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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

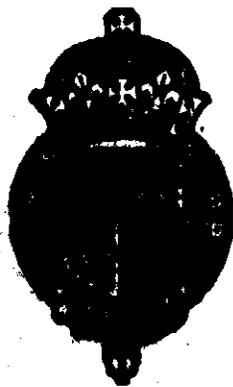
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No. 1527.

**BASUTOLAND**

**REPORT FOR 1930.**

*(For Report for 1928 see No. 1488 and for Report for  
1929 see No. 1490, Price 1s. 0d. each).*



LONDON:

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# BASUTOLAND.

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## ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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### MAP OF BASUTOLAND.

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### PREFATORY NOTE.

#### *History and Geography.*

Basutoland, which is a native territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35' and 30° 40' South latitude, and between 27° and 29° 30' East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea level, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the country to the east, in former years were reserved entirely as cattle and sheep-posts, but owing to the increase

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\* The financial information given in this Report is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930.

in population the Basuto have found it necessary to migrate there, build villages, and cultivate the land, so that to-day this more or less inaccessible area is gradually becoming as thickly populated as the low-lying country to the west. The result of this invasion into the mountain area is the disappearance of all big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound some thirty years ago, and the gradual elimination of the smaller buck and all species of wild fowl.

In favourable seasons the territory produces wheat, maize, and kaffir corn, and to a smaller extent peas, beans, and other vegetables, while horse breeding and the raising of cattle and sheep are profitable undertakings.

In 1818 the first Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Moshesh, gathered the various remnants of tribes which had become scattered about South Africa during the wars waged by Moselekatse, the king of the Matebele, and thus founded what has become the Basuto nation. The estimated native population is 550,000, while the Europeans, as taken in the last census in 1921, numbered 1,600.

In 1852 war broke out between Moshesh and the British Government; the Basuto were defeated by Sir G. Cathcart at the battle of the Berea Mountain, and Moshesh sent in his submission and made peace. A series of wars then took place from 1856 onwards between the Basuto and the inhabitants of the Orange Free State, and it was not until 1868, when he was hard pressed by the Boers, that Moshesh appealed to the British Government for help and the recognition of his people as British subjects. This was carried into effect by a Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1868, and the event is now commemorated by observing this day as a public holiday, known as "Moshoeshoe's Day." In 1871, however, the Territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, and, after various disturbances, the Government of the Cape, in April, 1880, extended the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878 to Basutoland, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. The Basuto, however, refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at by which the Act was repealed and certain fines inflicted on the tribe.

Although outwardly peace had been restored, there still remained several Chiefs who would in no way accept the terms, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February 1884 which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation 75A of 18th March, 1884. Since ~~that date~~ the territory has been governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

*Languages.*

The principal languages are English and Sesuto, although in the southern and south-eastern portions other native languages are largely spoken.

*Currency.*

The coin in circulation is mainly South African, but late South African Republic coins are occasionally met with. Central Reserve Bank-notes are brought into the Territory, but the local Bank only re-issues the notes of joint stock banks. Gold coin is unlimited but the demand is negligible. During the year the Maseru Branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa exported £20,000 gold, £4,175 silver, and £30 copper. The figures for gold and silver show a substantial increase on those given last year.

It is considered that the amount of notes and coin in circulation will not be maintained as time goes on owing to increased spending by the native inhabitants, and the larger number who have learned to deposit with the Bank; but the amount of coin in circulation at the end of 1930 was between £40,000 and £50,000, and notes between £100,000 and £125,000.

The Imperial Coinage Act, 1920, is in force in the Territory, re-enacted under High Commissioner's Notice No. 63 of 1920.

*Weights and Measures.*

The weights and measures in use in Basutoland are the British Imperial, but the Colonial ton of 2,000 lb. is also used.

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## I.—GENERAL.

The succession to the Leribe Chieftainship, which became vacant on the death of Chief Jonathan in September, 1928, was disputed by the members of the family of the late Chief, and led to a decision in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Leribe, which upheld the Paramount Chief's "placing" of Chief Motsoene. An appeal against this judgment was lodged and heard in the Resident Commissioner's Court in December. Judgment has since been delivered upholding the appointment of Chief Motsoene.

There were no faction fights of any serious nature during the year.

Mr. D. M. Greig, Road Inspector (South), died after a long illness at Mhales Hoek in July, 1930.

Mr. H. R. Vimpany, Director of the Lerotholi Technical School, went on three months' leave in November pending retirement.

As a result of the retirement of Mr. R. B. Smith in December, 1929, the following promotions took effect during the year :—

Mr. F. Foord to Government Secretary.

Mr. L. Clementi to Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. S. Balfe to Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Butha Buthe.

Sub-Inspectors E. E. Strong and H. A. Smith to Inspectors, Basutoland Mounted Police.

Mr. R. E. K. Murray to Sub-Inspector.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid two visits to the Territory during the course of the year—the first in June when he opened the new Tsoelike Suspension Bridge in the Qachas Nek district, and the second in September when, accompanied by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice and Lady May Cambridge, His Excellency bade farewell to the residents (European and native) of the Territory.

Conditions prevailing in the Territory during the last year were exceedingly acute. Severe droughts occurred during the critical maize-growing stage, and late frosts just before the crop ripened produced conditions bordering upon distress in several areas.

There were 11 Trade Marks registered during the year.

There was no Conference of Assistant Commissioners during the year.

The Twenty-Fifth Session of the Basutoland Council was held at Maseru from the 25th October to 4th November. The following were the more important questions discussed :—

- (1) Ploughing on mountain slopes and overstocking with the consequent denudation of the soil and soil erosion.
- (2) Proposed regulations prohibiting the growing of Indian Hemp (Dagga).
- (3) Stock Theft—its growth in mountain areas.
- (4) Ox-Waggon transport versus motor lorries.
- (5) Native Circuit Courts—proposed payment of members of.

## II.—FINANCE.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to £326,676 4s. 10d. and the expenditure to £333,861 14s. 9d., an excess of expenditure over revenue of £7,185 9s. 11d.

The balance of assets in excess of liabilities at the 31st March, 1930, was £51,789 in addition to which there is a reserved surplus of £70,000 inclusive of the Swaziland loan.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

## COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

<i>Head.</i>	<b>Revenue.</b>				
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ...	139,776	132,072	137,744	141,719	136,237
Customs and Excise ...	84,196	87,352	92,201	96,072	96,604
Posts and Telegraphs ...	8,428	7,648	8,416	9,181	9,377
Licences ...	7,766	8,758	8,938	9,206	9,141
Fees of Court or Office ...	1,084	933	956	1,094	1,063
Judicial Fines ...	3,022	1,911	2,629	2,515	2,039
Income Tax ...	13,759	10,784	12,843	16,022	10,732
Fees for Services Rendered ...	1,386	1,278	1,159	1,286	1,387
Interest ...	1,819	2,158	2,275	3,670	5,101
Wool Export Duty ...	15,421	17,141	17,918	33,976	32,187
Miscellaneous ...	4,915	4,369	7,913	10,039	8,943
Education Levy ...	—	—	13,357	15,103	14,885
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£281,572</b>	<b>£274,404</b>	<b>£306,399</b>	<b>£339,892</b>	<b>£326,676</b>

**Expenditure.**

<i>Head.</i>	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ..	13,829	13,811	12,532	13,099	12,724
District Administration ..	13,091	13,690	13,619	14,118	14,926
Police ..	37,507	39,164	39,160	38,357	38,678
Administration of Justice ..	11,659	11,194	12,379	11,764	12,067
Posts and Telegraphs ..	10,458	11,676	11,118	11,568	13,494
Public Works Department ..	5,616	5,218	5,147	5,230	5,276
Public Works Extraordinary ..	8,820	6,872	3,671	2,747	3,597
Public Works Recurrent ..	23,778	25,669	23,044	29,502	30,521
Medical ..	21,548	22,617	26,121	25,676	26,832
Education ..	40,113	41,412	54,871	58,596	57,105
Lerotholi Technical School ..	2,486	2,506	6,566	6,656	6,674
Agriculture ..	28,780	27,659	30,874	39,178	37,104
Allowances to Chiefs ..	11,994	11,691	12,002	12,562	14,260
National Council ..	2,037	1,909	1,641	1,762	1,777
Lepers Settlement ..	19,306	19,491	19,558	19,238	20,077
Pensions ..	7,599	10,030	11,797	11,828	14,291
Miscellaneous ..	9,455	6,076	6,970	7,998	8,486
Capital Expenditure ..	—	2,030	3,804	6,687	10,060
<b>Totals</b> ..	<b>£288,076</b>	<b>£272,627</b>	<b>£294,874</b>	<b>£316,577</b>	<b>£333,962</b>

{ 37,104 Vet.  
5,911 Agric.

### Income Tax.

The rates of normal and super tax remained the same as during the preceding financial year; and were imposed by the Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation, 1925. There were no enactments during the year dealing with Income Tax. The Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation No. 41 of 1929 which promulgated certain amendments to the principal law first took effect during the current year, i.e., for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1930. The principal amendment was that the rebate in respect of children was raised to £75 and the age in respect of which the rebate could be claimed to 21 years of age.

The Income Tax collected for the above period was made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Current Normal Tax	...	...	...	8,676	9	7
Arrear Normal Tax	...	...	...	480	2	5
Arrear Super Tax	...	...	...	538	12	11
Current Super Tax	...	...	...	1,036	8	1
				<hr/>		
				£10,731	13	0
				<hr/>		

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source, and also compares the collections with the previous year:—

Source.	1928-29			1929-30			+ or -						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
General Traders	...	...	...	11,853	10	4	7,514	13	9	- 4,338	16	7	
Civil Servants	...	...	...	1,176	10	8	1,128	12	10	-	47	17	10
Employed Persons	...	...	...	574	3	9	459	17	8	-	114	6	1
Others	...	...	...	1,246	12	9	835	13	9	-	410	19	0
Non-Residents	...	...	...	1,170	15	2	792	15	0	-	378	0	2
				<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			
				£16,021	12	8	£10,731	13	0	-£5,289	19	8	
				<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			

The number of incomes assessed for current tax in the various categories were:—

Number.	Category.	Taxable Income. £
35	£500 and under.	14,085
37	£501 to £750.	23,314
25	£751 to £1,000.	21,496
19	£1001 to £1,500.	21,645
10	£1,501 to £2,000.	17,324
11	£2,001 and over.	64,119
<hr/>		<hr/>
137		£161,983
<hr/>		<hr/>

## III.—PRODUCTION.

## Agriculture.

*Locust Destruction.*—There has been no invasion of Basutoland by flying swarms of locusts since 1923. No reports have been received by the Agricultural Officer of the presence of brown locusts or voetgangers during the year. Reports have, however, been received of the presence of the “Elegant Grasshopper” but it appears that the ravages of this insect are confined to gardens.

*Agricultural Shows.*—In spite of the serious droughts which prevailed during the year, the exhibits of produce at the various shows held throughout the Territory definitely point to a keener and more lively interest being taken in the quality of their produce by native agriculturists. This improvement is directly attributable to the activities of Agricultural Demonstrators, and to the holding of shows, which engenders the spirit of competition so necessary for improvement.

*Donga Prevention.*—Besides maintaining existing works, several dongas have been fenced in on the Teyateyaneng Reserve, and different varieties of trees, prickly pear, and aloe plants have been planted along their banks with a view to checking further erosion.

Many thousands of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are estimated to be washed away yearly by the torrential summer rains, and the steady yearly increase in soil erosion in the flats and mountain areas has caused the department much concern. Every effort is made by demonstrators by way of propaganda to check the increase of this evil, but it is feared that as long as land is held communally, little success will attend their efforts. It is the old case of where it is every one's duty to prevent it, it is no one's duty.

One of the chief factors in the increase of erosion is the steady migration of natives from the flats to the mountain areas and the consequent change in the nature of the hinterland from a purely pastoral to a semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural aspect, necessitating as it does the natives ploughing on the mountain slopes.

Overstocking and the denudation, and in many areas complete extinction of the natural grasses of the country are attendant evils, and until the native mind can grasp that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts in live stock as in everything else, it is feared that little progress can be made in this direction. This love of numbers of cattle rather than quality in them is an inherent characteristic of the Basuto mind, and all who have had close contact with them will realize the difficulty encountered and the patience required to dissuade them from their belief.

*Tree Planting.*—Young trees propagated in the nurseries situated in each of the Camps are available for distribution free of charge to natives and Europeans throughout Basutoland. Every facility is given to Basuto agriculturists to encourage them to undertake tree planting on a bigger scale, and it is gratifying to observe that the

number of trees issued yearly shows a steady increase. Communal land tenure and the consequent inability of the individual to fence his tree plantation, thus leaving it open to attack by herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, account to a great extent for the apathy displayed by Basuto to this branch of agriculture.

There are very few indigenous varieties of trees in the country, and nothing in the nature of a forest exists, though some of the more sheltered valleys are thickly covered with *cheche* bush and the indigenous wild willow. Poplar groves and willow-lined streams are common in some areas and are closely guarded by the local Chief who derives an income from their sale as roofing beams for huts.

*Agricultural Societies.*—Every endeavour is still being made to foster and encourage the growth and formation of agricultural societies and associations throughout the Territory, with an appreciable amount of success, as a few fairly strong societies are now in operation in different parts of the Territory.

*Agricultural Demonstrators.*—Demonstration work was first started in Basutoland in 1924 with four demonstrators, and the number employed has gradually risen to sixteen. They are all young men who have passed the Agricultural Diploma of one or other of the recognized Native Agricultural Schools in the Union of South Africa, and are distributed in each district and sub-district in the Territory. Demonstrators are also stationed at Roma, Morija, and Leloaleng Training Institutions and the Lerotholi Technical School, Maseru, where demonstration lands are worked and where agricultural apprentices are trained and the pupils given a course of agricultural lectures.

The general work of all demonstrators is to give lectures on subjects such as the selection of seed, planting and proper cultivation of the various crops grown throughout their districts shortly before these operations take place. They also undertake the working of various native lands to show a contrast between them and ordinary lands worked by the natives themselves. In a good season a demonstrator works from 25 to 30 lands and obtains an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Experimental work is also being carried out with the use of superphosphate and nitrate of soda. The application of superphosphate has been found most beneficial, a land thus fertilized yielding an increase in the region of 100 per cent. over an unfertilized land which has otherwise been treated in the same way. Nitrate of soda plots have been disappointing. Better results have been obtained on plots thus treated than on unmanured plots, but, on the whole, the experiments have been spoiled during the last two seasons by droughts occurring when the mealies were flowering.

#### **Forestry, Fisheries, and Mining.**

There are no natural forests in Basutoland, and no fisheries. No mining operations are carried on.

## IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The following is a return of the imports into and exports from the Territory by general traders during the calendar year 1930, the figures for 1929 being given for the purposes of comparison :—

## Imports.

	1929		1930	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Merchandise</i> ... ..	—	£ 669,008	—	£ 431,534
<i>Livestock</i> :—				
Horses, Mules, etc. ... ..	251	501	12	34
Cattle ... ..	2,428	6,351	645	1,526
Sheep and Goats ... ..	149	207	312	163
<i>Grain</i> :—				
Wheat and Wheat Meal... ..	<i>Muids.</i> 5,415	8,837	<i>Muids.</i> 5,179	6,760
Maize and Maize Meal ... ..	25,049	17,398	61,416	30,318
Kaffir Corn ... ..	4,315	3,030	10,828	7,090
<i>Other Produce</i> ... ..	—	1,084	—	524
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	—	£708,416	—	£477,949

## Exports.

	1929		1930	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Livestock</i> :—		£		£
Horses, Mules, etc. ... ..	104	534	58	330
Cattle ... ..	1,496	6,678	3,617	14,121
Sheep and Goats ... ..	26	25	1,103	552
<i>Grain</i> :—				
Wheat and Wheat Meal... ..	<i>Muids.</i> 72,103	64,408	<i>Muids.</i> 131,308	105,330
Maize and Maize Meal ... ..	87,404	42,144	6,061	2,169
Kaffir Corn ... ..	37,066	21,334	4,032	2,374
Barley ... ..	90	50	224	63
Beans and Peas ... ..	4,312	5,461	5,873	4,233
<i>Wool and Mohair</i> :—		<i>Lb.</i>		<i>Lb.</i>
Wool ... ..	12,937,198	436,083	9,729,169	156,601
Mohair ... ..	1,961,746	94,352	942,725	21,837
<i>Hides and Skins</i> :—				
Hides ... ..	445,286	15,126	371,620	6,044
Skins ... ..	365,039	8,827	359,767	3,747
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ... ..	—	272	—	225
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	—	£694,794	—	£317,626

### Other Statistics.

Government imports during the year amounted to £55,130 as compared with £54,686 in 1929.

### General.

All imports by traders are made through wholesale firms in the Union of South Africa or by direct indent with wholesale houses overseas, and all exports are to the Union of South Africa. It is, therefore, impossible to give the origin of goods imported or the ultimate destination of goods exported.

With the exception of fuel, soap, motor oil, and petrol, which are purchased in the Union, all Government imports are made through the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

## V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

### Railways.

There is only a small branch line on the Bloemfontein—Natal main line, from Marseilles to Maseru, one mile of which is in Basutoland.

### Roads and Bridges.

During the year re-gravelling and re-shaping work has been carried on almost continuously on the main or "A" roads. In many sections, low-lying portions have been raised and considerable improvement to the alignment of the road has been effected. Attention has also been directed to a greater extent than in previous years to improving the drainage of the roads and a number of concrete pipe drains have been built under the roads. Improvements in the side drainage have also been carried out. It will not be possible to complete the drainage of the roads satisfactorily for a number of years, but the progress made so far will be maintained and, it is hoped, accelerated in the future.

While it may be said that the roads of the north have improved generally during the year, the difficulty of obtaining road gravel within reasonable distance makes maintenance and constructional work slow and expensive. The roads in the south are more fortunate in this respect; yet there, too, the long leads and slow oxen transport delay constructional work to a serious extent.

The "B" or "feeder" roads are in a bad state of repair, but an endeavour is now being made to give them more constant attention.

Some damage was done to the roads and causeways by heavy rains during the summer months. It is hoped in the coming year to replace some of the older and more obsolete causeways and culverts by new and more adequate works.

The bridges in the Territory have been maintained satisfactorily. The drift at Caledon's Poort has again been rendered impassable for long periods, but the construction of a bridge over the Caledon river at this site is under consideration.

The Tsoelike Suspension Bridge (210 feet span) was completed during the year and was opened for traffic by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the 16th June, 1930.

**Postal.**

All districts in Basutoland are linked up with Maseru by telegraph and telephone lines, with the exception of Qachas Nek which is connected by telegraph and telephone to Matatiele in East Griqualand. The systems are owned by the Basutoland Government. Both telephones and telegraph are used by the general public, and public telephone call offices are attached to each post office.

There are ten telegraph offices in the Territory, and 154½ miles of telegraph wire. During 1930, telegraph messages numbering 52,935 were dealt with as follows:—foreign 221; government 3,822; ordinary 18,427; transmitted 11,718; received 18,747.

There are ten central telephone offices with telephones in service. The length of local exchange wire is 88 miles and long distance wire is 573½ miles.

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

<i>Deposits.</i>		<i>Withdrawals.</i>	
1928-29	... 2,218 value £9,874	956	value £8,130
1929-30	... 1,935 value £8,642	3,037	value £14,846.

The following table shows the number and value of money and postal orders issued and paid during the past two years:—

<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	
1928-29	... 33,231 value £29,369	41,950	value £48,232
1929-30	... 3,458 value £13,921	52,152	value £55,960.

**VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**

**Administration of Justice.**

During the year 1930, 4,481 crimes were reported or known to the Police, as compared with 2,771 in 1929. This increase is largely due to prosecutions under the Scab Law and under the Native Tax Law. The number of persons proceeded against was 3,127 as compared with 2,252 in 1929. Convictions in magisterial courts numbered 2,511, and in the Resident Commissioner's Court 124, compared with 1,804 and 94 respectively in 1929.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years:—

<i>In Magisterial Courts.</i>	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Offences against the person ...	97	287	438	213	219
Offences against property ...	244	272	253	221	282
Offences against liquor laws ...	52	37	42	57	47
Other crimes ...	1,409	1,484	1,429	1,313	1,968

<i>In the Resident Commissioner's Court.</i>	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Murder ... ..	6	1	1	6	10
Culpable homicide ... ..	38	24	20	30	23
Attempted murder ... ..	—	1	4	5	—
Rape ... ..	2	—	2	5	2
Unnatural crime ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	11	4	2	1	6
Offences against property with violence to the person.	298	48	4	33	52
Other offences against property...	41	15	3	14	31
Other crimes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—

### Police.

*Constitution and Command.*—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under the Basutoland Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland who is also the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is resident at Maseru.

There is a training depot for all recruits at Maseru under the supervision of the Staff Officer, with a Warrant Officer as Drill Instructor, a native Sergeant-Major, and a Non-Commissioned Officer.

Finger-print work is also carried out at Maseru and is under the charge of a Warrant Officer qualified in this work.

*Distribution and Duties.*—Mounted detachments of the Force are stationed in Maseru and in the various districts of the Territory under the command of the European officers of the establishment who are responsible for the general police routine being carried out within their districts and for the efficiency of their respective detachments.

*Establishment.*—The establishment of the Force is as follows :—

#### *Europeans :—*

Inspectors ... ..	6	(one of whom is Staff Officer).
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	6	
Warrant Officers ... ..	2	(1 Chief Constable, 1 Vacancy).
	—	
	14	
	—	

#### *Native Police :—*

Sergeant-Major ... ..	1
Sergeants ... ..	14
Corporals ... ..	15
Privates ... ..	308
	—
	338
	—

Total all Ranks ... 352

*Depot.*—As there is no surplus strength kept at the depot, recruits are only sent there for training after vacancies have been filled. Refresher courses are undertaken from drafts from the districts sent in from time to time. During 1930, 32 recruits were passed through, and 50 men reported for refresher courses.

*Finger-Print Work.*—This branch continues to perform valuable assistance by supplying the Courts with previous criminal history of accused persons whose finger-prints are sent in for identification. During the year over 800 finger impressions were received for search. In addition to ordinary criminal work, search was made on behalf of other departments to ensure that persons desirous of entering these departments had no serious criminal convictions registered against them.

*Health of Police.*—During the year the health of the Police has been good on the whole. It is regretted that two deaths occurred among the native staff; one being that of the Sergeant-Major, a Non-Commissioned Officer of considerable ability, whose loss to the force will be greatly felt.

*Conduct of Police.*—As strict discipline has to be, and is, maintained, native members of the Force who are guilty of repeated misconduct are generally dismissed. Eight discharges are recorded during the year for unsatisfactory conduct; otherwise the conduct of the Police has been good.

*Condition of Troop Horses.*—Considering the extensive patrol work performed by the native members of the Force and the droughty conditions which prevailed in many of the districts, the horses have maintained their condition remarkably well. Sixteen deaths were reported during the year, and compensation was paid to the owners, it being the practice that horses are privately owned but fed at Government expense, each man's horse being registered for insurance purposes.

*Work performed by Police.*—The following summary is some of the routine work carried out during the year :—

Crimes reported to the Police	...	...	...	4,481
Cases brought before the Courts	...	...	...	2,783
Persons proceeded against	...	...	...	3,127
Persons convicted	...	...	...	2,531
Miscellaneous inquiries, etc.	...	...	...	1,698

Apart from the ordinary Police routine, the Police were called upon to perform extraneous duties in assisting in collection of hut tax, wool tax, providing prison guards, clerical assistance in various district offices, and services in the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

*Crime.*—From the figures submitted, there has been an increase in crime generally, as compared with the previous year.

(1) The crimes of murder and manslaughter in most instances are committed either at beer drinks or else by persons who are

under the influence of liquor. The curtailment of these feasts might be beneficial, but can only be undertaken by action of the Chiefs themselves and not by the Police.

(2) The increase of convictions under the Liquor Law is not attributed to the increased activities of the liquor runners, but to the exceptional effort made in all districts to stamp out this evil, and to the excellent co-operation between the Basutoland and Union Police on the border.

(3) Stock theft, unfortunately, is still a great menace to the stock owners. The increase in the detection of this crime during the past year may be due to the better co-operation on the part of the Chiefs with the Police.

(4) A summary of criminal statistics for the year is shown under the heading "Justice."

#### **Prisons.**

There are ten gaols and one lock-up in the Territory, and 3,480 prisoners passed through them during the year, as compared with 2,643 in 1929.

It has been the practice for several years to transfer all juvenile prisoners of from 15 to 20 years of age, whose sentences are over three months, to serve their sentences at the Peka Gaol in order to prevent contact as far as possible with adult offenders. At Peka these juveniles are under the close supervision of the Officer-in-Charge, and they are taught stone-cutting, masonry work, road-making, repairs to buildings, and gardening. The gaol is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Teyatyaneng. Parents of these youths are allowed to visit them on Sundays, and religious services are held fortnightly by a native minister.

### **VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**

Extensive repairs to Government buildings have been undertaken during the year at Qachas Nek and Quthing, and additional buildings have been erected at the Leper Settlement, while numerous smaller repairs and works including Border Police huts and stables have been undertaken in different parts of the Territory.

Electric light plants have been installed for the hospitals at Mafeteng and Mochales Hoek.

#### **Water Works.**

During the year, 7 additional boreholes yielding satisfactory supplies were put down at Maseru, Mafeteng, and Mochales Hoek; making a total of 12 satisfactory boreholes put down in the last two

years at various Camps in the country. It is intended to utilize the water and to instal pumping plants at some of these boreholes during next year.

The Maseru river water pumping plant was repaired during the year. The average daily supply of water gravitated to the Maseru reservoirs was 30,000 gallons.

### VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year 1930, 2,584 patients were treated in the various hospitals, showing an increase of 105 over the year 1929. Deaths amounted to 157 which, by a strange coincidence, is the same number as the previous year. The number of operations performed was 1,252, the majority of which were under general anaesthesia. The number of out-patients who attended the various dispensaries was 61,936, as against 59,565 for the year 1929, showing an increase of 2,371.

Vaccinations against smallpox only amounted to 650. This, no doubt, was due to only one case of this disease occurring during the year in the Territory. Over 300 inoculations against typhoid fever were given.

The revenue collected in hospital and dispensary fees amounted to £2,254 16s. 0d. The following table gives details for each district :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>Out-Patients.</i>	<i>Subsequent Returns.</i>	<i>Vaccinations.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
					<i>£ s. d.</i>
Maseru ... ..	925	8,644	5,902	—	580 18 3
Leribe ... ..	431	7,561	2,511	—	407 1 6
Mafeteng ... ..	368	8,291	4,372	—	498 11 6
Mohales Hoek ... ..	290	4,212	1,434	—	193 16 9
Quthing ... ..	235	5,088	2,090	600	241 18 9
Qachas Nek ... ..	250	3,308	1,382	—	149 2 6
Teyateyaneng ... ..	85	5,200	1,941	50	183 6 9
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>42,304</b>	<b>19,632</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>£2,254 16 0</b>

It will be noticed that although there is an increase in the number of out-patients, there has been a considerable decrease in revenue. This is probably due to the increased number of free attendances, including those who receive anti-syphilitic treatment.

The general health of the Territory, on the whole, has been good. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in the Maseru Reserve, which necessitated the native schools being closed for a period. Cases of enteric fever again showed a marked decrease compared with those reported in previous years; whereas, on the other hand, cases of typhus were nearly double those of 1929. There was a marked increase of influenza which, however, with a few exceptions, was of a mild form.

The figures for epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases for the year 1930 are as follows :—

Typhoid ... ..	189	Mumps ... ..	35
Typhus ... ..	75	Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	100
Smallpox ... ..	1	Malaria (Imported from	
Measles ... ..	78	Bechuanaland) ...	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2	Dysentery ... ..	111
Whooping Cough ...	147	Erysipelas ... ..	8
Diphtheria ... ..	5	Other Epidemic Diseases	179
Influenza ... ..	938	Anthrax ... ..	14
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	295

It will be seen from the above table that there were 5 cases of Diphtheria during the year, but no deaths were reported. Anthrax would appear to be on the decrease as 50 per cent. less cases came under observation. This decrease is probably due to the prompt action taken by the Veterinary Department when outbreaks are reported.

The treatment of syphilis by injection of sulpharsenol was commenced towards the end of the year, but it is too early yet to form an opinion as to the effect it will have in assisting to control the spread of this disease.

The campaign for the destruction of rodents was continued as in previous years.

The gaols throughout the Territory when inspected were clean, and there was no outbreak of any serious disease among the inmates.

The sanitation of the Territory was satisfactory. Additional conveniences are being erected in several Camps.

#### Leper Settlement.

On the 31st December, 1929, the population of the Settlement was 629, composed of 291 males and 338 females. On the 31st December, 1930, the population was 665, of which 292 were males and 373 females, showing an increase of 36 in all, consisting of 1 male and 35 females. It will be observed that whilst the population at the end of 1929 exceeded that of 1928 by 103, this year the increase is only 37 over that of 1929.

The following table represents the number of admissions, etc. :—

	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Re-admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Deserted.</i>
Males ... ..	67	9	40	23	} 18
Females ... ..	80	4	29	28	
Totals ... ..	147	13	69	51	

The following is the corresponding table for 1929 :—

	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Re-admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Deserted.</i>
Males ...	93	6	30	16	} 10
Females ...	91	8	19	20	
Totals ...	184	14	49	36	

The decrease in the numbers admitted was 37, that of the re-admitted 1. There was an increase in the number of deaths of 20 and of the desertions 8, and the discharged 15 (14 of which had not left the Settlement on 31st December, 1930).

It is encouraging to note the increase in the number of arrested cases; and one hopes that the decrease in the number of admissions during the year is a sign that the cases at large are becoming much less owing to the vigilance of the Health and Welfare Inspectors and also of the Leprosy Inspectors.

There was a slight upheaval at the Settlement when the lepers were informed that they were not to provide food for or eat with their visitors, but owing to the diplomatic manner in which the matter was handled by the Superintendent the usual peaceful condition of the Settlement was soon restored.

## IX.—EDUCATION.

Education in Basutoland is under the supervision of a Director of Education, a Senior Inspector of Schools, three European Inspectors, and four Native Supervisors.

The majority of schools are Government-aided schools under missionary control. Two Government schools, one at Maseru and one at Mafeteng, provide for scholars in Standards IV, V, and VI, and another school of the same class is in course of construction at Matsieng. The only other school under Government management is the Lerotholi Technical School at Maseru.

The total number of Government and Government-aided schools is 597, of which 9 are Institutions (Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural), 28 Intermediate Schools, and 560 Elementary Vernacular Schools. The number of pupils on the roll for 1930 was 50,443, and the average attendance was 37,150. The Education Vote for year ending 31st March, 1931, was £55,405.

### European Education.

There are 9 small primary schools in the Territory, with a total attendance of a little over 100 pupils, to provide for the elementary education of the children in the various Camps. These schools are managed by Local Committees and are supported by the Government.

A detailed report on education is published annually separately.

## X.—LABOUR.

The following figures give the number of passes issued to natives to leave the Territory for labour purposes during the last three years :

Year.	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Railway</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>		<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Agriculture.</i>	<i>Labour.</i>		
1928 ... ..	25,523	284	7,353	20,718		53,878
1929 ... ..	28,705	449	13,483	32,125		74,762
1930 ... ..	28,526	185	12,778	23,298		64,787

Basuto enlisting themselves as labourers on the gold and diamond mines are slow to avail themselves of the benefits of the deferred pay system, and the percentage for 1930 shows a slight decline.

A campaign is being launched to bring home to labourers the advantages of deferring their pay, not only to themselves and families but to the country as a whole, and it is hoped that 1931 will show a substantial increase.

The average percentage for 1930 was 41·5 per cent as compared with 43·5 per cent in 1929.

## XI.—VETERINARY.

**Anthrax.**

During the year there have been 33 outbreaks of anthrax and 52,126 animals have been inoculated. In no outbreak has there been any serious mortality, and this is probably largely explained by prompt inoculation methods. There is every evidence in support of the reliability of the anthrax vaccine supplied by the Union Veterinary Department. All field inoculations have been done by the Police department.

**Equine Mange.**

The equine mange position is fairly satisfactory, though well-defined cases were seen in the mountain areas. In some places considerable difficulty was experienced in rounding up unowned infected horses. With the completion of dipping tanks, it is hoped to look forward confidently to equine mange eradication. The spring this year was particularly favourable to the spread of this disease, as owing to severe drought the horses were particularly poverty-stricken.

All dipping supervisors are now instructed to inspect the horses in their areas when field-inspecting sheep, and to treat any animal showing any evidence of skin trouble.

Altogether 3,614 animals were treated in this way, but there is every reason to believe that a large percentage of these were not actually infected with the acarus of equine mange.

**Sheep Scab.**

The spring was very bad and conducive to the spread of sheep scab. Rain records show that the drought of 1930 is one of the worst the Territory has experienced. Unfortunately these adverse

conditions persisted up to the end of December. There has been in consequence a heavy mortality in sheep and goats, and the only thing that saved the sheep-owners from disastrous losses was that their flocks were clean. In those parts of the mountain areas where no dipping had taken place, severe mortalities occurred.

The prolonged drought seriously interfered with the Veterinary Department in commencing its early summer field operations and in most districts these had to be delayed until a month later than usual. These conditions also added to transport troubles in the mountains.

As anticipated, a considerable number of set-backs were encountered, chiefly in the Mafeteng and Maseru districts. Re-infections of protected areas have cropped up in the winter and spring, most of them being traceable to the movement of infected sheep from those mountain infected areas where no tanks existed. Experience has proved that it cannot be hoped finally to eradicate scab as long as infected sheep are moved about, even when these sheep are treated en route.

These re-infections have been very troublesome and costly, and occurred at the worst moment, when the sheep were often not strong enough to stand dipping. Several outbreaks had to be treated by hand-dressing only and dipping deferred until the sheep were strong enough to stand the immersion, and this is never satisfactory.

With the completion of the final 17 tanks the movement of scabby sheep should automatically cease, and it is confidently hoped that the gradual decrease of these unfortunate recrudescences of scab in clean areas will occur.

The policy of subjecting all supposed clean areas to a table inspection and putting all known infected areas through a simultaneous dipping as soon as the lambing, shearing, and climatic conditions permitted, has been continued.

During the year 2,514,717 sheep and goats were dipped, this being 471,384 less than last year. During November and December, all protected areas were subjected to a table inspection; 1,215,011 sheep and 470,350 goats were examined, and no scab was found. This desirable state of affairs does not mean that no scab had existed in these areas, but that where scab had been re-introduced it had been successfully dealt with.

Quthing district has been of special interest this year. It has now had its complement of dipping tanks since the autumn of 1928, and is geographically well protected from its neighbours. The Principal Veterinary Officer was of the opinion that if his Department's work and methods were sound little or no scab should be found, and that this district should on examination this year be a test case as to whether he was correct in assuming that scab could be finally eradicated from Basutoland. Every sheep and goat was put on the

table and thoroughly examined, and altogether 440,000 animals were handled, with the result that one animal was found to be scab-infected. This was highly satisfactory and gives every reason to hope that the goal of a scab-free Territory may be confidently looked forward to if the Department's activities are not restricted.

Records show that when the scab campaign was commenced in 1923 approximately 50 per cent. of the flocks were scab-infected in the Quthing district. Experience demonstrates that it takes at least two simultaneous dippings, intermixed with the dippings of sporadic outbreaks, to clean up an area, and if this is to be kept clean then no scab-infected flocks must be brought into it. This is the second year that these conditions have existed in the Quthing district.

There is every evidence to show that the same gratifying decrease of scab is taking place in other districts.

With the completion of the 17 tanks now building, 201 tanks in the Territory will be in operation. As these represent the total number required, this aspect of the scab campaign has terminated. The picking of sites and organizing all the transport, representing thousands of pack animals, has caused much labour and worry for the Veterinary staff, and they are to be complimented on the splendid way they have overcome these difficulties.

Owing to the falling revenue, every effort to practise economies has been made, and one of the most fruitful savings effected is the cessation of the dipping of goats. Hitherto, in carrying out simultaneous dipping, all sheep and goats have been dipped, it being argued that, although the sheep acarus does not live on a goat, it might possibly be a carrier when running with infected sheep. The Principal Veterinary Officer thinks this is highly improbable, and in searching for real economies he decided that he was justified in taking this small risk, and to-day in this Territory no goats are dipped unless they are scab-infected. The goats represent about 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the small stock; so in dealing in millions it can readily be seen what a big saving this policy will be.

Considerable economy has been effected in the use of tattoo oil by using a dot on the forehead for first dipping, and branding only for the second dipping.

Dipping mortalities have been heavier this year. The Government has paid compensation for 635 sheep and lambs, and although this is really a very small percentage out of 2,500,000 sheep dipped, it is really undesirable. These heavier mortalities are explained by the extreme drought conditions, causing debility in the animals, and in some cases to the carelessness of the native dip supervisor in not stirring the tank correctly prior to the immersion of the animals.

The native staff does not improve and undoubtedly this is the weak spot in the scab campaign. Constant supervision is required and the men with long service often prove the most unreliable. One native sheep inspector was discharged, but the remaining six have done some valuable work and have justified our confidence in their appointment.

#### Wool and Mohair.

The market for these commodities has undergone a serious change which has reflected most adversely on the prosperity of the Basuto and everyone concerned. Basuto wool has dropped down to as low as 1d. per lb., causing great consternation amongst sheep owners. At present Basuto wool is purchased on the basis of mixed wool—good, bad, and indifferent—and the price paid to-day is based on the class “bad.” Obviously, if the country is to prosper this will have to be altered. This can be done in several ways:—

(a) Differentiation on the part of the trader in purchase, paying different prices for the good and bad and educating the grower to the market requirements.

(b) Improving the sheep by introducing proper merino rams. This matter has been under discussion and the Principal Veterinary Officer has formulated a scheme which it is proposed to put into execution next spring. The important factor in making this effort a success is the Basuto sheep-owner, and it will be interesting to see if he is capable of loyally supporting the Government in their attempts to assist him. This scheme has the unanimous support of the Chamber of Commerce.

#### Stud.

Despite the drought and the corresponding low conditions of the mares, the natives showed a keen interest in the stud work, and 135 mares were covered. Of the 124 mares covered last year, 59 proved in foal, but owners to date have failed to report the result of 38 of these mares. The thoroughbred horse “Landing” was purchased this year. This horse is an ideal pony sire.

#### General.

During the year 2,012 professional visits and attendances were made. The usual maladies, strangles, gallsickness, biliary fever (equine and canine), distemper, etc., have been treated by the Principal Veterinary Officer.

### XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following Proclamations were promulgated during the year:—

(1) No. 6.—Amending Further Basutoland Proclamation No. 16 of 1907—Stamp Duties.

(2) No. 9.—Amending Further Basutoland Motor Vehicle Proclamation No. 7 of 1926.

(3) No. 15.—Amending Further Customs Tariff and Excise Duties (Amendment) Proclamation, 1925.

(4) No. 19.—Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation, 1930.

(5) No. 20.—Providing for better Administration of Justice in cases between or concerning Natives in Basutoland.

(6) No. 25.—Amending Proclamation No. 20 of 1930, providing for the better administration of justice in cases between or concerning Natives in Basutoland.

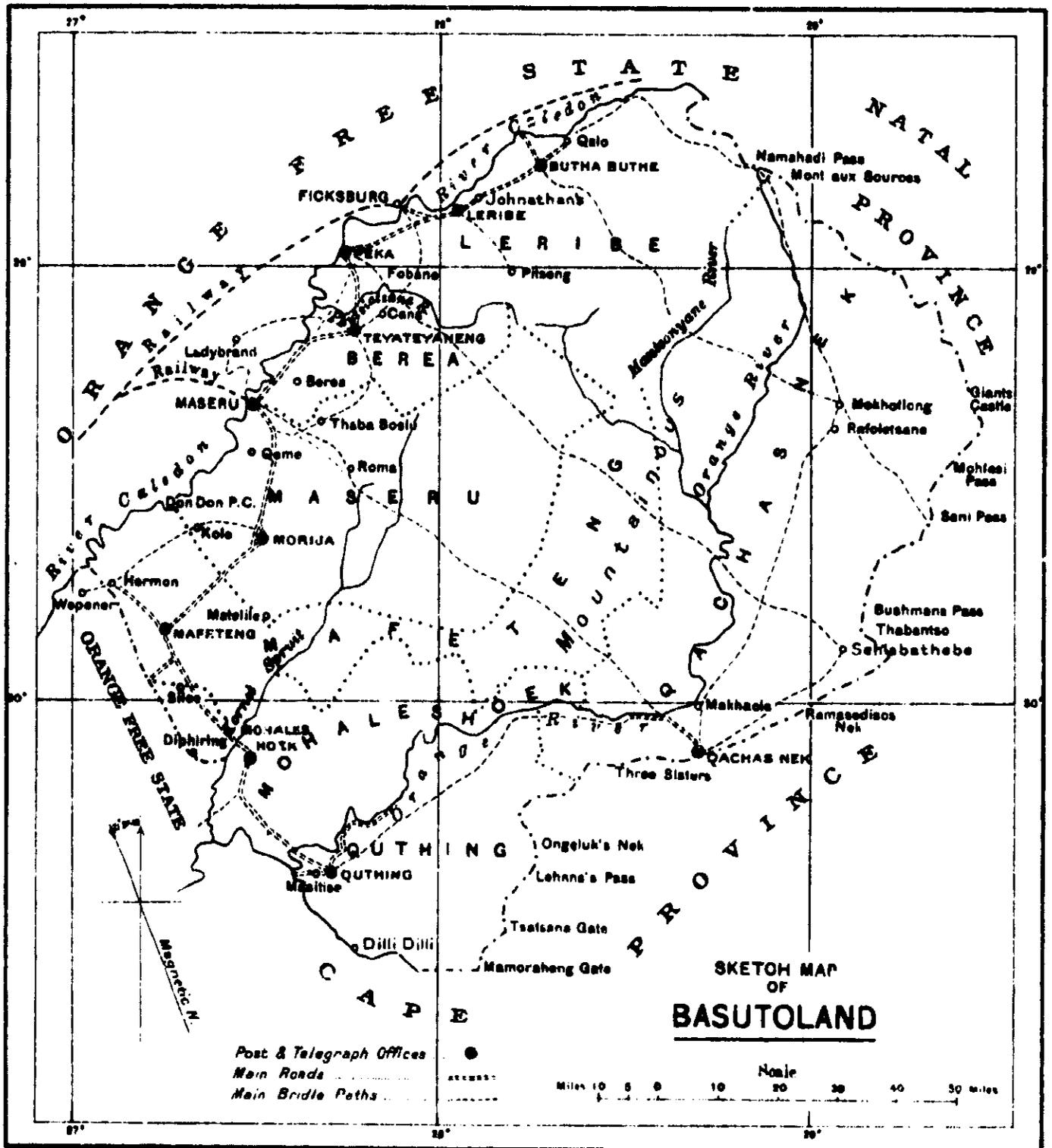
(7) No. 32.—Basutoland Appropriation (1930–31) Proclamation, 1930.

F. FOORD,

*Government Secretary.*

1st April, 1931.

**BASUTOLAND.**



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