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

NYASALAND, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1543 (Price 2s. od.) and for Report for 1931 see No. 1580 (Price 2s. 6d.))

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LONDON
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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Admiral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh 1
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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 130 miles from the sea as the crow flies.

The Protectorate falls naturally into two divisions:

1. consisting of the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River in Northern Rhodesia, and
2. the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the Ruu River, an affluent of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south-eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Lake Nyasa, the third largest lake in Africa, is a deep basin 360 miles long and 10 to 50 miles wide, lying at an altitude of 1,555 feet above the sea. Its greatest depth is 386 fathoms.
The chief towns are Blantyre, with about 300 European inhabitants, Limbe, near Blantyre, and Zomba, the seat of the Government.

Climate.

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

History.

Very little is known of the history of the region now called Nyasaland before the middle of the past century. Jasper Bocarro, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European to visit Nyasaland; he appears to have travelled, early in the 17th century, from the Zambesi to the junction of the Ruu 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 Painalombe, 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 Livingstoneia 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 Poote, 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 Zambezi 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 Secretary for Native Affairs. The laws of
the Protectorate are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Nyasaland Order in Council, 1907. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and four official members, namely, the members of the Executive Council, and four unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor without regard to any specific representation, 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 Secretary for Native Affairs, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Comprising Districts</th>
<th>Land Area Square miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Headquarters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Lower Shire, Chikwawa, Central Shire, Cholo, Mlanje, Blantyre, Chiradzulu, Zomba, Upper Shire, South Nyasa</td>
<td>12,296</td>
<td>764,273</td>
<td>Blantyre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Nkhata, Dedza, Fort Mamping, Likonde, Dowa, Kota Kota, Kasungu, Mombera, West Nyasa, North Nyasa</td>
<td>25,300</td>
<td>842,158</td>
<td>Lilongwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The European population shows a decrease of 9 and the Asiatic population an increase of 46 compared with the census figures for the preceding year. 45 European and 31 Asiatic births were registered, showing a decrease of 2 and an increase of 3 respectively. The European birth-rate for the whole Protectorate represents 23.67 per 1,000 as compared with 24.6 per 1,000 in 1931; and that of Asiatics 19.57 as compared with 18.22 per 1,000. 18 deaths were registered of Europeans, a decrease of 2 and representing 9.47 per 1,000 compared with 10.47 in the preceding year. 12 Asiatic deaths were registered as against 26 representing 9.59 per 1,000 compared with 16.92 in 1931.

The following table shows the distribution of the European and Asiatic population according to districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Shire</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikwawa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Shire</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholo</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mlanje</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiradzulu</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zomba</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Nyasa</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ncheu</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedza</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Manning</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilongwe</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kota Kota</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasungu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombera</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Nyasa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Nyasa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>1,324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following summary of the occupations of European males demonstrates an interesting development in the life of the country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government officials</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Commerce, and Industry</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planters and Agriculturists</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The noticeable decrease in European planters, while all other classes have increased, may doubtless be correlated with the considerable increase in the production of economic crops by natives, as a direct result of which the number of those engaged in trade, commerce, and industry has increased proportionately. These figures afford some confirmation of the opinion that the prosperity of the Protectorate depends largely on the development of its agricultural resources, partly by a limited number of European planters, but principally and increasingly by the natives themselves with European instructors.

European women engaged in occupations in 1921 numbered 112 of whom 50 were missionaries and 32 were nurses. In 1932 the number employed was 210 of whom 80 were missionaries and 35 were nurses. The increase in the number of those otherwise occupied is occasioned by a growing tendency amongst commercial and industrial employers to engage female assistants.

Taking first the three principal pursuits of the European population statistics show that 23.42 per cent. is engaged in the tobacco industry, the same percentage in missionary activities, and 17.69 per cent. in Government service. Transport services and commerce absorb 8.56 per cent. and 11.69 per cent. respectively. It is not possible to make a comparison with previous years as the 1931 census was the only occasion on which industrial statistics were obtained.

From returns submitted by District Commissioners the total number of natives recorded at the end of 1932 was 1,606,431 compared with 1,599,888 in 1931, and 1,199,934 in 1921. While the increase due to natural causes is estimated only at about 16 per cent. the inference that immigration is the principal contributing factor is substantiated by the reports of District Commissioners and by the fact that the increase is disproportionately greater in the tribes that are not properly indigenous to the Protectorate. These tribes are to be found in the vicinities of the Portuguese border to the east, the Northern Rhodesia border to the west and north-west, and the Tanganyika border to the north. This immigration has caused Government no little concern during the year, not so much from the point of view of the undesirability of the native himself but from the stand-point of land availability. Legislative measures were in progress at the end of the year for the purpose of controlling alien immigration and settlement, and it is anticipated that, given further power to take disciplinary action against headmen who permit unauthorized settlement and who fail to report new-comers, District Commissioners will be in a better position to regulate immigration than hitherto. It is also hoped that with facilities for stricter control it will be possible to have more accurate statistics of the number and grades of immigrants than it has been possible to compile in the past.
The density of the population varies from 297.18 per square mile in the Chiradzulu District to 10.9 in the Kasungu District, and the average density is 42.82 per square mile over the whole land area of the Protectorate.

Vital statistics are very incomplete in regard to the native population, but from figures obtained by test examinations in certain districts, infant and child mortality is revealed as a distressing feature of native life, and it is demonstrated that no fewer than 35 per cent. of the children die before reaching the age of puberty. The principal causes of this high rate of mortality are the conditions under which children are born and nurtured, the ignorance of midwifery, the unsuitable diet, and the lack of medical attention for the various ailments of childhood. Much is being done by the Medical, Education and Missionary authorities by dissemination of information, practical instruction, and personal contact whenever possible, but progress is inevitably slow on account of financial considerations.

**IV.—HEALTH.**

The Medical staff consists of a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, a Senior Health Officer, a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Entomologist, fourteen Medical Officers, one of whom is in charge of the Medical Laboratory, and a nursing staff consisting of a Matron and ten Nursing Sisters.

The Sanitation Division under the Senior Health Officer consists of two European Sanitary Superintendents, eighteen African Sanitary Inspectors, forty-four Vaccinators and a varying number (according to immediate needs) of sanitary labourers. The Medical Division in addition to the European Officers includes nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, twelve African Hospital Assistants, and two hundred African Dispensers.

**Hospitals.**

*European.*—There are hospitals for Europeans at Zomba and Blantyre. Both are small and of the cottage hospital type.

During 1932, 189 Europeans were admitted to the two hospitals, 79 at Zomba, and 110 to Blantyre hospital.

The prevailing disabilities necessitating admission were:—malaria 24 cases, dysentery 15, accouchment 21, and accidental injuries 10.

The out-patients numbered 281 at Blantyre and 324 at Zomba.

Amongst out-patients the prevailing disabilities were malaria 141 cases, skin affections 95, injuries 87, sore throats 43, influenza 88, common colds 57, diarrhoea 44, bronchitis 17, and dysentery 23 cases.
There were 18 European deaths during the year of which 2 were from blackwater fever, 2 from malaria, 2 from septicaemia, and 2 from pneumonia.

Native.—For the medical treatment of natives there are 15 general hospitals, not counting the special hospitals which are attached to the Central Prison and the Central Lunatic Asylum, and the military hospital.

In addition, some of the rural dispensaries, which are managed by African hospital assistants, have a room where patients may be detained and treated as in-patients. Although these dispensary detention-wards are not regarded as hospitals they nevertheless had 235 admissions during the year.

There were 94 rural dispensaries working during 1932, additional ones having been opened during the year.

To the hospitals there were admitted as in-patients 6,320 patients (males 5,168, females 1,152) as compared with 5,160 during the year 1931.

The most frequent cases of admission were injuries 774, hookworm disease 484, malaria 504, venereal diseases 446, influenza 269, schistosomiasis 239, ulcers 353.

The cases treated as out-patients at the hospitals and rural dispensaries during the year 1932 numbered 303,081 (males 199,545, females 103,536) as compared with 266,090 during 1931.

Diseases.—Other diseases which are very common although they are not seen at the hospitals in such large numbers as those above mentioned, are schistosomiasis, yaws, dysentery and, during recent years, smallpox.

The 1931 epidemic of smallpox has gradually extended southwards during 1932 following the principal native traffic routes. 4,106 cases were reported, with 180 deaths, in 1932, compared with 7,414 cases and 239 deaths in 1931.

There were 2,672 cases of yaws during 1932 as against 2,624 in 1931.

Hookworm disease is extremely common and the majority of natives are infected even though the infection does not necessarily give rise to very obvious symptoms. The incidence of hookworm varies in different districts, and also according to the different methods employed by medical officers when examining stools.

Leprosy is dealt with by leprosy treatment centres. There are eleven centres controlled by the various Missionary Societies, and a grant which varies according to the number of lepers is given by Government to each centre.

The grants made by Government in 1932 totalled £1,200, plus drugs, etc. to the value of £200. A free supply of alepol was maintained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.
At the end of 1932 538 lepers were being maintained and treated as compared with the 560 in 1931. In addition 150 were being treated as out-patients and a number are also treated at the general hospitals.

Venereal diseases, though not by any means uncommon are not so prevalent as in some countries. During the year 1932, 1,266 cases of syphilis and 629 of gonorrhoea were treated.

During 1932 new native hospitals were completed at Karonga, Fort Manning, Cholo, and Chiradzulu, and the hospitals at Port Herald and Fort Johnston were enlarged. Twelve Rural Dispensaries were rebuilt in brick with iron roofs. In addition to these, buildings for Child-Welfare Clinics were erected at Port Herald and Fort Johnston, but they are not yet in use as the staff for them is not available.

**Lunatic Asylums.**

The Central Lunatic Asylum is at Zomba and has separate blocks for African males and females. The former consists of 57 single rooms, hospital accommodation for 13 patients, observation rooms for 9 inmates, an association ward of 6 beds, and a reception room. The female block contains accommodation for 20 inmates.

The number of admissions to the Asylum during 1932 was 14 as compared with 23 during the previous year. The daily average numbers of inmates were, African males 67.4, African females 12.8, a total average of 79.12 as compared with 72.23 in the previous year. The health of the inmates is good; the daily average number in hospital was 7.99 and deaths numbered 4.

Inmates who are able to work are given every encouragement to engage in useful occupations such as cultivating gardens, repairing buildings, making bricks, etc. Members of the Church of Scotland Mission in Zomba give religious services to the male inmates and weekly instructional talks to the female inmates.

**V.—SANITATION AND HOUSING.**

Sanitation in Nyassaland is still very primitive though the condition of the European townships has greatly improved in recent years. The tendency has always been, and still is, to treat disease as it occurs, and no organized attempt has been made to deal with those preventible diseases which are such a scourge to the native population.

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

European residences are usually brick bungalows of modest proportions roofed by corrugated iron in the townships and by thatch on the plantations. Electric light is available in the townships of Blantyre, Limbe, and Zomba, and a pipe-borne supply of drinking water has been installed at Blantyre and Lilongwe. With the assistance of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund a pipe-borne water-supply and a system for the disposal of sewage is being established at Zomba.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Meteorological.—Excepting small areas near Michiru mountain and the administrative centres of Fort Manning and North Nyasa, weather conditions during the season and year under review were generally better than the average. At the beginning of the season the rainfall was everywhere above the average, leading to excessive leaching of plant food whereby the usually good growth in the early stages was adversely affected. During January, however, conditions were very good and crop recovery was rapid. Throughout the remainder of the season conditions for growth continued to be favourable in the parts of the Northern Province referred to above. Here the rainfall was in excess of normal during February and checks in growth were observed, but conditions improved during March and April and good ripening of many crops resulted. During the more important stages of growth of all crops in fact temperatures were slightly higher than normal with the result that good yields were generally obtained both with food and cash crops.

Economic.—Economic conditions were as difficult and discouraging in the year under review as in the preceding year. Generally speaking, demand was so poor that a normal production was an over-production, and prices continued at levels which left scanty profit for producers and gave little or no encouragement to new crops. It is to the credit of local agriculturists, both European and native, that, despite small inducement, efforts to maintain and improve the quality of our principal crops, particularly tobacco and tea, were continued during the year.

In certain directions, costs have been reduced to enable production to continue, and in others, particularly in cotton, lower
prices have been accepted by the growers and production continues, but healthy progress in agricultural production will not be possible until world conditions alter for the better and result in the improvement of purchasing power and the stimulation of demand in general. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to test a number of new products, chiefly on the Zomba Experimental Station, in order that when conditions do improve, the country will be ready to respond to any encouragement that may be given. Most of these products can be or have been grown by natives. In the latter category efforts are made to discover the best yielding varieties.

**Locusts.**—Nyasaland was invaded by two species of locusts in 1932. In January, North Nyasa was entered by a flying swarm of the migratory or hairy-chested locust. This was successfully dealt with, but further invasions took place in March. Considerable damage was done to graminaceous crops and bananas, but again, as with a few later swarms in July and August, departure or destruction resulted. Serious invasions followed by egg-laying occurred in September and October. Resultant hopper bands were attacked by mechanical means and were much reduced.

The position was altered considerably for the worse towards the end of the year by invasions of red-winged locusts from Northern Rhodesia.

The situation is being carefully watched. Temporary European locust officers have been employed, destruction of hoppers has been urged, and attention has been given to the increased planting of crops which are less likely to be attacked than the common graminaceous food crops, and also to the encouragement of certain short-term food plants which are not ordinarily cultivated.

**Bush fires.**—Progress was made during the year towards the control of a harmful practice by the enactment of the Bush Fires Ordinance.

A special committee was appointed at the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture in 1932 to consider native agricultural methods, deforestation, soil erosion, over-grazing, and immigration, and, *inter alia*, the following recommendations were made:—

that cultivation on steep slopes should be discontinued and an extension of Village Forest Areas on such land should be advocated;

that the evils of shifting cultivation and particularly in such methods as the Chitemene manner of cultivating finger millet by extensive burning of bush growth should be impressed upon the native;

that wherever possible domestic water-supplies should be conserved by means of well boring and irrigation.
Production and Exports.—The following table shows the amounts exported and the local values of the five principal products of the Protectorate for the period 1928-1932. Both the quantities produced and the value of the crops have been affected by the wide depression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>73,689</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>74,363</td>
<td>866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3,239</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>5,103</td>
<td>496,661</td>
<td>4,616</td>
<td>403,678</td>
<td>5,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibro</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>29,814</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>34,466</td>
<td>1,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton (lint)</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>68,264</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>72,681</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Only 940 lb. of fibre valued at £3 were exported in 1932.

Native Food Crops.—The maize crop was very good on the whole and yields being high, supplies were abundant. Millets and rice were good almost everywhere. Peas, beans, and groundnuts yielded well and a new crop to the native husbandman is the soya bean. It has been difficult to popularize this crop but in view of its high content of protein and vitamins and the good it does to the soil in which it is grown, the efforts are justified. A vigorous strain of the nodule organism has been distributed from the Zomba station and high yields are now obtained in all districts.

Numerous issues of seeds and plants of high yielding varieties of such crops as groundnuts, maize, rice, and bananas were made from experimental stations.

The rice crop in North Nyasa sold readily and approximately 100 tons valued at £700 were purchased. It is likely that this amount would have been exceeded but for the fact that the locust menace caused growers to hold back larger food supplies than usual. The total lake shore crop amounted to over 600 tons, of which 275 tons were sold locally.

Tobacco.—The large and important dark-fired tobacco industry of Nyasaland is now well known and is regarded as being operated on sound and economic lines. The industry has passed largely into native hands both under a tenant system and on Crown land, but the grower receives assistance from the landlord in the former case and from the field staff of the Native Tobacco Board in the latter. The European grower of dark varieties has still scope in the production of dark air-cured and of a certain amount of flue-cured tobacco.

For the benefit of certain interests it must be reiterated that the soil on which Nyasa darks are now grown and the climate which prevails during the growing season are considered the best in Africa for the production of these dark types. Most of the dark tobacco is now grown at some distance from the hill regions and it can be said to grow generally under seasonal conditions which.

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promote rapid and unbroken growth as a result of which good yields of the best quality are produced. Unfortunately much of the flue-cured is grown in hill regions. A mountain climate is often characterized by a large range in temperature from day to day and by spells of sunless and misty weather which are conducive to severe checks in growth and to susceptibility to diseases of various kinds. It follows that in hill regions with such a climate flue-cured tobacco may suffer considerably from various causes during growth and ripening and this may explain the difficulty of maintaining regular supplies from season to season of particular types and grades. Such qualities as aroma, texture, and colour may be deemed inferior in certain years.

The state of the flue-cured or bright tobacco industry as a whole might be considered somewhat unhealthy, but again it can be reiterated that if all the flue-cured were produced in those areas of the Northern Province which are as good as any in Africa for the production of the Virginian and Kentucky counterparts, the bright as well as the dark tobacco of Nyasaland would be in the front rank of Empire growths.

The 1932 crop on the whole was the best for years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
<th>Increase or decrease.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark-fired</td>
<td>lb. 7,052,878</td>
<td>£ 298,232 14 9</td>
<td>lb. 12,655,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td>lb. 2,590,253</td>
<td>£ 97,134 9 9</td>
<td>lb. 2,380,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air-cured</td>
<td>lb. 147,465</td>
<td>£ 5,629 11 3</td>
<td>lb. 166,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>lb. 10,890,591</td>
<td>£ 400,096 18 9</td>
<td>lb. 15,029,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native-grown tobacco was purchased in the following amounts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ex private estates</th>
<th>Ex Crown land.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Province</td>
<td>1,984,287</td>
<td>6,555,977</td>
<td>8,539,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Province</td>
<td>829,801</td>
<td>1,955,435</td>
<td>2,785,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of registered Crown land growers was 38,024 in the Northern Province, an increase of 5,871 over the previous season, and 5,767 in the Southern Province, a decrease of 4,941. In the area supervised by the Native Tobacco Board in the Northern Province the average price paid to the grower was slightly over 2d. per lb. On the whole demand was keen and practically no leaf was left on growers' hands. Only sound graded leaf was allowed to be brought into Central Testing Stations.

Cotton.—European production totalled 841 cwt. of lint from 265 acres and it is thus of minor importance compared with the
large native crop which consisted of seed cotton amounting to 1,974 tons from the Lower Shire, 682 tons from Chikwawa, and 42 tons from the Blantyre and Central Shire districts.

The crop was purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association at 1/2d. per lb. for No. 1 grade, and 1/4d. per lb. for No. 0 at Port Herald and Chiromo, and at 1/8d. and 1/4d. at most other stations.

Cotton seed was exported to the amount of over 1,138 tons.

On the whole the cotton season was more successful than was expected and there are encouraging signs of an increased interest in the crop despite the low prices. It is anticipated that the crop of 1933 will show a large increase in production, and efforts are being made to revive cotton growing in the districts adjacent to the northern extension of the railway.

Tea.—The proposed restriction scheme will soon come into operation in producing countries in the East. Prices will certainly rise, particularly with common teas, and this will be a good thing for the industry as a rise of 2d. per lb. over the prices of 1932 would make possible an extension of terracing and manurial schemes together with correct and careful manufacture.

The acreage under tea was 12,596 in 1932, an increase of 1,182 acres over the previous year. The acreage in plucking was 7,271, and the total yield was reported as 2,699,984 lb. representing an increase of more than half a million pounds over 1931.

Coffee.—The total production of coffee in 1932 was 767 cwt., a reduction of 408. The total acreage was reduced by 93 acres Local sales accounted for 241 cwt.

White stem borer is a most serious pest of coffee in Nyasaland, and it is the main determining factor in yield and in the age to which the average tree lives. Unless means can be found to reduce this pest considerably, coffee must remain a very minor crop in Nyasaland.

Sisal and Rubber.—Conditions did not allow of the resumption of operations on sisal estates and no tapping of rubber was done.

Other Agricultural Produce.

Under this heading are included items of agricultural produce which are of comparatively small amount. Export figures for 1931 and 1932 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1931 Amount</th>
<th>1931 Value</th>
<th>1932 Amount</th>
<th>1932 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicums and chillies</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>14 4 6</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize and maize flour</td>
<td>311,463</td>
<td>558 3 3</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>9 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>34,150</td>
<td>181 10 3</td>
<td>97,136</td>
<td>511 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>9 14 3</td>
<td>6,201</td>
<td>28 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>6 17 10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beeswax</td>
<td>21,885</td>
<td>1,081 15 0</td>
<td>19,067</td>
<td>953 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strophantus</td>
<td>10,381</td>
<td>1,587 0 0</td>
<td>7,801</td>
<td>1,140 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 5
Nearly all these commodities were exported to neighbouring territories with the exception of some chillies, strophantus, and beeswax sent to the United Kingdom and Germany.

Ghee.—Efforts to induce natives to give more attention to cleanliness in all stages of the process involved in the production of ghee have not met with complete success, but, nevertheless, considerable improvement in the industry has taken place both as regards quality and production. Production, which in 1931 had fallen to half the amount produced in 1930, increased in 1932 to about double the quantity made in 1931. This revival in the industry has been due very largely to enterprise on the part of a local Indian firm and to the activities of its agents in the North Nyasa District.

The firm buys ghee and butter from natives living in the hills—those on the lake shore appear to have lost all interest in the industry—and pays on an average 6d. per lb. for ghee and 2d. per lb. for butter; the ghee made by the natives is, however, of poor quality and has to be refined by the buyer prior to export from the district for sale. During the year 613 tins of ghee, weighing approximately 10 tons, were produced, of which natives made 167 tins.

It is all for the good of the industry that it is in the hands of an Indian firm. The Indians are the chief, if not the only, consumers of ghee made in the Protectorate, and the most certain way of effecting improvement and increasing trade in the commodity is to encourage Indians to establish centres where it can be produced from butter and milk brought for sale by natives.

Groundnuts.—Local soil conditions are said to be admirably suited to the production of groundnuts and there is an optimistic belief in agricultural circles that the crop has a considerable potential export value. The subject is at present receiving the attention of the Alternative Crops Committee of the Advisory Board of Agriculture. The local demand for groundnut oil has shown a rapid increase and in one district alone approximately 6,000 gallons were produced with a financial benefit of £750. Extended acreages are being cultivated and the number of presses and mills is increasing in order to meet the demand. Prices obtained varied from 6s. to 10s. per four gallon tin.

Live Stock.

As in previous years the activities of the Veterinary Department have been largely devoted to the interests of native stock-owners and much useful work has been done towards inculcating methods of animal husbandry with a view to improving the qualitative value of cattle and in reducing mortality. Continued instruction
and other influences, such as the examples set by European stockowners, have done much to bring about improvement in the standard of native stock generally.

Dipping facilities have been further extended during the year and it can be said with safety, from the returns of cattle dipped, that the native owner is losing his previous reluctance and more readily admits that regular dipping reduces tick infestation and generally improves the condition of the animals. In support of this contention the Chief Veterinary Officer states that towards the end of the year a certain Principal Headman of an area where there was hitherto a strong aversion to the dipping of cattle, asked for extra facilities to be provided for the dipping of stock in his districts. This is indeed a step in the right direction and augurs well for the future of the live stock industry which forms so large a factor in the economic and domestic life of the native community.

The following comparative table shows the number of live stock returned at the end of the year according to ownership:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live stock</th>
<th>European owned</th>
<th>Native owned</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>19,810</td>
<td>155,326</td>
<td>175,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1,889</td>
<td>92,507</td>
<td>94,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>224,368</td>
<td>225,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>60,106</td>
<td>70,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year a considerable qualitative improvement has been evidenced among the European-owned stock, as a result of more general adoption of recognized methods of animal management and through the introduction of pedigree stock.

It is difficult to put a value on the total live stock. There are no external markets and the numbers which come on to the internal markets are very small in comparison with the numbers of stock in the Protectorate, while prices, whether for slaughter or other purposes, vary according to the size and condition of the animals and the locality in which they are sold. In the townships of Blantyre and Limbe, the Administrative Centres of Zomba, and where there are fairly large native markets, cattle are sold at from £3 10s. Od. to £5 per head, sheep at 8s. and 15s., and goats at 7s. to 12s. In other parts of the Protectorate cattle can be purchased at prices varying from 10s. to £2 per head, and sheep and other small stock at about 4s.

The bulk of the cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered for consumption is from native-owned stock, but the pigs come entirely from European farms.
Hides and Skins.—The greatly depressed state of the markets has not warranted anything being done to encourage the natives to prepare hides and skins for sale. There is still only one buyer of this form of produce in the Protectorate, and only 400 goats' skins at prices varying from 2d. to 3d. per skin according to size were purchased.

Fish.

The vast development in the fishing trade during the last few years with its attendant promise of becoming one of the most important of the minor native industries suffered a serious set-back during the year under review, with the result that a large number of natives were out of employment and tax revenue in its turn was affected. Unfavourable fishing conditions are said to account for the large decrease in the number of fish caught in Lake Nyasa and Lake Pamalombe, while an increase in competition by European and Asiatic traders with speedy transport facilities had adversely affected the native vendor who had worked up a large connexion in the various European and Asiatic settlements. It was alleged that where the fishing rights are owned by certain villages agreements had been made to supply European and Asiatic owners of motor lorries with the whole surplus catch of fish on certain days, thus virtually cutting out the native hawker. In the Southern Province the position has been equally disappointing as the continued desiccation of Lake Chilwa has to all intents and purposes closed down a once thriving industry which provided employment for several hundreds of natives. Apart from the fishermen themselves the development of the trade embraced basket makers, canteen keepers, cyclists, cycle repairers, and other enterprising natives who made a lucrative living directly out of the business.

Minerals.

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

A number of inquiries were received by Government, but no active prospecting or mining were carried out during the year.

The activities of the Geological Survey Department have been principally confined to the continued improvement and extension of village water-supplies with the aid of grants from the Colonial Development Fund. A report on the progress of this work is contained in Chapter XVI under Miscellaneous.
Nyassaland 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.

Following so closely upon the departure from the gold standard with its concomitant exchange difficulties and cautious credit facilities it is not surprising that a considerable shortfall was evidenced in the value of import trade during the first half of the year. At the end of June imports showed a fall of £83,812 or 21.89 per cent. on the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. From July onwards, however, imports arrived more freely and the year closed with a satisfactory trade balance and a less constrained atmosphere of optimism prevailed.

The gross revenue collected during the year amounted to £133,870 and showed an increase of £7,585 or 6 per cent. over the 1931 figures. Import duty, with a total of £117,660, showed an increase of £11,114 or 10.4 per cent. in comparison with the previous year.

The trade volume which includes domestic imports and exports and goods carried in transit through the Protectorate, but excludes Government imports or specie, amounted to £1,459,103. Compared with the total for 1931 these figures show an increase of £106,363 or 7.8 per cent. Inclusive of Government imports and specie the total for the year was £1,615,519 as compared with a total of £1,484,466 in 1931.

The items comprising the volume of trade in comparison with 1931 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>699,479</td>
<td>726,850</td>
<td>-27,371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>678,784</td>
<td>538,061</td>
<td>140,673</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Inwards</td>
<td>43,201</td>
<td>56,484</td>
<td>-13,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Outwards</td>
<td>37,689</td>
<td>31,945</td>
<td>5,744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total £1,459,103 £1,352,740 £147,017 £40,654

By omitting from the import list the value of the abnormal imports for use on the northern railway extension the balance of trade favours exports by £63,347, but with the inclusion of such imports the position is reversed in favour of imports by £20,745.
The total values of domestic imports and exports (excluding Government imports and the movement of specie) for the last three years are as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Year} & \text{Imports} & \text{Exports} & \text{Total Trade} \\
\hline
\text{Imports} & \text{Value} & \text{Value} & \text{Value} \\
\hline
1930 & 744,372 & 691,908 & 27,887,780 \\
1931 & 726,850 & 538,061 & 22,102,327 \\
1932 & 699,479 & 678,734 & 24,329,513 \\
\end{array}
\]

In comparing figures with those of ten years ago, when import commodity values and the market prices of Nyasaland produce were considerably higher than they are to-day, it is interesting to note that the value of this combined trade was £964,283 (comprising £522,119 in respect of imports and £442,164 in exports).

**Imports and Exports.**

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

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Year} & \text{Imports} & \text{Exports} & \text{Total Trade} \\
\hline
\text{Imports} & \text{Value} & \text{Value} & \text{Value} \\
\hline
1930 & 804,201 & 776,413 & 1,580,614 \\
1931 & 803,223 & 586,404 & 1,389,627 \\
1932 & 740,386 & 788,998 & 1,529,883 \\
\end{array}
\]

The total value of imports of merchandise, Government stores, bullion and specie into Nyasaland and re-exports for the years 1930-32:

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Year} & \text{Trade Goods} & \text{Government Store} & \text{Bullion Total} & \text{Imported Good} \\
\hline
\text{Imports} & \text{and Specie} & \text{Re-exported} & \text{Specie} & \text{Re-exported} \\
\hline
1930 & 744,372 & 30,768 & 28,061 & 28,482 \\
1931 & 726,850 & 54,752 & 21,621 & 32,908 \\
1932 & 699,479 & 35,816 & 5,090 & 29,614 \\
\end{array}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles.</th>
<th>1930.</th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity.</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>Quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural machinery and implements.</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>9,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets ... ... ...</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>118,969</td>
<td>14,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton piece-goods ... ... ...</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>9,917,753</td>
<td>221,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and industrial machinery</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>17,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, steel, and metal manufactures ...</td>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>60,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures</td>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>4,896</td>
<td>10,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor cars ... ... ...</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>20,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor lorries and tractors ... ...</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>12,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor spirits ... ... ...</td>
<td>Gals.</td>
<td>463,365</td>
<td>42,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions, various ... ... ...</td>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>4,787</td>
<td>17,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt ... ... ...</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td>8,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts and singlets ... ... ...</td>
<td>Doz.</td>
<td>35,233</td>
<td>11,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirits ... ... ...</td>
<td>ProofGals.</td>
<td>7,823</td>
<td>10,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar ... ... ...</td>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>10,657</td>
<td>8,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The total value of merchandise, bullion, and specie exported during the years 1930-32:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Merchandise</th>
<th>Bullion</th>
<th>Specie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>691,908</td>
<td></td>
<td>84,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>538,061</td>
<td></td>
<td>48,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>678,734</td>
<td></td>
<td>110,264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direction of Trade.**

It is gratifying to record a still further improvement in the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom. In the year 1931, following a number of years of continued decline, a turn for the better took place with an increase of 6.8 per cent., and during the year under review a further increase of 13 per cent. was achieved. In spite of this improvement, the percentage of trade with the United Kingdom now amounting to 54.4 per cent. is still below that of twenty years when it was 72.8 per cent.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Percentage to total value of trade imports</th>
<th>Principal items imported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, boats, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters weighing 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, rolling stock, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>Rice, ghee, provisions, seeds, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, sacks and hessian, textiles, boots and shoes, candles, leather manufactures and matches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>Provisions (tinned), beer and ale, cheese and fats, spirits, wines, cigarettes, tea chests, earthenware, glassware, sheet glass, cement, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, nails, screws and rivets, iron and steel, aluminium ware, axes and spades, cutlery, hardware, boats, tools, electrical goods, agricultural and other machinery, sewing machines, typewriters weighing 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, rolling stock, fertilizers, musical instruments, tyres and tubes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward 45.3 51.5 61.9
### NYASALAND, 1932

#### Percentage to total value of trade imports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>1930.</th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward:</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>1930.</th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Rhodesia</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other British Possessions.</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total British Empire</th>
<th>84.6</th>
<th>80.4</th>
<th>68.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese East Africa</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>1930.</th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>1930.</th>
<th>1931.</th>
<th>1932.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Italy                      | 2.0   | 1.5   | 1.1   |
| Other Foreign Countries    | 4.7   | 3.7   | 1.8   |

| Total Foreign Countries    | 45.4  | 39.6  | 31.5  |

#### Principal items imported.

- Flour, syrups, fruits, jams, cigarettes, tobacco, electrical goods, stationery, motor cars, lorries and fertilizers.
- Hams and bacon, cheese, coal, electrical goods and apparel.
- Flour, salt, motor cars and lorries.

- Flour, beer and ale, provisions, salt, spirits, sugar, wines, coal, timber, cement, bar and rod iron, galvanized iron, hollow-ware, iron and steel, aluminium ware, hardware, agricultural and other machinery, cotton blankets, cotton piece and other cotton goods, textiles, haberdashery, shirts and singlets, insecticides, lubricating oils, motor spirits, paraffin, soap, grease, and lanterns.

- Beer and ale, hollow-ware, aluminium ware, axes, cutlery, hardware, hoes, electrical goods, sewing machines, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods, textiles, boots and shoes, haberdashers, candles, soap, bicycles, beads, fertilizers and lanterns.

- Provisions, tinned, agricultural implements, electrical and industrial machinery, typewriters, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and lorries.

- Hollow-ware, cotton piece-goods, silks, textiles, shirts and singlets and matches.

- Beer and ale, cheese, hollow-ware, cotton blankets, cotton piece-goods and beads.

- Wines, textiles, haberdashery, motor cars and lorries and beads.

- Wines, spirits, cement, rails and rolling stock, cotton goods and matches.
**Principal Exports for the Years 1930-32.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity.</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>Quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>106,695 lb.</td>
<td>3,109</td>
<td>93,424 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>3,798,338 lb.</td>
<td>72,881</td>
<td>2,263,728 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton seed</td>
<td>3,827,957 lb.</td>
<td>3,239</td>
<td>1,407,534 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre</td>
<td>2,875,954 lb.</td>
<td>28,600</td>
<td>543,035 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>1,339,756 lb.</td>
<td>26,643</td>
<td>1,263,152 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>12,934,914 lb.</td>
<td>484,739</td>
<td>10,690,581 lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tobacco.**—The Protectorate continues to hold its position over other countries of the Empire as the largest individual exporter of tobacco to the United Kingdom. Its average yearly shipments amount to over 12,100,000 lb. Green weight production figures this year reached the record total of over twenty and a-quarter million pounds. The weight exported, however, amounting to 16,082,035 lb. (6,733 tons), fell short of the 1927 peak year shipments by 383,997 lb. (171 1/2 tons). Of the quantity shipped by the end of the year 1,786 1/2 tons, equal to 26 4/5 per cent., were strips as compared with 1,175 1/2 tons, equal to 17 per cent., shipped as strips in 1927. If the local export values of the two crops are compared the difference, unfavourable to this year's exports, is considerable. Whereas in 1927 the value reached £780,964 the figure for the year just ended was £565,576. It is estimated that Europeans produced 39 per cent. and natives 61 per cent. of the total weight shipped this year. In 1927 European-grown tobacco yielded a shipment weight of 56 6/5 per cent. of the total; 41 per cent. in 1930, and 39 3/5 per cent. in 1931.

Of the 6,733 tons transported from the Protectorate all but 193 lb. were consigned to the United Kingdom. The total weight exceeds that of the year 1931 by 4,391,454 lb. (1,960 1/2 tons), equal to 41 per cent.

**Cotton.**—The depressed market conditions continued, a further reduction in acreages under cotton was inevitable, and production was restricted to Lower River districts; but owing to the issue of a more prolific seed, the yield per acre was considerably in excess of that in former years and native growers were therefore compensated for the fall in price by the greater harvest. The quantity exported during the year, amounting to 2,094,962 lb. (5,237 bales), all of which was consigned to the United Kingdom, fell short of the preceding year's shipments by 168,766 lb. (422 bales). There
is a carry-over to next year of 300 bales as against 100 bales of the 1931 crop which were included in this year's exports.

Owing to the success of the new seed and the larger quantity available for issue, export figures for the ensuing year should show much improvement over those recorded above.

Tea.—Although the market prices of this commodity, which now takes second place in Nyasaland's staple products, are still unfavourable and, in consequence, pluckings were again considerably restricted, the record weight of 2,573,871 lb. (1,149 tons) was exported this year, an increase of 610,419 lb. (272½ tons) when compared with last year's figures. It is hopefully anticipated that the preferences recently granted to Empire teas in the United Kingdom and some of the Colonies will soon encourage a greater demand for the Protectorate's product, the demand being accompanied by market prices more closely approaching profitable production. With this expectation the ensuing year's export figures will reflect that yearly increasing harvest which this commodity has experienced since its inception, and which its quality deserves.

Although the United Kingdom continues to absorb the bulk of the tea grown in this country, having imported 93·8 per cent. of this year's crop (96·66 per cent. last year and 98·5 per cent. in 1930), the Rhodesias, the Union of South Africa, and other countries are steadily increasing their purchases.

Sisal.—As the market price of sisal has shown no improvement, and as it is far from an economic proposition to produce sisal in Nyasaland at the present level, estates and factories have remained closed throughout the year.

Domestic exports in general weighed 24,329,913 lb. (10,861 tons) and were valued at £678,734 as against 2,102,227 lb. (9,867 tons). valued at £588,061, exported during the preceding year, an increase of 994 tons (10·08 per cent.) and in value of £140,673 (26·14 per cent.). Eliminating re-exports, weighing 881,296 lb. (398½ tons), valued at £22,614, the resulting figures, representing the actual products of the Protectorate, are 23,448,017 lb. (10,467½ tons), valued at £656,120, as compared with similar exports of a year ago weighing 20,103,233 lb. (8,974½ tons) and valued at £502,158, giving an increase of 1,493 tons (16·63 per cent.) in weight and £153,962 (30·66 per cent.) in value.

**Direction of Export Trade.**

Domestic products consigned to the United Kingdom weighed 22,205,316 lb. (9,913 tons), equal to 94·69 per cent. of the whole, valued at £446,503, equal to 98·53 per cent. of the total value, as compared with 7,542 tons (84·04 per cent.), valued at £494,594
(98.51 per cent.) shipped during 1931. Other countries of the Empire, mainly Southern Rhodesia, absorbed 877,588 lb. (392 tons), equal to 3.75 per cent., valued at £8,002, equal to 1.22 per cent. as against the preceding year's quantity and value of 223 tons (2.49 per cent.) and £4,836 (9.3 per cent.). Foreign countries, mainly Portuguese East Africa, accounted for the balance of 365,133 lb. (163 tons), or 1.56 per cent., valued at £1,615, or 0.25 per cent., as against the 1931 quantity and value of 1,209 tons (13.47 per cent.) and £2,828 (5.6 per cent.).

**Transit Trade.**

The combined values of goods entered in transit to and from neighbouring territories was £80,890, as compared with £87,829 recorded in the preceding year showing a decrease of £6,939, equal to 7.9 per cent. General merchandise consigned to these territories, termed "Transit Imports", were valued at £43,201 and reflect a decrease of £13,283 (23.51 per cent.) when compared with the value of similar goods of a year ago, whilst produce from these territories, termed "Transit Exports", increased in value by £6,344 to £37,689 (20.24 per cent.).

**Export Duties.**

The only export duty leviable, other than a cess of 1½d. per 100 lb. of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the Protectorate, is a charge of 2 per cent. ad valorem for road and river dues on merchandise re-exported. The cess on unmanufactured tobacco, which became effective in 1931 and was designed to assist the Federation of British Empire Tobacco Producers and generally to advance the growing interests of Empire tobacco, realized a sum of £950 during the year.

**Customs Legislation.**

The Tariff was amended in July for the purpose of protecting revenue from loss as a result of a fall in prices. The ad valorem duty on cement was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per cask of 400 lb., cotton piece-goods became liable to a duty of 1½d. per yard or 27 per cent. ad valorem; the specific duty of 4s. 6d. per gross boxes of not more than 100 matches was applied to cover a content of not more than 55 matches, and for every additional 50 matches 4s. 6d. per gross. The 10 per cent. ad valorem duty on sugar was changed to a specific duty of 1s. 6d. per 100 lb., and the specific and ad valorem duties on wines were combined into higher specific duties. Parts of firearms and bicycles were included in the 25 per cent. ad valorem list. Cotton mosquito netting was included in the 10 per cent. list, and implements for use in making roads, bridges, etc., were included in the exemption from duty lists.
NYASALAND, 1932

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

European.

Lack of regular employment having swelled the ranks of that type of native who makes his living as a vendor of local produce such as fowls, eggs, vegetables, etc., a keener element of competition was evidenced with a corresponding decrease in cost to Europeans. This decrease, however, was more than off-set in the increase in the cost of imported commodities due largely to enhanced ocean and railway freight rates which were inevitable owing to exchange difficulties with South Africa and Portuguese East Africa whose adherence to the gold standard was maintained throughout the year. It may thus be said that the cost of living of the European population shows a slight increase in comparison with that of last year which was estimated at approximately 10 per cent. over that of 1926.

With the exception of a few instances where cuts in salary were made as an alternative to retrenchment among crop producing firms occasioned by the continued low commodity values little change is noticeable in the wages paid to European employees generally.

Native.

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

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

The rates of pay of the Native Civil Service which include artisans as well as clerks, and which may be said to be somewhat 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 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 up to the full extent of his resources.

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

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

General.

Since the formation of an Education Department it has been the policy of Government to foster education, not by means of a large departmental staff and Government schools, but by encouraging Mission and private enterprise. Owing to this policy and to the efforts and sacrifices of the Missions, the financial crisis has not resulted in any serious curtailment of the general education programme.

The European staff of the Department has not been reduced—it was already at the irreducible minimum. It consists of the Director and a clerk at headquarters, one Superintendent in each of the two Provinces, and the Principal Assistant Master, and Assistant Mistress at the Jeanes Training Centre. Two of the three village schools for Mohammedans were closed during the year, but this was due rather to the apathy of the headmen and the villagers than to the need for economy.

The Missions generally have been seriously handicapped by lack of funds: they have met the situation in many cases by asking for sacrifices from their European and African staff and in others by consolidation in place of expansion. As a result they have added another year of steady progress to their records.

European Education.

The four schools for the primary education of European children, established by private and Mission enterprise at Zomba, Blantyre, Limbe, and Mkhoma have been maintained satisfactorily. The total enrolment was 115 and showed an increase of 15 per cent. on 1931. This was partly due to the fact that parents who, in better times, would have sent their children to England or South Africa were compelled to keep them in the Protectorate for financial reasons. Grants-in-aid amounting to £792 were paid to the schools.
The Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movement is gaining strength. Whereas in 1931 there was a solitary "Brownie" company there are now three "Brownie" companies and three "Cub" packs. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young are Presidents of the local associations.

African Education.

(a) Primary.—As reported previously an outstanding feature of African education is the close network of village schools maintained by the Missions. In 1932 there were 2,910 of these schools. 356 of them were "assisted", i.e. they had reached the standard required for grants-in-aid: the remainder were of the "bush" school type. While such figures show that the multiplicity of schools still takes precedence over their educational quality from the general Mission point of view, it is satisfactory to note that more and more importance is being paid to the necessity of bringing the schools into touch with village life and needs. The Superintendent in the Northern Province reported: "While with the appearance in the villages of the better trained teacher considerable progress has been made in the actual teaching, the work of the village schools has a long way to go before they can become true centres of education activity. That all concerned realize this is a matter for congratulation, and with the limited resources at their disposal, the Missions are undoubtedly making a definite effort towards the ideal of the village school which will have a definite place in village life. By the work of African supervisors, trained either at the Jemes Centre or by the Missions themselves, much is being done to try to relate the work of the schools more closely to the life of the people, and though progress must inevitably be slow, improvement will undoubtedly be effected in the next few years. Teachers and supervisors are being encouraged, as I think they have rarely been before, to study the relationship between the headmen and the people and the children."

(b) Vocational training.—Both Missions and certain Government Departments continue to train Africans for professions and trades but one result of the economic crisis has been to focus attention on this branch of educational work, and the effect is disquieting. Vocational training in the past has aimed inevitably at producing an expert who would be employed by Europeans. For many years Africans trained in Nyasaland have found employment in adjacent countries: but the demand for them has been decreasing gradually as education in those countries improved and it has now stopped abruptly owing to the economic depression. Meanwhile village life has often been robbed of its best and most intelligent youth and there is a widespread feeling among educated Africans that the village offers no scope, comfort, social amenities or economic possibilities.
Enquiries are therefore being conducted on a wide scale to
discover whether the standard of living in the villages has not
already risen to such an extent as to admit of the employment
of village specialists. It is obviously highly desirable that educated
natives should find some occupation in which their personal
ambitions can go hand in hand with direct service to their own
community.

(c) Teacher Training.—The Government Jeanes Training Centre
is exerting a growing influence not only through the medium of
the African men and women whom it has trained but also by sheer
force of example. Its main purpose is rural reconstruction, using
the village school and the home and family life of the Jeanes
supervisor and his wife and children as its centres. There is
ample evidence to show that some of the supervisors are putting
into practice their principles, and the villages in which they live
are beginning to reflect in improved housing and sanitary conditions
the lessons they teach. But of equal importance has been the
result of visits which Principal Headmen have paid to the Centre.
At the moment of writing, one Principal Headman is rebuilding
his whole village on a new site under the direct supervision of
the staff and students at the Centre and others have asked for
advice in this and similar matters.

The death in August of Miss Begg, the Assistant Mistress, was
a tragedy which was felt not only by the Department and the
Missions but in many a village home. Her place remained unfilled
at the end of the year.

The ten Normal Institutes which are maintained by Missions
with assistance from Government are steadily improving and an
adequate supply of trained African Teachers is assured. The
percentage of candidates from these Institutes who passed the
annual Government Certificate examination in 1932 was over twice
as high as in any previous year, 257 obtained the Vernacular
Certificate and 77 the English Certificate.

Female Education.—All primary schools are co-educational, but
16 special boarding schools or hostels are maintained by Missions
for girls and women. A considerable advance in female education
should result from a Report which was drawn up in August, 1932,
by a Committee of women educationists and doctors appointed by the
Advisory Committee on Education in the Protectorate. The Report
included detailed syllabuses for the various types of girls' schools:
they were based on the general principle that "the majority of
girls will become wives and mothers and it is important that their
education should be directed towards equipping them for their
future sphere of home making." Provision is also made for the
training of women teachers and nurses and the teaching of crafts
and trades which will enable unmarried women, widows, and
wives who have to support themselves when their husbands are
away, to earn a livelihood and be of direct service to the community. The Report has been accepted as the common policy of the Missions and the Education Department.

**Special Institutions.**

Eleven leper colonies are maintained by Missions with Government assistance. In all of them schools exist, which adults as well as children attend, and a great deal of useful instruction is given in agriculture, building, etc.

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

**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, and passengers are often delayed some days at that port awaiting the departure of the ship on which they are booked. The voyage from England to Beira takes about 30 days by mail steamer and from five to six weeks by other vessels.

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

**Railways.**

The Trans-Zambesi Railway connects Beira with Murraca on the south bank of the Zambesi (174 miles) where passengers and cargoes cross the river by a ferry-steamer. From Chiindo, opposite Murraca, the Nyasaland Railways run to Port Herald (61 miles), the port of entry to the Protectorate, and thence to Blantyre (113 miles). The journey normally occupies about 24 hours, passengers sleeping on the train. Passenger trains are run twice a week in each direction; from Beira on Mondays and Fridays and from Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.
Work on the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which will connect the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the Nyasaland Railways, has proceeded satisfactorily during the year as has also the construction of the northern extension of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Nyasa.

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

Air.

Financial considerations hampered progress in developing aerodromes and landing grounds during the early months of the year and kept the promise of a regular air service linking up with the Imperial Airways at Salisbury still far from fulfilment. Towards the end of the year, however, a welcome revival of interest was made possible by the proposal of the Air Ministry for a flight of the Royal Air Force to visit Nyasaland in 1933 and the offer of financial assistance for the preparation of aerodromes. Intensive work was begun on two full-sized aerodromes, one at Chileka situated some eleven miles from Blantyre on the Salisbury-Tete Road, and the other at Lilongwe. The sites were visited by an Air Ministry expert and even in their then unfinished state they were pronounced entirely suitable for the purpose in view and promised to be exceptionally good when judged by African standards. Public interest received an added stimulus with the arrival by air at Limbe aerodrome in November of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, Lady Young, and family, while the practical value of flying in Nyasaland was demonstrated by an officer of the Public Works Department who flew his own Gipsy Moth machine from England on his return from leave and subsequently used it to advantage in the pursuit of his official duties.

At the end of the year there were seasonable landing grounds at Dedza, Fort Johnston, and Zomba and incomplete full-sized aerodromes at Chileka and Lilongwe capable of accommodating any type of machine.

Roads.

According to a recent re-classification of the public roads there is now a total mileage of 3,325 of which 96 miles only are metalled, the remainder being "earth" roads.
The following table summarizes the new classification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Maximum gross Weights permitted</th>
<th>Total mileage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macadam surface</td>
<td>8 tons</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>&quot;All-weather.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent bridging</td>
<td>2 tons, December—May</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>&quot;Seasonal.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent bridging</td>
<td>2 tons, December—May</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth surface</td>
<td>&quot;Seasonal.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary bridging</td>
<td>2 tons</td>
<td>1,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 5 tons permitted under specified conditions.

Particulars of the main roads are contained in a Road Guide (which is under revision) published by Government; their condition is also reported monthly in the Government Gazette.

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 some cases in the dry season only) to all Administrative Stations.

The condition of the roads is generally recognized as comparing favourably with that of roads in other parts of Africa, and this is an important factor in reducing the cost of motor transport and in attracting visitors to the country.

The effects of curtailment of expenditure on road maintenance consequent upon the financial situation have been minimized by the introduction of improved methods and the extended use of modern machinery.

**Motor Transport.**

The following table indicates the increase in the use of motor transport in Nyasaland between 1924 and 1930, its decline in 1931 and revival in 1932:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cars and lorries</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailers</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor bicycles and side-cars</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>1,187</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>1,278</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,897</td>
<td>2,288</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>2,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Increase</td>
<td>55·3</td>
<td>48·7</td>
<td>14·9</td>
<td>29·2</td>
<td>20·6</td>
<td>4·1</td>
<td>11·8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4·63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Decrease</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14·17</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the 2,326 vehicles in Nyasaland 1,841 are owned by Europeans, 274 by Asiatics, and 211 by natives which represents a ratio of 1 vehicle to 1:07, 5:81, and 7,163:42 of the European, Asiatic, and native population respectively.

Government maintains a Transport Department with a fleet of motor vehicles consisting of eleven lorries, four touring cars, and one box-body. The total mileage travelled by the fleet in 1932 was 197,711, and the value of the services rendered, based on the usual commercial rates, exceeded the total cost by £2,734.

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

Postal.

There are 37 post offices in the Protectorate excluding 2 offices which transact telegraph business only. Telegraph business was extended during 1932 to four offices, and postal facilities to one office which previously transacted telegraph business only. These post offices are spread throughout the whole of the country, Karonga in the north being approximately 18 miles from the northern border, and Port Herald in the south about 16 miles from the southern border. There are 26 post offices which are also telegraph offices in addition to the two telegraph offices mentioned above, and additional telegraph facilities are supplied by the Nyasaland Railway Company.

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

The main mail route is maintained by motor lorry between Limbe and Port 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 timetable occupying 14 days in one direction and 16 in the other. These times are the outcome of the revision of the service mentioned in last year's Report.

From Karonga the carrier service is continued west to Abercorn and Fife in Northern Rhodesia and north to Tukuyu in Tanganyika Territory. Other branch carrier services connect the lake stations to the main route.
Letter mails for the lake stations and parcel mails for all stations north of Kasungu are forwarded by P.A.V. Guendolen which sails from Fort Johnston monthly, the journey occupying fifteen days.

Mails from South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa reach the country twice weekly by rail. Overseas mails arrive each week by rail from Cape Town. The journey from Southampton to Blantyre takes 22 days 6 hours. 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.

**Telegraphs.**

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

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

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

A branch line was also constructed by the Company from Domira Bay to Fort Jameson, where a telegraph office was opened in 1898. In 1925 the Telegraph Company went into liquidation and its immovable assets, represented by over one thousand miles of well built telegraph line and numerous telegraph offices in Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Tanganyika, were taken over by the respective Governments at a purchase price of £12,500, the Nyasaland share being £10,750. The section running through Portuguese territory was purchased for £2,000, the Nyasaland and
Southern Rhodesian Governments sharing the cost on the basis of line mileage each side of the Zambesi.

Since that date new lines have been built by Government and additional offices have been opened, the total number of offices being now 27, of which five were opened in 1932.

**Telephones.**

The development of the telephone service is a most gratifying feature as will be evidenced from the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Telephones in use</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>£1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>£1,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>£1,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five new exchanges were opened during the year, making eleven public exchanges. Two call offices were also opened.

**Wireless.**

At the end of the year there were 65 licensed wireless listeners in the Protectorate. Of the receiving sets in use 80 per cent. were of British manufacture, 10 per cent. American, 7 per cent. Dutch and 1 per cent. German. The average value per set was £24. As electric power from the mains is only available in Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe the great majority of the sets imported were battery operated.

The Empire Broadcasting service is received, on the whole, fairly well in Nyasaland. From the 19th December transmission was changed from the experimental station at Chelmsford, G5SW, to the new station at Daventry which was specially erected for the broadcast by zones of Empire programmes. The new service was at first well reported on by listeners, although reception has since varied in quality from time to time. As, however, it is still in the experimental stage improved local reception is anticipated as the many difficulties confronting a world-wide broadcasting service are gradually eliminated.

No local broadcasting service is given and no charge is made for the issue of a licence. Wireless sets and accessories, however, are subject to an import duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem.*

**XI.—Banking, Currency, and Weights and Measures.**

**Banking.**

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

The Post Office Savings Bank conducts business at the 20 more important post offices.
NYASALAND, 1932

Currency.

The currency of the Protectorate was entirely English sterling until Britain departed from the gold standard in September, 1931. Under Proclamation No. 11 of 1931 Nyasaland also abandoned gold with effect from 12th October and authorised the circulation within the Protectorate of banknotes issued within the territory of Southern Rhodesia by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). Such notes were declared to be legal tender, to be regarded as money and received at par. Neither of the Banks is required to redeem the notes in gold.

At the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the introduction of Rhodesian silver coinage in addition to the existing British silver and bronze currency.

Weights and Measures.

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

XII.—PUBLIO WORKS.

No change has been made in the organization of the Public Works Department, which is on a de-centralized basis. With headquarters' offices, workshops, and stores at Zomba, the Southern and Central Divisions which embrace the more highly developed portions of the Protectorate are each under an Executive Engineer having central offices etc. at Blantyre and Dedza respectively, while 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 and stationed at Fort Johnston.

The following are the figures for expenditure in 1931 and 1932:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Department</td>
<td>£22,380</td>
<td>£21,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Recurrent</td>
<td>£17,202</td>
<td>£11,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Extraordinary</td>
<td>£14,190</td>
<td>£2,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Works:—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East African Loan (Roads)</td>
<td>£24,801</td>
<td>£18,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Development Fund</td>
<td>£34,011</td>
<td>£30,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Buildings, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£112,584</strong></td>
<td><strong>£85,014</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£27,570</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The financial situation demanded drastic economy in expenditure, and savings were effected which amounted to about 16 per cent. of the amounts provided under the two votes concerned. In addition Public Works Extraordinary were reduced to the minimum.

In the category of buildings (apart from maintenance, which was confined to essential repairs) the most important work undertaken was the continuation of the programme of construction under the various schemes financed from the Colonial Development Fund.

New native hospitals were completed at Cholo (50 beds), Chiradzulu (30 beds), Fort Manning (30 beds) and Karonga (50 beds); those at Zomba (100 beds), Chikwawa (30 beds), Manje (50 beds), and Kasungu (30 beds) were nearly completed. A portion of the hospital at Kota-Kota (50 beds) was completed and occupied, the existing hospital at Port Herald was enlarged and welfare clinics and health visitors' houses were completed at Fort Johnson and Port Herald.

The eleven rural dispensaries commenced in 1931 were finished, ten more were built, and the erection of two more was begun. Houses for Medical Officers were completed at Lilongwe, Cholo, and Karonga, and for Indian Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the hospitals where European Medical Officers are not at present to be appointed.

As regards cattle-dipping tanks, the present programme for the Central Province was concluded by the completion of five tanks, and in the North Nyasa District six tanks were reconditioned, one entirely rebuilt, and three additional ones completed and brought into use. A new house at Lilongwe was built for a Veterinary Officer, and another at Mzimba was commenced.

The site in Zomba for the new Agricultural Headquarters was prepared for commencement of building in 1933.

The new Lilongwe water-supply scheme was completed and materials were ordered for water-supply and sanitation schemes for Zomba.

Of building works financed otherwise than from the Colonial Development Fund, a new house at Ncheu for the Assistant District Commissioner, and another at Zomba for the European Gaoler at the Central Prison, may be mentioned.

A new hydro-electric installation at Zomba was completed and brought into use without interruption in the lighting service at the end of September. The installation includes an ice-making and refrigerating plant.

In regard to road work, progress continued on the programme of construction financed from the East Africa Guaranteed Loan.

The Likabula Bridge on the Mlanje road, comprising five reinforced concrete spans of 25 feet each, was completed early in the
year, and many permanent bridges of less importance were con-
structed, culverts installed, and other improvements effected on
various roads which serve as feeders to the railway and Lake ports.

Construction commenced on the new road from Lilongwe to
Salima, on the Northern Extension of the railway; this road is
required to be available for traffic in the 1934 tobacco season.

The most heavily trafficked section of the Blantyre-Limbe road
was reconstructed and treated with bitumen emulsion, the result
being highly satisfactory.

In spite of drastic reduction in expenditure on road maintenance
the main roads were generally in good order; the effects of such
economy are usually to be expected to appear in the ensuing year
but they will be minimized by the extended use of mechanical
appliances, orders having been placed for four self-propelled
"maintainers". The road principally to suffer has been the
metalled road from Luchenza to Mlanje which carries heavy traffic
throughout the rains and which is relatively costly to maintain.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

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

In native cases a Subordinate Court of the second class has
jurisdiction in all criminal cases except treason, but all sentences
exceeding six months imprisonment or twelve strokes require con-
firmation by the High Court. Subordinate Courts have the power
to commit serious cases for trial by the High Court, but this
is seldom done owing to the expense and inconvenience involved
except in cases which occur near Blantyre. Consequently most
murder cases are tried by a Subordinate Court of the second class.
For these, i.e., all trials for murder or manslaughter, there is
a special procedure, namely, the Magistrate sits with three asses-
sors, and before the accused is found guilty or not guilty the
Magistrate forwards a copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-
General and a memorandum setting forth his conclusions and also
the opinions of the assessors. The Attorney-General can then
direct that further evidence be taken or that the case be referred
to the High Court for trial, or if satisfied with the trial in the Subordinate Court he submits a copy of the record to the High Court together with a memorandum of his conclusions. The High Court can then give such directions as it considers necessary, such as to call for further evidence, and finally it directs the Magistrate to convict or acquit the accused and to pass sentence which must then be sent to the High Court for confirmation. If the accused is convicted of murder, he can appeal within 30 days to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and the Subordinate Court is obliged to inform him of this right.

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

In non-native criminal cases a Subordinate Court of the second class can pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding £75, and all Europeans are entitled to be tried by a jury except in trivial cases. In non-native civil cases, second and third class Subordinate Courts respectively have jurisdiction over amounts in dispute not exceeding £50 and £25.

In addition to the usual provisions with regard to appeals, supervision over the Subordinate Courts is exercised by the High Court through monthly returns. Each month a return is sent to the Judge, giving short details of every case disposed of during the month. On perusal of this return the Judge may call for the file of any particular case and can make any order which the justice of the case may require, such as to call for further evidence or to reduce the sentence.

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

**Police.**

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

European and Asiatic Officers 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 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.
Crime in the settled and urban areas has not increased, and serious offences show a slight tendency to decrease. The number of cases reported to the police in these areas was 2,339, of which 269 or 11.50 per cent. were offences against the person, and 921 or 39.85 per cent. were offences against property. The number of cases taken to court was 1,768, resulting in 1,662 convictions—a percentage of 94.00 per cent. convictions to prosecutions. The percentage of undetected cases to cases reported was only 13.39.

The declared value of property reported stolen was £1,555, of which £778 or 50.03 per cent. was recovered by the police.

Prisons.

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

The Central Prison is supervised by a European Superintendent with a Deputy Superintendent and Gaoler to assist him. The warder staff is composed of Africans. The accommodation consists of a section for Europeans consisting of five single cells, one ward for four Asians, two main blocks for African males, only one of which is completed and contains 16 wards accommodating 12 prisoners each and 11 wards for 8 prisoners each. The other block is not yet finished; it will contain 50 single cells. There is a separate hospital building with isolation sections situated outside the main wall of the prison. These consist of one ward and four single cells for lepers, one ward and four single 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 without hard labour for a term of three years and upwards.

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

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

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

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

At present the accommodation of the prison will not permit 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 types 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 total number of persons committed to prison in 1932 was 4,040, of whom 1,298 were detained for safe custody pending trial, and 2,742 for purposes of penal imprisonment. The admissions comprised three European males, three Asiatic males, 3,936 African males, and 98 African females. The daily average number of persons in all prisons was 757.71, an increase of 33.29 as compared with the previous year.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The number of admissions to hospital was 681, and the daily average on the sick list 44.53. The total number of deaths during the year was 11, not including executions, of which there were 6.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

During the year 1932 the following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date passed</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intoxicating Liquor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Customs (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deeds of Arrangement (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>European Officers Pensions (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Public Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>European Officers Pensions (Amendment No. 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dangerous Drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trade Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Civil Servants (Proportionate Pensions).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th June</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Banking (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29th September</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Game (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bush Fires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Registration of Trade Marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Education (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment No. 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Registration of Designs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Appropriation, 1933.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dangerous Drugs (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Supplementary Appropriation, 1932.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Registration of Patents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bankruptcy (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>King’s African Rifles (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Police (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Motor Traffic (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11th October</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Peters Pension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th November</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Income Tax (Amendment).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Of the above the following are the most important:

The Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 1 repealed the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1911, and the Intoxicating Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1927. The new Ordinance is a comprehensive and up-to-date legislative measure dealing with the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquor under the various types of licences issued in the Protectorate.

The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 2 gives the Governor in Council power to authorize the Comptroller of Customs to refuse for a specified period to allow delivery of goods from a Customs warehouse when the quantity appears to be in excess of normal requirements.

The Public Health Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 5 repeals the Epidemic and Contagious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Ordinance, 1908, and the Vaccination Ordinance, 1908. This Ordinance deals with all matters connected with public health.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 7 gives effect generally to the Dangerous Drugs Convention signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925.

The Game (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 12 permits the Governor to prescribe by Rules the duration of a Visitors Temporary Licence and a Protectorate Temporary Licence.

The Bush Fires Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 13 repeals the Grass Fires Prevention Ordinance, 1925, and strengthens the law with regard to the prevention and control of bush fires.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 14 deals with all matters connected with the registration of trade marks, and in particular provides that only trade marks registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.

The Registration of Designs Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 17 deals with all matters connected with the registration of designs, and in particular provides that only designs registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.

The Registration of Patents Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 12 deals with all matters connected with the registration of patents, and in particular provides that only patents registered in the United Kingdom shall be registrable in the Protectorate.
The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 25 permits the Governor in Council to make Rules prescribing the conditions in which (a) motor cars licensed elsewhere may be used in the Protectorate without being licensed locally and, (b) driving licences issued elsewhere will be recognized in Nyasaland.

The Native Employees Compensation Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 27—His Excellency's assent withheld.

The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 29 increases the deposit which may be demanded from a non-native about to enter the Protectorate from £50 to £100.

The Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 30. After being immune from attacks by locusts for many years, this territory was recently visited by large swarms of the pests. This Bill legalizes the measures which Government considers necessary to exterminate the swarms.

The Licensing (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932.—Ordinance No. 32 amends the principal Ordinance (No. 1 of 1910) by giving Licensing Officers power to refuse applications for licences to trade.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The following is a list of subsidiary legislation issued during the year:

Proclamations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date issued</th>
<th>No. 1</th>
<th>No. 2</th>
<th>No. 3</th>
<th>No. 4</th>
<th>No. 5</th>
<th>No. 6</th>
<th>No. 7</th>
<th>No. 8</th>
<th>No. 9</th>
<th>No. 10</th>
<th>No. 11</th>
<th>No. 12</th>
<th>No. 13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
15th November ... No. 14—District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1924: Appointment of Principal Head-men.

19th November ... No. 15—The Customs Ordinance, 1906: Prohibiting the export of ghee from the Protectorate.

19th November ... No. 16—Dogs Ordinance, 1924: Applied to Townships of Zomba, Blantyre, and Limbe.

21st November ... No. 17—District Administration (Native) Ordinance: Appointment of Principal Head-men.

28th December ... No. 18—Bush Fires Ordinance, 1932: Applied to the whole Protectorate.

31st December ... No. 19—Townships Ordinance, 1932: Zomba Town­ship abolished.

Rules, Orders, and Notices.

Date of Gazette.
January ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
January ... Consular Fees (Amendment) Order in Council, 1931.
January ... Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
January ... Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1932.
January ... Customs Rules, 1932.
January ... Confirmation of Ordinances.
February ... Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1931.
February ... Confirmation of Ordinance No. 17 of 1932.
February ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail rates.
February ... Forest Ordinance, 1926: Rules amended.
February ... Treaty of Extradition with Cuba. Extended to the Nyasaland Protectorate.
February ... Townships Ordinance, 1931. Rules amended.
February ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Appointment of Medical Officer.
March ... Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928, and Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1930: Reciprocation with Tanganyika Territory.
March ... Townships Ordinance, 1931: Rules re votes.
March ... Forest Reserves (Trout Fishing) Rules, 1932.
March ... Compulsory dipping of cattle.
March ... Licensing Church building for marriages.
March ... Railway Ordinance, 1907: Rates and tariffs amend­ment.
March ... Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited.
March ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Parcel-Post Cash on Delivery Service.
April ... Confirmation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1932.
April ... Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-laws amended.
April ... Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited at the Lands Office, Blantyre.
May ... Public Roads Ordinance, 1913: Chiradsula by-pass road.
May ... Public Roads Ordinance, 1913: Rule 18 amended.
May ... Forest Ordinance, 1928: Rule 4 amended.
May ... Telegraphs Ordinance, 1932: Rules cancelled.
May ... Forest Ordinance, 1928: Rule 40 amended.
May ... Marriage Ordinance, 1909: Licensing Church build­ing for marriages.
May ... Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: The Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Rules, 1932.
May ... Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: The Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Fees, 1932.
June ... Eastern African Court of Appeal Amendment Rules, 1931.
June ... Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Extending the period of Licences.
July ... Customs Ordinance, 1906: Schedules I and II amended.
July ... Agricultural Statistics (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
July ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Government Notice No. 79 of 1931 cancelled.
July ... Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance, 1924: Cotton (Uprooting) Rules, 1926.
July ... Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-law No. 4 (2) amended.
July ... East African Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1924: Appointment of Magistrates.
July ... Telegraphs Ordinance, 1929: Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
July ... Tobacco Ordinance, 1920: Rules.
July ... Native Liquor Rules, 1932.
July ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Rules.
August ... Nyasaland Loan Rules, 1932.
August ... Townships Ordinance, 1981: Election (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
August ... Tobacco (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931: Appointment of Officers of the Native Tobacco Board.
August ... Confirmation of Ordinances.
August ... Railway Ordinance, 1907: Plans deposited at the Office of the Lands Officer, Blantyre.
August ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail Parcel Service Regulations, 1932.
August ... Public Health Ordinance, 1932: Area for Cemetery.
August ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mail and Postage Fees.
August ... Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1922: Mpatamilonde dipping-tank.
September ... Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1928: Date of coming into effect.
September ... Confirmation of Ordinances.
September ... Game (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
September ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
September ... Motor Traffic (Visiting Motor Cars) Rules, 1932.
September ... Forest Reserve (Trout Fishing Amendment) Rules, 1932.
September ... Game Ordinance, 1926: Rule.
September ... Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920: Zomba Plateau road traffic time table.
September ... Tobacco Ordinance, 1926: Rules.
September ... European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
October ... Forest Ordinance, 1926: Amendment Rules.
October ... Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, 1921. The Shire River at Chiromo closed to navigation.
October ... ... Public Health Ordinance, 1932: Cemetery closed.
October ... ... Motor Traffic (Visiting Motor Cars) Rules, 1932.
October ... ... Confirmation of Ordinances.
November ... ... Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance, 1910: Interest reduced from 3 per centum to 2½ per centum per annum.
November ... ... Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1932: Date of coming into operation.
December ... ... Townships Ordinance, 1931: By-laws re sleeping rooms.
December ... ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Zomba Sanitary Board.
December ... ... Sanitary Boards Ordinance, 1929: Applied to Zomba Sanitary Area.
December ... ... Air Mail Parcel Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
December ... ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Air Mails: Introduction of special rates for postcards.
December ... ... Natives on Private Estates Ordinance, 1928: Sale of produce.
December ... ... Bankruptcy (Reciprocity) Rules, 1932: Additions of names and dates.
December ... ... Education (Amendment) Rules, 1932.
December ... ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
December ... ... Post Office Ordinance, 1916: Imperial Airways Service.
December ... ... Corrigenda: Alteration in numbering of 1931 Ordinances.
December ... ... Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1920: Zomba Plateau road traffic time table.
December ... ... Destruction of Locusts Rules, 1932.
December ... ... Confirmation of Ordinances.
December ... ... Destruction of Locusts Ordinance, 1932: State of danger declared.

There is at present no locally enacted legislation dealing specifically with factory control, compensation for accidents, and provision for sickness, old age, etc., but the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Ordinance is under consideration.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>£442,663</td>
<td>£428,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>£482,500</td>
<td>£501,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>£530,931</td>
<td>£505,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, 1932, amounted to £3,228,150:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands</td>
<td>134,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Africa Protectorate Loan, 1915-1920</td>
<td>39,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Zambesia Railway Guarantee and Annuities</td>
<td>1,054,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyasaland 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Loan</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,228,150</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxation.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>118,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road and River Dues</td>
<td>16,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hut Taxes</td>
<td>123,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income-tax</td>
<td>11,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Native Poll Tax</td>
<td>4,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licences</td>
<td>22,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Customs.

Duties are imposed under the Customs Ordinance, 1906, and during 1932 they were distributed as under:

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

Table II. 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on second-hand clothing and perfumed spirits.

Table III. 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on luxury articles, e.g., firearms, jewellery, silks, etc.

Table IV. 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on necessities and articles of common use, e.g., provisions, tyres and tubes, etc.

Table V. 17 per cent. *ad valorem* on articles not otherwise specifically charged under other Tables.

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

**Road, River, and Wharfage Dues.**

With certain specified exceptions an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is charged on all imports and import goods in transit through the Protectorate.

A fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for each re-importation certificate.
Hut Taxes.

A hut tax of 6s., if paid before the end of September in each year, and 9s. if paid thereafter, is payable by every native owning or occupying a hut. The tax is payable in respect of each hut owned.

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 1932 being shown against each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licence</th>
<th>Collection (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms and ammunition</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankers</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycles</td>
<td>1,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonded warehouse</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkers</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles</td>
<td>4,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>1,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading</td>
<td>11,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£22,387</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lands and Survey.

The very small amount of land still available for leasing to Europeans has led to a further falling off in applications for leases of Crown Land to which the continued unsettled state of the tobacco market has also contributed.

During the year only eight leases with a total acreage of 1,410.75 acres were issued as compared with 10 totalling 4,071.20 acres in 1931, and 21 totalling 7,541.85 acres in 1930. In no case when a lease was advertised for auction was there any bidding against the original applicant.

Eight leases of Crown Land aggregating 1,924.605 acres were surrendered during the year, whilst an additional 1,374.3 acres were in process of being surrendered or were determined by expiry or re-entry at the end of the year.

There was a distinct short-fall in the applications for trading plots and an increase in the number of yearly tenancies cancelled as illustrated in the following comparative table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yearly tenancies issued</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly tenancies cancelled</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The large increase in the cancellation of tenancies was occasioned by a reduction of 95 plots formerly held at Tobacco Buying Stations, and was due to a change in the method of alienation.

Twenty-nine surveys aggregating 9,319 acres were effected in addition to 209 miles of road traverse and re-survey of a portion of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary.

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 Officers and Customs Officers act as assistants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Asiatics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>3,149</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publicity.

Since its inception in 1931 the Publicity Bureau has proved of immense value in bringing the attractiveness of Nyasaland as a holiday centre to the notice of the outside public. The success of those responsible is illustrated by the large increase in the number of visitors which is recorded as being 400 in excess of the highest total reached in previous years. From excerpts of the correspondence of the Publicity Bureau the charm of Nyasaland scenery is made much of, while the convenient facilities granted to visitors by Customs and Immigration Authorities has had its special appeal to those who have spent a holiday in the country. There can be little doubt, therefore, that given even wider publicity and improved road and air communications Nyasaland will become a most popular venue for tourists, and that the expansion of the traffic will have an important bearing on the economic future of the country.

The value of publicity having proved itself there is going to be an even more intensive advertising campaign in 1933, and the energy and enterprise of the Bureau is being exploited to the fullest advantage with a view to providing prospective tourists with all possible information regarding travel facilities. The cooperation of the various Automobile Associations in neighbouring territories has been sought and promised, and there is every reason to believe that the record of 1932 will be broken next year.

Trout.

The activities of the Trout Acclimatization Association were directed to experiments in re-stocking the Mlungusi stream at Zomba and the Nswadzi stream at Cholo. In July 5,000 rainbow
trout eggs were received from South Africa and were set in special floating hatching boxes in the proportions of 3,000 and 2,000 in the streams mentioned. The Zomba hatch-out was liberated between the 13th and 18th of August and showed the comparatively small loss of eggs and alevins as under one hundred. The Cholo hatch-out was liberated during the same period and recorded a loss of under fifty. Later reports show that a number of small fish have been seen but the Association state that it is too early to give an opinion as to whether the experiment will prove successful or not though there is no reason to doubt that it will. The work of the Association has already done much towards improving the condition of the various streams and rivers of the Protectorate and in the event of a successful introduction of rainbow trout an important advance will have been made towards providing sport for the local as well as the visiting angler.

Colonial Development Fund.

Water Supplies.—Grants from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to £40,180 were made in 1930 and 1931 for the purpose of investigating water-supply conditions, and for improving and extending the present supplies. The work is being carried out by the Geological Survey Department over a period of five years. The conditions affecting water-supply in the Protectorate are, briefly, as follows:

Over the greater part of the Protectorate rain falls in any appreciable quantity only during the period November-April. Consequently, although water may be plentiful during that time, the flow of rivers and streams diminishes progressively throughout the remaining five months and often ceases entirely long before the next season’s rains are due. As the smaller rivers and water-holes in any area dry up, more and more natives have recourse to the dwindling supplies in the larger streams and stronger water-holes with the result that these become fouled and insanitary; moreover, it becomes necessary for the natives to walk longer and longer distances for diminishing supplies of water as the dry season advances.

Real or apparent desiccation is taking place over wide areas. Many rivers and streams which are now dry sandy channels except immediately after rain had in former years a perennial flow and many ponds, streams, and springs which formerly served as the supplies for villages are now dry and the villagers have moved to the vicinity of the larger rivers or lakes. Deforestation has contributed to this process of drying up, but it is not clear to what extent fluctuations in rainfall, or other climatic variations are involved.
The population, therefore, has tended to become concentrated in the neighbourhood of the larger rivers and lakes or on the slopes of the mountains and upland regions where perennial surface water occurs.

These conditions, already difficult, have become more severe on account of the large increase of population recording during recent years. Congestion in the neighbourhood of perennial water is often acute and space for new huts or gardens can be found only at increasingly greater distances away from a water-supply. The women, therefore, must spend much of their time walking to and fro for water with a resulting dislocation of family and village life. Similar considerations apply also where the supplies of existing villages have failed or have diminished, and a vast amount of ill-health undoubtedly results from the use of the foul and polluted waters which remain in the dwindling holes or streams towards the end of the dry season. New settlement is also taking place on hill slopes and in other situations where deforestation and soil erosion are likely to become more serious.

The present water-supply operations are designed to improve water-supplies where they are polluted or insanitary, to provide additional watering points in areas where the existing supplies are inadequate, failing, or distant, and to reclaim by means of wells and bore-holes areas of fertile land, which are at present unoccupied on account of the absence of perennial water, for the relief of congestion elsewhere.

Two steam-driven percussion boring machines in charge of European boring foremen are in use, together with three well-sinking units in charge of European well-foremen.

At the end of 1932, 97 wells and bore-holes had been completed or proved, giving a minimum daily yield of over 300,000 gallons, and serving a population of at least 30,000 native and others; about 100 square miles of unoccupied or sparsely settled country have been opened up for further settlement.

_Agriculture._—A grant from the Colonial Development Fund has been made available for the work of the Department of Agriculture and steps have been taken to provide new headquarters and laboratories in Zomba, to improve the equipment of Zomba and Port Herald Experimental Stations, and to open new stations in Mlanje (for tea work), in Lilongwe (for tobacco and native agriculture), and in North Nyasa (for native agriculture).

**Conclusion.**

The general trade depression continued throughout 1932 and it became evident early in the year that the additional and serious economies in Government expenditure instituted in 1931 would
have to be continued. Savings to a total of £23,793 were effected on the various votes.

When the 1932 Estimates were passed expectations were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931</th>
<th>£72,440</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated revenue, 1932</td>
<td>£549,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated expenditure, 1932</td>
<td>£621,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932</td>
<td>£529,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated expenditure, 1932</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On actual results the above table reads as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1931</th>
<th>£77,808</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual revenue, 1932</td>
<td>£530,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual expenditure, 1932</td>
<td>£608,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual balance of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1932</td>
<td>£505,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The revenue shortfall was £18,313. As stated above, expenditure savings amounted to £23,793 and the estimate of excess assets at 31st December, 1932, was exceeded by £10,848.

APPENDIX.

Government Publications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Publication</th>
<th>Published Price</th>
<th>Cost of Postage to U.K.</th>
<th>Where obtainable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nyasaland Annual Report</td>
<td>2s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>His Majesty’s Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyasaland Government Gazette</td>
<td>7s. 6d.</td>
<td>1s. 6d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orders in Council, Proclamations and Government Legislative Measures, Annual Volume</td>
<td>5s. 6d.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Publication</td>
<td>Published Price</td>
<td>Cost of Postage to U.K.</td>
<td>Where obtainable</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Departmental Reports:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>Government Printer, Zomba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Trade ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial</strong> ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>Government Printer, Zomba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry ... ...</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical ... ...</td>
<td>4s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Affairs ... ...</td>
<td>2s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police ... ...</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posts and Telegraphs ... ...</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons ... ...</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary ... ...</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Departmental Reports:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin No. 1 Tobacco Culture</td>
<td>3s. 6d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin No. 2. Types of Nyasaland Grown Tobacco</td>
<td>1s. 0d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin No. 4 Tea Mosquito Bug in Nyasaland</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>2d</td>
<td>Agricultural Department, Zomba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geological—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiography of Shire Valley</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marl from Nyasaland</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bauxite deposits in Nyasaland</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sumbu Coal Area—Lower Shire</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological and Mineral Resources</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Cement from Lake Malombe</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyasaland Section of Great Rift Valley</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinosaur beds of Lake Nyasa, 1927</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Reptilian remains from Lake Nyasa, 1927</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Publication</td>
<td>Published Price</td>
<td>Cost of Postage to U.K.</td>
<td>Where obtainable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geological—cont.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes on Karoo Sequence North West Lake Nyasa.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Karoo Vertebrates.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Population (F. Dixey).</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupata Gorge on the Lower Zambesi.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone Resources of Nyasaland.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Resources of Nyasaland.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Supply Papers Nos. 2, 3, 4.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Government Publications—</td>
<td></td>
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