



This document was created by the  
Digital Content Creation Unit  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
2010

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

---

---

No. 479.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

---

REPORT FOR 1904-5.

(For Report for 1903-4, see No. 440.)

---

---

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

---

---



LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.,  
and 32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. ;  
or OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH ;  
or E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1905.

[Cd. 2684-25.] Price 1d.

## CONTENTS.

---

|  | PAGE |
|--|------|
| <b>RESIDENT COMMISSIONER'S REPORT</b> ... .. | 4    |
| <hr/>  |      |
| <b>FINANCIAL</b> ... ..                      | 9    |
| <b>PUBLIC WORKS</b> ... ..                   | 12   |
| <b>LEGISLATION</b> ... ..                    | 12   |
| <b>EDUCATION</b> ... ..                      | 13   |
| <b>CURRENCY, BANKING</b> ... ..              | 13   |
| <b>IMPORTS AND EXPORTS</b> ... ..            | 13   |
| <b>AGRICULTURE</b> ... ..                    | 14   |
| <b>MANUFACTURES AND MINES</b> ... ..         | 15   |
| <b>POST AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS</b> ... ..  | 15   |
| <b>GENERAL</b> ... ..                        | 15   |

---

No. 479.

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**

(For Report for 1903-4, see No. 440.)

---

HIGH COMMISSIONER THE EARL OF SELBORNE to  
MR. LITTLETON.

High Commissioner's Office,  
Johannesburg,

2nd October, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a report on the Bechuanaland Protectorate for the year 1904-5, together with a copy of a covering despatch from the Resident Commissioner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

SELBORNE,

*High Commissioner.*

---

Headquarter House,  
Mafeking,

19th September, 1905.

MY LORD,

IN enclosing the report of the Government Secretary for the year 1904-5 I have the honour to offer my general remarks on the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and in so doing I may deal with the question rather more at length than is usual, because it is very long since a full report as to the country has been issued, and because the conditions of the Protectorate, its area and its system of Government, are so little known outside the offices of your Excellency and the Secretary of State, the general public, and perhaps many persons in the official world of even South Africa itself, having the most crude and incorrect ideas as to what and where the Protectorate is.

2. The Protectorate as it now is arose as follows:—Early in 1885, consequent on the expedition under Sir Charles Warren, the whole of the territory north of the then borders of the Cape Colony, east of the 20th degree of east longitude and south of the 22nd parallel of latitude, and west of the South African Republic was declared to be within the sphere of British influence, and came, therefore, under the control of the High Commissioner. In September, 1885, Sir Hercules Robinson issued a proclamation proclaiming that the portion of this territory bounded on the east by the South African Republic, on the south by the Cape Colony, on the west by the Molopo River, and on the north by the Molopo River to its junction with the Ramathlabama Spruit and thence by that spruit to the frontier of the South African Republic should be taken to be British territory under the name of "British Bechuanaland," the then High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, being at the same time appointed Governor of British Bechuanaland. Thus British Bechuanaland came into existence. Both the newly constituted territory of British Bechuanaland and the country to the north up to the 22nd parallel of south latitude thus came, in different degrees, under the High Commissioner.

3. In December, 1889, a High Commissioner's Notice was issued promulgating the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company. The field of operations of the new company were (subject to certain minor points) defined as being "the region of South Africa lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland and to the north and west of the South African Republic and to the west of the Portuguese dominions." With slight exceptions, the whole territory north

of British Bechuanaland thus fell at that time within the sphere of operations of the British South Africa Company, but it still remained absolutely and directly under Imperial Administration, Sir Hercules Robinson, through Sir Sidney Shippard, continuing to administer the country in so far as it was administered at all.

4. In May, 1891, an Order in Council was made giving to the High Commissioner certain specific powers over the country north of British Bechuanaland, which included that in respect to which a Charter had recently been issued to the British South Africa Company. The area indicated in this Order was "the parts of South Africa bounded by British Bechuanaland, the German Protectorate, the Rivers Chobe and Zambesi, the Portuguese possessions, and the South African Republic." This Order empowered the High Commissioner to appoint Resident Commissioners, and in June, 1891, Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of British Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner of Bechuanaland, and Mr. Archibald Colquhoun Resident Commissioner of Mashonaland.

5. Several proclamations defining the area of the Protectorate were issued from time to time in which, amongst other things, the vexed question of the status of the Tati Concessions was decided, and the Tati Concessions was definitely included in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and placed within the jurisdiction of the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

6. In 1895 Her Majesty's Government decided to hand over British Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony, and it became necessary to provide for the administration of the whole of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, including such administration as was necessary within the native reserves.

7. The borders of the Protectorate at the beginning of 1896 may be defined as follows:—Bounded on the south by the Cape Colony (*i.e.*, by the northern border of old British Bechuanaland now ceded), on the west by the Cape Colony and German South-West Africa, on the north by the 18th parallel of south latitude, and thence eastward following that parallel to the River Chobe, then down the middle of the River Chobe to its confluence with the Zambesi; and on the east by the old hunter's road which goes from such confluence in a southeasterly direction till the Shashi is reached, thence up the Shashi to its source, then along the watershed of the Shashi and Ramaqueban to the source of the latter river, thence down the Ramaqueban to its junction with the Shashi, thence down the Shashi to the Limpopo, and thence along the eastern border of the South African Republic (now the Transvaal) to a point near Mafeking, where the Ramathlabama Spruit touches the Transvaal frontier. These boundaries exist to-day. The whole country enclosed within them comprises the present

Bechuanaland Protectorate and is roughly and irregularly 670 miles by 630 miles in area, and it contains about 275,000 square miles, being greater in size than the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Natal, and Basutoland all put together.

8. The continued usage by the Cape Colony of the term "Bechuanaland" in respect to the territory of old British Bechuanaland and ceded to them has led, and still leads, to confusion. But the confusion has been still further maintained by the conditions which exist as to the headquarters of the Protectorate. When the Resident Commissioner assumed his duties he had nowhere to live and no place from which to administer. Vryburg and Mafeking had both been given away to the Cape Colony, and there were no buildings in the Protectorate fit for the purposes of the administration of a large territory. There was, however, a reserve of moderate size for Imperial purposes at Mafeking, with ample buildings upon it, and in that reserve the Protectorate Administration settled down, and the Resident Commissioner has from thence ever since administered the whole of the Protectorate, travelling from thence when necessary to his various stations. He himself lives (and still lives in a small house, the property of the Imperial Government, in the town of Mafeking. The situation is healthy and convenient in every respect as a depot and sanatorium for men and horses. Stores can be kept without depreciation, and there is no damage to buildings or material from the destructive white ant. There is no doubt that the arrangement has saved the outlay and continuous expenditure of a very large sum of money. The only person who suffers is the Resident Commissioner, and to him the loss is only one of dignity and social amenities. The service certainly profits by the arrangement as, in the Protectorate, one knows nothing and hears nothing, and the Resident Commissioner put away in the wilds would be hopelessly out of touch with the other Colonies and territories, and so unaware of surrounding conditions which it is important he should know.

9. Mr. Newton's stay as Resident Commissioner was not long, and he was succeeded by Major (now Sir Hamilton) Goold-Adams. Wonderfully good work had already been done by Major Goold-Adams, as Boundary Commissioner, in delimiting the reserves, a very tedious and laborious undertaking, but which was so well done that there has been practically no trouble since. The proclamation defining the reserves was issued in March, 1899. It has been accepted and maintained in its entirety and not one line of it has been altered. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of this clear definition of the various areas in dealing with questions of native administration, and the credit for this is wholly due to Major Goold-Adams. The actual reserves are the Bamangwato under Khama, the Bakwena under Sebele, the Bangwaketsi under Bathoen, the Bakhatla under Linchwe, and the Batawana

under Sekgoma. In addition to these areas there are the areas not proclaimed as reserves, the Bamalete under Mokgosi, and the Bakhurutai under Rawe.

10. The Protectorate is under the supreme control of the High Commissioner, the Resident Commissioner being the officer on the spot responsible to the High Commissioner. It is governed entirely by such Orders in Council as already exist and by the High Commissioner's proclamations. One of these proclamations has put in force the laws of the Cape Colony enacted prior to the 10th of June, 1891, "so far as they are applicable." The Paramount Chiefs within their reserves are permitted very wide latitude in the management of their own people, but important matters are dealt with by the Administration. The system works well and easily. The authority of the chiefs is respected by the Government, and in return the chiefs become the best aids of the Government in all matters relating to the natives. The principal native towns are Serowe, Molepolole, Mochudi, Kanye, Kamoutsa, Tsau, and Selepeng. The only white town is Francistown, the headquarters of the Tati Company.

11. With respect to the land, the several Paramount Chiefs allot all areas within their respective reserves so far as their own natives are concerned. They do this in accordance with their tribal customs, but no land, either inside or outside the reserves, can in any way be alienated except with the specific authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in each case. There is much land in the Protectorate lying outside the reserves which may possibly in the future be occupied by settlers, but it is not in my opinion "a white man's country." It is extremely hot, in many places feverish; the water supply is very limited except on the Botletli River and on the Limpopo River, and water is only obtainable in the dry season from very infrequent water holes and Government wells.

12. The Protectorate is still a source of considerable expense to the Imperial Treasury, and must I fear for some time remain so, but every possible endeavour is made by the Administration to keep down expenditure.

13. So far but little mineral wealth has been discovered. The Tati Company has several gold properties which have for some time past been almost entirely unworked, but an effort is now being made to revive the industry.

14. The question of the destruction of game is a serious one, owing to the almost unlimited privilege given to the natives to destroy, but the Paramount Chiefs do, as a rule, all in their power to check it, although such power in this instance is limited, the native having from time immemorial felt that he could kill as he pleased.

15. A great deal of work has recently been entailed upon the police by the war in German South-West Africa. An immense border has had to be guarded, but the work has been done successfully, and I am glad to be able to say that so far as the Protectorate border is concerned the reports as to the country being used as a base of supply and attack for the natives as against the Germans are without foundation, and that, whatever rumours reach European newspapers, the relations of the Protectorate Administration with the German authorities in British South Africa are of the most cordial and friendly nature.

I am, &c.,

RALPH WILLIAMS,

*Resident Commissioner of the  
Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

---

**REPORT ON THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.**

**FINANCIAL.**

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

The revenue collected during the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, was £30,776, and the expenditure during the same period amounted to £78,261, causing a deficit of £47,485. Towards this the Imperial Treasury provided a grant in aid of £15,000, while the balance was met by utilising the considerable balance which had been brought forward from previous years.

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

| —                             | 1900-1.       | 1901-2.       | 1902-3.       | 1903-4.       | 1904-5.       |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                               | £             | £             | £             | £             | £             |
| Customs ... ..                | 5,511         | 9,758         | 12,399        | 13,355        | 9,867         |
| Hut Tax ... ..                | 7,844         | 9,976         | 9,446         | 10,566        | 11,529        |
| Licences ... ..               | 2,247         | 1,715         | 1,964         | 2,497         | 2,638         |
| Revenue Stamps ... ..         | 114           | 261           | 195           | 245           | 291           |
| Posts ... ..                  | 5,121         | 4,684         | 3,533         | 3,883         | 3,351         |
| Sales of Government Property. | 588           | 43            | 578           | 489           | 617           |
| Sundries ... ..               | 1,487         | 1,133         | 2,816         | 1,458         | 2,483         |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>           | <b>22,862</b> | <b>27,570</b> | <b>30,931</b> | <b>32,443</b> | <b>30,776</b> |

The figures for the year 1904-5, satisfactory as a whole, show a heavy falling off under the head "Customs" from those of the two previous years.

Explanation is to be found in the fact that the Protectorate has been suffering from a succession of bad seasons which have gradually reduced the resources of the natives whose supply of grain has been so reduced that considerable importations have been necessary. When the native is compelled to buy grain for food he naturally spends less on other things, and the Customs revenue suffers to the extent of the difference between the nominal duty on imported grain and the comparatively high duty on articles of native trade.

Further, the purchasing power of the Protectorate has been seriously reduced by the closing of the Cape Colony as a market

for its cattle, its principal source of wealth. This was done owing to the fear of the introduction of East Coast fever which was spreading in Rhodesia and the Transvaal, our neighbours on the north and west.

It will be seen that there has been a steady decline in the revenue derived from Posts, which at one time in 1898-9 was as high as £11,774. This falling off is not attributable to circumstances within the Protectorate, but has been caused by the continued reduction of transit rates payable to the Protectorate on all mail matter conveyed to or from Rhodesia.

Of sums received under "Sundries" a large proportion was interest earned by the investment of surplus funds. With the absorption of these funds in meeting the deficit of the year this source of income has unfortunately ceased to exist.

The expenditure incurred during the past five years is shown in the following table :—

| —                                | 1900-1.        | 1901-2.       | 1902-3.       | 1903-4.       | 1904-5.       |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                  | £              | £             | £             | £             | £             |
| Pensions ... ..                  | 184            | 778           | 474           | 544           | 513           |
| Resident Commissioner            | 2,395          | 3,067         | 3,272         | 3,497         | 3,789         |
| Legal ... ..                     | 1,921          | 1,331         | 1,353         | 1,462         | 1,785         |
| District Administration          | 3,214          | 3,410         | 3,058         | 3,081         | 3,472         |
| Posts ... ..                     | 4,188          | 3,667         | 2,624         | 2,613         | 2,994         |
| Customs ... ..                   | 154            | 228           | 407           | 407           | 413           |
| Police ... ..                    | 41,781         | 45,670        | 39,760        | 32,341        | 34,516        |
| Miscellaneous ... ..             | 1,684          | 2,017         | 3,136         | 3,392         | 3,802         |
| Public Works Recur-<br>rent.     | 3,174          | 926           | 1,446         | 1,504         | 1,717         |
| Public Works Extra-<br>ordinary. | 960            | 1,668         | 1,302         | 4,502         | 3,613         |
| Medical ... ..                   | 258            | 191           | 368           | 497           | 621           |
| Rinderpest ... ..                | —              | 307           | 398           | 576           | 98            |
| Railway Subsidy ...              | 31,667         | 20,000        | 20,000        | 20,000        | 20,000        |
| Demarcation of Boun-<br>dary.    | 1,043          | 1,034         | 988           | 7,922         | 123           |
| Education ... ..                 | —              | —             | —             | 600           | 650           |
| Despatch Vessels ...             | 10,956         | 1,707         | 4             | —             | —             |
| Census ... ..                    | —              | —             | —             | —             | 155           |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>              | <b>103,579</b> | <b>86,001</b> | <b>78,590</b> | <b>82,938</b> | <b>78,261</b> |

It will be seen that the expenditure, though high in comparison with the revenue, is the lowest incurred during the past five years. It would have been considerably lower had not unforeseen circumstances necessitated the spending of large sums under the heads "Police" and "Public Works Extraordinary."

The appearance of East Coast fever in the Western Transvaal, not far distant from the Protectorate border, called for immediate steps if the Protectorate was to be saved from the

disease, the introduction of which could mean nothing but ruin to the country. It was decided, with the approval of the High Commissioner, to erect a fence along the border where, from the natural features of the country, the Protectorate lay open and exposed to the entry of stock from the Transvaal. The fence was put up as quickly as possible and entailed an expenditure of £1,964.

In addition to the fence, the police force was strengthened by the engagement of a temporary sub-inspector and the enlistment of six additional troopers, whose duty it was to patrol and guard the border.

Hostilities in German South-West Africa led to the need to strengthen the police force in another part of the Protectorate—in far-off N'gamiland—and a sub-inspector was despatched there with an European non-commissioned officer and 12 Basuto police. The equipment of this little force, including transport and the purchase of "salted horses" (which alone can live in N'gamiland), added in no small measure to the year's expenditure under the head "Police."

The remaining items do not appear to call for much notice. The increase under "Resident Commissioner," which includes not only himself, the Government Secretary and clerical staff, but also two clerks in the High Commissioner's office, was caused by two small increases to local clerks and by payment to the High Commissioner's clerks of a sum of 67*l.* which should have been included in the previous year.

"District Administration" was increased by the payment of additional salary to two Assistant Commissioners and the engagement of an interpreter. The increase under "Posts" was due to the adjustment with the Rhodesia Railways of a claim amounting to £621 for additional mileage in the distance the Protectorate mails were conveyed. The error originally occurred owing to a misapprehension as to where the railway actually crossed the Protectorate-Rhodesia border, and on investigation it was shown that for several years past the Rhodesia Railways were charging for a shorter distance than they were entitled to.

Under one sub-head at least of "Miscellaneous" an increase is a subject of congratulation; this item being "Commission on Hut Tax collected." The collection of the tax is left to the Paramount Chiefs, who during the past six years have performed this duty in a way which has been eminently satisfactory. In return for this service the chiefs are paid 10 per cent. of the total amount collected, which for the year 1904-5 was £1,000 more than in any previous year.

An unusual expenditure charged to "Miscellaneous" was incurred, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, by the purchase of furniture to the value of £500 for the use of the two

**Assistant Commissioners in the Protectorate.** The usual interest provided for by the Colonial Office Regulations will be paid.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st of March, 1905, showed a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £19,021 15s. 1d.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

There is no Public Debt, but this does not indicate that the Protectorate is in the satisfactory position of being able to pay its own way. There is, and from the nature of things apparently for some years to come will be, an annual deficit which is made good from Imperial funds. Owing to the enormous extent of the country and the comparative sparseness of the population, control is necessarily expensive and demands the upkeep of a police force, the cost of which (although much reduced from that of previous years) in itself more than absorbs the whole revenue of the territory.

---

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works undertaken during the year were of little importance, with the exception of the Transvaal border fence, of which mention has been made, and two wells sunk in the Kalahari Desert at a cost of £550.

They were sunk on the road to N'gamiland from Serowe where it crosses the desert before reaching the Botletli River. In both cases a good supply of water was obtained, and their presence will very greatly reduce the trials and difficulties of the long journey to N'gamiland.

---

#### LEGISLATION.

The following proclamations were issued during the year by the High Commissioner for South Africa, upon whom was conferred by Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, the power to legislate by proclamation :—

No. 10, 6th April, 1904.—Making provision for the taking of a census.

No. 14, 25th May, 1904.—Providing for the branding of cattle who have recovered from lung sickness.

No. 15, 25th May, 1904.—Providing for the admission of advocates, attorneys, notaries, and conveyancers.

No. 16, 3rd June, 1904.—Prohibiting the introduction of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, &c., from the Cape Colony and Transvaal.

No. 17, 15th June, 1904.—Increasing the amount payable as hut tax in certain cases.

No. 20, 6th August, 1904.—Providing for compensation to owners of stock killed or injured by trains.

No. 22, 21st September, 1904.—Regulating the killing of large game.

No. 3, 20th January, 1905.—Putting into force the British Protectorates Neutrality Order in Council.

No. 4, 7th February, 1904.—Granting title to the British South Africa Company to certain lands.

---

### EDUCATION.

During the year £650 was spent on education. This sum was paid to the London Missionary Society, which for very many years has been working in the Protectorate. They have a resident missionary at most of the large native towns, and schools under both European and native teachers at nearly every place of importance. £500 was granted in aid of education within the Protectorate and £150 towards the cost of a native technical institute which the society has established near Vryburg in the Cape Colony. In return, boys from the Protectorate are taken into the institute, where they will go through a three years' course of instruction in some trade. It is too soon as yet to be able to judge of the success likely to attend the teaching of the Bechuana the use of his hands, but judging from what we see of him and his works in his natural state he does not appear to display any particular mechanical ability.

---

### CURRENCY. BANKING.

The currency is British sterling. There are, however, a large number of coins, both gold and silver, coined by the Government of the late South African Republic which are in circulation. They are of the same denominations as English money so that their use causes no confusion. The African Banking Corporation, which has a bank at Francistown, is the only bank carrying on business in the Protectorate.

---

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a member of the South African Customs Union; under the Convention customs duty is collected at the sea ports by the maritime colonies, 95 per cent. of the duty paid on goods consigned to the inland colonies and territories being subsequently paid over to the country of destination.

The interchange of animals bred, and articles grown, produced, or manufactured within the Union is free between the various Customs Union countries.

The aim of the Protectorate Customs Department (a very small one, costing only about £400 per annum) is, therefore, to keep a close check on all dutiable articles imported, and to recover from the coastal colonies (in the case of the Protectorate the Cape of Good Hope) the full share of duty to which it is entitled.

With the present customs staff it is impossible to keep full records and make returns for merely statistical purposes, and no information can therefore be furnished as to the actual value of imports and exports.

Exports on which no duty whatever is paid comprise cattle and small stock, hides, horns, game skins, game horns, firewood, fencing poles, and native curios.

In former years there was a considerable exportation of grain, consisting of mealies and kafir corn, but constant drought has stopped it, and at present, as has been pointed out, excepting in the north in the Tati District the grain simply is insufficient for local requirements.

---

## AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, which is confined almost entirely to the natives, is carried on in the most primitive way. A likely looking patch of ground is cleared, that is to say, the trees are cut down and the smaller bush removed, and ploughed. Tree stumps are not removed, and may be seen sticking up amongst the crops in every patch of cultivated ground in the country. Their presence must be a source of great inconvenience to the ploughman, who steers his course around dozens of these obstacles, and probably causes the destruction of many ploughs, yet no one ever thinks of digging them up. After the ground is ploughed, the seed, always either mealies or kafir corn, is sown and the land swept with a narrow composed of bushes. The rest is left to nature. No manure is used, nor is irrigation ever attempted.

If the season is favourable and rain abundant the crop is eventually reaped, if not (and this, unfortunately, of late has been the rule) a similar process is gone through the following year.

In the northern part of the Tati District the Makalaka tribe cultivate the land with better results owing principally to the fact that the rainfall there appears to be greater than in other parts, but also to the greater skill and care which they display in raising their crops. They succeed in producing much more than they require for food, and the surplus as a rule finds its way into the hands of the Tati Concessions, Limited, which has a

number of stores scattered about this portion of the district and has practically a monopoly of the trade with natives. The profits, both direct and indirect, of this trade in grain must form no unimportant item of the revenue of the company.

---

### MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

There are no manufactures. Gold is found in the Tati District where for many years mines have been worked at times. For some time past little has been done, but quite recently efforts have been made to revive the industry, and at present some work is proceeding at two or three mines.

---

### POST AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

The Postal Department is controlled in a manner which is not only satisfactory but is also most economical by the Postmaster-General of the Cape Colony.

The telegraphs within the Protectorate are owned and worked by the British South Africa Company, to which is paid a sum of £1,000 per annum for the free transmission of Government messages over their lines.

---

### GENERAL.

The climate of the Protectorate except during a very few months of the year is extremely hot, and there is during a portion of the year a great deal of fever.

BARRY MAY,

*Government Secretary,  
Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

---

## COLONIAL REPORTS.

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

### ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony.                                       | Year.     |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 448 | St. Helena ... ..                             | 1904      |
| 449 | Falkland Islands ... ..                       | "         |
| 450 | Wei-hai-wei ... ..                            | "         |
| 451 | Hong Kong ... ..                              | "         |
| 452 | Gambia ... ..                                 | "         |
| 453 | Gibraltar... ..                               | "         |
| 454 | Turks and Caicos Islands ... ..               | "         |
| 455 | British Honduras ... ..                       | "         |
| 456 | Seychelles ... ..                             | "         |
| 457 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ... .. | "         |
| 458 | Straits Settlements ... ..                    | "         |
| 459 | Southern Nigeria ... ..                       | "         |
| 460 | Sierra Leone ... ..                           | "         |
| 461 | British Solomon Islands ... ..                | 1903-1905 |
| 462 | Malta ... ..                                  | 1904-1905 |
| 463 | Grenada ... ..                                | 1904      |
| 464 | St. Vincent ... ..                            | "         |
| 465 | Gold Coast ... ..                             | "         |
| 466 | Barbados ... ..                               | 1904-1905 |
| 467 | Uganda ... ..                                 | "         |
| 468 | Somaliland ... ..                             | "         |
| 469 | Trinidad and Tobago ... ..                    | "         |
| 470 | Lagos ... ..                                  | 1904      |
| 471 | Bahamas... ..                                 | 1904-1905 |
| 472 | British Central Africa... ..                  | 1903-1905 |
| 473 | Mauritius ... ..                              | 1904      |
| 474 | Fiji ... ..                                   | "         |
| 475 | British East Africa Protectorate ... ..       | 1904-1905 |
| 476 | Northern Nigeria ... ..                       | "         |
| 477 | British Guiana ... ..                         | "         |
| 478 | Leeward Islands ... ..                        | "         |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony                            | Subject.                        |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 23  | Dominica ... ..                   | Roads and Land Settlement.      |
| 24  | Grenada ... ..                    | Land Settlement in Carriacou.   |
| 25  | Hong Kong ... ..                  | Bubonic Plague, 1903.           |
| 26  | Northern Nigeria ... ..           | Mineral and Vegetable Products. |
| 27  | Miscellaneous Colonies... ..      | Medical Reports.                |
| 28  | Gold Coast and Sierra Leone... .. | Rubber.                         |
| 29  | Ceylon ... ..                     | Geological Survey.              |
| 30  | Pitcairn Islands ... ..           | Report by Mr. E. T. Simon.      |
| 31  | Northern Nigeria ... ..           | Cotton, &c.                     |