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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 444.

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BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1903-4

WITH

RETURNS OF THE CENSUS, 1904.

(For Report for 1902-3, see No. 408.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1905.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
REPORT OF RESIDENT COMMISSIONER	5
" " GOVERNMENT SECRETARY	11
" ON LERIBE DISTRICT	20
" " BUTHA BUTHE DISTRICT	24
" " BEREA DISTRICT	26
" " MASERU DISTRICT	30
" " MAFETENG DISTRICT	36
" " MOHALES HOEK DISTRICT	42
" " QUTHING DISTRICT	47
" " QACHA'S NEK DISTRICT	51
" OF PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER	54
CENSUS RETURNS	61

125
222

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No. 444.

BASUTOLAND.

(For Report for 1902-3, *see* No. 408.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO MR. LYTTELTON.

High Commissioner's Office,
Johannesburg,

21st November, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, covering a Report on Basutoland Affairs, together with the Annual Reports of the Government Secretary, the District Officers, and the Medical Officers in Basutoland for the year ended the 30th June, 1904, and the Report of the Census taken in April, 1904.

I have, &c.,

C. H. RODWELL,

In the absence and by direction
of the High Commissioner.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Cape Town,

25th October, 1904.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report on Basutoland Affairs, together with the Annual Reports of the Government Secretary, the District Officers, and the Medical Officers, in Basutoland, for the year ended the 30th June, 1904, and the Report of the Census taken in April, 1904.

I have, &c.,

H. C. SLOLEY,

Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency,

The Right Honourable,

Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner,

South Africa.

ANNUAL REPORT—BASUTOLAND. FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1904.

My continued absence from Basutoland, occasioned by my duties as a member of the South African Inter-Colonial Commission on Native Affairs, has caused some delay in the despatch of these Reports, and for the same reason I am unable to report at any length upon the work of the past year, or to add materially to the information contained in the Reports which I enclose.

The revenue of the country, as shown in the Government Secretary's Report, has amounted to £106,794, which exceeds the revenue of any previous year. The collection of hut tax may be regarded as a fairly complete one, though it is doubtless not absolutely so.

The Census taken in April will be of assistance in this matter by rendering it possible to form fresh and up-to-date conclusions as to the distribution of population, and the proportions of male and female adults. Under present conditions and regulations, the number of married women is of course the correct basis upon which to calculate the actual amount of tax which should be paid. The Census returns (of which a copy is appended to these Reports) show the number of 98,387 adult females, which includes every woman and girl above the age of 15, but naturally a large proportion of these are unmarried. Comparison of population and hut tax in the various districts, and sub-districts, reveals certain discrepancies, and suggests that the present system of collecting tax is not equally effective in all localities. I propose to make some closer investigation of this subject, but I consider generally that the measures hitherto adopted for the collection of this branch of the revenue are working satisfactorily. In some districts a slight shortfall of tax is reported, which may be attributable to the departure of native refugees, or to some other more obscure cause.

The amount derived from Customs (£35,882) has exceeded my expectations, and has contributed appreciably to the excess of revenue over expenditure; the amount of £34,401, has been added to the balance, which will now permit any necessary advance being made for railway construction to Maseru. This position having been attained, it may be desirable (as has been suggested in other despatches) to arrange for more liberal expenditure on public works, and other useful objects.

But satisfactory as the present position is, there is an element of uncertainty as to the realization of a revenue largely dependent upon the success or failure of a season's crops. In the year under report, the wheat crop has been a failure, and the value of exports has fallen to one half the amount shown in returns for the previous year, and the effect of this may be felt in the

coming year. There is also reason to believe that native labourers are beginning to spend a larger proportion of their earnings outside Basutoland, which may have the effect of diminishing the volume of trade, and the Customs revenue.

The Basuto in certain districts during the year have been so short of food that the import of foodstuffs to the value of £25,000 is recorded. This value probably does not fully represent the retail cost of these supplies to the natives, and the return is certainly exclusive of their own purchases from store-keepers and others outside the Basutoland border. The fact that this grain had to be brought into Basutoland is eloquent as to the failure of crops during the seasons immediately past.

The following are the Legislative Proclamations issued during the year :—

No. 1 of 1904.—Regulating the importation of live-stock, &c., from Natal into Basutoland.

No. 3 of 1904.—Giving effect within Basutoland to the “ Foreign Marriages Order in Council of 1903 ”

No. 4 of 1904.—Providing for uniformity and accuracy of Weights and Measures in use in the Territory of Basutoland.

No. 5 of 1904.—Providing for working of Wireless Telegraphy within Basutoland.

No. 9 of 1904.—Providing for the taking of a Census within Basutoland.

The arrangements made for the Census, and the manner in which it was taken in Basutoland, have been reported upon. The enumeration of the people was accomplished without difficulty, and with the willing co-operation of the Chiefs and Head-men, and through the agency of native enumerators, who performed their duties with intelligence and zeal. The Directors of the Missions placed at the disposal of the Government for this purpose the services of a number of native school teachers, whose education enabled them to render valuable assistance. There is every reason to think that the figures obtained as the result of this Census are substantially correct. The native population of Basutoland is ascertained to be 347,731, as against 218,324, in 1891, or an increase of slightly under 60 per cent. in 13 years. As a question of vital statistics, a comparison of this increase with that of other populations would be interesting.

An inspection of a portion of the Basutoland schools was made during the year by Mr. Davidson, whose services were available by courtesy of the Superintendent of Education in the Cape Colony. Mr. Davidson, whose report has been submitted, while finding the Basutoland schools on the whole in a satisfactory condition, makes some useful suggestions as to possible improvement and greater efficiency. The great want appears to be a

larger number of fully trained and competent native teachers, and the services of such men probably can be secured only by some substantial addition to the pay at present given to native schoolmasters. This question, and others connected with the system of education, are receiving consideration.

The Industrial School, for which the sum of £4,564 has been collected by the Chief Lerothodi, has now been commenced—a Director has been appointed, plans drawn up, and the buildings are rising from the ground. In the construction of these buildings, the already trained native workmen are being employed where it is possible, as I hope that this may have the effect of stimulating the interest which the natives take in trades and industrial pursuits. The collection made by Lerothodi for this industrial school is very welcome evidence that such training is valued by the Basuto Chiefs, for the young natives themselves do not appear to have any particular desire for instruction in handicrafts, but are more attracted by the literary side of education, and a little subsequent dabbling in native journalism, and politics. Among the events of the year has to be recorded the appearance of the first numbers of an independent native newspaper, the "Naledi ea Lesotho," or "Star of Basutoland." The articles and letters in this journal vary much in tone and quality, but it is evident that there is a keen feeling of satisfaction at the opportunity which the paper affords to the Basuto for the free expression of their opinions on the questions which are occupying the attention of the native mind.

The daily average number of scholars is 10,401, showing that the increasing desire for some form of education exhibited by a section of the people is by no means universally felt, and that the bulk of the young people are growing up without education as we understand it. But it would be an error to describe as ignorance the condition of the natives who do not pass through the schools, who, as a rule, are capable of displaying an acute intelligence and a thoughtfulness which have nothing in common with scholastic training, but are acquired by the primitive methods of keen observation, and a perpetual intercourse of man with man. Desirable as it is that the school training should be made as efficient and suitable as possible, it has to be realised that the effect of mere book learning on the native mind and character will probably be almost insignificant as compared with the result of the great changes that are rapidly being brought about by contact everywhere with European civilization. This is a process that should be carefully watched, for it appears to be an unfortunate fact that the first phase at least of this alteration of character is of the nature of moral deterioration.

I alluded in my last Annual Report to the new hospital at Maseru—this institution has since been opened, and so far has been most useful and successful. I propose to ask for authority to incur expenditure for the establishment of another of these hospitals in some suitable locality. The medical officer in Leribe

reports a want of more accommodation, and a more efficient nursing staff in that district.

The judicial statistics show that the Assistant Commissioners and the police have been active in dealing with crimes and offences. No less than 64 arrests were made for contravention of the regulations against the introduction of intoxicating liquor into Basutoland. Fifty-seven of these arrests were made in the southern districts of the Territory, a disproportion largely due to the facilities with which natives can obtain drink in the northern portion of the Cape Colony. In a very large number of cases the drink is actually bought and passed to the native by a white or half-caste smuggler. As illustrating the large scale upon which these purchases are made, I would mention that the police in the Mhales Hoek district on one occasion intercepted and captured a party bringing 100 bottles of brandy from the Lady Grey district of the Cape Colony. There has also been an increase in the quantity of liquor smuggled from the south-eastern portion of the Orange River Colony.

Through the instrumentality of the Chiefs there has been no difficulty in arresting and bringing to justice every known criminal. The Assistant Commissioner of Maseru reports the detection and arrest of a gang of thieves who have been for some months stealing stock from both sides of the border of the Orange River Colony.

The internal history of Basutoland during the year has happily been fairly peaceful. The numerous outstanding disputes as to land questions, and boundaries, which have to be mentioned in each Annual Report, remain unsettled. The Paramount Chief shows with advancing age and failing health an inability or an indisposition to bring about final settlements of these questions, which perpetuate a most unsatisfactory situation. I have under consideration, as I have reported, certain proposals for dealing with cases of this nature. It is not necessary to specify all these troublesome questions as to disputed land rights and chieftainships. They are principally of local interest, and are alluded to in the reports of the District Officers. In a few cases in which they have culminated in brawls or bloodshed, the principal offenders, including several minor Chiefs, have been arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. The moderation and self restraint of some of the Chiefs concerned, and the commonsense shown by councillors and the older men have, as usual, been conspicuous.

Of greater general interest are the occasional reports of unrest among the Basuto, and the scares caused by rumoured rebellious intentions on the part of the tribe. It is not easy to follow with certainty the origin and progress of such reports which, having once obtained a measure of credence, appear to circulate rapidly among Europeans, gathering fulness of circumstantial detail by general repetition and notice in the press, and finally react upon the natives, producing a feeling of uneasiness and distrust which,

to those unacquainted with the real state of affairs, is regarded as confirmatory evidence as to warlike intentions.

The rumours which were current at Christmas and New Year (the busy season of the scaremonger) had some such history as I have described, and unfortunately synchronised with the appearance of a prophetess, a sickly young woman, to whose diseased imagination visions of bodies of armed men had appeared. The opportunity was too good to be lost—the armed men were evidently the soldiers whose coming invasion of Basutoland was just then the talk of the border. The relatives of the woman removed her to a convenient locality where (for a consideration) she could be consulted by those who wished to emerge from the coming strife with life and loot. The credulous (and there were few who were not so) flocked to her with eagerness, with the result that for a short time no small advantage accrued to the fortunate family. It became necessary to bring the woman to Maseru, where she was placed under medical observation—the men who had exploited her were punished, and the excitement subsided.

Similar rumours as to approaching trouble in Basutoland were in the air at the time when it became necessary to intimate formally to the Paramount Chief, and the tribe, that the time had arrived for the construction of the railway to Maseru. There is no doubt that at this time some irresponsible young men did indulge in swaggering boasts as to their desire to oppose the railway scheme, but no sympathy with such ideas was expressed by Lerothodi, or any Chief of importance. The work of railway construction has now commenced, and the necessary land for the purpose has been set apart. The completion of the Maseru line, including the bridge across the Caledon River, may be hoped for in 1905.

I have been able to secure the services of a Civil engineer, whose appointment as inspector of works will be most useful in regard to roads and public buildings within the Territory.

The roads have for many years been kept in passable order, notwithstanding natural difficulties. By the employment of a professional engineer as adviser on road construction, and by some alteration in the system of agreement with contractors, I hope that some further improvement in the condition of the main road at least, may be effected. Plans as to necessary public works include the construction of three new police stations, additions to gaol accommodation at several magistracies, new quarters and offices for certain officers, and additions to the water supply at Maseru, and other places.

Observations connected with the general Geodetic Survey of South Africa have been taken in Basutoland by parties of Imperial officers, and two lines of points have been selected and beacons.

A successful agricultural show was held at Maseru—the natives appearing to show an increasing appreciation of, and interest in, these and other schemes for the betterment of the agricultural conditions of the country. There are now at Government stations nine pure Arab stallions, some of which are of exceptionally good quality, and the presence of these fine animals cannot fail to improve the Basuto ponies, and to raise the standard of native horse-breeding.

A more accurate record has been kept of passes issued to natives to leave the country, and a closer classification of their destinations and occupations has been attempted. The detailed return is given in the report of the Government Secretary. The number of passes given to people to go out to work, or for the purpose of seeking work, is (as far as the Basuto are concerned) a refutation of the theory that the natives are incorrigibly indolent, though there is no doubt that, with the exception of a small percentage, they have not yet acquired the habit of continuous daily industry all the year round. I estimate that the average number of able-bodied men who are at one time outside the country working may be 25,000.

I have found little to report that is novel or of striking interest, and this is in itself satisfactory. The material welfare of the people, and such moral and industrial progress as may be hoped for, are best assured by a slow advance undisturbed by political crises. The Census returns show a rather startling increase in numbers, and there is no doubt that year by year the Basuto must become, with other natives, of more industrial and economic importance in South Africa. The system of Chieftainship under which they live occasionally presses somewhat harshly and arbitrarily upon individuals, but it keeps the mass of the people in a state of almost perfect discipline and control. The Paramount and other Chiefs have behaved as a rule with moderation and wisdom, and have been of good service when called upon to aid in the maintenance of law and order.

I have again to record the satisfactory services of the Government Secretary, and other officers of the Government. During my frequent and continuous absences, much additional work and responsibility was thrown upon Mr. Wroughton, who acted for me with energy and discretion. The Service has sustained a regrettable loss in the death of Dr. Gardiner, the Medical Officer of the Quthing District.

H. C. SLOLEY,
Resident Commissioner.

Maseru,
Basutoland,
31st October, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT
SECRETARY, 1903-1904.

Government Secretary's Office,
Maseru,
30th July, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith the usual Annual Reports from the Assistant Commissioners, Basutoland, for the year ending 30th June, 1904, and to attach the following statistical returns compiled from these and other sources.

The year may be considered an average one. Drought before Christmas was followed by a fine autumn, and though the wheat crop was a failure, the other grain crops were more successful.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1904, was:—

			£	s.	d.
Hut tax	...	...	60,528	10	0
Post Office	...	...	2,982	13	8
Licences	...	...	3,726	12	7
Fees of court or office...	...	...	133	1	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,541	17	3
Customs	...	...	35,882	0	6
Total	...	...	£106,794	15	8

The expenditure for the same period amounted to £72,393 18s. 4d.

A comparative statement is appended showing the revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

Year ending	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30th June, 1900	69,769 16 4	59,492 7 6
30th June, 1901	74,890 19 1	55,485 14 5
30th June, 1902	104,284 1 4	64,809 18 1
30th June, 1903	101,399 4 2	76,271 12 11
30th June, 1904	106,794 15 8	72,393 18 4

Hut tax was paid on 58,874 huts, while arrear hut tax collected amounted to £2,263 as against £3,089 last year.

TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

The imports into the country for the year show a very large increase on last year, but must not be taken to mean quite what the figures would show. Hitherto the returns have only shown *dutiable* articles imported. This year *all* imports are shown. Further, corn, grain and meal, to the value of nearly £25,000, was imported to meet a scarcity, and it is hoped this will not be necessary again this year.

I have no figures at my disposal to enable me to separate British from foreign imports, but I think that British imports would amount to about 87½ per cent. and foreign imports to 12½ per cent.

With regard to exports there has been a very serious falling off. The exports being entirely wool, stock, and grain, are of course dependent on regular rains, and these have for two years past been wanting.

The wheat crop, due at Christmas, was practically a total failure, though the rains in the autumn saved the mealie and Kaffir corn crop. This, however, had not yet been reaped at 30th June, and consequently the amount of mealies exported for the year appears small.

I attach returns showing details of imports and exports :—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	£	£
Agricultural implements	—	4,300
Apparel, slops, &c.	11,635	26,690
Corn, grain, and meal	—	24,630
Cotton manufactures	43,642	50,030
Haberdashery, &c.	30,178	26,540
Hardware	—	17,080
Provisions, oilman's stores	10,640	23,840
Woollen manufactures... ..	57,974	80,580
Other goods	36,950	44,360
Total	£191,019	298,140

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Year ended 30th June, 1903.			Year ended 30th June, 1904.		
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Lbs.	£	s. d.	Lbs.	£	s. d.
Wheat	23,255,000	81,847	0 9	3,228,200	13,765	0 0
Mealies	12,158,800	55,014	14 6	2,461,600	10,106	0 0
Kaffir corn	5,171,200	22,888	7 0	356,400	2,444	0 0
Meal (wheaten)	1,250,200	7,574	10 6	139,400	900	0 0
Mealie meal	26,400	101	0 0	38,200	287	0 0
Wool	2,859,671	45,140	4 7	2,848,760	49,353	0 0
Mohair	396,710	11,454	11 10	399,577	12,386	0 0
	No.			No.		
Horses	81	1,227	10 0	347	5,496	0 0
Cattle	1,241	17,571	11 0	1,284	16,740	0 0
Miscellaneous	—	16,107	13 6	—	15,580	0 0
Total	—	258,927	3 8	—	127,057	0 0

COMPARATIVE RETURN of BASUTOLAND IMPORTS and EXPORTS for five years ending 30th June, 1904.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Export
	£	£
	s. d.	s. d.
1899-1900	85,527 0 0	133,864 18 5
1900-1901	145,474 0 0	361,646 15 7
1901-1902	230,680 0 0	166,894 3 7
1902-1903	191,019 0 0	258,927 3 8
1903-1904	298,140 0 0	127,057 0 0

LICENCES.

The following licences were issued during the year :—

General trader	161
Hawkers (paid)	463
„ (free)	28
Mill licences	1
Labour Agents	77

PASSES.

Passes have again increased in numbers this year, the number of workers being larger, and the proportion of “labourers” to “visitors” being enormously increased.

Labourers last year were approximately as 54 labourers to 78 visitors, while this year they are as 98 to 57.

A closer count has been kept of the destinations of labourers, and it would appear from it that a larger number of natives have this year gone to work in the Johannesburg mines.

The large item "Miscellaneous Work" is swelled by the great number of men who took passes for work, but did not specify *what* work.

It is common for the Basuto to travel about till they find some work which they like; though many of these men doubtless went to the mines, it is manifestly impossible to classify them.

The total figures for passes are :—

For work	98,022
For visiting, &c.	56,618
	<hr/>
Total	154,640
	<hr/> <hr/>

I, however, give the return below in fuller detail.

Passes.

Districts.	Visiting in O. R. C.	Visiting in C. C.	Visiting in Natal.	Kimberley Mines.	Johannesburg Mines.	Indwe Coal Mines.	O. B. C. Mines.	Jagersfontein Mines.	Railway Construction.	Farm and Domestic.	Miscellaneous Work.
Leribe ...	14,613	93	—	39	4,596	13	—	—	3,847	3,028	23,205
Berea ...	6,078	122	—	320	1,958	—	—	—	5,814	3,352	2,050
Maseru ...	11,464	426	—	541	2,361	15	—	—	1,639	667	5,208
Mafeteng ...	11,473	914	—	407	127	11	2,116	—	566	10,440	3,727
Mohales Hoek ...	1,184	1,674	—	477	253	19	32	750	4	3,907	2,647
Quthing ...	392	5,233	—	6	68	—	—	33	91	1,799	1,144
Qacha's Nek ...	61	2,790	101	16	17	39	—	—	161	174	10,028
Total ...	45,265	11,252	101	1,806	9,380	97	2,148	783	12,132	23,667	48,009

DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE.

I received through the Transvaal Native Affairs Department, for distribution during the year, £6,982 11s. 0d., sent by labourers in Johannesburg to their friends and relatives in Basutoland.

District.				Amount.		
				£	s.	d.
Leribe	...	...	...	3,388	6	0
Berea	...	...	...	793	2	3
Maseru	...	...	...	1,544	1	9
Mafeteng	...	...	...	837	2	6
Mohales Hoek	...	...	...	281	18	6
Quthing	...	...	...	183	10	0
Qacha's Nek	...	...	...	4	10	0
Total	...	...	...	6,982	11	0

EDUCATION.

I attach a return which shows this year's education figures as compared with last year.

Education Return.

—	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Schools	206	217
Scholars	14,171	13,660
Mean average attendance	10,024	10,401
Expenditure	£6,660 17s. 7d.	£6,312 10s. 6d.

It will be seen that while the total number of scholars on the books has decreased, the average attendance has slightly increased, showing, I think, that hard times have had their effect on the idle ones, who have now to work at home instead of attending school in a more or less desultory manner.

POLICE AND JUDICIAL.

The police have done much good work during the year. They are all well equipped, armed, and serviceably mounted.

JUDICIAL CASES.

The following judicial cases were heard in the courts of the Assistant Commissioners :--

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	6
Theft	...	...	...	81
Pass regulations	...	...	...	141
Trading regulations	...	...	...	70
Resisting police	...	...	...	3
Assault	...	...	...	22
Other crimes	...	...	...	79
Civil actions	...	...	...	14

POLICE STATE.

European officers	...	...	...	14
„ constables	...	...	...	4
Native officers	...	...	...	4
„ sergents	...	...	...	6
„ corporals	...	...	...	10
„ privates	...	...	...	230
„ constables	...	...	...	4

POLICE PATROL RETURN.

Number of patrols	...	...	...	2,115
„ men on patrol	...	...	...	2,390
„ miles patrolled	...	...	...	58,152
Arrests under liquor laws	...	...	...	64
„ „ pass laws	...	...	...	307
Other offences	...	...	...	133

GAOL RETURN.

Prisoners received into gaol	...	...	...	371
„ convicted	...	...	...	272
„ discharged unconvicted	...	...	...	88
„ in gaol 30th June, 1904	...	...	...	113
Floggings inflicted	...	...	...	3

LOST STOCK RETURN.

The following is a Return of the Lost Stock reported :—

Stock.	Reported.	Traced.	Not traced.	Re-covered.	Not re-covered.
Horses	176	40	136	63	113
Cattle	126	9	117	9	117
Sheep and goats	1,226	628	598	345	881

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

I have to thank the Postmaster-General, Cape Town, for his courtesy in supplying me with the following statistics of the Postal and Telegraph service.

Correspondence.

Letters posted in Basutoland	329,435
„ received in Basutoland	409,513

Money Orders.

Issued	5,268—Value	£	s.	d.
		13,568	4	9
Paid	2,330 „	8,588	10	2

Telegraphs.

The Revenue from this source collected in the Territory amounted to £971 1s. 1d.

Savings Bank.

Deposits	239—Value	£	s.	d.
		2,443	10	0
Withdrawals	159 „	3,469	4	9

The Census of Basutoland held on the 17th April, 1904, showed the population of the country to be 348,848 souls.

I append two tables, from which it will be seen that while the sexes among the Basuto are practically equal in numbers in childhood, there is a great disparity between them in later years. This may, I think, be almost entirely attributed to the fact that adult males travel and go out to work.

I think the constant number of such absentee males may be taken to be between 20,000 and 25,000.

COMPARISON of NATIVE CENSUS RETURNS for 1891 and 1904.

Census Year.	Natives under 15.		Natives 15 and over.		Natives.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1891	57,126	54,998	48,080	58,120	105,205	113,119	218,324
1904	87,915	86,128	75,301	98,387	163,216	184,515	347,731

COMPARISON of EUROPEAN and COLOURED PERSONS in CENSUS RETURNS for 1891 and 1904.

Census Year.	White.		Coloured.		Total Coloured.	Total White.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1891 ...	343	235	103	77	180	578
1904 ...	520	375	137	85	222	895

I have, &c.,

L. WROUGHTON,
Government Secretary.

Maseru,
Basutoland,
31st August, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—LERIBE DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

There is little change to record in the political situation of this district since last year. There have, however, been two disturbances at Makhoakhoeng, in which guns have been used. These have been dealt with and the rioters punished by fines and imprisonment. A "modus vivendi" has also been brought about by disturbing elements being withdrawn from the disputed country east of Merananeng, and especially by the public recognition by the Paramount Chief of Thakabanna as Lotsika's heir.

There has been a period of scarcity in the district owing to the failure of last year's crops. A plentiful harvest has now, however, been reaped, and there is every indication of a good one next year.

The water famine from which this Magistracy has suffered for many years has now happily come to an end, and a sufficient supply is being led from Sebotoane Mountain.

Efforts are being made to put the roads in a thoroughly efficient state. This cannot fail to have a good effect on the trade and general well-being of the district.

I attach the Report of the Officer in Charge at Butha Buthe.

The following are the usual annual returns :—

				REVENUE.		
				£	s.	d.
Hut tax	...	...	...	15,498	0	0
Licences	...	...	...	585	0	0
Judicial fines	...	...	...	125	17	6
Fees	...	...	...	11	16	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	561	9	6
Total				£16,782 3 0		

Hut tax was paid on 14,722 huts.

Amount of arrear tax paid was £997 0s. 0d.

ARRESTS.

(a) Contravening liquor regulations	...	...	...	...	1
(b) " pass "	...	...	...	...	179
(c) Other offences...	...	...	...	...	65

CASES TRIED.

The following cases were tried in the Assistant Commissioner's court:—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	3
Creating a breach of the peace	...	...	...	...	9
Theft	...	...	...	...	12
Assault	...	...	...	...	6
Fraud	...	...	...	...	9
Contravening pass regulations	...	...	...	...	76
" customs "	...	...	...	...	8
" trading "	...	...	...	...	2
" reserve "	...	...	...	...	1
Trespass...	...	...	...	...	1
Contempt of court	...	...	...	...	3
Burglary and theft	...	...	...	...	1
Civil cases	...	...	...	...	2

GAOL RETURN.

Number of prisoners received into gaol	72
" convicted and sentenced	...	59	
" discharged unconvicted	...	9	
" in gaol on 30th June, 1904...	...	22	

LOST OR STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Reported.	Traced.	Not traced.	Recovered.	Not recovered.
Horses ...	14	3	11	3	11
Sheep and goats	163	1	162	—	163
Cattle ...	5	2	3	2	3

PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Mealies, per muid ...	...	...	15s.
Wheat, per bag ...	...	...	25s.
Kaffir corn, per bag ...	...	...	25s.
Oat hay, per 100 bundles	...	...	20s.
Ponies ...	...	...	£15
Cattle ...	...	...	£12 10s.
Sheep ...	...	...	20s.
Wool, per lb. ...	...	...	3d.
Mohair, per lb. ...	...	...	6d.

POPULATION.

Natives ...	...	...	81,986
Europeans ...	...	...	134

J. C. MACGREGOR

Assistant Commissioner.

Leribe,

30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—BUTHA BUTHE DISTRICT,
1903-1904.

The political situation at Tsimi has not changed since last year. The tension between Chief Joel and his half-brother Hlasoa is still very acute. This is disappointing, as it was hoped that the bad feeling would gradually die out. Just now they are both laying their complaints before the Paramount Chief at Matsieng.

In the Makhoakoa clan Chief Letsika has his usual quarrels with his sons and brothers. Letsika is a man of very feeble character, and his authority in the ward becomes less and less every year.

Perhaps the most important matter there, just now, is a dispute about a large strip of country north of the Meraraueng Spruit, in the Mechachaneng Valley. Until somewhat recently only Letsika and his eldest son Thaka Banna disputed the chieftainship of this ground, but Chief Jonathan Molapo has now come forward claiming it as his. This increases the complication and renders it more difficult to administer that portion of the ward.

Two rather serious breaches of the peace occurred in the Makhoakoene within a few days of each other. The first was between two petty Chiefs, Dijo and Ramohapi, and their respective adherents. Both parties took up firearms and a number of shots were fired. No one was, however, hurt. It was not an important affair, being simply a drunken brawl. The matter was dealt with very promptly by the Assistant Commissioner, Leribe.

Dijo and Ramohapi, with all those who took part in the disturbance, were sentenced to imprisonment, and all the rifles used were confiscated.

The other case was of a more serious nature, being the result of a long standing quarrel between Chief Letsika and his nephew Lebusetsa Lekopa. In the fighting that ensued Tumanani, the favourite son of Letsika, was so badly shot in the leg that it had to be amputated. I will not refer further to this now, as the case is sub-judice.

A very satisfactory feature is the almost total absence of stock thefts, by natives of this ward, from farmers in the Orange River Colony. It has become recognised that when prompt reports are made it is almost impossible for such thieves to escape.

The collection of hut tax has been exceptionally good. The number of huts on which tax is paid has, during the last few years, increased by over 1,200.

During the year waterworks have been constructed and a plentiful supply of water has been led to the camp from a neighbouring spring. This has satisfied a long-felt want.

Considerable improvements are being made to the waggon roads in the ward. Several well-equipped parties are now working on them.

An excellent Arab stud horse was received here during the year for Government. Natives can obtain its services free of charge; this should materially improve the breed of horses in the ward.

The general absence of serious or premeditated crime in such a thickly populated country is rather remarkable.

I have forwarded the usual annual statistics to be embodied in the Annual Report of the Assistant Commissioner of Leribe.

W. D. P. MANSEL,

Inspector, B. M. P.,

Officer in Charge.

Butha Buthe,

30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—BEREA DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

From the middle of June, 1903, to the beginning of February, 1904, I was away on leave, and Mr. Blyth was in charge.

The district during the past year has been free from any very serious disturbance; indeed, there were particularly few disputes. As usual Moeketse is the one who has been most heard of. In August he and young Koali fought about some lands, and several people were wounded. Moeketse and Koali were imprisoned and some of their people fined.

Extensive and systematic horse thefts were lately brought to light, in which several men of this district were concerned. These men were arrested and sent to Maseru for trial.

Beyond this the district has been free from crime to a very great extent, only two other serious cases having taken place.

In February last the Resident Commissioner came here with the Paramount Chief and other Chiefs. Young Masupha was shown to the people and installed as his grandfather's heir. Koali and Sauer were also given their wards.

I regret to report that the hut tax this year has fallen short by £563 10s. of last year's total. I do not consider that this deficit can be put down to the fact that the native refugees have left the country. I would not put down the deficit from that cause at more than £250 to £300; and the natural increase of the tax should be some £300 to £400.

I subjoin the usual annual returns:—

				REVENUE.		
				£	s.	d.
Hut tax	...	...	...	6,415	10	0
Licences...	...	...	...	262	10	0
Fines	...	...	...	75	0	10
Fees	...	...	...	1	10	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	232	5	3
Total				£6,986	16	1

Amount of arrear tax paid, £224 10s.

Number of huts on which tax was paid, 6,322.

LICENCES.

General traders' licences	...	..	24
Paid hawkers'	...	...	16
Free hawkers'	...	...	4
Mill licence	...	..	1
Labour agents'	...	...	9

PASSES.

Visiting Cape Colony	...	...	122
Visiting Orange River Colony	...	...	6,078
Kimberley mines	...	...	320
Railway construction	...	...	5,814
Johannesburg mines	...	...	1,958
Agriculture	...	...	3,352
Miscellaneous work	...	...	2,050
			<hr/>
			19,694
			<hr/>

REMITTANCES.

Remittances to natives from Johannesburg, £793 2s. 3d.

POLICE.

The following are the police of all ranks at this station :—

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	1
Sergeant	...	...	...	1
Corporal	...	...	...	1
Lance corporal	...	...	...	1
1st class privates	...	...	...	5
2nd „ „	...	..	...	20
				—
				29
				<hr/>

PATROLS.

The following are the patrols performed by my police during the year :—

Number of patrols	351
„ men employed	701
„ miles patrolled	5,670
„ arrests (a)	5
„ „ (b)	28
„ „ (c)	0

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES TRIED.

Contravening pass laws	13
„ liquor laws	1
„ trading laws	4
Attempted rape	1
Culpable homicide	1
Other cases	5
	—
	25
	—
Civil cases	2

GAOL RETURN.

In gaol July 1st, 1903	7
Received into gaol during year ...	12
Sentenced	12
Discharged	14
In gaol June 30th, 1904	5

LOST STOCK.

Description.	Reported.	Traced to Basuto land.	Not traced to Basuto land.	Recovered.	Not recovered
Horses	4	4	—	4	—
Cattle	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep and goats	110	—	110	—	110

AVERAGE PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Cattle ...	...	...	...	£8 to £12
Horses...	...	...	...	£15 to £20
Sheep ...	...	...	...	30s.
Goats ...	...	...	...	12s.
Wheat (per bag)	...	...	...	25s.
Mealies	„	...	...	8s.
Kaffir corn	„	...	...	8s.
Wool (per lb.)...	...	...	...	1½d. to 3d.
Mohair	„	...	...	5d.

POPULATION.

According to the last Census the population was :—

Whites	...	...	...	...	96
Natives	...	...	...	...	40,289

W. BOXWELL,

Assistant Commissioner.



ANNUAL REPORT—MASERU DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

I am glad to be able to report that no serious disturbances have occurred in this district during the last 12 months.

Some excitement was caused by a native prophetess in the Chief Bereng's ward who, amongst other things, prophesied that great trouble was imminent and that there would be a great war in which every one would be killed with the sole exception of those who consulted her and paid her sums of money, and that these survivors would become very wealthy, as all stock, grain and other property belonging to those killed would revert to them. Numbers of people visited the prophetess and paid their money, in sums ranging from 2s. upwards. The excitement becoming more general it was thought advisable to put a stop to it, and the Paramount Chief was called upon to do so. He seized the proceeds and fined all he could catch consulting her; but notwithstanding this, people used to visit her at night. Lerothodi was then called upon to send her into Maseru, which he did, and it was found that she was a weakly, hysterical woman upon whose affliction her husband and father-in-law were trading: the two latter were tried and punished and the woman handed over to her father, who lives in Maseru, to look after. This woman is said to have been initiated into the mysteries of reading the future by a famous old woman named Mantsopa living at Modderpoort in the Ladybrand district, Orange River Colony, who has been consulted by the Basuto for many years, but whose influence to-day is not nearly as great as it has been, owing to the non-fulfilment of her prophecies.

Last season's crops were an entire failure. The maize and Kaffir corn were cut by the early frosts before they were ripe, and the wheat, which promised very well at first, failed to mature owing to want of seasonable rains; consequently grain has been very scarce and the cost high, as almost every bag consumed has had to be imported. The present season has been a very good one and large crops of maize and Kaffir corn are being reaped, the grain being of a superior quality. A quantity of wheat has been sown, but it is too early in the season to be able to say what it may turn out like.

During the latter end of 1903 there were great complaints of horse stealing in the district, and for some time no trace could be found of the lost horses or of the thieves. Early this year Lerothodi caught a man with stock in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account and he turned out to be one of a more or less organised gang of native thieves with their head

quarters in the bordering town of Ladybrand. This man gave away his confreres, and with the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Orange River Colony the rest of the gang have been arrested and are now in gaol serving various terms of imprisonment. In connection with this theft case, the great majority of the stolen stock was disposed of to a Dutch farmer in the Ladybrand district who, according to the thieves, never demanded a pass from them for the stock, nor made any enquiries as to its being their *bona fide* property, and thus they were easily able to dispose of it. Twenty-seven head of cattle have been returned to their owners in the Orange River Colony and fifteen horses have been returned to native owners in Basutoland.

No tribal fights have occurred during the year under review, and only one small boundary dispute has taken place between the wards of the Paramount Chief and his brother Maama. This dispute has not yet been finally settled, but does not present any very great difficulty in its adjustment.

A census of the district was taken in April and the final returns show a population of 68,017 natives and 359 Europeans. I was a little handicapped in the taking of the census owing to the absence of Lerothodi from the district, but I got him to appoint influential messengers to accompany my enumerators, and the whole work went off without a hitch. I employed 28 educated native enumerators and each one was accompanied by a Chief's messenger to prevent any trouble from individuals perhaps alleging that their Chief had not informed them of the proposed work. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society placed at my disposal as many of their schoolmasters as I cared to employ, and I took advantage of this kind offer to call upon them for 24, and I am deeply grateful to the Society for their assistance, as it meant a great deal of inconvenience to them and practically the closing of all their schools in the district for a period of two weeks. The cost of the work was £63.

A new hospital has been erected at Maseru. It is a very handsome and commodious building, and will be a great boon to European and native alike. The efforts of the Medical Officer to alleviate distress have been greatly hampered owing to the insufficiency of accommodation at the old dispensary and want of proper hospital requirements, which are now supplied in the new building, together with two ladies as qualified nurses.

The work of donga prevention has been steadily proceeded with, and some 5,000 trees have been planted out during the year.

The water supply for the village has been slightly augmented by the cleaning out of the eyes of the springs and enclosing them with a strong wire fence to prevent contamination by stock. This work has been undertaken by Civil Engineer Gibson, and

under his supervision a reservoir is being built for the conservation of the water.

Religious instruction and educational work are carried on with satisfactory results by missionaries of the Paris Evangelical, English, and Roman Catholic churches. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society have built a new Church at Maseru capable of seating 800 people. There are also isolated congregations and schools of the American Methodist Episcopal Church scattered over the district.

There has been little disease amongst stock during the year. With the exception of an outbreak of a disease which was at first diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease, but which turned out to be common aphtha and did not prove fatal, the district has been remarkably free of disease. All stock is in good condition. There are two Government Arab stallions at this station, free covers being given from them to native mares.

An agricultural show was held at Maseru on the 24th May, and proved a great success, the entries under all heads being good, and those for riding ponies, maize, and Kaffir corn being exceptionally so. Prizes to the amount of £101 10s. were awarded.

Owing to the entire failure of the crops trade has been very depressed, and merchants who laid in heavy stocks in anticipation of a good harvest have had their goods on hand and been unable to dispose of them.

The following are the usual annual returns :—

REVENUE.			
		£	s. d.
Hut tax...	... ..	10,551	0 0
Licences	... ..	405	0 0
Fines	... ..	54	3 6
Ferry tolls	... ..	264	11 0
Fees of court or office...	... ..	9	2 0
Miscellaneous receipts...	... ..	361	7 6
		<hr/>	
Total		£11,645	4 0
		<hr/>	

The hut tax is £298 10s. short of the amount paid last year and is, in my opinion, accounted for by the scarcity of grain during the year.

Tax was paid on 10,369 huts, and arrear tax amounting to £302 was collected.

LICENCES.

The number of licences issued is as under :—

General traders'	29
Hawkers' (paid)	93
„ (free)	10
Labour licences	44

PASSES.

The following is a return of passes issued :—

To Kimberley	541
„ Johannesburg	2,361
„ Indwe coal mines	15
„ Bloemfontein (municipal and sundry)	3,653
„ Johannesburg (Sanitary Board)	1,555
„ Railway construction	1,639
„ Agricultural	667
Visiting in O. R. C.	11,464
„ „ C. C.	426
Total	<u>22,321</u>

REMITTANCES FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Remittances from natives in Johannesburg to their friends and relatives in Basutoland, through the Native Affairs Department Remittance Agency, to the amount of £1,544 1s. 9d. have been received and paid out.

POLICE.

The strength of the police detachment in this district is :—

Sub-inspector	1
European constables	2
Native „	2
„ sergeant	1
„ corporals	2
„ privates	56

PATROLS.

Number of patrols	556
„ men employed	668
Estimated distance travelled (miles)...	9,366

And the following arrests have been made :—

(a) Contravening liquor laws	1
(b) „ pass „	26
(c) Other offences	3

CASES TRIED.

The following cases have been tried during the year :—

Assault	7
Concealment of birth	1
Contravening liquor regulations	2
„ pass „	15
„ trading „	2
Forgery	1
Theft	23
Other offences	9
Civil cases	1

GAOL RETURN.

Number of prisoners received into gaol	80
„ „ discharged and unconvicted	15
„ „ convicted and sentenced	44
„ „ in gaol on 30th June, 1904	37

No floggings were inflicted.

RETURN OF LOST OR STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Reported Lost.	Traced into Basuto- land.	* Not traced.	Recovered.	Not recovered.
Horses	43	10	33	10	33
Cattle	17	—	17	—	17
Sheep	65	—	65	—	65

PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

The following are current prices for stock and produce :—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	£10 to £12.
Horses	...	...	...	...	£15 to £25.
Sheep	...	...	...	...	£1 to £1 10s.
Goats	...	...	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	20s.
Mealies	...	...	...	...	8s. to 10s.
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	...	12s. to 15s.
Wool	...	...	...	...	4d. per lb.
Mohair	...	...	...	...	6d. „ „

POPULATION.

White	...	...	...	...	359
Native	...	...	...	...	68,017

CHAS. E. BOYES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Maseru,
30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—MAFETENG DISTRICT,
1903-1904.

In examining the events of the past twelve months I must not overlook the fact that rumours coming from outside territories reached the natives and caused them to be suspicious and uneasy regarding the intention of His Majesty's Government towards them.

The rumours chiefly referred to a supposed movement of troops into Basutoland at New Year, garnished with absurd stories which were readily accepted by credulous people, but as nothing unpleasant happened to them they realised that the stories were only the talk of irresponsible Europeans, and their confidence in Government was restored. These rumours are still in circulation, and although Chiefs and people treat them with apparent indifference, it is obvious that they believe that all white men desire the country, while at the same time they understand that their rights will be protected and respected as long as they, as a people, are loyal and obedient.

I referred last year to Chief Moyela's complaint about encroachments on land in his ward by people who do not acknowledge his authority. The matter is still unsettled owing to the reluctance of the Paramount Chief to delineate a proper boundary for ploughing.

In May last year at Makhaleng a headman of the Ba-Mohale had a small affray with some people of Chief Seiso regarding grazing and garden rights. Those concerned obeyed an order from this Office to keep the peace, and I have received assurances from the Paramount Chief that as soon as his state of health permits he will attend to the case.

By invitation many natives possessed of oxen and seed went to farms in the Orange River Colony to plough on the half share system. When crops were harvested some Dutch farmers on frivolous pretexts refused to pay the shares natives were justly entitled to receive, and such cases, on being reported at this Office, have been referred for investigation to the local authorities in the Orange River Colony.

There has been a considerable increase in the Orange River Colony of the illicit sale of brandy to natives in this country. The liquor comes, as a rule, from licensed dealers who sometimes sell it direct to natives, but more generally the liquor is purchased by low class whites, who pass it on to the native customers at a profit. The authorities in the Orange River Colony endeavour to stop this pernicious traffic, and have secured some convictions, but still, as the profits in the illicit trade are considerable, some people are always ready to continue it and take the risk of

detection. The Basutoland police are constantly patrolling the border, and have done good work in arresting numerous smugglers, and quite recently a Wepener Dutchman was discovered in Basutoland in the act of selling thirty (30) bottles of brandy to a native.

Agents representing various mines and Government work departments have been in Mafeteng recruiting labourers during the past twelve months, and natives in large numbers have gone freely to work.

The Census taken in April by a staff of enumerators working under proper supervision, was successfully carried out with the cordial co-operation of the Chiefs.

Some necessary repairs were done to Government quarters, and dams were improved, and further experiments in donga stopping carried out. A large number of young trees were planted in and around Mafeteng, and the majority are growing well. An experimental nursery garden for growing young trees and trying various seeds has been started during the year, with some success.

A new water supply for the village, which had long been needed, is now granted by Government, and the pipe service will be soon laid down.

Labour parties kept the main roads and trade routes in good order, and some improvements were carried out.

The wheat harvest practically failed, and for some months people felt the pinch of poverty, and only got relief when their relatives brought or sent money earned in neighbouring colonies, and when the last mealie and Kaffir corn crops ripened. The mealie and Kaffir corn crops recently harvested were tolerably good, though I have noticed that many fields of grain were cut down by early frost and failed to mature.

Some swarms of flying locusts visited the district, apparently coming from north and north-west, and passed to the east and south-east, and south, but these did not do material damage to local crops, which were mostly dry at the time. I have not heard of locusts hatching out in this neighbourhood. Instructions have been received from the Resident Commissioner to observe the flight and movements of locusts, and printed forms for the purpose of recording observations have been given to intelligent persons who are willing to undertake the work.

The district has been remarkably free from all malignant stock diseases, and the removal of stock to the Orange River Colony was most carefully supervised, and only allowed under special permits.

As Basutoland delegate I attended the Inter-Colonial Veterinary Conference at Bloemfontein, November, 1903, and Cape Town, May, 1904.

REMITTANCES FROM JOHANNESBURG.

	£	s.	d.
119 remittances	837	2	6

POLICE.

The strength of the police detachment in this district is :—

Sub-inspector	1
Native officers	2
„ constables	2
„ sergeant	1
„ corporal	1
„ privates	33

PATROLS.

Number of patrols	741
„ men employed	251
„ miles patrolled	11,350
„ arrests	35
(a) for contravening liquor regulations	13
(b) for contravening pass regulations	3
(c) other offences	19

CASES TRIED.

The following cases were tried in the Assistant Commissioner's court :—

Civil cases	2
I. D. B.	1
Resisting police	1
Contravening customs regulations	2
„ trading „	7
„ liquor „	8
„ Masters and Servants Act	1

Cases Tried—cont.

Contravening High Commissioner's Proclamation, No. 19 of 1899	...	3
„ Police Offences Act	... ..	1
„ pass regulations	... ..	2
Theft	... ..	6
Perjury	... ..	2
Concealment of birth	... ..	1
Culpable homicide	... ..	1
Fraud	... ..	1
Assault	... ..	1

Some fugitive offenders were arrested on warrants issued in the Cape Colony and Orange River Colony and surrendered.

GAOL RETURN.

Number of prisoners received into gaol...	...	46
„ „ discharged unconvicted	... ..	5
„ „ convicted and sentenced	... ..	41
„ „ in gaol 30th June, 1904	..	12

No floggings were inflicted during the year, but three juveniles (native boys) received 15 strokes with a cane, each. The gaol at Mafeteng is a new and substantial stone building. The cells are large and well ventilated, and the premises are perfectly sanitary.

LOST AND STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Reported.	Traced.	Not traced.	Recovered in Basuto-land.	Recovered in Orange River Colony.	Not recovered.
Horses ...	61	10	51	10	24	27
Cattle ...	36	7	29	2	5	29
Sheep ...	77	41*	36	27 ^o	—	50

^o Remainder eaten by thieves ; 2 died of poverty

PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Cattle, each	...	...	...	£6 to £12
Horses	„	...	...	£10 to £25
Sheep	„	...	...	10s. to 30s.
Goats	„	...	...	10s. to 30s.
Wheat, per bag	...	...	...	18s. to 22s.
Mealies	„	...	...	7s. to 10s.
Kaffir corn	„	...	...	10s. to 15s.
Wool, per lb.	...	...	...	4d. to 5d.
Mohair	„	...	...	6d. to 9d.

Commerce was depressed during the year, due no doubt to the failure of the mealie and Kaffir corn crops in 1903, and the wheat crop in 1904, which deprived the people of their usual buying power. Some business was done with agents of the German Government, who bought a number of Basuto ponies for remount purposes.

The Annual agricultural show was held at Mafeteng in May, and the exhibits brought by native producers were good and numerous.

POPULATION.

According to the Census taken in April, 1904, the population in Mafeteng district was :—

Whites ...	...	...	...	...	144
Natives	...	...	...	...	57,288

T. P. KENNAN,
Assistant Commissioner

Mafeteng,
30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—MOHALES HOEK DISTRICT,
1903-1904.

In summing up the events of the past year, the political aspect of the district may be considered satisfactory. Peace has remained undisturbed. Minor local disputes have occurred and have been dealt with by native courts.

The trouble with the late followers of the deposed Chief Mocheko has greatly diminished, and the people in the ward are much more at rest.

The quarrel between Mahlehle and Alfred Moletsane of the Bataung ward, mentioned in my last Annual Report, continues. No actual disturbance has occurred, but Mahlehle has continued his aggressive conduct, and blows have only been averted through the patient conduct shown by Alfred. The matter is now in the hands of the Paramount Chief. He has nominated Alfred as Chief of the Monyake ward and I trust that goodwill will now be restored.

During the past 12 months liquor running (by the Basuto) from the Cape Colony, chiefly Lady Grey, has been very prevalent—*vide* criminal returns attached. With a view to checking this growing evil, a police outpost has been placed at Pahlalla Drift, where most of this contraband stuff is crossed into Basutoland. The result of this measure has proved satisfactory: many arrests have been made, much brandy captured and destroyed, and the culprits severely punished.

Through my detectives I learned that a number of the Bamohales, who were obviously the principals in this contraband traffic, had determined to arm themselves with short spears, hidden under their blankets, wherewith to resist the police in case they stopped them. I at once sent for Chief Malebanye and ordered him to call a pitso and explain to the people that I was fully aware of their criminal threat, and was prepared to take the necessary steps to meet and prevent any such illegal and rebellious conduct. The pitso was held on the 14th of May, when official messengers were present. The meeting was largely attended and the message from this Office clearly explained. The result has so far been satisfactory, and it is hoped that the evil has received an important check.

In January the Baposholi Chief Chopo died, and is succeeded by his eldest son Lesalu.

The Census taken in April last shows a large increase in the population of the district.

I regret to have to report a falling off in the hut tax during the past 12 months. There is a shortage of £260 as compared with last year. This may be attributed largely to the exodus of refugees and many others, who have taken up their abode in the Orange River Colony and elsewhere, since the declaration of peace.

Relations with adjacent territories remain satisfactory.

Stock thefts are greatly on the decline.

The roads in the district are in fairly good order, a good deal of sound work has been put in, more especially between this and the Mafeteng border.

The water supply for the village is not sufficient; has, in fact, for months almost stopped, and most, if not all, water for domestic purposes has had to be drawn from the spring in the magistracy grounds, causing much inconvenience to all and the magistracy in particular. A proposal for a better supply will be submitted as soon as correct estimates can be obtained.

Education and religion are making fair progress under the direction of the Paris Evangelical Society, Church of England, and others. The schools were inspected by a Government Inspector.

The health of the district is satisfactory—*vide* Medical Officer's report attached.

The stock in the district is in good condition and healthy, notwithstanding the want of rain during the summer and autumn months.

The wheat crop was practically a failure owing to the want of rain during the proper season. The mealie and Kaffir corn crop is fairly good and has rendered the importation of these cereals unnecessary, and has reduced the prices very materially.

The Arab stallion stabled at this station for stud purposes has only been used for a limited number of mares; owing to his youth this was considered necessary. He is a very promising colt and appears to me the right class of animal for improving the breed of horses in Basutoland, being of a much larger and stouter type than those imported from India. This stallion (Munir) was bred and bought in England.

Attached will be found the usual annual returns.

REVENUE.

Return of revenue collected in the district during the year ended 30th June, 1904.

	£	s.	d.
Hut tax	9,331	10	0
Licences	265	10	0
Fines	467	5	0
Fees of court or office... ..	11	17	6
Miscellaneous	145	3	6
Total	£10,221	6	0

Number of huts on which tax was paid, 9,093

Amount of arrear tax paid during the year ended 30th June, 1904, £289 10s.

LICENCES.

General traders'	17
Hawkers'	50
Labour	9

PASSES.

Visiting Orange River Colony ...	1,184
„ Cape Colony	1,674
Kimberley mines	477
Indwe mines	19
Railway construction	4
Jagersfontein mines	750
Orange River Colony mines (including Vereeniging)	32
Agriculture	3,907
Miscellaneous	2,647
Johannesburg	253
Total	10,947

REMITTANCES.

Remittances to natives from Johannesburg during the year ended 30th June, 1904, £231 18s. 6d.

POLICE.

Return of police stationed at Mophales Hoek during year ended 30th June, 1904 :—

Sub-inspectors	...	...	...	...	2
European constable	...	...	...	...	1
Native officer	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal	...	...	...	...	1
Privates	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>30</u>

PATROLS.

Number of patrols	...	...	...	146
Total number of men engaged	...	...	...	186
Estimated distance travelled (miles)	...	...	...	14,425
Number of arrests (a)	...	...	...	35
(b)	...	...	...	56
(c)	...	...	...	26

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CASES.

Return of cases tried in the court of the Assistant Commissioner during the past year :—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	2
Contravening Liquor Law	...	...	...	16
Theft	...	...	...	5
Contravening Pass Law	...	...	...	10
Fraud	...	...	...	1
Resisting police on duty	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3
Civil cases	...	...	...	1

GAOL RETURN.

Prisoners received into gaol	...	...	57
„ discharged unconvicted	...	...	6
„ convicted	...	...	51
„ in gaol on 30th June, 1904	...	...	13

RETURN OF LOST OR STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Reported.	Traced.	Not traced.	Recovered.	Not recovered.
Horses	14	2	12	2	12
Cattle	17	—	17	—	17
Sheep and Goats	40	7	33	7	33

PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Cattle	£8 to £14
Horses	£10 to £30
Sheep	15s. to 25s.
Goats	10s. to 20s.
Wheat (per bag)	20s.
Mealies „ ...	10s.
Kaffir corn „ ...	12s. to 13s.
Wool (per lb.) ...	4d.
Mohair „ ...	7d.

POPULATION.

Natives	51,107
Whites... ..	93

J. W. BOWKER,

Assistant Commissioner

Mohales Hoek,
30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—QUTHING DISTRICT,
1903-1904.

The principal Chief of the district, Nkuebe Letsie, died early in July, 1903. His son, Simpe, acted as his father's successor until March, 1904, when he was definitely appointed Chief of the district.

During this interval orders were issued that all land questions and native disputes generally should stand over until the Paramount Chief was able to come to Quthing.

This visit took place in March last, and extended over several weeks, during which a considerable accumulation of work was disposed of, a report of which has already been submitted.

It will probably be necessary to take steps to enforce certain of these judgments and decisions relative to right of occupation, as Basuto are very tenacious in their grip of land, however acquired, and they invariably endeavour to snatch another crop from the soil, if possible, before restoring it to the rightful owner. The rule of the Chiefs is weak in this respect, as they can seldom be induced to give or enforce a judgment involving confiscation of a growing crop.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of natives to dispose of their produce and purchase goods outside the territory, in preference to dealing with the local traders. This will render it advisable to station police at the various ports of entry to enforce the Customs Regulations, as the quantity of goods so imported by natives is becoming considerable.

A severe drought prevailed during most of the last 12 months. There was absolutely no rain during July, August and September, 1903, and the wheat crop was nearly a total failure.

No Agricultural Show was held here this year owing to drought and general scarcity of grain, and poverty of live stock.

The water supply has diminished seriously, many springs having dried up, and all being perceptibly weaker than in former years.

The Government plantations have suffered to some extent, especially seedling trees, which, in addition to the drought, suffered from the attacks of insects.

The Arab stud-horse "Azim" was transferred to Qacha's Nek district in September, 1903, and "Farsang," a newly imported Arab from the stud of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, was sent to replace him. This is a bay horse of the strain of Managhi ibu

Sbeyel. He is much admired by the Basuto, and appears likely to be extensively patronized. His predecessor, "Azim," was also bred by Mr. Blunt. This horse's foals are very promising, but few in number, he having only spent a short time in this district.

I regret to have to report the death of the District Medical Officer, Dr. A. S. Gardiner, who died about the end of the year 1903. His successor, Dr. H. M. Cory, arrived here in April last.

The district roads are in fair order considering the rugged nature of the country they traverse.

The waterworks, as previously mentioned, require overhauling. A larger supply of water could be obtained, if necessary, from the Nkonkobe Spruit. This was pointed out to the engineer, Mr. Gibson, when he visited Quthing.

Public buildings and officers' quarters are in fair order, minor repairs being wanted in some instances.

The work of donga prevention shows satisfactory results so far as it has been carried on. Should it be considered advisable to proceed therewith a further grant will be required.

The following returns are attached :—

1. Revenue.
2. Licences.
3. Passes issued.
4. Remittances to natives from Johannesburg.
5. Police.
6. Patrols.
7. Civil and criminal cases tried.
8. Gaol return.
9. Lost or stolen stock.
10. Prices—stock and produce.
11. Population.

1. REVENUE.				£	s.	d.
Hut tax	...	...	...	6,285	10	0
Licences	...	...	...	182	10	0
Fines	...	...	...	274	17	6
Ferry tolls	...	...	...	184	17	3
Fees of court or office	...	...	...	5	11	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	121	1	0
Total	...	...	...	£7,054	6	9

Number of huts on which hut tax was paid, 6,088.
Amount of arrear tax paid, £207.

2. LICENCES.

General traders' licences	14
Hawkers' licences	51
Labour agents' licences	3

3. PASSES.

Visiting in Cape Colony	5,233
Visiting in O.R.C. and Transvaal ...	392
Agricultural and domestic service ...	1,799
Transport and selling produce ...	1,144
Johannesburg mines	68
Transvaal railways	41
Kimberley mines	6
Jagersfontein mines	33
Indwe railway	50
Total	<u>8,766</u>

REMITTANCES FROM JOHANNESBURG. •

Thirty-four remittances	£183 10s.
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POLICE.

The strength of the police detachment in this district is :—

Sub-inspector	1
Native sergeant	1
„ corporal	1
„ lance-corporal	1
1st class privates	4
2nd „ „	18

PATROLS.

Number of patrols	56
„ men employed	85
„ miles travelled	3,523
„ arrests	29
(a) Contravening pass laws ...	9
(b) Contravening liquor laws ...	9
(c) Other offences	11

CASES TRIED.					
Civil cases	...	...	...	...	5
Criminal cases :—					
Theft	...	...	...	...	22
Contravening pass laws			...	...	19
„ liquor laws			...	...	14
„ trading laws			...	...	9
Rape	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences	...	..	...	...	18

8. GAOL RETURN.

Number of prisoners received into gaol	...	...	73
„ „ convicted and sentenced	...	...	68
„ „ discharged unconvicted	...	...	5
„ „ in gaol on 30th June, 1904	...	...	13

9. LOST OR STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Number.	Traced.	Not traced.	Recovered.	Not recovered.
Horses	36	11	25	10	26
Cattle	45	—	45	—	45
Sheep and goats	308	249	59	155	153

10. PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Cattle	...	...	...	£5 to £12.
Horses	...	...	..	£10 to £25.
Sheep	...	...	...	15s. to £1 10s.
Goats	...	...	...	8s. to 15s.
Wheat	...	...	...	£1 10s. per bag.
Mealies	...	...	...	17s. 6d. „
Wool	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Mohair	...	...	...	6d. „
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	£1 10s. per bag.

11. POPULATION.

Europeans	...	...	...	65
Natives	...	...	...	30,429

S. BARRETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

Quthing, Basutoland,
30th June, 1904.

ANNUAL REPORT—QACHA'S NEK DISTRICT,
1903-1904.

I returned from Berea on the 15th February, 1904, and resumed charge of this district.

On looking over the records for the past year, I find that nothing of any political importance has occurred.

During the month of May, Chief Sekake informed me that he had been deprived of some of his country, containing a cattle post which he has had for the last 20 years, by Chief Sempe Nkhewbe, of the Quthing district.

No boundary line appears to have ever been defined. Fortunately no arms were taken up. The matter has been reported and is receiving the careful attention of the Resident Commissioner.

In the late Chief Leteba Seperi's ward there is a good deal of friction between the successor Maaala and his cousin Mangane, who has, I believe, the support of some influential Chief.

A stable has been built for an Arab stallion which was sent up here last September; very few of the inhabitants have availed themselves of its services, which are given gratis.

A small house for the sub-inspector is in course of construction, and will be completed soon.

Public offices and a proper gaol are badly needed at this station.

The wheat crop was almost a total failure, due to the prolonged drought; mealies are only fair in parts, having been considerably damaged by the incessant rains which fell in February and March.

The following are the usual annual returns :—

REVENUE.				£	s.	d.
Hut tax	...	...	...	3,329	0	0
Licences	...	...	...	81	10	0
Judicial fines	...	...	...	48	10	0
Fees	...	...	...	0	7	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	80	8	0
Total				£3,539	15	6

Hut tax was paid on 3,274 huts.

Amount of arrear tax paid was £95.

LICENCES.

General traders' licences	...	...	3
Hawkers' licences (paid)	...	...	51
Labour agents' licences	...	...	1

PASSES ISSUED.

Visiting in Orange River Colony	...	...	61
„ Cape Colony	...	...	2,790
Kimberley mines	...	...	16
Railway construction...	...	...	161
Johannesburg mines	...	...	17
Agricultural work	...	...	474
Indwe coal mines	...	...	39
Miscellaneous work	...	...	9,264
Visiting in Natal	...	...	101
Working in „	...	...	764
			<u>13,687</u>

REMITTANCES FROM JOHANNESBURG.

			£	s.	d.
1 remittance	...	...	4	10	0

POLICE.

The strength of the police detachment in this district is:—

Native corporal	...	...	1
„ privates	...	...	18

PATROLS.

Number of patrols	...	...	111
„ men employed	...	...	154
„ miles travelled	...	...	6,720
„ arrests	...	...	15
(a) Contravening liquor regulations.		—	
(b) Contravening pass regulations.		6	
(c) Other offences	...		9

CASES TRIED.

The following cases were tried in the Assistant Commissioner's court:—

Contravening pass regulations ...	6
" trading regulations ...	5
Theft	13
Civil cases	1
Other crimes	2

GAOL RETURN.

Number of prisoners received into gaol	31
" " convicted and sentenced	26
" " discharged unconvicted	5
" " in gaol on 30th June, 1904	11
Floggings inflicted	Nil

LOST OR STOLEN STOCK.

Description.	Reported.	Traced.	Not traced.	Re-covered.	Not recovered.
Horses	4	—	4	—	4
Cattle	6	—	6	—	6
Sheep and goats	463	330	133	156	307

PRICES OF STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Cattle	£5 to £15.
Horses	£5 to £25.
Sheep	10s. to 25s.
Goats	10s. to 25s.
Wheat	30s. (scarce).
Mealies	20s. per bag.
Kaffir corn	(None).
Wool	4d. to 5d. per lb.
Mohair	7d. per lb.

POPULATION.

Europeans	4
Natives	18,474

E. D'U. BLYTH,

Assistant Commissioner.

Qacha's Nek,
30th June, 1904.

**PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT,
1903-1904.**

The number of patients treated during the year has been about the same as the previous year. I append a table showing the number of cases treated at the various stations.

Station.	Out-patients.		In-patients.	Vaccinations.
	New Cases.	Subsequent attendances.		
Loribe	4,114	749	86	19,888
Maseru	6,304	1,844	260	15,134
Ma'eteng	4,042	1,348	44	8,788
Mohales Hoek	2,215	257	26	3,849
Quthing	724	277	—	2,751
	17,399	4,475	416	50,419

Total number of attendances for the year 72,700.

The very small number of patients treated at Quthing was due to the prolonged illness of the late Dr. Gardiner, by whose death the Service lost a zealous and efficient officer.

The general scope and efficiency of the medical work promises to be greatly increased by the completion of the new hospital at Maseru. This hospital, which was opened on the 28th May, 1904, contains 28 beds, and its construction and equipment are both all that could be desired. The appointment of a European matron and staff nurse will ensure the maintenance of the institution in a manner equal to the excellence of its construction.

There is a growing need for hospital accommodation in the territory. Apart from the general run of diseases occurring in the country, there is an increasing number of cases of acute disease amongst men returning from the labour centres. Such men often arrive at the camps in an exhausted condition and quite unfit to proceed to their homes. It would therefore be highly desirable to have well equipped hospitals at all the stations. Such a course would undoubtedly entail a considerable outlay both for construction and maintenance.

It is as well, however, not to lose sight of the fact that the Government hospitals and dispensaries are partly self-supporting.

During the year under review the amount collected in out-patient fees, vaccination certificates, etc., realized £1,930 10s. This sum more than covered the cost of drugs and maintenance of patients (£1,680 16s. 1d.).

During the year the medical staff has responded to the request of the Cancer Research Committee for specimens of new growths, and a considerable number of sections of tumours has been forwarded to the Director.

With reference to His Excellency the High Commissioner's despatch of 4th July, 1904, and in accordance with the instructions of the Resident Commissioner, a short pamphlet on hygiene has been prepared and translated into Sesuto for use in the native schools. It was thought better to give the people some simple instructions in this subject instead of expounding to them the mosquito theory in relation to malarial fever, a disease which is unknown in Basutoland.

Dr. Ellis in his annual report draws attention to the unrestricted sale of drugs by traders in this territory.

At present, there is, I believe, no proclamation dealing with the administration of medicine and pharmacy in Basutoland.

The question naturally presents itself as to whether some legislation in this direction would not be possible, and if so, to arrange (as far as the conditions which obtain in Basutoland admit) to legislate in conformity with the regulations which control medical practice in other South African Colonies.

From a communication from the Colonial Secretary of Natal to His Honour the Resident Commissioner, I gather that a conference of medical representatives, deputed by the Governments of the Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, was recently held in Maritzburg. At this conference certain recommendations were made with a view to a common action being taken by the South African Governments for the control of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

The support of this Government was solicited towards this object. That there should be some such control in Basutoland is, I think, desirable, both as regards the present condition, and the future development of the country.

There is in Basutoland a Government medical service which was inaugurated partly for the purpose of counteracting the harmful influence of the native witch doctor. This purpose has, to some extent, been attained. In addition, the health and well-being of the population has undoubtedly greatly benefited. Besides the Government medical officers, who are mainly concerned in the administration of the Government dispensaries and hospitals, a few medical men have settled in the country, and practice their profession among the natives.

No evidence of proper qualifications is required from such medical men, nor are their methods of practice subject to the control of any authority analogous to the Colonial Medical Councils in other Colonies. In saying this I do not suggest that there has been any need of such control, but I do consider it advisable that some controlling power, such as that possessed by Colonial Medical Councils, should exist.

Apart from the alleviation of suffering, and the cure and prevention of disease, medical practice by duly qualified Europeans has an undoubted civilizing influence. It therefore seems desirable to guard as far as possible against any method in the practice of medicine which might hinder that civilizing influence.

There is a very considerable trade in drugs carried on by Europeans who have had no medical training, and in some instances large fees are received from natives for advice and medicine. (This remark does not refer to the gratuitous help often so generously afforded by missionaries, many of whom have had some medical training). Whether it is either possible or advisable to control this trade is a difficult question to decide.

It must not, however, be forgotten that we have now in Government employ a number of native dispensers, who, quick to see how lucrative unqualified practice is, may at any time elect to leave the Government service and exploit their fellow-native.

One such case occurred some years ago, and I consider it would be a distinct danger to the community if these men were allowed to pursue such a course. Drugs to them are only names, and confusion in names in such a case could easily lead to disaster.

The exigencies of the case might possibly be met by a strict control of the sale of drugs, but I see no objection to the sale of patent medicines.

The whole matter is one for most careful consideration, and one which I consider merits the immediate attention of the Government.

The sanitary affairs of the territory call for no special comment.

The water supply at some of the stations is still an important question which has received considerable attention. Several schemes for the improvement of the water supply are, I understand, under consideration.

The health of the police force and the prisoners has been uniformly good.

EDW. C. LONG,

Maseru,

Principal Medical Officer.

30th June, 1904.

**MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT—
LERIBE DISTRICT, 1903-1904.**

The following table shows the attendance at the hospital and dispensary, and the vaccinations for the year ending June 30th, 1904 :—

1903-1904.	Number.
Out-patients—Dispensary	4,114
Subsequent attendances	740
In-patients—Hospital	86
Vaccinations	19,888
Total	24,828

These figures show a considerable increase over previous years, and it is gratifying to note that the patients are evincing a greater desire to return for advice and medicine.

As regards the in-patients, the total is larger than it has ever been, and with increased accommodation and equipment far more could be done.

Most of the cases admitted were surgical. Many medical cases that present themselves at the dispensary would benefit by hospital treatment, but the small number of beds and want of efficient nursing discourage this.

The health of the district during the year has been good, and there have been no serious epidemics. Small-pox broke out at Dipetung and a village near, but the disease was easily circumscribed, and did not spread. Thirty-five people were ill, of whom two died.

The health of the police and prisoners has been above the average.

A water supply has been introduced into the camp here and has removed a long-standing want.

The figures for vaccination include those from the police camp at Butha Buthe and Peka.

Since my last report the Service has lost a valuable and efficient servant in Azael Sekese, the hospital interpreter and dispenser, who died on June 6th from pyæmia, contracted in the execution of his duty.

N. M. MACFARLANE,
Medical Officer.

Leribe,
30th June, 1904.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT—
MAFETENG DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

During the past year 5,390 out-patients have been seen and treated at the Government hospital, a slight decrease on the preceding year, when the figures were 5,756.

There have been very few cases of serious illness, and nothing in the nature of an epidemic, except in the case of chicken-pox, which had attacked a number of villages in the district.

Except in the instance mentioned, cases of infectious diseases have been rare, enteric fever, which was very prevalent a year or two ago, having almost disappeared.

The general health of the police and prisoners has been good; and the gaol whenever I have visited it has been in a clean and sanitary condition.

I have been unable to assist the Cancer Research Committee in any way as so few cases have come under my notice, and those that have have refused operation.

I wish to bring to your notice the subject of the sale of drugs at the stores. I do not refer to proprietary medicines, but to drugs, such as croton oil and remedies for syphilis.

I assume that the medical officers were appointed for the purpose of trying to get the natives out of the hands of the Ngaka and the quack. If this practice (the sale of drugs at the stores) is allowed to continue, I cannot see that the Basuto's condition in that respect is greatly bettered. Of course at out-stations a few simple remedies might be kept, but in the camps, where there is a resident medical officer, I certainly think there is no necessity for the sale of the dangerous class of drugs to which I have alluded.

R. KINGDON ELLIS,
Medical Officer

Mafeteng,

30th June, 1904.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT,
MOHALES HOEK DISTRICT, 1903-1904.

The total number of new out-patients numbered 2,215, and subsequent visits amounted to 257. There were 36 cases admitted to the hospital; of these 11 were medical and 25 surgical cases. Of this number 4 are still under treatment, 3 died in hospital—2 of phthisis and 1 of a severe burn soon after admission—2½ were cured, 2 were discharged for disobeying orders, and 2 were not improved.

There were 3,849 vaccination certificates issued to natives going out to work, and a large number of natives were vaccinated free of charge, so I understand, during my absence on leave last winter, when small-pox was prevalent in the district.

The mortality from small-pox was small, and this has led to the idea that the disease is not small-pox, but a severe form of chicken-pox. I am quite convinced, however, that a mild form of small-pox does occur in Basutoland, as well as outbreaks of chicken-pox, and that it is necessary to be always on the outlook for small-pox and to take the usual precautions to stamp it out.

Other epidemic diseases have been marked by their absence in this district during the past year.

The health of the police detachment and their families has been good.

The prisoners have been healthy, notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the gaol at night.

A new gaol is required at this station, of an improved type, and with more space for accommodation of prisoners.

A female cell should also be provided. Disjointed planks on iron brackets should replace the fixed raised wooden sleeping place, so as to allow of thorough airing and disinfection, which at present cannot be effectually carried out. Better ventilation is also required.

The water supply is also not as constant and free as it might be, and an additional supply, or some improvement on the present supply, is much needed.

The disposal of night soil should be made uniform. The officials and some of the traders, and others, use the dry earth system; some still retain the pit, with its probable chances of diffusing disease.

I would recommend that every European inhabitant be compelled to use the dry earth system, and that each bucket be emptied once a week, and more often if the number of people using the bucket necessitates it.

I believe that in Masereu the prisoners are utilised for emptying the buckets and that the traders are charged a small monthly sum. This could easily be arranged here.

W. R. NATTLE,

Medical Officer.

Mohales Hoek,

30th June, 1904.

BASUTOLAND CENSUS, 17th APRIL, 1904.

COMPARISON of CENSUS RETURNS for 1891 and 1904.

Census Year.	Huts.		Natives Under 15.		Natives 15 and over.		Natives.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Not Occupied.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1891 ..	40,452	—	57,126	54,998	48,080	58,120	106,206	113,119	218,324
1904 ..	86,890	19,026	87,915	86,128	75,301	98,387	163,216	184,515	347,731

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

NATIVE RETURN.

Locality.	Huts.		Natives under 15.		Natives 15 and over.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Not occupied.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Leribe	20,067	2,033	21,163	21,568	16,040	23,185	37,233	44,753	81,986
Berea	11,183	3,086	10,361	10,162	7,503	11,963	18,164	22,125	40,289
Maseru	19,614	7,013	16,603	15,793	15,773	19,848	32,376	35,641	68,017
Mafeteng ..	12,895	2,584	13,786	13,950	13,290	16,262	27,076	30,212	57,288
Mohales Hoek ..	11,773	1,876	12,783	12,308	11,918	14,088	24,701	26,408	51,107
Quthing	6,461	1,208	8,264	7,818	6,322	8,065	14,806	15,823	30,429
Qacha's Nek ..	4,897	1,228	4,897	4,528	4,042	5,001	8,089	9,527	18,406
Gaols	—	—	3	—	95	6	98	6	104
Hospitals	—	—	5	3	18	19	23	22	45
	86,890	19,026	87,915	86,128	75,301	98,387	163,216	184,515	347,731

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

RETURNS of WHITE and COLOURED PERSONS.

Locality.	White.		Coloured.		Total Coloured.	Total White.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Leribe	84	50	63	18	81	134
Berea	53	43	15	10	25	96
Maseru	208	151	18	15	33	359
Mafeteng	80	64	9	11	20	144
Mohales Hoek ...	57	36	24	26	50	93
Quthing	34	31	6	5	11	65
Qacha's Nek ...	4	—	2	—	2	4
Gaol	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—
	520	375	137	85	222	895

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

RETURN OF STOCK, &c., CENSUS, 1904.

Native Return.

District.	Horses.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Wagons.
Leribe	9,771	35,938	3,047	186
Berea	4,292	18,995	1,864	102
Maseru	11,416	42,162	2,276	284
Mafeteng	10,974	42,415	2,958	374
Mohale's Hoek	9,101	31,265	2,229	249
Quthing	5,572	21,472	1,133	122
Qacha's Nek	12,551	17,636	881	3
	63,677	209,883	14,388	1,320

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

RETURN OF STOCK (taken from Householder's forms C. 1).

European.

District.	Bulls.	Milch cows.	Oxen.	Other cattle.	Stall stallions.	Brood mares.	Horses and mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Woolled sheep.	Sheep (other).	Angora goats.	Goats (other).	Pigs.	Ostriches.	Doves.
Maseru	23	305	366	295	1	12	284	20	2	543	86	8	66	213	—	88
Leribe	23	147	371	187	7	2	215	1	—	78	142	159	34	48	—	132
Mafeteng	14	142	251	179	1	2	113	4	—	538	114	90	119	52	—	81
Mohale's Hoek	10	37	31	123	1	3	66	—	—	201	114	37	51	—	—	33
Quthing	12	109	204	129	3	3	74	1	6	444	57	148	52	108	—	53
Qacha's Nek	2	18	73	22	1	1	22	—	—	157	—	138	—	—	—	12
Berea	12	103	175	115	1	3	84	—	—	322	50	3	62	20	—	50
	98	861	1,471	1,050	15	31	898	26	10	2,251	543	831	741	176	—	429

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

EDUCATIONAL RETURN.

Census, 1904.

Mission.	Return of all Scholars who attended Basutoland Schools during any part of the School Week preceding 15th April, 1904.						Average attendance during School Week ending 15th April, 1904.			
	Under 5 Years.		5 and under 15 Years.		15 Years and Upwards.		Total.	Average.		Total Average.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
P. E. M. S.	—	—	4,032	3,833	1,838	1,336	11,039	1,701.8	3,746.3	8,448.1
Church of England	27	15	401	347	243	133	1,226	617	444	1,061
African Methodist Epis.	—	1	133	243	80	41	498	147.7	163	310.7
Roman Catholic	1	14	155	353	60	137	723	192.6	429.6	622.2
Undenominational	—	—	2	2	18	4	26	19	5.6	24.6
7th Day Adventist	—	—	10	15	—	—	25	6	19	18
Total	31	30	5,693	4,733	2,239	1,651	14,437	5,641	4,800.5	10,441.6

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.

ECCLIASTICAL RETURN.
(Census, 1904.)

Mission.	Belonging to the Congregation.				Total No. of Congregation.				Number of Communicants.				Total No. of Communicants.	Total No. Church will contain.	Average Congregations each Service on Sunday.	Baptisms.	Murriages.	Burials.	Remarks.	
	Europeans.	All Others.	Total.		M.	F.	All Others.	Total.	M.	F.	All Others.	Total.								
P. E. M. S.	—	—	0,058	31,298	9,058	31,298	10,856	—	—	3,020	10,535	3,020	10,535	13,555	30,430	25,015	1,009	227	—	Figures not obtainable.
Church of England	149	140	488	2,106	1,137	2,246	3,363	41	74	736	1,081	570	1,155	1,725	3,283	2,066	363	44	47	
A. M. E.	—	—	233	565	233	565	798	—	—	167	485	167	485	652	2,365	1,065	224	17	34	
Roman Catholic	20	13	1,786	3,472	1,786	3,915	5,701	17	39	1,008	2,582	1,025	2,801	3,628	5,601	3,470	917	102	163	
7th Day Adventist	—	—	15	25	15	25	40	—	—	6	13	6	13	19	120	40	6	1	6	

Maseru, 17th April, 1904.