



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

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1180.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1138.)



LONDON:

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
at the following addresses: Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and
28 Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1; York Street, Manchester;
1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; or 120 George Street,
Edinburgh.

1923.

Price 6d. Net.

No. 1180.
SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1922.*

I.—SITUATION AND AREA.

Swaziland lies between the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains, which form the eastern border of the Transvaal, and the low-lying lands of northern Zululand and Portuguese East Africa.

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is Native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

DESCRIPTION.

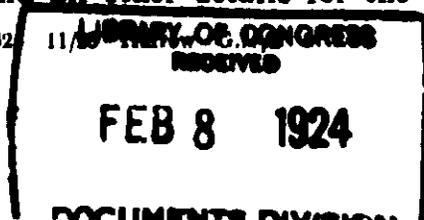
The territory is divided geographically into three longitudinal regions of roughly equal breadth, running from north to south, and known locally as the high, middle, and low or bush veld. The high veld portion adjoining the Eastern Transvaal consists of mountains, part of the Drakensberg Range. These mountains rise in parts to an altitude of over 5,000 feet.

The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—HISTORY.

The Swazis are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral. Up to about 100 years ago they occupied the country just north of the Pongolo River, but a hostile chief in their vicinity forced them farther north and, under their Chief Sobhuza, they then occupied the territory now known as Swaziland. This Chief, who died in 1839, was succeeded by Mswazi II. The further order of succession has been Ludonga, Mbandini and Bhunu, whose son, Sobhuza II, was installed as Paramount Chief in 1921, after a long minority, during which his grandmother, Labotsibeni, acted as Regent.

*In this Report Financial Statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1923, and all other details for the calendar year 1922.



The many concessions granted by Mbandini necessitated some form of European control, notwithstanding that the independence of the Swazis had been guaranteed in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Government of the late South African Republic. In 1890, soon after the death of Mbandini, a Provisional Government was established representative of the Swazis, the British and South African Republic Governments. In 1894, under a Convention between the two European Governments, the South African Republic was given powers of protection and administration, without incorporation, and Swaziland continued to be governed under this form of control until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899.

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council in 1903, the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through the Special Commissioner, until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Previously to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions question by the definition of the boundaries of the land concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear.

In 1912, a Special Court was established with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. The Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on purely European affairs.

III.—GENERAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

On 3rd May, 1921, a census of population, agriculture and live stock was taken. The European population was 1,239 males, 996 females, total 2,205 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·34 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

During the year there were 179 European emigrants and 224 European immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

The general health of the territory during the year has been fairly good. Smallpox has been epidemic in a mild form. Vaccination work has been carried out and the bulk of the native population has been successfully vaccinated. The number of deaths from the disease has been small. There has been very little malaria during the year and, so far as known cases go, dysentery was practically non-existent. Cases of enteric were rare. Syphilis continues to be a troublesome disease amongst the native population. Every effort is being made to deal with it. An extra building has been added to the hospital for dealing with cases of this disease. Only a few cases of influenza—of a mild type—occurred during the year. 148 cases were admitted at the hospital. There were three deaths. 15,792 out-patients were treated.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred-pay system, the sum of £8,228 being paid out as compared with £6,147 during 1921. The number of passes issued was 7,089 to recruited labourers and 5,239 to those desiring to travel outside the territory.

His Royal Highness the High Commissioner visited the territory in September and held meetings with the Europeans and Natives, at which matters of interest were discussed.

The Paramount Chief and other Chiefs, having received the necessary permission, proceeded to England during the year to interview the Secretary of State about certain grievances, mainly in connection with the partition of concessions. They were granted an audience of His Majesty the King.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £89,441, being £3,814 less than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £89,674, showing an excess of £1,940 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £77,577 and £84,612 respectively, as compared with £75,497 and £89,994 respectively in 1921–1922.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £11,864 and £5,063 respectively.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £92,500, made up as follows :—

- (1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a Sinking Fund, within 25 years from 1st April, 1910. The sum of £39,073 11s. 7d. stood to the credit of the Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1922.
- (2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On the 31st March, 1922, liabilities exceeded assets by £25,079 2s. 5d. The Swaziland Consolidated Loan of £72,500 and the Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, have not been included in the liabilities as in previous years.

V.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE.

The territory is passing through a severe period of depression and during the year under review the volume of trade, except in grain, was very small. The native crops were almost a complete failure and natives were unable, as in former years, to barter their cattle, and they were thus compelled to sell their cattle at very low prices in order to obtain money to buy grain. It is estimated that in the Ubombo district alone 22,000 bags of grain, mostly imported from the Union, were sold. Sales of land were effected at very low prices.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amounts so received by Swaziland during the last three financial years were as follows:—

1920.	1921.	1922.
£14,343	£8,894	£10,172.

The amounts collected in Swaziland during the last three financial years, in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union were as follows:—

1920.	1921.	1922.
£1,439	£1,480	£1,156

The imports consist principally of flour, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported from Swaziland during the last three years:—

	Quantities in lb.			Value.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
				£	£	£
Cassiterite Tin	820,000	781,740	400,448	59,254	29,767	16,420
Cotton ...	411,350	274,400	142,148	10,282	6,860	2,013
Tobacco ...	*1,035,000	200,000	214,230	25,875	7,500	5,432
Hides ...	42,180	43,300	37,590	2,099	2,165	1,147
Slaughter Oxen	1,099,000	1,442,500	2,884,250	26,240	21,637	41,432
				about		
Bullion...	276 ozs.	211 ozs.	427 ozs.	1,380	1,056	1,926
Specie ...				17,000	7,120	5,214

* The census figures for 1921 show that the estimate of tobacco exported in 1920 was excessive.

The export of specie, except under permit, is prohibited by Proclamation. The specie exported consisted of gold sent to the Union.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and Transvaal coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1923, at the Mbabane branch was £22,825, as compared with £23,043 in 1922.

The Bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at 31st March, 1923, at the Mbabane branch was 136, with a total credit of £2,229, as compared with 149 and £2,302 for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At 31st March, 1923, the depositors numbered 172, with a total credit of £2,249, as compared with 211 and £2,564 for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Bank interest at 3½ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 4 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at 4 per cent. for 12 months and 3½ per cent. for six months on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco, cotton and beans.

Maize is largely grown by farmers, the "Dent" variety being the most favoured one. In some parts of the low veld, where the rainfall is less, the "Yellow Flint" variety is being tried.

The rains at the beginning of the 1921-1922 season were late and, owing to drought, particularly at the time when the cobs were forming, the yield, except in a few favoured localities, was extremely poor. The native crop was almost a complete failure, and the result was that considerable quantities of maize were imported from the Union.

The yield of kafir corn, which is the principal crop grown by the natives on account of its high capacity to resist drought, was much below the average.

Tobacco was the most profitable crop grown by Europeans in the southern portion of Swaziland, but considerable damage was caused by hail storms and by the disease known as "wild fire," and the crop was below the average.

Cotton is becoming a more important crop each year. Owing, however, to the low price early in 1922, the area under cultivation was small. The cotton market has shown a considerable improvement and larger areas are now being grown. The interest shown by the various Administrations in South Africa, and by the Empire Cotton Growers' Association, and the steady demand for land suitable for cotton growing, as well as the encouraging results obtained both here and elsewhere in South Africa, are stimulating the growing of cotton. Most of the cotton sown was of the "Griffin" and "Watts Long Staple" varieties, from seed produced by the farmers from seed imported by the Administration during the previous year. It is hoped that after two or three years this seed will establish a first-class acclimatized and uniform cotton.

Other varieties grown in smaller areas were "Improved Bancroft" and "Zululand Hybrid." It has yet to be proved which will be the most suitable seed to be grown to produce a uniform cotton of good quality. A cotton gin is now available at Brenersdorp. The area under cotton during 1922 was about 170 morgen.

All classes of sub-tropical fruit do well in the lower parts of the territory. The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

The territory is well watered, and the numerous large rivers provide an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power and for the purposes of irrigation. It is favourably situated midway between the coast and the principal markets of the Transvaal, but, until a railway is built and funds are available for making good roads, the development of the territory is bound to be retarded.

Stock.

Swaziland, especially the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle, and a rough estimate of the number is given as 300,000 head.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the territory. Since 1911 the

campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful, and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year 1921 showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542, or a total of 210,291.

The introduction by the ranchers and farmers in Swaziland of pure-bred bulls of the principal breeds is rapidly improving the class of cattle in the territory, and in spite of the unsatisfactory state of the meat market very fair prices were obtained during the year for slaughtered cattle exported. In all, 5,179 head were exported through Komati Poort as against 2,189 during the previous year. A new port of exit for cattle has been established at Mahamba, but so far no cattle have been exported by that route. The campaign against East Coast Fever has again occupied most of the time of the Veterinary Department. Six outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year, but it is now well under control.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last six years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Infected Areas.</i>	<i>Herds Infected.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1917	6	3	10
1918	2	Nil	1
1919	3	86	61
1920	1	29	10
1921	4	125	361
1922	6	63	708

At the end of the year there were 64 Government dipping tanks and 52 private tanks, 6 of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil is still very prevalent, 27,400 doses of vaccine were issued for the inoculation of cattle, 18,800 doses to Europeans and 8,600 doses for the inoculation of native-owned cattle.

Contagious Abortion has almost entirely disappeared.

An outbreak of Anthrax occurred in the Hlatikulu district. 5 head of cattle died, all the cattle in contact were inoculated and no further cases have occurred.

Dr. du Toit, from the Onderstepoort Laboratory, visited Swaziland during the year to investigate a disease which for want of a better name is called Sweating Sickness, because one of its chief symptoms is an appearance of sweating. He was unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the origin or cause of this disease. It attacks principally calves up to 4 months old and is most virulent during the months of February and March. The mortality is very heavy. It is understood that this disease has appeared in the Pretoria district of the Transvaal and is

being investigated at the Laboratory there. The Principal Veterinary Officer of the territory considers the cause of its spread is the much closer feeding that has now to be carried out owing to the rapid increase in the numbers of cattle in the country. The disease is no doubt spreading and is causing a great loss in the percentage of increase of cattle.

Horse sickness was not very prevalent.

The Annual Agricultural Show was held at Hlatikulu, the Union Government kindly providing the judges. No show was held at Bremersdorp, but a lecture and demonstration by Mr. Scherffius, Chief of the Tobacco and Cotton Division, was given instead.

LAND.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year, 13,894 morgen of Crown lands were sold at an average price of 7s. 6d. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 6,387 morgen of Crown land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £1,833 was realized.

Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2.11654 English acres.)

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20s. and 40s. per morgen.

MINING.

Mining is conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council. No new deposits were discovered during the year. Owing to the low price of tin and the exhaustion of the more payable reserves the Swaziland Tins, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation. The McCreedy Tin Company is resuming operations. The cassiterite produced during the year amounted to 200 tons (metallic content, 71 per cent.) valued at £16,420, and gold amounted to 427 ozs., valued at about £1,926, as compared with 391 tons of cassiterite and 218 ozs. of gold produced in 1921.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but, owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines in the past and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at any early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

Arrangements are in progress whereby it is hoped to facilitate prospecting and mining on concessions generally.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Proclamations issued during the year were :—

Proclamation No. 4 of 1922, to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the United Kingdom and Swaziland.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1922, amending the Law of Evidence.

Proclamation No. 21 of 1922, amending the " Criminal Procedure Code, 1903."

Proclamation No. 37 of 1922, restricting and regulating the importation and exportation and use of Opium and other habit-forming drugs.

Proclamation No. 43 of 1922, amending the tariff of Customs and Excise duties in respect of cigarettes, tobacco and other articles.

Proclamation No. 63 of 1922, making provision for the appointment of Special Constables.

Proclamation No. 74 of 1922, amending the Official Secrets Proclamation No. 21 of 1914.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Fourteen Government Primary Schools for European children have been established in the territory, and, at Mbabane, one for primary and secondary education.

The average attendance at these schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	276
1921	...	...	...	...	283
1922	...	...	...	...	311

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	150
1921	...	...	...	...	77
1922	...	...	...	...	93

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeri, where the average attendance during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	58
1921	...	...	...	...	65
1922	...	...	...	...	65

This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu District. The average attendance at this school was 22.

Boarding or transport bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grant made to mission societies for this purpose was £1,000, as compared with £900 for 1921. The average attendance at these mission schools during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	2,200
1921	...	...	...	...	2,300
1922	...	...	...	...	2,329

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof and other Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2s. per annum to the Fund, the expenditure from which is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from twelve religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 160 different centres. The average attendance at these centres during the last three years was as follows :—

1920	...	...	...	...	5,600
1921	...	...	...	...	7,576
1922	...	...	...	...	7,143

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is 57° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm. The absolute maximum over a long number of years is 101° Fahr., while the mean temperature in summer is 67° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over nineteen years being 50·49 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 72° Fahr. and in winter 62° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over twenty years averages 34·35 inches.

East of, and parallel to, the middle veld lies the bush veld, about twenty miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over eight years averages 26·64 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

ROADS.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Hlatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina, via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Coba. The main roads have been improved by the introduction of piped culverts, but much remains to be done for the betterment of existing roads and improvements in communications generally, for which adequate funds have not been available.

POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At 31st March, 1923, there were 15 post offices in the territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes :—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	15
Postal Order Agencies	5
Postal Agencies	9
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	4

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1923 :—

<i>Route.</i>	<i>Times Weekly.</i>	<i>Time—Hours.</i>	<i>Conveyance.</i>
Carolina — Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni	2	9½	Motor.
Ezulweni—Malkerns	2	4	Foot.
Bremersdorp—Stegi	1	30	Pack-Donkey.
Bremersdorp — White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi—Portuguese Border	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane--Forbes Reef	2	4	Foot.
Barberton—Piggs Peak	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam — Sandhlana	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief—Mankaiana	2	12	Foot.
Piet Retief — Hlatikulu	2	4	Motor.
Hlatikulu—Mooihoek	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Mhlotsheni—Berbice	2	4	Foot.
Hluti—Mhlotsheni	2	9	Foot.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No extensive Public Works were undertaken during the year. Some small school buildings were erected and a house was built for the Headmaster at St. Mark's School, Mbabane. A small venereal ward was put up at the Mbabane Hospital.

A telephone line has been approved to connect Hlatikulu with Piet Retief.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
20th September, 1923.

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									
No.	Colony, etc.								Year.
1142	Ashanti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1143	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1144	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1920
1145	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1146	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1149	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1151	Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1152	Somaliland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	(April-December)	"
1154	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1155	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1156	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1158	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1159	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1160	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1161	New Hebrides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921 and 1922
1162	Nyasaland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1163	Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1164	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1165	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1167	Bermuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1168	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1169	St. Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1170	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1171	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1172	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1173	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1174	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1175	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1176	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"
1177	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922-1923
1179	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.								Subject.
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oilseeds, 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.