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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1131.

# BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1921—22.

(For Report for 1920—21 see No. 1085.)

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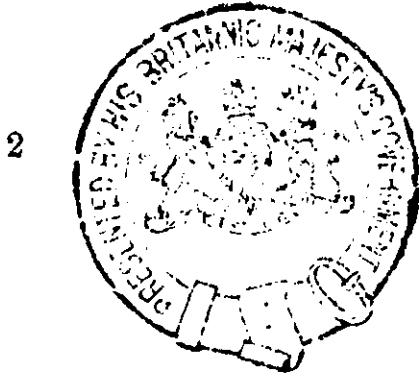


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1922

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No. 1131.

## BASUTOLAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

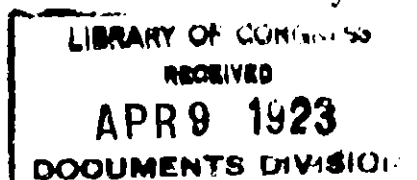
Basutoland, which is a native territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between  $29^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  South latitude, and between  $27^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 12,000 ft. above sea level, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti mountains in former years were used entirely as cattle posts, but owing to the increase in population the Basuto have found it necessary to emigrate there and build villages and cultivate land, so that to-day the more or less inaccessible mountain area is gradually becoming as thickly populated as the low-lying country to the west. In favourable seasons the territory produces wheat, mealies and Kaffir corn, also cattle, horses and sheep; the export of wool for this year amounting to nearly 13 million pounds.

In 1818 the first Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Moshesh, gathered together the remnants of various tribes who had been scattered about South Africa during the wars waged by Moselekatze, and from there was founded what to-day has become the Basuto nation, consisting of upwards of 540,000 souls.

A series of wars took place between the Basuto and the inhabitants of the Orange Free State from 1856 onwards, and it was not until 1868, when Moshesh was hard pressed by the Boers, that he appealed to the British Government for help and the recognition of his people as British subjects. This was carried into effect in March, 1868. In 1871 the territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, and, after various disturbances, the Government of the Cape, in April, 1880, extended the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878 to Basutoland, amongst which was the clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. The Basuto refused to accept the terms, and after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at by which the Act was repealed and certain fines inflicted on the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would in no way accept the terms, and it was



eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This took effect on the 13th March, 1884. Since this date the territory has been governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

In 1903, a native National Council of 100 members was formed for the purpose of discussing internal matters, and with a view to acting in a measure as an advisory body to the Resident Commissioner.

### GENERAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The 16th Session of the National Council was held from 2nd to the 19th July, 1921, and amongst the more important matters dealt with were the following :—

- (1) A request for an increase of Medical Officers.
- (2) Amendments to the Proclamation constituting the Council.  
It was suggested that the present system of nominating members should cease, and that, with the exception of 24 Chiefs, the remainder should be elected by the nation. The Council, however, was divided as to the adoption of this motion.
- (3) Institution of Undenominational Schools.—The motion, however, was deemed to be impracticable.
- (4) Amendments to native laws dealing with abduction and seduction were passed, but suggested amendments dealing with appeals from Chief's Courts were rejected.
- (5) Leper Settlement.—The Superintendent gave the Council a detailed report on conditions prevailing in the Settlement, and, after discussion, the Council agreed that marriages between lepers should not be sanctioned.
- (6) Debate on the unrest in Leribe, which eventually led to the Resident Commissioner and Paramount Chief deciding to proceed there at the earliest convenient date.

During May, Their Royal Highnesses, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught paid a four days' visit to Maseru. His Royal Highness, on arrival, was escorted from the station by some 20,000 mounted Basuto, and, after a short interval at the headquarter office, where some addresses were presented, the Royal party proceeded to the old race-course, where a "Pitso" of the nation was held: this was attended by upwards of 50,000 natives.

Their Royal Highnesses attended the Maseru Agricultural Show and Race Meeting, and paid a visit to the Leper Settlement, as well as to other places of interest.

This was the first occasion on which this territory has been visited by members of the Royal Family, and the Paramount Chief and nation continue to express gratitude for the great honour done to them.

After the termination of the Royal visit, the Resident Commissioner, Paramount Chief and a large following of other Chiefs proceeded to Leribe for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of unrest in that district. A "Pitso," lasting several days, took place, and orders were issued for the removal of certain of Jonathan's sons from the mountain area. These young men had been placed by their father over the heads of others, whose rights they usurped, and, as a result, a certain amount of bloodshed had been caused. The orders were carried out, and since then the situation in the Leribe district has become more or less normal.

Owing to the need for increased revenue, an income-tax was imposed on the lines of that levied in the Union of South Africa. All natives subject to the native tax laws were exempted. The first receipts from the tax were much below the estimate, but this was wholly due to the wave of commercial depression which swept through the country, and from which a recovery is only just beginning.

The death took place on 8th October, 1921, of Doctor J. H. Wroughton from blood-poisoning as the result of holding a post-mortem examination. Doctor Wroughton had joined the Service in March, 1908, and had served as a Medical Officer in various districts.

#### FINANCIAL.

The revenue for Basutoland for the year ended 31st March, 1922, amounted to £209,802, a decrease of £16,522 on the preceding year's revenue. There was a considerable drop in the amount received for Customs, which showed a decrease of £33,730 on the receipts of the preceding year. There was also a falling-off in the receipts for other heads of revenue due to adverse trade conditions. Under native tax, an increase of £20,095 was realized, which was the result of the increase in the rate of the tax from £1 to £1 5s. per annum, provided for under Basutoland Proclamation No. 53 of 31st December, 1920. The revenue derived from income-tax during the year, legislated for under Basutoland Proclamation No. 52 of 31st December, 1920, was £5,268 short of the estimate, due to the commercial depression which existed during the major part of the year.

The following figures denote the total revenue and expenditure during the past three years:—

REVENUE.		
1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
£199,886.	£226,324.	£209,802.
EXPENDITURE.		
£202,441.	£252,953.	£243,078.

The balance of assets in excess of liabilities on the 31st March, 1922, amounted to £69,095.

## TRADE.

The following is a return of the exports from, and the imports into the territory during the calendar year 1921, the figures for 1920 being also given:—

## IMPORTS.

	1920.		1921.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Merchandise .. .. .	—	£ 1,091,840	—	£ 468,148
Livestock :—				
Horses, Mules, etc. ..	476	3,608	66	488
Cattle .. .. .	447	2,429	66	222
Sheep and Goats .. ..	190	174	230	202
Grain :—	<i>Muids</i>		<i>Muids.</i>	
Wheat and Wheat-meal ..	1,624	4,996	1,284	2,932
Maize and Maize-meal ..	41,526	54,445	51,949	36,104
Kaffir Corn .. .. .	15,339	23,089	12,509	10,360
Other Produce .. .. .	—	406	—	494
Government Imports ..	—	1,180,987	—	518,950
	—	38,401	—	37,503
Total Imports .. .. .	—	1,219,388	—	556,453

## EXPORTS.

	1920.		1921.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Horses, Mules, etc. ..	270	£ 2,784	449	£ 3,005
Cattle .. .. .	12,290	106,284	9,370	44,573
Sheep and Goats .. ..	2,155	2,622	6,357	3,657
Wheat and Wheat-meal ..	<i>Muids.</i>		<i>Muids.</i>	
88,695	218,386	110,383	152,762	
Maize and Maize-meal ..	28,754	21,352	43,478	16,992
Kaffir Corn .. .. .	19,119	26,553	17,146	8,563
Oats, Barley and Rye ..	110	108	62	43
Beans and Peas .. .. .	3,098	4,763	1,623	1,800
Hair, Angora .. .. .	<i>lb.</i>		<i>lb.</i>	
2,259,741	112,358	2,330,006	63,756	
Wool .. .. .	10,030,954	418,785	12,826,772	211,981
Hides .. .. .	210,960	9,690	60,215	899
Skins, Sheep .. .. .	375,489	11,903	86,433	732
Miscellaneous .. .. .	—	1,450	—	1,685
Total Exports .. .. .	—	937,038	—	510,448

As foreshadowed in the Report for the year 1920, an early return to a state of prosperity—from a trade point of view—was not anticipated, but the balance of trade against the territory for the

period now under review was only some £46,000, as compared with £282,350 for 1920. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the time is not far distant when the balance may again be on the right side.

To those who have taken an interest in the exports from Basutoland for some considerable number of years, it must be quite evident that they consist mainly (in fact, 93 per cent. of them) of four items only, viz. : Livestock, wheat and wheat-products, Angora hair, and wool. As compared with the previous year, the following comparisons will prove instructive with reference to the four particular exports above-mentioned :—

*Livestock.*—Total value, £51,235, or 54 per cent. less than 1920.

*Wheat and its Products.*—£152,762, there being an increase of 24 per cent. in the quantity exported, but a decrease in value of 30 per cent.

*Angora Hair.*—£63,756, showing an increase in weight of 3·3 per cent., but a falling-off in value of 42·25 per cent.

*Wool.*—£211,981, showing an increase in weight of 27·8 per cent., but a decreased value of 49 per cent.

It may be stated, with reference to the decline in value of all our principal exports, that Basutoland has suffered in common with the whole world, by reason of the great deflation of prices since the Armistice: for instance, throughout the whole of South Africa livestock can only be sold to-day at ruinous prices. Wheat was forced up to famine price, and is only now coming down to normal values. The same remarks apply to wool and mohair.

It must not be supposed, however, that two and three-quarter million pounds of wool represent the increased production for one season. It is more than probable that a considerable proportion of this apparent increase was held over from the previous year. The average weight for the two years (1920 and 1921) would thus be about 11,500,000 lb. a year, and thus approximate to the "high-water mark" reached a few years ago. It is very questionable, however, if the above records will be materially increased under the conditions now practised by flock-owners in the territory, for the reasons stated in a previous report.

Only 7 per cent. remains to represent all the other articles exported, such as: Maize, Kaffir corn, hides, skins, and miscellaneous, of which the only articles calling for remark would appear to be maize and Kaffir corn; but as 64,458 muids were imported (or re-imported) as against 60,624 muids exported, there must have been a shortage in the food supply of these cereals of some 4,000 muids.

The labour market affects trade considerably, and the fact of the diamond mines being closed to our labourers must necessarily reduce the purchasing power of the native population.

No financial statistics are available to give the actual amount earned annually from labour, that is, for wages earned outside the territory; but if we remember that some 50,000 labour passes are issued annually, and that it would not be unreasonable to estimate that £5 per head might represent the sum of money remitted to his relatives or brought back to Basutoland by each labourer on his return from work, it can easily be seen that the gross result is considerable, and that labour is one of the territory's most valuable assets.

### EDUCATION.

The average daily attendance of pupils in schools and institutions is over 22,500, while the total number of pupils on the roll exceeds 32,000.

The total average attendance in schools and institutions for the year ending December has increased during the last ten years from 15,271 in 1912 to 22,586 in 1921.

As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the average attendance for 1921 of 893. This was due chiefly to epidemics of influenza and typhus.

Apart from the prevalence of epidemics, schools were affected by the almost unprecedented state of poverty which exists in the country, and which is evidenced in nearly every school by the ragged and scanty clothing of the pupils. Goatskins have come into wear again, and in some cases enterprising individuals have woven for themselves garments made from the wool of their own sheep.

The following grants were made to Missions for elementary schools and other educational institutions:—

Paris Evangelical Mission Society	...	...	£21,528
Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	5,330
Church of England	...	...	3,315
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	£30,173

Of the total grant, £4,450 was spent on boarding institutions, and £25,723 on elementary schools. The latter figure works out at the rate of 16s. 4d. per pupil on the roll of elementary schools, or at the rate of 23s. 4d. per pupil if calculated on average attendance. In a country like this, where prices are comparatively high, it is improbable that education could be given at less cost per pupil than the figures quoted above.

The increase of about £10,000 above last year's grant was chiefly expended in raising the salaries of teachers which for many years had been quite inadequate. The new scale of salaries can hardly be said to have given general satisfaction, but until a larger share of the revenue is devoted to education, it will not be possible to raise substantially the salaries of the eight hundred teachers engaged in the elementary schools.



## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND DENOMINATION.

Mission.	Over 200	150 200	100 150	70 100	60 70	45 60	25 45	20 25	Under 20	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society .. .. .	1	3	14	43	25	58	113	29	34	320
Roman Catholic .. .. .	—	5	7	8	3	10	24	9	6	72
Church of England .. .. .	—	1	—	6	2	12	22	9	7	59
	1	9	21	57	30	80	159	47	47	451

## ENROLMENT OF PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Mission.	Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1920.			Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1921.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society .. .. .	7,974	15,441	23,415	7,587	15,222	22,809
Roman Catholic .. .. .	1,088	3,753	4,841	1,260	4,062	5,322
Church of England .. .. .	1,195	2,443	3,638	1,082	2,298	3,380
	10,257	21,637	31,894	9,929	21,582	31,511

This shows a decrease of 383.

## ENROLMENT OF PUPILS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Mission.	Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1920.			Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1921.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Morija ..	Paris Evangelical Mission Society.	155	—	155	119	—	119
Th. Morena	„	—	74	74	—	38	38
Leloaleng.	„	31	—	31	32	—	32
Roma ..	Roman Catholic	120	259	379	88	226	314
Masite ..	Church of Eng- land.	23	—	23	12	—	12
Maseru ..	„	—	28	28	—	19	19
		329	361	690	251	283	534

## AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Mission .	Year ending December, 1920.			Year ending December, 1921.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Paris Evangelical Mission Society ..	5,798	10,677	16,475	5,317	10,324	15,641
Roman Catholic ..	879	2,943	3,822	933	3,087	4,020
Church of England ..	839	1,713	2,552	775	1,640	2,415
	7,516	15,333	22,849	7,025	15,051	22,076

## EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

In December, 1921, there were 121 pupils in the six schools for European children, being an increase of seven pupils as compared with last year's figures.

## VETERINARY.

Anthrax has been very prevalent during the last year, and in some centres has assumed serious proportions. An Anthrax Proclamation has now been issued, and this, it is hoped, will, in the future, cause owners to carry out the necessary precautions essential to prevent further outbreaks, precautions that have for years been utterly disregarded and are responsible for the widespread infection that exists in the Territory to-day. During the year 12,993 animals were inoculated; 5,234 more than last year.

The East Coast Fever outlook has continued satisfactory and justified the economies of last year.

There is every evidence that the organism of Quarter Evil has not a wide distribution in Basutoland, and only 773 preventive doses have been issued for this disease.

Equine Biliary Fever has been fairly prevalent, and in many cases the infections have been very acute, but all animals have responded to curative treatment.

Strangles has been very prevalent, and 181 horses have been inoculated for this disease.

Bovine anaplasmosis has not been so prevalent as usual, probably due to the long periods of drought during the last year; the extremely dry conditions being inimical to the successful hatching out of tick life.

During the winter, Equine Sarcopic Mange began to show itself at different centres, and with the advent of a bad droughty spring this disease assumed serious proportions. A short treatise was circulated in the native press and to chiefs, drawing their attention to the seriousness of this disease and giving them advice as to treatment. 234 horses were treated, and it behoves horse-

owners to eradicate this disease during the summer months when there is plenty of green grass, or serious losses will take place during the next winter.

During the year 125 blood smears were examined microscopically, and most of these were suspected cases of anthrax.

The slump in slaughter-stock has reacted adversely on the export of cattle at Qacha's Nek, only 1,069 head having passed through the dipping tank for export.

At Maseru 934 cattle and 238 horses were dipped for mange and lice.

From the following statistics it will be seen that the dipping of sheep is making satisfactory progress, no less than 302,713 sheep and goats having passed through the tanks, an increase of 39,528 on the preceding year.

During the year a proclamation was issued making it illegal to allow sheep to stray or be driven into the Union except through certain prescribed ports of exit, and it is hoped that this will be instrumental in reducing the number of complaints of scabby sheep trespassing into the Union.

Legislation is also contemplated to deal with scab on Government Reserves.

The following are the details of sheep and goats dipped :—

Sheep.	Goats.	Dipped for Export.		Total.
		Sheep.	Goats.	
279,874	5,750	15,577	3,132	302,713

### STUD.

As anticipated, the abnormal drought that existed during the whole of the stud season last year has had its adverse effect on the foal return.

102 foals were born, 54 of these in the Maseru district. The present season commenced droughty, but early in November good rains fell, and it is anticipated, as a result, next foaling season will be very much better than the last. 337 mares have been covered this season.

During the year the stallions Royal Salute and Signal Hill were sold on account of old age, and the Basuto pony stallion Makhakhe purchased.

Drought interfered seriously with the agricultural shows, and only two were held in the territory.

During the year 4,609 professional visits and attendances were made by the principal veterinary surgeon.

### AGRICULTURE.

The grant for agriculture and tree-planting during the period under review was £1,200, and for donga prevention £500.

Owing to the smallness of the grants, very little fresh work was undertaken; existing work in tree-planting and donga prevention was kept going.

Tree nurseries are maintained at each of the Government camps and also at the sub-district station of Butha Buthe. There were approximately 154,095 trees on hand at the end of 1921, and some 42,362 were issued to Europeans and natives during the year. The season has been most unfavourable for tree-planting, which accounts for the large number of trees on hand in the nurseries.

*Donga prevention.*—In December this territory was visited by the Union Drought Investigation Commission, who inspected most of the work done on donga prevention, and expressed themselves very satisfied with the results.

Articles, in Sesuto, on the destruction of noxious weeds have been published in the native newspapers.

Lectures were delivered on agriculture and gardening to the natives at the Marist Brothers Mission School at Roma.

#### MOVEMENT OF INHABITANTS.

The following figures give the number of passes issued to natives to leave the territory during the year, as compared with the figures for the year 1920:—

		Labour.	Visiting and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1920	...	58,305	103,999	162,304
1921	...	67,829	50,442	118,271

#### GAOLS AND CRIME.

There are seven gaols and four lock-ups in the territory, and during the year 1,527 prisoners passed through them as compared with 1,541 during the year 1920.

The number of convictions for contravention of the liquor laws in 1921 was 44 as compared with 125 for the previous year.

Convictions for offences against property numbered 160 as compared with 195 in 1920.

#### POST OFFICE.

The net postal, telegraph and telephone revenue amounted to £7,668 17s. 11d. as compared with £7,859 16s. 8d. for the year 1920-1921.

The expenditure amounted to £10,724 14s. 5d. as compared with £9,625 10s. 8d. for 1920-1921.

The number and value of deposits and withdrawals in and from the Post Office Savings Bank for the last two years is shown in the following table:—

	<i>Deposits.</i>	<i>Withdrawals.</i>
1920-21 =	1,337 value £8,778.	566 value £9,950
1921-22 =	926 value £5,653.	531 value £8,189

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

	<i>Issued.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>
1920-21	= 28,371 value £32,551	24,834 value £36,002
1921-22	= 21,927 value £22,743	20,380 value £22,295

### MEDICAL.

#### EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Typhus fever has been prevalent during the year, the number of cases and death-rate being approximately the same as last year (503 cases, 93 deaths).

Propaganda work amongst the people has been continued, but, as stated in a previous report, the low death-rate renders them apathetic in regard to preventive measures.

Cases have on several occasions been introduced from the Union where the disease is endemic.

Influenza, though very prevalent, was trivial in character (963 cases with two deaths).

Pneumonia of a mild type has been noted with only two deaths out of 79 cases reported.

Dysentery. There were 187 cases and 14 deaths.

Smallpox was prevalent in one district (Leribe). 510 cases with 53 deaths out of a total of 521 cases and 53 deaths.

Varicella was often observed, and in native races is often mistaken for smallpox by unpractised observers.

Vaccination was enforced as far as possible when smallpox broke out in Leribe district, and is still being prosecuted throughout the territory; 78,961 people were vaccinated.

In connection with the above-mentioned infectious diseases, it is worthy of note that in the district most remote from contact with European centres, viz., Qacha's Nek, there were but few cases of any kind.

The minor infectious diseases, *e.g.*, measles, whooping-cough, do not call for special notice.

Steps were taken during the year in regard to the prevalence of syphilis. All cases of syphilis now receive free treatment, and depots have been established for the distribution of anti-syphilitic remedies. Great assistance in this connection has been given by the various missionary societies.

This action has been greatly appreciated by the natives. Remedies have been placed within reach of those living far away from the magistracies, and large numbers avail themselves of these facilities.

#### LEPER SETTLEMENT.

On the 31st December, 1921, there were in the settlement 491 patients—229 males and 262 females, showing an increase of 77 over the number resident on the same date the previous year.

90 patients were admitted and 63 deserters were re-admitted.

The desertions during the year numbered 41. There were only 25 deaths—the smallest on record since the opening of the institution.

Fourteen patients were discharged as arrested cases, and this result is in no small measure due to the success of the sodium morrhuate treatment adopted by Doctor Slack, the Medical Officer. A beginning has also been made with the treatment of leprosy by the ethyl-esters of the Chaulmoogric acids; but it has not been in use long enough for an opinion as to its efficiency to be given.

The general health of the establishment has been excellent during the year. There have been no epidemics, and scorbutic disease has been absent, due entirely to the addition of milk and vegetables to the dietary.

232 patients passed through the hospitals during the year, most of them suffering from cellulitis, ulcers, or other trophic lesions of leprosy.

Accommodation is provided in the infirm huts for 72 old and infirm cases. These infirmaries were provided with beds which added greatly to the comfort of the patients and to the convenience of the nursing staff. It is hoped in the coming year to provide better and more suitable accommodation for the male infirm cases. Heating-stoves were put in the hospital wards, and proved of great use during the cold winter months.

The working of the institution proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily during the year under review. The behaviour of the patients was good, and the offences dealt with were few in number and minor in nature, being mostly for breaches of the regulations.

The contented condition of the patients is influencing opinion outside, which is shown by a certain number of lepers voluntarily presenting themselves for certification, and by the return of deserters, who find that they are better within the settlement than living a precarious existence outside.

Work of one kind or another is found for 230 of the more able-bodied patients of both sexes—representing about £2,000 in wages in the year. All the sanitary services, cleansing and washing are done by the lepers. The sewing room, under the charge of the matron, and employing 15 women, does excellent work, and all the clothing for the women and children is made there. A considerable saving is thereby effected for the Government every year. Besides a lot of mending, etc., 2,771 garments were made during the year.

A tailor's shop, for the altering and repair of men's attire, was opened in the male compound, and greatly reduced the issue of clothing, especially to the sanitary and working gangs, and it is hoped a considerable saving will be made in this respect in course of time. There is also a shoemaker's shop for the repair of shoes and sandals in the male compound, where a certain amount of indifferent work is done—indifferent on account of the want of

a competent leper shoemaker. In this shop there is employed a leper who makes artificial limbs and stumps. Although not works of art, they answer the purpose for which they are intended.

There was a fair harvest, and 400 bags of mealies which had been grown in their plots and gardens were purchased from the lepers.

The farm was placed under the supervision of the agricultural officer, and provided an efficient supply of milk and potatoes, which contributed greatly to the improved health of the patients. It is hoped that, once the farm is got into good running order, it will be able to produce much, if not all, of the 1,200 bags of mealies and 500 bags of kaffir corn required annually for feeding the patients.

The European staff is now at full strength. The employment of an artisan has helped greatly in putting the place into thorough repair, and at little expense to the Government.

The number of guards is being gradually reduced as opportunity offers. Provision has hitherto been made on the estimates for 50, and the number now stands at 39.

The water-supply was better this year than last; but, until the supply, even in the severest droughts, is made an ample one, the position will still be precarious and not what it should be in an institution of this kind, where bodily cleanliness is an absolute necessity.

Quarters for the Chaplain, and a hut for the incinerator attendants were built during the year. The staff-servants' quarters were also completed.

Orchards for the patients were fenced off between the central offices and the compounds, and the one on the female side planted with different varieties of fruit-trees.

A poultry run has been erected outside the female compound, and has contributed much to the cleanliness of that compound, as has also the erection of cooking shelters to each hut.

R. B. SMITH,  
*Government Secretary,*  
*Basutoland.*

## 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>
1095	Bahamas .. .. .	1920-1921
1096	Nyasaland .. .. .	1920
1097	Weihaiwei .. .. .	"
1098	Nigeria .. .. .	"
1099	New Hebrides .. .. .	"
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	Jamacia .. .. .	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 .. .. .	"

### 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.