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I. Geographical and Historical

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between Latitudes 22° E. and 33°33° E. and between Longitudes 8°15° S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the South by the Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South-West Africa; comprising in all an area which is computed to be about 291,000 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the Rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is higher.

Very little is known of the history of the native population until quite recent years. It is conjectured that the various movements of the Bantu people from the north, starting perhaps 2,500 years ago, crossed and recrossed what is now Northern Rhodesia. Whether these movements, in their effect on this portion of Central Africa, were migratory or predatory, whether they found any aboriginal inhabitants or traversed an uninhabited forest, whether they resulted in any form of settlement or merely passed to other countries, is alike unknown. All that can be said is that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Inroads from the north were frequent as well as from the south, whence came the Angoni, a branch of the warlike Zulu, in the middle of the 19th century. At the present time the most important tribes are the Awemba (98,000), the Achewa (96,000), the Aseenga (60,000), the Angoni (57,000) and the Avisa (32,000) in the eastern districts; and the Bakoka (96,000), the Barotse (44,000) and the Bakaonde (25,000) in the western districts.
The earliest recorded information about Northern Rhodesia is contained in the diaries of the Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, and of his chaplain, Pinto, who led an expedition from Tete in 1798 into Kasembe's country, close to the eastern shore of Lake Mweru. Little more is known of the history of the country until the arrival of Dr. Livingstone in 1855, when he visited the Victoria Falls and travelled through Barotseland. But in the interval Arab inroads from the north-east had occurred, and the slave trade which they established continued unchecked until 1898. This baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in that year the slave trade in this territory received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shores were destroyed; Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozo at Karonga in 1894; and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the East Coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Bands of slave traders were encountered on the north-west boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the Administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

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

II. Climate.

There are considerable climatic differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November, before the rains break, when the mean maximum is about 97° in the Zambesi valley stations and 85° at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the seven months of the hot season (September to March) is approximately 87° with a mean minimum of 68°, while the corresponding figures for the seven months of the cold season (April to August) are 60° and 59°. During the year under review, the highest
mean maximum recorded at Livingstone for any one month was 93°5 in October, and the lowest mean minimum for any one month was 61°7 in July; at the same station the absolute maximum for the year was 102°1 recorded in September, and the absolute minimum was 38°0 recorded in July. The highest temperature recorded in the Territory was 116° at Mankoya and the lowest was 29° at Sesheke.

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April, after which month rain is only rarely experienced, and then in negligible quantities. The season 1923-24 was remarkable for the scarcity of rain. The season 1924-25 exhibited equally unusual characteristics in the contrary direction, the rainfall being of exceptional volume all over the country. At Livingstone, where the normal rainfall is about 90 inches, as much as 54 inches of rain fell between October, 1924, and April, 1925; and similar conditions obtained throughout most of the Territory.

III. Vital Statistics.

There has never been a complete census of all persons in the Protectorate, but the figures relating to the European population are known and a fairly accurate estimate of the native population may be obtained from the Native Tax returns. By this means it is computed that the native population numbers rather more than 1,100,000. No figures to show the birth and death rates among natives, or their immigration and emigration, are available.

The European population on 1st April, 1924, numbered 4,182, of whom 1,919 were adult males and 1,016 adult females. During the year, 107 births and 40 deaths occurred.

The Asiatic population is estimated to be approximately 60 and the number of "coloured" persons about 150.

The total of immigrants, exclusive of natives, was 498, of whom 407 were British subjects, 15 were American, and 16 belonged to other nationalities. No emigration figures are available.

IV. General Events of the Year.

The outstanding administrative event was the change of Government. Previous to 1st April, 1924, the Territory had been under the administration of the British South Africa Company, but coincident with the grant of responsible Government to Southern Rhodesia in October, 1923, a settlement of various claims in connection with Northern Rhodesia was arrived at between the Crown and the Company with a view to the assumption by the Crown of full authority over that Territory. By the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1924, the office of Governor was created, an Executive Council constituted, and provision made for a Legislative Council. Mr. H. J. Stanley,
C.M.G. (now Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G.) took the oath as the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia on 1st April, 1924. The first meeting of the Legislative Council took place on 23rd May.

The members of the East Africa Commission arrived at Livingstone on 6th September. Unfortunately, owing to pressure of time, they were unable to proceed further up-country, and left Livingstone for Beira on 8th September.

A party of delegates to the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Union, which had taken place in South Africa, visited Livingstone on 7th October. It was again unfortunate that the General Election in Great Britain had compelled the return of almost all the delegates of the English Parliament, including Mr. J. H. Thomas, and Northern Rhodesia was therefore robbed of the opportunity of welcoming for the first time a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

V. Legislation.

The Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1924, and the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, were promulgated on 1st April, 1924, together with the Commission appointing the Governor, dated 27th February, 1924, and the Royal Instructions, dated 26th February, 1924.

Sixteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council, of which the more important were the Imperial Acts Extension, the Patents (Amendment), the Cotton Regulation, the Public Servants' Agreement, and the Matrimonial Causes Ordinances, 1924.

VI. Finance and Banks.

The Revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1925, amounted to £309,795, being an excess of £46,330 over the estimate and an increase of £30,867 on the revenue of the previous year. This excess was due to the receipt beyond the estimated amounts of £17,721 by the Customs Department, £6,448 of Native Tax, £4,556 by Sale of Lands, and of an aggregate of £17,605 under other heads.

The Expenditure for the year was £340,327, showing a saving of £23,906 on the sum authorised, but an increase of £16,111 on the expenditure of the preceding year. Savings on the estimated amounts were effected to the sums of £38,204 by the District Administration, £28,177 by the Northern Rhodesia Police, £3,117 by the Medical Department, and an aggregate of £10,408 in other Departments. The change from the system of commercial accounting to the cash system laid down by Colonial Regulations was partly responsible for this saving in expenditure being shown.

The following figures give the actual receipts and expenditure for the year:
## NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1924-25.

### REVENUE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>72,720</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue</td>
<td>162,385</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Fees of Court, etc.</td>
<td>27,014</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td>18,121</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Rent of Government Property</td>
<td>11,466</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Land Sales</td>
<td>12,805</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>309,794</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENDITURE.

| 1    | The Governor's Office                           | 5,970 | 11 | 0 |
| 2    | Secretariat                                      | 7,082 | 7 | 4 |
| 3    | European Education                              | 7,722 | 1 | 4 |
| 4    | Printing and Stationery                         | 4,370 | 11 | 11 |
| 5    | Department of Native Affairs                    |       |    |    |
| 6    | District Administration                         | 87,085 | 1 | 4 |
| 7    | Treasury                                        | 9,430 | 10 | 1 |
| 8    | Commissioner of Taxes                           | 2,319 | 18 | 10 |
| 9    | Customs                                         | 6,392 | 6 | 11 |
| 10   | Posts and Telegraphs                            | 21,110 | 10 | 0 |
| 11   | Transport and Supply                            | 3,992 | 4 | 9 |
| 12   | Lands Department                                | 1,930 | 10 | 3 |
| 13   | Survey Department                               | 6,745 | 14 | 5 |
| 14   | Audit Office                                    | 1,692 | 3 | 3 |
| 15   | Judicial, Legal and Prisons Department          | 19,024 | 2 | 5 |
| 16   | Northern Rhodesia Police                         | 47,712 | 10 | 2 |
| 17   | Medical Department                              | 28,745 | 10 | 1 |
| 18   | Veterinary Department                           | 14,723 | 5 | 9 |
| 19   | Agricultural Department                         | 8,433 | 10 | 1 |
| 20   | Mines and Public Works Department               | 8,721 | 16 | 7 |
| 21   | Public Works Recurrent                          | 13,130 | 6 | 8 |
| 22   | Public Works Extraordinary                      | 5,209 | 7 | 8 |
| 23   | Percentage of Tax payable to Barotsi Trust Fund | 5,423 | 5 | 6 |
| 24   | Miscellaneous Services                          | 7,380 | 16 | 3 |
| 25   | Pensions and Gratuities                         | 14,017 | 11 | 2 |
|      | Northern Rhodesia Volunteer Force               | 507   | 8 | 7 |
|      | Reparations Payments                            | 9,347 | 8 | 8 |
|      | Total Expenditure                               | 340,326 | 14 | 4 |

(2176)
The deficit for the year, therefore amounted to £30,532, as against an estimated deficit of £100,768. The following statement gives the financial position:

(a) Excess of Assets over Liabilities, 1st April, 1924. 
   Grant-in-aid ... ... ... 138,000
   Excess of Expenditure over Revenue (as above). 30,532
   Excess of Assets over Liabilities, 31st March, 1925. 132,418

£162,950  £162,950

(a) This figure was arrived at thus:

£

Unallotted Stores ... 31,664
Debtor Balances ... 14,484
Creditors Balances ... 21,198

£46,148 £46,148

The Standard Bank of South Africa has one branch at Livingstone and another at Lusaka. The National Bank of South Africa has a branch at Broken Hill and an agency at Bwana M'Kubwa. There is no local paper currency. English coinage is in use and the greater part of the notes in circulation are of the Southern Rhodesian issue of the two banks mentioned above. The coins and notes of the Union of South Africa are also current at par.

VII. Customs and Trade.

Northern Rhodesia is in the curious position of being divided into two Customs Zones. The Northern Zone, which is known as the Congo Basin Zone, is governed by the conditions of the Berlin Act of 1885. Goods imported into this Zone are, therefore, not subject to the terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa, though the duties imposed are in almost all instances similar to those imposed in the Southern Zone. The latter is known as the Zambesi Basin Zone and is subject to Customs Agreements with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and with Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. A new Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was negotiated in October, 1924, on the lines of the previous agreement, but with certain modifications as to the control of traffic in "scrub" cattle and "scrap" tobacco. Under the terms of the new agreement, Northern Rhodesia receives 12 per cent. ad valorem on removals from the Union of South Africa of imported goods, and
NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1924-25.

6 per cent. on removals of South African manufactured goods; unmanufactured produce of South Africa is not subject to duty. The Union of South Africa charges the actual duty at Union rates due on removals from Northern Rhodesia of imported goods but allows entry to Northern Rhodesia produce free of duty. The minimum sum payable by the Union of South Africa to Northern Rhodesia is £12,500 per annum.

The following table shows the value of the imports and exports for the year 1924 from and to other countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>63,228</td>
<td>110,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Rhodesia</td>
<td>143,842</td>
<td>38,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>306,354</td>
<td>70,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the British Empire</td>
<td>22,392</td>
<td>23,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Countries</td>
<td>128,820</td>
<td>213,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Imports</strong></td>
<td><strong>£662,642</strong></td>
<td><strong>£454,054</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gross Customs and Excise revenue for the year amounted to £76,350, being £1,359 more than had been estimated, and £13,299 in excess of the gross revenue for 1928.

The principal articles imported were:

- **Foodstuffs** £85,396
- Beverages £29,843
- Cigarettes £14,030
- Apparel £53,591
- Footwear £10,173
- Other Textiles £136,686
- Machinery and Metals £187,089
- Coal or Coke £27,061
- Bioscope Films £24,283
- Petrol £6,498

The principal articles of export were:

- Cattle £53,870
- Maize—Grain £27,914
- Maize—Meal £22,169
- Tobacco £90,788
- Lead (Pig) £104,568
- Vanadium £29,433
- Copper (Bar and Ingot) £7,263
- Gold £6,712
- Ivory £9,791
- Wood £9,371
- Curios £1,208
VIII. Land, Agriculture and Livestock.

Of the total approximate acreage in the Territory of 184,268,000 acres, the North Charterland Exploration Company holds, subject to the due assignment of native reserves, a concession over 6,400,000 acres, the British South Africa Company own three freehold areas comprising 2,758,400 acres in the Tanganyika District, 2,763,797 acres have been alienated, and at the end of the financial year a further 260,000 acres were in course of alienation for purposes of European settlement. During the year, 51,470 acres were disposed of, realising a sum of £8,243. Of the alienated land the larger portion is used for grazing, but 52,243 acres were under cultivation during the season 1923-24, of which 42,577 acres were put under maize, 3,462 under tobacco, 2,331 under cotton, 1,250 under wheat, 1,046 under fodder, and smaller areas under beans, potatoes, onions and ground-nuts. Figures for the season 1924-25 are not available.

There is an Agricultural and Veterinary experimental station at Chilanga, but the area available there is insufficient and the position not altogether suitable, and it is hoped to be able to remove it to another site, where the work may be continued on a larger scale. Experiments have been made with cotton, maize and wheat; and a variety of fodder crops were grown, which were utilized by the Veterinary Department to test, with some measure of success, a theory that so-called veld-poisoning is in reality a veld-borne and not a contagious or spontaneous disease. These experiments have shown that, under certain conditions of feeding and exercise, imported pedigree bulls can live and thrive, whereas under other conditions the mortality among them is very high.

The climatic conditions during the year were so abnormal that the agricultural community suffered a considerable set-back. The rainfall during the wet season of 1923-24 was so small that much of the Territory could be said to have experienced a drought; whereas the following wet season of 1924-25 produced such excessive rains that all agricultural activities were seriously impeded; the cotton crop was almost entirely destroyed, and the maize crop endangered.

The past two years have witnessed a very large increase in cotton growing, an increase which has been to some extent responsible for the decrease in the acreage planted with maize and wheat. The abnormal climatic conditions in each of these two years imposed a severe handicap upon the cotton-growing industry at its very inception. Despite this, there are grounds for the belief that under normal conditions cotton planters would obtain a good yield per acre of high quality cotton; and, in the meantime, assistance is being given to growers of cotton to tide over the bad times and to encourage them to continue their efforts to establish the industry. In the season 1923-24 the 2,331 acres under cotton produced nearly 190,000 lb. of lint, an average of 81 lb. an acre; in the season 1924-25 approximately 15,000 acres
were planted with cotton, but the excessive rainfall caused a
great increase in the number of pests, from which the previous
year's crop was particularly free, and the crop eventually proved
to be almost a complete failure. It is essential that a seed should
be found which will be suitable to the peculiar climatic conditions,
and an entomologist and a well-equipped laboratory are desirable
to investigate the pests which have appeared and other varieties
which may appear in the future; without an expert investigation
on the spot it may be impossible to avoid or control dangers which
may render worthless any amount of expenditure of money or
labour on ginneries and extensive planting. It is hoped to be
able to provide for this need in the near future. Two ginneries
have been erected, one at Pemba, and a larger one, operated by
the local planters on a co-operative basis, at Mazabuka. Grading
is at present done by the Union Government grader but, when
the industry is properly established, it will probably be necessary
for this Government to employ its own grader. An Ordinance
was passed by the Legislative Council and Regulations issued
under it controlling the export and grading of lint, so as to assist
the production of high-quality cotton and protect buyers against
false packing, etc.

The maize crop of the 1923-24 season gave a reduced yield owing
to the smallness of the rainfall. A total of 42,877 acres was
planted, being an increase of 3,897 acres on the previous season;
but the yield was only 130,858 bags, being 68,446 bags less than
in the 1922-23 season. These figures are for crops grown by
Europeans. In addition, considerable quantities of maize are
grown by natives, who trade to Europeans such part of their
crops as they do not use for food, but it is not possible to make
any estimate of the acreage cultivated by natives or of the annual
yield.

Tobacco has for some time been the staple crop of farmers in
the East Lualenyi district of north-eastern Rhodesia, but
recently attempts to grow it on a large scale have been made in
other parts of the Territory. Unfortunately, as another result of
the drought of 1923-24 the crop that season was not a success
and a much smaller area was planted in 1924-25.

During the past few years an increase in the acreage under
wheat had been noted, but, owing to the greater interest taken
in cotton, the total decreased from 1,965 in 1923-24 to 1,152
acres in 1924-25.

Large areas of the Territory are made impossible for cattle
by the presence of tsetse fly. In the Barotse district it is estimated
that there are 120,000 domestic animals. In the rest of the
Territory there are approximately 82,000 head of cattle, the
greater portion of which are unimproved, 100 pedigrees cattle,
6,000 sheep and goats and 3,250 pigs. Horses are very rare,
owing to adverse climatic conditions, and, together with mules
and donkeys, number little more than 300. A considerable trade
in livestock for slaughter purposes is done with the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. In fact, after meeting the ever-growing requirements of the local markets, more especially in the mining areas, the supply of slaughter cattle in this country is insufficient to meet the demands of the Katanga. The importance of grading up both native and European-owned cattle is being everywhere realised. Farmers will probably import more pedigree stock if the experiments, carried out by the Veterinary Department as described above, continue to have successful results.

IX. Mining and Industry.

During the year under review the only mines producing were the Jessie Gold Mine and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Mine, which produces lead, zinc and vanadium.

The former is a small private concern with an output of 200 ounces of gold per month. Situated, as it is, in a part of the Mkushi District which is heavily infested by tsetse fly, and cut off during the rains from all communications with the railway except by native porters, it is operated under difficulties.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Mine shows a considerable output for the year, but it was mainly obtained from development rock produced in the course of opening up the mine in preparation for the use of a new and enlarged plant for the treatment of zinc. The mine has employed an average of 150 Europeans and 5,000 natives, but a large proportion of these were at work on the construction of an important hydro-electric power scheme on the Mulungushi River some 36 miles from the mine property. This hydro-electric plant should be completed by May, 1925, when 3,000 h.p. will be generated; and this will be capable of extension up to a total of 12,000 h.p. The mineral production during the year amounted to some 6,600 tons of metallic lead and 133 tons of vanadium in the form of vanadianite. The dumps on the mine are believed to contain zinc in the form of silicate of zinc to the extent of hundreds of thousands of tons; but this has not yet been treated. A pilot plant exploiting an electric process for the extraction of this zinc has been in successful operation during the year, and with the completion of a new plant the zinc output will be very much greater than the output of the other two metals from the mine; it is hoped, in fact, to make the mine one of the biggest individual producers of zinc in the world.

The Bwana M'Kubw Mine resumed operations, employing 36 Europeans and 1,300 natives. The Company operating this mine is exploiting an enormous deposit of low-grade ore which would be uneconomic on a small scale; but by the use of a special process of mineral separation, and by installing new plant, which will enable the Company to treat at least 1,000 tons of ore per day, the mine should be made at least as profitable as most of the deposits now being mined in America.
In the districts adjacent to the Congo Border there are indications of many other copper deposits, and steps have been taken to commence the exploration of them. The results hitherto obtained have been most encouraging, and it is highly probable that a copper field of great significance may be developed in this area.

The following table shows the mineral production for the Territory during the year. In the case of base metals the real value is not accurately known until after the lapse of a very considerable period, owing to delays in realisation, and, therefore, only the tonnage is given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>5,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Blister</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Metallic</td>
<td>6,618</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium Vanadianite</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The only industrial establishment in the Territory at present is the Zambesi Saw Mills, Limited, at Livingstone. This Company cuts the timber in the more heavily wooded country to the north-west of that town and brings it to the mills for sawing by means of a light tramway. The greater part of the timber is used for the manufacture of sleepers both for the Beira, Mashona-land and Rhodesia Railways and also for the South African Railways. Twenty-five Europeans and more than 1,000 natives are regularly employed and there is every prospect of further development.

X. Native Affairs.

The last few years of the British South Africa Company’s regime were characterised by a rigid economy. The depleting effects of the war on the District Service had not been entirely corrected by the time of the change of Government, and the administrative staff has not yet been brought up to the numerical strength which is desirable.

It may be said that the general condition of the natives is satisfactory. The uneventful history of the year is evidence of the tranquillity of the native population. The rate of the native tax in the eastern districts was raised in 1920 from 5s. to 10s. This increase was found to bear heavily on the inhabitants of some of the poorer parts of those districts and the rate in the eastern districts has now been reduced from 10s. to 7s. 6d. It is hoped that little, if any, decrease in the Tax Revenue will result, as the number of defaulters is likely to be smaller.

One of the problems that call for attention is the employment of the native. In the western districts a certain amount of grain is grown for local sale, and a fair trade in native cattle is done with the Belgian Congo. The shore dwellers of Lakes Mweru and Bangweulu carry on a small trade in dried fish with the
mining areas of the Katanga. But apart from these, the native's only means of finding money for his tax is through the service of the European either in Northern Rhodesia or in neighbouring territories. Mining operations at Broken Hill and Bwana M'Kubwa absorb an increasing number of labourers at a fair wage, and it is hoped that future local development may enable the native to earn a wage sufficiently high to induce him to remain and work within the borders of his own country. This applies also to the development of the agricultural and planting industries, in which there is a continued and ever growing demand for labour. At present, however, the lure of higher wages, combined perhaps with a spirit of curiosity of adventure, induces many young men to seek work elsewhere. The copper mines in the Katanga District of the Belgian Congo and the gold mines of Southern Rhodesia attract many Northern Rhodesia natives, who have acquired a good reputation as desirable employees. During the year, 8,000 were recruited by Messrs. Robert Williams and Company for the Katanga and an equal number by the Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau for Southern Rhodesia, and it is roughly computed that 10,000 sought work outside the Territory independently. Efforts are now being made to encourage the native to become a producer. With the co-operation of the Mission Societies it is hoped gradually to foster production by the native of economic crops, and to effect a general improvement in his methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. Interesting experiments in cotton growing have been made by a branch of the London Missionary Society at Kambole, near Lake Tanganyika, where Mr. Ross is conducting a model self-supporting settlement; the success of European tobacco planters in the East Luangwa District suggests that native production there may have hopeful prospects, and more so as the Asenga people in the west of that district have long had the reputation of being the best growers of native tobacco in the Territory.

Conditions in Barotseland differ in some respects from those obtaining in other parts of the country. The Paramount Chief, assisted by a Kholo or Council of Indunas, exercises judicial authority in civil cases and land disputes and domestic authority generally. He has the benefit of the advice of a Resident Magistrate. The ruling class is drawn mainly from the Barotse people, but in the actual Barotse District less than one quarter of the population belongs to the Barotse tribe proper, the remainder consisting of tribes which either have been subdued at some period by the Barotse or have placed themselves under Barotse protection in return for assistance against their enemies. The late Paramount Chief Lewanika, by agreement with the British South Africa Company, consented to the abolition of slavery and to the commutation of the tribute formerly exacted from his subject peoples for an annual share in the Native Tax, but he retained a considerable share of judicial power for himself and his
Northern Rhodesia. 1924-25.

Khotla, and refused to relinquish his rights to the hunting of game. Relations with Lewanika were, in the whole, very satisfactory, but since his death in 1916 difficulties arose from time to time in regard to methods of administration.

In July, 1924, a series of meetings took place at Livingstone between the Governor and the present Paramount Chief and his Councillors, at which it was agreed, inter alia, first, that the customary twelve days unpaid labour formerly exacted by the bigger Chiefs from the common people should be abolished on consideration of a fixed annual payment by the Government of £500 to the Paramount Chief and £2,000 for division among his Indunas; and, secondly, that the Chief should accept £350 a year in lieu of his half share in the fees paid for game licences in the western districts, and £500 a year for the surrender of his rights to "ground" tusks outside the Barotse District. The settlement of the first question will go far towards abolishing a source of much hardship; the settlement of the second has enabled a long-desired consolidation of the game laws to be effected.

Further outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia occurred among the Barotse cattle which resulted in considerable losses, but it was not found possible to reach any agreement with the Chief as to preventive measures. The Government is therefore obliged to maintain a cattle cordon from the Zambesi for a distance of 200 miles northwards to the Kafue River in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other districts.

In the year 1905 a fund was created known as the Barotse Trust Fund, the objects of which were to provide educational, medical, veterinary and agricultural services in the Barotse District. The fund was credited with 10 per cent of the tax collected from all the natives of the portion of the Territory formerly known as North-Western Rhodesia; but as the money was being spent entirely within the Barotse District proper it was felt to be scarcely just that large numbers of natives should be contributing to a fund from which they derived no benefit. It was also felt that the fund ought to be put on a sound legal basis. A Bill was accordingly prepared in 1924-25, and has since become law, whereby the 10 per cent. formerly set aside from the tax collected in the whole of the former North-Western Rhodesia is replaced by 30 per cent. of the tax collected from natives of the Barotse District. Out of the amount so realised an annual payment of £1,700 is made to the Paramount Chief. The Trusteeship of the fund is vested in the Governor and its management in a Board consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Director of Native Education, the Treasurer, the Secretary for Agriculture, the Principal Medical Officer, and two missionaries appointed by the Governor. The objects of the fund are set forth in detail, and an executive committee, composed of officers and missionaries in Barotseland, together with a representative of the Lealui Khotla, is to be established at Mongu to carry them out.
XI. Education.

European Education.

There are six Government schools, three farm schools and one Government-aided school; of which all, except one, at Fort Jameson, are situated on or near the railway line. Two of the Government schools, those at Kalomo and Mazabuka, have boarding houses attached to them with accommodation for 44 children.

Twenty-one teachers were employed in the schools. The total attendance at all schools on 31st March, 1925, was 352, of whom 181 were boys and 171 girls, an increase of 56 on the number at the corresponding date in 1924; but there still remains an approximately equal number of children of school age who are receiving little or no education.

Native Education.

Government activities in this direction have hitherto been confined to the Barotse National School at Mongu, which is financed by the Barotse Trust Fund, and, together with out-schools, is staffed by three Europeans and twenty natives and attended by 782 children; and to a small school in the native location at Livingstone, which is at present attended by forty-two children.

Elsewhere the education of natives has been left in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, of which there are fifteen at work in the Territory. The Mission Stations number 72, and the subsidiary schools 1,487; 205 Europeans and 1,586 natives are wholly or partly employed as teachers; and the average attendance during the year is given as 47,594. But it must be realised that, except at the 72 Mission Stations and at a few out-schools of Societies which demand a fairly high standard of their teachers, the average Mission School provides, as a rule, little secular education, and attention is chiefly concentrated on religious instruction. Many of them are open only for short periods in the year. Each Society turns out boys and men to be evangelists and teachers, but there are only two real training institutes, one under the Paris Mission at Sefula in Barotseland and the other belonging to the Primitive Methodists at Kafue. There is also a preparatory seminary for priests at Chilubula where the White Fathers prepare candidates for the seminary at Tabora, but hitherto none has been sent forward.

In view of the diversity of educational ideas and principles among the Missions and of the very different standards demanded by them, the Government has decided that the time has come to co-ordinate and supervise the education of the native. The services of the Missions will continue to be utilised, but it is proposed to exercise some control over them and, by encouraging the Societies to appoint trained educationalists in a supervisory capacity, by giving financial grants in aid of salaries of certificated
teachers, by assisting in the establishment of boarding schools and by other similar means to produce in course of time a higher standard and a greater uniformity. Special efforts will be directed towards the encouragement of technical and agricultural education. The standardisation of any curriculum, however, in such a Territory as Northern Rhodesia is attended with many difficulties, not the least of which is the absence of any "lingua franca"; one of the results of this is to prevent the transfer of teachers from one area to another or, if such a transfer has to be made, it is at the cost of making the teacher start afresh on an unknown language. Progress may be slow, but it can be said that a new era is beginning as regards native education in the Territory.

**XII. Medical.**

Government maintains European Hospitals at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Lusaka, Mongu, Fort Jameson and Kasama; Native Hospitals are also maintained at these places and at Mazabuka, Fort Rosebery and Ndola.

During the year, 405 Europeans were admitted to hospital and of these nine died. No figures as to the number of Europeans treated outside the hospitals are available. The total number of deaths among Europeans was forty; of these eight were due to blackwater fever, two to malaria, two to enteric, one to dysentery and the remainder to various non-climatic diseases, including one from accident, one from suicide, and three due to premature birth. In the same period 5,887 natives were treated as inpatients and 49,575 as out-patients, among whom there were 536 deaths.

Among the natives influenza accounted for 1,500 cases, of which 74 died; 1,183 of these cases and 51 of the deaths occurred at Broken Hill.

Syphilis is widely distributed, but it has not been found possible to do more than provide treatment for those who make application for it, and they are few. Similarly, the spread of tropical ulceration is due largely to the return to their homes from places of employment of untreated or incompletely treated natives, who will rarely consent to the rather lengthy treatment necessary for a cure.

Leprosy cases reported number 2,789, an increase of 120 on the total reported in 1923, but it is doubtful if these figures show the full extent of the disease, and it is probable that a more complete survey would very greatly increase them. No compulsory segregation has been attempted; such a policy could only be made effective by stringent regulations backed by a larger expenditure of money than can at present be made available.

Most satisfactory results in the treatment of yaws have been obtained from the use of bismuth and sodium tartrate. This
treatment was actively carried out in the districts on the Congo Border where the disease is most prevalent. Cures have been so rapid that in all probability the demand for treatment will greatly increase. Arrangements have also been made to provide treatment for the old or infirm who are unable to travel to a hospital to get it.

Smallpox, originating in Angola, appeared in the Balovale sub-district of Barotseland in August, 1923, and spread to two neighbouring sub-districts, 128 cases and 27 deaths being reported. By stringent preventive measures such as the quarantining of infected villages, the prevention, by means of cordons of movements of natives, and by systematic vaccination, the outbreak was soon controlled. A total of 138,015 people were vaccinated in Barotseland. Another outbreak, introduced from the Belgian Congo, occurred in the Kasempa and Mweru-Luapula districts, but it was also kept under control by the adoption of methods similar to those employed in Barotseland. Altogether in the whole Territory 201,366 persons were vaccinated in the course of the year.

Sleeping sickness and the existence of tsetse fly continue to provide a problem, the solution of which is of vital importance to large areas of the Territory. Nevertheless, during the year investigation into the disease could be carried on in only one area, that of the Luangwa valley, where Dr. Kinghorn was at work. That part of the valley, which was the subject of this year's investigation, stretches from Fundu at the southern end for a distance of 400 miles in a north-westerly direction to where the Wira River joins the main stream, and, as the valley may be said to average 50 miles in breadth, comprises an area of some 20,000 square miles. The floor of the valley is fairly level and largely covered with mopani bush, except in the neighbourhood of the river or its numerous tributaries where the "mopani" is replaced by thick luxuriant grasses. The mean altitude is about 2,300 feet above sea-level and the climate is more tropical than most of the rest of the Territory. Most of the villages are situated on or near the banks of the larger streams. Game is extremely abundant and of great variety throughout the whole valley, but it tends to collect near the river courses during the dry season and especially from July to September, when it is not uncommon to find a large animal population in close proximity to the villages. Dr. Kinghorn found that an exceptionally large proportion of waterbuck and bushbuck were infected with *Trypanosoma Rhodesiense*, and noted that waterbuck were extremely plentiful in the vicinity of certain villages which had suffered severely from sleeping sickness. Dr. Kinghorn, however, lays stress on the fact that the infection has never assumed epidemic proportions. The oldest natives stated that they had known the disease all their lives, and such evidence as is available tends to corroborate this. Their
evidence also agrees with the results of this and previous investigations to the effect that the disease appears in an extraordinarily sporadic manner, that cases are widely scattered and that its incidence is small. Dr. Kinghorn's conclusions support the theory that the trypanosoma is essentially a parasite of game and that man is ordinarily resistant to it, but there is no evidence to show that he acquires any immunity from infection.

Limited resettlement was permitted during the year in the depopulated areas on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, but, though Glossina palpalis is still abundant there, no case of sleeping sickness has been reported from there. It is difficult to account for this, but the suggestion has been made, purely as a conjecture, that the trypanosomes may possibly have died out in the course of the intervening years. A further resettlement took place along the banks of the Luapula and on the shores of Lake Mweru, from which the native population was removed as a preventive measure in 1909.

The position as regards school dentistry is now much more satisfactory than it has been in the past. This is due mainly to the decision of the School Dental Surgeon to provide free treatment in all cases in which fees, which are at a contract and reduced rate, are not voluntarily offered. It is also possible that parents are gradually beginning to realise the advantages of the provision of facilities for the dental treatment of their children. Of the 211 children who attended the clinic 121 received treatment. Of those inspected 74 per cent were found to have defective teeth; but no difference could be found between children coming from farming and those from mining districts.

XIII. Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' and Native Commissioners' Courts subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 68 civil matters, as opposed to 57 in the previous year, and heard four actions, three appeals and one petition in bankruptcy. Sessions were held at Fort Jameson in July and October and at Petauke in November. Thirteen criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments of the lower Courts. These latter numbered 165, of which 107 were confirmed, 24 quashed, 18 altered, three sent back and subsequently approved and one returned with direction as to sentence, while in the remaining eleven cases the accused were bound over.

The Criminal Investigation Department and the town and district branches of the Northern Rhodesia Police were involved in 3,442 prosecutions, as compared with 3,678 in the previous year. In addition to these, a few cases are tried at stations where there are no police; nor do these figures include the very large number of prosecutions for offences against the Native Tax Law.
The following figures show the convictions for the more serious crimes:—

- Murder ... ... ... ... ... 13
- Manslaughter ... ... ... ... ... 12
- Arson ... ... ... ... ... ... 9
- Forgery ... ... ... ... ... ... 18
- Perjury ... ... ... ... ... ... 5
- Housebreaking ... ... ... ... ... 20
- Robbery ... ... ... ... ... ... 11
- Burglary ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
- Rape or attempted rape ... ... ... 12
- Indecent assault ... ... ... ... ... 5
- Assault causing bodily harm ... ... ... 58

Eleven out of the thirteen sentences of death were commuted to various terms of imprisonment. In the remaining two the law took its course.

Of the total number of persons accused of crime, 92.9 per cent. were convicted.

There are eight central prisons: at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Fort Rosebery, Kasama, Kasempa, Serenje, and Mongu—and 25 local prisons at various out-stations. During the year 1924, 8,914 persons were committed to prison, 32 of whom were to serve sentences of five years or more. The daily average was 1,042. Twenty-nine deaths occurred during the period.

XIV. Posts and Communications.

Seven post offices were staffed by officials of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In addition to these there were 29 other offices, in which 22 officers of the District Service, four railway officials and three private persons acted as Deputy Postmasters.

A line carried over the Railway Company’s poles affords telegraphic communication between the Victoria Falls bridge and the Belgian Congo, and the intervening stations. The line from Livingstone to Broken Hill is double and the remainder single, the length of wire totalling 804 miles. There is also a line from Abercorn to Kasama, a distance of 100 miles. The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company owns two lines within the Territory, viz., from the Nyasaland Border to Abercorn, and from the same border further south to Fort Jameson; the length of wire being 140 miles and 8 miles respectively.

During the year stamps and embossed stationery were sold to the value of £11,180. A sum of £2,463 was collected on behalf of the Customs Department on dutiable parcels and packets. Money orders were issued to the value of £19,315; £11,264 was paid out in respect of money orders issued elsewhere. Postal orders issued numbered 26,963 and were worth £14,011; 10,070 were cashed worth £5,712. The Cash-on-Delivery system enjoyed increased popularity and 1,740 packets, valued at £5,714,
were dealt with under it. 7,402 articles were undelivered and passed through the Returned Letter Office. The following table shows the quantities of the various kinds of mail matter received and despatched during the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Received</th>
<th>Despatched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>972,114</td>
<td>965,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>18,744</td>
<td>20,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>204,476</td>
<td>43,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookpackets</td>
<td>218,916</td>
<td>79,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parcels</td>
<td>24,029</td>
<td>7,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Articles</td>
<td>28,182</td>
<td>24,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>1,660,463</td>
<td>1,129,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight</strong></td>
<td>253,610 lb.</td>
<td>91,884 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A telephone service exists at Livingstone connecting 24 Government Offices and 28 business premises and private residences. A trunk line affords communication with the Victoria Falls Hotel. The present system is no longer adequate to the demand, and in the near future it will be necessary to increase the service.

Monsieur Jamar, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in the Belgian Congo, visited Livingstone in October, 1924, for the purpose of conferring with the Postmaster-General. A satisfactory agreement was reached regarding the parcel post service and telegraph business.

The principal means of communication is the Railway, which, after leaving Livingstone runs in a north-easterly direction, dividing the country into two nearly equal portions. It is owned partly by the Rhodesia Railways Company, partly by the Mashonaland Railway Company and partly by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mining Company, but it is run under the same management as the Beira and Mashonaland Railways, and, together with them, forms in effect a single system which stretches from Vryburg in Bechuanaland and from Beira in Portuguese East Africa through Southern Rhodesia to Sakania in the Belgian Congo. A single line enters the Protectorate by means of a remarkable bridge spanning at a height of nearly 400 feet the River Zambesi at the gorge some 200 yards below the Victoria Falls; it passes Livingstone, crosses the Kafue at the station of that name, and enters the Belgian Congo slightly north of Ndola. The total length of line within the Territory is 507 miles and there are no branch lines.

Of the existing roads, only two can be described as all-season motor roads, viz., only a short stretch of seven miles between Livingstone and the Victoria Falls (and even this is subject to periodic interruption by the flooding of the River Maramba or by any exceptional rise in the level of the Zambesi) and an excellent road made by the Broken Hill Mining Company between Broken
Hill and the hydro-electric power station at Mulangushi, a distance of 36 miles. All the other roads are purely dry-season roads, though sections of some of them, by careful draining, are kept passable for part of the wet season. A road runs northward from Kalomo to Ndola, a distance of 400 miles, and a further 90 miles to N'Changa. Fort Jameson is being linked up by road with Lusaka. A road leaves the Railway at Kashitu and runs via Mpika to Abercorn on Lake Tanganyika, a distance of 600 miles. In addition to these "trunk" roads there are some 400 miles of road passable to motor traffic during the dry season, and there are also a number of farm roads kept up by farmers for their personal convenience.

RICHARD GOODE,

Chief Secretary.

LIVINGSTONE,
16th March, 1926.
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