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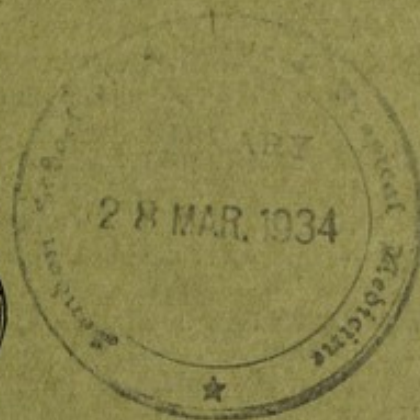
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1626

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
NORTHERN RHODESIA
1932

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1592, respectively, price 2s. od. each)*

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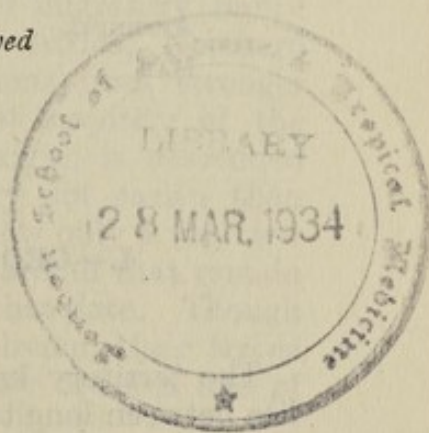
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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South-West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 288,400 square miles. The River Zambezi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the Rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory. The curtain of obscurity lifts for a moment when we read the diaries of the Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, who led an expedition in 1798 from Tete into Kasembe's country, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru. He was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and José, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Muati Yamvo, the dynastic title of the Paramount Chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilized world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous, and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasions from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambezi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time statistics are available of seventy different tribes resident in the territory, of which the most important are the Awemba (113,506), Achewa (77,713), Angoni (53,989), Awisa (41,483) in the Eastern Districts; the Marozi (commonly but incorrectly referred to as Barotse) (65,298), Batonga (78,623), Balenje (38,287), Malovale (61,375), Bakaonde (35,783), Baila (17,339) in the Western Districts; and the Asenga (61,859) and Alunda (75,811) members of which are resident in both Eastern and Western Districts. There are said to be 50 distinct native dialects in use, of which Chiwemba and Chinyanja have been adopted for educational purposes in the Eastern Districts and Chitonga (closely allied to Chila) and Sikololo in the Western. In

addition to these, Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police, and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is, in reality, a Nyasaland language—the word means “Language of the Lake”—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north; the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory; and the Makalolo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who, in the beginning of the 19th century, fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambezi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makalolo kingdom was short. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makalolo to a man. The influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambezi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering one or two of the surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya and the Malovale. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his Chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the Paramount Chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893, the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary, and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Previous to 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland—North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the administration of the western portion of the country by the Company on a firm basis; and this was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 with similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924, when, in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Climates.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the country. The Zambezi, the Luangwa, and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when the mean maximum is 97° in the Zambezi valley stations and 85° at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90.3° with a mean minimum of 64.5° while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 78.7° and 46.6° .

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1932:

	<i>Highest mean Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Lowest mean Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Absol- ute Max. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>	<i>Absol- ute Min. °F.</i>	<i>Month.</i>
Livingstone, 3,000 ft. ...	99.1	Oct.	41.2	July	105	Oct.	36	July
Broken Hill Observatory, 3,920 ft. ...	89.3	Oct.	47.0	July	96	Nov.	41.5	July
Chinsali, 4,150 ft. ...	88.5	Oct.	50.0	July	94	Sept.-Oct.	45	June
Highest temperature ...					112°	Feira.		
Lowest					28°	Mkushi.		

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December.

The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling off appearing to be the nearest approach to the break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone.

In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. In April the rains have definitely moved north and in May have practically ceased.

For the season July, 1931–June, 1932 the rainfall for the whole territory was 21 per cent. above normal.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was at Kafulafuta Mission, on 3rd February, 1932, and was 5·69 inches.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members; the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory is divided into provinces, each of which is under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1929 the Native Authority Ordinance was passed and was subsequently applied as from 1st April, 1930, to all the territory with the exception of Barotseland. Barotseland was exempted from the application of the Ordinance on account of the rights which the Paramount Chief and his Khotla (Judicial and Deliberative Assembly) preserved under the concessions granted to the Chartered Company.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to appoint in specified areas Native Authorities, consisting of one or more chiefs or other natives, to be responsible for the performance of the obligations imposed upon them by the Ordinance and for the maintenance of

order and good government in the area. The Governor also has the power to suspend or dismiss members of such Native Authorities. The duties of the Authorities are clearly defined in the Ordinance which confers upon them power to make rules for certain objects. It is the duty of all natives to assist such Native Authorities in the work of administration.

The system is developing and the work of the Authorities is improving as the Chiefs gain experience.

Native Treasuries have not yet been established, but steps are being taken to educate the Native Authorities in the matter of finance and the administration of public funds.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on 3rd May, 1921, and the third on 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures whilst all those for African population are taken from the reports of the Secretary for Native Affairs):

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion Africans to one European.</i>
1911	1,497		821,063		548·47
1921	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99
1932	10,553	*23·7	1,382,705	·763	131

* Decrease.

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola District between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of 1931 has been the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. The figures given have been collected from the Annual Reports of District Commissioners throughout the territory and may be regarded as being reasonably accurate.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population is now 1,382,705 which shows an increase of 10,470 or ·763 per cent. over the previous year, and its average density through the territory is 4·8 to the square mile. The average birth-rate calculated on statistics taken at 485 villages during

1932 was 60·03 per thousand, and the percentage of infantile mortality was 23·29 (infants under the age of one year).

The European population at 10,553 shows a decrease of 2,293 on 1931, or 16·56 per cent, whilst the death-rate is 11·08, as compared with 15·16 during 1931 and 13·58 during 1930.

Vital Statistics.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number of deaths ...	97	93	163	210	117
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	12·87	9·32	13·58	15·16	11·08
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	15	21	28	28	24
Death-rate per 1,000 of births.	76·92	99·52	102·56	84·08	72·29

Births :—332

The birth-rate was 34·94 per mille as compared with 24·05 in 1931.

Immigration.

Immigrants into Northern Rhodesia in 1932, exclusive of natives, numbered 615, of whom 549 were British subjects. Of the 66 foreign subjects who entered the territory 26 were citizens of the United States of America.

The following comparative figures of immigrants, exclusive of visitors, are indicative of the progress of the territory :—

1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
474	756	1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615

Seventy-four persons, with twenty-seven dependants, were deported, nine being criminals and the remainder either indigent or illiterate. No figures of emigrants are available.

Four hundred and nine destitute persons were repatriated to neighbouring territories and overseas at Government expense.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Government continued to maintain European hospitals at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Fort Jameson, Kasama, and Mongu, together with native hospitals at these stations and also at Abercorn, Choma, Mazabuka, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, and Balovale.

At Livingstone a new and well equipped native hospital was erected during the year, and provides accommodation for Africans which compares favourably with that in hospitals in any part of this continent.

During the year hospitals for Europeans and Africans were erected at Ndola and, it is expected, will be ready for occupation early in the new year. When these hospitals are occupied the temporary hospitals at Bwana Mkubwa will be closed down.

In addition to the above, many Mission doctors, hospitals, and dispensaries receive annual subsidies from the Government for medical work in native areas.

The big mines in the Copper Belt maintain their own medical staff and have provided well equipped hospitals in which they care for their own sick. Europeans and Africans living in the mining areas can obtain treatment in the mine hospitals at fixed charges.

The Railway maintains either full-time or part-time Medical Officers, who give medical attention to the railway staff as required. These Medical Officers are stationed at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, and Ndola.

There are a small number of private medical practitioners in the territory.

Government gives subsidies to dental surgeons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, and Fort Jameson, for which they are expected to carry out regular inspections of European school children and provide treatment for them at fixed charges. In addition, in return for the subsidies, dental treatment is also given at fixed rates to members of the Northern Rhodesia Police.

Government maintains full-time Medical Officers of Health at Ndola and Livingstone, and Health Inspectors at Lusaka and Ndola. A beginning has thus been made in preventative medical work.

Malaria and Blackwater.—Malaria still remains the chief cause of sickness but regular anti-mosquito measures for combating this disease have been started in and around many of the towns and, in some cases, have already met with considerable success. In Livingstone alone the cases of malaria in Europeans treated at the hospital fell from 219 in 1931 to 124 in 1932.

Anti-mosquito measures are also carried out in the mine towns, and the work done at Luanshya under the advice given by Sir Malcolm Watson of the Ross Institute has proved of very considerable value.

Sleeping Sickness.—The position presents no change, and as very few cases in the affected areas have been reported, it must be considered satisfactory. This disease is limited to certain portions of the territory, and there is no reason why any person avoiding the danger zones need be exposed to this infection.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Occurs sporadically and no epidemic occurred.

Rabies.—From time to time during the year the occurrence of rabid dogs, or suspected rabid dogs, was reported; all persons suspected of being in contact with such animals were protected by inoculation.

Smallpox.—During the last few years a large campaign for the vaccination of the native population has been carried out and, although the occurrence of smallpox was reported from different parts of the territory, no epidemic occurred.

Child Welfare.—A European nurse was maintained by the Government during the year for child-welfare work amongst both Europeans and Africans at Livingstone.

With the increase of unemployment in the territory and the rapid rise of a poor white population in the Ndola District it was feared that an increased sickness-rate might occur. Government appointed a Health Sister for welfare work in this area and, so far, her work, together with other preventative measures taken, has maintained the health of the district satisfactorily:

It is hoped to provide a Health Sister to begin welfare work around Lusaka during the new year.

Native Labour.—Owing to the world-wide depression and also owing to the diminished sale for copper, the number of Africans employed by the various mining companies and concessions throughout the territory decreased considerably.

In 1931 the average number of Africans employed on the Copper Belt was 18,307; the 1932 figure, however, dropped to 6,929.

The mines are to-day in the happy position of being able to choose their employees.

The death-rate amongst the African employees on the mines fell from 24·6 per thousand in 1931, to 11·8 in 1932.

Medical Work amongst Africans.—The Africans resident in native areas are under the care of the Medical Officers stationed at the more important administrative centres, but up to the present it has not been found possible to begin extensive medical work in these areas. It is hoped that progress will be made when the finances of the country improve.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

During the year Government housing programmes were completed at Livingstone, Ndola, Luanshya, and Broken Hill, while work was continued on the first section of the housing scheme for the new capital at Lusaka. Fifteen new houses on the new capital site were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Temporary quarters were erected at Lusaka to house the officers of the Northern Rhodesia Military Police. Generally speaking, the housing accommodation for Government Officials at centres on the line of rail is adequate and satisfactory.

European Non-Government Housing.

A condition of overcrowding and bad sanitation, which was prevalent in 1931 and early in 1932, generally associated with temporary quarters established in connexion with the constructional period in the Copper Belt, has, to a great extent, disappeared.

Major contracting works have been completed in the mining areas and this, coupled with the fact that there has been a considerable decrease in the population, has allowed for the vacation and demolition of many of the more unsatisfactory premises.

The housing of the unemployed still represents a serious problem, particularly in Lusaka where large numbers are living under rather primitive conditions.

The various mining companies completed most of their housing schemes and their European employees are now in a particularly happy position in respect of housing and sanitary accommodation. Generally speaking, the same remarks apply to the housing of railway employees in the larger centres though much remains to be done at some of the smaller stations on the line.

Private enterprise in regard to housing has been more or less at a standstill during the year and there is little to report on this aspect.

The control of development in housing has been a matter of considerable concern to Government, and legislation, in the nature of building regulations, will shortly be applied to the larger centres. Local Councils and Municipalities exercise a certain amount of control and, with the assistance of the legislation already referred to, will ensure that development proceeds on right lines.

Native Housing.

Some progress was made in the beginning of the year with the schemes drawn up for the construction of new native locations and the improvement of existing accommodation in the large townships but shortage of funds has prevented the completion of most of those projects. At Lusaka work was commenced towards the end of the year, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Native Trades School, on the construction of a compound for native servants. Here a new departure has been made which appears to be most satisfactory. The huts are built on a cement-lime foundation with burnt brick walls, sawn timber, and thatched roofs. An outside kitchen is provided for each group of four huts. Septic tanks are a further innovation, the advantages of which have yet to be proved as outcrops of limestone seem likely to obstruct rapid soakage. Permanent barracks have been erected for the native personnel of the Northern Rhodesia Police and are now occupied. These have modern latrines and add greatly to the general comfort and well-being of the askari. Financial difficulties prevented the completion of the African staff quarters, in process of erection at Ndola and Broken Hill. Improvements have been made in the drainage of the railway compound at Livingstone and the substitution of glass for wood in the ventilators of all quarters gives much more light in the huts. The compounds at gangers' cottages along the line are for the most part well-cleared, neat, and tidy. These native quarters are of necessity temporary, but no doubt when all the new deviations have been completed permanent huts for the gangers' staffs will be erected.

Local authorities in the larger centres on the line of rail have also, for economic reasons, been prevented from proceeding with the construction of new native compounds, which, in many instances—notably Ndola and Livingstone—are much overdue.

The mining companies carried out considerable improvements in their native compounds and, generally speaking, it may be said that the African employees on the mines are well accommodated.

The policy of Government is to improve progressively native housing conditions, particularly in urban areas, and plans of compounds showing layouts, types of housing proposed, and sanitary accommodation have to be submitted to Government for approval. In rural areas the situation remains very much the same and the African is more or less restricted to the round hut, though there is already evidence that the more educated Africans are beginning to appreciate the advantages of a better and more sanitary type of house.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total approximate area of the territory of 184,576,000 acres, the North Charterland Exploration Company holds a concession over 6,400,040 acres, subject to the assignment of native reserves amounting to 2,148,440 acres. The British South Africa Company owns, subject to the assignment of native reserves of 1,094,475 acres, three freehold areas in the Tanganyika Province, comprising 2,758,400 acres. 2,786,352 acres have been otherwise alienated for purposes of European settlement, not including 84,420 acres of land leased without option to purchase. The total area of alienated land is, therefore, 12,029,212 acres, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole territory. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing, some of it is cultivated, but a large area is unsuitable for either grazing or cultivation. The following table illustrates the trend of arable farming since 1923. These figures, and those in other tables, relate only to settlers' holdings; none are available for native production.

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Maize.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i> <i>acres.</i>	<i>Total under</i> <i>cultivation.</i> <i>acres.</i>
1923-24 ...	42,377	3,448	1,250	52,243
1924-25 ...	35,568	4,322	2,633	61,712
1925-26 ...	36,470	4,939	3,387	60,297
1926-27 ...	44,837	6,719	2,780	69,837
1927-28 ...	43,889	7,358	1,734	62,928
1928-29 ...	39,215	3,232	2,572	67,207
1929-30 ...	47,085	3,585	2,095	66,429
1930-31 ...	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092
1931-32 ...	42,757	2,472	2,261	73,000
				(estimated)

The final column includes acreage under minor crops, orchards, and bare fallows.

The 1931/32 season was decidedly favourable and grain crops, both settler and native grown, were exceptionally abundant. The rains commenced early and were better distributed than usual. In the settled areas there was a prolonged drought in January but, as by that time most crops were well forward, this was without serious consequences. The ample rainfall did much to replenish water supplies which, after two dry seasons, had become exceptionally short.

The maize crop was the most abundant yet recorded, both in total production and in yield per acre. The area devoted to maize was very slightly less than that of the previous year, but the yield averaged 6.9 bags per acre as compared with 4.8 in 1930/31 and 4.6 the average of the previous twelve seasons. Statistics of maize production from 1921 onwards are summarized in the following table :—

<i>Year ending 31st December.</i>	<i>Area in thousands of acres.</i>	<i>Average yield in bags per acre.</i>	<i>Yield in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Farm consumption in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.</i>
1920 ...	27	5.2	141	15	126
1921 ...	30	4.9	145	18	127
1922 ...	26	3.8	99	18	81
1923 ...	38	5.2	199	32	167
1924 ...	42	3.1	131	28	103
1925 ...	36	2.7	95	23	72
1926 ...	36	4.9	177	37	140
1927 ...	45	5.6	250	36	214
1928 ...	44	4.2	184	32	152
1929 ...	39	5.1	202	33	169
1930 ...	47	4.3	202	37	165
1931 ...	43	4.5	194	33	161
1932 ...	43	6.9	296	46	250

Wheat is grown exclusively under irrigation, and production is almost entirely confined to the Lusaka District. A considerable increase in acreage occurred and yields were slightly in excess of five bags per acre. The total crop was double that of the previous season. The trend of wheat production is illustrated in the following table :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Yield in Bags of 200 lb.</i>	<i>Average yield per acre.</i>
1925 ...	2,633	9,895	3.8
1926 ...	3,387	11,687	3.5
1927 ...	2,780	10,586	3.8
1928 ...	1,734	8,512	4.9
1929 ...	2,572	11,838	4.6
1930 ...	2,095	9,583	4.6
1931 ...	1,594	5,627	3.6
1932 ...	2,261	11,373	5.0

Few farmers produced tobacco in the north-western area but there was a slight increase in acreage in the Fort Jameson District. Yields were rather above the average, reaching 480 lb. cured leaf per acre. The total acreage planted was 2,472 and the total production 1,185,415 lb. The crop was exclusively virginian and the bulk of it was flue cured. Some sun cured leaf was produced in portions of the Luangwa Valley.

Minor crops, such as groundnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pulses are of trivial importance in comparison with maize, wheat, and tobacco. Decreased demand resulted in a decline in market gardening. 457 tons of mixed vegetables were sold locally.

Green manuring has become an established practice on most farms. Sunhemp is most favoured for this purpose but cowpeas are becoming increasingly popular. The total area of green manured land was 8,685 acres, rather less than a quarter of the maize acreage.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities but citrus thrives in most parts where irrigation is possible.

The position of settlers is now more difficult than at any time in recent years, though the cause of their present plight is of recent occurrence. The majority of farmers are largely dependent on maize production. Hitherto the territory has not been self-supporting in this staple crop and when low prices have ruled these have been due to competition from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Competition from these sources was eliminated during the year by foot and mouth disease restrictions and customs duties respectively. Even with the rapidly declining demand there was still insufficient locally grown maize until the new crop came on the market in June. Unfortunately the largest crop on record has coincided with the smallest demand for some years and over-production has definitely occurred for the first time. The result has been disastrous to the farming community. Prices have fallen below the cost of production and, what is more serious, there will be little tendency to improvement while the large surplus remains unconsumed. This cannot be exported except at a heavy loss.

Hopes of increased local purchases of tobacco were revived at Fort Jameson last year but these were not realized. Local sales improved towards the end of the season but the position of the majority of planters is still extremely difficult. The scheme of Government assistance to planters has now been withdrawn.

Several of the young coffee estates at Abercorn are now nearing production. The preliminary indications of quality are unquestionably satisfactory. Provided that prices are maintained and that the bushes are capable of sustained yield under local conditions, the infant industry should be quietly prosperous.

The locust campaign was suspended late in February when it became evident that the territory would be re-invaded almost as fast as destruction proceeded. Surprisingly little damage to crops occurred; even in the most severely affected districts there was no famine. The locally bred swarms of the migratory locust moved across the territory in a general west-south-westerly direction and few remained at the onset of the rains in November. Unfortunately re-invasion from Tanganyika Territory and Portuguese East Africa occurred, the swarms travelling west or south-west. Egg-laying commenced towards the end of the year. Locally bred and invading swarms of the red locust became active in November and extended across the territory from west to east involving all provinces and most districts. Egg-laying commenced in December and the settled area near the railway line was affected for the first time. The situation is now more grave than at any period since the commencement of the invasion, due mainly to the prevalence of the red locust. Considerable damage is inevitable but, in a country like Northern Rhodesia, where the veld is not less attractive than the crops, anything approaching total destruction is exceedingly unlikely.

The territory continues to be free from the major diseases of stock, pleuropneumonia in Barotseland being the one exception. Extension of that disease is guarded against by the maintenance of a strong police cordon along the borders. Loss from such diseases as quarter evil and anthrax has been lessened to a very great extent by prophylactic inoculation and the incidence of these diseases is becoming, year by year, of less economic importance. Practically the whole of the European-owned stock in the settled areas is regularly dipped and this practice is now being extended to native reserves by the provision by Government of dipping tanks in certain areas. The practice was first received with a certain amount of enthusiasm but, owing to one cause or another, there is at the moment a certain amount of apathy on the part of the native cattle owners. This can be attributed largely to lack of personal contact which has resulted from the retrenchment of several Dipping Inspectors previously stationed in native reserves. There is no doubt that in areas where regular dipping has been practised a decided improvement in native-owned stock has taken place.

During the period under review the rainfall has been sufficient to produce good grazing and an adequate supply of water throughout the year.

The general depression, which set in a year or so ago, has had a very serious effect on the marketing of stock. A few years ago, it was not possible for this territory to supply the demand for slaughter stock; to-day that demand has fallen to less than half the previous requirements and it is extremely difficult to find a market for cattle.

A Livestock Co-operative Society has been formed but it is regretted that it is not obtaining that support from farmers which

it deserves. Government has given assistance to this Society and all sales are conducted on a live weight basis over scales erected at certain points on the railway line by Government.

An up-to-date Creamery, in which Government is interested, is being erected at Lusaka and it is hoped that this will be ready to receive cream early in 1933. This, it is confidently expected, will be of the greatest advantage to the farmers of the territory.

Northern Rhodesia remained closed to the importation of slaughter stock from Southern Rhodesia owing to the existence of foot and mouth disease in that territory. Two consignments of breeding stock were, however, imported from the Union of South Africa, being brought in transit through Southern Rhodesia under the immediate supervision of an official of the Northern Rhodesia Government.

Mining.

Producing Mines.

Roan Antelope Mine.—The construction work remaining to be done this year was trifling. Production of blister copper (over 99·4 per cent) was continuous but curtailed in the attempt made, in common with other large producers, to adjust production to consumption. All departments operated without hitch and have gradually increased in efficiency. The smelter has had no difficulty with the high grade matte and, upon modification, dealt economically with the reduced output. The cessation of construction and the curtailment of production had the effect of reducing labour figures to 380 Europeans and 2,344 Africans at the end of the year. Native labour efficiency has improved from 3·21 tons of ore extracted per native shift underground to 4·85 tons. Health conditions were strikingly improved. Overall costs have been reduced to £23 per ton of copper, a surprisingly low figure in any event but particularly so in view of the restricted output.

Nkana Mine.—The concentrator was quite ready and in operation at the year's beginning and the smelter went into commission on 20th March. Underground development went ahead rapidly and by June 3,000 tons were hauled daily to the surface.

The mine produced 872,000 tons of ore assaying 5 per cent during the year; the concentrator handled 980,000 tons (mine, dump, Mufulira and Nchanga) for the production of concentrates of 55 per cent copper, and the smelter produced 38,350 tons of blister copper at 99·36 per cent. The end of construction in May resulted in the discharge of a large number of employees so that there remained in December but 391 Europeans and 2,153 Africans. Labour supplies were plentiful; efficiency and health improved very considerably; costs have been falling and have now reached

£20 per ton copper, an astonishingly low figure which is bringing this producer right to the front.

Broken Hill Mine.—30,906 tons of laterite carrying 3 per cent vanadium pentoxide were mined from six different localities but largely from the Northwest Incline No. 1, Kopje Mine; much lower grade laterite and zinc silicate ore were encountered and stacked at the same time. For this 28,000 tons of overburden and dolomite were thrown out. Zinc silicate and lead-zinc sulphide orebodies previously have been encountered and much progress made towards better understanding of the trend of the orebodies and means of mining without risk of danger or dilution. At least five years' supply of zinc silicate is ensured for the plant and the total of ore reserves is taken as the same as last year, viz. 1,567,000 tons.

The power plant is in excellent condition; labour figures rose at the end of the year, on account of preparations for zinc production during 1933, to 151 Europeans and 1,110 Africans. Health has improved wonderfully.

The Camarnor vanadium and Iron Duke pyrite properties are now being acquired.

Dunrobin Mine (Luiri Gold Areas Ltd.)—For the first six months Dunrobin ore was being treated at the Matala plant at the rate of 1,500 tons a month but values could not be followed further owing to inadequate pumping facilities. A prospecting campaign was then substituted but, with the time and money available, no new and striking orebody was discovered. Work was entirely suspended in December.

New Jessie Mine produced throughout the year with varying fortunes. Costs are low and values are being followed wherever they may lead without unduly heavy pumping charges. Other similar reefs on the property owned by the company (New Jessie Gold Mining (Prop.) Ltd.) may be attacked if the Jessie D.B. reef gives out. An average of four Europeans and 155 Africans have been employed.

The Sasare West Mine, Petauke District, was discovered by Mr. J. A. Cowie last year and has been worked on tribute from the North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd. throughout the year with some success. A two-stamp mill is being put up.

Developing Mines.

Mufulira, Chambishi, Nchanga, and Bwana Mkubwa have been maintained on a shut-down basis during the year.

Kansanshi Mine has now concluded its drilling programme. This mine, managed by the Sir Roberts Williams Company, is prepared to take steps towards the actual production of copper and gold when economic conditions become suitable. The Garenda copper deposit in the Kafue Province was examined.

Prospecting.

Rhokana Concessions (Rhodesian Congo Border Concession and Nkana Concession), Loangwa Concessions, and Rhodesia Minerals Concessions were all systematically prospected as usual by traversing and by potholing, trenching, and drilling at interesting points but on a somewhat reduced scale. Interesting structural and economic information was obtained, correlated, and reviewed.

Approximately 30 geologists have been actively engaged in the traversing and mapping of some 14,000 square miles in these concessions. A noteworthy deposit of graphite, about 60 miles east of Broken Hill, has been examined and found to be of considerable potential value.

North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910) Ltd. have been permitting a few prospectors to operate in their concession on condition they work only under tributing agreement agreed to by their Board. Two discoveries of gold have been made.

General.

Economic conditions had no adverse effect in checking the full and healthy growth of the two large copper mines; their output and working costs figures being evidence of a sufficiently striking character. A further slowing down of business and mining activity in the direction of discovery, development, and equipment was, however, noticeable.

Copper production has been artificially restricted by agreement between the main world producers, during the whole year to but a small fraction of the capacity of these mines in the common attempt to assist prices for the copper industry as a whole. The restriction agreement lapsed at the end of the year and was not renewed. Whilst the world copper situation is complex, the progress made by the copper mines in this territory leaves no room whatever for doubt as to their future success and but little as to the near future of developing companies. A steady improvement is expected in the prices of zinc, vanadium, and lead which should have the desired effect for the remaining large producer. For new mines of any size results from the concession companies are awaited.

Mineral Production.

The following table shows the mineral production during 1932 :—

				£	s.	d.
Gold ...	...	6,349·18 oz.	...	26,969	10	0
Silver ...	...	338·68 oz.	...	25	12	0
Copper ...	...	67,887·19 tons	...	2,095,214	16	0
Vanadium ...	...	676,806 lb.	...	439,923	18	0
Iron Ore ...	...	711·00 tons	...	355	10	0
				£2,562,489	6	0

The total value of the minerals produced in 1931 was £1,258,671. The large increase in 1932 is almost entirely accounted for by the increase in copper production.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £1,864,902, as against £5,140,548 in 1931, a decrease of £3,275,646 or 63·7 per cent. In addition, Government stores to the value of £69,058 and specie to the value of £25,595 were imported.

The total exports of merchandise were valued at £2,675,248 as compared with £1,178,515 in 1931, an increase of £1,496,733 or 127·0 per cent. In addition, specie to the value of £30,437 was exported.

The great drop in imports reflects the serious effects of the trade depression upon the territory during the past year, but the decrease in trade as compared with 1931 is greatly accentuated by the fact that practically no construction took place in the mining area during the year; the principal class of imports affected being the metal manufactures and machinery class, the value dropping from £2,504,339 in 1931 to £389,565 in 1932. Plant and other capital goods for the mines were imported continuously during the five years ending 1931 and a stage has now been reached which assures the means of production of copper in very large quantities. In consequence the diminution of imports of this nature was to be expected, and this trade, which has greatly inflated imports in recent years, was abnormal and explains the very great fall in the volume of imports in the year under review.

It will be seen in the tables given in subsequent paragraphs that decreases are also general throughout the remaining classes of goods imported; foodstuffs, textiles, liquors, tobacco, are all considerably below the figures for the previous year. Here again the cessation of construction in the mining area, with the consequent retrenchment of both European and African labour, was indirectly the cause.

The export trade is almost entirely dependent upon minerals and the increase in the value of exports in 1932 reflects the increase in copper produced.

The trade balance is in favour of exports to the extent of £810,346 whereas in the previous year (1931) the balance was in favour of imports by £3,962,033. This change over is also due to the increased copper production and to the cessation of construction.

The following figures show the value of imports of merchandise and the value of exports—excluding specie—for the past ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
	£	£
1923 ...	502,002	461,807
1924 ...	662,642	454,057
1925 ...	1,284,025	432,997
1926 ...	1,667,584	484,382
1927 ...	1,957,138	755,525
1928 ...	2,366,317	847,068
1929 ...	3,602,417	899,736
1930 ...	4,862,722	885,976
1931 ...	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932 ...	1,864,902	2,675,248

Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of imported merchandise, during the years 1930 to 1932, which originated from British and from foreign countries :—

<i>Imports from :</i>	1932	1931	1930
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	395,018	854,635	543,328
Southern Rhodesia	328,959	517,327	656,961
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	670,465	2,423,617	2,197,416
Total British Empire	1,394,442	3,795,579	3,397,705
Foreign Countries	470,460	1,344,969	1,465,017
Total Merchandise	£1,864,902	£5,140,548	£4,862,722

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise received from the Union of South Africa, from Southern Rhodesia, and directly from overseas during the years 1930 to 1932 :—

<i>Imports from :</i>	1932	1931	1930
	£	£	£
Union of South Africa	451,144	1,467,722	947,026
Southern Rhodesia	914,537	1,483,074	2,101,016
Imported from Overseas	499,221	2,189,752	1,814,680
Total	£1,864,902	£5,140,548	£4,862,722

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal classes of imports during the years 1929 to 1932 :—

	1932	1931	1930	1929
	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	29,036	68,315	71,032	27,668
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	262,221	468,297	457,870	302,675
Ales, Spirits, Wines, etc. (potable) ...	84,456	145,686	174,504	108,888
Spirits (non-potable)	1,552	4,564	2,032	1,344
Tobacco ...	61,622	92,124	88,203	59,336
Textiles, Apparel, Yarns, Fibres ...	319,835	579,192	609,741	592,442
Metals, Metal Manu- factures, Machinery and Vehicles ...	389,565	2,504,339	2,206,841	1,595,084
Minerals, Earthen- ware, Glasses and Cement ...	132,251	257,910	304,207	205,014
Oils, Waxes, Resins, Paints, and Var- nishes ...	142,811	244,379	286,951	184,021
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers ...	52,828	91,623	87,920	80,256
Leather, Rubber and man u f a c t u r e s thereof ...	58,998	133,080	117,628	87,907
Wood, Cane, Wicker and manufactures thereof ...	51,493	152,421	208,427	152,851
Books, Paper, and Stationery ...	36,260	71,294	62,415	52,967
Jewellery, Time- pieces, Fancy Goods, etc. ...	29,778	59,804	63,546	49,959
Miscellaneous ...	212,196	267,520	121,405	102,005
Total imports ...	£1,864,902	£5,140,548	£4,862,722	£3,602,417

Exports.

The following table shows the value of the total exports during the years 1930 to 1932 :—

	1932	1931	1930
	£	£	£
Domestic exports ...	2,436,170	988,441	768,848
Imported goods re-exported ...	239,078	187,030	108,147
Articles exported through the post...	included in above.	3,044	8,981
Total merchandise exported ...	£2,675,248	£1,178,515	£885,976
Specie ...	30,437	30,430	23,565
Grand Total ...	£2,705,685	£1,208,945	£909,541

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of exports to the Union, to Southern Rhodesia, to the United Kingdom, to other British Possessions, and to foreign countries, distinguishing domestic exports and imported goods re-exported, during the years 1930 to 1932 (excluding articles exported through the post and specie for the years 1930 and 1931) :—

<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				1932	1931	1930
				£	£	£
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	29,300	57,527	54,230
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	31,544	30,182	19,112
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	...	...	...	778,024	323,884	539,705
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	1,597,302	576,848	155,801
Total Domestic Exports...				£2,436,170	£988,441	£768,848
<i>Imported Goods Re-Exported.</i>				£	£	£
Union of South Africa	...	...	...	74,881	73,685	16,459
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	124,108	80,989	66,676
United Kingdom and other British Possessions	...	...	...	7,504	3,470	17,004
Foreign Countries	...	...	...	32,585	28,886	8,008
Total Imported Goods re-exported				£239,078	£187,030	£108,147

The following table illustrates the comparative value of the principal items of domestic exports for the years 1929 to 1932 :—

	1932	1931	1930	1929
	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)	11,793	18,913	2,458	8,928
Hides, Skins and Horns	8,725	19,807	13,486	39,165
Ivory	2,305	3,309	3,883	8,922
Butter	78	429	76	551
Wheat	6,652	1,451	2,870	13,855
Maize, including other cereals in the grain	1,006	18,031	16,545	25,567
Maize meal	1,034	6,173	4,818	17,781
Pulse	44	211	667	1,040
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	39,209	33,346	57,163	70,310
Cotton (raw)	280	—	5	158
Copper (all kinds)	2,087,620	505,204	226,382	236,716
Lead	—	—	—	37,729
Vanadium	32,266	17,871	24,710	16,389
Vanadic Oxide (fused)	164,752	73,760	—	—
Other ores	—	—	14,352	34,904
Zinc	1,088	200,675	341,660	262,611
Gold	41,277	35,390	26,511	3,441
Silver	66	58	48	12
Lime	1,294	866	930	940
Wood, manufactured and partly manufactured	23,414	29,937	17,053	20,316

—Note.—1931 figures amended to include Congo Basin trade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The labour position, which at the end of 1931 had begun to give cause for some anxiety, became acute during 1932. At the end of the year the number of Africans in employment amounted to about 42,000, as compared with approximately 79,000 in 1931, and there was a tendency towards a drop in the wages offered for the work available. The difficulties of the situation were enhanced by the coincidence of the termination of the normal construction period of the mines with the full impact on this territory of the world depression. It is thought, however, that the limit has now been reached as far as reduction on the mines is concerned and that slight increases in the number of Africans employed may be expected. A comparison of the figures for 1931 with those for 1932 reveals that the greatest decreases in the numbers employed took place in building, mining, domestic service, manufacture, and agriculture—in that order. There was a drop of 82 per cent in the number employed on building and a 45 per cent reduction in those engaged in domestic service. Agriculture in 1932 provided employment for 39 per cent less than in 1931 and employment in the Government and on the railways dropped by 30 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. It follows that all sections of the native community have suffered.

In the circumstances it is not surprising that the enrolment of labour by the various recruiting organizations has come to a standstill and that the supply of applicants for employment available is much greater than the demand. A certain number still proceed to other territories under the aegis of the Rhodesian Native Labour Bureau and find employment on the roads, railways, mines, and in domestic service. In this sphere, too, considerable numbers go in search of work on their own.

As the years go on and experience is obtained it becomes more possible to assess the reaction of industrial employment upon the social life of the people and upon the tribal system. It has been observed that the flow of labour is seasonal and the supply fluctuates on parallel lines from month to month; the greater number turn out in the lean months when the food supply in the villages is running low, and return in the months of plenty.

It is difficult to estimate the effect of the economic depression on the native community. The people in the reserves and native areas are self-supporting and do not suffer from the discomforts and privations which follow lean years in highly industrialized communities. The possession of money is not yet a very vital matter to the bulk of the African population of this territory because, once the tax obligation has been discharged, any balance of funds is generally expended on the acquisition of simple luxuries which can be eliminated without hardship when times are difficult. Africans in employment receive, in addition to their pay, either an

allowance in lieu of rations or a liberal supply of food in accordance with a scale laid down by law. The staple food of the African is meal obtained from cereals. The cost of the minimum monthly ration, i.e., 60 lb. is (a) in towns 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; (b) in country districts 3s. to 4s. A ration of meat and vegetables is provided and costs about 4s. per month per head. Those in the reserves and in remote areas can grow sufficient food for their needs. Wages for Africans have not appreciably altered but there is a tendency towards a lower limit which, in the case of manual labour, has been reduced from 12s. 6d. and 10s. to 10s. and 7s. 6d.

Wages range as follows :—

Clerks : from £2 to £7 per month.

Artisans : from £2 to £6 per month.

Labourers : Mines, surface, from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per month.

Mines, underground, from 30s. to 37s. 6d. per month.

Agricultural, 10s. to 17s. 6d. per month.

Railways, 12s. 6d. to £1 per month.

Roads, 12s. 6d. to £1 per month.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities is as follows :—

						<i>Average.</i>	
						s.	d.
Bread, per lb. loaf	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Local flour (1st grade), per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	7½	
Patna rice, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Mazawattee tea, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Sugar (white granulated), per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	7¾	
Coffee (av. loose and tinned), per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Butter, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
Bacon, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Eggs (European farms), per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Eggs (native), per doz.	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Milk, per pint	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Beef, per lb.	...	...	...	...	...	9½	
Soap (Sunlight), per packet	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons	...	...	...	...	...	17	5
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon	...	...	...	...	...	3	6

The cost of clothing is approximately 75 per cent. higher than European prices.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were, in 1932, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Luanshya and Nkana offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects Latin, French and Algebra in Standards VI and VII and Geometry in Standard VII. There were schools at Tara, Silver Rest, and Fort Jameson offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter. The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the Southern Rhodesia Junior Certificate Examination, and Chiposa School, Fort Jameson, and the Mulendema School, offering primary education up to Standard V, are controlled schools but under private management. A number of small uncontrolled schools were also open during the year.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma; for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter, and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, the boarding fees being £9 per quarter, all three being under Government management, and at the Convent School, Broken Hill, and Chiposa School, Fort Jameson, both under private management.

Fifty-four teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1932 being 972, a decrease of 36 compared with the 1931 figure. In addition, 92 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 38 children were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia Correspondence Classes.

The Beit Hostel at Lusaka, the cost of which was met from money generously provided by the Beit Railway Trust, was completed and occupied, and a new school building at Nkana acquired at the beginning of the year.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of Mission Societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Seventeen of the Mission Societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys' and girls' boarding schools, and teacher training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £13,820 was directly distributed amongst them in recurrent grants during the financial year 1932-3. This amount included a grant of £1,000 from the Beit Railway Trustees, £250 from the Carnegie Corporation, and £1,820 from the Barotse National Fund, the latter grant being distributed among three societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

Recurrent expenditure on native education during the financial year 1932-3 amounted to :

	£
From Government Revenue	18,900
Beit Railway Trust	2,000
Carnegie Corporation	1,000
Barotse Trust Fund	11,425
Total	<u>£33,325</u>

Since the year 1929 the sum of £13,700 generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, Normal and Middle-Elementary Schools at Mazabuka. Buildings to the value of £1,206 were erected during the year for the Middle-Elementary School at Kasama. The amount was found from Loan Funds, and £2,250 was appropriated from the same source for the commencement of the Native Trades School at Lusaka. A further sum of £1,740 has been granted to Mission Societies for school buildings.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the last few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the monies paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily, and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

Seventy-one African teachers passed the written part of the Government Certificate Examination during the year. There are now 373 natives who have passed the written section of the examination and 253 who have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Three hundred and seventeen youths are now attending teacher training courses in normal schools, or are in middle schools preparatory to entering definite training courses. Annual returns, however, show that Government and Mission Societies employed on 31st December, 1932, some 2,261 teachers in 2,376 schools and sub-grade schools. The majority of these teachers must be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools, and have never had an adequate course of professional training.

Four hundred and twenty-five certificated teachers were in the service of Missions at the end of the year and qualified for the Government grant-in-aid.

One hundred and fifty European teachers and thirty-one European Technical Instructors were engaged in native education during the year.

Seventeen Europeans and twenty African teachers and instructors including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 14,214 boys and 5,874 girls attended "recognized" schools, while roughly 28,000 boys and 27,000 girls attended "sub-grade" schools. Five hundred pupils are at present attending Government elementary and middle schools including the Barotse National School which is maintained entirely by the Barotse National Trust Fund. It is estimated that there are about 250,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task of improving the standard of village elementary education to which Government and Mission Societies are devoting themselves. It is hoped that the Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, will be an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are twenty-one selected Mission Teachers being trained as "Jeanes" teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child-welfare, and domestic subjects such as cooking, sewing, etc.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) women teachers are being trained along "Jeanes" lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of their training; half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation. There are twenty girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 500 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School at Mbereshi (London Missionary Society) and, to a lesser degree, at several other Mission stations. Government is establishing a Trade School for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at Lusaka.

Government has also established an elementary and middle boarding school for boys at Mazabuka and elementary mixed schools at Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller Missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of Government expenditure on native education to the total expenditure of the territory was 3.14 per cent; the amount spent by Government per head of native population on native education was approximately 3½d. but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of native education is carried out by the various Missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of monetary expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure of 3½d. given above would be very largely increased.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through north-western Rhodesia. Two mail trains, to which dining cars are attached, run each week in each direction. There is, in addition, one train per day, Mondays excepted, in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining car is attached to this train, but it stops at certain places sufficiently long for passengers to take a meal at the local hotel. Second-class accommodation only is provided on this train. All mail trains carry first- and second-class passengers and sleeping accommodation is provided.

Transport to stations in the Barotse Valley is by barge along the Zambezi River, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges which are tied for the night whilst travellers camp on land.

Roads.

The roads of the territory are earth roads with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles, which is bitumen surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi—460 miles—where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika—a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama, and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the Lake Steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Boarder Road branches off from Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the Copper Belt; Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns passed *en route*. From Solwezi this road turns south and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border Road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 384 miles and this town is 12 miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the above main routes, 4,900 miles of secondary roads connect the settled areas and Government stations throughout the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season from December to April traffic is restricted to 5,000 lb. gross loading.

The arterial roads have now been bridged and culverted with permanent structures for about 75 per cent of their lengths, and the Beit Trust have provided a bridge 800 ft. in length over the Luangwa River on the Great East Road which will be open to traffic this year. Waterways on all other roads are crossed by means of bush timber bridges and culverts. Major rivers are crossed by pontoons for the use of which Government charges a moderate fee.

Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

Postal.

The following statistical table shows a triennial comparison of correspondence dealt with.

				<i>Received.</i>		
				1932	1931	1930
Letters	...	...	...	2,541,422	3,472,612	3,413,164
Post Cards	...	...	...	47,684	83,554	50,792
Newspapers	...	...	...	1,266,226	916,764	884,416
Bookpackets	...	...	...		831,376	680,132
Parcels	...	...	...	50,216	67,184	91,208
Registered articles	...	...	...	72,982	91,676	85,072
				3,978,530	5,463,166	5,204,784
				<i>Despatched.</i>		
Letters	...	...	...	2,436,070	3,292,220	3,117,984
Post Cards	...	...	...	59,852	80,500	53,600
Newspapers	...	...	...	480,610	169,728	117,156
Bookpackets	...	...	...		416,052	227,064
Parcels	...	...	...	80,694	19,760	17,940
Registered articles	...	...	...	13,104	123,604	121,420
				3,070,330	4,101,864	3,655,164

The volume of undelivered correspondence dealt with in the Returned Letter Office was 27,369 compared with 29,237 in 1931.

Business transacted during the year decreased considerably as compared with the previous year, as shown in the appended Table.

				1932.	1931.	1930.
				£	£	£
Stamps sold	...	...	...	21,331	22,723	24,397
Money Orders issued	...	...	...	32,056	74,967	82,298
Postal Orders issued	...	...	...	33,886	47,715	39,453
				65,942	122,682	121,751
Money Orders paid	...	...	...	29,774	31,409	22,380
Postal Orders paid	...	...	...	10,910	16,330	14,240
				40,684	47,739	36,620
TOTAL	...	...	...	106,626	170,421	158,371

“Cash-on-delivery” parcels.

	1932.	1931.	1930.
Number	7,803	8,436	5,502
Value	£19,111	£22,904	£17,442
Average value per parcel ...	£2·4	£2·7	£3·1

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph route runs beside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nchanga, Ndola to Nkana thence to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system; Kasama and Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems.

The volume and value of traffic handled was as follows :—

	1932	1931.	1930.
<i>Forwarded—</i>			
Paid telegrams	65,534	103,495	99,489
Official telegrams	22,336	23,218	15,473
Number of words	1,097,094	1,648,791	1,689,142
Delivered	77,826	110,800	99,196
Re-transmissions	248,272	400,726	324,546
Nett revenue	£9,621	£16,084	£17,110

Telephones.

An automatic telephone exchange was opened at Broken Hill and a magneto ringing exchange at Mazabuka in September. In addition, there are automatic telephone exchanges at Livingstone and Ndola. All exchanges functioned satisfactorily. Licensed exchanges are operated at the Roan Antelope, Nkana, Bwana Mkubwa, and Broken Hill mines by the respective mining companies. The foregoing are connected with the Post Office trunk telephone system, which was completed during the year except for the installation of repeater apparatus which will shortly be delivered.

	<i>Revenue.</i>		
	1932.	1931.	1930.
	£	£	£
Exchange rentals	3,332	1,521	920
Call office and trunk fees ...	941	277	127
Miscellaneous	12	—	—
	£4,285	£1,798	£1,047

Wireless.

(a) *Aeronautical Services.*

Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radio-electrical services principally in connexion with the Imperial Airways Cape to Cairo Air Route. Both are equipped for point to point communication by means of short-wave emissions and for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave length of 900 metres.

(b) Internal and International Services.

In addition to aeronautical radio-electrical services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. Short-wave stations have been installed at Livingstone, Mongu, and Fort Jameson and a station at Abercorn is now in course of erection.

International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the contiguous territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

Civil Aviation.

Considerable strides have been made in civil aviation during the year. The Imperial Airways, Limited, inaugurated a weekly service between Cairo and Capetown in January and have continued to operate successfully throughout the year. Apart from a forced landing near Broken Hill at the outset of the service, Imperial Airways have flown to schedule and there have been no accidents.

Extensions and improvements were carried out on the majority of aerodromes and, in addition, four emergency landing grounds were constructed at suitable points on the Imperial Airways route. This work was made possible through the generosity of the Beit Trustees who granted a sum of money for the improvement of aerodromes and air communications generally in Northern Rhodesia. Money from this grant was utilized also by Government to purchase an excellent site for an aerodrome in the vicinity of the new Capital at Lusaka.

The Northern Aviation Company, Limited, continue to be the sole company operating in the territory, but a British pilot stationed in the Belgian Congo flies the mail between Elizabethville and Broken Hill to coincide with the arrival of the Imperial Airway machines at the latter place.

Private air traffic has increased considerably and there is little doubt that the public of Northern Rhodesia are rapidly becoming more air minded.

The Air Navigation Directions for Northern Rhodesia were brought into force on the 1st November, 1932, and the Commissioner of Police was appointed Registrar of Aircraft for the territory and the Inspector in Charge of the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate at Kisumu, Kenya Colony, was appointed Technical Adviser to Government on air matters generally.

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

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) operate in the territory with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at these banks at 31st December, 1932, amounted to

£938,219 compared with £1,095,258 at the end of the previous year, a decrease of over 14 per cent. The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £13,365 at 31st December, 1932, as compared with £13,436 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance 1931 prescribes as legal tender at par throughout the territory (a) Bank of England Notes, (b) Bank Notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and (c) the standard coinage in use in England. The enactment of this Ordinance on 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the Gold Standard of currency. At the same time the export of gold or silver coin was prohibited except as personal cash not exceeding £5 in gold and £2 in silver.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force. The enactment of a local law is under consideration.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the general economic situation only a small proportion of the Loan programme was undertaken. The following is a brief summary of the major works completed or in course of construction during the year:—

Abercorn.—Building materials are being collected at the above station for the construction of a wireless station and work will be undertaken departmentally early in the new year.

Broken Hill.—Six residential houses were completed by contract. Extensions to the existing Post Office, together with a store for equipment, were erected under contract for the Engineering Branch of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Fort Jameson.—A wireless station was completed departmentally and two residential houses were commenced.

Kazungula.—A residential house, together with a veterinary office and store, was erected departmentally.

Lusaka.—Three residential houses were completed under contract, and a Post Office was also commenced under contract.

Livingstone.—A native hospital, with quarters for European and coloured nurses, was completed under contract. A maternity home, provided by the generosity of the Beit Railway Trust, was commenced under contract and is due for completion in the new year.

Luanshya.—One residential house, one hostel and general store, and administrative offices, were completed under contract.

Mazabuka.—One residential house was completed departmentally.

Mongu.—A Wireless Station was completed departmentally.

Monze.—One residential house was completed under contract.

Ndola.—A new block of combined offices, local prison, housing for African staff, fourteen residential houses, and a combined European and native hospital with nurses' home were completed under contract. A maternity home, provided by the generosity of the Beit Railway Trust, was completed under contract.

Petauke.—Two houses and a native medical dispensary were completed departmentally.

Senanga.—One residential house, office and court-house, housing for African staff and prison and store were completed departmentally.

The majority of the work on the railway line was carried out under contract and it appears that building prices have become more stabilized owing to keen competition in the building trade.

Lusaka (new Capital).—Temporary residential and non-residential buildings were erected for the Northern Rhodesia Police, together with a temporary hospital, school, also offices for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Animal Health and Agricultural and European Education Departments, all of which were undertaken by contract. Permanent askari lines, N.C.O.'s quarters, kitchen blocks, armoury and magazines, latrine and wash blocks, and other buildings essential to the Northern Rhodesia Police Camp were completed under contract. Fifteen double-storey residential houses were also undertaken by contract and are due for early completion in the new year.

A preliminary water scheme has been installed for the purpose of supplying water for constructional purposes and for the recently constructed Military Police Camp, temporary offices and the fifteen houses under construction. The scheme includes approximately seven miles of pipe line, two boreholes, two deep-well pumps, and one 31 H.P. engine and centrifugal pump for lifting water to a 70,000 gallon elevated tank.

The clearing and forming of some five miles of earth road has been completed.

Communications.

On the Great North Road an important deviation, 20 miles in length, was completed between Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi. Several other deviations connecting up new bridges between Kapiri Mposhi and Abercorn, completed within the year, contributed to the general improvement of the Great North Road. The new route between Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika was also completed.

On the Congo Border Road a length of 20 miles was re-conditioned between Ndola and Nkana, and surveys and reports were completed for the re-conditioning of a further stretch of 70 miles.

On the Great East Road the construction of the central deviation, 80 miles in length, crossing the Luangwa River below its confluence

with the Lusemfwā River, was completed and the majority of the bridges are well in hand. The Luangwa River Bridge, being constructed by the Beit Railway Trust, was well advanced at the end of the year.

Approximately 75 per cent of the bridging and culverting programme, which was commenced in July, 1931, was completed by the end of the year, 25 bridges and 233 culverts having been erected. The building of 10 other bridges was practically finished.

Other survey work consisted of the reconnaissance of a route to link up Lusaka, the new Capital, with the Southern Rhodesia Road between Salisbury and the Zambesi River.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts subject to appeal to and review by the High Court. During the year the High Court dealt with 160 civil matters as against 173 in the preceding year and heard 12 actions and 14 appeals. Nineteen petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held during the year at points along the line of rail in April, May, and October. Thirty-two criminal cases came before the Court exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts: these latter numbered 262, of which 182 were confirmed, 46 quashed, 17 altered, 1 referred back and subsequently approved; in the remaining 16 cases the accused were bound over.

Native Courts.

The Native Courts Ordinance was passed at the same time as the Native Authority Ordinance and was, like, the latter Ordinance, applied to all the territory, with the exception of Barotseland, as from 1st April, 1930.

Native Courts are established and constituted by the Governor and are of two grades. In addition to administering native law and custom in so far as such is not repugnant to natural justice and morality, they are given power under the Native Court Rules to try certain offences against the laws of the territory. Their power to inflict punishment is strictly limited and the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts have jurisdiction to revise and review their judgments, and in certain instances to order the retrial of a case. District Officers may sit as assessors in such Courts.

The Governor has the power to suspend and dismiss members and Provincial Commissioners have a similar power, subject to a report being made to the Governor on each occasion that it is exercised.

The general conduct of the Native Courts has been satisfactory and the progress made is encouraging. Disputes and offences appear to be dealt with adequately and judgments given in accordance with native custom.

Police.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Police during 1932 was 10,510 an increase of 2,718 on the figures for 1931 made up as follows :

Increase of offences by Europeans.

Common Law	Statute Law
2.	119.

Increase of offences by natives.

Common Law	Statute Law
638.	1,959.

The figures quoted below will indicate the number of more serious cases dealt with as compared with 1931 :

Crime.	Europeans. Natives.		Total.	
			1932.	1931.
Affray	3	146	149	80
Arson	—	24	24	13
Assault, Common	38	185	223	199
Assault O.A.B. harm	22	141	163	87
Indecent Assault... ..	1	21	22	34
Indecent Curiosity	—	16	16	—
Burglary	—	94	94	100
Embezzlement	1	—	1	9
Forgery and Uttering	8	189	197	64
Fraud and False Pretences	56	41	97	19
Housebreaking and Theft	—	185	185	43
Theft (all forms)	47	987	1,034	1,036
Manslaughter	1	16	17	22
Murder	—	24	24	15
Attempted Murder	1	13	14	4
Perjury	5	6	11	8
Rape and attempted rape	2	25	27	21
Robbery	—	1	1	1
Assaults on Police	3	20	23	28
Indecent Exposure	—	4	4	1
Extortion	—	5	5	1
Incest	—	1	1	—

It will be seen that there has been a large increase in cases of housebreaking and theft, fraud and theft by false pretences, affray, forgery and uttering, and assaults, undoubtedly due to unemployment caused by the retrenchment of both Europeans and natives from the Copper Mines and elsewhere.

Owing to the general depression it was found necessary to close certain stations and effect retrenchment in the European and native personnel during the latter part of the year.

The figures quoted do not include those cases heard at stations where police are not available.

Prisons.

There are five central prisons in the territory situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, and Fort Jameson.

Committals to the central prisons during the year totalled 1,918 as compared with 1,448 in 1931, an increase of 473. The figures for individual prisons are as follows:

	<i>Committals.</i>		
Livingstone	...	...	621
Broken Hill	...	...	696
Fort Jameson	...	...	165
Mongu	...	...	333
Kasama	...	...	103
Total	...	...	1,918

The daily average number of prisoners was 544.76 as compared with 421.2 for the year 1931. The average sick was 36.72 compared with 21.7 for the year 1931.

Five natives were executed during the year. There were eleven deaths from natural causes, as against eight for the year 1931.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review three Sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one each in March, September, and December. In all 31 Ordinances were passed, of which 23 were amendments to the existing law. In the September and December Sessions financial legislation predominated, an anticipated short fall in revenue necessitating increased taxation in every possible direction.

Ordinances.

Appropriation Ordinance (No. 10).
 Bank Notes and Coinage (Supplementary) Ordinance (No. 7).
 Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25).
 Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9).
 Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 16).
 Customs and Excise Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance (No. 26).
 Customs Management (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8).
 Entertainments Tax Ordinance (No. 12).
 Imperial Acts Extension (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20).
 Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 31).
 Licence and Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 3).
 Licence and Stamp (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 22).
 Mine Townships Ordinance (No. 11).
 Minimum Wage Ordinance (No. 27).
 Mufulira-Mokambo Railway (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14).
 Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4).
 Municipal Corporations (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 15).
 Municipal Corporations (Amendment) (No. 3) Ordinance (No. 23).
 Non-Native Personal Tax Ordinance (No. 28).

Quit Rent Redemption and Apportionment (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18).
 Registration of Business Names (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13).
 Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1).
 Roads and Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 19).
 Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance (No. 21).
 Tax on Official Salaries Ordinance (No. 30).
 Townships (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5).
 Trades Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2).
 Trades Licensing (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 29).
 Weights and Measures Ordinance (No. 8).
 Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17).
 Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 34).

Of the principal Ordinances passed three impose additional taxation; the Entertainments Tax Ordinance introduces a graduated tax on the price of admission to theatrical, cinematographic, circus, variety, and musical entertainments; the Non-Native Personal Tax Ordinance imposes a tax of £1 on every non-native over 21 years of age and the Tax on Official Salaries Ordinance gives the Governor in Council power to impose a tax not exceeding 10 per cent on all official salaries exceeding £18 per month.

Of the other principal Ordinances, the Weights and Measures Ordinance is a comprehensive enactment based on the English Act of 1878, the Mines Townships Ordinance provides for the establishment and regulation of townships on land owned by the Mining Corporations, and the Minimum Wage Ordinance sets up machinery for the fixing of minimum wages in pursuance of the International Labour Convention adopted at the 11th Session of the League of Nations in the year 1928.

As regards railways, legislative sanction was given to the transfer of statutory rights from the Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, to the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, in respect of the Mufulira-Mokambo Railway.

Of the amendment Ordinances the more important are:—

Customs and Excise—Ordinance No. 16—increases the duties on 22 Customs Tariff items, and Ordinance No. 26 gives effect to the Ottawa Conference decisions which concern this territory.

Bank Notes and Coinage—Ordinance No. 7—makes provision for the payment of a duty on Bank Notes, and Ordinance No. 25 enables Southern Rhodesia silver coins to be declared legal tender within the territory.

Trades Licensing—Ordinance No. 29 increases the fees for certain licences by 50 per cent and introduces a new provision for the advertisement of applications for and transfer of licences.

Income Tax—Ordinance No. 31 abolishes the allowance in respect of earned income, reduces the allowance for a wife from £600 to £420, increases the allowance for a child from £90 for the first and £60 for each subsequent child to a flat rate of £100 for each child, and increases the rate of tax.

The subsidiary legislation issued was as follows :—

Government Notices.

- Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922—*
Air Navigation (Accidents) Regulations (No. 14).
- Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927—*
Air Navigation Directions (No. 94).
Air Navigation (Amendment) Directions (No. 154).
Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations (No. 130).
- Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1931 (No. 3).*
- Alien Natives Registration Ordinance—*
Alien Natives Registration Regulations (No. 35).
- Arms and Ammunition Ordinance—*
Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Rules (No. 80).
Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules (No. 100).
- Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance—*
Broken Hill Registration District (No. 62).
Ndola Registration District (No. 52).
- Bush Fires Prevention Ordinance—*
Applied to Abercorn District (No. 82).
- Cattle Cleansing Ordinance—*
Application to area in Broken Hill District (No. 9).
Appointment of Inspectors (No. 116).
- Cattle Diseases Ordinance—*
Additional Diseases (No. 25).
Cattle Diseases (Namwala) Regulations (No. 86).
Cattle Diseases (South Guimbi) Regulations (No. 115).
Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) Rules Amended (No. 22).
Cattle Diseases (Prohibited Imports) Regulations (No. 148).
- Civil Service Proclamation, 1920—*
Civil Servants (Native Employees) Rules amended (Nos. 53, 120, and 148).
- Control of Dogs Ordinance—*
Registration and Control of Dogs (Amendment) Regulations (No. 99).
- Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance—*
Customs and Excise Duties (Commissions) Regulations (No. 10).
Customs and Excise Duties (Suspensions) Regulations (Nos. 114 and 157).
Customs and Excise Duties (Rebates, Refunds and Suspensions) Regulations (No. 24).
- Customs Management Ordinance—*
Customs Officer, Solwezi (No. 75).
Motor Vehicles (Temporary Importation) Regulations (No. 47).
Port of Entry—
Sesheke (No. 122).
Solwezi (No. 75).
Kansanshi deleted (No. 75).
- Electric Light and Power Ordinance—*
Date of Commencement (No. 74).
Electric Light and Power Regulations (No. 34).
Electric Light and Power (Amendment) Regulations (No. 141).
Electric Light and Power (Supply) Regulations (No. 131).
Electricity Control Board, Appointment of (No. 153).
- Exportation of Gold and Silver Ordinance—*
Gold and Silver Restriction (Amendment) Regulations (No. 83).

Entertainments Tax Ordinance—

Date of commencement (No. 113).

Entertainments Tax Regulations (No. 93).

European Officers' Pension Ordinance—

List of Pensionable Offices (No. 79).

Explosives Ordinance—

Inspectors of Explosives, Appointment of (Nos. 91 and 95).

Blasting Licence, Form of application for (No. 13).

Forests Ordinance—

Demarcated Forest Area—Choma-Pemba Watershed (No. 119).

Demarcated Forest Area—Lusaka (South) Fuel Reserve (No. 149).

Reserved trees (No. 92).

Game Ordinance—

Game (Amendment) Regulations (No. 68).

High Court Ordinance—

High Court Rules, 1931, amended (No. 15).

Immigration Ordinance—

Immigration Officers, appointment of (No. 152).

Medical Officers, appointment of (No. 151).

Liquor Licensing Ordinance—

Liquor Licensing Regulations (No. 72).

Magistrates' Courts Ordinance—

Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1931, amended (Nos. 36 and 43).

Marriage Ordinance—

All Saints Church, Lusaka, licensing of (No. 87).

Motor Traffic Ordinance—

Motor Traffic (Amendment) Regulations (No. 5).

Motor Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 156).

Municipal Corporations Ordinance—

Designation of Livingstone Municipal Council (No. 21).

Livingstone Traffic (Amendment) By-Laws (No. 71).

Ndola, Declaration of Municipality of, (No. 33); Division into Wards (No. 90).

Native Authority Ordinance—

Amendment of List of Authorities for Batoka District (No. 89).

Amendment of List of Authorities, East Luangwa and Fort Rosebery Districts (No. 97).

Amendment of List of Authorities, Fort Rosebery (No. 144).

Amendment of List of Authorities, Luangwa Province (No. 135).

Amendment of List of Authorities, Serenje and Ndola Districts (No. 89).

Order by Serenje Native Authorities (No. 20).

Native Beer Ordinance—

Native Beer (Amendment) Regulations (No. 6).

Native Beer (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 61).

Native Court Ordinance—

Amendment of List of Courts for Fort Rosebery District (No. 147).

Amendment of List of Courts for Mpika District (No. 65).

Amendment of List of Courts for Mumbwa District (No. 7).

Amendment of List of Courts for Serenje District (No. 117).

Native Courts Rules, 1930, First Schedule Amended (No. 19).

Native Courts (Amendment) Rules (No. 124).

Native Grain Trading Ordinance—

Prohibition of acquisition of grain within Abercorn and Isoka Districts (No. 57).

Prohibition on acquisition of grain within Feira District (No. 28).

Prohibition on acquisition of grain within the North East portion of the Angoni Reserve east of the Lutembwe River, Fort Jameson District (No. 29).

Orders in Council—

The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1931 (No. 3).

The Copyright Convention (Japanese Territories) Order, 1931 (No. 67).

Ordinances : Non-Disallowance of—

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 37 of 1931 (No. 18).

Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 40 of 1931 (No. 44).

Nos. 2, 3, and 8 of 1932 (No. 51).

Nos. 6, 9, and 10 of 1932 (No. 54).

Nos. 1 and 4 of 1932 (No. 58).

Nos. 5 of 1932 (No. 164).

No. 7 of 1932 (No. 81).

No. 12 of 1932 (No. 112).

No. 13 of 1932 (No. 140).

No. 14 of 1932 (No. 145).

No. 16 of 1932 (No. 146).

Petroleum Ordinance, 1930—

Petroleum (General) Regulations (No. 48).

Petroleum (General) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 108).

Public Health Ordinance—

Public Health (Abattoir and Transport of Meat) Regulations (No. 78).

Applied to Choma (No. 118).

„ „ Luanshya (No. 103).

„ „ Lusaka (No. 107).

„ „ Ndola (No. 98).

Public Health (Drainage and Latrine) Regulations (No. 1).

Applied to Livingstone (No. 88).

„ „ Lusaka (No. 104).

Public Health Rules 1914, repealed (No. 30).

Repeal of Obsolete Regulations (No. 63).

Public Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance—

Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, and Commissioner of Taxes added to Schedule (No. 26).

Post Office Ordinance—

Postal (Air Mail Fees) Regulations (No. 4).

„ (Amendment) Regulations (No. 8).

„ „ (No. 2) Regulations (No. 73).

Prisons Ordinance—

“Mufulira” deleted from list of local prisons (No. 42).

Visiting Justices (No. 105).

Roads and Vehicles Ordinance—

Branch Roads—Kafue Province (Nos. 84 and 132).

Main Road—Great North Road (No. 139).

Restriction of traffic on Mpika-Chinsali Road (No. 2).

Restriction of traffic on roads in Broken Hill Township (No. 133).

Restriction of traffic on Great East Road (Nos. 136 and 150).

Mulungushi Deviation—Great North Road (No. 138).

Second Schedule to Ordinance amended by increasing fee per wheel for bicycles (No. 85).

Second Schedule to Ordinance amended by altering the fee payable per wheel on a bicycle after 1st July (No. 126).

Width of Roads Regulations (No. 11).

Telegraphs Ordinance—

Overseas telegrams—surcharge of 33½ per cent on existing tariff rates (No. 17).

Telephone (Amendment) Regulations (No. 40).

Theatres and Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance—

- Films Censorship (Amendment) Regulations (No. 41).
- Films Censorship (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 66).
- Films Censorship (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations (No. 137).

Townships Ordinance—

- Broken Hill Mine Township (Amendment) Regulations (No. 60).
- Broken Hill Township (Amendment) Regulations (No. 17).
- Broken Hill Township (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations (No. 50).
- Broken Hill Township (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations (No. 125).
- Broken Hill Township (Rating) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 31).
- Broken Hill Township Water Regulations (No. 101).
- Bwana Mkubwa Township Area (No. 59).
- Chisamba Township Regulations (No. 76).
- Chisamba Management Board (No. 106).
- Fort Jameson Township (Amendment) Regulations (No. 46).
- Kafue Township Regulations (No. 45).
- Kafue Township—Regulation 6 (18) suspended on 11th and 12th July, 1932 (No. 55).
- Kasama Township Regulations (No. 39).
- Luanshya Township (Amendment) Regulations (No. 155).
- Lusaka Management Board (No. 105).
- Lusaka Township, area (No. 69).
- Lusaka Township, area (No. 127).
- Lusaka—Application of Townships (Assessment) Regulations (No. 121).
- New Lusaka, area, etc. (No. 128).
- Townships Assessment (Amendment) Regulations (No. 12).
- Townships (General) Regulations, 1st and 2nd Schedule amended (No. 77).
- Townships (General) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 32).
- Townships (Petroleum) (Amendment) Regulations (No. 109).

Town Planning Ordinance—

- Town Planning (Procedure) Rules (No. 129).

Trades Licensing Ordinance—

- Appointment of Ndola Municipal Council as Licensing Authority (No. 49).

Vagrancy Ordinance—

- Date of commencement (No. 27).

There is no factory legislation and no legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc.

As regards compensation for accidents, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Chapter 121 of the Revised Edition of the Laws, is a comprehensive enactment which follows generally the principles of the English Act and applies to non-natives only. Provision for natives is contained in Part VI of the Employment of Natives Ordinance, Chapter 62 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Northern Rhodesia.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past seven years have been :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Total
		Recurrent.	Extraordinary.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1926-27	421,035	421,584	33,867	455,451
1927-28	474,683	475,175	43,631	518,806
1928-29	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929-30	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924/5 and 1925/6.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to :—

£	
566,801	at 31st March, 1931.
1,216,681	at 31st March, 1932.
1,475,130	at 31st December, 1932.

The public debt, represented by inscribed stock issued early in 1932 under the Northern Rhodesia 5 per cent Loan 1950-1970 amounted to £1,250,000 at 31st December, 1932.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1932, consisted of :—

£	
Cash	85,155
Investments	19,328
Advances pending the receipt of further	
Loan Funds	280,614
Sundry debtors	30,820
Stores	47,447
	£463,364

The liabilities were :—

£	
Post Office Savings Bank depositors ...	13,365
Native Reserves Fund	8,604
Joint Colonial Fund	195,500
Sundry creditors	50,763

	268,232
Surplus assets	195,132
	£463,364

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1932 were as follows :—

£	
1. Licences	31,290
2. Native Tax	112,181
3. Stamp Duties	8,695
4. Customs and Excise Duties	200,933
5. Income-tax	120,085
	£473,184

Licence Fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting of minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1932 are as follows :—

Barotse Province (excluding Balovale District)	£
—12s. 6d.	} 21,942
Barotse Province (Balovale District)—7s. 6d. ...	
Eastern Provinces—10s.	39,542
Western Provinces—12s. 6d.	48,014
Alien natives—7s. 6d., 10s. or 12s. 6d.	2,683
	£112,181

The tax is increased automatically by 1s. if not paid within nine months of the date on which it is due. All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease, or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. Reciprocal arrangements have been made with adjoining British Dependencies whereby natives are exempt from the tax if they have paid an equivalent tax elsewhere for the same year. The persons liable to tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock at the discretion of the District Officer but the practice is rare. The law does not impose labour in lieu of tax. Thirty per cent of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

Stamp duties, denoted by adhesive revenue stamps, are payable on all documents executed or received in the territory. The principal duties are :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements			6
Bills of Exchange—			
Not exceeding £50			6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100		1	0
Every additional £100		1	0
Cheques			1
Land Grants—			
Not exceeding 10 acres	10	0	
Rising to not exceeding 3,000 acres	4	0	0
Every additional 1,000 acres	1	0	0
Equitable Mortgages—			
Every £100		2	0
Receipt when the sum exceeds £1			1
Conveyances—			
Every £50 or value of property sold or conveyed	10	0	

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambesi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east, to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambesi Basin. The Zambesi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambesi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The Agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act of Berlin of 26th February, 1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye, 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention; this part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

British preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty; clothing, blankets, and rugs, cotton piece-goods and all articles mainly imported for household and native use, the duty on British products being 10 per cent and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 25 per cent; agricultural, electrical, mining and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of British manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, except foreign electrical machinery which is 15 per cent.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported foodstuffs, and to spirituous liquors, wines, beers and tobacco; upon the latter items no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south but varying rates of preference are granted to foodstuffs of British origin.

The Customs Tariff contains three scales of duty:—

Scale "A"—In respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale " B "—In respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

Scale " D "—Congo Basin duties.

Ports of Entry.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia : Ndola, Livingstone, Mokambo, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Kansanshi, Fort Rosebery, Nchanga, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazungula, Sesheke.

Customs Agreements.

Under the terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia receives actual duty at Union tariff rates on imported goods ex open stocks, except on certain commodities where the duties are higher in Northern Rhodesia, and upon South African manufactures the Union Government pays the Northern Rhodesia Government 12 per cent of the export value of foodstuffs and 6 per cent of the export value of all other manufactures excepting cigarettes, tobacco, ales and beers, wines and spirits. The latter articles are directly taxed at Northern Rhodesia tariff rates subject to the following rebates : Cigarettes and tobacco manufactures 75 per cent ; ales, beers, and wines 50 per cent ; and spirits 25 per cent. Free interchange of raw products, except maize, is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty, and similarly Union leaf tobacco exported to Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. per annum free of duty.

Under the provisions of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia a uniform tariff as far as possible is agreed upon, and actual import duty is paid upon removal of imported goods. Free interchange of raw products and manufactures is provided for, except in the case of ales, beers, wines, and spirits, which are taxed at import rates subject to the following rebates :—ales, beers, and wines 50 per cent, spirits 25 per cent, cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties.

In respect of Union manufactures and imported goods removed from the Union of South Africa to Southern Rhodesia which are subsequently removed to Northern Rhodesia, the duty originally received by Southern Rhodesia from the Union Government is paid over to Northern Rhodesia, except on the particular South African manufactures detailed above for which the receiving territory is responsible for collecting the duty.

Income-tax on individuals is charged as follows :—

	s.	d.
For every £1 of the first £100 of chargeable income	6	
„ £1 „ next £100 „ „	1	0
„ £1 „ „ £100 „ „	1	6
„ £1 „ „ £100 „ „	2	0
„ £1 „ „ £100 „ „	2	6
„ £1 „ „ £500 „ „	3	0
„ £1 „ „ £500 „ „	3	6
And for every £1 in excess of £1,500	4	0

The following deductions are allowed: personal £300; for a wife £420; for children £100 each; for a dependant £50; for life insurance, premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income-tax is at the rate of 4s. in the £. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income-tax.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO NORTHERN RHODESIA.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
Annual Report, Health Department, 1931.	Not fixed.	Crown Agents, London.
Second Annual Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, 1932.	2s. 6d.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
Annual Bulletin, Department of Animal Health, 1932.	2s. 6d.	" " "
Notes on the General Geology of Northern Rhodesia (J. A. Bancroft and R. A. Pelletier).	1s. 6d.	Secretary for Mines, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.
Annual Report, Customs Department.	8s. 3d.	Controller of Customs, Livingstone.
Quarterly Statistics of the External Trade of Northern Rhodesia.	5s.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Customs and Excise Handbook.	7s. 6d.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Blue Book (Annual).	10s. 6d. (1s. postage).	Government Printer, Livingstone.
"The Laws of Northern Rhodesia." Two volumes.	£3 3s. and £2 2s. for both volumes.	Waterlow and Sons, Limited.
Annual Volume of Ordinances ...	8s. post free.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
Annual Volume of Government Notices.	8s. post free.	Do. do.
Northern Rhodesia Government Gazettes (two issued a month).	13s. 6d. p.a. post free.	Do. do.
Settlement in Northern Rhodesia	Gratis.	H.M. East African Trade and Information Office.
Travel in Northern Rhodesia ...	Gratis.	Do. do.
Sport in Northern Rhodesia ...	Gratis.	Do. do.
Hand Map of Northern Rhodesia	2s. 6d. post free.	Government Printer, Livingstone.
"The Kingdom of the Barotse" (Bertrand, 1899).	16s.	Fisher and Unwin.
"On the threshold of Central Africa" (F. Coillard).	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
"Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa." (A. St. Hill Gibbons).	15s.	Methuen.
"In Remotest Barotseland" (Colin Harding).	10s. 6d.	Hurst and Blackett.
"Coillard of the Zambezi" (Mac-kintosh).	—	—
"Travel and Adventure in S.E. Africa" (F. C. Selous).	25s.	Roland Ward.
"A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" (F. C. Selous).	18s.	Bentley.
"Missionary Travels in S. Africa" (Dr. Livingstone).	—	Murray.
"The New Zambezi Trail" (Mac-kintosh).	—	—
"Barotseland" (D. E. C. Stirke).	21s.	Bale.
"The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia" (West Sheane and Cullen Gouldsbury).	16s.	E. Arnold.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents.</i>
"An African Year" (Cullen Gouldsbury).	5s.	E. Arnold.
"In Witch-bound Africa" (F. H. Melland).	21s.	Seeley Service Co., Ltd.
"The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia" (E. W. Smith and A. M. Dale). Two Volumes.	50s.	Macmillan & Co., Ltd.
"Winning a Primitive People" (Donald Frazer).	5s.	Seeley Service Co., Ltd.
"Africa" (Sir Harry Johnston)...	—	National Society's Depository.
"The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia" (A. M. Doke).	36s.	Harrap.
"Africa in the Making" (H. D. Hooper).	2s.	United Council for Missionary Education.
"In South Central Africa" (J. M. Moubray).	10s. 6d.	Constable and Co., Ltd.
"The Lands of Cazembe" ...	—	Murray.
"The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia" (E. W. Smith).	5s.	World Dominion Press.

NORTHERN RHODESIA



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality : A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
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Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
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Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Sisal: A note on the Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance. (E.M.B. 64.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
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Report on the Infestation of Cured Tobacco in London by the Cacao Moth <i>Ephestia Elutella</i> H.B. (E.M.B. 67.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Palestine Orange Shipments. (E.M.B. 68.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 69.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).

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