of woodland destruction every year, but from Lower River practice it is apparent that this destruction is unnecessary and that excellent crops can be obtained by employing on this millet the same native methods of cultivation as on the other millets.

The rice crop was smaller in 1933 than in the previous year. Everywhere, particularly along the lake shore, areas were reduced because of the locust menace and in August the District Agricultural Officer reported a much reduced crop from North Nyasa. As is usual in the case of acreage reduction, the yield per acre was as high as, if not higher than, usual, but reports also stated

that later planted gardens gave very poor yields. The following figures give details of the production and disposal of the rice crop in the various districts.

District.	Purchased by Govern- ment. tons.	Purchased by others. tons.	Consumed by natives. tons.	Exported by Govern- ment. tons.	Exported by others. tons.	Total pro- duction for district. tons.
Kota	100·0	25·0	50·0	—	—	175·0
Kota						
North	22·0	18·0	—	—	—	40·0
Nyasa						
Dowa ...	—	—	5·0	16	7	28·0
Dedza ...	7·5	10·0	—	—	—	17·5
Chinteché	13·9	2·3	—	—	—	16·2
(West						
Nyasa)						
South	7·5	7·5	—	—	0·5	15·5
Nyasa						
Total production						292·2

On the Lower River rice yields were very poor, many gardens on the Ndindi marsh drying out completely. In this part of Nyasaland the comparative failure of the rice crop is of little importance: Rice does not form any part of native diet and is grown solely for sale to the Indian traders, whose food it is. Such a market is of course purely local and the demand is very limited. Unless rice becomes a part of the native dietary or can be profitably exported, it will be unwise to encourage natives to increase their rice area on the Lower River.

Throughout the country the groundnut crop was fair and in certain districts excellent. In the Lower Shire district a trial export consignment of 10 tons was obtained by the African Lakes Corporation with some difficulty. The original price offered to the native grower was 1d. per 3 lb., but it had to be raised to 1d. per 2 lb. before the nuts could be bought and even then it was three months before the consignment was completed. The local demand in Nyasaland for groundnuts for soap and oil manufacture has led the native grower to place too high a value on his crop. The crop does not suffer from disease except when planted too late. When this happens *rosette* disease is liable to attack the plants, but the damage done is never great nor widespread. A certain amount of leaf spotting and discoloration caused by *Cercospora personata* is evident every year but it is usually negligible and has never been recorded as being of importance. Both troubles occurred in the past season. *Spanish Bunch* seed was distributed to native growers from the Port Herald Experimental Station and a small trial plot of *Japanese Bunch* gave promising results.

With the exception of groundnuts, oilseeds are of minor importance in the native crop list. Simsim is almost universally grown but always in very small patches, generally on the ash heap outside the hut. There is always a small local demand from Indian traders who express the oil for cooking purposes. Castor oil grows wild in almost all parts of the country and the natives extract the oil in the crudest way for use on their bodies.

Tobacco.—The year 1933 was not a good one for tobacco producers, the European grower having too little encouragement and the native grower having reduced prices for a crop which was restricted in amount on account of the over-stocked condition of the market for dark tobacco. Every effort was made to improve and maintain quality through the medium of the work of a committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and the staff of the Native Tobacco Board.

A new experimental station was opened in the Lilongwe area. Its work will deal with dark tobacco in relation to food crops and with the soil treatment and yield of small grains with reference to rotations, organic matter and artificial manures. Its influence has already made itself felt in district work which aims at the encouragement of terracing as an anti-erosion measure in native gardens.

Cotton.—The native production of seed cotton by districts was as follows:—

Lower Shire 2,012½ tons; an increase of 38½ tons. over 1932.

Chikwawa 821 tons; an increase of 139 tons over 1932.

Central Shire and Blantyre 159½ tons; an increase of 117½ tons over 1932.

Ncheu 77 tons; none grown in 1932.

Dedza 5 tons; none grown in 1932.

Liwonde 4½ tons; none grown in 1932.

Total 3,079½ tons; an increase of 381½ tons over 1932.

The number of gardens on the Lower River increased from 13,102 in 1932 to 25,108 (an increase of 92 per cent.). The size of the average garden was estimated to be 1.42 acres and the average yield per acre 350 lbs. of seed cotton with maximum and minimum yields of 1,300 and 70 lb. per acre. These figures do not include the gardens that were abandoned through locust attack and the figures are only approximate. The total crop for the country produced 5,751 bales of lint and the percentage of lint to seed cotton was 33½. The Lower River crop was purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association and Captain R. E. Clegg; in other districts by the former only. Opening prices on the Lower River were 7d. per lb. for No. 1 grade at the Port Herald and Chiromo ginneries and 3d. per lb. at the outside

markets. These prices quickly dropped to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and then to $\frac{5}{8}$ d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., recovering again later in accordance with home market prices. The highest prices for No. 2 grade were $\frac{5}{8}$ d. at Port Herald and Chiromo and outside stations; the lowest prices were $\frac{3}{8}$ d. at the former and $\frac{5}{16}$ d. at the latter. The percentage of No. 1 grade was still high at 90.47. Last season it was 92.97. It will be interesting to see whether these percentages decrease with earlier planting.

The cotton season was not a particularly successful one owing to short rains and locust damage. It is becoming increasingly evident that a great deal of the Lower River is not particularly suited to cotton production and that no heavy yields can ever be expected from the light-land gardens there. In 1933 the unsuitability of such land was very marked and the dangers attendant on late planting on all types of soil, including the heaviest, were apparent. With the complete absence of floods and early cessation of the rains the Ndindi marshland was drying and cracking by June and the crop there was finished by the middle of September instead of bearing, as usual, well into October.

Until an economic substitute can be found for cotton, and after, much work remains to be done in the district in the native gardens under native conditions. Groundnuts are a very desirable substitute for cotton on the light lands bordering the hills, but the native cultivator is not likely to make the change a permanent one unless the new crop provides him with the same amount of money for work done as the old. Demonstrations of relative values and of new seed and varieties should and will be carried out under native conditions.

European production of cotton amounted to 682 cwt. of lint.

Tea.—The acreage under tea increased from 12,596 in 1932 to 13,830 in 1933, and the total yield was reported as 3,049,760 lb., an increase of 359,776 lb. over 1932, which is reflected in the increased exports. The improved prices of tea should ensure the carrying out of cultural and factory measures and improvements which had been postponed or held up by the low markets of 1932.

An experimental station for tea work was opened in the Mlanje district and 30 acres were cleared, terraced and planted.

Coffee.—Coffee is a small industry and efforts are being made to increase it, particularly through native growing. *Arabica* coffee is now growing under a variety of conditions in the Cholo and Zomba districts. Soils have been examined for organic matter, nitrogen and pH values. Observations on growth indicate that coffee does not succeed as an economic crop in the above areas when organic matter is low and pH values are below 5.8, while irrigation, which is of value on certain soils, will not prove of great help to coffee on poor soils with a low pH. Observations on various types

of shade show that shade is of value under the dry conditions largely prevalent in Zomba, and the white stem-borer seems to be most prevalent on coffee growing in poor soils with a low pH.

Sisal and Rubber.—Although small quantities of these products were exported in 1933, operations were not resumed on sisal and rubber estates.

Forestry.

State Forests.—The total number of forest reserves at the end of the year was 39 with an approximate area of 2,436 square miles. The majority comprise main watersheds and catchment areas and were constituted primarily as protection reserves in the interests of water supply and for preventing serious erosion.

Timber of suitable quality and dimensions for building and industrial purposes is generally scarce throughout the Protectorate, and it can be produced only in very limited localities where climatic or edaphic conditions are much more favourable than the average. The present local demand can be supplied, but this would not be possible if the demand were to increase to any extent. Only very few of the forest reserves are capable of producing timber of this class, and some of the areas so dedicated consist entirely of plantations. The possibilities of future increase in demand, and where such demand might be located, are at present too obscure to warrant much immediate increase in expenditure on timber production in the State forests. Experimental work is steadily being carried out at suitable centres so that the Forestry Department will be in a position to make sound recommendations and plans if and when circumstances justify an increase in expenditure on the production of major timber.

Communal Forests.—In Nyasaland it is impracticable to provide for a sustained yield of forest produce for the comparatively dense native population by means of State forests only, the reasons being :—

(a) The forest reserves are too far away to supply the needs of other than a very small percentage of the produce.

(b) To create innumerable small forest reserves, widely distributed amongst the villages throughout the Protectorate, would require a very large departmental staff and enormous expenditure in protection and management, quite beyond the financial resources of the Protectorate.

(c) The natives generally are not in a position to pay for their domestic requirements of forest produce and even if they were it would be against their traditions to do so.

Communal forests are therefore a local necessity and there is no practical alternative for providing for the future needs of the people.

A " Village Forest Area " scheme, which was instituted in 1926, is fortunately developing satisfactorily and each year considerable progress can be reported. Several factors in the scheme are of great importance, e.g. (a) the areas are allocated to the village headmen and not to the chiefs, (b) full assurance is given by the District Commissioners to village headmen as to the future security of the areas so dedicated to communal forest production, (c) the registered village forests are exempted from the operation of the laws relating to " reserved " trees growing on Crown Lands generally, (d) the village headman is the sole authority for cutting in the areas, (e) assistance in the selection of the areas and in subsequent management is provided for by a staff of trained district native foresters, one forester being placed under each District Commissioner, (f) close co-operation exists between Divisional Forest Officers and District Commissioners, (g) the scheme is based on the fundamental principle that forestry is primarily an attempt to assist nature or accelerate nature's processes. This is particularly important in Nyasaland where deliberate and wasteful destruction of woodland and forest regrowth is rife in shifting cultivation; where bush fires are so harmful; where such good and rapid development of indigenous woodland can be obtained by a measure of protection and mitigation of fire damage; where there has, in the past, been a very marked tendency for natives to discount the value of their indigenous trees in favour of certain introduced exotic species, which will thrive only under special and restricted conditions.

At the end of the year the total number of registered village forest areas was 2,352 with an approximate acreage of 127,913.

Private Forests and Plantations.—Forest conservation and the formation of forest plantations are carried out by European settlers on their estates, mainly for the production of fuel and poles required in the tobacco industry and also for complying with forestry covenants contained in Government leases. Planters are generally showing a much better appreciation that in the past of their natural woodlands and of means of improving them, and exotic species of trees are being used by them with much greater caution, particularly in the drier regions of the Protectorate.

Experimental and Demonstrational Work.—In matters of forest policy experiments and research play an important part and this work has been considerably developed in Nyasaland in recent years. The main objects are (a) to ascertain the most suitable methods of improving growing-stocks in various main types which constitute the greater part of the State and communal forest, and (b) to ascertain the range of local climates and soils within which selected exotic species may advantageously be used for afforestation purposes. A number of exotic trees have already proved successful over

a very considerable number of years under a limited set of conditions, but very few have so far shown much promise in the drier regions of the Protectorate. Ecological studies are also being carried out on soil-vegetation correlation, and on the succession of vegetation. Although some of the experimental work is carried out in regular departmental plots, much is being done in the districts under the directions of the native foresters, both in forest reserves and in village forest areas. Demonstrations have been provided in some of the latter to show methods of silvicultural treatment, and these are to be extended.

Livestock.

The extension of dipping facilities which has taken place within recent years has been a considerable contribution to the benefit of native stock-owners in that it has done much to lower the incidence of tick-borne diseases of cattle and mortality therefrom and also in bringing about some degree of qualitative improvement. There are in the Protectorate 60 Government-owned and controlled tanks which, except for two tanks, serve practically only cattle owned by natives. During the year 1933 a total of 2,759,516 head of native-owned cattle were put through these tanks.

The following comparative table shows the number of livestock of different classes returned at the end of 1933 according to ownership :—

<i>Livestock.</i>				<i>European-owned.</i>	<i>Native-owned.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	19,514	180,022	199,535
Sheep	...	...	...	2,293	83,393	85,686
Goats	...	...	...	573	242,301	242,874
Pigs	...	...	...	1,300	68,386	69,686
Horses	...	...	...	5	—	5
Donkeys	...	...	...	195	5	200

Considerable qualitative improvement has taken place in European-owned cattle as the result of the more general application of the recognized principles of sound animal management and the introduction of pure-bred bulls.

It is difficult to put a value on the total livestock in the Protectorate. There are no external markets and the numbers which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the total livestock in the Protectorate, while the prices obtaining for them, except pure-bred animals few of which change hands, vary according to size and condition and the locality in which they are sold.

Towards the end of the year there was a considerable drop in prices for native-owned slaughter stock, the top prices paid in the principal meat markets for cattle being round about £3 15s. 0d. and for sheep and goats respectively about 8s. and 6s. In more

outlying parts of the Protectorate cattle can be purchased at from 10s. to £2 per head and small stock for about 4s.

The reasons for the drop in the market value of slaughter stock at the principal markets are probably the reduced purchasing power of the natives owing to a decrease in the numbers employed, the competition of the native fish trade and the inability of butchers to pay the prices ruling previously for slaughter stock as the result of decrease in their turnover from sales consequent on a reduced demand.

The native fish trade has been growing for some years, notably in the thickly populated Blantyre and Zomba districts, and the trade is now entering to some considerable extent into competition with the native butchery business, not because natives prefer fish to butcher meat, but because for what they have to pay for one pound of meat, which they use up in one day, they can buy enough fish to last them several days.

All sheep and goats, and the bulk of cattle, slaughtered for food at the principal slaughter places, whether for European or native consumption come from native-owned stock. Very few pigs are slaughtered at the principal slaughter houses and during the year more than half the supplies came from native-owned stock.

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.

A grant has been received from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of continuing the investigation of the mineral resources of the Protectorate, and this work will be taken up by the Geological Survey in 1934.

The activities of the Department have been principally confined during 1933 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 139 wells and bore-holes had been completed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 556,390 gallons, and serving a population of at least 418,000 natives and non-natives; about 200 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

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.

In common with the rest of the world Nyasaland suffered from the depressed conditions of trade, which resulted in the volume of external trade dropping by nearing a quarter of a million pounds in comparison with that of the preceding year. Unemployment in the native labour market was acute, and this factor was the main reason why the importation of cotton piece-goods declined by 551,226 yards and £28,048 value in comparison with similar figures for the previous year. Close attention is now being paid to the growing of economic crops for export, and this will ultimately result in a cash disbursement amongst the natives with a consequent benefit to the trade of the Protectorate.

The gross Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £138,010 showing an increase of 3·09 per cent. over the 1932 figures. Import duty, with a total of £122,810 increased by £5,150 or 4·4 per cent. when compared with the preceding year.

The trade volume which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but excludes Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,213,949; when compared with the 1932 total there is disclosed a decrease of £245,154 or 16·8 per cent. Inclusive of Government imports and specie the total for the year was £1,423,740 while a year ago it was £1,615,319.

The items comprising the volume of trade in comparison with 1932 are as follows:—

	1933.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	597,265	699,479	—	102,214
Exports	535,256	678,734	—	143,478
Transit Inwards ...	42,888	43,201	—	313
Transit Outwards ...	38,540	37,689	851	—
Totals	£1,213,949	£1,459,103	£851	£246,005

By omitting from the import list the value of the abnormal imports for use on the northern extension of the railway the balance of trade favours exports by £27,013, but with the inclusion of such imports the position is reversed and is in favour of imports by £62,009.

The total value of domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years are as under:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.		Value.	Quantity.
	£	£	£	lb.
1931	726,850	538,061	22,102,227	
1932	699,479	678,734	24,329,313	
1933	597,265	535,256	20,012,257	

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the import and export trade, respectively, from all sources for the past three years is given as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>
		£	£	£
1931		803,223	586,404	1,389,627
1932		740,385	788,998	1,529,383
1933		725,254	614,512	1,339,766

The total value of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland and re-exports for the years 1931-33 was:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Trade Goods.</i>	<i>Government Stores.</i>	<i>Bullion and Specie.</i>	<i>Imported Goods Re-exported.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1931	... 726,850	54,752	21,621	35,903
1932	... 699,479	35,816	5,090	22,614
1933	... 597,265	31,980	96,009	21,612

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1931-33.

Articles.	—	1931.		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	237	7,352	335	9,535	320	8,351
Blankets	Number	145,274	14,785	68,057	7,116	104,943	9,264
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal Yards.	10,726,615	202,952	9,153,536	153,536	8,602,310	125,488
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	146	12,858	187	14,466	217	21,719
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	"	2,900	49,261	7,384	90,941	1,302	26,714
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	3,636	8,066	4,389	9,263	4,031	7,763
Motor cars	Number	61	10,866	43	6,455	54	9,719
Motor lorries and tractors	"	41	9,279	55	9,218	26	4,430
Motor spirits	Gals.	450,446	41,180	454,569	38,402	421,582	36,507
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,470	15,961	4,448	15,226	3,824	13,826
Salt	Tons	2,925	6,516	2,438	6,125	2,856	6,713
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	20,206	7,298	16,733	5,761	18,980	5,727
Spirits	Proof Gals.	6,877	10,546	7,034	10,852	6,713	10,290
Sugar	Cwt.	10,006	7,445	10,816	7,677	8,330	4,216

The total value of merchandise, bullion, and specie exported during the following years was :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Merchandise.</i>	<i>Bullion.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>
	£	£	£
1931 ...	538,061	—	48,343
1932 ...	678,734	—	110,264
1933 ...	535,256	—	79,256

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

In view of the fact that encouraging increases were recorded in the two previous years as regards trade with the United Kingdom, it is disappointing to record a decrease of 1·0 per cent. in the year now being dealt with. Twenty years ago the same trade amounted to 71·3 per cent. Trade with the rest of the Empire was 8·8 per cent. of the total as against 14·1 per cent. in the previous year. Foreign countries supplied 37·8 per cent. of the total, while last year the figure was 31·5 per cent. In comparison with the 1913 figure foreign countries show an increase of 6·6 per cent.

The import trade is distributed among countries in the percentages shown and consists mainly of the articles indicated :—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Percentage of total value of trade imports.</i>			<i>Principal items imported.</i>
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	
United Kingdom...	41·6	54·4	53·4	Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor-cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.
India	9·9	7·5	3·1	Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece goods and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures and matches.
Carried forward	51·5	61·9	56·5	

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Percentage of total value of trade imports.</i>			<i>Principal items imported.</i>
	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	
Brought forward	51.5	61.9	56.5	
South Africa ...	4.5	2.3	2.0	Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries and fertilizers.
Southern Rhodesia	2.5	1.9	2.0	Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods and apparel.
Other British Pos- sessions.	1.9	2.4	1.7	Flour, salt, motor-cars and lorries.
Total British Empire	60.4	68.5	62.2	
Portuguese East Africa.	14.5	15.4	16.0	Flour, beer and ale, pro- visions, salt, spirits, sugar, wines, coal, timber, cement, bar and rod iron, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, iron and steel, aluminium ware, hard- ware, agricultural and other machinery, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, textiles, haberdashery, shirts and singlets, insecti- cides, lubricating oils, motor spirits, paraffin, soap, grease, and lanterns.
Germany ...	6.6	3.4	2.7	Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cut- lery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece- goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertil- izers and lanterns.
United States of America.	2.7	1.4	0.7	Provisions (tinned), agri- cultural implements, elec- trical and industrial machin- ery, typewriters, cotton piece- goods, motor cars and lorries.
Japan ...	7.7	6.9	12.9	Hollow-ware, cotton piece- goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets and matches.
Holland ...	2.9	1.5	1.3	Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and beads.
Italy ...	1.5	1.1	1.5	Wines, textiles, haber- dashery, motor - cars and lorries and beads.
Other Foreign Countries.	3.7	1.8	2.7	Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods and matches.
Total Foreign Coun- tries.	39.6	31.5	37.8	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1931-33.

Articles.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£	Quantity.	£
	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Coffee	93,424	1,989	88,354	1,840	39,993	833
Cotton	2,263,728	37,729	2,094,962	34,916	2,423,791	50,014
Cotton seed	1,407,534	1,257	2,549,152	2,276	1,380,015	1,232
Tea	1,963,452	49,129	2,573,871	42,898	3,276,477	59,656
Tobacco	10,690,581	400,897	15,082,035	565,576	10,394,498	389,794

Tobacco.—Various reasons were attributable to the restriction in the production of tobacco, particularly the native-grown fire-cured types. The consequential effect was a fall in native spending power of nearly £45,000. Green weight production figures, which includes native-grown tobacco, amounted to 9,131,911 lb., as against the 1932 output of 13,235,490 lb. The quantity exported fell to 10,394,498 lb. (4,640 tons) in comparison with the figures for the preceding year of 15,082,035 lb. (6,733 tons), equal to a decrease of 31·1 per cent. Of the total weight shipped this year it is estimated that the Europeans produced approximately 31·0 per cent. and natives 69·0 per cent.

Except for two trial consignments to British West Africa (Sierra Leone) and Denmark of 5,997 lb. and 4,509 lb. respectively, the crop was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—The cotton crop, which was practically all native grown, caused a disbursement of £19,456. This indicated an increased purchasing price of £5,000 when compared with the preceding year. The total crop grown however fell short of the original estimate, unfavourable climatic conditions and damage by locusts being the principal adverse factors. Despite these disabilities the quantity exported, 2,423,791 lb. (6,059 bales) was in excess of the 1932 figures by 328,829 lb. (832 bales). While there was a carry-over of 300 bales from the previous year none was left in the country at the end of December.

For many years now the total crop has been shipped to the United Kingdom. This year however 275 bales were consigned to Belgium.

Tea.—Improved market prices for tea plus increased acreages ripe for plucking caused a healthy increase in the native labour market in tea areas, thereby increasing the local cash disbursement amongst wholesale and retail traders. Several new factories

have been erected and early established factories have been extended and equipped with more up-to-date plant and machinery. The healthy condition of this product is reflected in the fact that other factories are in course of erection and will reach the producing stage during the coming year. The total quantity exported amounted to 3,276,477 lb. (1,463 tons) and reflected an increase of 702,606 lb. (314 tons), equal to 27·3 per cent.

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal importer with 94·6 per cent. of the total exported, as against 93·8 per cent. in 1931 and 96·8 per cent. in 1932. Southern Rhodesia increased her importation by 7,168 lb. over last year's figures, but South Africa's portion declined by 42,193 lb., over a similar period.

It is interesting to record that trial consignments were despatched to Canada and Palestine, the respective weights being 3,000 lb. and 1,001 lb.

General.—Domestic exports in general weighed 20,012,257 lb. (8,934 tons) with a value of £535,256. A year ago the figures were 24,329,313 lb. (10,861 tons) valued at £678,734. These figures show a decrease of 1,927 tons (17·7 per cent.) and in value of £143,478 (21·1 per cent.). When re-exports, weighing 950,327 lb. (424 tons) and valued at £21,612 are excluded the balance of 19,061,930 lb. (8,509½ tons) valued at £513,644 represents the actual products of the Protectorate. This indicates a decrease in weight of 4,386,087 lb. (1,958 tons) equal to 18·7 per cent., and in value £142,476 (21·7 per cent.) when compared with the 1932 figures.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom had a total weight of 17,404,769 lb. (7,770 tons) equal to 91·31 per cent. of the whole, valued at £500,100 equal to 97·4 per cent. of the total value. In the preceding year the figures were 22,205,316 lb. (9,913 tons) equal to 94·69 per cent. and valued at £646,503 equal to 98·53 per cent. Other countries of the Empire, chiefly Southern Rhodesia, absorbed 1,159,355 lb. (5,175½ tons) equal to 6·08 per cent. of the total with a value of £7,250 equal to 1·4 per cent. as against last year's figures of 392 tons (3·75 per cent.) and £8,002 (1·22 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 497,806 lb. (222 tons) or 2·61 per cent., valued at £6,294 or 1·2 per cent. In 1932 the figures were 163 tons (1·56 per cent.) with a value of £1,615 (·25 per cent.).

TRANSIT TRADE.

The combined values of goods entered in transit to and from neighbouring territories was £81,428 as compared with the sum of £80,890 recorded in the preceding year, an increase of £538

equal to 0·66 per cent. General merchandise consigned to these territories, termed "transit imports," were valued at £42,888 and reflected a decrease of £313 or 0·72 per cent. when compared with similar goods of a year ago. The produce from these territories, termed "transit exports," increased in value by £851 or 2·3 per cent.

Export Duties.

The only export duty leviable, other than a cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the Protectorate, is a charge of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for road and river dues on merchandise re-exported. The cess on unmanufactured tobacco, which became effective in 1931 and was designed to assist the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers and generally to advance the growing interests of Empire tobacco, realized a sum of £651 during the year.

Customs Legislation.

The Tariff was amended in July, 1933, for the purpose of protecting revenue from loss as a result of the fall in prices. The *ad valorem* duty on cement was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per cask of 400 lb., cotton piece-goods became liable to a duty of 1½d. per yard or 27 per cent. *ad valorem*; the specific duty of 4s. 6d. per gross boxes of not more than 100 matches was applied to cover a content of not more than 55 matches, and for every additional 50 matches 4s. 6d. per gross. The 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on sugar was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per 100 lb., and the specific and *ad valorem* duties on wines were combined into higher specific duties. Parts of firearms and bicycles were included in the 25 per cent. *ad valorem* list. Cotton mosquito netting was included in the 10 per cent. list, and implements for use in making roads, bridges, etc., were included in the exemption from duty lists.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

The slump in market prices has given rise to much unemployment among Europeans and has resulted in considerable distress and in a lowering of the wages paid for the less skilled occupations. So serious has the position become that immigrants are not now allowed to enter Nyasaland for the purpose of seeking employment and would-be employers are required to satisfy the immigration authorities that there is no person available locally for the work they have to offer before they are permitted to bring new employees into the Protectorate.

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any

time since the war. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. 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 for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task work or time and on the energy of the worker himself.

Skilled labour is paid according to qualifications and efficiency at rates varying from 15s. to 120s. a month.

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, 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 wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

The vast extremes in their mode of life render it impossible for any accurate statement to be made as to the cost of living of the native population, though it may be said that it varies according to the income of the individual who as a general rule lives to the full extent of his resources.

The staple food is a kind of porridge made from maize flour and cassava which is supplemented by fish and other relishes according to the means and taste of the individual. Villagers can live almost entirely on the produce of their own gardens at very little expense, while those in townships can feed themselves at a cost of from 3d. to 1s. 6d. *per diem* according to the standard which they maintain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

In spite of financial difficulties due in some cases to reduced contributions from home Boards and in others to reduced grants-in-aid, the Christian Missions, who bear the burden of providing

practically all the European and native staff and approximately three-fourths of the annual cost of native education, have succeeded in maintaining the standard of work in all their schools.

In some cases more efficient teaching work has been made possible by the closing of a number of small bush schools and consolidating the educational position by establishing better staffed schools in centres which would serve a wider area. Indeed, the temporary lack of funds may serve a useful purpose in forcing school authorities to make the best use of the money and teachers available by such consolidation which means, in fact, an expansion and not a retrenchment of educational facilities.

The European staff of the Education Department remains, as before, at the irreducible minimum. No provision is made for reliefs during furloughs and, until such can be provided, continuity of inspection work in Mission schools and of training in Government institutions is impossible. The policy of Government has hitherto been to cut down departmental expenditure so as to keep the grants-in-aid to Mission schools as near as possible to the amount promised, even when a drop in revenue has made savings necessary.

European Education.

The two private schools at Blantyre and Zomba, and the two Mission schools at Limbe and Mkhoma, continue to provide a satisfactory standard of primary education for European children. The total enrolment in 1933 was 119, an increase of 4 on 1932, and the average attendance was 105. Grants-in-aid amounting to £902 were paid to these schools.

A scheme for establishing at Blantyre a Government school and hostel for primary education has been approved by Government and by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education, but the problem of finding funds for the necessary capital expenditure on buildings has not yet been solved.

Six bursaries amounting to a total of £132 10s. were awarded to help parents to send children over the age of eleven to schools in Southern Rhodesia, and a sum of £600 has been provided in the 1934 estimates for a similar purpose.

The leaders of the "Brownie" companies and "Cub" packs at Blantyre, Limbe and Zomba have continued their excellent contribution to the training and welfare of the children of the community.

Indian Education.

The first definite step was taken in 1933 in the direction of providing education for Indian children. Two small private schools have been opened by the Muslim community in Blantyre and Zomba, with a total roll of 35. If these schools prove satisfactory, a small grant-in-aid will be paid in 1934.

African Education.

(a) *Primary*.—In 1933 there were 3,153 Mission schools and 1 Government school with a total roll of 89,239 boys and 55,861 girls, and an average attendance of 62 per cent. Grants-in-aid were given to 550 of these schools in which teachers holding Government certificates were employed.

The Superintendents of Education in both provinces report increased interest on the part of the chiefs and headmen, and this has been reflected in a larger number of pupils in schools and a more regular attendance. The better class of school is beginning to be recognized as a factor in the development of the community, but there is still room for improvement both in the ordinary work of the classes, and in the function of the schools as centres of community life. There has been much loose talk about the need for "higher education" of various kinds, but there can be no real higher education until chiefs, parents, teachers and pupils accept primary education at its proper valuation.

Most Missions now realize the importance of their teaching staff studying the relationship between the headmen, the villagers and the school children, and the following extract from a Missionary report shows what efforts are being made to transform the school from a mere place of instruction in the 3 R's, to a real centre of influence aiming at the welfare and uplift of the whole African community:

"The school supervisor organized at the close of the year a very successful inter-school competition for the schools of his area. Some 800 people including headmen met and saw the competitions in drill, organized games, music and other school subjects. All the expenses of the day were met by voluntary subscriptions from the villagers, and it was gratifying to see 'the school' becoming at last something of a social feature and not an isolated unit in village life.

Village meetings were organized by school supervisors and the following are samples of the topics discussed:—

- 'The hygienic housing of an African family.'
- 'The school as a means to build up the character of the children.'
- 'The parents' duty to the school.'
- 'Education and native custom.'

(b) *Vocational training*.—A questionnaire on post-primary education in relation to the economic possibilities of the Protectorate was sent to Provincial Commissioners, Missions and district school committees. The consensus of opinion was that the time was inopportune for planning the establishment of trade schools throughout the Protectorate, that there was a considerable surplus of semi-skilled labour in most trades, and that this would meantime be

sufficient to supply any possible demand in villages where the standard of living was improving, even when money became more plentiful.

Most of the replies urged the necessity for better agricultural training, and schemes for providing this are now under consideration. The money needed to give employment to village artisans must come from the sale of agricultural produce, and there is little hope of a general rise in the standard of living until economic crops can be grown and sold at a profit. The training given in the vocational schools of the Missions and in the workshops of the various Government Departments should, for the present, supply the requisite number of skilled workmen for employment by Europeans or by Native Authorities who may wish to employ skilled workmen in any village improvement schemes. During 1933, there were 112 students in training in the technical institutes of the Missions.

(c) *Teacher training*.—There were 717 male and 61 female students in training at the 12 Normal Institutes maintained by Missions with assistance from Government. At the annual Government examination, 141 Vernacular and 5 English Teachers' Certificates were awarded. The reduced number of candidates and passes is due to the new system introduced by which no candidates are examined who have not completed a full course of training at a recognized Normal Institute. This training includes regular practice teaching under supervision and the results of the examinations proved conclusively that the new system will ultimately assure an adequate supply of well trained and efficient teachers for the primary schools.

The Government Jeanes Training Centre continues the training of supervisors of village schools and leaders in social welfare. With the enrolment of the present batch of 24 students and their wives, the Centre has had Jeanes students in training from every Missionary body working in the Protectorate.

The Governor, in a speech delivered at the opening of the Begg Memorial room—an addition to the Clinic and Welfare Centre—made the following reference to the work of the Jeanes Centre:—“ It is the policy of Government to regard the Jeanes Centre as the nucleus of a system of education of the African along lines that will lead to the development of all that is best in his national life and the infusion of all that is best in modern civilization. The system by which young chiefs or those who are to become chiefs are given an opportunity of spending some time at the Centre has been instituted with this object. Another valuable function of the Jeanes Centre is to set a standard of African housing not only to the people of the country but also to the Government, to municipalities and to private employers of labour. A distinguished educational authority who recently visited Nyasaland told me that he was much impressed with the policy pursued by

the Centre in this important respect. The model village at the Jeanes Centre is a true model, not merely of what every village in this country ought to be but of what, under the guidance of the Native Authorities, every village in this country could easily become. It is a striking example of severely practical education."

Female Education.

The new code and syllabus for use in schools and training centres for girls and women has been published and is being tried out in most of the Mission schools and hostels. There are 16 Girls' Homes with 383 girls in residence, and the result of the special training given should be seen when the first examination for Teachers' and Domestic Certificates under the new scheme is held in 1934.

The following extract from a Mission report shows how such training is affecting the life of the whole village community :

"The girls receive instruction in elementary domestic science, and various forms of useful handwork. Several orphan children were taken in, the girls acting as nurses. Child welfare work is done on quite a large scale, a hundred mothers coming to the station once a week to have their babies weighed and their minor ailments attended to.

There are a dozen centres in the district and these are run by ex-girl-boarders trained at the Mission in recent years."

Special Institutions.

Twelve leper colonies are maintained by Missions with Government assistance and in connexion with these there are primary schools. Most of the building and agricultural work is done by the lepers.

Industrial training is given to all long term prisoners in the Central Prison at Zomba.

There is a school at the Police Headquarters in which recruits are taught the 3 R's.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Except for the steamers of the British India Line which maintain a regular 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 six steamers on Lake Nyasa, the *Guendolen*, *Pioneer*, and *Dove* belonging to Government, the *Chauncy Maples* and *Charles Jansen* belonging to the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the *Malonda* owned by a private Company but at present out of commission owing to the need of essential repairs. 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.

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesi Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where 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 Domira Bay on Lake Nyasa. The northern extension will be in a position to move goods traffic between Blantyre and Salima (160 miles) by April, 1934. Earthworks are completed to Domira Bay but the track will not, in present circumstances, be laid beyond a point ten miles from the Lake until 1935, as it is proposed to utilize track which will be recovered from the Central Africa Railway, following the abandonment of a portion of that line on the completion of the Zambesi Bridge, to complete the extension.

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 the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonably direct railway communication with the port of Beira.

Air.

Nyasaland experienced a boom in air activities during the year. At the end of May, in order to celebrate the first visit of the Royal Air Force to Nyasaland, an Air Rally was organized to which the South Africa Air Force and various aero clubs in Africa were invited. The Royal Air Force flight of five bomber planes, under Group Captain C. W. H. Pulford, O.B.E., A.F.C., made a stay of twelve days and aroused great enthusiasm. The South Africa Air Force sent a flight of four bomber planes, and some twelve private aircraft, mostly from the Johannesburg Aero Club, also participated in the Rally. Combined operations in conjunction with the King's African Rifles and Nyasaland Police were carried out at Chileka (Blantyre), Zomba, and Lilongwe, and many trial flights were given to the European residents. There is no doubt that these flights gave considerable stimulus to the air-mindedness of the community.

Shortly before the Air Rally, the Nyasaland Aero Club was formed with the object of encouraging aviation and of training members to become pilots and so provide a local reserve in time of emergency. Lord Wakefield has presented the Club with a "Moth Major" plane for the purposes of instruction.

Much progress has been made in the provision of aerodromes and landing grounds, and Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe are now suitable for all kinds of aircraft, including troop carriers. The Chileka aerodrome has been pronounced as good as any in Africa and the Nyasaland badge of the leopard which has been incorporated in the landing circle will be a welcome sign to those pilots who have been experiencing the discomforts of an African rainy season.

In addition to the larger landing grounds, a net-work of emergency landing grounds is being constructed throughout the Protectorate.

During the year the Advisory Board of Communications considered the advisability and economic possibilities of an inter-territorial Air Mail service connecting Nyasaland with the Imperial Airways system between London and the Cape at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. It was agreed that such a link should be instituted as soon as possible. Negotiations for an Air Mail service were commenced and so much progress was made that it may be confidently predicted that the service will become an established fact during 1934.

Pending the establishment of a direct Air Mail Service, Christowitz Air-ways, Limited, the pioneers of aviation in Nyasaland, continued their aviation activities.

Roads.

The following table gives the mileage of public roads in each class :—

	<i>Aggregate Length.</i>
	<i>Miles.</i>
“ All Weather.”	
Class I. Macadam surface (permanent bridging)	96
„ II. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	855
“ Seasonal.”	
Class III. Earth surface (permanent bridging)	241
„ IV. Earth surface (temporary bridging)	1,721
	2,913
District roads useable by light vehicles in dry season	500
Total (Public roads, all classes)	3,413

The maximum gross weight of vehicles permitted on public roads in the several classes is restricted as follows :—

Class I.	...	8 tons throughout the year.
Class II.	}	{ 5 tons June to November inclusive.
Class III.		
Class IV.	...	2 tons December to May inclusive.
	...	2 tons throughout the year.

Under special conditions vehicles up to five tons gross weight are permitted to use roads in classes II and III throughout the year.

The road system serves all areas of present production not directly served by rail or lake steamer, and gives access by motor-car (but in a few cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

Connexion with the road systems of neighbouring territories is made as follows :—

With Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and the North, between Fort Hill and Tunduma, near the northern border.

With Northern Rhodesia (Fort Jameson-Lusaka road), between Fort Manning and Fort Jameson on the western border.

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlange on the eastern border.

With Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Blantyre-Salisbury road) near Mwanza on the south-western border.

The route traversing Nyasaland is the shortest between South Africa and Kenya and it is used to an increasing extent by travellers on business or pleasure.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads elsewhere in Africa, though some deterioration has resulted from necessary retrenchment in maintenance expenditure in the past two years.

Reference to road work executed in 1933 will be found in Chapter XII under the heading "Public Works".

Motor Transport.

The following table gives statistics of the motor transport in use in Nyasaland during the past ten years :—

<i>Type of Vehicle.</i>	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Cars and lorries	300	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263
Trailers	12	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103	97
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	547	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783
Totals ...	859	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143
Percentage Increase.	55·3	48·7	14·9	29·2	20·6	4·1	11·85	—	4·63	—
Percentage Decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·17	—	7·88

Of the 2,143 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,653 are owned by Europeans, 262 by Asiatics, and 228 by natives, which represents a ratio of one vehicle to 1·1, 5·62 and 7,052·73 of the European, Asiatic, and native population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of eleven lorries, five touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1933 was 3,305, whilst 795 Europeans were carried 68,134 passenger miles and 8,745 natives 634,326 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 236,111.

The Public Works Department and the Geological Survey maintain a small fleet of lorries for the transport of stores and equipment, and both services have proved their economic value.

Postal.

There are 37 post offices in the Protectorate excluding two offices which transact telegraph business only. These post offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border, and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

A post office was opened during the year at Ekwendeni in the the Mzimba district at the request of the local native population who not only supplied the materials for the building but erected the post office and clerk's quarters free of all cost to Government.

Mails are forwarded by rail, motor-lorry, lake steamer, and mail carrier. The mail carrier services are maintained with the utmost regularity during all weathers, and the successful results speak well for this type of service considering the adverse conditions met with especially during the wet weather. In many cases the carriers are armed with rifles as a protection from carnivorous animals. An overnight service operating for six nights a week maintains communication between Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba a distance of 42 miles. Two relays of men are employed on the journey, and leaving each end at 3.30 p.m. they deliver the mail at its destination at 8.0 a.m. next day.

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Fort Jameson over a distance of 318 miles via Lilongwe. Between Lilongwe and Karonga the service is by mail carrier for a distance of 384 miles which is covered on a scheduled time-table occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern 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 17 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 Capetown and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is $21\frac{1}{2}$ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 41 days to complete the journey.

Air mail correspondence is accepted at all post offices for despatch by rail to Salisbury where it connects with the Imperial Airways weekly air mail service between London and Capetown in both directions. The transit time from Blantyre to London by this service is 14 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 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 African Trans-continental Telegraph Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898.

In 1925 the 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 offices opened, the total number of offices being now 27 excluding five public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Limited.

Telephones.

In spite of the general falling off in trade the public telephones service showed a further increase both in the number of telephones rented and the revenue derived therefrom. There are 14 telephone exchanges and public call offices with 290 telephones connected thereto.

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 97. Of the sets in use 80 per cent. are of British make, 10 per cent. American, 9 per cent. Dutch and 1 per cent. German. The value of the 21 sets imported in 1933 (£573) represented a quarter of the total value of all sets at present in the country. As electric power from the mains is only available in the large towns the majority of the receiving sets are battery operated.

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

Banking.

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 21 more important post offices.

Currency.

English gold, silver, and copper coins are legal tender in the Protectorate. The gold standard was abandoned with effect from the 12th October, 1931, and the English sovereign is now at a premium of 7s. Bank notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), in the territory of Southern Rhodesia are legal tender in Nyasaland. Silver coins of the denominations half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence issued by the Government of Southern Rhodesia are current in the Protectorate and are legal tender for any amount not exceeding £2.

Weights and Measures.

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

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The headquarters offices, workshops and stores of the Public Works Department are situated at Zomba. For executive purposes two Divisions, the Southern and Central, are established, each under an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Blantyre and Dedza respectively. The Northern area is in charge of an Assistant Engineer, stationed at Mzimba, who is responsible direct to headquarters, as is also an Inspector of Works in charge of the South Nyasa area stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	21,843	20,700
Public Works Recurrent ...	11,393	12,188
Public Works Extraordinary ...	2,969	1,494
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads)...	18,690	16,344
Colonial Development Fund		
(Buildings, etc.) ...	30,119	22,067
	£85,014	£72,793
Decrease ...	...	£12,221

Pending financial recovery it was necessary to maintain recurrent expenditure at a minimum and some deterioration, though not as yet to a serious extent, in the condition both of buildings and of roads was unavoidable.

The initial scheme, financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund, for providing new hospitals for natives at 15 stations throughout the Protectorate proceeded almost to fulfilment. During the year the buildings at Chikwawa, Mlanje, Kasungu and Mzimba were handed over to the Medical Department for occupation, making a total of 13 new hospitals complete in all respects. The hospital at Kota Kota was also finished and occupied but it remains to build the clinic. At Zomba the buildings were completed except for water, sanitation and drainage installations.

Six rural dispensaries were completed bringing the total under the scheme to 39; in addition two were enlarged and two rebuilt.

As regards the Agricultural Department's scheme, financed from the same fund, the headquarters buildings at Zomba, comprising offices and laboratories, reached a stage nearing completion and, of two bungalows for officials, one was completed, the other nearly so. At the Tea Research Station, Mlanje, the Mycologist's house was completed and the laboratory buildings reached an advanced stage.

The initial scheme for a piped water supply for Zomba was practically completed by the erection of seven steel tanks having an aggregate capacity of 84,000 gallons, the laying of about 65,000 feet of piping and the installation of 112 domestic stand-pipes and two public fountains, of which four more remained to be installed. The erection commenced of a dam on Zomba Plateau for the conservation of water for the purposes of the water and electricity supplies of the Township.

A commencement was made on the Sanitation scheme for Zomba, three installations being completed and eleven septic tanks constructed. In addition the installation at Government House was well advanced.

The construction of seven cattle-dipping tanks for the Veterinary Department in North Nyasa district was completed.

As regards road works financed from the East African Guaranteed Loan, the substitution of permanent re-inforced concrete bridges for timber structures on the main roads was continued and various capital improvements were executed.

Construction of the new road from Lilongwe to the rail-head of the Northern Extension at Salima proceeded to a stage which ensures the opening of the road for traffic in the 1934 tobacco season.

The inter-territorial road, connecting Mzimba with Mbeya in Tanganyika Territory, and serving also the fertile hinterland of the North Nyasa district, was opened to through traffic on the 1st of August.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The great majority of cases, criminal and civil, which come before the Courts are tried by the Courts subordinate to the High Court, namely the Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class. There is, however, at present no Court of the first class, as this was presided over by a Town Magistrate and the post has been abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class Courts are presided over respectively by the District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

In native cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason, but all sentences exceeding six months imprisonment or twelve strokes require confirmation by the High Court. Subordinate Courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial by the High Court, but this unfortunately is seldom done owing to the expense and inconvenience involved except in cases which occur near Blantyre, or in cases which present obvious difficulties. Consequently most murder cases are tried by a Subordinate Court of the second class. For these, i.e., all trials for murder or manslaughter, there is a special procedure, namely, the Magistrate sits with three assessors, and before the accused is found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate forwards a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General and a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and also the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial

in the Subordinate Court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary, such as to call for further evidence, and finally it directs the Magistrate to convict or acquit the accused and to pass sentence which must then be sent to the High Court for confirmation. If the accused is convicted he can appeal within 30 days to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the Subordinate Court is obliged to inform him of this right.

In native civil cases the Subordinate Courts have jurisdiction over all cases, but important ones relative to land or major disputes between native Chiefs may be commenced in the High Court.

In non-native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class can pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding £75, and all Europeans are entitled to be tried by a jury except in trivial cases. In non-native civil cases, second and third class Subordinate Courts respectively have jurisdiction over amounts in dispute not exceeding £50 and £20.

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. On perusal of this return the Judge may call for the file of any particular case and can make any order which the justice of the case may require, such as to call for further evidence or to reduce the sentence, or quash the conviction.

If possible, the Judge visits every Subordinate Court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the Court books and files, and the prisons, and generally advising and directing the Magistrates on any matters of procedure or legal difficulty.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of 13 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European Officers and Asiatic Sub-Inspectors 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 the Administrative Officers.

The headquarters of the Force is at Zomba, where there is a Training Depot, a Criminal Investigation Department, including a Central Finger-print Bureau, and an Immigration Department. A Passport Office is also maintained at headquarters.

The general depression, which prevailed throughout the year, and consequent lack of employment was largely responsible for an

increase in the number of offences involving theft in its various forms in the settled and urban areas. The increase was particularly noticeable in housebreakings and burglaries. On the other hand crimes of violence have shown a slight tendency to decrease.

The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,478 of which 231 or 9.31 per cent. were offences against the person, and 959 or 38.70 per cent. were offences against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,815, resulting in 1,730 convictions—a percentage of 95.32 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases was 17.99.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,855 of which property to the value of £672 or 36.23 per cent. was recovered.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a Central Prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asians, and 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 five single cells, one ward for four Asians, 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 when finished will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation sections situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four cells for venereal cases and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four 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 of 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 type 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 admissions to prisons during 1933 were 3 Asians, 3 coloured and 5,071 Africans. The increase over the previous year was 1,037. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 819.02.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions to hospital was 743, and the daily average on the sick list 41.17. The total number of deaths was 9 and the death-rate per 1,000 only 1.77 of the total prison population. Executions numbered 10.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1933 :—

The Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 2 controls the hours during which business premises may remain open for serving customers, provision being made for an eight hour day and a six day week.

The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 13 inaugurates into Nyasaland Indirect Rule which means in a broad sense the government of the native through his own recognized authorities rather than by a direct representative of His Majesty's Government. The Ordinance contains adequate safeguards should the Native Authority prove inefficient or disobedient, and provision is made for the issuing of direct orders by the Administrative Authorities in cases of necessity. Power is given to Native Authorities, subject to Government control, to enact rules and prescribe fees, enabling them to deal with the demands of advancing civilization which find no place in native law, custom or tradition.

The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 14 is a natural corollary to the Native Authority Ordinance, making Native Courts an integral part of the system of Native Administration and providing for Appeals through the usual administrative channels culminating with the High Court. Native Courts will only deal with entirely native cases, and the degree of jurisdiction to be conferred upon each Court rests with the Governor. Wide powers of revision are given to District and Provincial Commissioners and, where necessary, cases may be transferred from the Native Court to the Courts of District Commissioners.

The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 15 makes provision for all matters concerning forced or compulsory labour in accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State. The sections are derived from the draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1930, at Geneva.

The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 16 limits the period of exemption from taxation to twelve consecutive months. It also permits of the payment of taxes by instalments, and empowers District Commissioners to exempt persons who owing to economic conditions are unable to pay.

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 17 enables the Governor to make grants for the education of individual children at schools within or without the Protectorate, and also to make rules regulating all grants whether to schools or in aid of individual pupils.

The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 20 exempts the township of Zomba from the provisions relating to the election of Councillors and empowers the Governor to nominate the members of the Zomba Town Council.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 21 empowers the Judge of the High Court to prepare a revised edition of the laws of the Protectorate.

The General Revision Ordinance, 1933.—Ordinance No. 22 is designed to facilitate the task of the Commissioner appointed to prepare the revised edition of the laws.

Subsidiary Legislation.

Government Notice No. 1.—The Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage) Order in Council, 1932.—Gives the Governor power to declare Southern Rhodesia silver coin to be legal tender within the Protectorate.

Government Notices Nos. 6 and 7.—The Forest Ordinance, 1926.—Create two new Forest Reserves in the Southern Province.

Government Notice No. 9.—The Game Ordinance, 1926.—Prohibits the hunting of game in certain areas in the Northern Province except under permit.

Government Notices Nos. 11 and 87.—The Game Ordinance, 1926.—Permit free shooting in two specified areas of the Northern Province.

Government Notice No. 36.—The Foreign Tribunals Process Rules, 1933.—Provides for the manner of service in Nyasaland of process of citation issued by a foreign Court of Tribunal.

Government Notices Nos. 39 and 93.—The Maize Export Rules, 1933, and The Maize Export (Amendment) Rules, 1933.—Regulate and control the grading and packing of maize intended for export and matters incidental thereto.

Government Notice No. 43.—Townships By-Laws, 1933.—Regulates and controls the slaughter of animals for human consumption within the Townships of Blantyre and Limbe.

Government Notice No. 44.—Township By-laws.—Provides for the control and maintenance of a European Cemetery for the Township of Limbe.

Government Notice No. 53.—The Game (Trout Fishing) Rules, 1933.—Regulates and controls under licence the fishing for trout in the streams of the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 61.—The Customs Ordinance, 1906.—Removes the restriction on the exportation of gold, silver and bronze coins from the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 62.—The British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902.—Corrects and amends the boundaries of certain districts of the Protectorate.

Government Notice No. 62.—Nyasaland Protectorate (Coinage) Orders in Council, 1931 and 1932.—Declares Southern Rhodesia silver coins to be legal tender within the Protectorate.

Government Notices Nos. 65 and 69.—The Seditious Publications (Prohibition) Ordinance, 1918.—Prohibit the entry into the Protectorate of the publications "The Golden Age" and "Indian Views".

Government Notice No. 74.—The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.—Customs Regulations made thereunder.

Government Notice No. 85.—The Customs Ordinance, 1906.—Prohibits the export from the Protectorate of all seeds, except under permit.

Government Notice No. 92.—The Townships Ordinance, 1931.—Declares Zomba to be a Township and defines the boundaries thereof.

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 introduction of an Employees Compensation Ordinance is receiving consideration.

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>
				£	£
1931	...	...	...	482,500	501,975
1932	...	...	...	530,931	505,800
1933	...	...	...	541,181	528,361

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, 1933, amounted to £3,308,935.

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	130,754
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920...	38,953
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities	1,139,228
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Total	<u>£3,308,935</u>

Taxation.

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

	£
Customs	122,863
Road and River Dues	15,207
Hut Taxes	111,651
Income Tax	12,884
Non-Native Poll Tax	4,590
Licences	20,849

CUSTOMS.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1933 they were distributed as under :—

Import Duty.—Table I. Specific duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobaccos, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, 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, 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.

It is proposed to abolish these dues in 1934.

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. Exemption is granted in respect of all widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

Every adult male native not liable to hut tax 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 1933 being shown against each :—

	£
Arms and ammunition	825
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,183
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	497
Hawkers	71
Liquor	1,004
Miscellaneous	4,463
Tobacco	1,287
Trading	10,986
Dog	180
Trout	34
	£20,849

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

Little land is now left for alienation to Europeans and owing principally to the low prices at present obtaining for the chief agricultural crop, tobacco, the demand for leases has not been great.

During 1933, 19 leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 6,702 acres were registered as compared with 8 leases totalling 1,411 acres in 1932 and 10 leases totalling 4,071 acres in 1931. In no case when a lease was advertised for sale by public auction was there any bidding against the original applicant.

Twenty-one leases with a total acreage of 6,252 acres were determined either by surrender, expiry or re-entry.

Sixty-nine yearly tenancy agreements for trading plots were issued and 112 cancelled as against corresponding figures of 57 and 150 for 1932.

Twenty-seven surveys aggregating 10,157 acres were completed during the year.

Immigration.

The Chief Commissioner of Police is the Principal Immigration Officer to whom all other Officers and Inspectors of Police, as well as certain District Commissioners and Customs Officers, act as assistants.

The ports of entry are :—Port Herald, Mwanza, Chileka, 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, or 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 £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of 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, including returning residents and persons in transit, during the past five years is :—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
European	...	839	1,103	2,112	3,149	3,507
Asiatics	...	485	542	791	928	1,295

Publicity.

The Publicity Bureau did much valuable work during the year in making known the attraction of Nyasaland to residents of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the number of visitors to the Protectorate increased to 1,622 during the year. Several illustrated articles, setting out the potentialities of the country as a holiday resort, were published in the principal newspapers in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and close touch was maintained with the Automobile Associations of those countries.

An excellent road map was published, showing the connexion between Nyasaland and the Cape to Cairo route, and a leaflet was issued and distributed showing concisely, in a form suitable for prospective visitors, the regulations relating to immigration, customs, firearm licences, etc.

The small provision hitherto made by Government to the resources of the Bureau, which were mainly financed by private contribution, was increased in the estimates for 1934 to £800.

Trout.

The Trout Acclimatization Association continued its activities during the year and 10,000 brown trout ova were imported from South Africa. The general result of the hatching, although not so successful as that obtained from the rainbow ova in 1932, can be

regarded as highly satisfactory. The fry were liberated in various waters in the Mlanje, Blantyre and Cholo districts. Fishing is still confined to the Mlungusi River, Zomba, where, despite very low waters during the fishing season, anglers enjoyed good sport. 602 trout were caught and returned to the stream and 390 were killed. The revenue from fishing licences amounted to £34 10s.

Pheasants.

With a view to further increasing the amenities of the Zomba Plateau experiments are being made in the introduction of pheasants. In May, 1933, 209 eggs were imported from England by air and hatching was attempted by means of both incubators and hens. A large proportion of the eggs were found to be addled but 18 birds were hatched out. Of these only three have reached maturity. Towards the end of the year a further attempt was made and 19 hens and 4 cocks, all about one year old, were obtained from a Yorkshire game farm. Although the birds arrived in the hot season the great care which attended their transport and reception has been rewarded and the whole consignment are in excellent health. The pheasants are being kept in aviaries in Zomba until such time as their natural increase guarantees the experiment of their liberation a measure of success.

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

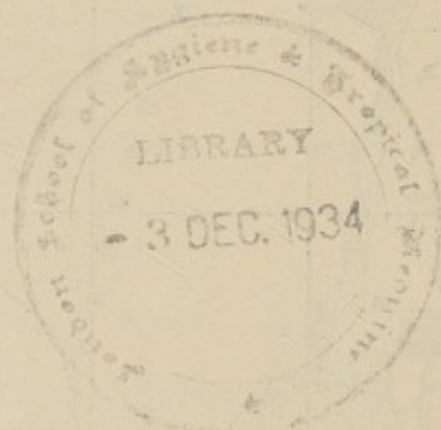
<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	Secretariat, Zomba, and His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.
Nyasaland Blue Book ...	5s. 0d.	9d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Nyasaland Government Gazette.	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	do.
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	Prices and postage variable.		do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Annual Departmental Reports:—			
Agriculture	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
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