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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 769.

BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 729.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1913.



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No. 769.

BASUTOLAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 729.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
August 25th, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book on the Territory for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c.,

GLADSTONE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Maseru,
August 5th, 1913.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year ended March 31st, 1913, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,

H. C. SLOLEY,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

BASUTOLAND ANNUAL REPORT, 1912-13.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue of Basutoland for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913, amounted to £161,512, and the ordinary expenditure for the same period to £150,865. In addition a sum of £20,900 was spent, from surplus balances brought forward from previous years, on improvement of agriculture, new buildings, and the establishment of a leper settlement. The following table shows the revenue collected during the last three years:—

Revenue.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£
Native Tax	84,175	92,069	97,722
Post Office	3,774	3,634	5,096
Licences (including fines)	5,851	5,218	6,228
Fees of Court or Office	343	332	402
Miscellaneous receipts	2,259	1,793	3,225
Customs	45,029	32,169	43,947
Interest	4,066	3,648	4,892
Total	145,500	138,864	161,512

It should be noted that the figures, both of revenue and expenditure, for the year 1911-12 are for nine months only, the financial year having been altered from June 30th to March 31st.

As, notwithstanding this change, practically the whole of the Native Tax was collected during the year 1911-12, the figures under this head for the year 1912-13 indicate a substantial increase, which is all the more satisfactory seeing that the Territory has experienced a season of exceptional drought. The other items of revenue, all of which show gratifying progress, do not call for special mention. The expenditure incurred during the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£
Establishments	13,740	11,165	15,110
Police	18,114	14,521	21,065
Post Office	4,377	3,510	4,586
Allowances to Chiefs and Headmen	6,376	6,108	6,764
Medical Expenses	642	761	1,347
Office Contingencies	1,153	1,396	3,099
Revenue Services	112	109	186
Administration of Justice	2,821	3,416	4,088
Public Works... ..	32,400	32,453	40,503
Hospitals	9,868	8,116	11,687

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£
Education	12,385	9,804	14,657
Rewards for Special Services	64	85	131
Audit	355	225	375
Miscellaneous... ..	7,079	2,931	4,910
Agriculture	10,429	10,099	18,186
National Council	817	235	1,312
Pensions	2,025	1,792	2,879
Capital Expenditure from Surplus Balances	12,124	5,234	20,900
Total	134,888	111,968	171,765

These figures, even leaving those on account of capital expenditure on one side, show a great increase on those of two years before. In the majority of cases the increase is merely due to the natural growth of the population and progress of the Territory, but among causes responsible for increase under particular heads the following may be mentioned. Owing to the appearance of small-pox it was necessary to resort to general vaccination in areas surrounding the scenes of outbreaks of the disease, and in consequence the expenditure under the head "Medical Expenses" was doubled. Under the head "Office Contingencies" a sum of £1,388 was spent on furniture and fittings for the new head-quarter offices at Maseru, which were built from funds provided from surplus balances. Of the amount expended under the head "Public Works" just half was spent on the maintenance and repair of roads throughout the country. Owing to the spread of East Coast fever in the north-eastern districts of the Cape Province it became necessary to increase the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease to Basutoland. No less a sum than £11,271 was spent during the year on this service, the expenditure being included under the head "Agriculture."

Up to March 31st last a sum of £65,849 in all has been spent from balances which had been brought forward from year to year on works of permanent utility and on schemes which it is hoped will add to the prosperity of the country. Hospitals have been built at Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, and the Maseru Hospital has been added to at a total cost of £13,514. Three bridges have been constructed at a cost of £20,387. Under the head of "Agriculture" a sum of £7,061 has been spent on the purchase of stallions and rams and on measures taken for the eradication of scab. A large sum, amounting to £18,009, has been spent on the preparation of a leper settlement near Maseru, and a further amount of £20,000 has been authorised for the completion of the work. When finished accommodation will be provided for between six and seven hundred lepers.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities on March 31st last:—

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Standard Bank	17,558	8	5
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants	5,079	17	5
On loan to Swaziland Administration	80,000	0	0
On fixed deposit with Standard Bank	50,000	0	0
On deposit with Crown Agents	1,500	0	0
Remittances in transit	3,000	0	0
Advances recoverable	118	6	3
Total	£157,256	12	1

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Deposits from Labour Agents	1,200	0	0
Deposits from Master of Court (Estate Moneys)	2,351	13	4
Debit balance with Crown Agents	910	8	1
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	152,794	10	8
Total	£157,256	12	1

TRADE.

The doubt expressed in last year's Report as to whether the yield of maize and kafir corn would be sufficient for home consumption has unfortunately been found to be well founded and large quantities of both have had to be imported to supply the deficiency. Maize crops are reported as being fairly good in the north of Basutoland, in the central parts and in some of the mountain districts only fair, and in the south as distinctly bad. It is hoped, however, that the better crops of the north will make up for the deficiency in the south and render importation from outside unnecessary. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of kafir corn, as from all accounts there will be a serious shortage and large orders are being placed for supplies from the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The wheat crop has again proved a disappointment, the one encouraging feature in the cultivation of this cereal being the marked diminution in the quantity of smut, attributable doubtless to the attention drawn to the necessity of dipping the seed before planting.

In wool and mchair prices have been fairly well maintained, which goes to show that the improvement of quality mentioned in last year's Report has not depreciated.

In the absence of statistics remarks on trade must of necessity be confined to narrow limits, from information gained second hand and from personal observation. Speaking generally, it is probable that the volume of trade has remained stationary owing to the fact that, although there has been a partial failure in some

branches of agriculture and in stock raising, yet, on the other hand, there has been a greater activity in other directions, and the valuable asset represented by the labour market has probably prevented a serious falling off in trade returns.

AGRICULTURE.

Work done during the year has been mainly in the direction of donga prevention, and tree planting for that purpose is therefore to a large extent experimental. Two dongas on the Maseru reserve were fenced in and stone dams either repaired or built to collect silt for tree planting, and the dongas themselves and the ground within the fencing were planted with poplar, willow, wild cherry and robinia and the dry banks with American aloe and prickly pear. Some 3,000 pine trees have also been planted along the sides of one of these dongas, which it is hoped will tend to stop the rush of water. Owing to the very severe drought this year the trees have not done so well as was hoped. At Teyateyaneng a piece of land very badly cut into by dongas has been fenced in for experimental purposes and some 30,000 poplar and willow trees have been planted in the enclosure, which, considering the bad year, have done well.

The question of afforestation is receiving the serious attention of the Government as being a means both for preventing the further erosion of the soil by dongas and for the establishment of plantations in various parts of the country. The great difficulty that has to be coped with is the apathy and indifference of the natives to the evils of soil erosion and to the question of afforestation generally, the great commercial importance of the latter being not realised by them at present.

During the coming year it is proposed to establish a small agricultural school and farm near Maseru, the value of which is to lie more in its demonstrative and educational than in experimental work, where pupils will, it is hoped, learn practically by actual labour some knowledge and skill in farming operations.

VETERINARY.

There have been no serious outbreaks of contagious disease in the Territory during the past year. There has been no recrudescence of glanders, and it is reasonable to suppose that this equine disease has been eradicated. No outbreaks of East Coast fever have occurred, and our position so far as the Natal border is concerned can be considered much more satisfactory than it ever has been since this disease assumed such serious proportions in Natal. As regards the East Griqualand border, East Coast fever has caused heavy losses in the native areas of East Griqualand and a strict watch is necessarily maintained along the border

During the year 144 slides have been examined microscopically by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon; these slides are sent in for examination by officers stationed on the border whose duty it is to investigate all outbreaks of bovine disease and to send gland and blood smears for examination.

Scab in sheep continues to be very prevalent and the serious drought experienced during the year has been particularly favourable to the existence of the scab parasite, poverty being the greatest predisposing factor in helping the spread of the disease. The policy of increasing the number of dipping-tanks is being continued and during the year 15 new tanks have been completed, making a total of 34. The total number of sheep dipped during the year, namely, 158,320, must be considered a very satisfactory increase on the 86,500 (in round numbers) dipped last year, and it is a sign that progress is being made. Had not the drought seriously interfered with dipping operations at several tanks it is possible that the returns would have been even more satisfactory.

The year 1912-13 will be known as one of the worst for stock ever experienced in Basutoland, the oldest residents never recollecting such a bad drought. As a result thousands of head of stock have perished from poverty, and unless copious rains occur early in the coming spring the outlook for the future is even more serious, the rainfall for the whole of the Territory being still far below normal.

Owing to the bad outlook stud rams, Merino and Angora goat were purchased only for the Leribe and Oacha's Nek districts, the later rains having been more favourable in these areas. The policy of introducing these rams is very popular with the natives, and there is every reason to suppose that it is playing an important part in the improvement of the wool and mohair of the Territory.

The weather conditions during the whole of the stud season were most trying and have had a depressing effect upon our efforts to improve the breed of horses in the country. During the year 483 mares were covered by Government stallions and 207 live foals born, and although this is an increase of 46 foals on last year it cannot be considered satisfactory. There are 13 Government stallions, which during the season are distributed throughout the Territory and returned to Maseru during the winter. Two of these, Arcturus and Rosebud, died during the year, their deaths being a serious loss to the stud. The horse Norman and the pony Signal Hill have been purchased. The beneficial effect of endeavours to improve the ponies of the country is observable at the agricultural shows, where numbers of ponies sired by Government stallions have been exhibited, many of them of very considerable merit. These shows are increasing in popularity with the natives and there is no doubt are doing much good in inciting them to improve their stock and to take greater care of it.

There have been no visitations by locusts this year.

EDUCATION.

All Government-aided schools in this Territory are regulated by rules drawn up by the Central Board of Advice, an advisory body, consisting of representatives of the Government and of the missions, formed in 1910. These rules, which are embodied in a pamphlet, have been approved by His Excellency the High Commissioner and are as occasion may require liable to amendment at the annual meetings of the Board of Advice. An immediate effect of the adopted resolutions of the Board was—as the following table shows—that the attendance of pupils, which had for years been stationary, or even retrograde, increased with great rapidity.

Table of Total Average Attendance in Schools and Institutions.

Year ending December,

1902	...	...	...	...	9,057
1903	...	...	...	...	10,024
1904	...	...	...	...	10,041
1905	...	...	...	...	9,963
1906	...	...	...	...	9,704
1907	...	...	...	...	9,454
1908	...	...	...	...	9,279
1909	...	...	...	...	9,498
1910	...	...	...	...	11,651
1911	...	...	...	...	13,417
1912	...	...	...	...	15,271

The following table shows the enrolment of pupils in elementary schools during the last two years:—

Enrolment of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	No. of Pupils on Roll December, 1911.			Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1912.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society.	5,250	8,548	14,198	6,241	9,957	16,198
Church of England ...	814	1,263	2,077	898	1,512	2,410
Roman Catholic ...	207	928	1,135	294	1,309	1,303
Total ...	6,671	10,739	17,410	7,433	12,778	20,211

The largely increased number of pupils on the roll, namely, 2,801, is very satisfactorily accounted for by the attendance of pupils in out-of-the-way and backward districts. The average attendance of pupils in elementary schools is given in the following table:—

Average Attendance of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

Mission.	Year ending December, 1911.			Year ending December, 1912.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society.	4,305	6,183	10,488	4,659	7,171	11,830
Church of England ...	599	876	1,475	631	1,042	1,673
Roman Catholic ...	176	738	914	223	982	1,205
Total ...	5,080	7,797	12,877	5,513	9,195	14,708

These figures show an increased attendance of 1,831 on last year, due to the number of children attending school on their own account, their parents taking no interest in the question whether their children should or should not come under the influence of the mission school.

The total number of elementary schools in Basutoland is 280, and it is satisfactory to note that a large number of these are small schools with an attendance of under 45, which shows the extent to which the influence of education has permeated to the more distant and uncivilised parts of the country.

Industrial training institutions continue to turn out a number of boys who find work as masons, carpenters, &c., and many villages show the result of their training in the shape of some solidly-built dwelling place of well-cut stone.

LEGISLATION.

The following are among the more important Proclamations issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner during the year under report:—

1. Cattle Importation Proclamation, regulating the introduction of cattle into Basutoland from the Union.

2. Further Native Labour Amendment Proclamation, dealing chiefly with the questions of desertion of native labourers after they have been recruited, and of increasing the efficiency of the security for good behaviour that has to be found by all labour agents on taking out a licence in Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The number of Post Offices in the Territory remains unaltered, but sub-agencies for the circulation of letters and sale of postage stamps and postal orders have been opened at Thaba Bosiu, Roma, and Mojara in the Maseru district in order to relieve the conges-

tion of the Maseru Post Office, where work has been increasing steadily for some time past. It is proposed to establish further sub-agencies at Motsekuoa's and Thabarney in the Mateteng district. The necessity for establishing sub-agencies is doubtless the outcome of the ever-increasing needs of the natives for greater postal facilities.

Postage stamps to the value of £3,397 8s. 9d. were sold during the year as compared with £3,134 15s. 7d. sold during the previous year, being an increase of £262 12s. 2d. Telegraph collections amounted to £1,356 6s. 8d., being a decrease of £38 12s. 1d. on the previous year's collection, but on the other hand cable collections show an increase of £28, being £91 12s. 6d. for the year under review as against £63 12s. 6d. for the previous year. Savings Bank deposits amounted to £5,495 5s. 0d., and withdrawals to £4,593 16s. 5d. for 1912-13 as compared with £4,603 13s. 6d., and £3,225 17s. 11d., respectively, for 1911-12, being a respective increase of £891 11s. 6d. and £1,367 18s. 6d.

The following comparative table shows the amount of money orders and postal orders issued and paid during the last two years:—

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1912-13	25,848	£ 38,693	18,160	£ 36,897
1911-12	20,542	30,014	15,742	33,586
Increased	5,306	8,679	2,418	3,311

The progress of the boys at the Government Industrial School at Maseru continues to be good, and the class of work turned out has been excellent. Most of the energies of the school during the year have been spent on the building of the leper settlement on a piece of land about four miles from Maseru, and the work has been of the greatest value to the boys, who have thus had the opportunity of obtaining an insight into very practical work. The school has also built in Maseru a new stone church for Europeans, and the quality of the work is undoubtedly excellent. It is gratifying to note, with regard to the teaching of masonry in this and other industrial schools, that the natives are beginning to put to a practical use the knowledge acquired by them at these schools, and in many villages throughout the country can be seen neat, well-built, stone huts which must doubtless have been put up by former pupils in these schools.

GAOLS.

There are seven gaols and two lock-ups in Basutoland, and during the year under review 953 prisoners passed through them as compared with 558 in the period 1911-12.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The new headquarter offices, which were commenced in July, 1911, were completed in July, 1912, when the staff and the records were transferred to the new buildings. The new Government Offices at Mohale's Hoek have also been completed. New offices are in course of construction at Leribe, where they were badly needed. The bridge over the Tsoaing has been completed and is now open for traffic. Hutting for the police at various stations in the country has been proceeded with. The roads have been considerably improved and a number of cross culverts built. There is, however, room for much improvement in this respect.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The police force of the Territory on March 31st, 1913, was of the following strength:—

European Inspectors	...	...	...	2
European Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	11
European Constables	...	...	...	6
Native Officers	...	...	...	3
Native Constables	...	...	...	2
Native Sergeants	...	...	...	9
Native Corporals	...	...	...	14
Native Privates	...	...	...	260
Native Special Police	...	...	...	240

The native special police shown above are employed as border guards in the Quthing and Qacha's Nek districts as a precaution against the introduction of East Coast fever into the Territory. They are not uniformed with the exception of an arm badge, but, like the regular force, are mounted.

Liquor smuggling, in spite of the good work done by the police in combating the illicit traffic, continues to be carried on extensively, the ease with which supplies are obtained across the borders rendering it a most difficult matter to check its introduction into Basutoland.

The following table shows the arrests for liquor smuggling during the last five years, but it is feared that the number of arrests made is small in comparison with the number of undetected smugglers:—

1908-09	...	...	...	...	79 arrests
1909-10	...	...	...	...	90 „
1910-11	...	...	...	...	148 „
1911-12	(9 months ended 31 March, 1912				100 „
1912-13	...	...	...	...	186 „

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries for the last two years:—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients (new cases).	Out-patients (subsequent attendances).
1911-12	1,674	36,264	8,931
1912-13	1,959	41,923	13,014

A table showing the number of beds in each hospital was given in the Report for 1909-10.

There has been an unusual amount of illness in the Territory during the year, due to the adverse meteorological conditions, droughty years always being accompanied by an increased amount of sickness. Small-pox has been very prevalent, but the type has been mild. There were 600 cases, with only 40 deaths, mostly in unvaccinated patients. Infected villages are immediately quarantined and the inhabitants vaccinated. Should vaccination be refused the prejudices of the objectors have been speedily overcome by the putting in quarantine of the villages in which they reside. Some difficulty was naturally encountered in maintaining strict quarantine, and the spread of the disease from one village to another could generally be traced to people evading the regulations. The number of vaccinations and revaccinations performed during the year was 109,470, the best vaccinated districts showing a marked freedom from the disease, which was mostly prevalent in remote villages of south Basutoland, where the people are more ignorant and backward, and have in past years declined vaccination.

Enteric fever has been very prevalent and appears to be spreading to distant villages. The hospital accommodation of the Territory only admits of a small number of patients being treated on modern lines, and, moreover, since cases are not usually reported until about the second week of the disease, experience has shown that it is better to leave the patients where they are, however unfavourable the surroundings, than to attempt to move them into hospital. It is astonishing what a large number recover under the worst conditions.

Considerable progress has been made with the buildings of the leper settlement, about four miles from Maseru, and they should be ready for occupation towards the end of 1913. Provision is being made for 640 patients, but, if necessary, the accommodation could easily be extended to take 50 per cent. more at a minimum expenditure, and without interfering with the general arrangements of the institution.

The health of the police and convicts has been excellent.

GENERAL.

It is with extreme regret that the death of Mr. Lewis Wroughton, the Government Secretary, has to be recorded.

Mr. Wroughton had been ailing for some time, had been granted six months' leave, and was on the point of starting on his leave, when he passed quietly away on the night of April 23. Mr. Wroughton joined the Basutoland service in 1884 as a Sub-Inspector of the Police and had completed 28 years of good and faithful service. He leaves a widow and two young children, to whom the sympathy of the entire service is extended.

The death of Mr. Wroughton rendered certain official changes necessary. Mr. Barry May, Government Secretary of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Service, was transferred to Basutoland as Deputy Resident Commissioner and Treasurer. Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Assistant Commissioner of the Leribe district, was transferred to Bechuanaland as Government Secretary of the Protectorate. Mr. J. P. Murray, Financial Secretary, was transferred to an Assistant Commissionership in Basutoland, and Mr. C. E. Boyes appointed as Government Secretary and Assistant Commissioner of the Maseru district.

The new Government buildings were completed in July, and the Resident Commissioner and staff moved into them. They are built of stone under iron roof, and the offices are commodious and well ventilated.

The year under review has been one of the driest on record, the rainfall falling lamentably short of the average. The loss of stock in consequence of the want of grass has been enormous, and for some months all public work has been at a standstill owing to the lack of transport. This refers particularly to road work, as owing to poverty all transport oxen had to be withdrawn from work and even then the loss amongst Government oxen has been abnormally high.

The following table shows the number of passes for natives to leave the Territory issued during the last two years:—

Year.	Labour.	Visiting.	Total.
1911-12 	66,900	41,754	108,654
1912-13 	77,244	59,422	136,666

The figures for 1911-12 are for the nine months ended March 31st, 1912.

Towards the latter end of December, the Paramount Chief, Letsie, went on a visit to a neighbouring farmer in the Orange Free State, and whilst there was taken ill and was unable to move back to his village. He recovered slightly and before quite convalescent was seized with an attack of pneumonia and died on January 28th. Arrangements were made for bringing the body up to Thaba Bosiu, the national burying ground of the Baquena family, where the burial took place a few days later. The burial

was attended by the Deputy Resident Commissioner (the Resident Commissioner being away on leave) and most of the principal chiefs of the Territory. The chief Griffith, brother of the deceased chief, was nominated to act as Paramount Chief until such time as the nation should decide on a successor.

A rather serious breach of the peace occurred in the Mohale's Hoek district between the local chiefs Mako Sekake and Lebona, both of whom belong to the Ba Mohale clan. The dispute arose over the vexed question of land rights and both parties resorted to the use of arms. The case was heard at Mohale's Hoek by the Resident Commissioner in conjunction with the Paramount Chief, and those responsible were suitably punished.

No special remarks are called for on the amount of crime committed during the year, with the exception, perhaps, of the number of cases in which women have been concerned, such as infanticide and concealment of birth. These are crimes which, as a rule, are unknown amongst the natives, but during the year there appears to have been quite an unusual number of them.

The meeting of the National Council referred to in last year's Report as still being in session was fruitful of a good deal of discussion and representations on the following subjects were submitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner:—

- (1) Regarding procedure in the Council.
- (2) Native Tax Proclamation.
- (3) Marriage Law.

His Excellency's replies to these representations will probably be submitted to the Council when next in session.

CHAS. F. BOYES,
Government Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., 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, &c.	Year.
737	Imperial Institute ...	1911
738	Northern Nigeria ...	"
739	Jamaica ...	1911-1912
740	Swaziland ...	"
741	Bahamas ...	"
742	Grenada ...	1911
743	Uganda ...	1911-1912
744	Mauritius ...	1911
745	Trinidad and Tobago ...	1911-1912
746	British Guiana ...	"
747	St. Vincent ...	"
748	Barbados ...	"
749	Leeward Islands ...	"
750	Straits Settlements ...	1911
751	East Africa Protectorate ...	1911-1912
752	St. Lucia ...	"
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	1911
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ...	1911-1912
755	Gibraltar ...	1912
756	St. Helena ...	"
757	Weihaiwei ...	"
758	Ceylon ...	1911-1912
759	Sierra Leone ...	1912
760	Seychelles ...	"
761	Somaliland ...	1912-1913
762	Hong Kong... ..	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands... ..	"
764	Falkland Islands ...	"
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	"
766	Bahamas ...	"
767	Gambia ...	"
768	Fiji ...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
75	West Indies ...	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria ...	Mineral Survey, 1907-8.
77	St. Vincent ...	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei ...	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria ...	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland ...	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria ...	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute ...	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria ...	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies ...	Preservation of Ancient Monuments.