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No. 1133.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1921-22.

(For Report for 1920-21 see No. 1083.)



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No. 1183.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.*

I.—HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—During the year 1885 Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition dispatched 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, Gaseitsiwe, 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 authorised to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sydney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th day of 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 Bora-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate, were transferred to the Administration of the British South Africa Company; Dr. L. S. Jameson being appointed Resident Commissioner therefor. The Company's police were moved down to a camp in the Protectorate, at Pitsane Potlugo. From that spot, on 29th December, Dr. Jameson

* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 857; [Cd. 7622-48].

crossed the border of the South African Republic with his police, and marched towards Johannesburg, which was at that time in a state of great unrest. Being defeated by the Boers at Doornkop, he surrendered on 2nd January, 1896. In consequence of this raid, the administration of the two areas above referred to was retransferred to the Imperial Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of old Matabeleland, conceded in 1887 by Lobengula to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Proclamation of Crown Lands.—In 1895 the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen visited England, and each of them abandoned all rights and jurisdiction in and over certain portion of his former territory. The lands thus abandoned by them were, by Order-in-Council dated 16th day of May, 1904, declared Crown Lands, and all rights of His Majesty in or in relation thereto were vested in the High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases of such land on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to any directions received from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Title to these lands was subsequently granted to the British South Africa Company, subject to certain reservations, and these lands are now known as the Tuli, Gaberones, and Lobatsi Blocks of farms.

By virtue of the Order-in-Council, dated 10th January, 1910, all other land situate within the limits of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, elsewhere than in the Tati District, was, and still is, vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, subject to all the provisions of the Order-in-Council of 16th May, 1904, and to the following exceptions:—

- (1) Such land as is either:—
 - (a) included in any native reserve duly set apart by Proclamation; or
 - (b) the subject of any grant duly made by or on behalf of His Majesty; and
- (2) The forty-one farms known as "The Barolong Farms," held by members of the Barolong tribe by virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montsioa on 28th day of March, 1895.

Later Developments.—During the period 1896–97, the existing railway line connecting the Union of South Africa with Rhodesia was constructed by the Bechuanaland Railway Company, authorized thereto by High Commissioner's proclamations.

In 1898 a limited number of farms were allotted at and in the neighbourhood of Ghanzi, in the Ngamiland District of the territory, to settlers, some of whom had trekked thereto, as prospectors, in 1894.

In 1899 the boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla and Bangwaketse native tribes were established and defined by proclamation, and in 1909 the boundaries of the Bamalete Native Reserve were similarly fixed.

In 1911 the Tati Concessions, Limited, and its successors and assigns, were confirmed by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911 in the full, free, and undisturbed possession as owners of all the land within the Tati District, subject to all the terms and conditions of the said Proclamation, certain lands being assigned as a reserve for the occupation of natives. This reserve is under the control of the Government. The natives residing within it hold and occupy the land included therein, subject to such rules and regulations as are from time to time proclaimed by the High Commissioner; and subject to certain conditions safeguarding the interests of the natives, the Company (now the Tati Company, Limited) retains the mining rights (including precious stones) over this native reserve.

Boundaries.—The territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, on the north by the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, 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 3,800 feet.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CENSUS.

In May, 1921, a census was taken throughout South Africa, including the Bechuanaland Protectorate. A census had previously been taken in the years 1904 and 1911, and for purposes of comparison a table is given showing the three periods.

	1904.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,004	1,692	1,743
Asiatics	361	355	52
Coloured persons }			
Natives	119,411	123,303	150,185
Cattle	139,071	323,911	495,062
Sheep }	319,223	358,336	132,454
Goats }			
Horses and mules ...	1,016	1,632	2,757
Donkeys	1,102	2,590	8,484
Wagons	1,375	2,196	2,680
Ploughs	—	9,169	11,043

The Europeans show a very slight increase between 1911 and 1921, no doubt due in a great measure to the years of drought with which the settlers had to contend, viz., 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1915-16, and the retarded settlement during the War.

The average annual increase of the native population for the ten years is approximately 2 per cent.

CATTLE.

Cattle show an average annual increase of approximately 4 per cent. The stock-carrying capacity of the Protectorate, except perhaps in the Ngamiland District, is limited by its watering places, and the waters available during the dry seasons are fully stocked.

Provided water could be found, the grazing in the rest of the country would support about ten times the number of cattle, as even the so-called desert of the Kalahari has excellent grazing.

LOCUSTS.

During the middle of January a report was received from the Union that there was an exceptionally severe visitation of brown locusts, at that time confined to a certain part of the Cape Province (chiefly the Karoo) and a part of the Orange Free State, and at the end of January swarms of locusts crossed the border into the Bechuanaland Protectorate between Pitsani Molopo and Ramathlabama, flying in a north-westerly direction; from that time on until the end of the year (31st March) locusts appeared in most parts of the Southern Protectorate.

Towards the end of February and during March onwards, swarms of Voetgangers, or Hoppers, hatched out on the Baralong Farms and along the Molopo River and were destroyed by means of spray-pumps and poison. A great many flying locusts were also destroyed by burning the veld, but owing to lack of water and the general nature of the country it was not possible to do anything in the Kalahari towards destroying these insects.

CAPRIVI ZIPFEL.

The Caprivi Zipfel, formerly a part of German South-West Africa, was added to the Bechuanaland Protectorate for administrative purposes.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

His Royal Highness the High Commissioner passed through the Protectorate in August on his way to Rhodesia, and interviewed the principal Chiefs of the Southern Protectorate at Gaberones and Chief Khama at Magalapye.

III.—FINANCIAL.

The estimated revenue for the year was £95,250; the actual amount collected was £84,982, or £10,268 less than the estimate.

The decrease was due mainly to the falling off in receipts under the following heads:—Customs, Hut Tax, Licences, Export Duty on Cattle, and Cattle Tax.

The estimated amount of Customs Duty was £22,000; the actual yield was £17,940 13s. 0d., as against £27,819 1s. 3d. in

1920-21; this is due to the decrease in the total Customs Revenue of the Union of South Africa, of which the Protectorate receives 27.622 per cent.

The estimated amount of Hut Tax was £41,000, the actual yield was £36,212, as against £38,446 in 1920-21. The decrease under this head was due to the poor prices obtainable for native cattle, on which the native largely depends for the payment of his tax, together with the general depression over the country, and the drought. All these circumstances impoverish the native and make it difficult for him to pay the tax.

Licences, Export Duty on Cattle, and Cattle Tax realised £1,826, £1,250, and £955 less than the estimate, respectively, and under Sales of Government Property, Rentals and Transfer Duty, and Judicial Fines there was a shortage of £100, £57, and £34 respectively, on the estimated amounts.

As against this there was an increase under the head Posts, the estimated amount of which was £7,650, the actual yield being £10,155 5s. 5d.; and under Revenue Stamps and Miscellaneous the increases were £518 and £268 respectively.

The estimated expenditure was £95,014, and the actual expenditure amounted to £89,597 10s. 0d., or £5,416 10s. 0d. less than the estimate. It exceeded the revenue by £4,616.

The following figures show the Revenue and Expenditure for the last three years:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£81,564	£101,765	£84,982
Expenditure	91,611	112,091	89,598

IV.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The general depression in trade continued through the financial year, both the traders and farmers feeling it acutely. The traders in a great many cases were overstocked in goods, and have resorted to the system of only purchasing the native stock and produce provided the native will accept half the purchase price in goods and half in cash; this often makes it difficult for the latter to raise the sum required for his annual tax. The prices obtained for slaughter oxen at the Johannesburg abattoir have generally been poor. The trader, who is the main exporter, pays from about £2 to £2 10s. in expenses to get each animal transported there and sold, and allowing for his own profit he is not in a position to offer the native producer a large sum for his oxen. As a rule, the native-bred slaughter ox is of the class known as "compound," i.e., the meat is supplied to the native labourers in the mine compounds. Its value is consequently small, and what happens in a great many cases is that the native prefers not to sell at the price offered, and the export has consequently fallen off considerably.

Although farmers received as much as 3s. 6d. and even 4s.

per lb. for their butter-fat in 1920, the price was much lower at the commencement of the financial year, and for three or four months prior to 31st March, 1922, the creameries offered only 6d. to 8d. per lb., the value of this commodity being ruled to a large extent by the price received for it in the home markets, which at that time were over-supplied. In other ways the dairy farmers did better with their cheese, bacon and eggs.

The crops of mealies and kaffir corn reaped during the earlier part of the year under review were a success, and there was a prospect of good crops for the reaping season 1922-23 in view of the excellent rains in October, November and December; but during January and February there was a drought, when it became evident that there would be a shortage of grain in 1922-23. This had the effect of sending the cost of the principal native food up to more than double the usual price.

Mining operations were carried on in the Tati District only, where eleven small properties were worked during the year, the output of gold and silver being 4,648 ounces of fine gold, and 706 ounces of fine silver, value £19,556 18s. 7d.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine Proclamations were promulgated during the year. Ten of these dealt with matters arising out of the War, three relate to the appropriation of funds to meet expenditure, and two affect Customs, amending the tariff and imposing duties on tobacco, respectively. Other Proclamations provided for:—The retirement of members of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police at the age of 50 instead of 60, the rate at which the pensions are to be calculated being one-fiftieth instead of one-sixtieth. Controlling the purchase of land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by native tribes and for securing for the benefit of such tribes any land acquired by them. Regulating the manufacture, possession, or sale of Kaffir Beer by natives in certain areas. The enforcement of Maintenance Orders made in England and Ireland, and *vice versa*. The punishment of Juvenile and Juvenile Adult Offenders by ordering their detention in reformatories and removal to the Union for this purpose. The alteration of the fixed duty payable for a dealer's licence to one based on the aggregate annual sales. The reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards in the United Kingdom and the territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Allowing Landowners and Leaseholders to kill large game free of charge on land owned or leased by them. Raising the duty on Travelling Traders (Hawkers) from £1 per mensem to £5 for three months. The administration of the Caprivi Zipfel as if it were a portion of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

There were four other Proclamations, making small amendments to previous ones.

There has been no session of the Special Court since 15th May, 1919.

VI.—EDUCATION.

Owing to illness, the Inspector of Schools was unable to visit the Protectorate during the year.

There were ten schools for Europeans carried on, including a farm school at Ramaquabane, attended by 147 children; one coloured school with an attendance of nine; and sixty-five native schools attended by approximately 5,610 children.

The schools for European and coloured children and the native school at Tlhareselele received Government grants-in-aid. The amount provided for this purpose for the year under review was £1,600, of which £1,054 was actually spent.

The native schools were supported from the native fund, from which the sum of £2,950 was spent on education and the upkeep of the school buildings, £150 going to the native institution at Tiger Kloof for the training of teachers.

A European school was opened at Tsessebe during the year and is progressing favourably.

VII.—MEDICAL.

The staff of medical officers has been increased by one, and now consists of the Principal Medical Officer, assisted by medical officers at Gaberones, Francistown and Serowe.

The year ended 31st March, 1922, may be said to have been a mild one as to the extent and prevalence of endemic and general diseases throughout the Protectorate.

Of the chief endemic disease, malaria, no special outbreaks, or undue severity of type, fall to be recorded. This may have been, in part, due to the drought of last year, which, for some reason, coincided throughout with good living conditions.

An outbreak of whooping-cough, affecting a large proportion of the infant and adolescent population, and accompanied by a high mortality, occurred among the Barolong at Matsiloye, Northern Protectorate, last August.

This year (1921-22) again shows an increase in the returns of diseases and treatments, as compared with previous years, owing to the continued extension of the medical service, which now provides for all the accessible portions of the territory comprised within the magistracies of Gaberones, Molepolole, Serowe, Francistown and Kanye.

A special feature of this extension has been the establishment of dispensaries for the free treatment of venereal diseases. Although the completion of the arrangements fell upon an unfavourable season, when the native population was scattered about the lands, waiting for the rains which never fell, and later moving cattle to fresh and remote grazing and water sources, 214 cases were brought under observation and systematic treatment; of these 190 were syphilitic.

Constant educative effort, investigation over a long period, and extension of the facilities already provided are necessary to combat these diseases, but the task of bringing them within even measurable distance of control, over so wide a field, and where long distances, immemorial customs, ignorance and superstition tend to retard the work and obscure its issues, necessarily requires time and patience.

The number of patients treated in the Protectorate Hospitals was 11 Europeans and 66 natives, whilst those receiving outdoor treatment numbered 10 Europeans and 600 natives, a total of 687; making a total number of treatments for the year of 8,075, or a daily average of 8·41.

Out of the total number of 687 cases treated, 13 died, making a death-rate of 1·88 per cent.

VIII.—VETERINARY.

The staff of this Department remains much the same as it was last year.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia among Bovines (Lung Sickness).

Government Veterinary Officer Hill, stationed at Palapye Road, was released from other veterinary work, and devoted his whole time to dealing with this disease.

The following is a summary of the work done:—

30 fresh outbreaks of the disease occurred during the year, and were dealt with by this department.

22,480 animals were quarantined.

28,097 animals were inoculated.

444 animals were destroyed in terms of Proclamation No. 2 of 1909.

267 animals died from the effects of inoculation.

£184 17s. 10d. was paid in compensation for animals killed when affected.

The southern portion of the Bamangwato Reserve, which includes the Shoshong and Mahalapye Districts, remained entirely free from the disease until the end of March, when two cases occurred on the border of that and the Serowe District.

The worst area has been the Sofala District, about which Mr. Hill reports:—

“The people there (Sofala) have till lately been careless about the reporting of the existence of the disease, till it has obtained a serious hold in their herds, with the consequence that there has been an undue number of lungers in the district. The people, too, have till lately been very loth to give assistance, and in some parts were constantly moving or losing their cattle when wanted for inoculation. I consider the position there is now greatly improved.”

The Rakops area remains the same, and is so far removed from the other centres that Mr. Hill has not been able to give it that supervision he would have wished.

The Macloutsie, Siphopi, and Serowe Districts show considerable improvement.

Inoculation.—A 20 per cent. admixture of glycerine with filtered thoracic fluid has been used throughout the year, and has enabled us to keep virus in good condition up to a month and so be able to issue a continuous supply.

Although for various reasons, generally neglect, the mortality from inoculation reached 6 per cent. or more, the average loss from this cause during the year works out at only 1 per cent.

Export of Cattle.—The following cattle were exported from the Protectorate during the period under review:—

By rail to approved Abattoirs	...	...	...	...	16,877
Through Ramathlabama Quarantine Camp	...	...	...	...	2,638
Through Sequani Quarantine Camp	...	...	...	...	2,469
Through Kazungula Quarantine Camp	...	...	...	...	3,900
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>25,884</u>

This total is 6,566 less than last year, and is entirely due to the fall in the price of cattle.

Export of Small Stock.—1,010 sheep and 1,885 goats were exported to the Union via Ramathlabama, and some were railed to Rhodesia.

Vaccines.—The following vaccines for the control of animal disease were obtained and forwarded for use in the Protectorate:—

Anthrax vaccine	...	...	...	...	7,680 doses.
Quarter Evil	...	...	...	...	11,520 "
Blue Tongue	...	...	...	...	336 "
Redwater and Gall Sickness	...	...	...	...	3 "
Horse-sickness serum	...	...	...	...	4 litres.
Wire-worm remedy	...	...	...	...	1,072 doses.

Permits for the under-mentioned animals to enter the Protectorate were issued during the year ended 31st March, 1922:—

Horses	...	...	...	...	1,690
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	1,780
Mules	...	...	...	...	74
Cattle	...	...	...	...	843
Small stock	...	...	...	...	530
Pigs	...	...	...	...	30

IX.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The number of criminal cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during the year 1921-22 was 410, as against 434 in 1920-21 and 485 in 1919-20.

There were 18 cases of culpable homicide. Two were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment; 9 were committed

for trial on a charge of murder. Of these, 3 were acquitted, 1 sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and 1 sentenced to death, which sentence was commuted to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. Four have not yet been tried.

There were also 31 cases of theft of stock, in 22 of which conviction followed as against 28 convictions in the previous year; 78 offences against property (other than stock theft), in 70 of which conviction followed; 82 offences against the person (other than homicide), with 74 convictions; 479 prosecutions for other offences, in which 242 convictions followed.

Except in the case of homicide, the native chiefs exercise jurisdiction where members of their tribes are solely concerned, and no record is kept of such cases.

X.—POSTAL STATISTICS.

The administration and control of the postal service in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are, subject to the authority of the Resident Commissioner, vested in the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa.

Offices.—There were nineteen offices in operation during the year ended on 31st March, 1922, an increase of four during the year. Three of these are Money Order and Savings Bank Offices, five Post and Telegraph Offices, and the remainder Postal Agencies. Of the new Agencies, three were established in remote districts of the territory, viz., Maun, Kasane and Ghanzi, and an increased postal service has been inaugurated enabling these places to get two posts every month instead of one as formerly.

Money Orders.—The value of the Money Order transactions for the year shows an increase of approximately 66 per cent. in value of issues over the amount for the preceding year. 661 orders were issued of the value of £6,063 0s. 5d., as against 337 valued at £3,655 12s. 3d., and money orders paid show an increase of approximately 50 per cent. 384 orders valued at £1,957 13s. 2d. were paid out as against 177 valued at £1,304 0s. 7d. in the year before.

Postal Orders.—There is a falling-off under this heading from the figures of the preceding year. 9,979 orders were issued valued at £4,492 12s. 5d., and 3,176 were paid out with a value of £1,809 7s. 6d.; and the figures for the year before were issues 10,839 valued at £5,077 18s. 1d., and out-payments 3,154 with a total value of £2,270 11s. 7d.

Savings Bank.—There was a falling-off also under this heading as compared with the previous year, due, no doubt, to the depression which has made itself felt throughout the country generally. 118 deposits were made valued at £1,145 12s. 5d.,

as against 200 valued at £1,755 4s. 0d. in the preceding year; and 49 withdrawals valued at £1,049 17s. 6d., as against 52 valued at £1,496 4s. 4d.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total Postal Revenue from all sources amounted to £10,155 5s. 5d., being an increase of £535 14s. 4d. over the revenue collected during the corresponding period of 1920-21; and the expenditure for the year under review amounted to £4,705 11s. 6d., or an increase of £446 10s. 11d. over the expenditure for 1920-21.

XI.—METEOROLOGICAL.

The year covered by the Report does not correspond with the season's rainfall, and it is therefore proposed in future to give the figures for the past rainy season as well as those for the year ending 31st March, taking the season to be from 1st June in one year to 31st May in the next.

The average aggregate monthly rainfall for all Stations for the season ended 31st May, 1921, is as follows:—

1920.—June	—	} <i>Total.</i> 24·785
July	...	...	...	...	—
August	...	...	...	...	—
September	...	...	...	...	·186
October	...	...	...	...	1·370
November	...	...	...	...	·295
December	...	...	...	...	2·940
1921.—January	...	...	...	...	4·325
February	...	...	...	...	6·500
March	...	...	...	...	7·918
April	...	...	...	...	·356
May	...	...	...	...	·895

and for the year ended 31st March, 1922:—

1921.—April	·356	} <i>Total.</i> 17·101
May	...	...	...	...	·895
June	...	...	...	...	—
July	...	...	...	...	—
August	...	...	...	...	—
September	...	...	...	...	·001
October	...	...	...	...	1·365
November	...	...	...	...	4·370
December	...	...	...	...	3·662
1922.—January	...	...	...	...	2·306
February	...	...	...	...	2·645
March	...	...	...	...	1·500

It will be seen that the rainfall for the season 1920-21 was above the average and ample to secure good crops. The figures for January and February, 1922, were low, and there was a drought during those two months in most of the grain-growing districts, resulting in a very poor yield of grain.

The monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures at the various Magistracies throughout the year were as follows:—

			Max.	Min.
1921	April	.. ..	80·97	56·17
"	May	.. ..	77·41	49·03
"	June	.. ..	77·93	41·68
"	July	.. ..	72·39	36·66
"	August	.. ..	80·01	43·11
"	September	.. ..	83·79	51·30
"	October	.. ..	91·30	61·59
"	November	.. ..	87·67	62·40
"	December	.. ..	87·20	61·86
1922	January	.. ..	93·25	65·59
"	February	.. ..	89·01	63·15
"	March	.. ..	88·45	61·92

The Bechuanaland Protectorate lies, roughly, between 2,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, and only a few people live at the cooler altitudes of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The portion of the country inhabited by the greater number of both Europeans and natives is adjacent to the only line of railway, which passes through the eastern side of the Protectorate for a distance of 408 miles; the average altitude of the stations and sidings along this section of line is 3,418 feet.

R. M. DANIEL,
Acting Government Secretary.

31st March, 1922.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

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

ANNUAL.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Colony, etc.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
1099	New Hebrides	1920
1100	Somaliland	"
1101	Straits Settlements	"
1102	Swaziland	1920-1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1106	Seychelles	"
1107	Ashanti	"
1108	Hongkong	"
1109	British Guiana	"
1110	British Honduras	"
1111	Malta	1920-1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920-1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	"
1118	Weihaiwei	"
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	"
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920-1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	"
1125	Zanzibar	"
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1127	Gibraltar	"
1128	St. Vincent	"
1129	St. Helena	"
1130	Fiji	"
1131	Basutoland	1921-1922
1132	Bermuda	1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Colony, etc.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.