

Nyasaland.

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No. 1545.

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REPORT FOR 1930.

*(For Reports for 1928 and 1929 see Nos. 1445 and 1489 respectively,
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NYASALAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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MAP.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

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

This strip falls naturally into two divisions :—

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

(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi river and Shire river on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruo river, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,645 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.

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

History.

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

The real history of Nyasaland begins with the advent of Dr. Livingstone, who, after experiencing considerable difficulty in ascending Shire, discovered Lakes Shirwa and Pamalombe, and on the 16th September, 1859, reached the southern shore of Lake Nyasa. Livingstone was closely followed by a mission under Bishop Mackenzie, sent out by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The mission settled in the Shire Highlands, but on account of loss of its members by sickness and otherwise, it withdrew in 1862. It was subsequently re-established in 1881 on Lake Nyasa, with headquarters on the island of Likoma, where it still remains.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Climate.

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

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

Languages.

The principal language spoken in the Protectorate is Nyanja, which is understood by most tribes throughout the country and is the official language which all civil servants are expected to learn. Other languages in use in various parts of Nyasaland are Yao, Nguru (which is spoken chiefly by natives who have immigrated

from Portuguese East Africa), Tumbuka, Tonga, and Nkonde, the last three being practically confined to the Northern Province. Swahili is spoken to a limited extent, chiefly by Mohammedan Yaos.

Currency, etc.

The currency of the Protectorate consists of English coinage, gold, silver, and copper, but there is no note issue and notes of other parts of the Empire are not legal tender.

The weights and measures in use are also the ordinary English units, although there is an increasing tendency to use the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only two banks operating in Nyasaland are the Standard Bank of South Africa and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), formerly the National Bank of South Africa.

I.—GENERAL.

The general trade depression of 1929 continued, and was in some cases accentuated, during 1930, and the prices obtained for Nyasaland's main exports were low. The prices realized for cotton in December, 1930, were the lowest for the last 15 years, and in the case of sisal the market value sank below the cost of production. It is particularly unfortunate that this period of acute depression should occur at a time when the Protectorate is endeavouring to prepare by development for the years when the Zambesi bridge and the railway extension to Lake Nyasa shall be open for traffic, and the timely action of the Imperial Government in granting the sum of £164,295 free of all charges from the Colonial Development Fund for the essential extension of public services has been very greatly appreciated.

The strictest economy is being practised both by the Government and the planting community and, despite present depression, there is reason to think that the determination with which the difficult situation of the last few years has been met will in due time reap its reward. Costs have been materially reduced and as a whole there is greater efficiency of working. It is probable, moreover, that Nyasaland has suffered less from the general slump than many other countries. The volume of trade for 1930 exceeded that of 1929 by £8,676, while the domestic external trade was greater by £67,260. The value of the domestic trade was approximately £400,000 more than in 1920 when the cost of imports and market prices for raw materials were considerably higher than they are to-day.

There were persistent reports during the year of the dullness of internal trade, but the position was frequently made to appear worse than was really the case. Larger sums of money than hitherto were circulated locally in the purchase of European and native-grown crops, and it is unlikely that the natives spent less than in previous years. If bazaar trade was dull, the dullness was

due almost entirely to the number of stores being greatly in excess of the natives' requirements, and to the benefit accruing to the purchaser by reason of the keen competition which resulted.

An encouraging feature of the export trade is that Nyasaland is becoming less and less a one-crop country. In 1927, tobacco formed 73.20 per cent. of the total exports, whereas in 1930 it represented only 49.61 per cent. notwithstanding the fact that the tonnage exported during the latter year was the second highest on record.

The Governor was absent from the Protectorate from the 12th March to the 2nd April to attend a conference at Dar es Salaam to discuss with the Governor of the Tanganyika Territory and the Inspector-General a scheme for the reorganization of the King's African Rifles. Under this scheme the King's African Rifles has been organized as two Brigades, the Northern Brigade to include the troops in Kenya, Uganda, and Somaliland, and the Southern to include the troops in the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland. The reorganization has resulted in a considerable reduction in the military expenditure of the Protectorate.

The Governor also visited Salisbury, in August, at the request of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, to open the Agricultural Show of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Among the visitors to Nyasaland during the year were Mr. F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State; Dr. J. O. Shircore, C.M.G., Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika Territory; Mr. Norton Breton, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Silk-Production, Imperial Institute; and Major R. W. G. Hingston, M.C., of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire.

The customs tariff was amended in November by the abolition of road and river dues on exports and transit exports, and the loss in revenue, approximately £14,500, was made good by *ad valorem* import duties being levied on the cost of goods on discharge at the port of Beira, instead of at the place of purchase, and an increase in the duty payable on the importation of intoxicating liquors and on motor vehicles.

The most important legal enactment passed during the year was an Ordinance to provide for the management of education. This Ordinance repeals and replaces the Education Ordinance, 1927.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Senior Provincial Commissioner. The laws of the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the

Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation; persons are selected as being those most likely to be of assistance to the Governor in the exercise of his responsibilities, and hold office for a period of three years. There is at present no native member of Council, but this is not to say that the large body of natives is altogether unrepresented in the Council. In addition to indirect representation by at least one of the unofficial members, who for many years has been selected from one of the Missionary Societies, their interests are directly in the hands of the Senior Provincial Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Governor himself.

Departments of Government.

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

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into four provinces, each of which is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts in charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces of the Protectorate in 1930 were as follows :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu.	6,880	415,988	Blantyre.
Zomba	Z o m b a, U p p e r Shire, South Nyasa.	5,416	250,240	Zomba.
Central	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa.	8,882	446,369	Lilongwe.
Northern	Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	16,418	283,379	Nkata.

In 1930, arrangements were made for the redivision of the Protectorate into two provinces in 1931. The Zomba and Southern Provinces are to be amalgamated to form one Southern Province with headquarters at Blantyre, and the Central and Northern amalgamate to form the Northern Province with headquarters at Lilongwe. Of the four existing Provincial Commissioners, the senior is to become Secretary for Native Affairs, two assume charge of the two new provinces, and one retires at the end of 1931.

Native Administration.

During the year the whole system of native administration in the Protectorate has been reviewed. At present, native administration is based on the District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924, by means of which the initial attempt was made to introduce a system of government of the native population through or with the assistance of the natives themselves. Through the village, section, and district Councils it was hoped to interest the natives in their own affairs, to obtain assistance in disposing of native cases, and to keep more closely in touch with native thought and aspirations. Although at that date all the implications of the theory of indirect rule were not realized as fully as they are to-day yet happily the present system was introduced with a view to evolution in the future. The system has met with a considerable degree of success, but without some financial responsibility no real share in the work of government is possible. It seemed advisable, therefore, in the light of modern developments in the science of native administration and the introduction of new ideas and new principles, more particularly the establishment of indirect rule in the adjacent Tanganyika Territory, to initiate a further movement in that evolution by affording to administrative officers an opportunity to study the principles governing native administration in Tanganyika Territory, and to consider to what extent they could be applied in this country. Towards the end of the year, on his return from leave, the Secretary for Native Affairs was instructed to disembark at Dar es Salaam and investigate the various forms of native administration in Tanganyika Territory, and to obtain information likely to assist administrative officers in Nyasaland in effecting in due course such modifications in our own native administration as might appear desirable. His report is encouraging in that it shows that some form of indirect rule is possible in this country, in that respect confirming the opinion almost unanimously expressed by administrative officers independently.

Much may be hoped from the natives of this country. They are comparatively unspoilt, and their reputation stands high, not only among local employers but in Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory where many of them have sought a vocation. They are as intelligent as most Africans, and more intelligent than many. There is no reason at all why, given the necessary opportunity, they should

not take an ever-increasing share in the activities of Government. Even now, many of them have considerable responsibility; for example, in a one-man station the administrative officer may return from tour to find that the tax clerk has received £100 or more during his absence. Other instances will be found in the following pages of this report.

Copies of the Command Paper published on the 20th of June, 1930, containing the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa were distributed throughout the Protectorate, and it is noteworthy that in Nyasaland the pronouncement met with general acceptance. No changes of a far-reaching nature will be necessary in the legislation of the Protectorate in order to give effect to the prescribed policy.

During the year a good deal of consideration has been given to the status of native women. In Nyasaland they hold a recognized position in the tribe and they have considerable independence. Women may, and occasionally do, hold office as chiefs. Numbers of them grow cotton on their own account: they are freely admitted to social functions: and they frequently hold property of their own or in trust for their children. They are entitled to the whole of the money that they receive for their own work, e.g., by the sale of earthen pots. In regard to marriage, the dowry system is common but in no sense is the woman purchased. The dowry is paid to her family partly as security for her proper treatment. The fact that in many tribes widows may be inherited does not indicate a low status of women generally. In former times the wife or wives went to the heir without question, but this rule is nowadays never enforced, i.e., the agreement of both parties is required. In other words, the custom though still observed is now of little more effect than that the formal consent of the heir is necessary before the widow can marry again, but it is obligatory on the heir to see the widows comfortably settled—either to arrange a marriage agreeable to them, or, if they prefer, to provide house and garden for them.

Native Taxation.

The taxation of natives in Nyasaland is comparatively simple. Practically the only taxes that affect them are the hut and poll tax, and customs import duties including road and river dues. The hut and poll tax is the more important contribution made by the natives both by reason of its amount and because of its direct nature. Every owner or occupier of a hut, and every adult male native not being the owner or occupier of a hut pays a tax of 6s. per annum, increased to 9s. if payment is not made within the first nine months of the fiscal year. Polygamists pay an additional tax of the same amount in respect of each of their plural wives after the first. The rate is uniform throughout the Protectorate.

In 1930, the total number of taxes paid was 405,672 of which 42,432 were paid at the 9s. rate, making the total revenue from this source £128,066. In comparison with 1929, tax collections showed a decrease of £98 which is more than accounted for by arrears in the South Nyasa district where an unusually cold season delayed the opening of the fish catching season, from which source many natives obtain their money. The poor prices received by natives for cotton was a contributory factor. With regard to indirect taxation in the form of customs import duties, etc., the incidence of the import trade for the year is as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
European	54
Asiatic	4
Native	42

On this basis the native pays about £65,000 in customs duties. Exemptions from payment of hut and poll tax are granted liberally on the grounds of age, infirmity, or other disability.

III.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure during each of the past five financial years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1926-27	348,326	318,899
1927 (April-December)	346,341	266,519
1928	378,123	407,377
1929	372,508	410,688
1930	432,990	419,227

The public debt of the Protectorate as at the 31st of December, 1930, was as follows:—

<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Total Loan received.</i>	<i>Interest and Annuity Charges paid in 1930.</i>	<i>Unredeemed balances.</i>
	£	£	£
Shire Highlands Railway:—			
Subsidy Lands	180,800	8,371	141,384
East African Protectorates:—			
Loan 1915, 4 per cent.	12,000	2,890	41,942
Loan 1915, 6 per cent.	33,348		
Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuity Loans 1921-27:—			
January Issues (Plus interest 1927, £9,660)	195,000	13,650	180,725
March Issues	210,550	14,739	178,765
July Issues	125,000	8,750	119,875
June Issues	131,500	nil	130,082
December Issues	131,500	nil	130,075
Totals... ..	£1,019,698	£48,400	£922,848

The Financial Report for 1930 showed the balance of assets over liabilities at the end of the year to be £97,284 as compared with £83,521 a year earlier. The position on 31st December, 1930, was as follows :—

	£
Balance of Assets at 1-1-30	83,521
Revenue, 1930	432,990
	<hr/>
	516,511
Expenditure, 1930	419,227
	<hr/>
Balance of Assets at 31-12-30	£97,284

Trade conditions were again bad and the revenue was some £16,707 below the estimate.

With effect from the year 1930, additional revenue has been made available for development, as a result of a relaxation of the conditions under which the Protectorate has been required hitherto to discharge its liabilities to the Imperial Government in respect of outstanding loans-in-aid. A complete scheme of development for the period to the end of 1934 has been prepared showing both the capital expenditure in each year and the annually recurrent expenditure to be met from the additional revenue available, without encroaching on surplus balance.

Details of this scheme appear in the relevant chapters of this report.

Concurrently with the release of additional funds from revenue, the Protectorate has received much assistance from the Colonial Development Fund. Grants, free of all charges, have been made as follows :—£101,410 for improvements and additions to existing hospitals and dispensaries and for the establishment of infant welfare centres; £21,130 for the investigation of water supplies; £7,630 for the construction of dipping tanks, mainly in the Central and Northern Provinces; £12,310 for extensions of the telegraph and telephone service; and £8,040 for a training institute in which natives will be given instruction in clerical and accounting work, in carpentry, medicine, telegraphy, etc. The Advisory Committee which examines all applications has also expressed itself as being in favour of a grant for agricultural research.

Approval has been given by the Secretary of State for additional expenditure amounting to £106,050 for road construction from funds to be furnished under the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, making, with the former provision of £55,000, a total of £161,050.

The expenditure in anticipation of the raising of funds under the East African Guaranteed Loan shows an increase of £127,577 over the total at the end of 1929. During 1930, a total of £29,786 was expended on roads and £97,792 on railway matters, of

which £86,000 represents advances made to the railway companies for construction work on the Zambesi Bridge, Southern Approach, and Northern Railway Extension.

In accordance with the scheme for the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, the Southern Approach Railway, and the extension of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa, the following works will be carried out :—

(a) Improvements to the Trans-Zambesia line and for expenditure of a capital nature ; estimate, £300,000.

(b) Construction of the Southern Approach to the Bridge ; contract, £355,348.

(c) Construction of the Zambesi Bridge ; contract, £1,078,989.

(d) Improvements to the line from the Northern Approach to Blantyre ; estimate, £159,169.

(e) Construction of the Northern Extension of the Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa ; estimate, £980,000.

In order to finance the above schemes the Nyasaland Government will eventually raise a loan under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926. The Imperial Government has guaranteed the interest charges on the loan from the Colonial Development Fund for a period not exceeding ten years or a maximum of £500,000.

IV.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Tobacco.—During 1930, the European production of tobacco amounted to 1,906 tons from 17,481 acres, an increase of yield of 617 tons from a decrease of acreage of 1,788 over the figures for 1929. The amount purchased of native-grown tobacco was 4,233 tons, an increase of 352 tons over the preceding year. Of this total, 2,943 tons were produced in the Central Province, 933 tons in the Southern Province, 177 tons in the Zomba Province, and 180 tons in the Northern Province. The number of registered native growers in 1930 was 48,419 against 47,578 in 1929. The Central Province provided 29,077 growers, and the other Provinces a total of 19,342.

Growing conditions in the early part of season were good in general but growth was checked in January and February by heavy falls of rain and lowered temperatures and by the dry weather of March. Good leaf was obtained when tobacco could be left in the field and on the whole the dark-fired tobacco was good, but enforced early harvesting led to difficulty in curing and much green leaf.

The Native Tobacco Board continued its operations in the Central Province. The field staff was reorganized and strengthened during

the year, and increased efforts were made to assist native growers in cultivation, harvesting, curing and grading. The distribution of seed by the Board ensures the cultivation of a single, definite, and desirable type of tobacco in the area under supervision.

During the year the question of ensuring a progressive improvement in quality of the dark-fired (native) tobacco received much consideration, and a scheme was drawn up which appears at the time of writing to have been successful. In the main, it provides for better supervision and more regular instruction. It is estimated that in the Central Province alone £101,500 was paid to the native farmers for their crop. The Board employs 14 Europeans and 235 natives, practically all of whom are engaged in supervising and instructing. Its revenues are derived from a cess of 2s. 6d. on every 100 lb. of tobacco purchased.

Cotton.—Native production of seed cotton during 1930 amounted to 5,448 tons against 3,505 tons in 1929. About six-sevenths of the total amount was produced on the Lower River (Shire) where conditions are favourable. There was considerable disappointment with the prevailing low prices, but seed for the 1931 crop was taken freely. A yield of 490 lb. of seed cotton per grower in the Lisungwe area is worthy of record. As in previous years, the crop was bought by the British Cotton Growing Association. The Association reported an improvement in the proportion of first grade cotton, and indications of an increase of production in 1931. Given the necessary improvement in price, there is no doubt that as a native crop cotton has great possibilities.

European cotton growing continues to decrease. The amount of lint produced in 1930 was 32 tons, a decrease of 5 tons from 1929, and the acreage under cotton fell from 1,219 in 1929 to 761 in the year under review.

Tea.—The area under tea was increased in 1930 by 820 acres, the total being 9,686 acres, and production rose from 778 tons in 1929 to 850 tons in 1930. Crops were good but prices were low and non-remunerative. Much interest has been aroused in factory work, in measures of conservation of soil, and in manuring and shading; and the need for improvement in quality is recognized.

Coffee.—The production of coffee showed a small increase in 1930, the amount being 64 tons from 1,256 acres. The 1929 figures were 57 tons and 1,331 acres. The economic conditions of 1930 did not encourage coffee production, but there is little doubt that local interest in the crop is increasing and that its cultivation will be extended when conditions improve.

Sisal.—1930 was a difficult year for growers of sisal, but the acreage increased from 8,270 in 1929 to 9,296 in 1930, and production from 1,230 tons to 1,305 tons. Despite the increased production the local value of the fibre exported fell from £34,464 to £29,607.

The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£
Tobacco	4,081	457,122	6,905	780,964	5,193	496,561	5,400	478,060	5,775	484,739
Cotton ...	1,377	93,245	826	45,834	797	58,264	947	62,660	1,696	72,881
Sisal ...	529	16,799	801	24,428	1,162	29,814	1,200	34,464	1,284	29,607
Tea ...	528	62,675	522	56,640	637	73,599	784	74,382	866	56,543
Coffee ...	25	2,174	16	1,203	21	1,542	44	3,239	48	3,109

Rice.—Rice is a native crop in which some development is possible. It is grown chiefly along the shore of Lake Nyasa. The first step is to find markets, and the second is to reduce the cost of production by means of selection and breeding work which will lead to larger yields. The Agricultural Officer at Karonga in the North Nyasa district can as yet only undertake preliminary work on mass-selection, and breeding cannot be taken up properly until the Department is given the services of an economic botanist, and an experimental station is established at Karonga. In this district there are at least nine varieties of rice and they are so mixed in cultivation that there are no pure stands. Competition with rice of good quality is therefore at present out of the question.

In regard to markets, it is unlikely that the local demand is capable of being greatly increased, but the imports into South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, are very large. The bulk comes from India and Siam.

General.—Much of the future prosperity of the country will depend on the development of native agriculture and, now that funds (as already recorded) have been released for the expansion of the essential services, staff will shortly be available for the supervision of experimental stations at which the most suitable varieties of seed and the most profitable methods of cultivation can be determined. Markets must, of course, be found, but it is reasonable to suppose that the existing depression will disappear in time; and meanwhile much preliminary work can be done which will enable producers to take early advantage of a revival of trade.

Veterinary.

It is pleasing to be able to record an improvement in the position as far as Trypanosomiasis is concerned. No outbreaks occurred during the year on those plantations situated just out of Blantyre,

where, for the last two years, there have always occurred deaths from this disease. Furthermore, in the Lower Shire area no fresh outbreaks have been recorded and very few deaths in known areas have occurred.

East Coast Fever is still prevalent in the Central Province and more especially in the Dedza district. Only 300 head of slaughter cattle were sent from the Dedza district to Blantyre as compared with 650 in 1929. These cattle came from areas in which East Coast Fever is endemic, and the Chief Veterinary Officer reported that the unrestricted movement which had previously been allowed was likely to spread the disease. A segregation camp is now being constructed in which cattle from the infected areas will be quarantined for three weeks, after which they will be allowed to proceed.

Elsewhere the position as to Trypanosomiasis and East Coast Fever remains unaltered.

The construction of dipping tanks from a grant of £7,630 made from the Colonial Development Fund will assist greatly in the eradication of East Coast Fever. Of these dipping tanks 19 are being erected in the North Nyasa district, and 16 in the Central Province divided equally among the Lilongwe, Dowa, Dedza, and Ncheu districts. That is to say, efforts are being directed mainly to the prevention of the spread of the disease to the south, and to eliminating it from those districts which are on the border of the clean area. When this has been effected, it will be possible to tackle the areas further to the north.

The Veterinary Department may be said to have commenced systematic work in 1919-20. At that date the estimated number of cattle was 80,338 and of sheep 38,500. To-day the number of cattle is over 160,000 and of sheep over 100,000. Most of these are native owned. This progress has been achieved mainly by the provision of a few dipping tanks scattered here and there over the Protectorate, and indicates what may be expected now that more complete dipping facilities are available. The improvement that cattle derive from dipping is remarkable. Skin diseases disappear and tick-borne diseases are reduced to a minimum, while the advance in the general health and condition of the animals is most marked. For example, in the Ncheu and Dedza districts, where dipping has been practised more or less regularly, the numbers of cattle to-day are some 12,000 and 17,000 respectively; in 1923 they were 4,500 and 5,255. In Lilongwe, where the facilities have been less, the numbers are 13,000 as compared with 10,500 in 1923. In the adjoining district of Fort Manning, where no tanks have been constructed, the numbers to-day are slightly less than in 1923 being approximately 1,120 as compared with 1,174.

The following are the estimates of future increase in the districts in which most of the tanks constructed by means of the grant from the Colonial Development Fund will be situated :—

				<i>Present number.</i>	<i>Estimated increase in five years.</i>
North Nyasa	...	...	...	31,000	13,000
Lilongwe	...	...	...	13,000	5,000
Dowa	...	...	...	16,000	6,000
Dedza	...	...	...	17,000	7,000
Ncheu	...	...	...	12,000	5,000

The increase in numbers should be accompanied by an increase in value owing to the improvement in the condition of the herds, and there is no reason why in due course the local demands for ghee and dried meat should not be met entirely by native stock-owners. Experiments in these commodities are now being made, and the natives will not be slow to take the requisite care in the manufacture as soon as they realize that the trade is profitable. There is, of course, also the development of the hide industry which can be undertaken when communications with the northern districts of the Protectorate are improved and market prices revive.

During the last three years the Department has trained a number of natives, most of whom are employed as supervisors of dipping tanks. Some of these men have a fair knowledge of elementary veterinary science and have been found very useful on work such as the preparation of specimens for microscopical examinations, intravenous and subcutaneous injections. Recently 15 newly-trained men were sent to the North Nyasa district to take charge of the tanks erected under the development scheme. The scheme includes provision for an additional veterinary officer and stock inspector, and it is estimated that the recurrent expenditure of the Department will increase by some £2,000 in 1931, rising to £4,000 in 1934.

The incidence of rabies has not been so marked as during the previous year, but cases in native dogs continue to be reported.

The interest shown by Europeans in their herds continues to increase and the dairy is becoming more and more a feature on plantations in the Shire Highlands.

The financial position of the Protectorate generally has not been such as to justify the importation of pedigree live-stock, but there has been a noticeable increase in the sales of pure and half-bred stock born in the country.

Forestry.

During the year five new forest reserves were constituted having a total area of twenty square miles. The Dzalanyama forest reserve was reduced in area by 52 square miles and the Mangoche reserve by six square miles, both reductions being made in order to

free the reserve from all native settlements. With the same object in view reductions are pending in five other reserves. The total number of forest reserves is now 38, having an aggregate area of approximately 2,509½ square miles.

An outstanding event of the year was a revival of the "village forest area" scheme, commenced in 1926. Briefly, the scheme provides for the demarcation and allocation to villages of small areas of indigenous forest for their future use, involving communal protection and management of the areas. Progress in the past had been disappointing chiefly on account of the District Administration having been unable to devote time to the allocation of forest areas and to settlement of the difficult questions of land tenure usually involved. Special arrangements were made for the divisional forest officer, and, when possible, tobacco supervisors employed by the Native Tobacco Board, to work in conjunction with the District Commissioners, with the result that in the native tobacco-growing areas of the Lilongwe and Dowa districts systematic allocations of 116 areas were made.

In the Southern Province, the divisional forest officer assisted the District Commissioner, Lower Shire, in the demarcation of a narrow strip of forest several miles in length, which was placed under the charge of specified principal headmen. In the Mlanje district some 300 acres of forest have been allocated as a forest area for the surrounding villages, and the Department has advised on the working of this area so as to ensure a sustained yield.

Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of trees by villagers. In the Lower Shire district 19 villages sowed plots of about one acre each, and 12,000 nursery plants were distributed. In the Zomba district 18 villages planted plots varying in size from half an acre to four acres. Four small nurseries were specially formed for supplying plants which were distributed free of charge. In the Upper Shire district, also, several villages planted small plots.

Trial plantings of selected exotic and indigenous species were continued at various centres with the object of discovering the most suitable species for afforestation purposes under varying climatic and other conditions. Small acreages of cypress were planted in the Zomba Mountain and Kanjedza Reserves, and areas in the Mlanje Mountain Reserve which had been exploited during the previous year were replanted with *Widdringtonia Whytei*.

There were 411 convictions under the Forest Ordinance as against 477 in 1929.

Departmental exploitation of cypress blocks in the Mlanje Mountain Forest Reserve continued at two cutting centres, the output for the requirements of the Public Works Department being 15,200 cubic feet of sawn *Widdringtonia* timber. This was transported by porters from the sawpits to the depots and thence by motor transport to Zomba and to the railway. In addition large

quantities of other timber, poles, and firewood were supplied free to the Public Works Department and other departments from reserves and plantations.

Sales to the public of forest and plantation produce resulted in a total cash revenue of £3,930, which shows an increase of £381 on the figure for 1929.

Great importance is attached to the progressive training of the native foresters to enable them to increase their range of work and responsibilities in the districts. Two courses of instruction for native foresters of the Southern and Zomba divisions were conducted at Limbe by the Forest Officer, Southern division. The chief subjects of instruction were nursery work, and methods of observation and experiment applicable to the village forest area scheme.

A course of instruction was also conducted by the Forest Officer, Northern division, at Dedza, which was attended by the native foresters of the division as well as twenty-one forest guards. As far as possible instruction was carried out by practical work, and the subjects taken included :—forest policy and forest laws; nursery and planting work; silvicultural observations and experiments; village forest area work; measuring and exploitation.

A small expansion of the Department is contemplated under the development scheme. A third Assistant Conservator will, it is hoped, be appointed for work in the Northern Province in which much reafforestation and conservation has to be done. The recurrent expenditure of the Department is expected to increase by some £600 in 1931 to £1,450 in 1934.

V.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The volume of trade, which combines domestic imports and exports and goods in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,534,695. This sum is greater than the 1929 value by £8,676, equal to .57 per cent. Domestic trade improved by £67,260 (4.9 per cent.), but transit trade was less in value by £58,584 (37.3 per cent.).

The following statement shows the trade volume for each of the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Volume of Trade.</i>					
	£					
1926	1,637,729
1927	2,206,438
1928	1,766,742
1929	1,526,019
1930	1,534,695

Compared with 1929, the trade volume of the year may be analysed as under :—

	1930	1929	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	744,372	743,540	832	
Exports	691,908	625,480	66,428	
Transit inwards	53,334	77,495		24,161
Transit outwards	45,081	79,504		34,423
	<u>£1,534,695</u>	<u>£1,526,019</u>	<u>£67,260</u>	<u>£58,584</u>

The balance of trade favours imports by £52,464.

The combined value of the import and export trade was reduced during each of the last two years only because of the heavy fall in prices of all commodities, manufactured and raw material. Generally, quantities imported and exported were larger.

Imports of iron and steel manufactures, power lorries, and motor cars improved, but other imports of a capital nature, machinery, agricultural machinery, implements, and fertilizers were fewer than in 1929. These imports declined not because of restricted development, although this may be partly responsible, but principally because requirements for the next few years had been met in 1929. Generally, imports for European consumption were better.

A further increase in the number of trading stores rendered more acute the already keen competition prevailing in the native bazaars. Native purchases accordingly were distributed over a greater area and the goods bought were cheaper. These conditions whilst being favourable to the purchaser were not economically advantageous to the individual trader. Taking into consideration the fact that the spending power of the native yearly increases, and that the year under discussion was no exception, it will be realized that any trade dullness there may have been was due entirely to the large number of traders and the resulting intense competition, not to the general quantity turnover which was greater than in previous years.

It is appropriate to mention here, as indicating how the primary cost of the most important article of native trade has fallen, that over and above the fact of the yardage import of cotton piece-goods during the year exceeding that of any previous year, this import was greater by half a million lineal yards than in 1929, yet less in declared value by £10,475. Had the 1929 original cost average been maintained there would instead have been shown an increased value of £12,000.

There was some measure of over-trading and store-keepers have been left with larger stocks to carry over than usual.

The native desire for bicycles, sewing machines, lanterns, cheap hardware, and ready-made clothing was no less ardent than in previous years. All the items mentioned, and in particular bicycles, show increased importations.

The incidence of the import trade for the year just ended is as follows:—European 54 per cent., Asiatic 4 per cent., and Native 42 per cent. For the preceding year the percentages were:—European 52, Asiatic 4.6, and Native 43.4.

Food, drink, and tobacco imports, generally, declined by £4,425 (6.8 per cent.), when compared with similar imports of a year ago. Sugar increased by 918 cwts. and £1,027 (13 per cent.), spirits by 1,133 pf. gallons and £1,204 (12 per cent.), and wines by 627 gallons and £430 (14 per cent.). Decreases are shown against salt by 14,157 cwts. and £5,043 (42 per cent.), cigarettes by 36 cwts. and £966 (32 per cent.), and rice by 341 cwts. and £487 (60 per cent.).

In the raw material class, trees, plants, and seeds decreased by 77 cwts. and £2,115 (72 per cent.).

Importations of manufactured goods improved by £14,635 (2.3 per cent.), iron and steel manufactures (including permanent way material) increased by 43,817 cwts. and £21,369 (73 per cent.), linen, jute, and hemp by 1,540 cwts. and £1,275 (14 per cent.), vehicles and parts by £10,176 (16 per cent.), and petrol, with a total import of 453,365 gallons, by 24,009 gallons and £2,456 (6 per cent.). The decreased importations were agricultural machinery and implements by 3,172 cwts. and £5,756 (38 per cent.), machinery by 3,779 cwts. and £3,760 (17 per cent.), cotton manufactures by £11,905 (4 per cent.), and soap by 992 cwts. and £918 (12 per cent.).

Touring cars, with a total of 126 (United Kingdom 48) increased their number by 20; lorries, with a total of 84 (United Kingdom 4, Canada 36), increased by 29; motor bicycles, with a total of 65 (United Kingdom 62) increased by 4; and bicycles, with a total of 2,789 (United Kingdom 2,344), increased by 743.

Domestic trade imports consigned direct from the United Kingdom amounted to 34.79 per cent. of the total value, as against 36.28 per cent. in 1929, 44.66 per cent. in 1926 and 74.6 per cent. in 1911-12. Trade with the rest of the Empire steadily expands and accounts in some small degree for the fall in direct imports from the United Kingdom, but direct trade with foreign countries, which now has reached 45.38 per cent., is advancing rapidly.

The decline in trade with the United Kingdom is particularly noticeable with goods imported for native trade. The proportion of cotton manufactures, to take the principal item of this trade, has

fallen in the last six years from 42 per cent. of the value to 12.84 per cent., whilst similar imports from foreign sources have increased during the same period from 22.8 per cent. to 61.45 per cent.

The following table shows the total values of imports of cotton manufactures during the last five years, with the proportions of this trade allocated to the Empire and to foreign countries :—

Year.	Total Value.	From United Kingdom.		From India.		From other British Possessions.		From Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1926	306,863	108,563	35.38	66,634	21.71	9,016	2.94	122,650	39.97
1927	275,954	62,257	22.56	95,446	34.59	7,272	2.63	110,979	40.22
1928	268,016	43,651	16.28	76,988	28.72	10,267	3.84	137,110	51.16
1929	269,978	42,174	15.62	83,301	30.85	1,139	0.42	143,364	53.11
1930	258,073	33,131	12.84	64,052	24.82	2,283	0.89	158,607	61.45

India supplied 10.5 per cent. of the year's import value (mainly cotton manufactures), South Africa, 4.6 per cent. (general goods and motor vehicles), and Southern Rhodesia 2.5 per cent. (apparel, coal, and provisions). Portuguese East Africa contributed 16.4 per cent. (petrol, coal, sugar, salt, cotton, and other goods), Germany 9.8 per cent. (beer, hardware, blankets, cotton goods, sewing machines), Japan 5.6 per cent. (shirts, singlets, cotton goods, and matches), United States of America 4.8 per cent. (motor vehicles, machinery, cotton goods), Holland 2.1 per cent. (beer, cheese, blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads), and Italy 2 per cent. (motor vehicles, textiles, and beads).

The allocation of direct consignments of domestic trade imports for each of the last five years, is given in the following statement :—

Year.	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1926	353,334	44.66	163,923	20.73	273,797	34.61
1927	410,659	43.76	211,065	22.49	316,737	33.75
1928	343,383	39.49	175,557	20.19	350,523	40.32
1929	269,703	36.28	165,808	22.29	308,029	41.42
1930	258,957	34.79	147,642	19.83	337,773	45.38

With the exception of tobacco, the export weight of which has only once before been exceeded, there were record exports of principal products.

Tobacco production resulted in an export weight of 5,774½ tons as compared with 4,616 tons in 1929, a 25.1 per cent. increase. This quantity was less by 1,130 tons than that exported during the peak year of 1927. Adverse rains late in the season affected the yield and quality of some of the acreage under cultivation in the southern districts of the Protectorate. Of the quantity exported, Europeans produced 41 per cent. (37.2 per cent. in 1929) and natives 59 per cent. (62.8 per cent. in 1929).

The continued interest shown by natives, mainly in the southern areas, coupled with almost ideal climatic conditions, resulted in the record weight of 9,496 bales of cotton being exported, as compared with 5,304 bales in 1929. Owing to the depressed state of the markets the buying price was approximately 50 per cent. less than in 1929, but as the yield per acre was much in excess of previous years and goods purchased with the proceeds were much cheaper the native grower was compensated for this fall. Natives produced 96 per cent. of the cotton exported as against 98 per cent. of the total in 1929.

It was hoped the export weight of tea this year would exceed the two million pounds mark. The further fall in its market price, however, restricted plucking with the result that although the quantity exported was larger than in any previous year it fell short of two million lb. by 60,244 lb. The net weight shipped amounted to 866 tons as compared with 783½ tons exported a year ago. The increase is 10.5 per cent. It is noteworthy that imports of tea have practically ceased.

The production of sisal continues to expand and the exports during the year culminated with a total of 1,284 tons and thereby exceeded the preceding year's total by 7 per cent.

The total exports of the Protectorate weighed 12,436 tons and were valued at £691,908, as compared with 10,617 tons valued at £625,480 exported a year ago: a weight and value increase of 17.13 per cent. and 10.62 per cent. respectively.

Of the total domestic products exported 97.29 per cent. of the weight and 99.2 per cent. of the value were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Native Industries.

In this chapter may conveniently be included a short account of the more important industries in which the native population is engaged. The part which the inhabitants of certain districts play in the development of the tobacco and cotton industries has already been recorded, but there is in addition a vast amount of trading, either between native and native, or between native and European or Asiatic. As is natural, these activities are most noticeable in the more wealthy districts or in the vicinity of the larger townships. In the Blantyre district, for example, there

are a number of native market-gardeners who supply the European community with vegetables, such as carrots, peas, cabbages, lettuces, and the like. Others grow patches of potatoes, and some indeed have small orchards of oranges, apples, and strawberries. Their average income may be put at between £2 and £3 a month. Milk is also sold. Each man sells on an average 12 bottles daily and his probable earnings are £2 a month after deducting the wages of his herd boy and milker and the fees for dipping.

There are 42 native butchers who trade in the larger markets. As a rule they employ an assistant at the usual wage of 6s. to 8s. a month, and their average income is assessed at £3 to £4 a month. Occasionally cattle are bought locally from Europeans or other natives, but the main supply comes from the Ncheu and Dedza districts in Central Angoniland. The regular native butcher has also to contend with competition from local natives who now and again bring their own beasts to market and sell the meat themselves.

There are also dealers in fowls and in eggs. The former buy in the neighbouring districts at 6d. and sell in the markets at 9d. and 1s. Their average income is 10s. a month. The latter buys his eggs in exchange for salt and sells them at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. 8s. a month can be earned in this way.

The number of bicycles in the district has led to the opening of shops at which repairs are undertaken. Gramophones are also mended. The earnings are approximately £30 a year.

An exceptional instance of native enterprise is that of a laundry owner who employs fourteen natives at wages ranging from 10s. to 27s. a month. He is well patronized by Europeans and his income is assessed at about £90 a year. There are two other native laundries.

Then there are canteen owners who sell cups of tea, buns, and rice at the native markets or, at certain times of the year—e.g., during the transport of the tobacco and cotton crops—by the road side. They are well patronized by lorry drivers. The income is probably about 15s. a month. There are also cobblers, dealers in lime, blacksmiths, charcoal makers, cutters of grass for thatching roofs, wire sieve makers, &c.

Native sawyers and carpenters have set up business on their own account. Their average income is between £2 and £3 a month.

There are also three native photographers.

In the Blantyre district alone there are approximately 180 native tailors. The average income of those who use their own machines may be reckoned as £2 10s. a month. Most of them work on the verandahs of Indian storekeepers. In some cases the machines used are the property of the Indians and the tailor is then retained at an average wage of 15s. per month.

The above will give some idea of the possibilities of native trade in and near the larger townships: equally, in the country districts

there is much that is of interest. One of the growing industries is the fish trade. The fish are caught either in Lake Nyasa or Lake Shirwa and are sold either fresh or after being dried and smoked. The fresh fish is carried on bicycles, sometimes as far as Blantyre, 40 miles from Lake Shirwa, and it always finds a ready market. Dried fish is hawked all over the country and is carried either on bicycles or on long poles slung over the shoulder. Sometimes, indeed, lorries are used and it is only a question of time before this means of conveyance becomes usual. The profits vary greatly from season to season and an accident to a canoe or a net means much. At Kota Kota a few natives with big nets are said to make between £20 and £30 a year but the annual earnings of the average fisherman probably do not exceed £10. The hawker possibly makes between £1 10s. and £2 a year. Those engaged in the trade number not less than 10,000, the great majority being hawkers.

Ground-nuts are grown in considerable quantities in the Upper Shire district and are sold to Indians or for the local manufacture of soap. The oil also is freely bought. The industry has developed rapidly and the present price is 12s. for a 4-gallon tin of oil.

There are some 50 native-owned dhows on Lake Nyasa engaged in carrying passengers and cargo. The cost of a dhow is from £30 to £70 according to size and the profit to the owner after paying the crew is from £30 to £70 a year. The cost of repairs must, however, be a heavy item and the trade is not unattended with risk owing to the high wind which is prevalent on the Lake between March and October.

There is a small trade, chiefly in the Lake districts, in the working of ivory. Animals and curios of all kinds are carved and in some cases the work is well done. It is thought that one man must make £100 a year by this means, but the average income is of course much less.

Two occupations which take up the time of many people are mat and basket making and the brewing of beer. The former are mostly for personal use or for sale either by barter or for a few pence to other natives, but the better kinds are freely bought by Europeans and Indians, the prices ranging from 3s. to 8s. according to size, colour, and texture.

Much of the brewing of beer is done by the women, especially by those who are divorced or have been deserted by their husbands. It is estimated that the average profit is from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. on the outlay.

On the Kirk range some 100 natives grow wheat which is sold at 4s. a bag. Efforts are being made to develop this industry.

Finally, there are the thousands of people who bring their produce weekly to the village market. As a rule, the articles are placed

in little heaps valued at a half-penny or a penny, and among them will be found beans of all kinds, maize meal, yams, ginger, chillies, onions, relish, eggs, dried fish, meat, &c.

Natives of the Protectorate especially in and near the towns have made considerable progress in emulating the European standard of living. This progress seems to have commenced in earnest immediately after the cessation of the Great War and has become still more apparent in recent years. A decade ago few natives, other than those who had reached the Capitao stage, wore European clothing. Nowadays, except perhaps in outlying districts, there are few who do not. There is an increasing demand by native women for European lingerie. Imports of European clothing last year weighed 30 tons and were valued at £3,925. Besides these imports much larger quantities, made from khaki drill, were manufactured locally. After acquiring clothing of this nature and having furnished his hut with imported enamel ware, a lantern, bed, table, chairs and pictures, a native will next want a bicycle and will save until he has sufficient to pay the average price of £7 demanded. In the year 1929 the number of bicycle licences issued, mostly to natives, amounted to 6,000; the following year 8,538 were issued. Taken in conjunction with the 1930 imports which reached 2,789, these figures go to show that sales during that year reached at least 2,500. At an average purchase price of £7 each, natives spent £17,500 on this commodity alone. Locally-manufactured cigarettes, selling at 10 for 1d. are popular. A few years ago natives made their own from a few plants grown near their villages. There is an increasing demand for tea, condensed milk, sardines, and sugar, and for hardware, earthenware, razors, boots and shoes, toilet soap, hair oil, perfumes, and, just recently, gramophones. It is reported that at least 100 gramophones are distributed among the native population of Limbe. Some of these have been purchased at £6 each. Recent importations are being sold at £3 each, including 3 records. Records in Kiswahili are to be imported and will doubtless find a ready sale at the 2s. 6d. each which will be asked for them. It should not be long before local songs and stories are recorded. Popular records, at present, appear to be those of military bands, any weird type of music, and the type of laughing songs sung by Lauder and Layton and Johnstone. This trade has a promising outlook.

Natives generally show an ever-increasing keenness to earn money. It is a common practice for natives of the labour class in regular employment to undertake casual work when their regular hours of work have expired. For instance, the Imperial Tobacco Company's native employees, when their day's work finishes at 3.30 p.m. troop to the Club to caddie for golfers.

From an estimated spending power fifteen years ago of £400,000 the native income of the Protectorate is to-day round about £750,000.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

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

Railways.

There are three separate railway systems to be passed over on the journey from Beira to Blantyre, although they are all under one management. The Trans-Zambesia Railway carries one from Beira to Murraca on the south of the Zambesi (147 miles). Passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer, for as yet there is no bridge. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Central African Railway runs to Port Herald (61 miles) and the Shire Highlands Railway continues from the latter place, the port of entry into the Protectorate, to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train.

Work has commenced on the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Central Africa Railway, and also on the northern extension of the Shire Highlands Railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

The Shire Highlands Railway was opened to traffic in 1905, the Central Africa Railway in 1915, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway in 1922. These railways may be said to serve one-third only of the total area of the Protectorate, and the remaining two-thirds, including the lands adjacent to Lake Nyasa, have remained comparatively undeveloped owing to lack of transport. With the construction of the Zambesi Bridge and the extension of the railway northwards from Blantyre almost all of the productive areas of the Protectorate will be brought within reasonable direct railway communication with the port of Beira. Various surveys for this extension have been undertaken from time to time, originally with the object of eliminating the haulage from the lower river to Blantyre's altitude of 4,000 feet, but it has been decided that the disadvantages of this climb to the highlands are outweighed by the desirability of bringing the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe into direct railway communication with Lake Nyasa. The route of the extension from Blantyre to Balakas (60 miles) has been definitely laid down and, as stated above, constructional work has commenced. Balakas Station may in time become a junction for a westerly extension to Fort Jameson in North Eastern Rhodesia. The present extension, however, will proceed to Lake Nyasa. The terminal port has not yet been decided.

Roads.

Considerable capital improvements were carried out during the year from funds provided under the East Africa Guaranteed Loan, particularly in regard to permanent bridge construction and culvert installation.

The major works of this kind included the completion, and opening to traffic in September, of the Tuchila bridge on the Luchenza-Mlanje road; this consists of a steel centre span of 100 ft., clear, and seven brick arched approach spans of 16 ft. each. A similar bridge, but with four reinforced concrete approach spans of 10 ft. each, was commenced in June across the Ruvo river on the same road beyond Mlanje. Permanent bridging of the Likabula river on the same road, by means of five reinforced concrete spans of 25 ft. each, was commenced in August. The Nyasaland section of the Blantyre-Salisbury road, which is used to an increasing extent for traffic between Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa and the Protectorate, was substantially improved by the construction of seven reinforced concrete bridges of spans from 14 to 20 ft., and by the installation of twenty-four culverts. In addition to these works, portions of this road were widened, the gradients were improved and extensive drainage works were executed so that traffic was able to continue in the wet season.

In general the main and secondary road system, of which some 97 per cent. is of earth formation and un-metalled, was maintained in fair condition considering the relatively heavy traffic to which certain sections are subjected, particularly that by which the tobacco crop is transported from the Lilongwe area to rail-head at Blantyre. Road plant, comprising four tractors and graders, was imported at the end of the year, by the use of which it is expected to effect a considerable improvement in both construction and maintenance.

The first steps towards extending the road system to include and open up the North Nyasa district, and to provide a northerly connection with the road near the Tanganyika-Northern Rhodesia border, are in progress and various alignments were explored and located during the year. A dry season road between Florence Bay and Karonga, which made the latter accessible to light motor traffic from the south, was opened.

Improvements were effected during the year to feeder roads to the lake. Sections of the Ekwendeni-Nkata Bay road were realigned and widened. The road from Ekwendeni to Livingstonia was widened and dangerous bends eased. A new and improved line was surveyed from Nkata Bay to Chinteché and partially constructed. The realignment of the Kasungu-Kota Kota road was completed and a start made with the erection of permanent steel and concrete bridges. The Dowa-Domira Bay road was improved by easing gradients, to bring it up to the standard of other main roads and permit heavier vehicles to be used on it.

Road maintenance organization.—In order to maintain the existing road system properly, particularly during the wet season, and so enable uninterrupted traffic, the road organization is being overhauled and brought up to date. Provision has been made for the appointment of six additional road supervisors in 1931 with a correspondingly increased native sub-staff. The reorganization provides for two additional road supervisors, one each in 1932 and 1933, when the road system will be divided into nine areas each of about 170 miles of main and secondary roads. Permanent maintenance gangs will be employed throughout the year on all important trunk routes.

A *Road Guide* for the Protectorate is in preparation with a view to publication in 1932.

Postal.

There was a small increase in the total number of items carried by mail as compared with 1929 although the total stamp sales were lower by £731. This is due to a decrease of over £850 in the sales of postage stamps to dealers. Such sales vary considerably, especially if a change is made in any of the existing issues of postage stamps.

The number of postal items dealt with was 2,442,317 as compared with 2,373,273 in the previous year. Local correspondence increased by 47,413 to 923,399 items. Correspondence received from the United Kingdom shows an increase of 42,636, but a decrease of 34,218 items forwarded. The reverse applied in the case of other countries, there being an increase of 34,513 in the number forwarded and a decrease of 22,741 in the number received.

Parcels show a decrease of 2,254, which includes a reduction of 235 in the number of C.O.D. parcels received.

Money-orders issued increased in value, due entirely to a substantial rise in those payable in India. Money-orders paid also show a small increase.

Postal-orders issued and paid increased both in number and in value.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Although the total number of telegrams dealt with increased by 932 to 88,484 this is largely due to a higher number of transmissions. Forwarded paid traffic fell by 616 to 17,300 messages.

Telephone receipts show a substantial rise from £442 to £1,167. Although the service was only brought into operation during the latter half of 1929 there is a proportionate rental revenue increase in 1930 of 58 per cent. and a proportionate increase in trunk call revenue of 110 per cent.

A large programme of telegraph and telephone construction, financed by a grant of £12,310 from the Colonial Development

Fund, was started in December and should be brought into public use during 1931.

There were no developments in wireless telegraphy during the year.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The number and amount of deposits during the year was the largest since 1919. The total number of accounts open at the end of 1930 shows an increase of nearly 14 per cent. for the year, and the balance due to the depositors has increased by 7 per cent. The actual amount, represented by investments and cash on hand, was £13,129. The bank is still very popular with the native population, and native deposits may be assumed to be about 53 per cent. of the whole though no statistics of business by nationalities are kept. In 1930 new native deposits amounted to £2,610 and native withdrawals to £2,322.

Native Postal Staff.

The organization of the department initiated by the recently-appointed Postmaster-General with a view to giving more responsibility to the native staff and to removing the postal work particularly from district officers so as to enable them to devote more time to their administrative duties, has met with initial success. The old arrangement of promoting almost illiterate messengers and mail-carriers to be postal clerks has been abolished, and special arrangements have been made to train the best educated youths whom it is possible to secure by recruitment from successful candidates in the annual Native Civil Service examinations. At many offices the following duties, previously performed by European officers, are now carried out by the native postal staff: issues and payments of postal and money-orders, Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals, delivery of registered letters, and preparation of the weekly accounts. These duties include the holding of the entire stamp and postal-order stock, a considerable financial responsibility, and are in addition to the usual routine duties which the men have performed in the past. Close and constant supervision is of course essential and is to be undertaken by European Postal Surveyors.

VII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, PRISONS, AND ASYLUM.

Justice.

The new Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Courts Ordinance, 1929, came into force on the 1st day of April, 1930. On the whole they have worked well. The codifying of the laws has simplified the work of the Magistrates considerably, and although many minor amendments may be necessary in the near future, in order to clarify existing provisions and supply omissions, even at this early date it is safe to pronounce the Codes to be a decided improvement on the numerous previous enactments.

Under these Ordinances Subordinate Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class are created.

One of the chief alterations made by the Criminal Procedure Code is that whenever a native is convicted of murder by a Subordinate Court he can appeal direct to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and not as heretofore to the High Court of Nyasaland. In 1930, there were three such appeals, all of which were dismissed.

5,964 persons were charged in the Subordinate Courts during 1930, an increase of 175 over 1929. Burglary and housebreaking increased from 69 to 122; offences for non-payment of Hut Tax from 895 to 1,037; and offences against other Protectorate legislation from 590 to 1,062. There were 157 civil causes in the High Court in 1930 as compared with 162 in 1929. Of these, 104 were actions for debts, damages, etc.; 22 probate and administration causes; 11 bankruptcies; 5 civil appeals; 4 applications under the Lunacy Ordinance; and 11 miscellaneous matters.

Ten persons were tried in the High Court with murder, assault occasioning actual bodily harm, rape, and burglary.

Police.

The police force consists of 14 European Officers, 2 European Assistant Inspectors, 3 Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 515 Africans.

European and Asiatic officers are only provided for the more important areas in the Southern Province. At all other stations the African police are under the direction of administrative officers.

The headquarters of the force is at Zomba where there is a Criminal Investigation Department including a General Finger Print Bureau and Immigration Department, and training depot.

The cost of the Department for 1930 was £19,724.

Crime generally in the settled and urban areas has not shown any tendency to increase and serious offences appear to have been checked by more efficient police methods. The total number of cases reported in these areas was 2,426 of which 321 were offences against the person and 964 against property, a decrease of 92 as compared with the previous year. The number of cases taken to court was 1,751 resulting in 1,643 convictions, a percentage of 93.95 per cent. convictions to prosecutions.

The total number of persons convicted during the year was 1,832 and comprised 86 Europeans, 82 Asiatics, and 1,644 Africans. Of the European cases, 79 were in respect of failure to take out licences or of statutory offences, e.g., against the Townships Ordinance.

Prisons.

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

The staff consists of a Chief Inspector in charge of the Department, 2 European Officers at the Central Prison, and 139 African warders and wardresses. District prisons are under the supervision of administrative or Police Officers.

The cost of the Department for 1930 was £5,294.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 3,182, of whom 8 were imprisoned for debt, 687 were detained for safe custody pending trial, and 2,487 for purpose of penal imprisonment. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 668.22, a decrease of 2.54 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners is good, the daily average number in the Central Prison being 302 and the total number of deaths 7. The buildings on the whole are satisfactory and are admirably kept.

At the Central Prison, industries are taught in so far as has been possible with so small a European staff. The appointment of a gaoler in 1931 will enable more to be done. There is a blacksmith's shop in which articles such as buckets, basins, cups, &c., are made, and many repairs are undertaken. There is also a carpenter's shop, a shoemaker's shop, and a tailor's shop. In the last named several hundred tunics, trousers, and shorts are made annually. Instruction is also given in the burning of bricks, the retting of sun-hemp, and the manufacture of baskets and string.

Asylum.

The average number of inmates confined in the Central Lunatic Asylum was African males 54.07, females 10.16, making a total of 64.23, an increased average of 4.00 as compared with the previous year. There were no inmates other than African natives. The health of the inmates was good, considering their condition on admission, the principal diseases being ankylostomiasis 12, pellagra 4, and pneumonia 2. There were no cases of malaria. Two deaths occurred, one from septic meningitis and the other, a non-criminal female, from injuries inflicted by another inmate who was awaiting certification. Every encouragement is given to induce the inmates to work at various occupations such as cultivating the asylum gardens, repairs and upkeep of the buildings, brickmaking, etc. In addition those who are able to do so cultivate small gardens for themselves. Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba gave religious services for male inmates professing Christianity, and weekly instructional talks were given to female inmates.

The buildings are good and have been improved by additions made during the year. A sum of £340 was provided in the estimates for an extension consisting of a separate female section. The new building is a complete and self-contained asylum for African females, containing 20 rooms 10 × 8 ft., together with attendants' room, latrines, and usual offices. A new hospital and observation

block was nearing completion at the close of the year. Other alterations and repairs were carried out, including the erection of a brick house for the African clerk. The Public Works Department assisted with technical advice and certain materials for the buildings, but all the necessary labour was supplied from the Central Prison and by the inmates themselves.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1929 and 1930 :—

	1929.	1930.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	18,081	19,361
Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	16,412	16,439
Public Works Extraordinary ...	10,009	9,846
Loan Works :—		
East African Loan (Roads) ...	23,008	29,786
Colonial Development Loan (Buildings, etc.) ...		8,597
Total ...	£67,510	£84,029
Increase ...		£16,519

Road construction and maintenance are dealt with in Chapter VI.

IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) European.

The European population of the Protectorate at the end of 1930 was estimated to be 1,905, 1,111 males and 794 females. Compared with the year 1929, there was a decrease of 54 males and an increase of 29 females. Of the total population, 706 are in the Blantyre District and 311 in the Zomba District. There were 18 deaths registered amongst Europeans, 10 amongst men, 3 amongst women, and 5 amongst infants. Accidents were responsible for 4, malaria for 3, pneumonia for 2, and cancer for 2 deaths; the other causes of death did not exceed one in number.

There are two Government hospitals for Europeans, one at Blantyre and the other at Zomba. At Blantyre 93 Europeans were admitted during the year, 30 for malaria, 9 for injuries, 8 for accouchement, 8 for abscess; other diseases did not exceed 3. At Zomba hospital there were 53 admissions, 11 for injuries, 6 for malaria, 6 for accouchement, and 5 for dysentery. There were 115 out-patients treated at Blantyre and 804 at Zomba.

In other parts of the Protectorate 245 Europeans were treated by Government medical officers. In addition to these there is a

considerable number treated by the various Missionary Societies' doctors; the figures are not available.

The prevailing disabilities amongst Europeans were malaria, 196 cases; infections of the air passages, mostly common colds and coughs, 111; tonsillitis and pharyngitis, 67; injuries, 105; dyspepsia and gastritis, 46; diseases of the ears, 40; dysentery, 33; influenza 32.

(b) Native.

Treatment of the native population is carried out in hospitals and rural dispensaries by members of the Medical Department, and by the Missionary Societies throughout the Protectorate. There are 13 Government hospitals (excluding the military and asylum hospitals) the largest of which has 47 beds, and the total number of beds is approximately 170. There are 88 rural dispensaries, in charge of native hospital assistants or of dispensers who have had some sort of training. The view held is that it is better to give some treatment rather than none at all, and this view has no doubt been strengthened by the fact that in the past funds have not been available to pay the salaries of more than a few fully trained African assistants. The treatment given is very simple: in every dispensary will be found bottles of "stock mixtures" which are doled out to those who suffer from coughs or colds, etc., bottles of quinine made up in liquid form, purgatives, disinfectants, with liniments and bandages. Yet, in the opinion of those qualified to judge, the system has proved a great success. The educated man is encouraged to help his brother, and the shy and unsophisticated are gradually learning the value of European medicine, with the result that when more and better equipped hospitals are available and more elaborate treatment can be undertaken the people will be ready to respond. Even now, at a native "baraza" it is quite usual to receive a request for more dispensaries.

The number of non-Europeans (including Asiatics) admitted to Government hospitals during the year was 3,958 as compared with 3,781 in 1928 and 3,438 in 1929. Of these, 155 died.

The number of non-European out-patients treated at the Government hospitals and rural dispensaries in the three years 1928-1930 was as follows:—

1928.	1929.	1930.
168,208	194,464	225,361

The estimated Asiatic population is 1,599 and native population 1,392,742, an increase of 35,797 over that of 1929. It may be said, therefore, that during the year one person in every six took advantage in some form or other of the medical facilities offered by the Government. No better example could be given of the readiness with which the people will respond to the efforts made on their behalf.

The most prevalent diseases among the native population during the year were conjunctivitis, "muscular rheumatism", bronchitis and pneumonia, ulcers, hookworm, and smallpox. The term "ulcers" does not include yaws which is by no means so common in Nyasaland as in some tropical countries and is becoming less frequent every year. The incidence of yaws per mille amongst all cases during the last few years is:—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
16.4	14.8	13.4	8.1	7.3

At Karonga, on the Lake shore, where most of the cases are seen the incidence is:—

1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
75.9	74.8	23.2	30.3

Ulcers also are less common.

The incidence of hookworm is almost universal, although only 5,772 cases were treated during the year at the hospitals and dispensaries. Mass treatment has, however, been undertaken in the Mlanje, Port Herald, and Karonga districts, and carbon tetrachloride was administered to over 18,000 persons. This treatment was carried out with the co-operation of the administrative officers and chiefs concerned, and the reports show that the campaigns have proved sufficiently successful to warrant others on a much larger scale. They are stated to have been "very popular", and the people admit to a sense of improved health and the disappearance of minor ailments from which they had previously suffered.

Smallpox existed in the Central and Northern Provinces throughout the year. 4,661 cases were recorded, with 211 deaths. 46 native vaccinators were employed and vaccine sufficient for 120,000 vaccinations was issued.

Of other ailments, malaria represents 3.6 per cent. of all diseases recorded. 356 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom six died. There were only two cases of trypanosomiasis.

4,349 cases of dysentery were treated in the rural dispensaries. This number is considerably larger than that of 1929 and the increase may be partly due to the growing confidence of the native in European medicine.

By the end of the year eleven centres for the treatment of leprosy had been established by the various Missionary Societies and 618 lepers were being maintained in addition to 194 out-patients. At the end of 1928 there were 290 in-patients and 109 out-patients. The Government gives a grant towards the expenditure, and assistance is also rendered by the British Leprosy Relief Association. In 1931 the Government grant is to be increased from £800 to £1,800.

Venereal disease is relatively uncommon and is decreasing. The incidence of syphilis and gonorrhoea amongst all diseases in 1930 was 3.9 per mille and 1.5 per mille as compared with an average incidence of 4.2 and 2.3 in the three preceding years.

The Department has received much assistance during the past year from the Colonial Development Fund and, following on a report by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Tanganyika Territory, who visited Nyasaland for the purpose, a free grant of £101,410 has been made for the construction of new hospitals and an improved type of rural dispensary, the extension of existing hospitals, the establishment of infant welfare centres, and the construction of native staff quarters, kitchens, mortuaries, etc. For the moment, some £30,000 of this grant will not be spent pending more certain information as to the possibility of meeting in a few years' time the recurrent charges that will be entailed in administration.

Six infant welfare centres will be established in 1931 or early in 1932, of which three will belong to the Government and three will be undertaken by the Church of Scotland and Livingstonia Missions. Two more Government centres are contemplated as soon as funds permit.

A new native hospital of 100 beds is to be built at Zomba and the training of African hospital assistants will be undertaken by the Department. Hitherto, this work has been carried out chiefly by the Church of Scotland Mission with success, and it will not be discontinued.

On the public health side, the policy is to train at Zomba a sufficient number of native sanitary inspectors who will be allocated to the various districts. Classes have been held throughout the year, the instruction being given daily for four months and thereafter three times a week. The syllabus includes lectures on the value of air and light, the protection of water supplies, the construction of latrines, the detection of nuisances and the disposal of night soil, anti-mosquito measures, elementary entomology (the mosquito, house-fly, tsetse fly, &c.), parasitology, infection and disinfection.

Steps are being taken to improve the water supplies in the more arid districts of the country. As has been already stated, a grant of £21,130 has been made for the purpose from the Colonial Development Fund. The Director of Geological Survey will be in charge of the work, which will be spread over five years, and operations in 1931 will be undertaken in the low-lying areas which form part of the Mlanje district.

An example of the benefit that may be expected to accrue from this expenditure may be given. Early in 1930, approval was obtained to spend up to £300 in the construction of wells in the Lower Shire district. As the result, some 15,000 acres, capable of

supporting 1,500 huts or between 5,000 and 6,000 people, have been made available.

Apart from the larger scheme mentioned above, a grant of £2,000 has been made from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of village water supplies.

X.—EDUCATION.

Until the year 1926 there was no Education Department in Nyasaland and the management of the education of Africans was left entirely to Missionary Societies. From 1908 to 1913 Government made an annual grant-in-aid of £1,000. In 1918 this was increased to £2,000, distributed in the form of block grants to Missions in proportion to the extent of their educational activities. With the inauguration of the Education Department the payment of block grants was discontinued and the system was introduced of assessing grants according to the number of qualified teachers and instructors, European and African, and in respect of boarders receiving vocational training. Provision is also made for building and equipment grants when money is available.

In 1930 grants in aid of native education by Missionary Societies were distributed, amounting to £7,616. In 1931 it is proposed to increase the provision to £12,000. The total provision for education in 1930 was £14,594, of which £1,100 was in respect of grants in aid of European education.

With the arrival of the new Director of Education early in 1930, it was possible to proceed with the necessary adjustments consequent on the passing of the new Education Ordinance in April.

In the light of the experience gained from two years' trial of the tentative syllabuses for various types of school in the Protectorate, a new set of syllabuses has been prepared and these come into force with the opening of the 1931 school sessions.

Under the new Ordinance, the attempt to control ungraded schools has been given up, and the Department will concentrate on keeping up and improving the standard of all schools to which grants-in-aid are paid.

The new Rules and Regulations provide for larger grants-in-aid for qualified Europeans in charge of teacher-training, in the hope that Missions may thus be enabled to pay more attention to the production of a staff of efficient teachers for village work.

RETURN OF SCHOOLS.

Managers.	Number of Schools.	Roll and average attendance.				Fees.	Mission Expenditure.	Number of European Teachers approved for grants-in-aid.		Government Grant-in-aid. £ s. d.
		Number on roll.		Average attendance.				Male.	Female.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Livingstonia Mission ...	340	12,582	5,426	8,767	3,650	1d. to £2 10s. per annum.	£6,000 (approx.) Does not include European salaries.	9	4	1,977 7 3
Church of Scotland Mission	236	10,216	4,373	7,124	2,362	3d. to £5 per annum.	£2,758 (does not include European salaries).	11	7	1,372 13 0
Dutch Reformed Church Mission	700	17,053	16,073	9,729	9,604	1d. to 1s. 6d. per term.	£4,837 (Native teachers' pay).	5	5	1,175 9 4
White Fathers' Mission ...	410	8,444	5,916	3,191	2,431	Nil.	£4,905	4	8	812 15 9
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	174	3,775	2,197	2,183	1,443	1d. to 3d. per month.	£5,000.	2	13	740 4 10
Marist Fathers' Mission ...	547	13,064	8,313	7,863	4,193	£180 collected	£3,250	4	1	569 4 0
Seventh Day Adventists	67	3,006	2,017	2,276	869	3d. to 3s. per annum.	£2,734	3	3	473 4 0
Zambesi Industrial Mission	18	709	484	532	372	1d. to 6d.	£200	—	—	16 16 8
Nyasa Mission ...	83	2,702	1,542	1,926	1,004	3d. to 6d. per annum.	£890	—	1	177 10 6
South Africa General Mission.	63	2,582	2,230	997	748	1d. to 2s. 6d. per head per annum.	£750	1	—	131 10 6
African Churches of Christ	39	970	1,083	675	612	Nil.	£610	1	—	59 19 3
African Methodist Epis- copal Church.	2	216	110	131	70	2d. to 2s. per annum.	£17 10s.	—	—	9 7 0
Providence Industrial Mission.	2	526	51	441	25	£13 collected	£384 (approx.)	—	—	99 3 0
Jeanes Training Centre ...	1	23	—	23	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Government Primary Schools.	2	50	—	28	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Government Police School	1	34	—	21	—	Nil.	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,685	75,952	49,815	45,907	27,383	—	£32,335 10s.	40	42	7,615 5 1

Vocational Training.

The training of carpenters, builders, printers, medical assistants, agricultural instructors, etc., is still chiefly in the hands of the larger missions, except for a number who receive practical training in the various Government Departments in Zomba, or in workshops run by the railway, or by private European contractors.

A free grant of £8,040 from the Colonial Development Fund has been approved for the establishment of a Training Institute and Hostel at which instruction will be given in teaching, telegraphy and telephony, printing and composing, commercial and accounting work, carpentry, joinery, masonry, and smith's work. In the hostel will also be accommodated those who are being trained as dispensers, hospital assistants, and sanitary inspectors in the medical school at the new native hospital in Zomba.

The hostel will provide accommodation for 126 pupils and the recurrent expenditure is estimated to be between £3,000 and £3,500.

The following note on practical handwork in the new scheme of work for elementary schools should help to impress upon teachers the importance of this subject :—

“ Handwork is as important as any other subject in the curriculum. The aim of the handwork lesson is not to prepare pupils for the particular work, trade, or profession which they may adopt in after life, but to train their hands and eyes, to develop self-expression and observation and even to cultivate their sense of the beautiful. Utility must not, however, be neglected, and whatever is made should be useful and of a definite economic value. The mechanical output of stereotyped objects defeats entirely the spirit of the lesson.”

Female Education.

In most village schools there is co-education of boys and girls, though the Universities Mission have a large number of girls' schools, and in some mission station schools there are special classes for older girls, in addition to boarding schools, where vocational training is given to a limited number.

The opening of child welfare centres both by Government and the Missions should do much to help the mothers of the country to prevent the terrible wastage due to infant mortality, to widen their outlook, and to give them a share with the men in the improvement of their village conditions.

The wives of students at the Government “ Jeanees ” Training Centre have a two years' course of training which includes child welfare and mothercraft, hygiene, sick nursing, homecrafts, sewing, housewifery, cooking, and occupation of spare time.

The native prejudice against educating girls still persists strongly in many districts, as is proved by the fact that the number of

girls on the roll of schools in the Protectorate has remained almost stationary during the past 10 years, while the number of boys has increased by 12,000.

Government Schools.

"Jeanes" Training Centre, Zomba.—When the Phelps-Stokes Commission visited Nyasaland in 1924, it urged that the primary need of native education was efficient and constructive supervision of village schools.

The accomplishment of similar work, modified to suit conditions in Nyasaland, is the object of the *"Jeanes"* Training Centre. For the first five years a yearly grant-in-aid of £1,000 for this type of training is being received from the Carnegie Fund in America.

The first session was completed in September, 1930, and it is gratifying to be able to report the willing support given to this first Government School by all the missions in the Protectorate. Provisional certificates were granted after examination to 18 students from eleven different missions. The students returned to the mission areas from which they came to begin their two years of practical work in the improvement of village schools and communities. Their final certificate will be awarded on the results of their work during these years. Thus, students engaged in *"Jeanes"* supervision work are attached to most of the missions operating in the country and spread over the whole area from north to south.

The second session commenced in November when 24 new students representing 8 missionary societies were admitted. All were accompanied by their wives and families, since the training of the teachers' wives is regarded as an integral part of the scheme, and there is now a community of 93 under training in the model village. The various activities in the school and village are controlled by committees appointed by the students themselves—a noteworthy example of indirect rule. The tone and conduct of the students has been excellent and no discipline cases had to be referred to the Principal during the year.

Each student, while in residence, is paid a monthly allowance of £1, from which he has to provide food, clothing, etc., for himself and family.

A book of household expenses is kept by each student, and an abstract made up monthly and handed in for discussion and criticism.

An attempt is being made to show the value of co-operative schemes by the purchase of a community maize mill for the village, and the buying in bulk of salt and paraffin, which are always in demand. It is hoped later to expand this part of the training, as the benefits of co-operation in buying and selling, and the causes of the rise and fall of market prices are subjects only dimly understood.

Police School.—The Education Department continues to maintain the school for native police constables at Police Headquarters. The school has been carried on on the same lines as last year. The men are divided into three classes, viz., (1) those who can read and write well, (2) those who are able to read and write a little, (3) those who know nothing. Each class does three-quarters of an hour's work every morning, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and in addition there is an hour's class in the afternoon for those who are backward and any of the others who wish to attend. Most of the men have shown great keenness, and a great improvement has been noticed—this being especially the case in the men who knew a little previous to the school being instituted.

Out of a total strength of 516 there are now 6 who can read and write in English and 215 in Chinyanja, besides which a number can read and write Yao or Swahili. The number of men on the school register on 31st December, 1930, was 55, but this number varied during the year on account of the normal transfers and postings from the depot.

The school is undoubtedly fulfilling its purpose in teaching recruits to read and write English characters, and every man who is now being drafted out as a trained constable is able to make simple notes in his pocket book which from a police point of view is so important.

Government Schools in Muhammadan areas.—No additional schools have been opened during the year. At the moment Muhammadan teachers are very difficult to find.

European Education.

During the year the following four schools for the education of European children continued :—

Sunnyside School, Blantyre :—Proprietor : Rev. W. W. Wratten, B.A., L.Th.

Convent de la Sagesse, Limbe :—Proprietor : Montfort Marist Fathers' Mission.

Zomba School :—Proprietor : Mrs. Dally.

Mkhoma School :—Proprietor : Dutch Reformed Church Mission.

The total enrolment at these private elementary schools during 1930 was 41 boys and 40 girls. No boarders were on the roll of the Sunnyside School during the year : there were 20 at the Limbe Convent. From careful enquiries made of a representative number of parents it appears that the prevailing opinion favours sending children to the homeland when they reach the age of eight or nine years on account of the climatic and other factors. This is endorsed by the Medical Department. But financial considerations unfortunately in a great many cases prevent parents from sending

their children out of the country to be educated. In some cases even fees to the local schools cannot be paid. For example, at the end of the year, the Limbe Convent School received notice from the parents of practically one-third of the pupils that they could not be sent back at the beginning of the new term because of financial difficulties which would continue at least until the tobacco crop had been reaped and sold. The disastrous effect of such discontinuity of attendance on the pupils' progress needs no comment.

A select Committee on European Education has been appointed under the new Rules and Regulations.

XI.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

No event of outstanding importance has taken place during 1930, the demand for leases of Crown Land being very similar to that in the two previous years.

During the year, 21 leases, with a total acreage of 7,542 acres, were issued as compared with 26 leases totalling 5,983 acres in 1929 and 23 leases totalling 8,410 acres in 1928.

Seven leases totalling 2,711 acres were surrendered and three leases were allowed to expire without application for renewal.

The leases issued were primarily for the cultivation of tobacco, but two of them were for the establishment of leper stations in the Zomba and Upper Shire districts.

The comparatively small demand for leases of agricultural land may be attributed to two causes; the depressed state of the tobacco market, and the fact that a large proportion of the most fertile parts of the Protectorate has been set aside as Trust Lands for the use and settlement of the natives and is no longer available for alienation for ordinary agricultural purposes.

The demand for trading plots on yearly tenancy has increased, 168 agreements having been issued during the year as against 135 in 1929 and 151 in 1928. A further indication of the revival of native trade is that only 38 tenancy agreements were cancelled during the year as against 63 in 1929 and 40 in 1928.

Progress has been made in the mapping of the Protectorate and a revised Protectorate map was issued during the early part of the year.

The Geological Survey Department has received a report from the Imperial Institute upon the samples of limestones and clays forwarded during the preceding year from the country traversed by the proposed railway extension from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa. The report shows that at a number of points along the extension there exist limestones suitable for all constructional purposes.

Investigations into the possibility of utilizing the calcareous clay of Lake Malombe in the manufacture of cement have been continued, and numerous samples have been dispatched to the Imperial Institute for examination and technical tests.

The deposits of corundum at Tambani Hill, Mwanza area, have attracted interest, and it is proposed to begin working these deposits early in 1931. The mineral is used particularly for abrasive purposes.

Towards the end of the year the British Museum East African Expedition crossed from Tendaguru in Tanganyika to the North Nyasa shores of Lake Nyasa in order to make a collection of fossil dinosaurs, as well as of fossil vertebrates of earlier (Karoo) age, and of fossil mammals of a later (Tertiary) age. The expedition, comprising Mr. F. W. Migoed and Mr. F. R. Parrington, was well satisfied with its finds, and a report of great interest is anticipated.

Native Lands.

Good progress has been made in the systematic examination of all land not yet alienated to Europeans so as to ascertain what areas are necessary for the proper development of the native tribes and what may be regarded as available for leasing to Europeans and others.

Definite areas in every district in the Northern Province have been proclaimed as set aside for native use, the only exception being the North Nyasa district in which areas have been demarcated but not yet gazetted.

In the Central Province similarly areas have been proclaimed in every district except Fort Manning, Lilongwe, and Dowa. In these three districts and in the Zomba and Southern Provinces detailed investigations continued throughout the year and there is every reason to believe it will be possible to complete the proclamation of specific areas throughout the Protectorate in the near future.

It may be confidently stated there is now little apprehension in the mind of the native as to his future security on his land.

XII.—LABOUR.

A Bill, modelled on the legislation in force in the Tanganyika Territory, has been drafted to amend the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1909, and will be introduced in the Legislative Council early in 1931. This Bill is designed to make the legislation affecting the conditions of native labour more complete and up-to-date.

A native labour census was taken in August in order to reflect labour statistics in the non-planting season as against those taken

in the preceding January at a time when agricultural labour is in greatest demand. The result disclosed that there is little difference in the numbers actually employed at the two seasons. There is nothing surprising in this. In January natives are extensively engaged in the cultivation of their own crops, while in August, their crops having been harvested, they are free to seek employment which is always available at that time of year when brickmaking, house-building, bridge and road construction, and similar works are undertaken. The statistics obtained in August were as follows :—

Actually at work.

<i>Total number of skilled Native labourers (including clerks, bricklayers, mechanics, etc.)</i>		<i>Total number of unskilled Native labourers (including carriers, cultivators, watchmen, etc.)</i>		<i>Total number of domestic servants.</i>		<i>Grand Total.</i>	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
10,655	204	41,115	2,933	4,895	252	56,665	3,389

<i>Number of Natives receiving under 6s. a month.</i>		<i>Number receiving 6s. to 20s. a month.</i>		<i>Number receiving over 20s. a month.</i>		<i>Grand Total.</i>	
<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
11,617	3,120	41,984	269	3,064	—	56,665	3,389

Number of temporary alien natives, 4,521.

Enrolled (including absentees), males 73,148, females 4,290.

These figures, while of interest, give a quite inadequate idea of the labour force of the Protectorate. The estimated native male population, including children, at 31st December, 1929 was 625,537 ; if from this number is deducted 33 per cent. for children, there still remain some 420,000 males of whom say 300,000 are between the ages of 17 and 45. Of these the census shows only 73,148 at work for non-natives. But, this figure omits all natives working on their own account or for other natives. Thus, some 32,000 were engaged in growing cotton for sale and 48,419 were registered as tobacco growers. In addition, not less than 30,000

are temporarily working outside the Protectorate chiefly in the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. 15,000 are on the mines in Southern Rhodesia alone. It must not be inferred, however, that the remaining 100,000—150,000 natives are idle. Every year new huts have to be built and old huts need repair. The life of a hut is about six years and each takes two men one month to build; and there is the agricultural work necessary to supply food for a man and his family.

The number of natives working for other natives is difficult to estimate. The tobacco and cotton growers already mentioned often employ assistance. The fish industry occupies large numbers, certainly not less than 10,000. Attempts are now being made to assess the wealth of natives in certain districts and from the figures so obtained it is hoped it will be possible soon to arrive at a closer and more detailed estimate of the numbers employed in mat and basket making, the brewing and sale of beer, and the host of other employments peculiar to village communities.

It may be said that on the whole little difficulty is experienced in the recruiting of labour for Government and private undertakings save in the Central Province. There may at times be a slight shortage during the planting season, but this is only to be expected and the falling-off is not sufficient to cause serious inconvenience. In the Central Province there is, however, a good deal of difficulty owing to the tradition which has grown up among tribes such as the Angoni, Atonga, Achipeta, and Achewa of wandering far afield.

In the opinion of administrative officers and missionaries who know them best it is as much the desire for travel as the desire for higher wages that impels them to go so far. In the vast majority of cases they return home sooner or later, and it is found that then they are not difficult nor dissatisfied but are perfectly content to resume their comparatively primitive mode of life. The distance travelled is often not more than is travelled by the men of certain tribes in other countries, and emigration as such is created only by the establishment of boundaries which mean nothing to them. They return in good health, with money in their pockets, with some knowledge of a trade or profession, and in most cases with characters developed and their sense of enterprise quickened by regular toil under proper supervision. It may well be that these men will play a considerable part in the opening up of the northern districts of Nyasaland which is now being undertaken. Meanwhile, the policy of the Government is to regulate emigration by encouraging those who wish to go away to take out passes by which they may be identified and by facilitating the distribution of the remittances which in most cases they make to their families.

Wages for unskilled labour remain at about the same level as in 1929. As a rule they are from 6s. to 8s. a month with firewood and food, or an allowance of 6d. or 1s. a week in lieu, but in many cases they are higher than this. This low wage is not conducive to efficiency, either on the part of the employer or the employed, and public opinion is slowly coming to the conclusion that it will be profitable to pay more and to receive more in return. The Government is using all its influence in support of this view, and it is hoped that the results obtained during the construction of the railway, when work will be carried on at full pressure and wages will be correspondingly higher, will afford a proof of its soundness. One reason for the low wage is, of course, the extreme cheapness of all native foodstuffs.

The conditions under which labour is employed in this country are on the whole satisfactory, and the native is also safeguarded by the fact that he need not work unless he likes. This is shown by the relatively small numbers who were in the employment of non-natives in August. Housing and feeding is improving year by year, and on many of the estates are dispensaries in charge of native hospital assistants which are visited periodically by Government or missionary medical officers. During the year there has, of course, been the usual number of petty cases under the Employment of Natives Ordinance, but the majority of planters rarely have occasion to bring a case before a magistrate.

No unpaid labour has been employed by the Government during the year.

The numbers of female and child workers are small: they are found principally on the tea estates and their engagement is purely voluntary. They appear to be very happy and the task which they are expected to perform is light: it consists principally of picking out defective leaves and stalks from partially manufactured tea. On some of the tobacco estates they are employed in stripping the stalks from the leaf.

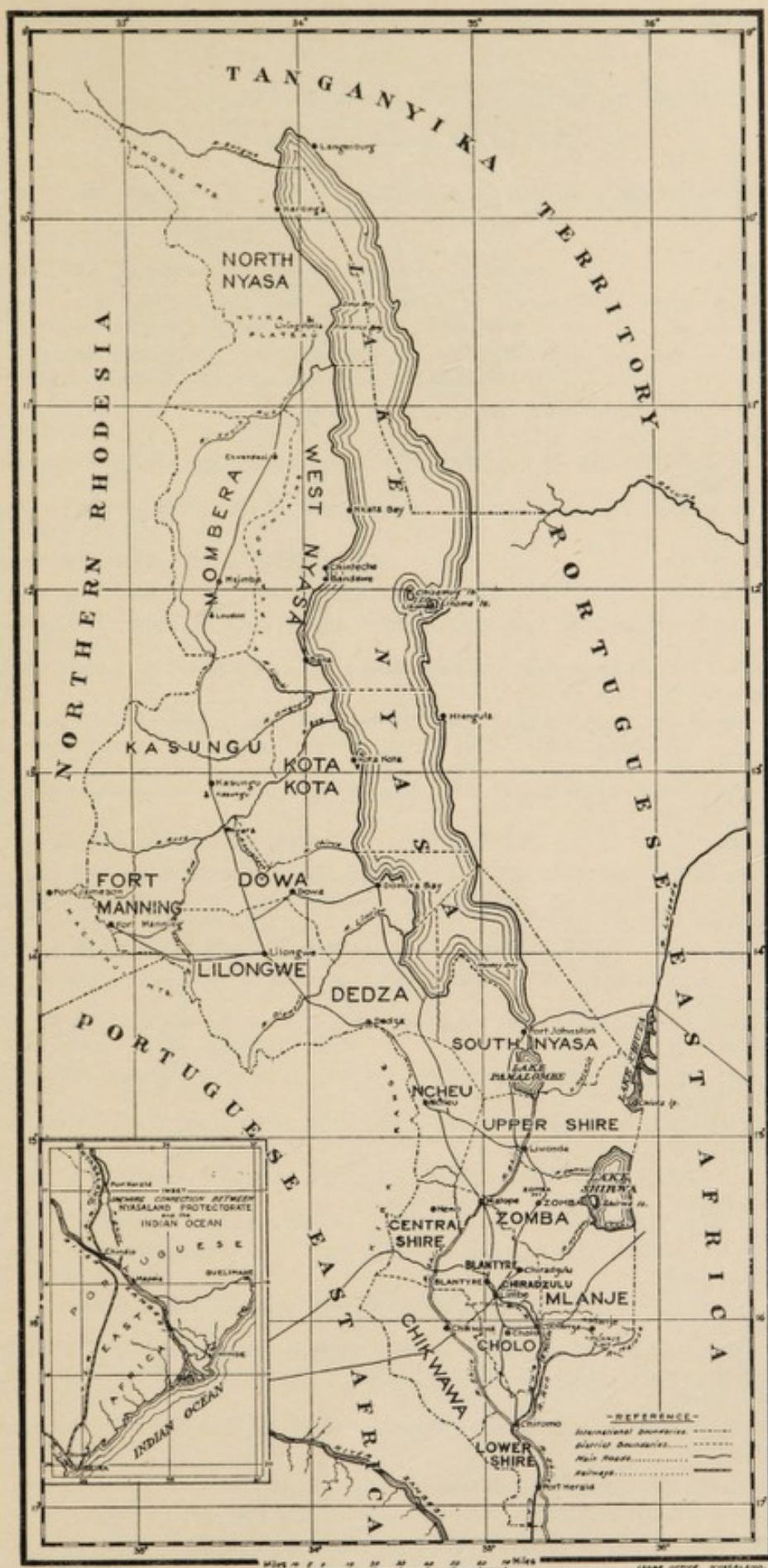
There is little actual recruiting of labour: nearly all requirements are met by workers who apply for employment. The usual agreement is from month to month, and men will remain for six months or more under this system. Given satisfactory conditions, they will also return in future years to the same employer.

In case of accident, adequate compensation is always paid, generally after consultation between the employer and the administrative officer of the district. The new Bill as drafted provides for compensation by order of the Court and, if enacted, will give legal sanction to the existing practice.

The Native Civil Service.

The year 1930 marked a definite step forward in the history of the Native Civil Service in that approval was given to the revised regulations which were devised to cover all permanent Government native employees, whether technical or clerical, and to enable all Departments to bring their varied and specialized organizations within a general frame-work. Hitherto, the regulations only applied to those officers whose duties were of a clerical nature and to this class alone was the privilege of permanent and pensionable employment prospects extended.

Administration of the regulations has been facilitated by the inclusion of clear and comprehensive pension rules based upon the Imperial Superannuation Acts, to which reference is consequently no longer necessary.



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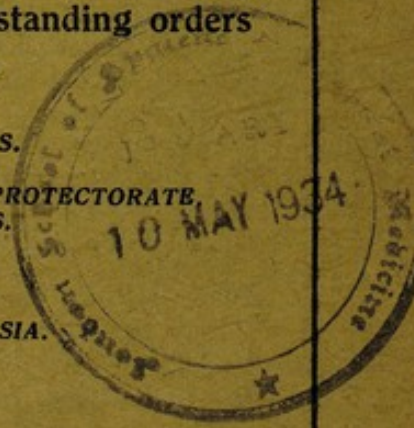
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