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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

REPORT FOR 1930

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1930.*

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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, Khama, Gasietsiwe, 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 9th May, the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate were more clearly defined, and the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized 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 Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate.

* The financial information given in this report is for the year ended the 31st March, 1930. Other details are for the calendar year 1930.
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 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 Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate, were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration 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 the 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, and 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 3,300 feet.

That part of the mandated territory of South West Africa east of longitude 21°E., known as the Caprivi Strip, was, as a matter of temporary convenience, administered as a portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate from 1922 until the 1st September, 1929, when it was taken over by the Administration of South West Africa.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is divided for administrative purpose 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 Selikia).
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 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 are any coins which are 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 those which were from time to time in use in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope prior to the 10th June, 1891.

LANGUAGES.

The principal languages spoken are English and Sechuana. In the Lobatsi District there are many settlers of Dutch extraction who speak only Afrikaans. The Bakgatla tribe speak a language akin to Sesuto called Sekgatla.

In the Tati District the principal tribe (Makalaka) speak Sekalaka or Sekalanga, a combination of Sechuana and Setebele. In the portion of the Caprivi Strip east of the Mashi river Sekolo is spoken, which is Sesuto intermingled with words that have survived from the language spoken in the Barotseland before the Basuto conquest in the early part of the last century. West of the Mashi river are the Mampukushe, who speak their own language, which is of different construction from those of any of the neighbouring tribes. So, too, is the Damara, which the refugees from German rule who settled at Xomo on the Botletle river under Headman Nicodemus speak. In the Kalahari Desert the utterly distinct Bushman tongue is often encountered, but very few Europeans can master it.

I.—GENERAL.

Opening of the Athlone Hospital, Lobatsi.

On behalf of the Earl of Athlone, who has so greatly interested himself in its erection, the Hospital at Lobatsi, named after His Excellency, was opened by the Resident Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Rey, on the 17th September, 1930, in the presence of a large and representative gathering which included Doctor A. J. Orenstein, C.M.G., President of the Federal Council of the Medical
Association of South Africa (B.M.A.), the Magistrates of Mafeking and Zeerust in the Union of South Africa, the Mayor of Mafeking, officials from Headquarters at Mafeking and from the Southern Protectorate, with their wives and families, members of the European Advisory Council, representatives of various missionary bodies, Native Chiefs of the Southern Protectorate and followers, and a considerable number of the general public of Lobatsi, Mafeking and surrounding Districts.

On 10th December, an informal visit was graciously paid to the Hospital by Lord Athlone when he passed through Lobatsi on his way to Europe.

Walvis Bay Railway Survey.

A Conference of representatives of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, and Bechuanaland Protectorate held in Pretoria, September, 1930, decided on the general route of survey from Dett to Gobabis, with provision for the survey of a branch route from Plumtree, if funds permitted. It was agreed that the three Administrations should contribute equally to the cost of the survey. In the case of the Bechuanaland Protectorate a grant of £2,000 for this purpose was obtained from the Colonial Development Fund.

Preliminary arrangements for the survey were made at a meeting held in Mafeking during December, 1930, at which Mr. Jeffares, the Surveyor who had been appointed with the concurrence of the three Administrations, the Government Engineer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the Controller, Defence Force, representing Southern Rhodesia were present.

Transport arrangements were made by the Southern Rhodesia Administration and three Thornycroft lorries left Palapye Road to establish dumps of petrol and supplies along the survey route early in January, 1931.

Establishment of the dumps was completed by February, and the survey party left Palapye Road on the 2nd March, 1931, and arrived at Gobabis on the 23rd of that month.

The route followed on the return survey journey was :—Gobabis—Sandfontein—Kalkfontein—Gemsbok Pan—Rakops, along the western border of Makarikari Salt Lake to Matetsi on Bulawayo-Victoria Falls Line, arriving at Matetsi on the 5th May.

The branch survey from Plumtree commenced on the 1st June and is expected to be completed by the end of the month. The Economic Survey by an Agriculturist and Geologist lent by the Southern Rhodesia Government will then take place.

The three Administrations concerned co-operated to the fullest extent possible, and the transport and supply organization has allowed the work of the survey to proceed expeditiously and with no unnecessary delays.
Scientific Expeditions.

Two scientific expeditions visited the Territory.

Baron Rudolf DeSchauensee of the Philadelphia Academy of Science, United States of America, sought and gained permission in July, 1930, to cross the Bechuanaland Protectorate from Ghanzi to Livingstone with a party of nine in five cars for ornithological purposes. No report has yet been received of the results.

From March to September, 1930, the Vernay-Lang Expedition carried out collecting and research work in the Territory on behalf of the American Museum of National History, the British Museum, London, the Field Museum, Chicago, and the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

The party comprised Major A. S. Vernay, Mr. H. Lang of the Transvaal Museum, who supervised the field work, Dr. A. W. Rogers, Sc.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey, two other members of the Transvaal Museum staff, viz., Mr. A. Roberts, a well-known South African ornithologist, and Mr. V. Fitzsimmons who gave his attention to reptiles, Mr. van Son, entomologist and botanist, and a number of others including Captain H. Beeching of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police who accompanied the Expedition on behalf of the Government.

Over 7,500 miles were covered by the party, some 1,500 photographs were taken, and many thousand specimens including birds, animals, reptiles, insects, and plants were collected.

The final reports are being prepared under Mr. Lang's supervision and there is no doubt that most valuable information has been acquired in the interests of science by the biological survey carried out and by the collections of specimens which were systematically brought together.

At the close of this Expedition Captain Vernay kindly presented the Administration with one of the lorries (a Dodge 1½ ton truck) which he had used on the journey.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its twelfth and thirteenth meetings at Mafeking in March and September.

The Council is representative of seven electoral areas, covering the whole territory as follows:—

1. Ghanzi District, and all Crown Lands;
2. Francistown District, excluding Crown Lands;
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 Poos";
6. Lobatsi District (excluding Barolong Farms, but including the farm "Panyani").
7. Bamalete, Bakgatla, Bakwena and Bangwaketsi Reserves, and Barolong Farms.

Each area returns one member who must be a qualified voter and have been nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and he holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election) a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled. Every owner or lessee of land situate within the Territory of the value of £200, or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 and bona fide used for farming purposes, or a holder of a General Dealer's Licence within the Territory, or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200, provided that in each case such person is a British Subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, and has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the register, 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. 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 members for the Council for 1930 were:

H. C. Weatherilt, Esquire, O.B.E., J.P., (Electoral areas Nos. 1 and 3);
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. F. J. van Rensburg, Esquire, (Electoral area No. 6);
R. Transfeldt, Esquire, (Electoral area No. 7).

As a result of the European Advisory Council Election in December, H. C. Weatherilt, Esquire, O.B.E., J.P.; R. McFarlane, Esquire, J.P.; W. G. Mason, Esquire, J.P.; L. S. Glover, Esquire; and G. F. J. van Rensburg, Esquire, were returned unopposed for electoral Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, respectively, and R. A. Bailey, Esquire, J.P., and R. H. Linton, Esquire, were elected to represent electoral Divisions Nos. 4 and 7, respectively.

**Native Advisory Council.**

The tenth annual meeting of the Native Advisory Council was held at Gaberones in April.

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 Council consists of a maximum of 30 members, five (one of whom must be the ruling Chief) being 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 desire to bring forward, 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 and anthrax in cattle. The revenue of the fund is
obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every native liable for hut tax.

Other Events.

The death occurred on the 30th November, 1930, of the Batawana
Chieftainess Motshabi at Kachikau in the Chobe District, after a
long illness.

In February, 1930, Chief Tahekedi and three followers were
granted permission to journey to England to interview the Secretary
of State on the subject of the 1893 Mineral Concession and on the
question of mining generally in his Reserve.

K. T. Moseti, a Mangwato of Serowe, was successful in June, 1930,
in obtaining his Bachelor of Arts degree in the Honours Examination
in Philosophy of the London University. Moseti obtained his
Bachelor of Divinity Degree in 1928 to which he added B.D.
Honours in 1929.

Farewell Visit of His Excellency Lord Athlone and Her Royal
Highness Princess Alice to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

On the 9th December, 1930, the Earl of Athlone, accompanied by
Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Lady May Cambridge, and
staff, graciously broke their journey for a few hours at Lobatsi on
their way through Africa to England.

The Viceregal train reached Lobatsi in the early hours of the
morning and before breakfast Lord Athlone paid an informal visit
to the Athlone Hospital, the foundation stone of which he had laid
15 months previously. The Hospital was fully occupied with more
than its allotted quota of patients. Lord Athlone expressed himself
well satisfied with the general appearance of the institution and
with the work that was being undertaken. His Excellency, Her
Royal Highness Princess Alice, Lady May Cambridge, and staff,
accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Rey, attended a reception at
which the inhabitants of the Southern Protectorate were given an
opportunity of bidding farewell and God-speed to the departing
High Commissioner.

The reception was held under a large and suitably decorated
marquee tent near the railway station in which assembled European
Officials, Missionaries, Settlers, Traders, and Native Chiefs with
their Headmen and Councillors from the neighbouring Districts.

At the entrance to the Marquee the Royal party were received by
Mr. Drury, Magistrate of the Lobatsi District, and Mrs. Drury.

Valedictory addresses were given by members of the European
community and the native Chiefs in which heartfelt regret was
expressed at the departure of His Excellency and Her Royal High-
ness who had endearcd themselves so muc- to all and every section
of the country, white and black.
Lord Athlone replied expressing his gratitude to all those who had assembled to bid them good-bye, his regret at leaving South Africa, and his hope that the future of the Territory would be prosperous.

At the termination of the speeches His Excellency and the Princess mingled among the assembled crowd, conversing with many of the Europeans and natives gathered there until it was time for them to rejoin their train for the north.

They were accompanied on their journey through the Protectorate by the Resident Commissioner as far as Mahalapye where another short stop was made to enable residents of the Northern Protectorate, including Europeans and native Chiefs from the Ngwato, Francistown, and Tuli Block Districts, to say good-bye.

II.—FINANCE.

The total revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to £146,606. As compared with the previous year increases aggregating £5,307 were shown under the heads of Hut Tax (£1,397), Posts and Telephones (£2,045), Licences (£12), Judicial Fines (£25), Income Tax (£606), Rentals and Transfer Duty (£178), and Miscellaneous (£1,044), whereas decreases amounting to £946 were reflected under the heads Customs (£180), Revenue Stamps (£118), European Poll Tax (£93), Native Fund Contribution (£495), and Interest (£60).

The total expenditure amounted to £156,110 which was £9,504 in excess of the revenue and £12,764 in excess of the expenditure of the previous year. A general increase was reflected under all heads of expenditure except Veterinary where £1,890 less was spent owing to the improvement in the position regarding lungsickness.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure together with 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 Balances</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>107,345</td>
<td>104,122</td>
<td>4,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>131,568</td>
<td>108,223</td>
<td>65,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-28</td>
<td>147,911</td>
<td>119,984</td>
<td>93,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-29</td>
<td>142,246</td>
<td>143,346</td>
<td>92,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-30</td>
<td>146,606</td>
<td>156,110</td>
<td>82,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year a further sum of £473 was lent to settlers for development purposes.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cattle.—The main occupation of the natives of the Protectorate is the business of cattle rearing—and a good deal has been done in recent years to improve the breed both by purchase and distribution amongst the various tribes of pure-bred bulls and cows out of the Native Fund, and as a result of weight restrictions on export cattle to the Union of South Africa. Cattle exported through Northern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo must be certified by a
qualified Veterinary Surgeon as being clean and as coming from an area which has been free from transmittable disease for a period of six months. In the case of N'gamiland or Ghanzi cattle, they must also have travelled to the border of the Territory along a road free from the tsetse fly and their blood undergone a microscopic examination at the border. A quarantine is imposed on 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; up to the present time, however, no Tati cattle have been exported under this regulation. At Sakania, Belgian Congo, a further quarantine is imposed on all cattle entering the Colony.

Cattle export from N'gamiland to the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia is allowed under practically the same restrictions as apply to cattle export through that Territory.

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

The export of cattle to South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia is absolutely prohibited.

During 1930, 9,810 head of cattle were exported to the Johannesburg abattoirs, this representing an increase of 494 head over the previous year.

The number of cattle exported overseas totalled 11,709, the decrease of 5,139 being due to the fact that a small contract only was obtained from the Italian Government.

Owing to the presence of pleuro-pneumonia in Angola, no cattle were exported during 1930 to that Territory.

As the result of a very much better market being found in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia the export to the Belgian Congo dropped to 145 head, as against 4,405 in the previous year.

The total export for 1930 was 28,177 which represents a decrease of 2,496 in comparison with 1929.

Small Stock.—Exports of small stock show a decrease, the total being 10,070 as against 14,703 in 1929.

Pigs.—Pigs which are mainly exported to Johannesburg totalled 1,859.

Prices maintained a fair average level when the general world depression is taken into consideration.

Minerals.—The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati (Francistown) District: 1,997 ounces of gold and 360 ounces of silver valued at £8,413 were mined in 1930 as against 1,725 ounces of gold and 162 ounces of silver valued at £7,256 in the previous year.

After spending some £6,000 on the development work in connection with the asbestos deposits in the Bangwaketei Reserve, the
prospecting Company were obliged to cease operations in April, 1930, for lack of funds and abandoned their options. During the year they exported 17½ tons of prepared fibre taken from the dumped rock brought up in the course of prospecting development work prepared during the last few months of the Company's operations. This, however, reached London when the market was at its lowest, and only realized £400. From August to December, as a result of further exploratory work on the part of a Kanye resident, 24 tons of fibre were prepared from the dumps, but until world conditions improve and the demand for asbestos hardens he does not consider it practical to increase the work now being done. He reports, however, that at the end of the year he exported 5 tons to Italy as a trial shipment.

Ivory.—Ivory to the value of £469 was exported.

Crops.—Crop results during 1930 varied in the different parts of the Territory.

Exceptionally good harvests were reaped in the Gaberones and Chobe Districts, in the latter of which the results were partly due to the appointment of a Native Agricultural Demonstrator to instruct the inhabitants of that part.

Fair crops were obtained in Serowe, Francistown and Molepolole Districts. In the remainder of the Territory, owing to severe drought or unseasonable rains, poor crops were reaped.

The heavy rains, which fell late, augur well for grazing next season in the eastern half of the Territory.

Potatoes did well in the Francistown District but in one case a specially promising crop was attacked and spoiled by Codlin Moth.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate farmers continue to grow cattle fodder, such as spineless cactus, and cow peas.

Grass.—A good deal of attention has been concentrated on the subject of grass, as a result of the discovery that there exist in the Territory most valuable kinds of grasses—particularly the "woolly finger" variety, which retains its nutritious properties right through the winter and enables cattle to keep in good condition for the market at a time when prime beef is scarce and correspondingly at a very high price.

The most remarkable type of woolly finger grass yet discovered has been found in the neighbourhood of the Makarikari Lake in the North of the Territory, a discovery which may prove of great value to South Africa as a whole.

Money was granted during the year by the Empire Marketing Board for a grass survey in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and with the courteous permission of the Union Government to allow its Chief Officer of the Division of Plant Industry to undertake the work a grass survey of the Territory has been carried out by Dr. I. B. Pole Evans, C.M.G., D.Sc., the results of which are now under consideration and will be given in next year's Report.
Cotton.—No cotton has been grown during the year, local farmers of the Francistown District having abandoned it as an unpaying proposition.

Tobacco.—No tobacco on a large scale has been produced. Small quantities for local consumption only were grown in the Ghanzi, Francistown, Serowe, and Lobatsi Districts.

Locusts.—Until the last month of the year the Territory was free from locust trouble. In December, however, a large swarm was reported in the northern parts of the country, vide XII, Veterinary and Agricultural.

Dairy Produce.—During the past year the dairy industry of the Territory has suffered as the result of the world depression, coupled to which the climatic conditions were most unfavourable. Unfortunately the rains were two months late which caused a set-back in the production of the primary products.

The native cream production was not so satisfactory as usual owing to the necessity of reorganizing the facilities offered for instruction by the Division. The Assistant Dairy Inspector spent most of his time in instructive work amongst the natives, but owing to the huge area over which he had to work the results have not been uniformly productive. A fuller instructive campaign must be adopted as soon as the finances of the Territory permit. The appointment of a number of Native Dairy Instructors would enable the native dairyman to be under continual supervision.

Poultry.—The poultry industry was greatly enlarged and during the year demonstrations were given in methods of culling and selection, which should prove beneficial to the industry in the coming year.

An egg circle was formed at Lobatsi. The support given has been encouraging.

Many farmers in the District have bought young chickens and pullets. It is hoped that great strides will be made in the poultry industry as it is a most profitable branch of farming, especially when a quantity of animal protein such as separated milk is available.

Cream Production.—The cream production shows a decrease of 11,358 lb. butter fat as compared with the figures of 1929; this drop was due to the slow rise of production of milk from the cattle after calving owing to their emaciation under drought conditions. A certain amount of under-grade cream was also produced.

The small native dairyman was compelled to hold his cream longer than was advisable before despatching to the butter factory, with consequent loss of quality.

Another factor, which has affected European and native dairy-men alike, is the strict grading of the cream at the butter factories
for the manufacture of butter for export. In past years strict grading was not necessary as the butter was consumed almost immediately.

Since a big proportion of our butter is exported overseas the use of preservative in cream is restricted. This departure has been the cause of much degraded cream, especially from those producers living long distances from the railway.

The natives have eventually adopted the hand feeding of separated milk to the calves. A considerable amount of opposition had to be overcome as, owing to ignorance, a section of the natives had lost calves through carelessness.

**Dairy Control Board.**—During the period under review this Territory joined the Union of South Africa Dairy Control Board, Mr. McFarlane of Tsessebe being appointed to represent this Territory, while the Dairy Expert, Mr. Russell England, was appointed for Swaziland to represent that country's interests thereon.

This Board consists of representatives of the milk suppliers to cheese factories, cream suppliers to butter factories, cheese manufacturers, butter manufacturers, dairy produce distributors, and the Union Government. In addition the various co-operating territories each have representatives on the Board.

Much good work has already been done towards stabilizing the prices of dairy products in Southern Africa.

Without the export overseas that has been brought about by the Board the price of all dairy produce would have been such as to have put many dairy farmers out of business.

**Cheese Production.**—The cheese-maker farmers suffered in the same way as the cream producers, as the season began very late. However, a ready market was obtained for all their cheese. A slight decrease in production is noticeable as compared with the figures of 1929, 100,129 lb. valued £5,186 5s. 0d. as against 105,029 lb. valued £5,515 15s. 2d.

During the coming year with a stabilized price and compulsory grading more farmers will be encouraged to make cheese.

**Poultry.**—The production of poultry and eggs among the European settlers was considerably increased as compared with the previous year, 11,281 dozen eggs valued at £784 12s. 1ld. as against 9,050 dozen valued at £673, and 1,044 head of poultry realizing £108 8s. 7d. as against 779 head valued at £106.

The native production was 6,616 dozen eggs valued at £180 19s. 6d. and 17,504 head of poultry valued at £863 16s. 0d.

At present the storekeepers handle the native eggs and poultry, but the time is not far distant when proper native egg circles might be established.

**Success at Agricultural Shows.**—At both the Bulawayo and Salisbury Agricultural Shows, Protectorate exhibitors were most successful.
Mr. L. S. Glover is to be congratulated in obtaining two first prizes for his gouda (sweet milk) cheese exhibited at Bulawayo and securing the Society's diploma for the highest scoring cheese on the Show.

Another notable success was obtained by the Bechuanaland cold storage butter factory at Lobatsi by securing first prize in the "surprise class" for one case of butter in 1 lb. pats.

The case was taken at random by the Dairy Expert from the commercial stocks of the Company which were held in their cold storage chambers a month before the show. This case was sealed and held over until judging took place at Bulawayo. By winning this class it is proved conclusively that the Lobatsi butter factory is producing a high grade commercial butter.

*Dairy Legislation.*—During the past year two Proclamations governing the dairy industry were promulgated. As a result there should be no difficulty in maintaining the requisite standard of cleanliness in the production of dairy produce as to which, however, there has been very little cause for complaint since the organization of the industry by the Division of Dairying.

*Resident Commissioner's Tour of Dairy Industry Centres.*—In the course of the year the Resident Commissioner visited many of the dairying centres of the Territory as a result of which the Division's efforts towards improvement were sensibly stimulated and it is hoped that such a display of interest, which is always appreciated by Europeans and natives alike, may be frequently repeated.

**Statistics.**

1st January to 1st December, 1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>276,572</td>
<td>13,897</td>
<td>290,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>13,897</td>
<td>276,572</td>
<td>290,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>62,103</td>
<td>23,244</td>
<td>85,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>23,244</td>
<td>62,103</td>
<td>85,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>18,726</td>
<td>31,853</td>
<td>50,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>31,853</td>
<td>18,726</td>
<td>50,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Below Grade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>6,481</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>341,209</td>
<td>184,589</td>
<td>525,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1930

#### Butter Fat Production—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>European</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Butter-fat—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>358,815</td>
<td>75,475</td>
<td>434,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory Butter Manufactured—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Lobatsi Butter Factory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Butter—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>465,557</td>
<td>5,507</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole Fresh Milk—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplied to hotels, trains, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>84,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese Production—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheddar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100,120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Poultry Product from European Settlers—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poultry (1,044 head)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (11,281 dozen)</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£892</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Poultry Product from Natives—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poultry (17,504 head)</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs (6,816 dozen)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£1,044</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Value of Dairy Products—

**Europeans—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter-fat</td>
<td>17,504</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>5,186</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm butter</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole fresh milk</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory butter (being increase due to manufacture)</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£27,328</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natives—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butter-fat (being increased value due to manufacture)</td>
<td>3,649</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>£30,977</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGISTRATIONS—

**European**— No.
- Cheese factories and creameries combined 14
- Creameries ... ... ... ... ... ... 149
- Butter factories ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
- Stores handling dairy produce ... ... ... ... ... ... 6
- Milk sellers ... ... ... ... ... ... 7

**Native**—
- Creameries ... ... ... ... ... ... 215
- Milk sellers ... ... ... ... ... ... 301

**Coloured**—
- Creameries ... ... ... ... ... ... 7

Total ... 700

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

**Butter-fat.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1926-1927</th>
<th>1927-1928</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | April-March | April-March | January-
|       | lb. | lb. | April-
| First | 307,021 | 240,962 | 907,021 |
| Second | 48,623 | 61,637 | 904,893 |
| Third | 40,660 | 19,003 | 273,066 |
| Below Grade | Nil | Nil | 276,672 |
| Total | 396,694 | 292,202 | 700,891 |

**Grading Percentages.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1926-1927</th>
<th>1927-1928</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | April-March | April-March | January-
|       | per cent. | per cent. | April-
| First | 78 | 75 | 78 |
| Second | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Third | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Below Grade | Nil | Nil | 77 |

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

**Butter-fat.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1926-1927</th>
<th>1927-1928</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | April-March | April-March | January-
|       | lb. | lb. | April-
| First | 4,262 | 16,623 | 28,090 |
| Second | 8,608 | 18,623 | 31,434 |
| Third | 33,316 | 8,263 | 74,727 |
| Below Grade | 6,166 | 24 | 6,481 |
| Total | 52,332 | 43,623 | 86,951 |

**Grading Percentages.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1926-1927</th>
<th>1927-1928</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | April-March | April-March | January-
|       | per cent. | per cent. | April-
| First | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Second | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Third | 64 | 10 | 14 |
| Below Grade | 12 | under 1 | 8-6 |
**CHIEF EXPORTS FOR LAST SIX YEARS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaffir Corn</td>
<td>6,403</td>
<td>2,815</td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>11,859</td>
<td>5,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meslies</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Bacon and Hams</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>11,921</td>
<td>8,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>14,686</td>
<td>7,665</td>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>918,685</td>
<td>27,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>11,562</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>13,304</td>
<td>11,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>160,625</td>
<td>88,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins (Sheep and Goats)</td>
<td>97,540</td>
<td>2,743</td>
<td>Skins and Karosses No.</td>
<td>68,192</td>
<td>10,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Wild animals).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Fat and Cream</td>
<td>340,986</td>
<td>22,082</td>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>3,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>15,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>2,815</td>
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<td>Cheese</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>11,921</td>
<td>8,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>14,686</td>
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<td>Hides</td>
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<tr>
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<td>144,000</td>
<td>Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>13,304</td>
<td>11,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
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<td>1,200</td>
<td>Hides</td>
<td>160,625</td>
<td>88,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>97,540</td>
<td>2,743</td>
<td>Skins and Karosses No.</td>
<td>68,192</td>
<td>10,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Wild animals).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Fat and Cream</td>
<td>340,986</td>
<td>22,082</td>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>4,013</td>
<td>3,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>15,332</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value.**
IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

There is practically no internal trade in the Territory. Generally speaking, traders have dealings in the main 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, details regarding which have been shortly outlined under the Section headed "Production."

As a result of the world-wide depression, in addition to drought, and interterritorial restrictions, prices generally have remained at a low level throughout the year, markets have been difficult to find and a despondent feeling has prevailed throughout the Territory.

The total imports for the year were £237,085 as against £288,228 for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1929, and the exports were £216,732 as against £292,702.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

There are in the Territory four postal order, money order, savings banks, and telegraph offices, seven postal order and telegraph agencies, all on the railway line, twelve postal order agencies, and one telegraph office.

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 line along the railway line belongs (except those constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Maoloutie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsei is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union, and Mochudi with the railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria, and during the year the Postal Authorities have erected eight telephone lines at Serowe for public use, and three for Government use, with an exchange in the Post Office.

During the year 1929-30 the issue of postal and money orders totalled 14,633 with a value of £9,904 as against a total of 13,001 valued at £8,400 during 1928-29. In 1929-30, 4,054 orders were paid out to the value of £3,906 as against 4,108 valued at £4,630 in the previous year.

The rate of postage on letters during 1930 within the Territory for delivery therein or for delivery in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia, and the Province of Mozambique was 1d. for each ounce or fraction thereof; to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and other British possessions 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. Since April, 1931, certain postage rates have, however, been increased.
Agricultural post services at low rates exist between 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 in the Territory.

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 is from Palapye Road to Serowe, constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club, and other good roads, constructed by the Administration, now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatse to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A tolerably good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in being. Considerable work has been done on this road during the year, and a deviation of 75 miles completed. The motor road between Kazungula on the Zambezi River and Maun in Ngamiland is now so good that the journey is usually done by car in three days and has been done in thirty hours. 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. On the sandy tracks where the going is heavy, travelling is done by means of Cape carts and ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme north during the tsetse fly season.

Requirements for roads and bridges generally were the subject of an extensive scheme prepared by the Government Engineer, but owing to general financial stringency it was not considered advisable to forward an application for a grant to the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

The following Road Motor Services were extended to the undermentioned places in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by the Union railway authorities in May, 1930:

1. Zeerust, Ramoutsa, Gaberones, and Molepolole.
2. Zeerust, Lobatse, Kanye, and Moshupa.
3. Derdepoorte—Mochudi.

For economic reasons, however, the first has since been withdrawn, and the second discontinued beyond Lobatse.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during the year 1929–1930 was 1,378 as against 1,144 in 1928–1929, and 1,090 in 1927–1928.

There were five cases of homicide; of these two were acquitted, one was committed for trial and the other two were sentenced to
imprisonment with hard labour for 12 months each. There were 68 cases of other offences against the person, in 59 of which conviction followed; 152 offences against property, with 112 convictions; and 1,153 prosecutions for other offences, in which 1,082 convictions followed.

Police.

The existing establishment is as follows:

1 Staff Officer.
6 Sub-Inspectors.
27 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
1 Native Drill Corporal.
50 Native Mounted Police.
201 Native Dismounted Constables.

Two European Non-Commissioned Officers attended the South African Police Training Depot at Pretoria for a two months' refresher course.

Four squads of Native Police were passed through the Native Training Depot at Garberones with very satisfactory results.

A Police Officers' Conference was held at Mafeking in April, 1930, under the patronage of His Honour the Commandant, at which certain decisions tending greatly to enhance the efficiency and usefulness of the Force were made.

No legislation of importance affecting the Police was promulgated during 1930.

Prisons.

There is nothing of particular interest to report in respect of the prisons of the Territory in 1930.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings.

Houses of an improved standard type have been erected during 1930 at Mahalapye and at Palapye Road, and an asbestos house of a permanent type at Mafeking. A new post office at Serowe was also completed. A police camp at Mohembo is in course of erection, and new school buildings at Maun and Kachikau are nearing completion.

With the object of minimising the evils attendant on the unsatisfactory accommodation provided for officers in N'gamiland, portable gauze rooms have been supplied for placing on verandahs so that officers may sleep in them, or otherwise occupy them, with a modicum of comfort and protection against mosquitoes and other insects. As a temporary and provisional measure, pending the erection of suitable buildings, these devices have proved most successful.

Water Supplies.

The functioning of the Sekgoma Memorial Hospital was considerably delayed, as the yield of the well on prolonged test prove
insufficient for the needs of the Institution. A borehole was therefore sunk and a good supply of water obtained, after which an efficient pumping plant was installed in conjunction with the electric light plant.

New wells have been sunk and pumps fitted at two Bull Camps in the Southern Protectorate. A borehole was drilled by the South West Africa authorities at Sandfontein with a view to establishing a Camp, but results obtained were unsatisfactory. A considerable amount of work in deepening existing wells has been undertaken during the year and new wells have also been put down at Serowe and Mahalapye.

At Kanye, for the native water-supply, a pumping plant is being installed to deliver 15,000 gallons per diem to the main village; a low concrete dam is being constructed at Molepolole for native use and work has been started on three earth dams for the Batlokwa tribe. One large dam is being constructed in the Bamangwato Reserve, and a borehole has been sunk and pumping plant and reservoir installed for native use at Serowe.

**Drilling.**

At the beginning of the year a new drill of the Shot type was purchased and considerable progress was made, some good results being obtained. A further drill was requisitioned to expedite drilling for farmers, and completed three boreholes with good results. The jumper drill was engaged under most difficult conditions in drilling on the Molepolole-Ghanzi cattle route. Boreholes at Thatchwe and Khari yielded copious supplies of water, but this was brack and unfit for human or animal consumption and the latter place is about 165 miles from Molepolole, operations had to be abandoned owing to the impossibility of keeping the drilling staff and oxen provided with water with the transport available.

Thirteen boreholes were sunk during the year, with a total footage of 2,733 drilled, mostly in hard rock.

**VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.**

No serious epidemics affected the country during 1930.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the work of the Medical Department at the Dispensaries was in dealing with syphilis. Free anti-syphilitic treatment is given at all Government dispensaries, the cost of which is borne by the Administration; 11,110 natives availed themselves of this privilege during the year.

*Malaria* has been less prevalent than in previous years to the extent of 4.75 per cent. in 1930 as against 11.53 per cent. in 1929 for all attendances at Government dispensaries. This is attributed to the lower rainfall, the one exception being Ngamiland where there is permanent water in the rivers and swamps which afford extensive breeding places for Anopheles, and which—owing to the vast
areas involved—cannot be dealt with by the usual anti-larval methods. Government officials, European residents, and others who are in a position to do so depend on mosquito-proof houses and the taking of prophylactic quinine regularly throughout the summer, but these means are not generally at the disposal of the native population, with the result that at Maun 30 per cent. show marked signs of malaria in their systems.

Respiratory Diseases were responsible for 8·31 per cent. of all patients attending the dispensaries—mostly bronchial affections to which the Bechuana are very subject. Of these there were 181 cases of pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia.

Tuberculosis is probably not as prevalent among the tribes of the Protectorate as among certain other South African tribes, but this can be accounted for by the comparatively few men who have sought work in industrial centres, mines, etc., which are the usual foci for infection for natives from the Territories. 165 cases of tuberculosis attended the dispensaries, constituting 7·5 per cent. of all dispensary attendances, but as this constitutes a definite increase over 1928 and 1929, vigilance is being observed.

Influenza.—There was an epidemic of influenza throughout the country in October and November, Serowe and Gaberones being the most severely affected. Though 762 sought treatment from Government Medical Officers, this number is only a fraction of the total cases, as the greater proportion occurred in the native villages and were not brought to the notice of the doctors.

Smallpox.—Small outbreaks of the non-virulent type occurred at two centres in the Francistown District and one at Mochudi. No deaths occurred and by the prompt quarantine and vaccination of all contacts these outbreaks were quickly smothered; 2,300 vaccinations were performed.

Plague.—Periodic tours of inspection by the two Government Rodent Inspectors were made along the south-eastern borders of the Territory with a view to ascertaining if there were any signs of rodent infection—but no trace of rodent mortality could be found. The health of Europeans (official and non-official) throughout the Territory does not call for special comment. The summer months were responsible for malaria and that feeling of lassitude and depression that is generally experienced in the low-lying portions of the country which are within the tropics.

Physique.—The physique of the tribes as a whole appears to suffer, among other causes, from improper diet and close inter-marriage between members of the same tribe. The diet is notably deficient in nitrogenous and vitamin contents owing to the system which compels most members of the tribe to live in large villages around the tribal Chief, and prevents them from obtaining sufficient supplies of milk and green foodstuffs—the effect of which is very patent in the physical development of children. Though most of
the Bechuana own large herds of cattle, these are stationed many miles from the villages where most of the owners reside, and are left in charge of servants and herdboys. Likewise, the lands where maize and kaffir corn is cultivated, being miles from the villages, are badly cultivated. Attempts are being made to encourage the Chiefs and people to dissolve these large villages and to induce the majority of the population to live in small villages and hamlets where they can better carry out their pastoral pursuits.

Witchcraft and the influence of native medicine-men continue to play a very serious part in the lives of most of the native inhabitants and are responsible for much suffering. It is the aim of the Administration so to develop the Medical Service that these evil factors will be replaced by confidence in qualified medical men. Such development must necessarily be slow as it is limited by the very restricted revenue of the country.

**Dispensaries and Hospitals.**—The work of the Government dispensaries constitutes the major portion of the medical activities. During the year 1930 there were 36,195 attendances at these dispensaries.

Until this year hospital treatment was provided for on a very limited scale in small temporary hospitals at certain Government Stations. In September the Athlone Hospital at Lobatsi was opened and within a few days every bed was filled and extra beds had to be provided. The Nursing Staff at first consisted of two European trained Sisters and four native probationers but it was found necessary to augment this staff by two additional European Sisters. This was due to the unexpected demands for hospital treatment from both Europeans and natives in the Territory and also to the fact that major surgery was embarked upon, and that the native staff—nurses as well as cooks and other servants—were totally untrained. Thirteen Europeans and 54 native patients were admitted, and 36 operations were performed during the three months of 1930 in which the hospital was functioning. The native probationers are showing great keenness to learn and are proving satisfactory. The credit for the above success is mainly due to the efficiency and zeal shown by the Medical Officer (Dr. Henderson, F.R.C.S.E.), and the Matron (Miss Verney).

The Sekgoma Memorial Hospital at Serowe, though officially opened in October, 1929, by Lord Athlone, was not able to admit patients owing to unforeseen difficulties in connexion with the water supply. These, however, have now been overcome, and an assured supply of excellent quality has been installed; and patients have been admitted since 1st March, 1931.

Both hospitals are lit with electricity and have water-borne sewage systems.

New regulations and conditions governing the duties of officers of the Medical Service and the conduct of hospital and dispensary practice and of the scale of fees and other charges for attendance by Government Medical Officers upon Europeans who are bona fide
residents of the Territory were published under High Commissioner’s Notice No. 54 of 1930, dated the 28th of May, 1930, and the regulations published under High Commissioner’s Notice No. 151 of 1928, were cancelled.

IX.—EDUCATION.

During the year 1930 there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate ten schools for European children, attended by approximately 250 pupils, two coloured schools at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 48 pupils, and 92 native schools with an attendance of approximately 7,500 pupils.

The European schools are under the control of District School Committees elected by the adult European population and presided over by the Resident Magistrate, the proceedings of which are subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions, special bursaries are now awarded, as the result of competitive examinations held towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries awarded are ten in number and are of the value of £30 per annum. They entitle five pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and five pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of eighteen.

A further bursary of £30 per annum (or two bursaries of £30 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of competitive examinations held in December to children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate. Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents, from the age of five to fourteen, or until they have passed Standard VI. In special cases aid is given to parents to enable them to provide transport for their children to and from a Protectorate school. During the year 1930 the following amounts were paid out in respect of allowances and bursaries:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport Allowances</td>
<td>£34 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Bursaries at rate of £16 per annum</td>
<td>£752 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Bursaries at rate of £30 per annum</td>
<td>£457 10 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in
Southern Rhodesia, and each year the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V Examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

With the exception of the salary of the Principal of the Bakgatla National School at Mochudi, which has hitherto been paid out of general revenue, and since 1st April, 1931, without exception, the native schools are financed from the Native Fund.

It should here be remarked that up to the 31st March, 1931, the Bamangwato tribe, in addition to contributing 5s. each taxpayer to the Native Fund, have defrayed entirely the expenses of the Khama Memorial School at Serowe and two other tribal schools; also that up to the same date the London Missionary Society with a grant of only £390 per annum from general revenue have maintained a number of native schools in the Bamangwato Reserve and one in the Lobatsi District; and that the Bakgatla tribe also contribute separately from the Native Fund to the maintenance of schools in their Reserve.

Omitting the Desert and Lake areas the distribution of native schools was as follows during 1930:

- Lobatsi Block—4 schools (Under Committee).
- Gaberones Block—3 schools (Under Committee).
- Kanye Area—8 schools (Under Tribal Committee).
- Molepolole Area—10 schools (Under Tribal Committee).
- Mochudi Area—10 schools (Under Tribal Committee).
- Serowe Area—28 schools (Under control of London Missionary Society); 3 schools (Under control of Tribe).
- Francistown Area—18 schools (Under control of a Central Committee).

Total, 84 schools.

In N'gamiland there were two native schools, in the Chobe District two, and in the Kalahari District four, the latter of which have never as yet been inspected on account of distance, time, expense, and lack of inspection personnel.

As in the case of the European schools, the native schools were mostly under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. These Committees controlled appointments and expenditure, saw to repairs to old buildings and the erection of new ones, and attended to matters of equipment, etc. Their proceedings were subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. Since the 1st January, 1931, the native School Committees have been newly constituted so as to be partly elective. All missions interested
in the schools of each Reserve must now be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the Secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are now amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central executive committee and local school committees presided over by the headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives, who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained, but the Administration makes from General Revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £300 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province specifically for the training of teachers.

During the year a Vacation Course for unqualified teachers was held at the Tiger Kloof Institution.

The code of instruction formerly in use was that employed by the Cape Provincial Education Department for native schools. Since March, 1931, a new code designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Head Master of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Colony, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Secwana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving in the schools arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as textbooks for school use, but once the somewhat vexed question of Secwana orthography has been settled new textbooks on an improved model will be introduced by the Education Department.

During the year a competition dealing with literary work in the vernacular was organized for native teachers and others. The results exceeded expectations, and a large amount of valuable material, which could be used in the compilation of textbooks, is now available.

In November, the newly created Board of Advice on Native Education met for the first time. On this Board the London Missionary Society, the Church of the Province of South Africa, the
Roman Catholic Church, the Dutch Reformed Church and the Hermannsburg Mission, the Bamangwato, Bakwena, Bangwaketse, and Bakgatla tribes have one representative each and the Government Secretary and the heads of the Medical, Veterinary, and Education Departments are also members, with the Resident Commissioner (or his nominee) as Chairman. The functions of the Board are to advise the Resident Commissioner on matters connected with native education.

During the year it has been possible for the Inspector of Education to visit all European schools within the Territory, with the exception of the very distant school at Ghanzi, and in most cases two visits have been paid to each school. A large number of the larger and more accessible of the native schools have been visited also. During May, the European school, N’gamiland, and the native schools in the N’gamiland and Chobe areas were visited for the first time by the Inspector of Education.

A matter which is seriously engaging the attention of the Administration is the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in the present year, 1931, by the appointment of a native Supervisor of Schools in the Tati District, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. So far the experiment has proved a great success.

An attempt is also being made to introduce qualified Jeanes teachers into the Territory and already one woman and one man are receiving such training in Southern Rhodesia, at Hope Fountain and Dombashawa Schools, respectively.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available, the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable but by means of vacation courses it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. Such a course was, with the help of the authorities at Tiger Kloof, Cape Province, held at that centre in July, 1930. It was attended by upwards of 40 teachers from the Protectorate. The value of the course has been evidenced by increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who attended the course, and it is intended to hold similar courses annually and at various centres. To follow up and consolidate the work will, however, necessitate more frequent inspection and supervision than is now possible.

The Administration also makes provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen, and during the year placed Moremi, the son of Chief Mathiba, N’gamiland, at the Dombashawa Institution, Southern Rhodesia.
Originally, 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 Bangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned 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 Bechuanaland 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 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 Commissioner 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, Batswana, Bakwena, and Bangwaketse 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 Bamalete tribe by Proclamation 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 Government 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 1906.

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 quit-rent 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, ten 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 has been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for twenty-five years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles. The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted 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 the Okovango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connection with the working of the railway line, viz.:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity in gallons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lobatsi ... 15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metelmaswana (Notwani Siding) ... 45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mileage 1,197 ... 3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palapye ... 16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsessebe (Inchwe river) ... 12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piane ... 9,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 has 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 useless tract of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world.

In addition to the waterboring results in the Kalahari Desert published in the last annual report, holes have been completed at
Thatchwe and Khari, but owing to the nature of the water obtained and lack of transport facilities, operations have been temporarily abandoned in this area.

XI.—LABOUR.

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. Payment is made to the individuals for their labour in the event of tribal labour being used for Government purposes.

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° South. Many natives find their own way from the Southern Protectorate to the adjacent diamond diggings.

XII.—VETERINARY AND AGRICULTURAL.

General.

There has been no recurrence of lungsiickness and the veterinary position remains satisfactory and similar to that recorded in recent years.

All incontact animals remaining in the Palapye Road Quarantine Camp were sold and removed from the Territory in September.

Veld conditions were good throughout the Territory up to the end of the winter, but unfortunately the summer rains were nearly two months late, producing a heavy mortality from poverty, chiefly amongst old cows, cows calving for the first time, and young calves. Deaths in these cases are largely due to a lack of essential nutrients and salts but especially to lack of protein.

Supplementary food, when available, usually consists of maize silage, mealies, spineless cactus or veld hay, all of which have a low protein content. This however can be rectified by incorporating a leguminous crop, or digitaria (woolly finger grass) with the ensilage or hay, a procedure which has been recommended by the officials of this department, and is becoming more general.

In addition, deforestation and overstocking is becoming apparent, particularly on some of the smaller farms of the Lobatei Block.
Animal Export.

Cattle.—Cattle exported during the year amounted to 28,177 head, a decrease of 2,436 head as compared with 1929, which is accounted for by the late rains, and restrictions imposed on the distribution of quarantine cattle from the Johannesburg abattoir for seven months of the year. The latter disability is reported by the Cattle Export Inspectors to have adversely affected prices and was only corrected in December by the appointment of a full-time Veterinary Officer, provided by exporters in the Territories adjoining the Union, whose duty it is to carry out the veterinary requirements of inspection required by the Union Government at Reef abattoirs.

For the Union market 13,342 cattle were examined by the Cattle Export Inspectors, and of this number 2,528 were rejected as not complying with the embargo standard.

In the month of September cattle weighbridges were installed at Palapye Road and Mahalapye since when 750 and 641 animals were weighed at these stations respectively.

Exports to the Belgian Congo amounted to only 145 head, but the Northern Rhodesian market took 6,600 head the majority of which were sent to the copper mines.

The Government Veterinary Officer stationed at Kazungula reports that only one case of trypanosomiasis occurred after the cattle were crossed to Northern Rhodesia. Cattle exported were made up as follows:

| To the Johannesburg abattoir | 9,810 |
| To Durban for export overseas | 11,709 |
| To Belgian Congo | 145 |
| To Northern Rhodesia | 6,513 |

Total 28,177

Small stock.—10,070 head of small stock were exported during the year.

Pigs.—1,659 pigs were exported during the year.

Import Permits.

Permits for the introduction of animals into the Bechuanaland Protectorate were issued as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donkeys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scheduled Diseases.

Anthrax.—This disease was prevalent on the Native Reserves but only two cases were reported in the white settlements, one in the Lobatai Block and one in the Tati.
All cattle for export overseas were inoculated by a member of this department, prior to trucking, with satisfactory results.

In addition to this, the free issue of anthrax vaccine to natives has had a beneficial effect, and has largely been resorted to, particularly in the Bamangwato Reserve.

*Quarter Evil.*—This disease is endemic in most areas, preventive inoculation is recommended as a routine procedure in parts which are known to be infected.

*Contagious Abortion.*—A number of cases have been reported and the inoculations practised against this disease in the Bechuanaland Protectorate have unfortunately not been altogether satisfactory.

*Sheep Scab.*—The B. 'gwaketsi Reserve was added to the areas which were being baited with. Twelve dipping tanks were constructed and a campaign was started under the supervision of a Sheep Inspector.

On the Cape Province border during March, April, and May the Administration co-operated with the Union Government in carrying out a simultaneous dipping of small stock on the Barolong Farms and Crown Lands west. 463 flocks containing 8,692 sheep and 1,762 goats were dipped. Of this number fourteen flocks containing 1,208 sheep and 680 goats were found infected, the infection being confined to 121 sheep.

No case of goat scab was found.

*Heartwater.*—This disease is one of the most serious handicaps to stock-raising, and unfortunately there is at present no satisfactory inoculation against it.

The administration of arsenic has been attended with only partial success, and quinine hydrobromate which has been used successfully in other parts of South Africa is now being tried.

*Non-Scheduled Diseases.*

*Calf Paratyphoid.*—Inoculation has been largely practised. The best results were obtained when the calf was allowed to run with its mother for a month after birth, during which period inoculation was performed and an immunity established before the calf was brought to the kraal.

*Trypanosomiasis.*—Seventy head of cattle were treated at Kazungula with antimosan and recovered.

Dr. Hale Carpenter and Dr. Curson proceeded to N'gamiland at the end of October to investigate the effect of the tsetse fly on the cattle in this area and their reports are now under consideration.

*Locusts.*

The Red Winged Locust has invaded the Chobe and N'gamiland Districts.

During December three swarms from north west Rhodesia flying in south-westerly direction settled in the Kachikau area.

Preventive measures are being taken by the Kasane and Maun Magistrates.
Vaccines supplied to the Bechuanaland Protectorate were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>99,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter evil</td>
<td>10,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse sickness serum and virus</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious abortion</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire worm remedy</td>
<td>7,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwater and gallsickness</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Agricultural Show, Moohudi.

For the first time in its history, a Native Agricultural Show was held during 1930 in the Protectorate at Moohudi, a Stadt of some 8,000 inhabitants and the most progressive native township in the Territory.

For weeks beforehand the tribe prepared for the event, clearing the ground, erecting cattle pens and stands, and collecting innumerable exhibits which were finally staged under the supervision of the Division of Dairying.

These included some 500 specimens of live stock and agricultural produce of many kinds; native arts and crafts, artistic and useful, many of them made by the school children of the tribe, including door frames, school desks, chairs, tables, and other furniture; clay animals and wood carvings, grass work and pottery; needlework, door mats, and basket work.

The live stock was exhibited in the Show Ground, and the agricultural products, together with the school exhibits and the Arts and Crafts section, were housed in the fine National School building. The good average quality of the exhibits emphasized most strongly the use by the natives of more up-to-date breeding methods and the growth of enlightenment generally.

Of great value to the natives was an educational exhibit staged by the Division of Dairying and including grain of various kinds, other farm produce, instructive charts, diagrams, and literature demonstrating the superiority of modern methods of farming over the older manner of procedure.

The Show was officially opened by the Resident Commissioner on the afternoon of the 9th October, in the presence of other Government officials, European residents, the Chief Molefi, the Ex-Regent Isang, and the majority of the tribe.

After speeches of welcome and loyalty had been delivered by the Chief and Ex-Regent, His Honour congratulated the Bakgatla on being the first native people of the Territory to organize an Agricultural Show on such successful lines. He reminded them that such progress as they had made was due to the more enlightened methods they had of late adopted and urged the necessity of continuing this practice, if they wished to improve their farming and dairying and to combine utility with attractiveness in their arts, crafts, and needlework. His Honour complimented the
Bakgatla on the general cleanliness of the Mochudi Stadt, the artistic appearance of their dwellings and courtyards, and their successful efforts in obtaining a good supply of clean water.

After the official opening, sports and races were held, concluding with tea later in the afternoon.

The size of the Show can be realized when it is stated that there were some 1,041 entries, of which the cattle section accounted for 300, other live stock 180, carvings of inanimate objects 66, and miscellaneous curios 69.

The duties of Chairman, Secretary, and Stewards, etc., were all undertaken by natives, who showed remarkable aptitude, and it is hoped to repeat such shows in the other Native Reserves which will stimulate the tribes to friendly rivalry and which cannot but have a valuable and helpful effect on native development, both in affording a means of self expression—so essential to well-being and progress—and in demonstrating standards requisite to obtain satisfactory markets for produce.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

N'gamiland Floods, 1930.

Reported by the Resident Magistrate, N'gamiland, dated Maun, 19th December, 1930.

The rainfall during 1929-30 rainy season from September, 1929, to 30th April, 1930, amounted to 13.66 inches, being almost identical with the fall of the previous year. There were local small rises in the river level at Mohembo and throughout the Okovango system as far as Makalamabedi in January—occasioned by local rains in December. A further rise of two inches occurred at Mohembo in April whereas the Botletle River at Makalamabedi was drying up very fast at the time. The Okovango had receded by three inches by the end of April at Mohembo and a further nine inches in May. In June, the level rose by 23 inches and returned to normal by the end of July and up to the end of October was still receding.

Practically no flood water came down the Boro or the Gomoti. In fact the water in the Tamalakane never reached the base of the measured pole at Maun. The water at no time throughout the year prevented motor vehicles crossing the Tamalakane river with ease at Matlapaneen Drift six miles north of Maun and the pontoon at Maun has not been used.

It can be said that there was no flood on the eastern side of the swamp system. On the other hand, the flood waters reached within three miles of Tsau on the western side which leads one to believe that this year more water was diverted down the Taoge river.

The river to-day is said to be lower than at any time since 1898 or 1899. In fact it is barely running at all.

C. L. O'B. DUTTON, Government Secretary.

21st August, 1931.

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