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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 858.

BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1914-15.

(For Report for 1913-14 see No. 813.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1915.



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BASUTOLAND.

(For Report for 1913-14 see No. 813.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,

Cape Town,

21st August, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book for the year ended March 31st, 1915.

I have, &c.,

BUXTON,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

A. Bonar Law, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,

Maseru,

26th July, 1915.

My LORD,

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year ended 31st March, 1915, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,

H. C. SLOLEY,

Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency,

The Right Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for South Africa.

BASUTOLAND ANNUAL REPORT, 1914-15.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue of Basutoland collected during the financial year ended the 31st of March, amounted to £151,611, and the ordinary expenditure to £160,932. In addition to ordinary expenditure a sum of £9,152 was spent on the completion of undertakings which had been previously authorised in connection with expenditure from capital, that is from funds representing the accumulated surpluses of former years. In all a sum of £112,843 has been spent on the following:—

	£
Hospitals	13,513
Bridges and Roads	29,532
Agriculture	12,230
Water supplies	6,607
Headquarter offices	5,480
Telephone lines	6,822
Leper Settlement	37,259
Sundry	1,400
	£112,843

The following table shows the revenue collected during the past three years:—

Revenue.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£
Native Tax	97,722	96,393	97,436
Customs	43,947	45,214	34,898
Post Office	5,096	5,287	5,409
Licences	* 6,228	* 5,922	3,821
Fees of Court or Office	402	473	593
Individual Fines	—	—	2,611
Fees for Services rendered	—	—	2,576
Interest	4,892	4,538	3,410
Miscellaneous Receipts	† 3,225	† 3,590	857
Total .. £	161,512	161,417	151,611

* In these figures are included Individual Fines.

† Fees for services rendered are included in these amounts.

It will be seen that the drop of £10,000 from the total of the previous year is accounted for under one item (Customs), receipts from which depend on the Customs collections in the Union of South Africa. There is a considerable shrinkage in interest due to reduction in funds available for investment. With these exceptions the figures of revenue may be regarded as decidedly favourable, considering the many adverse circumstances experienced during the year. The outbreak of the European war immediately deprived Basutoland of a market for wool (since recovered) and closed the field of labour, a very popular one, previously provided by the diamond mines. In addition to this the long continued drought lasted well into the financial year, although, fortunately, it was broken in time to save the wheat crop, representing a very large money value to the Basuto, and to ensure the success of the summer crops, mealies, and Kafir corn.

Expenditure.

The following is a return of the expenditure during the last three years :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	£	£	£
Establishments	15,110	15,115	15,886
Police	21,055	22,243	22,923
Post Office	4,586	4,963	5,127
Allowances to Chiefs, etc. ..	6,764	7,034	11,271
Office Contingencies	3,089	2,690	2,130
Administration of Justice ..	4,088	4,323	4,727
Public Works Recurrent	40,503	32,170	21,060
Public Works Extraordinary	—	12,205	4,029
Medical	11,687	13,680	13,516
Education	14,657	16,771	18,544
Rewards for Special Services	131	86	—
Audit	375	514	507
Miscellaneous	4,910	6,708	1,204
Agriculture	18,186	7,999	5,967
Prevention of east coast fever	—	10,195	9,940
National Council	1,312	1,411	2,013
Pensions	2,879	3,805	3,995
Lepet Settlement	—	3,707	15,093
Medical Expenses	1,347	—	—
Revenue Services	186	—	—
Capital expenditure	20,900	37,842	9,152
Total	£ 171,765	203,461	170,084

These figures indicate the efforts which have been made to reduce expenditure wherever possible in view of the drop in revenue and uncertainty as to the future. Were it not for the fresh liability incurred by the Lepet Settlement, on which it was necessary to spend the large sum of over £15,000 during the year, a balance between receipts and payments would have been easily attained.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st March, 1915 :—

<i>Assets.</i>				£	s.	d.
Balance in hand of Sub-Accountants				13,400	4	5
Balance at Standard Bank of South Africa ..				14,565	16	11
Balance in hand of Crown Agents				1,252	4	7
On loan to Swaziland Administration				72,500	0	0
Advances recoverable				120	8	8
				£101,838	14	7

<i>Liabilities.</i>						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Deposits from Master of Court ..	5,984	2	10			
Deposits from Labour Agents ..	1,100	0	0			
Contribution from Basuto to Prince of Wales's War Relief Fund..	2,477	15	1			
				9,561	17	11
Balance of Assets in excess of Liabilities ..				92,276	16	8
				£101,838	14	7

TRADE.

The depression caused by the successive droughts referred to in the last two reports continued to be felt for the first nine months of the year under review.

The unprecedented quantity of grain imported for native food, as previously foreshadowed, was bound to affect to a very considerable degree the ordinary sale of merchandise in the Territory, and, although statistics are not available, it is feared there has been a marked falling off in the value of imports.

At the beginning of 1915, however, a happier state of things was noticeable, as, owing to plentiful rains, the crops made rapid progress, and money which had been kept in hand for the purchase of food was released for other requirements.

The wheat harvest was a fairly good one in comparison with the quantity reaped during the last few years, but is still far below the average of the records of years gone by.

Quality, it is understood, has been maintained, and may even show some improvement, especially in regard to the absence of smut.

Maize and Kafir corn crops were sufficiently matured to resist frost, which came unusually early this season, and there should be sufficient food for the requirements of the people, and a surplus for export.

The quantity and quality of both wool and mohair, have probably been evenly maintained during the past year, but it is doubted if there has been any advance in either respect, as flocks have suffered from the effects of drought, rendering any improvement in staple unlikely, and losses have been considerable, so that there cannot have been any large increase in the number of the flocks. For the autumn shearing, full prices were obtained, but for the spring shearing prices fell very low, owing to conditions brought about by the war. There has, however, been a considerable recovery since then, and it is thought that prices for the coming shearing season will be in favour of the native flock masters.

Horned cattle, in common with all live stock, have suffered most severely owing to scarcity of pasture, and losses have been very heavy indeed. Poor condition of stock and indifferent markets have necessarily led to low prices. The summer rains, and a brisker demand for cattle, coupled with improved conditions, have brought about a considerable appreciation in prices during the last few months, however.

The supply of native labour, both for mining and other industries, has been well sustained, but the demand has been less keen, as a consequence of the closing down of certain mines.

AGRICULTURE.

Though the season of 1914-15 has, on the whole, been one of the best for agriculture throughout Basutoland, it is most unfortunate that there should have been a bad drought since February which has spoilt what would otherwise have been an unusually good year. This failure of the latter rains is not common. As it is, on the whole, the crops of wheat, maize, and Kafir-corn are good throughout the Territory.

Owing to lack of funds it has not been possible to undertake fresh work in the direction of tree planting and donga prevention.

VETERINARY.

The severe drought of the summer of 1913-14 was followed by a very bad spring, and thousands of head of cattle died of poverty. In the absence of Customs returns it is difficult to give an estimate of the number of these deaths from poverty, but in one district alone it has been ascertained from statistics obtained from traders, that no less than 20,000 head of cattle died, and as in certain other districts the drought conditions were much worse, there is little doubt but that the losses in these districts were in a far greater proportion.

The serious drought was not broken until the end of November and this reacted very adversely on the lambing season, a big percentage of this year's lambs succumbing for want of sufficient milk.

From the end of November until the end of February, good rains fell and the sudden saturation of the soil after such a prolonged period of drought, associated with considerable heat, produced for insect and bacterial life ideal conditions for multiplication, with the result that anthrax, horse-sickness, and blue tongue broke out, causing a serious mortality in cattle, horses, and sheep during the latter part of the summer.

The position with regard to east coast fever is satisfactory, no cases having occurred in the Territory, and the outlook on the Natal border generally having continued to improve. The disease in East Griqualand has not spread any nearer to our border, but fresh outbreaks have occurred in the Mount Fletcher districts, and it will be necessary to continue keeping a sharp look-out on this border, especially in view of the disposition of stock owners in the Transkei to evade restrictions imposed by the Union Government. During the year, 481 slides have been examined microscopically by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, most of these having been sent in by Stock Inspectors stationed along the borders carrying out east coast fever precautions. During the year a port of entry to Natal was opened for cattle through Bushman's Nek Gate in the Qachas Nek District, all cattle using the gate being inspected by the officer-in-charge of the police post at Seh'atthebes and being passed as "Tick free." This concession has been of considerable benefit to traders and natives, and the conditions of export appear to have worked satisfactorily.

The meteorological conditions during the summer appear to have been very suitable for the spores of anthrax, and eight serious outbreaks of this disease have been dealt with by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, who, however, is of opinion that other outbreaks have occurred in the Territory. The worst outbreak was at Roma in the Maseru district, where 40 head of cattle died in fourteen days. All cattle who had come into contact with the infected animals were inoculated with good results. At other centres of infection contact herds were inoculated, apparently with excellent effect, the disease being cut short almost immediately. The importance of leaving carcasses intact and of suitable burial was pointed out to all owners.

The theory that horsesickness did not exist in Basutoland was completely broken down this year, and during February and March a considerable mortality occurred, extending on the western area of the Territory from north to south. It is difficult to estimate what deaths took place, but every district suffered. In Maseru seven deaths occurred, and one constantly heard of horses dying at numerous centres in the Maseru district. Morija appeared to suffer badly, and letters were constantly received from missionaries and natives reporting this "strange" equine disease, and asking for advice and treatment. It is to be noted that this outbreak coincided with a marked and unusual prevalence of nocturnal insects, such as mosquitoes, but, assuming these insects are the carriers of the disease, it would be interesting to know from where, after a lapse of certainly many years, they obtained the infection. The outbreak in Basutoland coincided with a similar outbreak in the neighbouring Orange Free State, where some horse breeders suffered very severe losses.

Very considerable losses from blue tongue were experienced by sheep-owners this summer throughout all the lower areas of Basutoland. Long experience has shown that the meteorological conditions that are suitable for horsesickness suit those for blue tongue in sheep, and this was well illustrated in Basutoland. The indirect losses from wool and condition are almost as great as the actual mortality, and in travelling through Basutoland in the autumn it was quite easy to see the flocks that had been infected with this disease.

In view of the prevalence of horsesickness, anthrax, and blue tongue, advisory circulars were sent to all Assistant Commissioners for the information of natives dealing with these diseases, personal advice either through correspondence or visits was rendered on a large scale, and a large amount of medicine was issued for the treatment of infected flocks.

Equine and ovine parasites have been very prevalent, large numbers of sheep having succumbed to the *strongylus contortus* after the rains. Native owners readily recognise parasiticism in equines, and bring large numbers for treatment, but they are not so alive to the important part played by parasites, affecting the welfare of their flocks. Owing to the effects of the drought, the cattle and horses became badly infected with mange and lice in the spring months, and a large number of infected animals were dipped, with very good results.

The scarcity of food resulting from the drought proved a predisposing factor in favour of scab in sheep, and the scarcity of water, owing to the failure of springs, has militated adversely against dipping operations, several dipping tanks having for a time been rendered useless, owing to an inadequate water supply. Despite all the adverse conditions seriously interfering with the measures against scab, 242,100 sheep and goats were dipped for the treatment of scab, and an additional 42,014 were dipped prior to export into the Union, in terms of the Scab Regulations, making a total of 284,114.

The continuance of the drought until the end of November affected our endeavours in carrying out the stud work very adversely, many of the mares dying and becoming poverty stricken, and although only 28 abortions were reported, there is little doubt many more took place. During the previous season 470 mares were covered by Government stallions, and 173 live foals were born, and, considering the very trying climatic conditions that have existed during this period, the result is more satisfactory than anticipated. With the advent of rains in November conditions became more favourable for stud work, and it is hoped that a bigger percentage of foals will be returned for next season. During recent shows, one had very good evidence of the influence of the good sire in the country, and some of the young stock sired by Government stallions would not have disgraced an Orange Free State Show. This was particularly the case at the Maseru Show.

EDUCATION.

Though an increase in the daily average attendance of pupils in schools throughout the Territory is to be recorded, there has been a considerable drop in the relative rate of increase.

During the four years preceding 1914, the average annual increase was well over 1,800; this year the increase was only 573 as the following table shows:--

TABLE I.

Table of Total Average Attendance in Schools and Institutions.

Year ending December.		Year ending December.		Increase.	
1902	..	9,057	1909 ..	9,498	219
1903	..	10,024	1910 ..	11,651	2,153
1904	..	10,041	1911 ..	13,417	1,766
1905	..	9,963	1912 ..	15,271	1,854
1906	..	9,704	1913 ..	17,070	1,799
1907	..	9,454	1914 ..	17,643	573
1908	..	9,279			

However, in view of drought and epidemics of sickness it may be considered satisfactory that the schools instead of showing a decrease were able to maintain and improve their position.

In the following tables the enrolment and attendance of pupils in elementary schools are shown apart from those of pupils in institutions:--

TABLE II.

Enrolment of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1913.			Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1914.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society Church of England	6,560	11,203	17,763	6,327	11,762	18,089
Roman Catholic	905	1,611	2,516	869	1,661	2,530
	323	1,497	1,820	336	1,560	1,896
	7,788	14,311	22,099	7,532	14,983	22,515

TABLE III.

Average Attendance of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	Year ending December, 1913.			Year ending December, 1914.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society	5,001	8,296	13,297	4,810	8,751	13,561
Church of England..	641	1,171	1,812	665	1,267	1,932
Roman Catholic	252	1,158	1,410	291	1,299	1,590
	5,894	10,625	16,519	5,766	11,317	17,083

TABLE IV.

Enrolment of Pupils in Institutions.

Institution.	Church or other con- trolling agency.	Number of Pupils on roll December, 1914.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Morija (Normal)	P.E.M.S.	158	—	158
Th. Morena (Normal and Industrial)	"	—	50	50
Leloaleng (Industrial) ..	"	70	—	70
Masite (Normal and Industrial)	C. of E.	21	—	21
Maseru (Industrial)	"	—	18	18
Roma (Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural)	R.C.	62	234	296
		311	302	613

During the year an Assistant Inspector has been appointed to take over the inspection of the southern portion of the Territory. Additional inspection of schools had long been desirable, and the outbreak of the war and the consequent call of many of the missionaries to the front, made some additional help in the matter of school inspection urgently necessary.

TABLE V.

Pupils in European Schools.

	Roll on last day of quarter ending 31st March, 1914.	Roll on last day of quarter ending 31st March, 1915.
Leribe	6	14
Teyateyaneng	11	13
Maseru	33	39
Mafeteng	21	23
Mohale's Hoek	—	6

Table V. shows the number of pupils in Government-aided schools for European children. These schools provide an elementary education and are established in five out of the seven magisterial camps in the Territory. In the two remaining camps there are as yet insufficient children of school age to justify the establishment of schools. Parents of children living at some distance from the camps make their own arrangements for their children's education, and in nearly all cases give their children the best education their means will allow.

LEGISLATION.

The following are among the more important Proclamations issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner during the year under report :—

- (1) The Basutoland Copyright (Prohibited Importation) Proclamation, 1914.
- (2) A Proclamation (No. 15 of 1914) making provision against and prescribing penalties for dealing with infringing copies of a work in which copyright exists.
- (3) Customs Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914, with an amending Proclamation (No. 28 of 1914).
- (4) Spirits and Beer Proposed Duties Procedure Proclamation, 1914.
- (5) Plumage Birds Protection and Preservation Proclamation, 1914, prohibiting with certain exceptions the sale in, and the exportation from, the Territory of the plumage and skins of wild birds.
- (6) A Proclamation (No. 59 of 1914) providing for the establishment of a censorship of postal and telegraphic matter in Basutoland.

(7) A Proclamation (No. 66 of 1914) to control during the present war the dissemination of news in the Territory and to prevent the spread of false intelligence or matter calculated to create alarm or to excite public feeling.

(8) Customs Management Proclamation, 1914.

(9) Customs Tariff Proclamation, 1914.

(10) Native Women Restriction Proclamation, 1915, prohibiting native women residing in Basutoland from leaving the Territory against the will of their husbands, fathers, or natural guardians.

(11) Public Service Proclamation, 1915, repealing the Public Service Proclamation, 1910, and proclaiming new regulations governing appointments to, and promotions in, the Public Service of Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Post Office.

An additional Postal Agency has been established at Koeneng in the Leribe District, rendered necessary owing to the increased needs of the native population for postal facilities in that district.

The net postal and telegraph revenue for the year amounted to £5,366 1s. 1d., of which the sums of £2,857 15s. 9d. and £1,888 10s. 5d. were for the sale of postage stamps and stamps on telegrams respectively. In addition the sum of £125 1s. 9d. was collected on cable traffic, being an increase over last year's collections of £36 8s. 0d.

The number and value of deposits and withdrawals in and from the Post Office Savings Bank for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

	1913-14.		1914-15.	
<i>Deposits.</i>				
Number	..	1,016	..	889
Value	..	£ s. d. 6,544 3 6	..	£ s. d. 6,065 2 0
<i>Withdrawals.</i>				
Number	..	308	..	377
Value	..	£ s. d. 4,509 12 11	..	£ s. d. 5,510 19 4

It will be observed that the total number of deposits was 127 less than in the previous year, whilst the withdrawals were 69 more, and that the average amount of each deposit was less than half the average amount of each withdrawal. This is an unfortunate state of things, the more so as Savings Bank business had begun to show most satisfactory signs of development in Basutoland, but it is due unquestionably to the general disturbance of conditions in South Africa by the

war in Europe, and it is hoped that there will be a full recovery in proper time.

The following comparative table shows the number and amount of money orders and postal orders issued and paid during the last two years :—

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount. £	Number.	Amount. £
1913-14 ..	28,532	40,450	20,530	38,098
1914-15 ..	27,493	39,031	19,282	31,436
Decrease ..	1,039	£1,419	1,248	£6,662

PUBLIC WORKS.

The bridge over the Caledon River at Peka which was begun in August, 1913, is now complete and open for traffic. It is an iron girder bridge on masonry piers, the centre span being 150 feet and the two side spans 100 feet each. A small bridge near Morija on the main road south has been built over a stream called the Lerato and is proving a great convenience to the public. An addition of new accommodation for female prisoners has been made to the gaol at Maseru, the work being carried out by the Government Industrial School. Additional cells have also been built at Mohale's Hoek gaol. The hutting for the police at various stations has now been completed.

GAOLS.

There are seven gaols and two lock-ups in Basutoland, and during the year under review, 1,161 prisoners passed through them, as compared with 964 during the year 1913-14.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The Police Force of the Territory on the 31st March, 1915, was of the following strength :—

European Inspectors	3
European Sub-Inspectors	10
European Constables	9
Native Officers	3
Native Constables	1
Native Sergeants	10
Native Corporals	14
Native Privates	262
Native Special Police	214

The native special police shown above are employed as border guards in the Quthing and Qachas Nek Districts as a precautionary measure against the introduction of east coast fever into the Territory from Natal or East Griqualand. They are not uniformed, with the exception of an arm badge, but, like the regular force, are mounted. Owing to the improved outlook as regards east coast fever, it has been possible to reduce the number of these special police on the Qachas Nek-Natal border, but it has been considered advisable to augment their numbers on the Quthing-East Griqualand border. However, a total reduction of about 50 has been effected.

The following table shows the convictions for liquor smuggling during the last seven years, but it is feared that the number of arrests made is small in comparison with the number of undetected smugglers :—

1908-09	..	..	..	..	79	convictions,
1909-10	..	..	..	..	90	„
1910-11	..	..	..	..	148	„
1911-12 (9 months ended 31st March, 1912)	..	..	..	..	100	„
1912-13	..	..	..	..	186	„
1913-14	..	..	..	..	222	„
1914-15	..	..	..	..	160	„

From this table it will be noticed that there is a considerable reduction in the number of convictions for liquor smuggling, the first reduction in fact that can be shown. An increased use appears to be being made of a liquor called “ qhali,” an intoxicating compound made from a distillation of golden syrup, the traffic in which it is most difficult to control. This, together with the energetic efforts of the police, probably combine as the cause of the reduction. It is probable also that the example of the Paramount Chief Griffith, who is an abstainer, has had its influence in this matter. He has himself assisted the police to effect arrests, and the encouragement he has given by his example and actions to the suppression of liquor smuggling has doubtless made itself felt among the chiefs and people, and has been an indirect assistance to the police.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries for the last two years :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients (new cases).	Out-patients (subsequent attendance).
1913-14	1,977	40,195	10,971
1914-15	1,850	38,619	13,477

The epidemic of small-pox which was prevalent in certain districts of southern Basutoland last year has died out. In July, 1914, there was a slight outbreak in the Mohale's Hoek district, which lingered on till October, the total number of cases being 30, but no deaths. There were minor outbreaks in the Mafeteng district (10 cases, no deaths) and Maseru district (8 cases, 1 death); but since October last no cases have been reported from any of the districts. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 30,042.

There has been a severe outbreak of enteric fever throughout the Territory: 600 cases were seen at the dispensaries and 112 cases were admitted into hospital, of whom 20 died. Many of the latter had been brought long distances and were in the second week of the disease on admission into the hospitals. Reports of severe outbreaks with a high mortality were received from missionaries, traders, and others, and the 600 cases seen as out-patients do not represent more than a tithe of the total number of cases in the Territory. Dysentery was prevalent, but the disease was of a mild type. There was a slight increase in the ratio of tuberculosis to other diseases, being 73 per cent. for the year under review, as against 66 per cent. for 1913, while the total number of cases increased from 268 in 1913 to 285 in 1914.

Owing to the large number of attendances at the dispensaries which, in spite of the slight reduction shown in the figures for the year under report, is too large to be dealt with satisfactorily by one doctor, the fee payable by native out-patients has been raised from 6*d.* to 1*s.*

The Leper Settlement at Botsabelo has passed through a trying year. The total number of natives gathered from the whole Territory and certified and sent to the asylum was 693; 65 were treated as suspects and instructed to come up again for examination after periods varying from three to six months. Escapes from the asylum have been not infrequent; the escaped lepers are in many cases still at large. On the 31st March there were 458 inmates. The total number of deaths at the Settlement during the year under review was 94 males and 55 females. There were 13 discharged as arrested cases.

GENERAL.

In April the Annual Meeting of the National Council was held. Nothing of importance beyond the domestic concerns of the tribe was discussed.

Towards the latter end of June the High Commissioner, Lord Gladstone, paid a flying visit to Basutoland. The Paramount and principal Chiefs came into Maseru to pay their respects to him on his departure from South Africa.

On the outbreak of the European war the Paramount and other Chiefs sent in to the Resident Commissioner expressions of loyalty, and asked in what way they could assist the Imperial Government.

Realising it was useless to offer their services in any military capacity, the Paramount Chief started a voluntary collection from the tribe towards the Prince of Wales's Fund, and though the lists are not yet finally closed, some £2,000 has been deposited with Government. On completion of the collection the amount will be remitted through the High Commissioner.

The closing of the diamond mines threw a great number of Basuto labourers out of work. The diamond mines being more popular than the gold mines, the great majority of the labourers were in the habit of going to work there. After waiting for a period to see whether the diamond mines would reopen, these labourers gradually began going to the gold mines, and the number of passes issued to native labourers to proceed to work on the gold mines amounted to 29,523.

The season has been an excellent one; large quantities of wheat have been harvested, and maize and Kafir-corn are sufficiently advanced to warrant an anticipated heavy yield.

Inter-tribal disturbances have been conspicuous by their absence excepting in the Berea district, where a local headman, Phatso Mota refused to obey the orders of his Chief, Masupha, and in consequence had his stock raided. The case was dealt with by the Resident Commissioner in conjunction with the Paramount Chief and his councillors.

Several officers of the Administration have been granted leave to serve either with Union or Imperial forces during the course of the war.

CHAS. E. BOYES,
Government Secretary,
Basutoland.

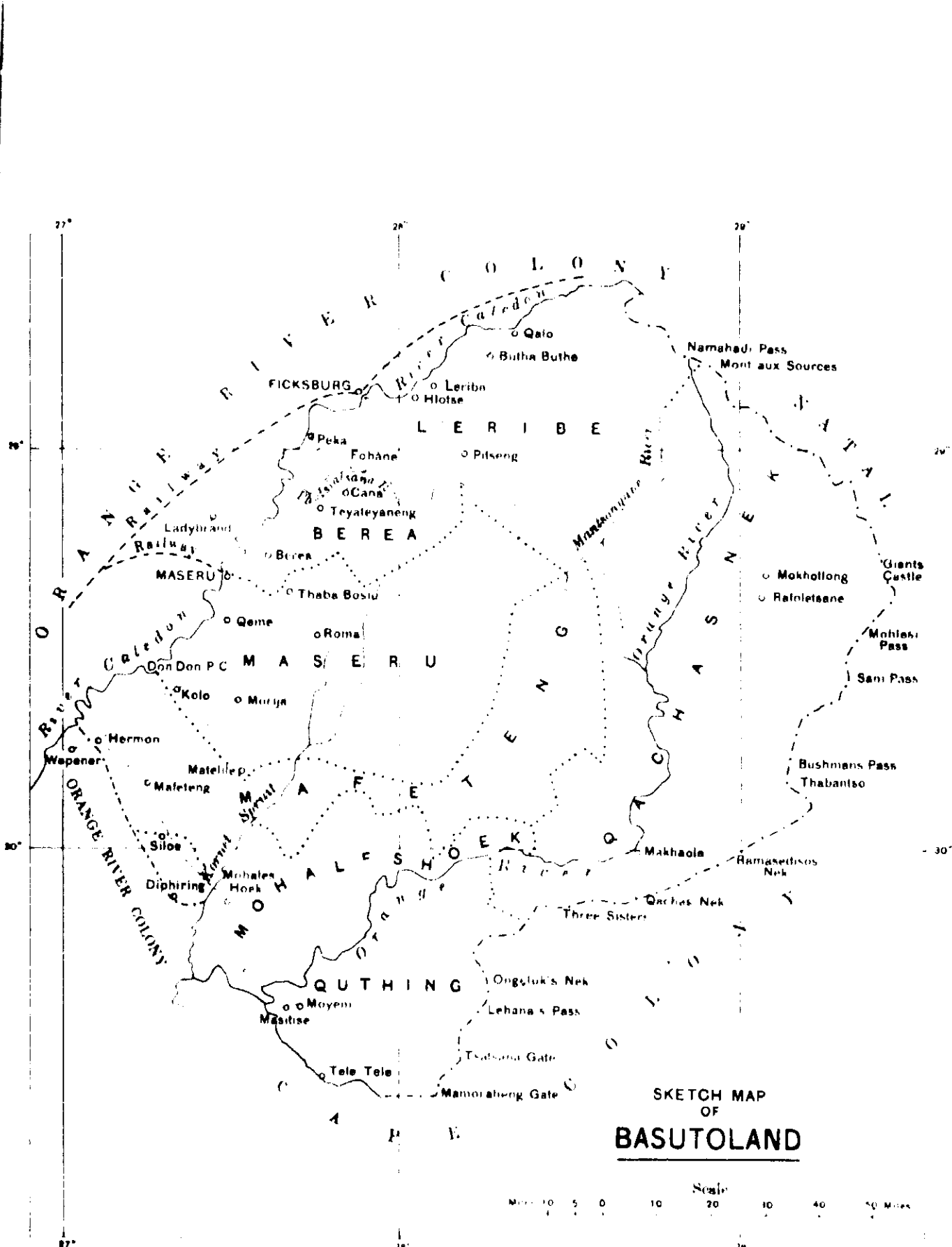
COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

No.	Colony, &c.	ANNUAL.	Year.
822	Grenada		1913
823	Zanzibar		"
824	Barbados		1913-1914
825	Southern Nigeria.. .. .		1913
826	Mauritius		"
827	British Honduras		"
828	Colonial Survey Committee		1913-1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate		"
830	Swaziland		"
831	Uganda		"
832	Nyasaland		"
833	British Guiana		"
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology		1914
835	St. Vincent		1913-1914
836	St. Lucia		"
837	Somaliland		"
838	Straits Settlements		1913
839	Cayman Islands		1913-1914
840	East Africa Protectorate		"
841	Leeward Islands		"
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands		"
843	Zanzibar		1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands		"
845	Weihaiwei		"
846	Seychelles		"
847	St. Helena		"
848	Fiji		"
849	Bahamas		1914-1915
850	Gibraltar		1914
851	Sierra Leone		"
852	Grenada		1914-1915
853	Bermuda		1914
854	Malta		1914-1915
855	Ceylon		1914
856	Hong Kong		"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate		1914-1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.



SKETCH MAP
OF
BASUTOLAND

