

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1660

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
SOMALILAND, 1933

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude 43° 15' East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Abyssinia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line:—

(a) An almost bare, gentle rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half-a-mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west; this is succeeded by

(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a very hot climate and very small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Vereke*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procera*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the scarp reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are large and small areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water-supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khoreh.

There are no hotels of any sort at Berbera, or elsewhere in the country. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only that at Berbera provides messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

Climate.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze (north-east monsoon).

The rainfalls in the country are very local and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rain-fall.	Mean Maxi-mum.	Mean Mini-mum.	Absolute Maxi-mum.	Absolute Mini-mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1933.					1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	0.86	92.9	78.5	111.4	65.0	2.20	1.43	4.63	0.37
Sheikh ...	17.07	79.1	53.5	92.0	34.0	18.79	19.43	27.02	25.04
Burao ...	5.58	86.6	62.5	98.0	49.0	5.58	9.79	6.50	9.25
Hargeisa ...	12.42	86.3	56.6	97.0	38.0	15.28	25.35	20.67	17.07
Zeilah ...	2.05	90.9	76.5	108.0	63.0	8.12	0.66	8.83	1.81
Buramo ...	15.90	83.0	59.5	94.0	35.0	25.99	20.24	22.55	16.42
Erigavo ...	9.81	77.4	50.1	86.0	34.0	11.07	10.53	12.84	11.90

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1933 was 62 miles per hour on 29th July.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Abyssinia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed-bin-Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-13 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior gradually resumed. From 1914, desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Abyssinia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, as they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Commissioner and in his absence by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Commissioner are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 and 1932.

Departments of Government.

The Departments of Government whose headquarters are at Berbera are those dealing with Finance, Police and Prisons, Medical Services, Customs, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works. The headquarters of the Veterinary Department are at Burao, and those of the Agricultural and Geological Department at Hargeisa.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah (includes Buramo).

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

Two aeroplanes of the Aden Squadron, Royal Air Force, are stationed in Somaliland. Aerodromes or landing grounds are maintained at Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, Zeilah, Erigavo, Hudin, and Las Anod.

III.—POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Abyssinians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

IV.—HEALTH.

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Medical Officer in Charge, promoted Senior Medical Officer towards the end of the year, three Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two Clerks, and subordinate staff.

Well-equipped hospitals are established at Berbera, Burao, Buramo, Erigavo, and Hargeisa and smaller ones at Zeilah and Sheikh, as well as dispensaries at Las Khereh and the camp for destitutes at Barran.

A total of 41,563 out-patients and 2,430 in-patients were treated, as compared with 38,867 and 1,966 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the patients can be accounted for by the much higher incidence of smallpox, relapsing fever, and malaria.

The number of in-patients who avail themselves of the medical facilities at Burao and Hargeisa is constantly increasing.

Thirty-three cases of smallpox occurred in the Protectorate and there were four deaths.

Berbera Lunatic Asylum consists of a hollow square formed of cells and offices surrounding an open space the centre of which is covered by a roof on pillars. All the rooms are ten feet high and there are twenty rooms and adequate offices. There were five patients remaining on 1st January, 1933, and fifteen were admitted during the year; six were discharged as cured and thirteen remained on 31st December. There was one death.

There is now ample accommodation in the Leprosy Asylum for all the known lepers of the Protectorate. Twenty-three remained under treatment on 1st January, 1933; five were admitted; one died, four were discharged cured, and one was sent back to Abyssinia in an improved condition.

Failure of the rains during the past three or four years in the Warsangeli Area of the Erigavo District caused heavy losses of stock and consequent widespread destitution amongst the natives. A Relief Camp was started about the middle of the year, and a daily average of about 2,500-3,000 people have been maintained by Government.

As no dentist is available in the Protectorate, all European and non-European officers are permitted to visit Aden for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment if a medical certificate has first been obtained to the effect that dental treatment is necessary in the interest of the general health of the officer concerned, and that the treatment cannot be postponed without detriment to the officer's health.

V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of a pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water-supply. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory character.

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate—the Hargeisa and Buramo Districts—to a strip of country about 80 miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average annual rainfall of about 17 inches. Latterly, however, it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the middle of the Protectorate—at Adadleh, and between Hahi and Oadweina—under a crude native irrigation scheme which appears to be capable of extension. A close survey of the land under cultivation is being carried out so that, amongst other important objects to be achieved, the total acreage under some form of cultivation and the approximate number of persons cultivating can be estimated. At present, it would appear that about 80,000 acres are cleared and

the end of the year efforts were begun to obtain a permanent supply of drilling with the rig on the large grazing area of the Tug Wajaleh. It is hoped that water will be got on this area in shallow depressions in or below the Nubian sandstone and at a depth not below 300 feet.

Veterinary.

During the year rinderpest again broke out in the Hargeisa and Buramo areas. The first cases occurred amongst animals which had been grazing in the area each side of the Anglo-Ethiopian Boundary. The disease was kept under control by quarantine methods combined with double inoculation.

Pleuro-pneumonia-contagiosa has been eradicated and the country is at present free of this disease.

Surra has been non-existent amongst animals of the Somaliland Camel Corps, the prophylactic use of Naganol for any animals proceeding into a surra-infected area having so far proved efficient. Treatment with Naganol amongst native-owned animals has been continued throughout the year with success.

Only a few sporadic cases of African horse-sickness occurred.

Mange amongst sheep and goats in the Erigavo area has been very prevalent: it has been treated fairly successfully by hand-dressing, but the question of building of dips is under consideration.

Towards the end of the year a meeting was held with the Director of Veterinary Services of Abyssinia and the possibilities of co-operation in control of epidemics was discussed. As a result it is hoped that steps will be taken to co-operate in the control of epidemics on the Anglo-Ethiopian border.

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, baracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse mackerel, king fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins

for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "seefta" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1933 was Rs.57,42,837, contrasted with Rs. 62,19,857 in 1932. The following comparative table shows the value of the imports and exports, excluding specie, during the last five years:—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1929	... 62,75,587	31,84,893	94,60,480
1930	... 49,27,166	33,47,095	82,74,261
1931	... 41,35,139	26,74,352	68,09,491
1932	... 40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	... 37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1933, excluding specie to the value of Rs.2,100, was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage.				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Berbera	...	71.8	81.1	79.4	77.5	78.0
Bulhar*	...	4.8	1.5	.5	—	—
Zeilah...	...	18.7	13.4	15.2	12.6	16.4
Makhir Coast...	...	4.7	4.0	4.9	9.9	5.6

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931.

The following were the articles which principally contributed to the total value of the import trade :—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*
American Grey Sheeting.	America via Aden.	Yds.	38,410	18,150	12,750	—	—
China Grey Sheeting.	China via Aden.	„	—	—	27,450	—	—
Russian Grey Sheeting.	Russia via Aden.	„	—	—	—	—	7,200
Indian Grey Sheeting.	India via Aden.	„	52,500	—	—	—	—
Japan Grey Sheeting.	Japan via Aden.	„	1,546,265	2,720,773	2,312,752	1,939,687	694,263
Long Cloth (Manchester).	United Kingdom via Aden.	„	1,071,248	1,430,910	1,060,017	930,468	618,928
Long Cloth (Japanese).	Japan via Aden.	„	—	—	109,800	297,086	42,370
Dates ...	Persian Gulf via Aden.	Cwt.	51,395	45,445	65,276	81,588	43,125
Rice ...	India via Aden	„	183,686	127,944	112,034	100,182	160,215
Sugar ...	United Kingdom, Java, Mauritius, Italy, and Russia via Aden.	„	43,823	21,127	50,334	54,267	62,044

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.94,470, amounted to Rs.19,54,166 and was distributed in the following proportions between the four Protectorate ports :—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Berbera ...	Rs. 19,46,981	61.3	72.0	72.1	70.3	68.3
Bulhar* ...	—	6.9	.1	.1	—	—
Zeilah ...	5,10,838	25.6	22.3	20.1	21.6	25.4
Makahir Coast...	1,23,439	6.2	5.6	7.7	8.1	6.3

* Bulhar was closed as a Customs port in May, 1931

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate :—

Article.	Country of destination.	Unit.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.*
Bullocks...	Aden and Suez	Nos.	563	2,102	857	756	1,086
Sheep and Goats.	A few to Mukalla and Suez but majority to Aden.	„	60,079	76,127	104,682	136,497	120,189
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe, America via Aden.	„	981,428	810,131	997,221	1,079,796	1,715,750
Hides ...	do.	Cwt.	2,832	71	37	—	—
Gums and Resins.	Europe, India via Aden.	„	16,759	13,261	11,880	16,669	8,467
Ghee ...	Aden ...	„	1,059	5,745	7,247	5,913	1,643

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Land Customs.

ZEILAH.

The statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1929-1933 are as under :—

IMPORTS.

Item.	Unit.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Millet (Sorghum) ...	Cwt. ...	—	1	25	—	—
Wheat ...	„ ...	—	—	7	—	—

EXPORTS.

Horses ...	Nos. ...	6	3	4	13	28
Camels ...	„ ...	207	198	182	297	455
Donkeys ...	„ ...	2	15	4	4	20
Cattle...	„ ...	1,554	1,807	467	275	569
Sheep and Goats ...	„ ...	6,341	9,853	17,914	20,737	20,600
Salt ...	Cwt. ...	7,470	8,356	1,909	39,219	53,765

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1929 to 1933 :—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land. Cwt.	By sea. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1929 ...	7,470	54,528	61,998
1930 ...	8,356	12,282	20,638
1931 ...	1,909	398	2,307
1932 ...	39,219	845	40,064
1933 ...	53,765	318	54,083

The marked decrease for 1931 in salt exported by sea was due to the monopoly which was granted to the Company owning the Jibuti Salt Works (French Somaliland).

In 1932 and 1933 considerable quantities of salt were exported to Abyssinia and the increased exports by land were due to this cause.

HARGEISA AND BURAMO.

At Hargeisa, duty amounting to Rs.179-10-0 was collected on 575 akaras or bundles of kat (Katha Edulis) imported from Abyssinia, and at Buramo differential duty to the amount of Rs.49-5-0 was paid on goods originally imported by sea. In 1932 the corresponding items were Rs.162-11-0 (868 akaras) and Rs.118-5-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Abyssinia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1929 was :—

	Rs.
1929	10,78,879
1930	15,71,792
1931	12,42,200
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are :—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult the cost would be relatively higher. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. There is certainly strong competition among the more enlightened to secure places for their sons in the Gordon College at Khartoum, and petitions have been received for increased facilities for education. It is, however, characteristic of the Somali mentality that the scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in the previous report, has been productive, so far, of very meagre results. This scheme required the co-operation of the Somalis, but, although the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools were received with some enthusiasm, little effort was made by them to apply the funds seriously for the furtherance of education. During 1933 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Sheikh, Berbera, Hargeisa, and Burao. The scheme will be given a further trial in 1934.

There are five Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys), two of whom are being trained as *Kadis*.

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab, and Indian children.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 246 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh, which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the rare occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a very fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. A cricket match between two Somali sides provides a most amusing spectacle. There is occasionally a side-stake of a sheep or two, and the greatest keenness results. An unfortunate batsman may have to face a fast bowler (or rather

“ thrower ”) with whom he may have some small private feud, and the result is sometimes some enthusiastic leg theory or “ body-line bowling ”. Indeed the side winning the toss invariably bats first in order that they may have the last “ throw ”. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime with most Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.	Nos. Tons.
Entered	... 909 85,498	510 59,327	581 72,673	694 51,923	687 58,306
Cleared	... 926 85,125	504 60,091	543 70,428	660 50,829	637 57,898

Roads.

No railways have been constructed in the Protectorate but there are 1,000½ miles of motorable roads and tracks—divided into trunk roads and district roads, the former under the supervision of the Public Works Department and the latter maintained by the District Officers. These are suitable for general traffic and mechanical transport of medium weight.

The arterial roads of the Protectorate are :—

- (1) Berbera—Sheikh—Burao—Ainabo—Adad—El Afweina—Erigavo—Baran.
- (2) Berbera—Hargeisa—Nabadid—Buramo.
- (3) Burao—Oadweina—Hargeisa.
- (4) Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier).
- (5) Zeilah—Arahalas.

The mileage of the various roads is as follows :—

	Miles.
Berbera—Dubar	7
Berbera—Upper Sheikh	50
Sheikh—Burao	38
Burao—Ainabo	81
Ainabo—Adad	52
Adad—El Afweina	47
El Afweina—Erigavo	56
Erigavo—Baran	108
Erigavo—Hais	34
Erigavo—Dalan to Road head	13
Berbera—Hargeisa	106
Hargeisa—Buramo	76
Nabadid—Tug Wajaleh (Abyssinian Frontier)	13
Ijareh—Gabileh	7
Berbera—Bulhar	43
Bulhar—Zeilah	102
Zeilah—Loyi (French Frontier)	18
Burao—Hargeisa	119½
Zeilah—Arahalas	30
	<hr/> 1,000½ <hr/>

Motor Transport.

A considerable increase of traffic has been noticed during 1933. The principal routes used by mechanical transport are Berbera—Hargeisa, Hargeisa—Jigjiga, Berbera—Burao, and Berbera—Erigavo.

No improvement has been made by commercial firms in the introduction of British-made cars into the Protectorate. This is due to the lack of agencies and the difficulty in obtaining motor-car spare parts within the Protectorate or in Aden.

Number of licensed private cars in the Protectorate	31
Number of licensed commercial cars in the Protectorate	49
Number of licensed private and commercial cars imported into the Protectorate during the current year :—	
Private cars	6
Commercial cars	13

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed cars in the Protectorate :—

British	13
United States of America and Canada	64
French	3

The number of Government licensed cars is:—

25 cwt. Morris Commercial	6
Morris Oxford (His Majesty's Commissioner's car)	1
Ford box-car	1
Morris six-wheelers (Water Boring Party)	3

The total mileage of the Government motor transport in 1933 was:—

25 cwt. Morris Commercial	32,988 miles.
----------------------------------	---------------

The comparative cost per ton-mile by Morris Commercial and camel is:—

	<i>Annas.</i>
Morris Commercial	5·07
Camel	4·7

The above figures do not include fourteen 30 cwt. Ford trucks which form the transport of the Mechanized Company of the Somaliland Camel Corps, nor the mechanical transport used by the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows:—

	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	1,223	1,367	1,394	1,627	1,833
Expenditure ...	7,067	8,136	8,847	8,889	8,519

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable, and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with

which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate:—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal-orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money-orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money-orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money-orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connection with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraph.

A telegraph line now connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are now in operation at Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Zeilah. The Buramo station was destroyed by fire in August, 1933. The reconstruction of this station is under consideration. The Zeilah station was re-opened in November, 1933.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegraph traffic. The charges on foreign telegrams were increased in February, 1932.

The charges are:—

7 annas per word from any Protectorate station to Aden, plus 10 annas for twenty words and 5 annas for every additional ten words.

2 annas per word to any station within the Protectorate.

Rs.2—4—0* per word to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1—10—0* per word to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greetings telegrams) is admissible between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom during the period from the 14th of December to the 6th of January inclusive.

In April, 1927, a wireless receiving apparatus for the reception of the British Official News Service transmitted from Rugby was installed and has given satisfaction, but owing to shortage of staff it has not been operated during 1933.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general building programme was carried out at all the more important stations in the Protectorate.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Commissioner and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Commissioner or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court Cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Commissioner may

so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Commissioner. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or murder. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is :—

(a) Coded law, i.e., the Indian Penal Code as applied by the Somaliland Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), and Local Ordinances.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives have been dealt with under tribal customs, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a) tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work as the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal leads to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law and Courts of Akil or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1933, as compared with the previous year :—

	1933.	1932.
Convictions for murder	5	7
Persons executed	4	2
Offences against the person	193	484
Offences against property	256	208
Other offences	505	432
<i>Dia</i> cases (inter-tribal killings settled under tribal custom)	7	23

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Commissioner and has an establishment of five European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Buramo. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Commissioner to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Buramo, and Erigavo.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts who are sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

In 1930 the Commandant of Police was appointed Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and further with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons remained in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1933, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:—

Year.					<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1933	...	...	...	...	Nil	250
1932	...	...	...	...	7	395
1931	...	...	...	...	14	221

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions would not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Nine Ordinances were enacted during 1933, of which the following are the more important:—

The Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, (No. 3 of 1933), was passed to enable a specially empowered District Officer to try certain cases as a Judge of the Protectorate Court during the absence of the Commissioner or the Secretary to the Government.

The Collective Punishments Ordinance, 1933, (No. 4 of 1933), provides for the punishment of the inhabitants of townships, villages, tribes, etc., on proof of their being accessory to crimes.

Factory, &c., Legislation.

There is no factory legislation in the Protectorate nor any legislative provision for sickness, old age, etc.

Compensation for accidents is provided for under the Employers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 60 of the Revised Edition of the Laws).

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate have much improved during the year. A marked increase in the revenue will be seen in the following table as the result of improved trade conditions. The demand for skins has increased throughout the year, resulting in a volume of exports of this principal commodity which has not been reached for five years. Importations have correspondingly increased.

No new forms of taxation have been introduced during the year, and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continue in force.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £111,886, an increase of £8,992 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1929-33.

	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	79,577	12,201	9,306	4,697	105,781
1930 ...	73,290	13,205	9,000	9,809*	105,304
1931 ...	63,347	14,484	11,585	12,477*	101,893
1932 ...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933 ...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886

* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund: see later paragraph.

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1933, was £220,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1933.

The loan-in-aid received in 1933 was £2,750. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest, as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

In addition to the loan-in-aid, the Protectorate is in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1933 was £29,000 and the total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £660,000.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £153,820, and the following table shows the expenditure for the years 1929-33.

	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Military.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
1929	152,614	54,453	207,067
1930	144,443*	54,583	199,027
1931	135,671*	50,091	185,762
1932	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933	114,059*	39,761	153,820

* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants: see later paragraph.

Civil expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by £4,731. This was due to the organization of famine relief measures which became necessary during the year (£3,000) and the payment of new pensions and gratuities to retiring officers.

A saving of approximately £7,500 was, however, possible upon military expenditure. The expenditure of £39,761 represents, approximately, the normal annual expenditure since the partial mechanization of the Somaliland Camel Corps has been completed. The previous year's expenditure included part of the cost of the mechanization, and also of the relief of the Yao Contingent which is not annually recurrent.

Colonial Development Fund.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure upon the scheme of water boring since its inception.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1930	4,300	6,449
1931	9,052	6,878
1932	4,128	3,838
1933	2,556	2,511
	<u>£20,036</u>	<u>£19,676</u>

The total grant amounted to £21,500 and the unspent balance at 31st December, 1933, will enable the scheme to continue three months before closing down.

Financial Position on 31st December, 1933.

The year opened with a surplus balance of revenue over expenditure at 1st January, 1933, of £37,677, and closed with a balance of £27,493, as follows:—

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1933 ...		37,677
Deficit between Civil Revenue and Expenditure	2,543	
Loan-in-Aid	2,750	
	<u> </u>	
Excess		207
		<u>37,884</u>
Deficit between Military Revenue and Expenditure	39,391	
Grant-in-Aid	29,000	
	<u> </u>	
Deficit		10,391
Surplus at 31st December, 1933 ...		<u>£27,493</u>

Customs Duties.

Authority:—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads: (a) Specific Duties; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is: (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Commissioner and which is open for inspection at each Customs House; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

TARIFF.

Imports.

Specific Duties :—

	Ordinary Rate.			Preferential Rate.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon ...	13	3	0	12	0	0
Rice, per 168 lb. ...	2	12	0	2	8	0
Sugar, per 28 lb. ...	0	14	0	0	12	0
Dates, per 168 lb. ...	1	12	0	—		
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds. ...	77	0	0	50	0	0
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds. ...	5	8	0	4	0	0
Matches per standard box ...	0	0	4	0	0	3
Matches per large box ...	0	0	8	0	0	6
Currants, Greek, per cwt. ...	1	0	0	—		

Ad Valorem Duties :—

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and pre- served fruit and vege- tables, preserved provi- sions and articles of European attire ...	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain ex- ceptions ...	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

Exports.

Live stock and local pro- duce with certain ex- ceptions ...	10 per cent.
--	--------------

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected :—

Customs Ports :—Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

Frontier Customs Stations :—Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, and Buramo (goods-in-transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods, having their origin within the Administrative District of Zeilah, exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

Goods in Transit.

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Abyssinia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribe. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes :—

(a) Old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) Recently-established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Rainfall.

The big rains unfortunately were far below the average, and grazing was poor all over the Protectorate. As a result there was considerable mortality in stock and destitution was acute

amongst the natives, especially in the Erigavo District, where in July a camp for the relief of destitutes was opened. At the end of the year there were in the camp 349 men, 1,337 women, and 1,267 children. One hundred of the men who were fit for work were employed on road-making, receiving 4 annas a day in addition to free rations. Reports indicate that destitution was prevalent in Italian Somaliland.

Political Situation.

Comparative peace has reigned in all districts with the exception of Burao. The destruction of pillars erected by the British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission has continued, though not to the extent reported on page 28 of the annual report for 1932.

Burao District.—Considerable unrest was displayed amongst certain of the tribes in the Burao District in the first half of the year, the result of the re-opening of tribal feuds. By August much of the unrest had died down, but the last six months of the year were marked by intense dacoit activity from across the border by outlaws from the Protectorate, who killed several men and plundered much stock from our tribes.

Hargeisa District.—Comparative peace reigned, the outstanding incidents being a raid on our tribes by the Ogaden and a fight between one of the tribes of this district and one of the Burao tribes.

The Ethiopian Government has paid only 10,000 dollars towards the 53,012 dollars due under the Ogaden-Ishaak Claims Conference 1932. Under the terms of the agreement, the whole sum was due to be paid by the 1st August, 1933, and the non-payment has rendered it a matter of some difficulty to restrain our tribes from indulging in counter-looting against the Ogaden.

Erigavo District.—No serious tribal incidents have occurred, but the failure of the rains caused much destitution in this district.

Zeilah District.—Another peaceful year is reported, with little crime and no inter-tribal raids within the district.

British Somaliland-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.—During the year, the remainder of the boundary alignment has been satisfactorily agreed and demarcated, except for a short length of about two miles in the Sau Mountains and the portion from Somadu northwards to the Anglo-Franco-Ethiopian trijunction point.

An attempt to settle this trijunction point in March was unsuccessful, as the French representatives were not ready. Tripartite meetings were started on 1st November, and discussions were still in progress at the end of the year.

By the end of the year, the trigonometrical and topographical work of the British Section had nearly been completed; but the trigonometrical work of the Ethiopian Section was less advanced.

The triangulation extends from approximately the line Jifu Meider-Jifa Uri, passing along the frontier westwards and northwards to the coast, where it is tied to the Jibuti (French Somaliland) system in order to obtain a satisfactory height control.

In the course of this work, the British Section have made a reconnaissance map on the 1/125,000 scale covering a large area of the western part of the Protectorate.

Air photography of the Anglo-Ethiopian boundary was completed by March, having been greatly delayed by unfavourable weather conditions; and the Air Survey Flight was then withdrawn to Aden.

The Anglo-French boundary point on the coast was fixed and marked at Loyi Ada in conjunction with French representatives; and arrangements have been made for the execution early in 1934 of the survey operations necessary to enable a reliable topographical map of the Anglo-French frontier zone to be made from air photographs taken by the Royal Air Force in the first half of 1933.

British-Italian Sports Meeting.

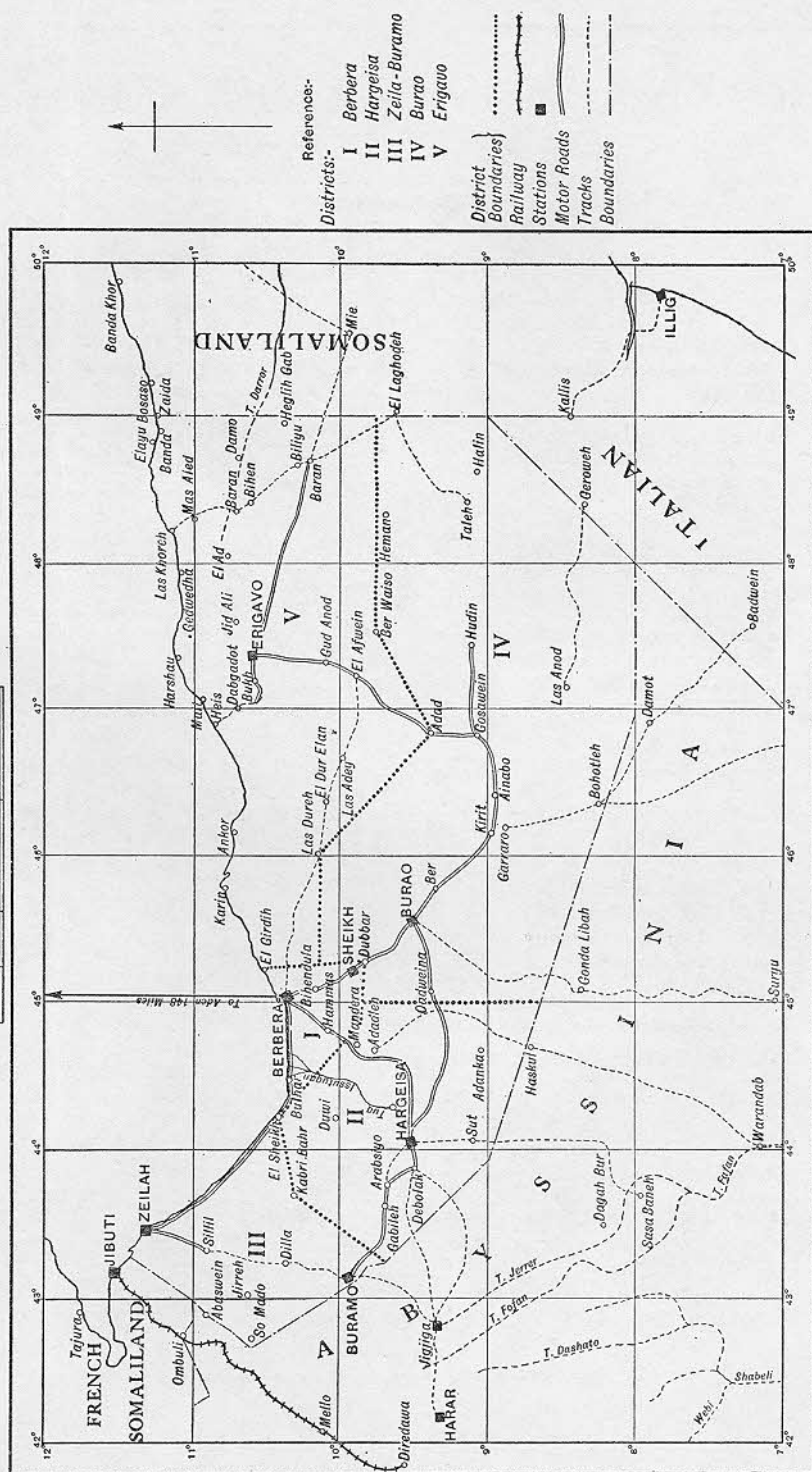
In June a most successful and enjoyable sports meeting was held at Burao between the officers of British and Italian Somaliland. The Italian contingent travelled by car from Mogadiscio to Burao and included the Colonial Secretary-General and other prominent civil and military officers. In the tennis matches, honours were divided—the Italians winning both the doubles and ourselves both the singles. The football match (association) aroused considerable interest, and after a most keenly contested game, watched by a large crowd, the Italians won 2—0. The whole visit was an unqualified success and the Governor of Italian Somaliland suggested that football and tennis teams from British Somaliland should pay a return visit to Mogadiscio. Shortage of staff prevented our sending a football team, but arrangements were made to send a tennis team to Mogadiscio in January, 1934. The results are to hand at the time of writing (February, 1934). The Italians won all matches—singles and doubles.

Appendix

List of Publications relating to British Somaliland

	£ s. d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Notices, Proclamations, Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June, 1930	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930-32	1 0 0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0 5 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Somaliland Annual Geological Report, 1929 ...	0 2 0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0 12 6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.
British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.		
Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.		
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.		
Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.		
Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.		
Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories (Walsh), London.		

BRITISH SOMALILAND.



EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality : A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.)	2s. (2s. 6d.).
Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Storage of Tropicallly-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II. Coconut Palm Products. (E.M.B. 61.)	2s. (2s. 5d.).
Barley Survey. A Study of Barley Production, Exports, Imports, Marketing, Markets and Prices in the Principal Exporting and Importing Countries in the World. (E.M.B. 62.)	2s. (2s. 5d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Sisal: A note on the Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance. (E.M.B. 64.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 65.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 66.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Report on the Infestation of Cured Tobacco in London by the Cacao Moth <i>Ephestia Elutella</i> H.B. (E.M.B. 67.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Palestine Orange Shipments. (E.M.B. 68.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
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The Demand for South African Deciduous Fruits. (E.M.B. 70.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Coir : Report on Attributes and Preparation of Coconut Fibre. (E.M.B. 71.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Storage. An account of recent investigations into the Storage Behaviour of several varieties. (E.M.B. 72.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).

All prices are net. Those in brackets include Postage.

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BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PRO- TECTORATE.	NORTHERN RHODESIA.
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CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.