Bechuanaland Protectorate

REPORT FOR 1927-28.

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## HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

_Proclamation of British Protectorate._—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal chiefs in Northern Bechuanaland (known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate), namely, Khamá, Gasetsiwe, and Sebele, and as a result a British Protectorate was proclaimed over their territories. No further steps were taken until the year 1891, when, by an Order in Council, dated the 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorised to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the
administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for
the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the
limits of the Order. Sir Sydney Shippard, the Administrator of
Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An
Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Pro-
tectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in
force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June,
1891, being declared in force in the Territory, mutatis mutandis,
and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been
effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal
and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the
Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until the 15th November,
1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the
autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of
the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the
exception of certain reserves for native chiefs, to the British South
Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe,
and so much of the Bora-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within
the limits of the Protectorate, were transferred to the administra-
tion of the British South Africa Company, Dr. L. S. Jameson being
appointed Resident Commissioner therefor. The Company's police
were moved down to a camp in the Protectorate, at Pitsani Potlugo.
From that spot, on the 29th December, Dr. Jameson crossed the
border of the South African Republic with his police, and marched
towards Johannesburg, which was at that time in a state of great
unrest. Being defeated by the Boers at Doornkop, he surrendered
on the 2nd January, 1896. In consequence of this raid, the admini-
istration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the
British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is
still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.
It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of old Matabeleland
conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Boundaries.—The territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is
bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on
the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, on the north and on the west
by the territory of South West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at
275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,900 feet.

In view of the geographical position of that part of the mandated
territory of South West Africa east of Longitude 21° E., known
as the Caprivi Strip, it was found expedient to provide in 1922
that the latter should be administered as if it were a portion of the
Bechuanaland Protectorate.
The Bechuanaland Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into the following districts, with a Magistrate at the head of each:

N'gamiland (Headquarters Maun).
Chobe (Headquarters Kasane).
Ngwato (Headquarters Serowe).
Gaborones (Headquarters Gaborones).
Lobatsi (Headquarters Lobatsi).
Ghanzi (Headquarters Gemsbok Pan).
Francistown (Headquarters Francistown).
Tuli Block (Headquarters Selika).
Kweneng (Headquarters Molepolole).
Ngwaketsi (Headquarters Kanye).
Kgalagadi (Headquarters Lehututu).

In addition the Assistant Resident Commissioner is Chief Magistrate for the Protectorate, and, as such, has all the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Resident Magistrate throughout the Territory.

CURRENCY.

The coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is declared by Order in Council dated the 23rd January, 1911, to be all British coins and all Transvaal coins, British coins being defined as any coins which under the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891 are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins as any coins which were coined in the Mint established at Pretoria by the Government of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are Imperial.

LANGUAGES.

The principal languages spoken are English and Sechuana.
I.—GENERAL.

The outstanding event of the year 1927 was the visit of the Right Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) and Mrs. Amery to the Territory. The Secretary of State’s staff included Mr. G. G. Whiskard, C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Dominions Office, Mr. G. Huxley, Secretary to the Publicity Committee, Empire Marketing Board, and Captain W. Brass, M.P., and he was also accompanied by Captain the Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O., the Imperial Secretary, representing His Excellency the High Commissioner. The distinguished visitors arrived at Palapye Road from Rhodesia early on the morning of 22nd August where they were met by the Resident Commissioner, the Assistant Resident Commissioner, and the Resident Magistrate of the District. Before leaving Palapye Road for Serowe the Acting Chief and Regent, Tshekedi Khama, was introduced to Mr. Amery in his private coach, after which the Chief left to arrange for the meeting in his Kgotla with the Bamangwato Tribe. The local European residents, headed by Mr. H. C. Weatherilt, O.B.E., and Mr. R. McFarlane, members of the European Advisory Council, were here presented to Mr. and Mrs. Amery.

The party arrived at Serowe at noon, being given an enthusiastic welcome by the Bamangwato Regiments lining the route to the Kgotla.

A luncheon was given in honour of the Secretary of State and his party by the European inhabitants of Serowe.

Following luncheon a visit was paid to the Serowe London Missionary Society Church, built by the Bamangwato under the late Chief Khama, and to Khama’s Memorial near the Kgotla.

This concluded the visit and the party returned to Palapye Road, arriving there at sunset.

The visit afforded both Europeans and natives much pleasure apart from the fact that Mr. Amery was the first Colonial Secretary to visit the Bamangwato Reserve.

On the 23rd August, Mr. and Mrs. Amery received at Gaberones Station the local European residents and the Indians trading in the Territory, and then proceeded to the Crown Reserve, three miles distant, where the native chiefs of the Southern Protectorate had assembled to greet the Secretary of State.

The same afternoon at Lobatsi, after Mr. Transfeldt, member of the European Advisory Council, had presented an address to the Secretary of State on behalf of the local residents, to which he briefly replied, Mr. Amery presided at a luncheon, at which 200 guests sat down, given by the Administration of the Territory to inaugurate the new factory of the Bechuanaland Cold Storage Company, Limited, the machinery of which was started by
Mrs. Amery. On this occasion Mr. Amery dealt with the immediate prospects of the Territory with special reference to the contemplated operations of the Cold Storage Company. He emphasised the importance of raising the water that existed almost everywhere below the surface, which, he said, was only needed to make the Bechuanaland Protectorate one of the finest dairying countries in the world; also the importance of promoting speedier transport, in regard to which the Administration was making experiments. He announced that the Administration were about to undertake a policy of more effective development of the whole territory and indicated some of the respects in which the Mother Country would be prepared to cooperate, but he appealed for a continuance of the whole-hearted support of the European settlers, of which he had already seen much evidence, particularly the good work done by the European Advisory Council. Sir Drummond Chaplin G.B.E., K.C.M.G., Chairman of the Cold Storage Company, in his reply, touched upon the prospects of an early settlement of the important questions affecting mineral rights in the Territory, which would contribute greatly to the development of the Territory.

At Mafeking the same afternoon, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Amery paid a short visit to the Imperial Reserve, where they met all the Headquarters staff and their wives. It is not too much to say that the distinguished couple have left everywhere a vivid impression of real friendliness and interest.

The European Advisory Council held its Eighth Annual Meeting at Mafeking in March. The Council is representative of seven electoral areas, covering the whole Territory, as follows:

1. Ghanzi District;
2. Francistown District;
3. Tuli Block District;
4. Ngwato (Bamangwato Reserve), Ngamiland (Batawana Reserve), and Chobe Districts;
5. Gaberones Block together with all the land lying between the Bamalete Reserve and Gaberones Block bounded on the north-west by the Bakwena Reserve and on the east by the eastern boundary of the farm "Crocodile Pools";
6. Lobatsi District (excluding Barlong Farms but including the farm "Panyani") and Kgalagadi District;
7. Bamalete, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bungwaketsi Reserves and Barlong Farms;

each of which returns one member who must be a qualified voter and have been nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election, a register of qualified voters
in each area is compiled. Every landowner, leaseholder, fixed property holder, or licensed trader, of a value of not less than £300 (or his duly appointed representative), being a British subject of European descent residing within the Territory, has one vote. Each candidate for election must deposit the sum of £25, which is forfeited should he fail to poll one-fifth of the total number of votes polled by the successful candidate. The Council sits at least once in each year and at any other time at the request of the Resident Commissioner, but three members may suggest to the Resident Commissioner the advisability of calling a meeting at any time, stating their reasons. The Resident Commissioner presides over the sittings of the Council.

The present Members of the Council are:

- R. McFarlane, Esquire, J.P. (Electoral area No. 2).
- R. A. Bailey, Esquire, J.P. (Electoral area No. 4).
- L. S. Glover, Esquire (Electoral area No. 5).
- G. J. F. van Rensburg, Esquire (Electoral area No. 6).
- B. I. Vickerman, Esquire (Electoral area No. 7).

A special Meeting of the Council was called by the Resident Commissioner last September.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Native Advisory Council was held at Gaberones in April, 1928.

The Council is normally representative of the tribes of the Southern Protectorate only, namely, the Barolong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketsi, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, and the Batlokwa. The Chief of the Bamangwato is, however, always invited to attend, and has occasionally attended the sittings of the Council, but the Batawana tribe in Ngamiland is too far distant for their representation to be practicable. The Council consists of five members (one of whom must be the ruling Chief) elected by each of the six tribes according to their custom, and discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting native interests which any of its members desires to bring forward, and especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Native Fund is devoted to purely native purposes, e.g., native education, improvement of native stock, water supply in native reserves, and an annual contribution to the cost of eradication of lung-sickness in cattle. The revenue of the fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for hut-tax, except in the case of the Bamangwato and Batawana in Ngamiland, who pay 3s.
Kalahari Expedition.

At their 1927 Meeting, the European Advisory Council passed the following resolution:

"We suggest that a sum of £500 be placed on the Estimates for the purpose of exploring a cattle route to the western border, starting in the neighbourhood of Lephephe and travelling north-west or nearly so and again starting, say, from Ghanzi and travelling south-east with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of a sufficient water supply. As this proposed route would be in Crown Lands practically the whole distance of, say, 200 to 250 miles, it should present the minimum of difficulty."

The country proposed to be explored forms an equilateral triangle, with sides about 200 miles long, entirely devoid of markings, almost in the centre of the map of the Territory; the proposed route almost bisects this triangle. It is indeed unexplored in the sense that no European had travelled through it with the result of a route being established for general use or which might be regarded as safe for man or beast. Many native rumours told of people living around permanent water there. Anderson had crossed its western edge from Ngamiland south-eastwards in the middle of last century, bequeathing to an inquisitive posterity a supposed permanent water marked on some maps as Anderson's Vlei. Others claim to have ventured across it towards the Bakwena Reserve, notably S. McTavish, who in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Administration to perform the journey for a sum of £50 and if successful he was to be given the contract to sink three wells along the route. He is known to have started this hazardous journey in a scotchcart drawn by oxen from Seeibigo Pan, 40 miles north-east of Ghanzi, and to have reached the Molepolole-Lehututu road 40 miles from the former place. He reported that he saw no signs of permanent water along the 250 miles travelled, and melon (tsama), and once an opportune thunderstorm, alone kept his oxen alive. He had only a pocket-compass to guide him. He was given the contract to sink the wells, but illness supervened and he cancelled the contract. Although unproductive of substantial results, McTavish's was a notable and a daring performance, and until this year the Administration has been unable to find anyone who would follow his tracks.

Towards the end of 1927, however, Lieutenant Beeching, Sub-Inspector in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police and Acting Resident Magistrate of the Kgalagadi District, was ordered, as soon as he had collected the bulk of his hut-tax for the year, to make the route desired by the Advisory Council, or, in other words, to go from Lehututu to Ghanzi and from thence to the nearest point on the Rhodesia Railways, looking out for permanent water.
on the way. He arrived at Ghanzi during February, and after some days spent in necessary preparations left that station for Deka or Daka, about 30 miles east-north-east of Ghanzi. With a scotchcart and oxen, five camels, six native policemen, and two Bushman guides, he made his real start into the unknown from Deka in the early morning of the 9th March, travelling south-east. His rate of progress was necessarily slow with oxen, two treks a day averaging together seven hours at two miles an hour, and in thick bush 1½ miles an hour. Rain sometimes held him up, and the dense bush on either bank of the great Okwa river was very troublesome, every foot of the way having to be cut. The Bushman guides were always an anxiety, as each guide will only go to the limit of his hunting grounds, where another guide must be found. This results in a somewhat zigzag course, and Lieutenant Beeching estimates that the route he made is thus capable of being shortened some 20 miles. At one point a fresh guide was not forthcoming until he had waited four days. He eventually reached Kika, or Kikau, 100 miles north-north-west of Molepolole, on the 28th March, and from there sent in his first report and his camels to the wells at Metsematluku, 60 miles west of Molepolole. He had found plenty of water in limestone pans fairly evenly scattered along the route, evidence of abundant large game, many Bushmen armed with bows and arrows, who were placated with tobacco, and a few meagre Bakgalagadi villages. Neither Bakgalagadi nor Bushmen were too friendly, and most of them uncommunicative, particularly as regards the next water, whilst the party got little sleep on the journey, having to trek during the day and guard their animals against lions at night. Two-thirds of the way one ox went sick, and was left with a native. Lieutenant Beeching arrived at Metsematluku on the 4th April, having travelled between 280 and 300 miles from Daka in 23 trekking days.

Thus was established, during the rains at any rate, a practicable cattle route from the valuable Ghanzi grazing lands almost half the distance of the existing route via Lehututu, and cattle have since come safely through. Also the possibility of making it an all-weather and a motor transport route was strongly indicated by the almost continuous limestone formation. But the desideratum of the Advisory Council was not yet attained. It was considered that Mahalapye should be linked up with the new route, so as to provide the shortest possible route to the railway line.

Early in the year the Administration had acquired a Morris six-wheeled lorry, and, after some months' testing in and around Serowe, had decided to send it on an experimental trip across the desert.
The objects of the expedition were chiefly to locate suitable places for sinking wells along the new route, to ascertain whether it was possible to utilize motor transport for traversing the desert, to report upon the country traversed and the uses to which it might be put, and to test British cars under the worst African conditions.

For the purpose of the expedition a second lorry was lent by the Morris Company and eventually the expedition started from Mahalapye at 2 p.m. on the 20th June.

The party consisted of:

The Imperial Secretary.
Lieutenant Beeching.
Mr. W. Grantham (Morris lorry expert).
Mr. Makin (S.A. Press).
Two chauffeurs.
Native Corporal Hendrik (Interpreter for all desert languages).
Native cook.
Three native constables.

The same day the party reached Shoshong, and there may be said to have taken its leave of civilization. Shoshong, a former capital of the Bamangwato, has interesting associations. Here reigned Khama's heathen father Sekgome, and from here originated, after the latter's deposition, many intrigues against the great Christian Chief. Early next morning the expedition moved on to Lephephe, and at once the limestone formation was everywhere in view. Lephephe was found to be 70 miles from Mahalapye, over a fairly straight track and good hard ground; thence to Sunnyside farm in Ghanzi the distance, allowing for sinuosities in travelling, may be taken as 310 miles. Water was replenished at Lephephe, this being the last known supply. Tsitle was reached after sunset, 21st June, and was left at 7.30 p.m. To economise the water it was decided to travel at night. Captain Clifford discovered that a further advantage lay in the diminution of dust trouble by night, the impalpable desert sand being expanded or diffused in the heat of the day. The lorries rarely boiled at night, so travelling then proved easiest, though it was cold enough to freeze the water from otherwise imperceptible leakages from the water tanks which were revealed by the ice. At 8 a.m. on 22nd June, in 10 hours' travelling from Tsitle they had only covered 23½ miles, in the course of which the lorries averaged 3 miles to the gallon and used 25 gallons of water. Zuwe was reached on 24th June, and at 3.30 a.m. on the 25th Kuke was located in the darkness, after some of the worst going of the trip. A serious mishap to the water supply also occurred. The caterpillar track flapped so much that it knocked off the tap of one of the water tanks, about 15 gallons of water being lost before it was noticed. At Kuke water had been confidently expected, but the last drops in the pan had evaporated and the prospect
was dismal indeed, the expedition finding itself on a small hill composed of cattle dung and bleached bones, with a background of dirty sand. Press despatches, sent in to Molepolole, spoke of desperate anxiety as to petrol and water lasting until Ghanzi. Moreover, punctures were by this time recognised to be a very serious matter, if only in the way of time lost. They averaged 20 a day—the stumps of dead trees often lie just beneath the sand with points like sharpened pencils. From Kuke, where Beeching's route was picked up, the course was altered to N.W. and the going was good. Kika Pan was soon passed, also dried up, and the natives explained that they slaked their thirst with bulbs (they also pound up the leaves of a certain shrub). Hereabouts the first big game were sighted in the distance, three enormous giraffe. The expedition being short of food, Captain Clifford went ahead to shoot, but instead of game encountered a Bushman carrying an armful of melons (tsama). This man, and his family who soon surrounded him, he interviewed by signs, and learned that he had brought the melons from a place two suns march away, also that, though there was no water, game would be found further on. Gomodimo Pan was reached shortly after midday on 26th June and a very little muddy water found, and this some women were putting into large numbers of ostrich eggs carried in skins on their backs. When they had filled the eggs they buried them in the ground.

These pans are situated in crater-like depressions and, when dry, reveal a limestone bed. Farmers at Ghanzi subsequently explained that, when sinking their wells, they have to dig through this solid limestone for 40 to 60 feet, when a bluish white shale, apparently composed of a mixture of clay and limestone pebbles, is encountered. Through this the water does not penetrate, and after digging into it for 10 to 15 feet a perennial supply of water is obtained. Captain Clifford could hear of no failures.

Chukudu (Tsuguru) Pan was next passed and, shortly afterwards, a shallow valley. which looked as if it marked the former course of a river, having a marked bank on its western side. Then followed an open plain, with sparse stunted scrub, until a very marked rise brought the party to the saucer-like rim of the extensive Kaotwe Pan. Turning north for 5 or 6 miles, a flat treeless plain was crossed and there numbers of hartebeeste, gemsbok, and wildebeeste were seen grazing in the distance. Then dense bush and very heavy sand, through which the lorries pushed slowly for 6 miles before entering the hard limestone bed of the Quale River, along which they ran north-east for about 2 miles, when it curved west and appeared to join the bed of the Okwa River. Two miles farther on, they left the river bed and encountered more thick bush and heavy sand. All through the night they struggled on and at 8 a.m. found themselves once more in the bed of the river, which is serpentine in its course. The natives
believe that this huge river had its source in the heart of the Kalahari, which recalls "Anderson's Vlei," but the expedition could not stay to explore. Old maps take the source into South-West Africa. This theory is favored by Captain Clifford and, as the river bed also appears south of Ghanzi, it may be more nearly correct.

It was now the 29th June, and for nearly three days the course took the expedition through open grassy plains, millions of acres of good grazing, which Captain Clifford has described as equal to the best grazing land in South Africa. These are Crown lands.

Dungako Pan was passed at 12.40 next day, and here it was calculated that the dwindling supply of petrol would probably see them through. None the less, on reaching Van Zyl's cutting, some 26 miles beyond Gore Pan, it was a welcome sight to see duck disporting themselves in the cutting still about three parts full of water, and also, at hand, five drums of petrol sent out from Ghanzi by camel. According to old Corporal Hendrik (who has since passed to happier hunting grounds), Van Zyl hunted elephants hereabouts some 30 or 40 years ago, but he and his son were killed by Bushmen, who pursued a vendetta against the father for having thrashed one of their number. About two-thirds of the way between Gore and Van Zyl's cutting there was found to be a shallow depression, apparently another dry river bed. Sunnyside farm was found to be closed, but after one more night's camping out, Ghanzi Magistracy was reached on 2nd July.

It is worth recording that, neither on Lieutenant Beeching's pioneer trek nor on this journey of the lorries, through the alleged "Kalahari breeding ground" was a single locust seen, nor yet the signs of any.

No large communities of natives were found to exist, or were heard of as existing, in this huge unknown country; permanent water would, of course, render such communities possible. It is more probable that the primitive family group system prevails, as found by Miss D. F. Bleek among the Bushmen of Angola in 1925. Nomad Bushmen hunting with the lion and driving him from his kill, feed on the meat to utter repletion and live on that one feed through days and perhaps weeks of famine, working when required for the Bakgalagadi (probably no longer a pure race but intermarried with the Bushmen). The Bakgalagadi themselves live together in small villages, at intervals going away to serve for a time members of the neighbouring Bechuana tribes, who treat them well and allow them to return to their families at will, taking with them hides and skins to sell and one fine skin as a present to their master. Such might have been the actual relations subsisting between the ancient Israelites and the neighbouring desert tribes of that day, and they seem natural
enough when one comes to think of the economic limitations of desert life and the consequent struggle of the desert people for existence. Religious beliefs among the desert tribes would seem to be coloured by what is picked up from the Bechuana in the course of periods of service, but much might yet with advantage be ascertained as to the customs and beliefs that are thus being displaced, especially from the Bushmen, for in no part of the Protectorate can one hope to find the Bushman more closely adhering to his ancient habits of thought and action, and there are few indeed left who can speak his language and gain his confidence.

A rough sketch map of the route from Mahalapye to Ghanzi is here reproduced.

The Kalahari has always been more or less an unknown land to Europeans. Not many years ago the popular belief was that it consisted of a dry desert waste with nothing but sand as far as the eye could reach. That theory, however, has long since been exploded.

Latest information shows that water pans exist in this unexplored country, and that their whereabouts are well known to
the Bushmen. Moreover, there is reason to believe that somewhere beneath the surface of this desert there is everlasting water to be found.

Among the remaining objects which the expedition was intended to achieve, the most important was to discover a route from Ngamiland to the Zambesi along which cattle might travel without encountering the tse-tse fly, whose bite has no discernible immediate effect but after rain produces the disease of trypanosomiasis in animals. The great cattle trade of Ngamiland and Ghanzi with the Belgian Congo is constantly menaced by the fact that cattle apparently healthy when they leave the Territory reach their destination with the disease upon them. The problem of the tse-tse fly, which in other regions has produced the dreaded sleeping sickness but so far not in the BechuanaLand Protectorate, has perplexed many African Governments, who have adopted various means of fighting it, but none of these methods has been effectively employed in this Territory. So far, the Administration has been unable to do more than seek new routes as the fly advances further east. Obviously this is only a temporary make-shift, but it might tide the trade over until some combative plan which ensures success can be discovered. The wild game, particularly elephants, are believed to carry the fly, but in the Ngamiland and Chobe Districts, where the rarer large game still thrives, preservation and not destruction is the order of the day. The ravages of the fly, however, must be very largely minimised if the small scrub and forest undergrowth, that provide the shade in which these pests lurk and breed, is entirely removed from the margins of the cattle route. Before such a work is undertaken, a route must be selected that is sufficiently provided with grazing and water, and, if necessary, wells will have to be sunk.

Accordingly the expedition, having filled up at Ghanzi with petrol and water, set out on the evening of the 2nd July, on a 500-mile trip northwards. They called on one Dutchman farmer en route and Captain Clifford has recorded his unstinted admiration for the cleanliness of the place and the manner in which these people had maintained European standards in so lonely an outpost of civilization. For the most part they passed through open country, with patches of heavy sand, frequent limestone outcrops, and occasional pans. After the spot marked on the map The Kopjes, there was a welcome stretch of flat loamy country through thick bush, and generally the road was good all along the shores of Lake Ngami as far as Totin. Lake Ngami, as they saw it, was a vast expanse of rich, black, alluvial soil, but in recent years the July floods have reached it, and one-third to one-half of its surface has been under water. This part of the Territory is well within native reserve, but here, and in the beds of the feeding rivers or other spillways from the Okovango when they are dry,
there may be future possibilities of cultivation for export, if only the transport problem can be solved. Cotton and rice leap to the eye as possible crops for which there is abundant demand. There is also the Mokyotse aloe, the fibre of which resembles hemp or jute, and the papyrus plant; both of these flourish locally. At present the transport (ox-wagon) rates are 25s. a 100 pounds to Livingstone and 15s. a 100 pounds to Serowe (the latter route only being practicable during the rains). Reaching Maun, the capital of Ngamiland, on the afternoon of the 6th July, the Imperial Secretary had important interviews with the Resident Magistrate and Mathiba, the Chief of the Batawana, which should be productive of good results, in respect of suppression of the tse-tse, sinking of wells, and means of crossing the flooded rivers and of navigating them.

The expedition left Maun the same evening. The rivers were rising rapidly and the lorries crossed on a raft made of six mekoro (native canoes) lashed together.

Before reaching Kasane, the headquarters of the Chobe District, Captain Clifford investigated the Basubia tribe and found them physically and ethnically diverse from Bushmen. Though small and graceful in appearance, they are dolichocephalic in type like the Bantu. These natives repudiated the suggestion that they were servants to the Batawana.

The expedition arrived at Kasane at 4 p.m. on 10th July and Victoria Falls at 10 a.m. next day. Four miles from the Falls the big end bearings of the Government lorry gave out and it had to be towed in. The going from Ngamiland had been good except for the troublesome Magwikwe sand ridge and the numerous punctures received in the almost ubiquitous Mopane scrub, and the 300 miles from Mann were accomplished in three and three-quarter days. It is all good grazing country, and is also Crown Lands. This route is often taken nowadays by motor-cars, usually without mishap. The new route through the forest from Kasane to the Falls, constructed last April by Lieutenant Ellam in less than six weeks for about £40, is generally considered excellent.

Captain Clifford found Captain Stigand's map, where he had to use it, most accurate.

As to the new cattle route from Ghanzi, the Administration is sending a boring machine to sink wells every 50 miles from Metsemathluku to Daka for a start, after which the shorter route from Lephehe to Kika will be prospected with a similar object.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that, when on 9th July no news whatever of the expedition had been received since they left Kuke on the Bakwena border, the Union Government came to the rescue with an aeroplane as the only practicable means of reaching the party in case they had got stranded. This aeroplane
was about to leave, fitted with an apparatus for dropping supplies of food and water and for dropping and picking up messages, when news of the expedition's arrival at Victoria Falls came through. There is little doubt that, the spoor of the lorries being very distinct, if necessary this expedient would have been entirely successful, and the Union Defence authorities are heartily congratulated and thanked for their ready enterprise.

Note.—The Imperial Secretary's report, which describes the expedition under his leadership in greater detail, has been published and a limited number of copies may be obtained on application to the Government Secretary's Office, Mafeking. It is also to be published in an abridged form in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Cameron-Cadle Expedition.—Early in August an expedition of scientists from the United States of America consisting of Dr. W. J. Cameron (leader), Dr. C. Ernest Cadle, Professor R. L. Mannen (Geologist), Messrs. F. L. Parrish and Henry Hoder (photographers), with Mr. W. H. Rhodes of Johannesburg (wireless operator) entered the Territory for the purpose of studying Bushman life and other matters of general scientific interest. Dr. Cadle had in 1925 and 1926 spent much time amongst the Bushmen in the mandated territory of South-West Africa. The expedition travelled by road from Mafeking to Serowe in two heavy "Diamond T" motor-trucks, leaving behind their superfluous stores and impedimenta. Although they left another ton and a-half of luggage at Serowe, their lorries were unable to traverse the heavy sand about fifteen miles out and returned after four days. They then travelled to Bulawayo by road, and proceeded to Matetsi about forty miles south of the Victoria Falls. According to Dr. Cameron, the party travelled as far as the Protectorate border from Matetsi, but no farther, contenting themselves with sending for types of Bushmen from within the Territory.

The death, on the 16th June, 1927, at Johannesburg Hospital, of Mr. Myles Williams, Financial Secretary, after 25 years' service, is recorded with deep regret. Mr. Williams was a capable and valued officer whose loss will be much felt. He had a thorough command of Sechuana, and was much respected by the natives. The local Chief wrote, in expressing sorrow at his death, that "We have sustained the loss of a friend we loved so much from his boyhood, and to all he was a just and fair officer."

During the past year the death has also taken place of Sir Ralph Williams, K.C.M.G., a former Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who subsequently held office as Governor of the Windward Islands and Newfoundland.
As one to whom the recent successful crossing of the Kalahari Desert was very largely due and a notable man in his humble way, it also seems fitting to record here the death from illness while on duty of the aged Corporal Hendrik Boys, on the 13th September, 1928. Hendrik entered the service in February, 1910, and may be described as the doyen of the native Desert Police. Knowing the Bushman and other Desert languages, sagacious, reliable and well liked, he more than once saved the lives of his officer and comrades, and his loss is well-nigh irreparable. The following message sent by him as he was dying is noteworthy: 'I am very ill—should I go beyond before I again see one of my officers, you as the Government, my Lords, try and think well of my past work.'

II.—FINANCE.

The total revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1928, amounted to £147,911. As compared with the previous year, increases aggregating £20,778 were shown under the heads Customs (£15,139), Licences (£40), Judicial Fines (£286), Income Tax (£17,989), and Miscellaneous (£950), whilst decreases amounting to £4,435 were reflected under the heads Hut Tax (£559), Posts (£1,150), Revenue Stamps (£370), European Poll Tax (£38), Rentals and Transfer Duty (£2,003), and Native Fund Contribution (£320).

The total expenditure amounted to £119,984, which was £11,761 in excess of the amount for the preceding year. The increases were incurred mainly on Police, Administration of Justice, Public Works, Veterinary, and Pensions, while smaller increases were shown under most other Services.

The appended figures furnish the totals of the revenue and expenditure and the accumulated surplus balances for the past five years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923-1924</td>
<td>100,234</td>
<td>81,808</td>
<td>18,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-1925</td>
<td>99,576</td>
<td>87,372</td>
<td>22,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-1926</td>
<td>107,345</td>
<td>104,122</td>
<td>7,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-1927</td>
<td>131,568</td>
<td>108,223</td>
<td>4,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1928</td>
<td>147,911</td>
<td>119,984</td>
<td>28,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 1927-1928 a sum of £1,101 was lent to settlers at five per cent. interest, repayment of the capital being spread over a period of five years. Eleven loans were granted for building dipping tanks, two for water-boring, and one was paid to afford relief from a bond at a high rate of interest.
The natives of the Bechuanaland Protectorate are mainly engaged in cattle-rearing. The distribution, among the various tribes, of pure-bred bulls and cows purchased out of a fund maintained by the natives themselves, and the restriction of cattle exportations to the Union of South Africa to a certain weight of animal, have contributed in different ways to the improvement of native stock. For veterinary reasons, the export of cattle to the Union is further restricted to consignments intended for approved abattoirs and (without restriction as to weight) for export overseas, while to South-West Africa and Southern Rhodesia it is absolutely prohibited. Subject to authorisation from the Inspeção dos Serviços Veterinários in Loanda being previously obtained, there is unrestricted export of cattle to Angola.

Cattle may be exported through Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo provided that they are certified by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon as being themselves clean and as coming from an area which has been free from transmissible disease for a period of six months. In the case of Ngamiland or Ghanzi cattle, they must also have travelled to the border of the Territory along a road free from the tsetse-fly and undergo a microscopic test at the border. A quarantine is imposed on the entrance of such cattle into Northern Rhodesia, and, in order to conserve the grazing there, only a limited number is allowed to cross annually. In the case of cattle from the Tati (Francistown) District, export is only allowed of purely Tati cattle, and no cattle may leave the train in Northern Rhodesia. At Sakania, Belgian Congo, a further quarantine is imposed on all cattle entering the Colony.

As a result of all these restrictions, some of which are of recent imposition, the cattle trade is not yet as flourishing as it might be.

An inspection fee of 1s. a beast is levied on all cattle exported from Ngamiland and the Caprivi Strip as a contribution towards the cost of the services rendered in order to satisfy the above-mentioned veterinary restrictions.

The embargo on exportation of cattle from the Caprivi Strip continues.

Prices realised for Protectorate cattle were generally higher than in the previous year, excellent prices being obtained for the better bred Tuli Block cattle.

The feature of the hides and skins export during the year ended March last was a phenomenal rise in price of both, in the case of hides to double what it was in the previous year. Local merchants are unable to account for this. The weight of hides exported decreased from 2,283,506 lb. to 1,506,635 lb., but the value increased from £41,660 to £66,870. The export of sheep and goat skins decreased in weight from 91,875 lb. to 69,374 lb., but the value only from £3,599 to £3,556.
The export of skins of wild animals and karosses continues to show an upward tendency. The increase now to be recorded is from £12,840 in 1926-27 to £16,814. Molepolole is the chief centre of this trade, the great bulk of the skins being exported to Great Britain and America, chiefly to America. About one-tenth of the skins are sewn into karosses locally by skilled natives.

There is a considerable export of firewood, i.e., dead trees, which brought into the Territory last year £3,970. The wood goes mostly to Kimberley, Mafeking, and the Lichtenburg diamond diggings. The native chiefs are disposed, however, to restrict this traffic, lest too great a demand should have the result of suddenly depriving their people of a continuous source of income.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati (Francistown) District: 2,063 oz. of gold and 157 oz. of silver, valued at £8,671, as against 3,807 oz. of gold and 418 oz. of silver, valued at £16,020, in the previous year. The Monarch Mine, which was the principal mine in the District, closed down on 31st May, 1927, but development operations are expected to be resumed in the near future.

What is reported upon by experts in Great Britain as a superior class of asbestos has been discovered in the Bangwaketsi Reserve, and the concessionnaire is assured that if bulk is equal to sample its worth to an asbestos manufacturer may be estimated at from £60 to £80 per ton. This opinion is confirmed by a Johannesburg mining engineer who has viewed the property, and an agreement has been entered into with a Johannesburg syndicate giving them an option to purchase if, after the area has been worked for a certain period, the find should prove to be of sufficient value. The concessionnaire has decided to spend a considerable sum of money on this trial working. Production in any quantity would seem to depend upon whether zones of true serpentine will be found underlying the serpentized dolomite from which these specimens were gathered. At present indications are favourable over a very large area.

According to the same concessionnaire, galena has been found in the same Reserve at twenty different points in Buckreefs, scattered over the large felsite area extending from near Moshanen to the Bangwaketsi-Bamelele border, but at no point does the deposit appear to extend to any depth. The test of the specimen sent to the Imperial Institute is still awaited.

Iron ore, entirely haematite in its several forms, is also said to be found over a very large area from a few miles west of Kanye to a point 30 miles distant, and within that area may be found very large and rich deposits of this ore.

Ivory to the value of £639 was exported.

Except in the extreme south and north, where there was a good harvest, and in the Kweneng District (Molepolole), where about
two-thirds of the plantings were successful, the staple crops of maize and Kaffir corn were a complete failure, owing to scanty or unseasonable rains. The natives only grow for their own needs, and even the European settlers consider it hardly worth while to raise these particular crops for export.

The farmer in the Tati District, who had previously been so successful with his experimental crops of cotton, made a further venture, but, owing to 10 weeks' drought after the January rains, his crop was a complete failure. No one else planted cotton during the year under review.

Tobacco.

Experimental crops of the Turkish and heavy Virginian pipe varieties were sown in the Francistown District, and appear to have established the fact that this crop can stand up to drought conditions. Rainfall in the southern portion of the Francistown District, from the 18th January to the 18th March, amounted to no more than .77 inch, and, while other crops perished, these varieties of tobacco yielded such encouraging results that the Tati Company intend to put it down over a big acreage in the coming season. The soil chosen was sandy with underlying granite. Samples of the tobacco grown have obtained satisfactory reports in South Africa and overseas. Unfortunately there is much overproduction of tobacco in the world to-day, notably in the adjoining Colony of Southern Rhodesia, but if co-operation could be brought about with a view to controlling prices, the Bechuanaland Protectorate could evidently take its share of the returns. Otherwise the Territory can only hope to succeed in this line of production by growing only the best classes of tobacco, as indeed seems practicable, and finding a market for it, which may not be an easy matter. Satisfactory experimental crops were also grown in the Tuli Block.

No locusts were reported in the Bechuanaland Protectorate during the year.

The manufacture of what are known as "native curios" is an industry that in South Africa might be said to be peculiar to the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Animals, birds, &c., of the country are carved by the natives in a soft wood (the monyelemyele tree) and decorated by burning with a hot iron. These are much sought after by travellers passing through the Territory, the natives swarming around the trains at any stopping place for the purpose of selling them. Recently this industry, and those of kaross and pottery manufacture by the natives, were saved from practical extinction, caused partly by apprehensions rightly entertained by the railway authorities from the standpoint of public safety, and partly by the threatened absorption of the trade by storekeepers holding licences from the railways. Timely intervention by the Administration resulted in certain reasonable conditions being
accepted by the railways on the one hand, and by the natives on the other; and this native trade, so attractive to railway passengers and lucrative to the natives, is to be allowed to continue subject, however, to the good behaviour of the sellers on the railway line.

**Dairy Produce.**

The dairy industry has made great progress in the year under review.

On the 31st March, 1928, there were 465 creameries and cheese factories registered, being 120 more than at the end of the previous year. Of these, native creameries increased from 54 to 119.

The type of building has improved, and in most cases far exceeds minimum requirements. The native is showing a praiseworthy spirit of emulation, each trying to go one better than his predecessor in registration.

Native milk-sellers, i.e., those who milk under European supervision and sell their milk for separation, have increased from 135 to 186.

The Dairy Expert has devoted much time to instruction of natives.

Generally, he has also found time to give instruction in cheese-making with demonstrations.

He has also advocated the production of ensilage, the growth of spineless cactus and the gathering of hay, etc., with some success, and he will persevere in this direction.

**Butter-fat production.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>240,902</td>
<td>307,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>16,623</td>
<td>4,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>257,525</td>
<td>311,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>61,637</td>
<td>48,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>18,628</td>
<td>8,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>80,265</td>
<td>57,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>18,633</td>
<td>40,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>8,238</td>
<td>33,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>26,871</td>
<td>73,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>321,202</td>
<td>396,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>43,523</td>
<td>52,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>364,725</td>
<td>449,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cheese production (European).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheddar</td>
<td>90,549</td>
<td>113,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouda</td>
<td>23,838</td>
<td>21,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>114,387</td>
<td>134,611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farm butter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>3,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note. — Butter consumed by the producer is not included. Butter manufactured at Lobatsi and kept in cold storage there is also omitted, but the butter-fat used in its manufacture is included under its heading).

Value of Dairy Products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1927-28</th>
<th>1926-27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter-fat...</td>
<td>321,202</td>
<td>24,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>114,387</td>
<td>7,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm butter</td>
<td>5,415</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£32,486 £30,784

£35,698 £33,441

The quality of the cream produced in the Territory continues to show steady improvement, and now compares very favourably with that produced in neighbouring territories. As a result, better prices have been realised, and the value of the total output shows an increase over last year, notwithstanding that, owing to the drought conditions that prevailed during the greater part of the year, the quantity decreased.

A move towards amalgamation of the various cheese-making interests was made but was unsuccessful. The Dairy Expert nevertheless did his utmost to interest Rhodesian and Congo buyers in Protectorate cheese, and succeeded so well that the present production could be absorbed by those markets many times over.

The expert organized a large Protectorate cheese exhibit for the Bulawayo and Salisbury Shows. Since the last report was compiled the following prizes have been gained at these Shows with either the Cheddar or Gouda variety manufactured in the Territory: at Bulawayo (1927), four Firsts, one Second; at Salisbury (1927), best exhibit of 500 lb. suitable for export, three Seconds; at Bulawayo (1928), best exhibit of cheese, best exhibit of soft cheese, two Firsts, five Seconds. The Right Honourable L. S. Amery, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, was present at the Salisbury Show, and commented very favourably on the Protectorate exhibits. Several successes have also been gained by Protectorate cheese-makers at some of the smaller Rhodesian shows.
## Chief Exports for last 5 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kaffir Corn</strong></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>€</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,379 bags</td>
<td>6,306 bags</td>
<td>6,403 bags</td>
<td>2,815 bags</td>
<td>3,089 bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,348</td>
<td>4,438</td>
<td>2,815</td>
<td>1,659 bags</td>
<td>1,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mealies</strong></td>
<td>703</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>7,532</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>104,611 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cheese</strong></td>
<td>68,752 lb</td>
<td>3,467</td>
<td>59,790 lb</td>
<td>2,844</td>
<td>67 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>134,611 lb</td>
<td>6,730</td>
<td>114,387 lb</td>
<td>7,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cattle</strong></td>
<td>18,147 head</td>
<td>71,155</td>
<td>24,181 head</td>
<td>86,256</td>
<td>33,563 head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>144,686</td>
<td>159,145</td>
<td>30,060 head</td>
<td>137,569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep and Goats</strong></td>
<td>7,693</td>
<td>5,457</td>
<td>16,081</td>
<td>12,089</td>
<td>11,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,457</td>
<td>13,364</td>
<td>11,359</td>
<td>16,407</td>
<td>12,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pigs</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>3,348</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>2,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hides</strong></td>
<td>467,280 lb</td>
<td>12,206</td>
<td>77,649 lb</td>
<td>19,947</td>
<td>918,669 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27,025</td>
<td>2,283,506 lb</td>
<td>41,060</td>
<td>1,506,635 lb</td>
<td>66,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skins (Sheep and Goats)</strong></td>
<td>61,279</td>
<td>4,192</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>97,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,743</td>
<td>91,875</td>
<td>3,599</td>
<td>69,374</td>
<td>3,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Skins and Karosses (wild animals)</strong></td>
<td>13,316 No.</td>
<td>5,583</td>
<td>47,324 No.</td>
<td>12,820</td>
<td>68,192 No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,456</td>
<td>55,843 No.</td>
<td>12,840</td>
<td>72,990 No.</td>
<td>16,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Butter-fat and Cream</strong></td>
<td>106,100 lb</td>
<td>14,304</td>
<td>338,401 lb</td>
<td>20,360</td>
<td>340,966 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22,082</td>
<td>419,036 lb</td>
<td>26,535</td>
<td>364,725 lb</td>
<td>28,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Firewood</strong></td>
<td>5,570 tons</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>2,597 tons</td>
<td>2,554</td>
<td>4,013 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,194</td>
<td>6,971 tons</td>
<td>5,773</td>
<td>4,838 tons</td>
<td>3,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gold</strong></td>
<td>3,040 oz</td>
<td>12,771</td>
<td>1,372 oz</td>
<td>5,762</td>
<td>3,672 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,432</td>
<td>3,807 oz</td>
<td>15,979</td>
<td>2,063 oz</td>
<td>8,656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

There is practically no internal trade in the Territory. Generally speaking, traders mostly have dealings with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from Great Britain, Belgium, India, and elsewhere overseas, but, in the absence of Customs statistics, no particulars can be given. The export trade almost wholly comprises cattle, small stock and their by-products, and as it is governed by more or less arbitrary conditions, it has been more conveniently dealt with under the heading of Production as heretofore. To what was stated there the following paragraph may be added here:

The cattle trade in the Tuli Block would be more lucrative if sales of stock (other than pedigree stock) for breeding purposes in the Transvaal could be allowed by the Veterinary authorities. Such an embargo has for long prevailed against the entry of such cattle into the Southern Protectorate, but this has been removed since the end of the period nominally covered by this Report. This should improve the prospects of the Tuli settlers, who have always taken great pains to improve their cattle, in spite of the absence of a market for breeding stocks. It will be realised from what is stated elsewhere that the Ghanzi District is perhaps the finest cattle rearing country in the Territory and that the cattle trade there is severely restricted as regards outlet, a difficulty which the Administration has now resolutely set itself to remove. It is the only industry upon which the European residents can depend for a livelihood, and it is satisfactory to record that, in spite of existing drawbacks, 2,650 head of cattle were purchased from the local farmers and that the prices realised were satisfactory.

The business done at the traders' stores has suffered a considerable set-back during the year ended 31st March, 1928, so far as importation of general merchandise is concerned. The decrease was from £274,414 to £235,492. This may be explained by the fact that the natives have had to spend their money on the purchase of food instead of on other goods, owing to the three bad crop seasons in succession. It has been ascertained that over £20,000 went in this way in the Bamangwato Reserve alone. For the same reason, probably, importations of cattle and other live stock declined from £28,278 to £18,552. On the other hand, vehicles improved from £6,361 to £8,468, though this is doubtless due to increased use of motor-cars. An increase of £25,177 in cereals brought into the Territory is natural in the circumstances explained above. The total imports were £309,836 in 1927-28 against £331,200 in the previous year, and the exports £293,851 against £207,056.
There are only three money-order, savings banks, and telegraph offices in the Territory, viz., at Lobatsi, Serowe, and Francistown. Besides these there are four postal-order and telegraph agencies, all on the railway line, and fourteen postal-order agencies. The postal work at all of these is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraph work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph lines along the railway line belong, as well as a telegraph telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli. Lobatsi has recently been connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union, the telephone lines in that vicinity being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

During the year 1927-28 the issues of postal and money orders totalled 13,780 with a value of £9,243 as against 16,239 valued at £9,282 during 1926-27.

In 1927-28, 4,276 orders were paid out to the value of £3,985, as against 4,080 valued at £3,486 in 1926-27.

The rate of postage on letters posted within the Territory for delivery therein or for delivery in the Union of South Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the Province of Mozambique is 1d. for each ounce or fraction thereof; to Great Britain and North Ireland and other British Possessions 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Agricultural post services at low rates have been instituted with the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, 400 miles in length, runs through the eastern portion of the Territory. This is the only line of railway.

At present the roads from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages serve for motor transport. Of these the best of any considerable length are from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club, and from Gaberones to Molepolole, constructed by the Administration. Having regard to the huge size of the Territory and its exiguous resources, the Administration cannot as yet attempt more than rendering safe for motor traffic as many as possible of the existing tracks through the bush along the principal routes. The Bamangwato Chief is rendering useful assistance in his Reserve, and by the end of the present year it is anticipated that there will be a tolerably good road for motor traffic all the way from the north to the south of the Territory.
VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during the year 1927-28 was 1,090, as against 724 in 1926-27 and 554 in 1925-26.

There were 16 cases of homicide: of these, 5 were acquitted, 1 death sentence was commuted to 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour, 9 were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and 1 was handed over to the Union Authorities for trial.

There were 54 cases of other offences against the person, in 47 of which conviction followed; 175 offences against property, with 134 convictions; and 845 prosecutions for other offences, in which 691 convictions followed.

Police.

Proclamation No. 41 of 1927 superseded the C.M.R. Act previously in force in the Territory, and made provision for the maintenance and discipline of the Police Force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; and High Commissioner's Notice No. 99 of 1927 set forth the General Regulations governing the Force.

The existing Police Establishment is as follows:—

1 Inspector.
6 Sub-Inspectors.
24 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
50 Mounted Native Police.
215 Dismounted Native Police.

Provision was made in the Estimates for the year 1928-29 for facilities for the training of Native Police at Gaberones, involving alterations and additions to the existing camp at that place. A qualified Native Drill Instructor has been appointed (an ex-Sergeant-Major of the Barotse Native Police) and training operations have been commenced at Headquarters, pending the completion of the buildings at Gaberones, with satisfactory results.

Prisons.

Legislation of some importance in respect of prisons has also been promulgated during the year. Proclamation No. 21 of 1927 amended the existing law relating to prisons, and provided for the general government and good management thereof, and for the maintenance of discipline therein, while High Commissioner's Notice No. 57 of 1927 set forth the detailed Regulations which will, in future, apply to the prisons of the Territory, in place of the Cape Regulations which were previously in force.
In 1927-28 a Post Office was erected at Lobatsi at a cost of £650, this being the first Government building of the kind in the Territory. Quarters for the Government Veterinary Officer at Lobatsi were also built.

A somewhat extensive building programme was provided for under the Vote "Capital Works Expenditure" for the year 1928-29. The major works being the new hospitals at Serowe and Lobatsi, costing £4,000 and £6,000 respectively, and quarters for various Government officials. This is the first time that public works have been met out of surplus balances, instead of out of current revenue.

At Serowe the hospital work is now proceeding satisfactorily, and the walls have been built up to window level. The Medical Officer's quarters and the outhouses and mortuary are well in hand. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid on the 1st November by Seretse, the young Chief of the Bamangwato, in the presence of the Resident Commissioner, who delivered the following message from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

"I am very pleased to be associated with this building, which owes its inception to the hospitality shown me by the late Chief Sekgoma, on the occasion of my visit to Serowe in 1925. I trust the Bamangwato will be always as mindful of their sick as they are generous to their guests."

The stone is inscribed:

SEKGOMA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Erected with the aid of contributions made by

HIS ROYAL HIGNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

and

CHIEF SEKGOMA KHAMA.

This stone was laid and this building dedicated to the welfare of his father's people by the Chief's infant son and heir.

SERETSE.

1st November, 1928.

The work is being carried out departmentally, under the direct supervision of the Superintending Clerk of Works.

With regard to the other buildings under the supervision of this official, the foundations have been completed for a Post Office and for the Dairy Expert and Inspector's quarters at Mahalapye, for the Government Veterinary Officer's quarters at Palapye Road, and for the quarters of the Assistant Resident Magistrate at Serowe.
The question of adapting standard types of houses for Government officials is under consideration, and several type plans have been supplied by the Union Public Works Department, with a view to their adaptation to the conditions of the Territory.

Water Boring.—A 6-inch Jumper Drill has been purchased and a Drill Foreman engaged. The machine has been tested and will shortly undertake boring operations in the desert with a view to opening roads and cattle routes.

In October last a Government Engineer was appointed to take charge of a Public Works Department, which is now being organized.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health conditions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate during the year ended 31st March, 1928, have been, as regards widespread prevalence of disease, the worst for the past ten years. During the winter of 1927, which ushered in a series of severe outbreaks of fever, following upon cold snaps, the incidence of disease was little less favourable than what is usual at that date. But with the opening and advance of summer, there was a sudden rise in the prevalence of fever, which continued to increase until, during January, February, and March, it had assumed epidemic form and prostrated thousands of the native population.

The epidemic was chiefly confined to the southern portions of the Protectorate—especially the alluvial levels—the valleys and low-lying granitic areas, abutting on the main watersheds—Molepolole, Mochudi, Gaberones, Ramoutsa, and Gopane.

Associated with this extensive prevalence of malaria were the invariable complications of influenza and bronchial catarrhs—bronchitis, acute pneumonia, rheumatic affections, enteritis, and other common sequelae. The total returns of disease, which are the heaviest on record (close upon 20,000 cases) have been swelled to these unusual proportions by the record of many ailments, concurrent and otherwise, which the increased medical activities in connection with the epidemic brought under observation.

Free Government supplies of quinine were issued to the areas most severely affected. And this, together with measures of supervision of distribution and energetic medical attention, helped to mitigate the effects of the disease. A fortunate and remarkable feature of the epidemic was the low rate of mortality. At Mochudi, where over a thousand cases of malaria were seen, there were only two deaths, and these of indirect or remote connection. At Gaberones, Molepolole, Ramoutsa, and Gopane, where the numbers seen were still greater, the death rate was equally low in proportion.
The epidemic outbreaks were largely determined by the conditions prevailing over the Southern Protectorate throughout the summer, that is, heavy rains at long intervals, over the impervious, low-lying and easily waterlogged areas; the constitutional lack of stamina of the people on the low-lying lands as against those on the higher levels—which is a long observed and constant factor—invariably shows up under unusual meteorological conditions, such as heavy rains or severe cold snaps.

Of other epidemic and infectious diseases the returns for the year show:

Anthrax, 15 cases—1 death; dysentery, infantile or undefined diarrhoeas, 627 cases; influenza, 257 cases; tuberculosis, 142 cases; puerperal fever, 2 cases; leprosy, 16 cases; enteric fever, 8 cases—1 death; tetanus, 2 cases—1 death; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5 cases; scarlet fever, 1 case; measles, 13 cases; and a few cases of whooping cough, mumps, and chicken pox. The tubercular cases generally gave a history connecting the origin of the disease with working on the Rand mines, whilst the unusual outbreaks of enteric fever were clearly traced to the Lichtenburg diamond diggings.

There has been an increase in the number of syphilitics treated, the returns for the various districts being as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Attendances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Francistown</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serowe</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaberones, Molepolole, and Ramouta</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochudi</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maun</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanzi</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

whilst Kanye, Moshupa, and Manyana alone show 3,595 attendances.

During the month of November, water was struck on the site selected for the Serowe Hospital. Subsequent tests have proved the supply to be ample, and as the bedrock is pure sandstone, the supply is not likely to vary or be affected by drought. The work of clearing the site and fixing the position of the hospital and accessory buildings has since been put in hand, the hospital plans reviewed and adopted in final form, and it is intended that the new hospital shall be finished, equipped, and staffed during the next financial year.

The position with regard to the extension of plague and the proximity to the Protectorate borders of suspected and proved infection gave cause for increased vigilance, and at the end of the financial year measures were under consideration for taking practical steps, during the coming summer, towards conducting a rodent-infected survey of the Protectorate along the boundaries of possible approach.
During the year 1927-28 there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate 10 schools for European children, attended by approximately 263 children, one coloured school at Francistown comprising 22 children, and 86 native schools with an attendance of approximately 6,522 pupils.

Most of the schools, both European and native, are under the control of School Committees, generally presided over by the Magistrate of the District, who pays periodical visits of inspection.

The European schools received Government grants-in-aid amounting to £1,790.

Education grants for primary education are available for the children of European residents, and a sum of £880 was spent in this connection.

Commencing on 1st April, 1928, special bursaries are also awarded, under certain specified conditions, to the children of European residents of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who have passed Standard VI in the Territory, and are capable of taking advantage of secondary education at schools outside its boundaries, either in the Union or in Rhodesia.

The native schools are mostly under the aegis of Missionary Societies, and, with the exception of the salary of the Principal of the National School at Mochudi, which is paid out of general revenue, they are mainly financed from the Native Fund, from which the amount of £4,253 has been expended on education generally and on the upkeep of school buildings, etc.

In addition to their contribution to the Native Fund, the Bamangwato have almost entirely defrayed the expenses of their school at Serowe, which is a fine one with a good attendance.

An annual grant of £300 (£150 from the Government and £150 from the Native Fund) is made to the Tiger Kloof Institution for the training of native teachers, and grants of £300 from the general revenue of the territory and of £90 from the Native Fund have been made to the London Missionary Society towards education on behalf of the natives. A grant of £20 is also made annually to the native school at Andara.

Schools for natives were opened during the year at Kasika, Manyana, Mebede, Ntsho, Dikwana (Kgoro), and Kokon, in the Chobe, Francistown, and Ngwaketsi Districts respectively.

A native Agricultural Demonstrator has recently been engaged, at a salary of £96 per annum, to give instruction in methods of agriculture to natives of the schools of the Chobe District.

Owing to pressure of work in Basutoland, and pending the proposed appointment of an Inspector of Education for the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, there has been no
general inspection of the schools of the Territory this year. At
the special request, however, of the European School Committee
at Francistown, the Principal of the National School at Mochudi
carried out an inspection and reported favourably upon its work.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Primarily, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the
several native tribes to be found within its border, except that
sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession,
or Tati District, was claimed by Chief Khama of the Bamangwato
and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their
respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele and Bathoen aban­
doned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May,
1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands
and vested in His Majesty’s High Commissioner for South Africa,
who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms
and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of
the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added
to the Crown Lands above mentioned all other land in the Bechuana­
land Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati District, with the
exception of (1) land included in any native reserve duly set apart
by Proclamation, or the subject of any grant duly made by or
on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as “the
Barolong Farms,” and vested such lands in the High Commiss­
or, subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of the
16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati District
were resolved by an Order in Council passed on the 4th May, 1911,
which vested these lands in His Majesty, and empowered the High
Commissioner to grant them to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in
full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2
of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones
under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong Farms (which comprise all
the land reserved to the Barolong Tribe within the Protectorate)
were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of
the Bamangwato, Botswana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bang­
waketse Tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899, as
amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in
respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamailete Tribe by Proclama­
tion No. 28 of 1909.

With the exception of five farms that had already been granted
to pioneers by native chiefs and certain land retained for Govern­
ment purposes, the Crown land along the eastern border of the
Protectorate was granted to the British South Africa Company by
Proclamations Nos. 4, 12, and 13 of 1905.
Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi District were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions including the payment of an annual quitrent at the rate of £5 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2.1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, 10 farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 5,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £25 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule, preference is given to persons of European descent who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Land on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for 25 years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory and to purchase a minimum number of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining available for disposal comprise about 108,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have disposed of to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works on any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, and Chobe and apart from the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesian Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connection with the working of the railway line, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capacity in Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lobatsi</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metsimaesoana (Notwani Siding)</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mileage 1197</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palapye</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsessebe (Inchwe River)</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilane</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water-boring and well-sinking operations undertaken in the neighbourhood of the railway line and at Serowe by the Administration, farmers, and others have generally yielded good results. In March last, the services of the Chief Boring Superintendent of the Union (Mr. F. E. Leeson) were lent to the Administration by the Union Government, and much useful advice towards this end was obtained from him. A tour through the Tati District of the Southern Rhodesian Boring Superintendent (Mr. C. A. Anderson) was arranged with his Government in May, and his advice was given to the farmers there and to the Tati Company. Chief Isang Pilane of the Bakgatla tribe has been particularly enterprising in boring for water in his Reserve. After the £500 appropriated from the Native Fund had been expended, he devoted £1,200 of tribal money to the purpose. Out of 16 holes sunk, seven yielded excellent results at no great depth.

Several attempts have been made by the Administration to open up the underground waters to the west in the Kalahari Desert. These have so far yielded only meagre results, but the Administration have not been in a position to offer very attractive terms, taking into consideration the geographical and other physical difficulties of the case. When water is struck, it is sometimes too brackish. The opinion, however, has often been expressed that by deep boring plentiful supplies of good water will be found, and the waterless and useless tract of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world. As is stated elsewhere, the Administration are about to send a drilling machine of their own into the Desert.

Labour conditions, as understood in Europe and America, have scarcely as yet developed in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such little labour as is required by European firms and residents is regulated by the old Masters and Servants Acts of the Cape Colony as in force in the Territory. For native tribal purposes, from time immemorial, necessary labour has been performed by "regiments," through which all, high and low, must pass and which must obey the Chief's orders. There is nothing of servitude about it; it is a matter of self-help and utility and tribal discipline. Since 1925, whenever it has become necessary to make use of such regiments for Government purposes, payment is made to the individuals for their labour.

No native labour is imported into the Territory.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South-West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourer. Only in the case of South
West Africa may labour be engaged from the tropical regions lying north of Latitude 22° S. Many natives find their own way from the Southern Protectorate to the adjacent diamond diggings.

**XII.—VETERINARY.**

**Staff Changes.**—Two permanent Veterinary Officers were added to the staff during the year, making a total of five Veterinary Surgeons working under the Chief Veterinary Officer, one of whom holds a temporary appointment.

**Lung-sickness Campaign.**

**Bamangwato Reserve.**—At the beginning of the period under review there were 10 quarantines in the Bamangwato Reserve, with a total number of 10,684 quarantined cattle under the supervision of the Government Veterinary Officer at Palapye Road.

This number was gradually reduced, and all animals were liberated and quarantines raised during the year, the last animal destroyed being at Mauanatala on 21st December, 1927.

This outbreak, which occurred at Dikgatlon in the Mauanatala district and where 14 animals were destroyed, was the only serious one encountered during the period under review.

**Botlelse River.**—The position in this area, which was controlled by the Government Veterinary Officer, Rakops, was also markedly improved during the year, which opened with three quarantine areas and included 2,116 animals, and ended with one quarantine area containing 117 animals.

**Andara.**—One outbreak of the disease occurred near Mohembo, on the southern boundary of the western end of the Caprivi Strip, and was due to a "Lunger" being left over from infection introduced from either the South-West Protectorate or Angola during the previous year.

The Government Veterinary Officer stationed at Maun adopted prompt measures and slaughtered the infected herds, comprising 280 head of cattle, spread over seven cattle posts. The cattle which were slaughtered and found free from the disease on post-mortem were replaced by the Administration by similar cattle, an arrangement which was more acceptable to the native owners, who were largely dependent on milk for their food, than a money payment as compensation.

**Anthrax.**

Next in importance on the list of scheduled animal diseases in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is anthrax. This disease is on the increase and is largely due to the native custom of skinning the carcase and eating the meat of all cattle that die.

A considerable amount of propaganda work has been done in connection with preventive measures which should be adopted in
the infected areas of the Native Reserves, and it is gratifying to observe that the native demand for anthrax vaccine shows a marked increase and that the natives are more inclined to carry out the inoculation themselves.

Quarter Evil.

Quarter Evil has exacted the usual toll amongst young cattle, and similar remarks to those made regarding anthrax apply to this disease.

Liver Disease of Cattle.

Fortunately this disease has been of lesser frequency, and of a milder type than in previous years.

Trypanosomiasis.

This disease is most prevalent in the Khamokuni country and other recognized "fly-belts" of Ngamiland.

Although the tsetse-fly belts are fairly well defined, the infected areas expand and contract as climatic conditions are favourable or detrimental to the spread of the fly.

Wherever serious losses have occurred, it was generally due to carelessness in herding, by which animals were permitted to graze too close to the fly belt.

The intrajugular injection of potassium antimony tartrate had continued to give satisfactory results, but we have found that the injections have to be continued weekly for several months before a permanent cure is effected.

Snotziekte.

For the first time in the history of the Bechuanaland Protectorate this disease, of which little is known to-day, has to be recorded. It has been observed at five centres in the Tuli Block.

It is caused by close contact with wildebeeste, and probably transmitted by a bloodsucking insect from infected wildebeeste to healthy cattle.

The disease is fatal in 97 per cent. of cases.

Scab.

In December, 1926, the operations of the scab clauses of the Diseases of Stock Regulations, 1926 were, at the request of the natives themselves, extended to the Bakgatha Reserve. With the assistance of a Government advance, seven sheep-dipping tanks have been constructed, and a campaign for the eradication of scab in this Reserve inaugurated.

During March all small stock adjoining the Cape Province border, from Ramathlahama to approximately one hundred miles west, were twice dipped under Government supervision.
Exports.

The following are the number of cattle exported during the period under review:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the Johannesburg Abattoir</td>
<td>11,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Durban for export overseas</td>
<td>10,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Belgian Congo</td>
<td>6,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Portuguese Angola</td>
<td>1,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,060</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following small stock was exported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Rhodesia</td>
<td>13,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Union via Ramathlabama Quarantine Camp</td>
<td>2,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,407</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,410 pigs were exported to the Union and a few to Rhodesia.

Imports.

The following animals were imported into the Territory during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>2,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaccines.

The following vaccines were consumed in the Territory during the year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax Vaccine</td>
<td>45,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Evil Vaccine</td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Tongue Vaccine</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Sickness Serum</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Abortion Vaccine</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The new scheme for the eradication of lung-sickness, by which the “Lunger” will be eliminated, will shortly be brought into force.

An area lying to the east of the railway line between Palapye Road and Mahalapye, roughly 20 miles by 10, has been fenced in and subdivided into three camps, and will be used for the reception of in-contact cattle, where they will be treated and grazed until it becomes a business proposition to dispose of them for slaughter purposes.
Fencing work is now completed, while an adequate water supply for each camp has been struck. All that remains to be done is to install the necessary power-plant for raising the water and constructing storage reservoirs, drinking troughs, etc., so that the new scheme should be inaugurated during the coming year.

**XIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Ngamiland Floods, 1926-1927.**

*Report by the Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, dated 4th April, 1928.*

The floods during 1926-27 fell short of expectations and registered two feet less at Andara than in the former year 1925-26.

Heavy rains reported from Angola were responsible for an early flood which commenced in the latter end of December, 1926. The country, however, was in such a dry state that large absorption probably took place within the Ngamiland Territory.

For this reason the floods took a considerable time to reach the Lake, and it was not until May, 1927, that the water reached the Boro River.

The Thamalakan at Maun reached its highest level on the 1st August, 1927, when it registered 3 feet 5½ inches. The water began to drop on the 11th August.

The rainfall during the period under review was the lowest since the year 1912-1913, and registered 10.78, that of the latter period being 9.9.

During August, 1927, I visited Lake N'gami by motor-boat from Maun via the Botletle River.

I found a considerable quantity of water from the Tsau Drift extending westwards, and the channel which runs into the Lake from Toten shown on Captain Stigand's map was running very strongly. There was, however, less water in the Lake than there was in the previous season, and during September the water began to subside.

**C. L. O'B. DUTTON,**

*Government Secretary.*

23rd November, 1928.
Reports of Imperial and Colonial Interest.

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