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Progress of the People of

NYASALAND, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NYASALAND FOR THE YEAR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory comprised in the Nyasaland Protectorate is a strip of land about 520 miles in length and varying from 50 to 100 miles in width. It lies approximately between 9° 45' and 17° 16' south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude. The area is roughly 40,000 square miles, or about one-third the area of the British Isles. The most southerly portion of the Protectorate is about 190 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions:—

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

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

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

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

Climate.

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

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

History.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Chief Secretary, Treasurer,

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

Departments of Government.

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

Provincial Administration.

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

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Comprising Districts.</i>	<i>Land Area. Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Southern	Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa.	12,296	774,500	Blantyre.
Northern	Ncheu, Dedza, Fort Manning, Lilongwe, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba, West Nyasa, North Nyasa.	25,300	829,414	Lilongwe.

III.—POPULATION.

Nyasaland has a population of 1,800 Europeans, 1,401 Asiatics, and 1,600,713 natives, divided between the two provinces in the following proportions :—

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Asiatics.</i>		<i>Natives.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Southern Province	771	614	950	230	374,355	397,580
Northern Province	245	170	204	17	378,774	450,004

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

		<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
		<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Europeans	...	45	18	46	14	40	13
Asiatics...	...	31	12	46	8	48	16

Although Europeans are resident in every district of the Protectorate, 76 per cent. of the European population is centred in the following five districts :—

Blantyre	...	...	...	...	...	674
Zomba	...	...	...	...	...	283
Cholo	...	...	...	...	...	164
Mlanje	...	...	...	...	...	126
Lilongwe	...	...	...	...	...	120

The native population is also very unevenly distributed. For instance, in the Southern Province the number of persons to the square mile varies from 557 on fertile land near the townships to 13.9 in the arid areas of the Shire Valley away from the river. In the Northern Province the density varies from 174.6 in the Dowa district to 6.8 in the Kasungu district.

Marriages.

There were 18 marriages registered under the British Central Africa Marriage Ordinance No. 3 of 1902 during the year as compared with 28 in the preceding year. In 16 cases the contracting parties were Europeans, in one case the marriage was between an Asiatic and a half-caste and in another between natives.

Under the Native Marriage (Christian Rites) Registration Ordinance, 1923, 3,017 marriages were celebrated compared with 3,129 in the preceding year.

IV.—HEALTH.

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

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

Two European Sanitary Superintendents, 16 African Sanitary Inspectors, 44 Vaccinators and a varying number of sanitary labourers are employed, chiefly in the townships of Zomba, Blantyre and Limbe.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

The majority of Europeans live in the healthy highlands and this fact and the influence of space, sunlight, and the precautions which every intelligent person normally takes in the tropics, combine to produce a healthy community.

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

Hospital admissions during 1934 numbered 183, of which 93 were at Zomba and 90 at Blantyre. The most frequent causes of admission were malaria (33), amoebic dysentery (25), and confinements (15). Out-patients numbered 527 at Zomba and 330 at Blantyre.

THE ASIATIC COMMUNITY.

Government subsidizes a ward for the treatment of Asiatics at the Church of Scotland Mission, Blantyre, and in most of the native hospitals throughout the country it is possible to provide some accommodation for Asiatics.

The Asiatic community has also contributed towards the cost of accommodation at other Mission hospitals in the Protectorate.

THE AFRICAN COMMUNITY.

There are 15 native hospitals in the country, one of 100 beds, six of 50 beds, and eight of 30 beds. In addition, three of the larger dispensaries have small wards attached, to which patients are admitted. The total number of cases treated at the hospitals and main dispensaries during 1934 was:—

In-patients	...	...	...	...	...	8,647
Out-patients	...	...	...	...	...	114,805

In addition to the hospitals there are 94 rural dispensaries distributed throughout the country inclusive of those with wards attached. Most of them are well constructed buildings of brick and iron but there are still a number of temporary wattle-and-daub buildings. More dispensaries are badly needed in some of the districts. During 1934, the rural dispensaries treated 261,047 new cases—164,023 males and 97,024 females.

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

Though the standard of knowledge and ability of the rural dispensers is slowly improving, efficient diagnosis and treatment of the three diseases named can alone have but little effect on the incidence of those diseases. It is education in the elements of hygiene and sanitation which the native needs, not doses of medicine. Efforts are now being made by the Medical Officers to get into closer touch with the native population, the rural dispensers will receive more frequent visits, and the villagers are being helped to put into practice the lessons in hygiene which they have learnt at school. Intensive propaganda for cleaner villages, better housing, purer water supplies, etc., are being undertaken by the Medical Officers and the native dispensers. Short lectures are being given to headmen, elders, and all who can be persuaded to attend on the aetiology and the prevention of the more common endemic diseases.

Veneral diseases.—These are not very prevalent in Nyasaland. They exist chiefly in the larger towns and in districts from which the principal supplies of emigrant labour are drawn. No special clinics have as yet been established.

Some years ago special venereal disease hospitals were started, but it was found that the natives avoided them and that fewer cases of venereal diseases were being seen. It was then decided to treat these diseases in the general hospitals. In Zomba they are treated at the general hospital but in separate wards, and it is pleasing to note that increasing confidence is being shown in European methods of treatment.

Women and child-welfare work.—The buildings for three women and child-welfare clinics have now been completed or are nearing completion, but unfortunately it has not been possible to find the funds to staff them. At present, therefore, this work is confined solely to the Missions with the exception of the clinic at the Jeanes Training Centre, where not only is women and child-welfare work carried on, but also the training of women in housewifery, handicrafts, first-aid, sewing, etc. Please see also Chapter IX.

Leprosy.—The treatment of leprosy is carried on at twelve leper clinics administered by the various Missions. The average number per quarter under treatment as in-patients during the year was 575. There were 163 new cases admitted for treatment (121 males, 42 females). A large majority of the cases are in an advanced

stage of the disease when they come for treatment and so offer small chance of a cure. The clinics, however, do relieve a considerable amount of suffering which would otherwise go unattended and go far to prevent infection of the next generation.

Mission medical work.--The Missions have between them 26 hospitals at which general medical work is carried on, and as indicated above they alone are concerned with the treatment of leprosy, and with women and child-welfare work, for both of which they receive subsidies from Government. Medical education of Africans is also undertaken by the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, Blantyre, and all candidates for the Government post of Hospital Assistant have to take the course of training held at that institution.

Lunatic Asylum.

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

There is temporary accommodation for one European and one Asian inmate and permanent accommodation for 26 African males and 20 African females. The female section of the asylum is an entirely separate building from the male asylum. Hospital accommodation is provided for 13 patients and there are observation rooms for 9 inmates and an association ward of 6 beds.

During 1934, there were 15 new male admissions and one female, all Africans. Four of the males were criminal lunatics, 5 were lunatics detained "during the Governor's Pleasure" and 7 were non-criminal alleged lunatics. The number of new admissions during the previous year was 9.

Three "detained during the Governor's Pleasure," one non-criminal and one alleged lunatic were released to the care of relatives. One "detained during the Governor's Pleasure" and one criminal lunatic escaped and had not been recaptured by the end of the year, and one of the former category died. There remained in the asylum at the end of the year, 79 African males and 14 African females. The daily average strength for the year was African males 76.88 and African females 13.91, total 90.79, an increased average of 10.75 over the previous year.

The health of the inmates was exceptionally good. The daily average number in hospital was 4.44 as compared with 4.99 for the previous year and there was only one death, the cause of which was femoral thrombosis. Inmates were weighed monthly whenever possible and 61.30 per cent. gained weight during the year, 33.34 per cent. lost weight, and 5.36 per cent. neither gained nor lost.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations within the precincts of the asylum

and the results are most encouraging. The value of the labour performed and produce obtained from the gardens and plantations during the year was £117 17s. 4d.

Members of the staff of the Church of Scotland Mission at Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and instructional talks to the female inmates.

In addition to the asylum, lunatics are from time to time admitted to prisons for safe custody pending certification. During 1934, 7 criminal and 18 non-criminal alleged lunatics were so admitted. Of these, 4 criminal and 5 non-criminal were duly certified and transferred to the asylum and 2 criminal and 12 non-criminal were released. There remained one criminal and one non-criminal awaiting certification at the end of the year.

LUNATICS DISTRICT PRISONS.

	<i>Criminal or "detained during the Governor's Pleasure" lunatics.</i>			<i>Non-criminal or alleged lunatics.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Remaining on 31.12.33 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted during 1934 ...	6	1	7	17	1	18
Transferred to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	4	—	4	5	—	5
Released during 1934 ...	1	1	2	11	1	12
Remaining on 31.12.34 ...	—	1	1	1	—	1

V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.

Sanitation in Nyasaland is still very primitive though conditions in the European townships have improved greatly in recent years. In Zomba, thanks to assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, a scheme of water-flushed sewage made steady progress during 1934.

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

The year 1934 saw the launching of an interesting experiment for the housing, in communal areas, of the native domestic servants of European residents in townships. Hitherto it has been the custom for such servants and their families to live in the quarters provided for the purpose within the compounds of their employers. The consequent difficulties of sanitary control can be readily appreciated when it is realized that the average number of servants consists of not less than five, together with their wives and families.

The Zomba Town Council, with the co-operation of Government, prepared a scheme for the lay-out, on model lines, of a native village on the outskirts of the township. Lack of funds made it impracticable for the scheme to be carried to a conclusion within the year: but thirty huts, each with a separate kitchen and fly-proof pit latrine, were completed. It is proposed to estimate each year in the Town Council's budget for an extension of the village and it is anticipated that 100 huts will be available for occupation by the end of 1935. Similar schemes have been instituted by the Town Councils of Blantyre and Limbe.

Although it is early to forecast the success of the experiment it may be said with safety that it is a step in the right direction, and that it will do much to simplify sanitary control in addition to providing native domestic servants with less restricted accommodation and something approaching a normal village life in their leisure hours.

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions, roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Weather conditions.—In Nyasaland the wet season extends from November to April and the remaining six months of the year are dry months. A reference to the table of meteorological records given below will show how well-marked the wet and dry seasons are, and it may be added that the most striking aspect of the weather during the growing season in the majority of districts is the similarity of rainfall totals and temperature figures in a given year to the averages for a number of years.

In the 1933-34 season the usual break between the early rains and the main rains of January-February took place. It was accentuated in the Cholo area, in part of Mlanje, and in the Lower River, but, as far as the tea belts were concerned, the period of drought was counterbalanced by the later rainfall of both the rainy season and the dry months. In more southerly districts the drought of January had an adverse effect on planting and crop growth.

In central and northern areas the earlier part of the season was suitable for growth and tobacco in particular made good progress and was free from disease by the end of January. In Dedza and other northern districts, however, adverse conditions accompanied by more rain than the normal amount occurred in February. Food crops were not affected but tobacco did not make good growth and the weather conditions of this period were responsible for the lowered quality of the crop. In areas where bright tobacco is produced the season was good on the whole and good ripening weather during March and April led to very fair crops.

Cotton growing areas had a good season and some very good yields were obtained in the Chikwawa-Munga area, in the Bwanje valley, at Salima and near Palombe.

During the agricultural survey of 1933, the Assistant Director of Agriculture divided central Nyasaland into zones for the purpose of collecting rainfall and other records for analysis and statistical examination. The value of such studies is to be seen in the recognition in South Africa of thirty-two rainfall districts which have been studied with regard to the possibilities of weather cycles, the shifts of high-pressure belts and the effect of secular variations on natural vegetation. It will be a long time before extensive studies of this nature can be completed in Nyasaland, but the division into zones will facilitate the compilation of records and assist those responsible for economic progress.

The following table gives the rainfall figures for the six-monthly wet and dry periods as they apply to a few stations in each meteorological zone. At most stations the similarity between the 1933-34 figures and the normal is well seen :—

SEASON 1933-34.

				<i>Total rainfall Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.</i>	<i>Normal for six wet months.</i>	<i>Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.</i>	<i>Normal for six dry months.</i>
				<i>Zone.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Port Herald	...	...	A	25·85	29·1	3·92	3·6
Port Herald Experimental Station.				28·58	28·8	4·01	3·2
Chikwawa	...	...		22·98	29·7	2·51	2·3
Cholo	...	...	B	41·57	48·8	10·09	8·1
Makwasa	...	...		44·15	46·8	8·55	4·4
Nsikisi	...	...		38·22	42·4	9·74	7·8
Mlanje	...	...	C	54·35	66·6	14·63	14·6
Chitakuli	...	...		67·27	65·6	21·22	12·1
Thornwood	...	...		58·56	67·8	12·68	11·6
Ruo	...	...	C	48·44	53·7	9·77	6·3
Glenorchy	...	...		65·56	56·2	16·73	10·1
Lujeri	...	...		72·42	76·3	18·67	14·3
Nalipiri	...	...	D	52·46	51·9	13·24	11·0
Blantyre	...	...	E	45·26	39·9	4·71	3·3
Chingaluwe	...	...		33·74	42·8	5·51	3·3
Michiru	...	...	F	35·06	35·3	1·98	2·0
Namalanga	...	...	G	27·02	29·0	2·80	1·0
Nasonia	...	...		37·39	36·9	2·80	1·9
Zomba Experimental Station.			H	43·28	46·8	4·39	4·6
Domasi	...	...		46·83	52·7	—	—
Mbidi	...	...	I	37·83	35·8	—	—
Liwonde	...	...	L	30·02	31·7	2·91	1·1
Namwera	...	...	M	35·30	42·2	2·55	·3

SEASON 1933-34—(cont.).

				<i>Total rainfall</i>			
				<i>Nov. 1, 1933, to April 30, 1934.</i>	<i>Normal for six wet months.</i>	<i>Total rainfall May 1 to Oct. 31.</i>	<i>Normal for six dry months.</i>
			<i>Zone.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Chipunga ...	...	...		38.38	35.0	1.36	.8
Fort Johnston ...	...	...	N	30.12	29.4	.86	1.2
Golomoti ...	...	...		36.84	29.5	.87	.1
Ncheu ...	...	...	P	42.40	37.0	1.71	.9
Likuni ...	...	...	S	36.78	32.0	2.22	1.5
Lilongwe ...	...	...		34.77	32.7	1.19	.8
Dowa ...	...	...	T	40.68	33.1	1.18	.7
Fort Manning ...	...	...		40.56	39.8	1.21	2.5
Dedza ...	...	...	V	43.91	39.7	3.27	2.2
Mzimba ...	...	...	X	28.68	31.7	2.14	.2
Kasungu ...	...	...		38.97	29.1	.31	.3
Kota Kota ...	...	...	Y	63.47	48.2	6.58	2.0
Chintoche ...	...	...	Z	63.00	62.9	27.21	5.1
Karonga ..	...	...		50.52	52.3	4.97	2.8

Economic conditions.—It was reported a year ago that the improvement of tea prices towards the latter part of 1933 was "the one bright spot in a year of depressed markets". It now falls to be recorded that the prices paid for raw cotton to the growers in 1934 showed great improvement on those of the previous year and that tea prices, though they slowly fell during 1934, remained at a profitable level. On the other hand, tobacco prices underwent little or no change. The production of tea, cotton and tobacco increased during the year under review, as is shown by the export figures given below, while increases were recorded in the amounts exported of capsicums and chillies, and maize and maize flour. It is hoped that a profitable market has been found in the case of maize and that exports will increase. Rice and coffee exports also increased, but the total amounts are insignificant. On the other hand, exports of potatoes, beeswax, cotton seed, fibre, rubber, groundnuts, simsim and strophanthus declined in amount. The sisal and rubber industries remained moribund, cotton seed prices did not encourage export, and efforts to increase production and sale of oilseeds for export have had disappointing results. It is evident that a system of marketing, such as exists in the case of tobacco, is required for the disposal of other native produce. Two experimental lots of pearl millet were exported, but, in spite of good quality, neither has been followed by a repeat order. Attempts were also made to find a market for dried cassava root.

The following table, the details of which are taken from the customs returns, gives the amounts and local values of the various items of export during 1934:—

		1933.		1934.	
		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
			£		£
Capsicums and chillies	... lb.	16,633	208	41,398	517
Coffee	... ... cwt.	357	833	366·5	687
Maize and maize flour	... lb.	39,454	44	300,000	335
Rice	... .. "	2,438	11	3,106	14
Tobacco:					
dark-fired	... .. "	7,925,623	297,210	9,744,154	365,406
flue-cured	... .. "	1,644,479	61,668	1,933,257	72,496
air-cured	... .. "	824,396	30,914	866,713	32,501
Tea...	... .. "	3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Cotton (lint)	... .. tons	1,082	50,014	1,851·5	102,875
Potatoes	... .. lb.	125,397	670	98,858	451
Beeswax	... .. "	26,968	1,348	22,088	1,104
Cotton seed	... .. tons	616	1,232	2·1	6
Fibre	... .. "	20	162	435	1
Rubber	... .. lb.	71,955	300	22,041	92
Groundnuts	... .. tons	253	1,519	213·5	1,068
Simsim	... .. lb.	7,184	30	—	—
Strophanthus	... .. "	17,521	2,628	9,610	1,441

Board of Agriculture.—The Board met twice during 1934. The most important matter on which it was called upon to advise Government was the water-supply operations of the Geological Survey for the year 1935 and for a further five-year period after 1935. The Board recommended a priority list of districts for attention during 1935 and supported the case for a further grant from the Colonial Development Fund to enable water-supply work to be continued for another period of years. Other matters before the Board were the formation of a Coffee Growers' Section of the British Empire Producers' Organization, the export of citrus fruit, and the establishment of District Fire Boards under the Bush Fires Ordinance, while the Alternative Crops Committee of the Board dealt with ginger, export of pigeon pea and other produce, freight on citrus trees entering the country, and the tung oil industry.

Colonial Development Fund.—The building works undertaken with a grant from the fund were completed as far as Zomba headquarters offices and laboratories, and Zomba, Mlanje and Port Herald Experimental Stations were concerned, and progress is being made in the case of Lilongwe and North Nyasa Experimental Stations and the coffee plots. It is anticipated that the latter works will be completed for the most part in 1935.

The Agricultural Survey of Central Nyasaland, which was begun in 1933, was completed in 1934 as far as both field work and the preparation of a report and maps were concerned.

Locusts.—Although most of the Protectorate was infested with hopper bands, the offspring of the flying swarms which developed in 1933, the prolonged rainy season provided conditions under

which considerable natural destruction was affected by the fungus disease (*Empusa grylli*) and the movement of the hopper bands was much reduced. Consequent upon these conditions and the continued campaign of garden protection, for the second year in succession surprisingly little damage was done to native food crops on the whole. The crop protection campaign was largely in the hands of the Native Authorities under the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance and in several cases good work was done by them, but, as was only to be expected, there was considerable variation in the energy shown and the degree of protection obtained.

Flying swarms remained in the Protectorate during the winter and unfortunately did a certain amount of damage to the first plantings of maize and cotton in October, November and December, both before and after egg-laying took place, while, by the end of December, hoppers had hatched out in scattered areas in all districts.

Native food crops.—A satisfactory season can again be reported. Locust damage was confined to certain small areas and there was no serious shortage. When a shortage of food supplies did occur, it was due to light rains, drought or locusts, and could not be attributed to insufficient planting. Maize yielded well and was of good quality. Millets also gave good yields and showed little or no disease, while the quality of pearl millet in the Lower River was reported as excellent. In the same area, the use of sorghum as a food crop is on the decrease. It gives poor crops over a run of years, it is subject to locust attack, and it does not inter-crop well with cotton. Witch weed was less in evidence than usual. On the whole pulses yielded good crops, but early beans were poor in the central part of the country. At Kaporro, in North Nyasa, native growers in the Misuku hills and the upper valley of the Songwe River sold 47 tons of beans. The sweet potato crop was most successful and cassava also did well. Good groundnut yields were obtained, but it is doubtful if there was a large surplus for sale for export.

Rice crops on the Lower River and in Central Nyasaland were above normal in amount. In North Nyasa and on the lake shore production amounted to about 400 tons, of which about 150 tons were sold to Government and other purchasers.

Seed selection was encouraged in the districts with special attention to pearl millet at Port Herald and to finger millet in North Nyassa. On the Makwapala Experimental Station selection and observation trials on millets, sweet potatoes and cassava are in progress. Considerable attention is being devoted to native methods of mixed cropping with particular reference to cotton, groundnuts, pearl millet and maize. The Zomba Experimental Station is well situated for propaganda work and many issues of seed and plants of improved varieties of crops have followed from the interest of native cultivators in the station.

With regard to native agriculture in general, increased attention was given to soil erosion. Progress was made in terracing and

storm-draining while the clearing of steep slopes was discouraged. The making and use of compost in native gardens is regarded as an important factor in the maintenance of soil fertility, a problem which is becoming acute owing to increase of population and decrease in the amount of land at the disposal of the native cultivator, and a simplified method for use in villages is being sought.

Tea.—At the end of 1934, the area under tea amounted to 15,414 acres and exports, as already noted, amounted to 4,624,111 lb., an increase of approximately 41 per cent. over the figure for 1933.

The year under review was an eventful one for tea producers. Nyasaland tea interests had signified their adherence to the international scheme of restriction, and it was intimated that 7,000 additional acres would be allowed to the East African territories for new planting. This amount was afterwards increased to 7,900 acres and Nyasaland's share was given as 2,000 acres. In the meantime, local producers came together in their own interest and formed the Nyasaland Tea Association which represented practically all tea growers and absorbed the old Tea Research Association. The Association has advised Government in matters of restriction and has co-operated in the particular matter of the allocation of the 2,000 acres for new planting. It was felt that the guiding principle of the allocation should be the need for bringing up to an economic unit acreage the smaller developing estates, especially those which had begun tea planting in the years when conditions were less promising and had persisted in increasing their acreages through the lean years of low prices which preceded restriction. The aim was to allow the developing estates to increase to 500 acres each but it was found that the allocation was insufficient for this purpose. In fact, it proved insufficient to allow of a unit acreage of 400 acres, and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress to secure a further quota for Nyasaland. Meanwhile, new planting up to the temporary limit allowed has progressed steadily, and several new and well-equipped factories came into operation during the year. Other items of interest were the passing of a Tea Ordinance to control the amount of planting under restriction and the withdrawal on the 1st of October of the 40 per cent. remission of rent of tea land.

The new tea experimental station at Mlanje is now in full working order, and experimental work on soil erosion and its control, on pruning methods, on fertilizer treatments and on degrees of intensity of plucking are in progress. In addition, laboratory investigations by the Government Mycologist have shed useful light on problems of tea seed storage and germination.

The help of the Imperial Institute was extended to the industry from 1931 to 1933 to enable samples of made teas to be examined and reported upon with a view to throwing light on certain points of interest in local tea manufacture. The results were summarized in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute* of April, 1934. Perhaps the point of greatest practical interest and value concerned the

mixing of leaf of local and Indian jats prior to manufacture, and it was satisfactory to be assured that "the results clearly show that the return on teas manufactured from mixed jats is equal to that from the jats sold separately."

Tobacco.—European tobacco acreages amounted to 8,350 acres as compared with 7,862 acres in the previous year, while production totalled 3,895,136 lb., as against 3,488,016 lb., for 1933. This total was made up of 2,667,728 lb. flue-cured, 354,480 lb. air-cured, and 872,928 lb. dark-fired leaf. Exports of flue-cured and air-cured tobacco showed increases on the 1933 figures.

The state of the tobacco industry in general caused great concern to the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and close touch with the Empire Tobacco Federation, the Southern Rhodesia authorities, and the local Government was maintained. Discussion proceeded apace and careful examination of the position and of the views of the Empire Tobacco Federation brought about rapid developments towards the end of 1934. Action was taken through Government to appoint a representative in the East African Trade and Information Office in London who would maintain liaison with the Federation and also to bring before the home authorities the need for an enquiry into Empire tobacco production and marketing and for an increased use of Empire leaf. It was realized that local producers must bring themselves within some sort of control as a step towards organization of the Empire industry, and the Tobacco Association eventually asked Government to promote legislation to ensure control of the European industry and the establishment of an export pool which would endeavour to prove to home buyers that standard grades could be produced and exported from year to year.

The total amount of native production of dark tobacco was 11,320,717 lb. The following table shows the distribution of production between provinces and between Crown-land and private-estate tenant growers:—

		<i>Northern Province. lb.</i>	<i>Southern Province. lb.</i>
Crown land	... ..	4,863,722	3,334,868
Private estates	... ..	1,663,516	1,458,611
		<hr/> 6,527,238	<hr/> 4,793,479

These figures show an increase of 2,188,806 lb. over the 1933 native production. The 1934 production was considered to be in excess of market requirements. The Native Tobacco Board, which controls the Crown-land industry, endeavours to maintain a safety point of production and to prevent over-production, but good weather conditions in the Southern Province defeated its purpose. It is therefore considered a fortunate circumstance that market conditions allow of the encouragement of a second economic crop (cotton) in the tobacco areas of the Southern Province.

The work of the Zomba Experimental Station since 1926 has been designed to show the value of ridge-terraces and silt-pits in the control of erosion, the possibility of obtaining good yields of food crops and tobacco by rotations which include leguminous crops, and the place of manuring in the rotations, and it is now possible to say that, for large areas of the highlands in which native families must become identified with certain pieces of land, systems of mixed farming will answer best in parts, green manuring systems in others, and on the red soils of the Zomba-Blantyre area a judicious combination of these two systems accompanied by ridge-terracing.

Work on the new Lilongwe Experimental Station proceeded satisfactorily, and experiments which should have an influence on the agriculture of the tobacco-growing zone served by the station have been laid down. Success was obtained in the scientific treatment of *dambo* soil and several crops new to the area showed good growth. The extension work of the station consists of demonstration of the use of manures and ridge-terracing in tobacco gardens, and it is pleasing to be able to record that the confidence of the natives has been secured.

Cotton.—The production of native seed cotton amounted to 5,377 tons, a figure which compares well with the 3,079 tons of 1933. Climatic conditions were good on the whole and the season was marked by the interest of new buyers, by a fair average yield per acre, and by improved prices to the growers. The average prices paid per lb. were—No. 1 cotton 1.29d., No. 2, .84d., No. 3, .56d., and the total sum paid to growers was £56,374. The proportion of No. 1 grade to other grades was smaller than in previous years, and special attention will therefore be given to marketing and grading during the 1935 season. In the matter of control of the industry on both growing and ginning sides the Cotton Ordinance of 1934 has now made the position secure.

The Lower River area, as the oldest-established cotton-growing area, produced more than 10 times as much as the rest of the country, but future years will see a change in the position through the extension of growing in the Southern Province, especially in Mlanje, along the northern extension of the railway and in the lake-shore areas of the southern districts of the Northern Province.

European production of seed cotton amounted to 368 tons, a figure which argues an increased interest in the crop. The 1933 production was 102 tons.

Spacing, inter-cropping, and variety trials and strain tests were continued, and the industry continues to be indebted to the breeding and selection work of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. Perhaps the most notable movement on the growing side is the tendency towards earlier planting in general which is supported by experimental results and is encouraged by the Department of Agriculture.

Other crops.—The encouragement of coffee growing by natives which was mentioned in last year's report has been continued. Demonstration plots have been established in Cholo, in Zomba, and in North Nyasa, and seedlings have been distributed. European agriculturists have taken an increased interest in citrus and tung oil, and the oil of the *montana* variety of the latter has had a good report from the Imperial Institute.

Forestry.

State forests.—Two new forest reserves were proclaimed in 1934, both being groups of islands in Lake Nyasa, the amenities of which were threatened by unjustifiable exploitation. The Namizimu forest reserve in South Nyasa district was re-proclaimed on account of various excisions having been made in favour of agriculture. Proposals were put forward for the constitution of three protection forest reserves in the Mzimba district, and these were ready for proclamation at the end of the year. Proposals for five other new reserves, four in the West Nyasa district and one near Lilongwe township, were also under consideration. Other reserves were examined with a view to making various excisions, mainly for allocation as village forests.

All reserves were protected and their boundaries maintained. Complete protection from fire was effected in the few reserves under intensive management and, in the remainder, controlled burning of grass and undergrowth early in the dry season was carried out to mitigate damage which would otherwise be caused by fierce late fires. Although this policy has been in operation only a few years it has already resulted in a very marked improvement of the growing-stocks. Departmental exploitation was continued in various reserves under intensive management and there were ample stocks of seasoned timber in hand to meet all local demands. Efforts were made to increase sales, particularly of sawn timber derived from thinnings of coniferous plantations.

Silvicultural operations were carried out in various reserves to improve the growing stocks and to encourage natural regeneration. Small plantings were also undertaken.

The total number of forest reserves at the end of the year was 41, with an approximate area of 2,431 square miles.

Stream banks and hill slopes.—The policy of stream bank protection was maintained and there was some improvement over previous years due to the co-operation of many of the Native Authorities. The prohibition of cultivation on steep hill slopes was considerably extended in various districts, and in many cases the prohibited areas were allocated as village forests to neighbouring villages. In parts of the Southern Province, however, it is impossible, owing to over-population, to prevent cultivation even on very steep hill slopes.

Communal forests.—The village forest area scheme, commenced in 1926, is now very definitely established in the majority of districts and satisfactory progress continues to be made. During the year, 510 village forest areas with an approximate acreage of 35,173 were demarcated and allocated to villages, and at the end of the year the total number of registered areas was 2,872 with an approximate acreage of 158,194. Selection of the village forests is based on land assessment, i.e., the areas usually consist of land which, from the agricultural point of view, can best be spared. In addition to their primary value for supplying the villages with forest produce a large number of the areas have a considerable protective value because they are situated either in minor catchment areas or on hill slopes; an important aim of the scheme being the dedication to village forestry of lands having very little agricultural value but which nevertheless are liable to be used for shifting or very temporary cultivation. With increase of population there is a trend towards increasing frequency in the cultivation of such lands, involving the total destruction of tree root-stocks, which usually leads to loss and degeneration of the soil, rendering the land useless either for periodic agriculture or for forestry purposes. Moreover, if this takes place on a large scale, the result is inevitably a dwindling of water supply and an increase of erosion. The scheme therefore is admirably suited to go hand-in-hand with enlightenment in modified methods of agriculture and of stock-keeping.

In the formation of new forest reserves (State forests), the villagers in their vicinity are urged and assisted to select and demarcate village forest areas before the boundaries of the forest reserves are finally fixed, and excisions for village forests are being made, where necessary, from forest reserves which were constituted prior to the commencement of the communal scheme. The urgency of developing the scheme in the more densely populated districts has precluded a thorough attempt to establish it in two or three of the northern districts.

In the management of the village forest area the headman is the sole authority for cutting. The importance of protection and mitigation of fire damage is stressed, and there is no doubt that instruction and demonstration have improved the technique of fire control. Headmen are rapidly learning to compromise between complete fire protection and early controlled burning, according to the fire risks which pertain and to the condition of the growing stock. Fortunately most of the local forest types, even if there is only low re-growth, rapidly respond to some measure of protection and the simplicity of the scheme commends itself to the people. Protection against unauthorized cutting has generally been satisfactory and a few cases were dealt with by the Native Courts. Some cases were reported of villagers being unable to resist the temptation to cut trees in their village forest areas to obtain locusts for food. In some regions also a tendency to cause damage to the growing-stock by stripping the bark of certain trees to obtain fibre, has to be counteracted.

Progress was made in teaching and demonstrating silvicultural treatment for the improvement of growing stocks, e.g., improvement fellings and thinnings. It is evident, however, that the management of the village forests will claim an increasing amount of attention, and development will depend largely upon advisory and demonstrational work by the district native foresters. Fortunately there is a promising spirit of co-operation between the foresters and village headmen and much should be achieved without undue difficulty.

In localities where little or no natural forest remains a considerable amount of planting has been undertaken in the past, but usually on a very small scale by individual natives, the trees not being communal property. There are numerous difficulties in the matter of increasing afforestation in such localities, e.g., communal labour for planting operations does not appeal to the people; the majority of indigenous trees are difficult to raise in nurseries and many are difficult to transplant; for success, exotic species usually require land of considerable agricultural value which cannot be spared in congested regions. The Forestry Department is prepared, however, to continue to supply nursery plants and to give other assistance both to individuals and to villages, provided that in the case of the latter the land to be planted is first properly assessed by the divisional forest officer regarding the choice of species, and provided that the people agree to carry out formation and tending operations.

Research.—The silvicultural treatment and economic working of both State and communal forests must be based on forest research carried out by divisional officers in conjunction with their routine duties. Much has already been accomplished in investigating the components of the forests, from the botanical as well as the economic standpoint, but much remains to be undertaken in ecological study. Of particular importance, in the first place, is the improvement of growing-stocks by means of mitigating fire damage, and a great deal of investigation and useful experimental work has been carried out in connexion with this problem, followed by the adoption of a technique for the different types of forest. Soil studies have been undertaken, and for two years soil-vegetation codes drawn up on broad lines have been employed to great practical advantage. Further ecological investigations are directed towards a classification of regions and the drawing up of separate soil-vegetation codes for each unit region, as well as studies of individual tree species. Other research work includes studies of natural regeneration; time and degree of thinnings; rate of growth; seed germination tests; methods of sowing and planting; and trials of exotic species to ascertain the range of local conditions within which they might advantageously be used for afforestation purposes.

The results of this research work, as well as being applied to the elaboration of working plans for the management of the State

Forests, are of great educational value to the native forest staff for application to the working of the village forests.

Revisional training.—The annual courses of instruction for district native foresters were held at Zomba and Dedza, each of about two weeks' duration. All subjects were revised and the work and demonstrations were mainly of a very practical nature. In reporting on improved efficiency of the district foresters, the officer in charge of the Northern Division writes "It is a common trouble that a policy is perfectly known in theory but the initiative to carry it out is lacking. That this hiatus between precept and practice is steadily narrowing is the best feature of these annual courses".

General.—There were 1,167 convictions under the Forests Ordinance as against 668 in 1933. Over 78 per cent. of the cases were tried in the newly instituted Native Courts which, on the whole, dealt with them satisfactorily.

Although there was an increase in sales of timber and firewood from forest reserves, there was a further reduction in sales from other Crown lands, particularly of *Khaya nyasica* timber derived from fallen and over-mature trees on stream-banks. The small native sawing industry is almost solely confined to exploitation of this species, which is used locally for the manufacture of furniture, and the reduced demand caused hardship in the industry. Reduction by half of the scheduled royalty was continued in the Ncheu district and was extended to the Upper Shire district. Firewood was sold to natives at very low rates from plantations in forest reserves near the townships. Efforts were made to encourage the commencement of a local timber trade in the vicinity of the new extension of the railway and there seems to be some possibility of development in the near future. Further attention was given to the matter of supplies and quotas of "dug-out" canoes in various districts, and some modifications of the existing scheme of control are under consideration.

Sales to the public of forest and plantation produce resulted in a total cash revenue of £2,801 which shows an increase of £444 on the figure for 1933.

Live Stock.

Owing to the geographical position of the Protectorate and to the absence of rapid transport to the coast the export of meat from Nyasaland has not been possible hitherto and for this reason little if any interest has been taken in the past in the economic aspect of animal husbandry. Until a few years ago only very few Europeans imported pedigree stock from the Union of South Africa or Europe. The position is rapidly changing, however, and, particularly in the Shire Highlands, there are now very few herds which do not show signs of introduced stock.

The Veterinary Department has been treated generously by the Colonial Development Committee and has thus been able to institute a scheme of dipping which is now in full swing. Its benefits are

very noticeable in the increasing native herds and the much reduced incidence of tick-borne diseases. Side by side with the increasing herds, a quiet but steady demand for meat has been fostered in the southern areas. The demands in old markets have now been greatly increased, new markets have been opened, and more and more natives have acquired the habit of eating meat. With the increase in European-owned cattle the time is now coming for superfluous bulls to be drafted into the native herds, with a consequent improvement in size and type, and when the Lower Zambesi Bridge is opened to traffic a quick and convenient outlet to the coast will be available.

The following table shows the number of live stock of different classes returned at the end of 1934 :—

<i>Live stock.</i>				<i>European- owned. approx.</i>	<i>Native. owned. approx.</i>	<i>Total. approx.</i>
Cattle	...	...	...	19,435	188,043	207,478
Sheep	...	...	...	2,213	85,391	87,604
Goats	...	...	...	592	251,322	251,914
Pigs	...	...	...	1,320	68,699	68,831
Horses	...	...	...	5	—	5
Donkeys	...	...	...	202	6	208

Minerals.

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

With the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund an investigation of the mineral resources of the country was commenced in June. The staff, comprising two geologists and a local assistant, examined the nickeliferous copper deposits of Blantyre district, and the gold of the Lisungwe area; work was done also on the manganimiferous iron ores of Lake Chilwa, the ilmenite of the Port Herald hills, and the corundum and zircon of the Tambani area of Blantyre district.

In the Lisungwe area the survey demonstrated the existence of gold-bearing quartz veins, and the development of several of these has now commenced. The investigation of this area will be continued in 1935. The working of corundum commenced on a small scale and a mining company is considering the development of ilmenite.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department were devoted in part during 1934 to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

At the end of the year, 190 wells and bore-holes had been constructed or were under construction, giving a minimum daily yield of 721,000 gallons, and serving a population of at least 52,000 natives and non-natives. By their construction about 330 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely populated country have been opened up for further settlement.

VII.—COMMERCE.

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

Although there was little or no addition to European spending power in 1934, that of the indigenous population is estimated to have increased by some £45,000 over that of the previous year. This additional cash disbursement, for various reasons, is not reflected by an increase of import values. In fact these values show a substantial reduction, but this is due, largely, to Japanese displacements of European manufactures.

Merchandise stocks, particularly those imported for native trade, are lower than at any period since 1919. Goods are imported only as immediate requirements demand. The loose credit terms formerly granted to impoverished Asiatic store-keepers have been tightened up and credit is given now only to those traders known to be financially sound. These more business-like methods of trading will result in the cessation of that cut-throat competition which, for many years, forced prices to below an economic level and which threatened to ruin legitimate trading.

Prospects of greatly improved business in 1935 are bright as a result of the keener interest being shown by natives in the production of larger quantities of tobacco, cotton and low-priced crops, coupled with the tendency for market prices of raw materials to rise.

The gross Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to £130,684, which reflects a decrease of £7,387, or 5·35 per cent., when compared with the 1933 revenue.

The trade volume, which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but does not include Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,338,118. This sum exceeds the 1933 total by £124,169, equal to 10·2 per cent. The domestic trade value improved by £124,775 (10·9 per cent.), but the transit trade declined by £606 (0·7 per cent.). Adding the value of Government imports and specie the total for the year becomes £1,387,595 as compared with the total of £1,420,676 for 1933.

The items comprising the volume of trade aggregate in comparison with those of the previous year are as under :—

	1934.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	485,306	597,265	—	111,959
Exports	771,090	535,256	236,734	—
Transit inwards ...	41,389	42,888	—	1,499
Transit outwards ...	39,433	38,540	893	—
Totals	£1,338,118	£1,213,949	£237,627	£113,458
Net increase, £124,169				

By omitting from the imports list the value of the Northern Railway Extension imports the balance of trade favours exports by £297,958. With the inclusion of these fortuitous imports this favourable trade balance is reduced to £286,684.

A statement of domestic trade (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years, showing imports and exports separately, is given hereunder:—

Year.	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
	<i>Value.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
	£		£	lb.
1932	699,479	678,734
1933	597,265	535,256
1934	485,306	771,990
				23,496,468

Imports and Exports.

The total values of import and export trade, respectively, for the years given were:—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Total Trade.</i>
	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1932	740,385	788,998
1933	725,254	614,512
1934	519,544	787,229
				1,306,773

The total values of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland for the three years given were:—

<i>Trade Goods.</i>		<i>Government Stores.</i>	<i>Bullion and Specie.</i>	<i>Imported Goods Re-exported.</i>
£		£	£	£
1932	...	699,479	35,816	5,090
1933	...	597,265	31,980	96,009
1934	...	485,306	32,840	1,398
				22,614
				21,612
				18,621

PRINCIPAL TRADE IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS 1932-34.

<i>Articles.</i>	—	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
		<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>£</i>
Agricultural machinery and imple- ments.	Tons	335	9,535	320	8,351	222	6,021
Blankets	No.	68,057	7,116	104,943	9,264	53,211	4,287
Cotton piece-goods	Lineal yds.	9,153,536	153,536	8,602,310	125,488	9,166,585	123,647
Electrical and industrial machinery	Tons	187	14,466	217	21,719	384	26,743
Iron, steel, and metal manufactures	"	7,384	90,941	1,302	26,714	1,049	25,584
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures	Cwt.	4,389	9,263	4,031	7,763	2,907	5,686
Motor cars	No.	43	6,455	54	9,719	70	10,875
Motor lorries and tractors	"	55	9,218	26	4,430	32	4,555
Motor spirits	Gal.	454,569	38,402	421,582	36,507	364,669	26,143
Provisions, various	Cwt.	4,448	15,226	3,824	13,826	3,408	12,028
Salt	Tons	2,438	6,125	2,856	6,713	2,533	6,150
Shirts and singlets	Doz.	16,733	5,761	18,980	5,727	14,686	6,197
Spirits	Proof Gal.	7,034	10,852	6,713	10,290	6,211	9,359
Sugar	Cwt.	10 816	7,677	8,330	4,216	10,249	4,645

The total values of merchandise, bullion and specie exported during the following years were:—

	<i>Merchandise.</i>	<i>Bullion.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1932	678,734	—	110,264
1933	535,256	—	79,256
1934	771,279	356	15,594

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

The direct import trade with the United Kingdom, with 46·4 per cent. of the total, decreased by 7 per cent. when compared with that of a year ago. This decline is due partly to Japanese invasion of the cotton goods market and partly to the change in import classification. Formerly merchandise was credited to the country whence consigned and any goods of foreign manufacture, shipped from Great Britain to this territory, were classified under "United Kingdom." Since the beginning of 1934 imports have been recorded under their countries of origin. Automatically this statistical change affects all other countries in percentage comparisons with previous years.

The trade statistics for the rest of the Empire indicate a fall of 1·2 per cent., the figures being 7·6 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in 1933. Imports from India were less by 1·4 per cent., from South Africa by 0·4 per cent., and from Southern Rhodesia by 0·5 per cent.

From foreign countries imports rose from 37·8 per cent. in 1933 to 46 per cent., an increase of 8·2 per cent. Increases are recorded against most countries, the principal being that of Japan with an additional 10·9 per cent.

The following statement indicates the percentages and nature of the Protectorate's direct trade; for the first four years with the countries from which imports were consigned, and for 1934 with the countries of origin:—

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
United Kingdom	34·8	41·6	51·4	53·4	46·4
Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glass- ware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, hoes, tools, elec- trical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, cotton piece-goods, handkerchiefs, carpets and rugs, hessian and sacks, boots and shoes, drugs, soap, lubricating oils, stationery, motor-cycles, motor-cars and lorries, bicycles, rails, ferti- lizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes, rolling stock, typewriters, weighing machines.					

<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
India Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, tex- tiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures, and matches.	10.5	9.9	7.5	3.1	1.7
Canada Motor vehicles.	—	—	—	—	1.8
South Africa Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor-cars, lorries, and fertilizers.	4.6	4.5	2.3	2.0	1.8
Southern Rhodesia Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods, and apparel.	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5
Other British Possessions Flour, salt, and oil.	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.7	0.8
Total British Empire... ..	54.6	60.4	68.5	62.2	54.0
Portuguese East Africa Salt, sugar, and coal.	15.4	14.5	15.4	16.0	3.7
Germany Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cut- lery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece- goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashery, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertil- izers, and lanterns.	9.8	6.6	3.4	2.7	1.8
United States of America Provisions (tinned), agri- cultural implements, elec- trical and industrial machin- ery, typewriters, cotton piece- goods, motor car and lorries.	4.8	2.7	1.4	0.7	3.6
Japan Hollow-ware, cotton piece- goods, silk, textiles, shirts and singlets, and matches.	5.6	7.7	6.0	12.9	23.8
Holland Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, and beads.	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
Italy Wines, textiles, haber- dashery, motor - cars and lorries, and beads.	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5

NYASALAND, 1934

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<i>Countries and principal items imported.</i>	<i>Percentage to total of imports.</i>				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Persia	—	—	—	—	2·8
Motor spirit and oils.					
Dutch East Africa ...	—	—	—	—	2·2
Motor spirit and oils.					
Other Foreign Countries ...	5·7	3·7	1·8	2·7	5·0
Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods, and matches.					
Total Foreign Countries ...	45·4	39·6	31·5	37·8	46·0

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1932-34.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>1932.</i>		<i>1933.</i>		<i>1934.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
Coffee ...	88,354	1,840	39,993	833	41,039	688
Cotton ...	2,094,962	34,916	2,423,791	50,014	4,147,240	102,876
Cotton seed	2,549,152	2,276	1,380,015	1,232	6,720	6
Tea ...	2,573,871	42,898	3,276,477	59,656	4,624,111	171,470
Tobacco ...	15,082,035	565,576	10,394,498	389,794	12,544,126	470,405

Tobacco.—Nyasaland maintains its position over other countries of the Empire as the country exporting the largest quantity of tobacco to the United Kingdom. With an average weight during the last nine years of over twelve million pounds, its annual contribution amounts to nearly one-third of the present total imports. Since the year 1927 uneconomic market prices have been the cause of a considerable decline in European flue-cured production, but the average annual export weight has been maintained by the yearly increasing quantities of heavy tobacco grown, under European supervision, by the indigenous population. In the peak year of 1927 Europeans produced 8,753,775 lb. (56·6 per cent.) of the quantity exported, and natives 6,712,257 lb. (43·4 per cent.). During 1934 the European contribution was only 23 per cent. as against 77 per cent. grown by natives. The export weight of all types increased to 5,600 tons and by 20·7 per cent. over the 1933 weight of 4,640·4 tons. Producers disposed of practically all their crops in local markets.

Tobacco weighing 80,931 lb. was shipped to Tanganyika Territory; 19,989 lb. to Sierra Leone, and 1,000 lb. to Nigeria. The remainder of the crop was despatched to the United Kingdom.

Cotton.—Due to better prices and much improved yields per acre a greater interest than hitherto has been aroused in the production

of this commodity. The record export of 4,147,240 lb. (10,368 standard bales) is registered. The previous record occurred in the year 1930 when 9,496 bales were despatched from the Protectorate. The quantity exported during 1934 compares with the 2,423,791 lb. (6,059 bales) shipped during 1933 and shows an increase of 71.1 per cent.

Until quite recently the whole of the cotton crop was exported to the United Kingdom. In 1933, 275 bales were shipped to Belgium, increasing this year to 1,003 bales. Also, of the current year's crop, 202 bales were purchased by Holland and 10 bales by Spain.

Tea.—With an export weight of 2,064 tons a further record has been established. The increased output over last year was 602 tons, or 41.2 per cent.

Of the quantity shipped, 2,013 tons (97.7 per cent.) were shipped to the United Kingdom, 93,433 lb. to Southern Rhodesia, 4,733 lb. to Northern Rhodesia, 7,438 lb. to Portuguese East Africa, and small consignments to South Africa and Zanzibar.

Groundnuts.—The expectation of increased exports of groundnuts did not materialize. The shipment weight of 213½ tons was less than the quantity exported during the preceding year by 39½ tons, equal to 15.6 per cent.

All were consigned to Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.

Bullion.—Alluvial discoveries resulted in 84 fine oz. of gold being sold in the United Kingdom.

General.—Domestic exports, as a whole, weighed 10,489 tons and were valued at £771,990, as compared with 8,934 tons, valued at £535,256, exported during the previous year, an increase of 1,555 tons (17.4 per cent.) and £236,379 (44.2 per cent.). On omitting re-exports, weighing 351 tons and valued at £18,621, the actual products of the Protectorate weighed 10,135 tons, valued at £753,370, as compared with the 1933 exports of 8,510 tons valued at £513,611. The increase in weight is 1,626 tons (19.1 per cent.) and in value £239,370 (46.3 per cent.).

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE.

Domestic products despatched to the United Kingdom weighed 9,410 tons (92.84 per cent. of the whole) valued at £729,531 (96.84 per cent. of the total value), as compared with 7,770 tons (91.31 per cent.) valued at £500,100 (97.4 per cent.) shipped in 1933. Shipments to other parts of the Empire, chiefly to Southern Rhodesia, totalled 387 tons (3.82 per cent. of the total) with a value of £10,365 (1.38 per cent.), as against the exports of the previous year of 517½ tons (6.08 per cent.) valued at £7,250 (1.4 per cent.). Foreign countries accounted for the balance of 339 tons (3.34 per cent.) valued at £13,474 (1.78 per cent.), compared with 222 tons (2.61 per cent.) valued at £6,294 (1.2 per cent.) exported in 1933.

TRANSIT TRADE.

Merchandise entered in transit to and from adjacent territories was valued at £80,822, in comparison with £81,428 recorded last year. This is a decrease of £606 or 0·74 per cent. Transit imports, defined as goods consigned to neighbouring territories, were valued at £41,389, reflecting a decrease of £1,499, equal to 3·5 per cent., when compared with similar imports in the previous year, whilst transit exports—produce from these territories—increased in value by £893, or 2·3 per cent.

Customs Legislation.

The tariff was amended early in April when road, river and wharfage dues were abolished as such and merged into import duties. No actual revenue increase was intended or derived from this absorption, which was brought into effect primarily to encourage transit traffic through the Protectorate and secondly to facilitate clearances of import cargoes.

Towards the end of the year the tariff was again amended. Various articles, mostly of a development nature, were transferred to the duty free list, but the chief alterations occurred in the duties applicable to motor vehicles and their accessories. Generally, the duties on motor-cars were reduced, while those leviable on light commercial lorries were increased. Accessories and spares for both types are now admitted at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on tyres and tubes was increased to 6d. per lb.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

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

During the past two years there has been a steady fall in the prices of local produce and they are now probably as low as at any time since the War. Imported articles are costly but, even so, it is possible for a married couple to live in the Protectorate in moderate comfort on a household expenditure of £25 a month.

Native.

Rates of pay for unskilled labour vary from 6s. to 8s. a month in the Northern Province, and from 7s. to 10s. in the Southern Province. Housing, firewood, and food or food allowances at the

option of the employee are provided in addition. Drugs for the treatment of the more common complaints are stocked for free issue by employers and free treatment is given in Government dispensaries; more serious cases of illness are sent to the nearest hospital, usually at the expense of the employer. The average day's work for unskilled labour varies from 4 to 8 hours, and is dependent on whether it is task-work or time-work, and on the energy of the worker himself.

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

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service, which includes artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be similar to those paid by commercial firms, are as follows :—

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

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

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

The wages paid to domestic servants range from 8s. a month for a pantry or kitchen boy to 30s. a month for a cook, plus food allowance.

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

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

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Ordinance of 1930 inaugurated a period of steady policy in which the Missions have co-operated whole-heartedly with Government. It may be well in this chapter, therefore, not to deal in particular with the happenings of 1934, but to review them generally as marking the tendencies and achievements of the past five years.

African Education.

With the exception of the Government Jeanes Training Centre and two small schools for recruits conducted by the police and the military authorities, all schools in the Protectorate are managed by the Missions. It has been the policy of Government not to embark upon a programme of instituting Government schools but

to spend all the money available for African education on grants-in-aid to Missions. The European staff of the Department consists only of the Director and a clerk at Headquarters, two Inspectors, and the Principal and two Assistants at the Jeanes Training Centre. The work of the Department is not to control so much as to co-ordinate and advise.

There has been a most marked tendency during the past five years to concentrate on rural re-organization—to make the school a living and potent factor in the moral and social uplift of the "man-in-the-village". There have been four main methods of attacking the problem through direct educational agencies. While they necessarily overlap, since they subserve one purpose, they can for the purpose of review be dealt with separately.

The first has been the determination to improve the standard of the African teacher, not only as a pedagogue but as the guide, philosopher and friend of the village. Before 1930 there were only two Missions which had established Normal Schools as separate entities. The others trained teachers in senior classes, or by short courses. That has all been altered. There are now 12 Normal Institutes recognized and assisted by Government. Many of the Institutes are regarded as individual units with separate buildings of their own, practising schools, etc. In several cases the housing of the students is in model native villages, and in this as in other respects a great advance has been made in the direction of training the teacher in circumstances and surroundings similar to those which will obtain when he is sent out to a village school. All candidates for Government certification as teachers have to complete a full course in a recognized institute; they then sit for an examination in which practical teaching, oral work, and their school record are of greater importance than written papers. A pass in the examination has to be followed by a probationary period of two years' teaching before a certificate is awarded.

As an outstanding example of this progress in teacher training, the case of one Mission may be quoted. The Mission was established in Nyasaland in 1901. At the first Government examination for the certification of teachers held in 1928, the standard was very low, and only one candidate out of 25 passed. In 1928 the Mission commenced to build a Teachers' Training School and started preparatory classes. It has now three Europeans whose whole time is devoted to training some 150 students in residence in its institute. It is just completing new buildings which include a model village. Its percentage of passes in the Government examination in 1933 was 60 per cent.; and in 1934, 85 per cent. Of the teachers employed in its assisted schools 66 per cent. are now certificated and the average efficiency assessment of its schools is reported by the Superintendent of Education as 73·4 per cent.

Through the whole of the Southern Province the percentage of certificated teachers of all Missions in assisted schools was 37 in 1932, 49·7 in 1933 and 54·9 in 1934. Superintendents report that

the greatest improvements noticeable during the year have been in sanitation and hygiene, handwork and school gardens.

The Education of Women and Girls.—During the three years 1930-1932, the Education Department and the Missions were engaged in considering the policy to be adopted in the education of African women and girls. In 1932, the Advisory Committee on Education appointed a strong Sub-Committee consisting entirely of women educationists and doctors. This Sub-Committee submitted its proposals to the Advisory Committee in 1933. They were accepted practically *in toto*. The Sub-Committee laid down the principles:—

(a) "The majority of girls will become wives and mothers and it is important that their education should be directed towards their future sphere of home making.

(b) "At present the number of unmarried women is small, but for them, for wives who have to support themselves when their husbands are away, and for widows, a training is necessary which will guarantee independence and at the same time be of direct service to the community. Schools will lead on to the specialized work of teaching and midwifery and the stress laid in the school syllabus on agriculture and handicrafts will enable any woman to earn a living by following such industries as pot-making and mat-making, soap-making, market-gardening, etc."

In most villages education must be co-educational for years to come until the supply of women teachers is more adequate. In the Southern Province there are in village schools for every 100 boys approximately 50 girls in the lowest class. Wastage is very high for both girls and boys as the following figures indicate. On the roll of 65 village schools the numbers are as follows:—

					Boys.	Girls.
Class 1	...	...	...	...	1,366	790
Class 2	...	...	...	...	641	231
Class 3	...	...	...	...	407	131
Class 4	...	...	...	...	384	66

While this wastage is excessive and due to reasons which have been carefully traced, such as economic pressure to leave school as soon as the elements of vernacular reading and writing have been mastered, the increased wastage among girls is the result of a conservatism which can only be overcome by very sympathetic and gradual treatment. In reporting on the girls' boarding school in one Mission the Education Secretary writes in his annual report for 1934 . . . "There are 40 boarders in the school . . . The girls come from our various stations. Ordinarily we select children who have already had some schooling, but I must confess that all the selected children could not be sent . . . In a few cases the mother strongly objected to the girl leaving the village although the father did his utmost to send the child. The husband is not always the real "mwini" (i.e., master or owner) in the

family and where there is a question of custom he cannot always enforce his paternal right. The girls themselves like to go to school and two succeeded in overcoming their mother's objection."

There are some 20 boarding schools for girls and in six of them there are special departments for training women teachers. In 1934, the first six candidates presented themselves for the examination for Government certification as "Domestic" teachers, and five passed.

In addition to the schools a number of Missions conducted maternity and/or child-welfare centres. A report recently received from a Mission in the Northern Province indicated that clustered round its Station, and supervised by the European nurse in charge, there had been established twenty-three child-welfare centres (of which the furthest could be reached only after two days' travelling by land and three hours' travelling by lake!), with enrolments varying from 13 to 85, and weekly attendances from 10 to 50. The importance of such work cannot be overestimated in view of the high infant mortality. In the Census of 1931 it was estimated that out of 100 infants born not more than 30 survive the first year of life and the "mortality alone does not represent the total damage done because the same causes which bring about the deaths will also produce invalidity in a considerable proportion of the survivors, who are thus handicapped by more or less chronic ill-health at a period of life when its effects will be most lasting".

The Training of Community Workers.—A Government Jeanes Training Centre was established in 1928 and has been generously assisted by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Missions send teachers, chosen on account of their reliability and social status, for a course which lasts two years. The teachers selected are married, and their wives and children accompany them. They live in a model native village. While a good deal of time is spent on training the men to be efficient Supervisors of schools, the whole course, which treats the family as the unit of instruction, aims at inculcating methods of rural reconstruction. Hygiene and sanitation, agriculture, afforestation and handicrafts receive special attention in the training of the men, and these subjects together with domestic economy, midwifery and child-welfare form the curriculum for the women.

After two years' training the man and his wife and children return to their Mission and are posted in an area which comprises from ten to a dozen villages. The man supervises all the schools in the area and he and his wife by example and exhortation carry on community work. Some 70 Supervisors and their wives have been so trained and are now in the field. The following quotations are from reports submitted by Missions and Superintendents on the work of some of these men and women during 1934:—

(a) "We were very interested in the arrangement of the houses in some of the villages, especially N——— where the village is well laid out, the gables of the houses being in line

with those of the houses of the opposite side of the street and so giving a cross section of the village showing neatly enclosed back yards, lines of kitchens, latrines, and a row of cattle kraals, well placed and consistently carried out to a plan. At the head of some of the little cross streets a fruit tree had been planted. We are told that the Jeanes Supervisor and the head school teacher were chiefly responsible for this well laid out village."

(b) "Mention must be made of the wife of our Jeanes Inspector. She is an excellent child-welfare worker."

(c) "The usual community work has been carried on by the Jeanes Supervisors who, on various things, have been able to assist headmen and villagers to take more interest in practical hygiene. Supervisors have not made the drastic changes expected by some Europeans, but their work has been a great help towards the ideal at which we are all aiming. It is however disappointing, in a few cases, to find headmen who lack the spirit of co-operation . . ."

(d) "I am well pleased with the work done by 'Jeaners'; they have been tackling the problems of

1. School buildings—which are improving greatly.
2. Housing—quite a few qualified teachers are setting an excellent example.
3. They have taken care of the local water supply.
4. Dirt pits and latrines are increasing in number every year.

In some cases the native authorities are expecting too much from the Jeanes Supervisors: they expect them to do all the work while they and the villagers are complacently looking on . . ."

The Training of Native Authorities.—This leads to the fourth and most recent method adopted to further rural work, namely, the training of native authorities.

In April, 1934, the experiment was tried of conducting a course for selected native authorities (chiefs) at the Jeanes Training Centre. A small model village was built at the Centre to accommodate six chiefs and their wives. Care was taken to select prominent and progressive men. The course lasted for four months. Officers of the Administration and of the Medical, Agricultural, and Forestry Departments, assisted in the instruction given which included all branches of community work. It is perhaps a little early to judge the results but the Provincial Commissioners are strongly in favour of further courses, and their reports on this first course include the following:—

"As regards the profit derived from the course by Malemia and Chikowi, the salient feature is the improvement in hygiene

of their own villages. The Medical Officer was agreeably and markedly surprised by the excellent latrine system installed by Native Authority Chikowi in his village and at his rural dispensary, and in his improvement in his water supply system. These improvements are being extended to other villages. His own gardens are now being cultivated on improved lines with a view to crop rotation and the introduction of new varieties of food crops. His accounts and records also show improvement. Malemia has also carried out extensive latrine construction, anti-malaria work, and control of drinking water supplies."

Activities similar to these have been pursued by other Native Authorities who attended the course. A second course is to be held in 1935 and possible extensions of the work of the Jeanes Centre are under consideration.

Statistics relating to enrolment and attendance in schools and finance are appended.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.
RETURN OF SCHOOLS (INCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES).

Managers.	Number of schools.	Roll and average attendance.				Fees.	Mission expenditure.	Number of European teachers approved for grants-in-aid.		Government grants-in-aid.
		Number on roll.		Average attendance.				Male.	Female.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
							£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Livingstonia Mission ...	339	14,203	5,626	10,961	4,385	4d. to £1 p.a.	Approx. 6,000 0 0	3	—	1,925 17 6
Church of Scotland Mission	260	8,174	3,371	6,015	2,309	3d. to £5 p.a.	Approx. 3,550 0 0	2	1	1,505 11 6
Dutch Reformed Church ...	738	20,784	19,595	12,705	12,356	1d. to £1 p.a.	10,108 0 0	2	1	1,442 6 8
White Fathers' Mission ...	519	13,903	11,410	6,484	5,319	No regular fees	4,072 0 0	2	1	1,013 11 6
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	142	3,915	2,374	2,389	1,364	6d. to 1s. p.a. in one school only.	Approx. 3,000 0 0	2	1	931 13 7
Marist Fathers Mission ...	910	25,760	18,751	17,873	12,542	No regular fees	7,690 0 0 Does not include European salaries.	3	1	1,529 0 0
7th Day Adventists ...	116	4,212	1,459	2,924	1,019	4d. to 8s. p.a.	1,630 0 0	2	—	878 14 7
Zambesi Industrial Mission	90	2,859	1,997	2,258	1,587	2d. to 8d. p.a.	Approx. 1,000 0 0	1	—	378 8 6
Nyasa Mission ...	100	3,309	1,508	2,188	916	2d. to 6d. p.a.	1,342 0 0	—	1	441 11 6
South Africa General Mission	89	2,483	1,981	1,284	937	No regular fees	724 0 0	—	—	—
Churches of Christ Mission	49	1,389	1,121	948	812	do.	Not known	1	—	424 18 6
Providence Industrial Mission.	5	177	39	156	32	2s. to 5s. p.a.	217 0 0	—	—	16 11 3
African Meth. Episc. Church	1	120	49	108	40	2d. to 2s. p.a.	11 0 0	—	—	—
Jeanes Training Centre ...	1	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
Government Police School	1	44	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	3,360	101,356	69,305	66,341	43,642	—	£3 064 0 0	18	6	£10,488 5 1

European Education.

The last five years, which have included times of comparative prosperity as well as of deep depression, have also seen the formulation of a definite policy in European education. The policy aims at providing efficient primary education for all children between the ages of five and eleven years in schools in the Protectorate. Such education is not free, but in all cases in which a parent is unable to pay the fees a remission of fees is made. For reasons of climate and environment Government has decided definitely not to provide any educational facilities which would encourage parents to keep in Nyasaland children over the age of eleven years. Where it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Government, that parents are unable to meet the expenses involved in educating children above that age in schools outside the Protectorate, a bursary is given from public funds which enables the parent to send the child to a Government school in Southern Rhodesia. Such bursaries are renewable up to the year in which the child becomes sixteen. This policy has been approved by the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education and has the support of the great majority of the Europeans resident in the Protectorate. It has been put into practice with one important exception.

There have been for some years four private schools, aided by Government, situated at Limbe, Blantyre, Zomba and Mkhoma. The Limbe School is a Convent school. It has excellent accommodation for some seventy day pupils and for twenty-two girl boarders and thirteen boy boarders, but boys are not admitted as boarders when they are over the age of 10 years. The Blantyre and Zomba schools are small day schools conducted by private individuals. The Mkhoma school, conducted by the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, can accommodate some twenty children as day children and six boys and six girls as boarders.

The private schools at Blantyre and Zomba, however, cannot be regarded as permanent and even with the Government grant, which is approximately £9 per child in attendance and more than the fees collected, they are not "paying" concerns.

In 1933 the Government again urged the establishment of a Government Day School at Blantyre with a boarding establishment for children from up-country. The Secretary of State approved the scheme in principle, but it was decided that it must be deferred until the Protectorate could better afford both the capital and recurrent expenditure involved.

With this important exception the policy is working, and working well. During 1934 some twelve bursaries, amounting in all to £600, were given to enable children above the age of eleven to go to school in Southern Rhodesia. A great improvement has been noticed in the health and spirits of the children who were sent to Rhodesia. Actually for the first term of 1935 some fifty children from Nyasaland went to Rhodesian schools. Of these fifteen were bursars.

Statistics dealing with enrolment and attendance at the schools in the Protectorate and with finance are appended.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.
DETAILED RETURNS OF SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, COST, ETC.

School.	Enrolment 31st December, 1934.		Average daily attendance.	Normal age range.	Normal range of tuition fees per annum.	Annual cost to public funds.			Number of boarders.
	Boys.	Girls.				Direct grants.	Fees collected.		
Zomba Preparatory ...	11	6	14·8	5-11 years	£ s. d. 12 12 0	£ s. d. 93 13 4	£ s. d. —	1	
Convent, Lilibe ...	18	36	44·7	4-14 „	7 0 0 to 10 10 0	399 5 0	15 10 0	25	
Mkhoma European ...	6	5	10·1	8-9 „	5 0 0	54 10 0	—	9	
Sunnyside, Blantyre ...	13	13	22·8	6-15 „	6 15 0 to 9 0 0	182 0 0	13 10 0	—	
	48	60	92·4	—	—	£729 8 4	£29 0 0	35	

In addition to the above expenditure twelve bursaries amounting to £600 were awarded to European children attending secondary schools in Southern Rhodesia.

Indian Education.

It was stated in last year's report that " The first definite step was taken in 1933 in the direction of providing education for Indian children ". Two small schools had been opened by the Indian communities in the Blantyre-Limbe area and in Zomba, and Government had promised grants-in-aid if the schools were adequately supported. It is sad to relate that the first step forward was followed in 1934 by a half step backward. The Limbe school closed after a brief struggle: the Zomba school only just survived. Government made a small grant towards the salary of the teacher at the Zomba school in the last quarter of the year.

It is impracticable in times of economic depression to embark on schemes of education which do not receive the support of the parents, and Government assistance to the school at Zomba and to any other school which may be opened will depend entirely on the attitude of the Indian community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

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

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

Railways.

The Trans-Zambesia Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where, pending the completion of the Zambesi Bridge, passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chindio, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year and the bridge will be

in a position to carry traffic early in 1935. The northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Salima (160 miles) was nearing completion at the end of the year and was already being used for light traffic.

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

Air.

The interest in aviation aroused by visits of Royal Air Force and South African Air Force Flights and the activities of the Nyasaland Aero Club in 1933, was given further stimulus by the visits of Royal Air Force flights in 1934. The first, consisting of two Victoria Troop Carriers and four Fairey Gordon Bombers commanded by Air Vice-Marshal C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., arrived at Zomba early in February and stayed three days. The second, which was under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., and comprised four Victoria Troop carriers and five Fairey Gordon Bombers arrived on the 30th of March and remained until 6th April. During this period the Flight visited Chileka, Zomba, and Lilongwe and carried out combined operations with the King's African Rifles and the Nyasaland Police and in addition gave flights to selected members of the Government service.

The "Moth Major" aeroplane presented to the Nyasaland Aero Club by Lord Wakefield arrived and was assembled and tested by Government personnel. The training activities of the Club were, however, restricted owing to the lack of pilot instructors. Arrangements have been made for the services of a fully qualified instructor, which will be available to the Club early in 1935.

The pronounced progress in the provision of aerodromes and landing grounds made during 1933 was maintained during the year. The aerodromes at Lilongwe and Zomba were improved, and additional landing grounds were constructed. Throughout the Protectorate there are now four aerodromes (Chileka, Zomba, Lilongwe and Tsuchenza) and twenty-five landing grounds situated at Government Stations or at intermediate points on the routes between stations.

Particulars of air mail services are given under the "Postal" head of this chapter.

Roads.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With Portuguese East Africa near Mlanje on the eastern border.

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

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

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

Reference to road work executed in 1934 will be found in Chapter XII under the heading "Public Works".

Motor Transport.

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

Type of Vehicle.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Cars and lorries	446	519	763	1,044	1,096	1,267	1,255	1,315	1,263	1,217
Trailers	31	41	82	105	98	104	102	103	97	106
Motor bicycles and side-cars.	801	908	1,052	1,139	1,187	1,211	866	908	783	700
	1,278	1,468	1,897	2,288	2,381	2,582	2,223	2,326	2,143	2,023
Percentage increase.	48.7	14.9	29.2	20.6	4.1	11.85	—	4.63	—	—
Percentage decrease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.17	—	7.88	5.59

Of the 2,023 vehicles in Nyasaland, 1,605 are owned by Europeans, 246 by Asians, and 172 by Africans, which represents a ratio of one vehicle to 1.09, 4.86, 9,360.46 of the European, Asian, and African population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of 10 lorries, 5 touring cars, and one box-body. The total tonnage of cargo carried in 1934 was 3,408, whilst 730 Europeans were carried 53,532 passenger miles, and 8,455 natives 519,131 passenger miles. The total mileage travelled by the fleet was 215,180.

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

Postal.

There are 44 post offices in the Protectorate, excluding one office which transacts telegraph business only. These offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border, and are connected by mail services varying in frequency from once daily to once weekly.

Post Offices were opened during the year at Nkata Bay on the lake shore, Balaka, Salima and Mankwato on the northern railway extension, Loudon in the Mzimba district, Tekerani in the Cholo

district and Likoma Island in Lake Nyasa. The two latter offices are situated on Mission premises and are staffed and supervised by the Mission authorities.

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

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

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia, and north to Tukuuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.

Letter mails for the lake stations, and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu, are forwarded by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* which sails from Fort Johnston on a round trip of Lake Nyasa every four weeks, the journey occupying 17 days.

During the year the newly completed northern extension of the railway to Salima was utilized for the transport of mails to post offices situated on the line. In addition, the mails brought down once monthly from the lake stations by the P.A.V. *Guendolen* were off-loaded at Chipoka and transported by rail to Blantyre. Previous to this, lake mails had been off-loaded at Fort Johnston and conveyed by motor lorry to Zomba.

Mails from South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa are received by rail twice weekly. Overseas mails arrive once weekly, the letter mails from Europe being disembarked at Capetown and forwarded overland by rail via Salisbury and Beira. The time taken from Southampton to Blantyre by this route is 21½ days. Overseas parcel mails are despatched by steamer to Beira and thence by rail to Nyasaland taking an average of 41 days to complete the journey.

Air Mails.

A regular weekly air service between Blantyre and Salisbury in both directions was inaugurated by Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways, Ltd., on the 9th of March, giving connexion at Salisbury with both the up and down journeys of the Imperial Airways service between London and Capetown. A contract for the transport

of air mail matter was concluded with the company and, as a result, the transit time for the conveyance of mails between Blantyre and London has now been reduced to 8½ days.

In August a second weekly air service was provided to Salisbury by which air mail matter for the Rhodesias and South Africa was conveyed, going forward from Salisbury by rail.

Telegraphs.

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

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

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

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

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

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices opened, the total number of offices being now 28 excluding 14 public telegraph offices operated by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. Eight of the railway offices are situated on the northern extension of the railway and were opened during the year.

Telephones.

With the opening of the northern extension of the railway arrangements were made for inter-communication between the Post Office and railway telephone systems. As a result telephonic facilities are now available at all important centres south of the Lake. There are 21 exchanges and public call offices with 314 telephones connected thereto.

Wireless.

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

Wireless receiving sets are allowed under licence for which at present no charge is made. At the end of the year the number of licensed wireless listeners was 164. Of the sets in use 81 per cent. are of British make, 12 per cent. American, 6 per cent. Dutch, and 1 per cent. German. The value of the 67 sets licensed during the year was £1,684. As electric power from the mains is only available in the principal towns the majority of the receiving sets are battery operated.

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

Banking.

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

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 22 more important post offices. The Bank continued to grow in popularity with the African section of the community during 1934, and there was a considerable increase in both the number and value of accounts open at the close of the year as compared with the previous year's totals.

The number of open accounts rose from 1,085 in 1933 to 1,268 in 1934, while the total amount on deposit advanced from £11,607 to £13,864, representing increases of 17 and 19 per cent. respectively.

Currency.

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

Weights and Measures.

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

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

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

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1933 and 1934:—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Public Works Department ...	20,700	22,050
Public Works Recurrent ...	12,188	11,560
Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,494	1,360
Loan Works—		
East African Loan Roads ...	16,344	11,021
Colonial Development Fund (Buildings etc.) ...	22,067	5,465
	<hr/> £72,793	<hr/> £54,456
Decrease ...		<hr/> £18,337

During the year it was necessary again to maintain recurrent expenditure at a minimum and the effect of this in the condition of some of the buildings is now becoming noticeable. Roads were, on the whole, maintained in a fair condition.

With grants from the Colonial Development Fund two rural dispensaries commenced in 1933, were completed, and at Zomba African hospital the water supply, sanitation and drainage works were completed.

The new headquarters offices for the Agricultural Department, financed from the same fund, were completed and occupied. A second bungalow was also completed for the Agricultural Department as also was one for the Geological Department, both in Zomba. At the Tea Research Station, Mlanje, the laboratory buildings, offices, and store were completed and taken into use.

A dipping tank was built in the Chiradzulu district for the Veterinary Department. The initial scheme for a piped water supply for Zomba and also the dam on Zomba Plateau for the conservation of water for Zomba generally were completed.

The installation of a water-borne sanitation scheme in Zomba was proceeded with and at the end of the year 27 official quarters were completed and work was in progress at 19 others.

As regards road work financed from the East African Guaranteed Loan, the substitution of permanent reinforced concrete bridges for timber structures on the main roads was continued and various capital improvements were executed. The principal work was the completion of the new road from Lilongwe to the rail head at Salima which was opened for traffic in April. A portion of the inter-territorial road connecting Nzimba and Mbeya was re-aligned via the Njakwa Gorge and will be opened for traffic in 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The courts of the Protectorate consist of the High Court, with jurisdiction over all persons and over all matters in the Protectorate and courts subordinate thereto. There are also native courts, which are supervised by the Provincial Commissioners.

Subordinate courts are nominally of the first, second and third class with differentiated powers of trial of natives and non-natives, the trial of non-natives being reserved in certain matters to courts of the first and second classes.

There is, however, at present no court of the first class as Provincial Commissioners do not hold warrants as Magistrates and the court of the first class presided over by a Town Magistrate no longer sits, as the post was abolished for reasons of economy. The second and third class courts are presided over by the District and Assistant District Commissioners of each district.

Subordinate courts have the power to commit serious cases for trial to the High Court but this is seldom done except in cases which present obvious difficulties. Subordinate courts of the second class may try murder and manslaughter cases in which natives are defendants under the procedure laid down in section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, enacted in 1929. Under that procedure the Magistrate sits with 3 native assessors and generally tries these cases without the preliminary inquiry which may be held under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Before the accused can be found guilty or not guilty the Magistrate must forward a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General with a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be transferred to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the subordinate court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary and finally if it is "satisfied that the evidence so permits shall direct the magistrate to enter a finding of not guilty and to discharge the accused from custody or to enter a finding of guilty and pass sentence accordingly". And every such sentence shall be subject to confirmation by the Judge. When sentence of death is

passed the accused must be informed of his right to appeal to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa within 30 days. In non-native cases of the graver crimes the accused is tried, after a preliminary inquiry, before the High Court sitting either with assessors or with a jury, according to the origin of the accused.

In civil matters, courts of the first, second and third class have jurisdiction over Europeans and Asiatics in all matters in which the amount or value in dispute does not exceed £100, £50 or £25 respectively. " Courts of the first and second class may subject to the provisions of article 20 of the British Central Africa Order in Council, 1902, try any native civil case and courts of the third class may subject as above and subject to the provisions of section 13 (of the Courts Ordinance—Cap. 3 R.L.N.) try any such case ". Section 13 reserves certain cases " of such importance as not to fall under the head of mere district discipline " to courts of the first or second class or the High Court, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct.

Native courts were established in 1933 to exercise over natives such jurisdiction as the Governor may by warrant under his hand authorize a Provincial Commissioner by his warrant to confer upon the court. Certain territorial limits are set by the Ordinance and certain subjects are reserved to other courts. For offences against native law and custom they may impose a fine or may order imprisonment or both " or may inflict any punishment authorized by native law or custom, provided that such punishment is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity and the fine or other punishment shall in no case be excessive but shall always be proportioned to the nature and circumstances of the case ".

Appeals from these courts lie to District Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners and ultimately to the High Court.

From subordinate courts (i.e. District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners) an appeal lies to the High Court (except in cases tried under the provisions of section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code when the appeal is to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa).

In addition supervision over subordinate courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. The Judge in revision may make any order which the justice of the case may require.

If possible, the Judge visits every subordinate court in the Protectorate at least once a year, inspecting the court books and files and the prisons, and discussing points of law arising out of the cases tried by the Magistrate.

Police.

The establishment of the Police Force consists of thirteen European officers, two European Assistant Inspectors, three Asian Sub-Inspectors, and 496 Africans.

European Officers and Asian Sub-Inspectors are stationed only in the more important settled areas of the Southern Province. In

all other districts the African police are under the direction of the Administrative Officers.

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

Serious crime has not shown any tendency to increase during the last year, but assaults have been more numerous. This is attributed to the excessive amount of beer drinking owing to exceptionally heavy crops in the Southern Province.

The number of cases reported to the police in the more settled districts of this Province was eight less than the previous year, the total being 2,470. Offences against the person were 244 or 9.87 per cent. of the cases reported, and offences against property were 956 or 38.70 per cent. The number of true cases of murder was eighteen, as compared with nineteen in the previous year.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,798 of which £617 was recovered by the police. The percentage of property recovered was 34.31.

Prisons.

The established prisons consist of a central prison at Zomba for the detention of Europeans, Asians, and long-sentence and recidivist Africans, and twenty-one district prisons, situated at the headquarters of each district, for short-sentence non-recidivist Africans.

The central prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans of five single cells, only one of which is completed, and contains sixteen wards accommodating twelve prisoners each and ten wards for eight prisoners each. The other block when finished will contain fifty single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation section situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four cells for venereal cases and two wards and four cells for infectious cases. In addition there are two wards for new admissions, and a female section containing one ward and four cells.

Male adult prisoners are classified as follows :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The older type of district prisons mostly consist of association wards, but all new prisons are being built to a standard plan on modern lines. These prisons are under the supervision of Administrative or Police Officers, the African staff consisting of either warders or policemen.

The admissions to prisons during 1934 were 18 Asians and 7,946 Africans. The increase over the previous year was 15 Asians and 2,875 Africans. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 1,329·25.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions to hospital was 846 and the daily average on the sick list 39·79. The total number of deaths was 20 and the death-rate per 1,000, 2·20 of the total prison population. Executions numbered nine.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1934 :—

No. 1. *The Motor Traffic Ordinance*, 1934, combines in one comprehensive Ordinance all matters relating to the user of roads by motor vehicles. Provision is made for the licensing of public service and goods vehicles, and for compulsory third party insurance. The part dealing with insurance has not yet been applied, but will come into operation when the Governor is satisfied that the required insurance can be effected at reasonable rates.

No. 6. *The Tobacco Cess Ordinance*, 1934, permits of the forming of a fund into which will be paid the proceeds of the tax to be levied on tobacco exported from the Protectorate. The fund will be appropriated to the exclusive use of the tobacco industry.

No. 7. *The Loans Recovery Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Court to re-open a moneylending transaction if the Court is satisfied that a harsh and unconscionable bargain has been made.

No. 9. *The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. This Ordinance provides for the payment of taxes in kind in proclaimed districts. It also limits the period during which a widow is exempt from taxation and advances the date on which imprisonment may be awarded for non-payment of tax.

No. 12. *The Purchase of Native Produce Ordinance*, 1934, empowers the Governor in Council to order that in certain proclaimed districts cash must be paid for specified agricultural produce grown by and purchased from natives.

No. 14. *The Natives Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance*, 1934, imposes an obligation to pay poll tax on all natives who reside in the Protectorate and on all visiting natives who obtain employment in the Protectorate.

No. 16. *The Cotton Ordinance*, 1934, was enacted in order to ensure that the cotton produced in the Protectorate would be of the best quality. The legislation controls the cotton industry in Nyasaland.

No. 17. *The Tea Ordinance*, 1934, was designed to restrict the production of tea in the Protectorate, in accordance with the requirements of an international restriction scheme embracing certain Eastern and the East African tea producing countries. The purpose of the scheme is the improvement of the price of tea.

No. 18. *The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934, amends the Penal Code in accordance with the recommendations made by the Law Officers of the East African Dependencies at their Conference in 1933. Experience had shown that the Codes of the dependencies could with advantage be amended.

No. 19. *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1934. The remarks on Ordinance No. 18 are applicable to this Ordinance.

No. 21. *The Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Ordinance*, 1934, provides for sentence of imprisonment for life being passed upon a woman convicted of an offence punishable with death if the accused is found to be pregnant.

No. 22. *The Infanticide Ordinance*, 1934, provides for the conviction and punishment of a woman found guilty of the murder of her newly born child in circumstances which show that at the time of committing the offence she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child. Section 2 instructs the Court to convict of the offence of infanticide and to pass sentence as if the accused had been found guilty of manslaughter.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

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

					Revenue.	Expenditure.
					£	£
1932	...	...	...	...	530,931	505,800
1933	...	...	...	...	541,181	528,361
1934	...	...	...	...	560,552	571,674

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

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Protectorate on 31st December, 1931, amounted to £4,980,322, made up as follows:—

	£
Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands ...	126,960
East Africa Protectorates Loan, 1915-1920 ...	38,220
Trans - Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities ...	1,245,142
Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	2,000,000
Nyasaland 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan ...	1,570,000
Total ...	£4,980,322

Taxation.

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

	£
Customs ...	127,837
Road and River Dues ...	2,974
Hut Taxes ...	129,562
Income Tax ...	14,547
Non-Native Poll Tax ...	4,423
Licences ...	25,486

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1934 they were distributed as under:—

Import Duty.—Table 1. Specified duties on motor vehicles, matches, cement, sugar, wines and spirits, soap, ales, beers, tobacco, umbrellas, cotton piece-goods, etc.

Table 2. 33 per cent. *ad valorem* on secondhand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table 3. 28 per cent. on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table 4. 13 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, etc.

Table 5. 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

Table 6. 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles of an industrial nature, e.g., machinery, packing materials, etc.

Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.—These were abolished in April and merged into import duties.

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

HUT TAX.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned. Exemption is granted in respect of widows and any other person who on account of age, disease or other physical disability is unable to find the means wherewith to pay the tax. District Commissioners may also, subject to the general or special directions of the Governor, exempt from the payment of the whole or any part of the tax any person who produces satisfactory evidence that owing to economic conditions he is unable to pay.

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

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

INCOME TAX.

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

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

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

LICENCES.

These are imposed under various ordinances and consist of the following, the collection during 1934 being shown against each:—

	£
Arms and ammunition	872
Bankers	120
Bicycles	1,266
Bonded warehouse	70
Game	337
Hawkers	49
Liquor	948
Miscellaneous	5,702
Tobacco	1,296
Trading	10,511
Dog	138
Trout	25

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

There was little demand for leases of Crown Land during 1934, only 9 leases with a total acreage of 1,454 acres being registered as compared with 19 leases totalling 6,702 acres in 1933 and 8 leases totalling 1,411 acres in 1932. Only one lease was advertised for sale by public auction and there was no bidding against the original applicant.

Ten leases of Crown Land with a total acreage of 3,034 acres were determined either by surrender, expiry or re-entry.

Forty-two yearly tenancy agreements for trading plots were issued and 60 cancelled, as against corresponding figures of 69 and 158 for 1933.

Thirty surveys aggregating 6,495 acres were completed during the year and in addition 37 miles of roads were traversed and seven aeroplane landing grounds surveyed and contoured.

Mining.

Considerable activity in prospecting for gold occurred and 43 prospecting licences were issued during the year, but no discovery of any importance was reported. There were 83.05 ounces of fine gold with a total value of £580 18s. 7d. exported through the agency of the local banks.

Operations were commenced on the corundum deposits in the Central Shire district and a sample shipment was sent to America.

Immigration.

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

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

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

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

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

Other non-native immigrants must be prepared to make a deposit of £100 or to produce some other acceptable security from a person known to be of sound financial standing. This rule is strictly construed when dealing with persons, other than those who are on a temporary visit, who are in an impecunious condition and liable to become a public charge.

The number of non-native persons who have entered the Protectorate, including returning residents and persons in transit, during the past five years is :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Europeans ...	1,103	2,112	3,149	3,507	3,474
Asians ...	542	791	928	1,295	1,342

Immigrants arrived in the Protectorate during 1934 by the following means :—

	By Air.	By Rail.	By Road.	By Water.
Europeans ...	250	832	2,392	4
Asians ...	—	232	1,110	—

Publicity.

In 1934, Government voted a sum of £800 for publicity purposes. The greater part of this amount was spent in publicity articles in the South Africa and Rhodesian newspapers. These articles elicited a large number of enquiries and requests for publicity literature. Illustrated articles on Nyasaland were published in the Special Empire Travel Number of the *Times* and in a special Rhodesian and East African Supplement of the *Financial Times*.

A new publicity brochure is in course of preparation and will be published early in 1935. It will contain many illustrations and articles regarding travel facilities, hotels and garages, game shooting, and fishing, and an abundance of other information of a general character.

The cost of a visitor's full game licence has been reduced from £50 to £15 as it was felt that the comparatively small amount of game and the number of species in Nyasaland—compared, that is, with the game in adjoining territories—did not warrant so heavy a licence fee.

Rest houses for travellers have been erected on the Great North Road at Mzimba and Fort Hill. They are simply but adequately furnished with bedding, crockery, etc., to accommodate four persons.

The number of visitors to Nyasaland during the year amounted to some 2,100. Figures for the previous four years are as follows :—

1930	...	...	...	...	...	548
1931	...	...	...	...	...	1,112
1932	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
1933	...	...	...	...	...	1,959

It is considered by the Publicity Committee that their campaign of 1934 has met with a good measure of success and that Nyasaland, and in particular the Lake, is fast becoming recognized as a popular holiday resort by residents in the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

APPENDIX.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Nyasaland Government Gazette.</i> (Subscription to the Government Gazette includes the free issue of all legislation enacted during the year.)	7s. 6d. per annum.	1s. 6d. per annum.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
<i>Legislation.</i>			
Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures. Annual Volume.	Prices and Postages variable.		do.
Law Reports, Vol. III, 1927-1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Index to Ordinances, August, 1933.	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
<i>Annual Departmental Reports.</i>			
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Veterinary	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
Tobacco Culture (Hornby).	3s. 6d.	3d.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
Handbook on Cotton and Tobacco Cultivation in Nyasaland (McCall).	5s. 0d.	3d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Report on Tea Cultivation and its Development in Nyasaland (Mann).	2s. 6d.	2d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Native Agricultural Committee Report, 1930.	6d.	2d.	do.
<i>Bulletins (New Series).</i>			
No. 1—Tea Research and Tea Advertising.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
No. 2—Virus Diseases of Tobacco.			do.
No. 3—Tea Yellows Disease.			do.
No. 4—Tea Growing in Nyasaland.			do.

All Publications Post Free in Nyasaland.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to U.K.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Bulletins (New Series)—cont.</i>			
No. 5—Mosquito Bug the Cause of Stem Canker of Tea.	Limited Circulation.	No Charge.	Director of Agriculture, Zomba.
*No. 6—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
*No. 7—Proceedings of the First and Second Meetings of the Fertilizers Sub-Committee of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.			do.
No. 8—Citrus Fruit Prospects in Nyasaland.			do.
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*No. 10—Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Board of Agriculture.			do.
No. 11—Denudation and Soil Erosion in Nyasaland.			do.
No. 12—The Rices of Northern Nyasaland.			do.
No. 13—A Short History of Tea Planting in Nyasaland.			
<i>Geology.</i>			
Practical Handbook of Water Supply (Dixey).	2ls. 0d.	1s. 0d.	Government Printer, Zomba.
Water Supply Paper No. 3—Weirs, Dams and Reservoirs for Estate Purposes.	1s. 0d.	2d.	Director of Geological Survey, Zomba.
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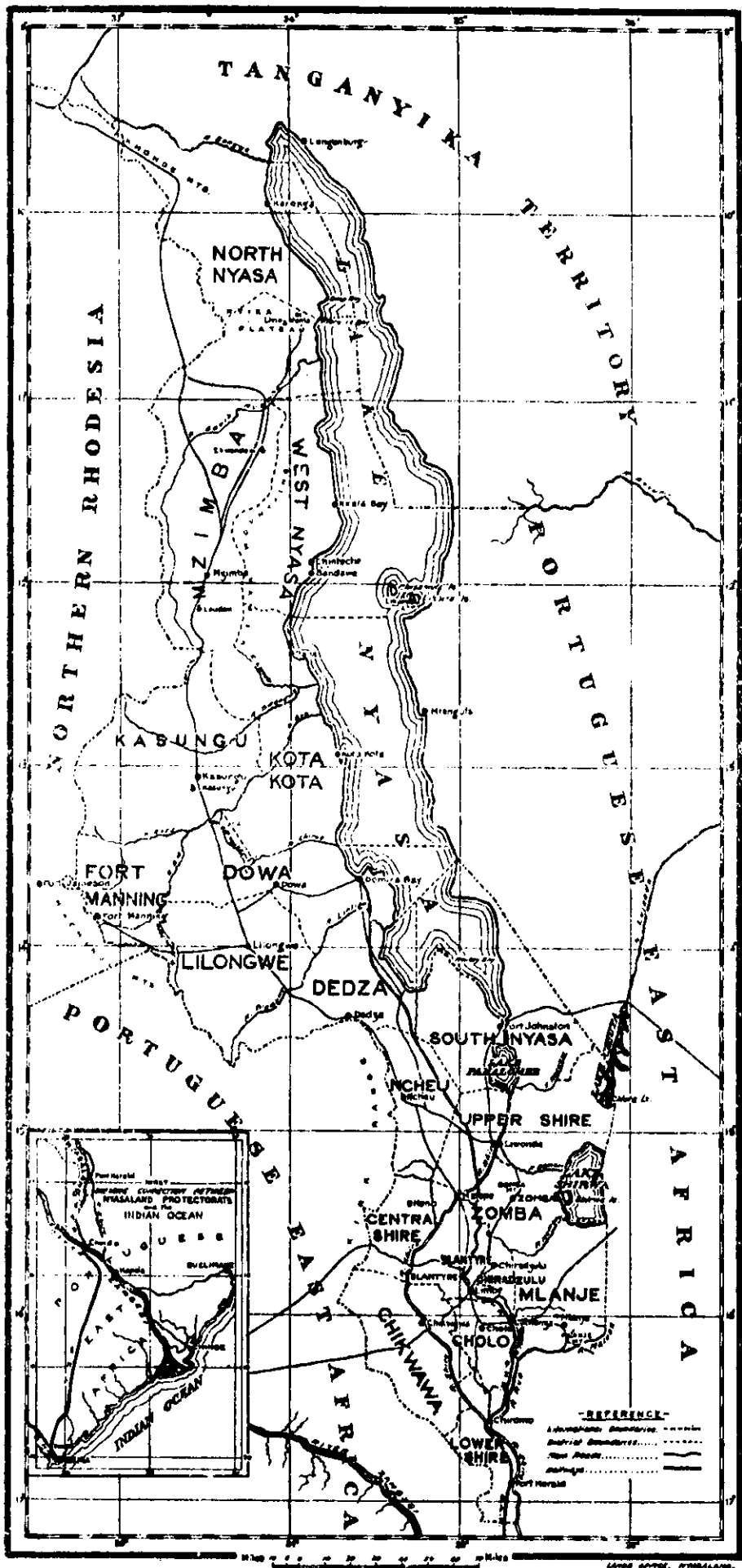
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Also reprints of various papers on the Geology of Nyasaland, of which a list is obtainable upon application to the Director of Geological Survey.	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.

Other Government Publications.

Nyasaland Annual Report	2s. 0d.	2d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London. Secretariat, Zomba.
Handbook of Nyasaland, 1932.	5s. 0d.	6d.	Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London. Government Printer, Zomba.
Nyasaland Blue Books ...	5s. 0d.	5d.	do.
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Native Education Conference Report, 1927.	3s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Finance Commission Report, 1924.	2s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Road Guide, 1932 ...	1s. 0d.	2d.	do.
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