

Annual report on the social and economic progress of the people of Swaziland.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1594

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

SWAZILAND, 1931

(For Reports for 1929 and 1930 see No. 1501 (price 6d.)
and No. 1553 (price 9d.) respectively.)

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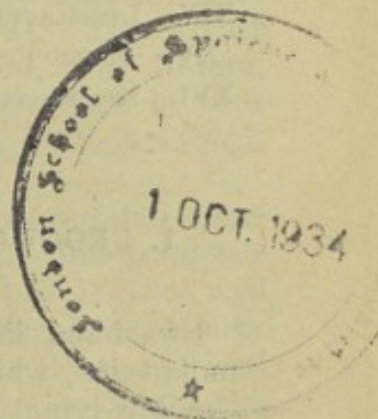
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I. GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

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

It is bounded on the north, west, and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,704 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

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

* In this Report the Financial Statements, which are for the year ended 31st March, 1932, are preliminary and not completely audited. All other details are for the calendar year 1931.

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

Climate.

Both the rainfall and the temperature vary considerably with the altitude of the meteorological stations, which are under the control of the Chief Meteorologist of the Union Government. The average rainfall at two stations was :—

Mbabane (3,800 feet), 55.66 inches over 26 years.

Bremersdorp (2,175 feet), 36.81 inches over 26 years.

The mean summer and winter temperatures were 67.1° Fahr. and 58.4° Fahr. respectively at Mbabane, and 73.4° Fahr. and 64.2° Fahr. respectively at Bremersdorp.

History.

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

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

In 1902, after the conclusion of hostilities in the Transvaal, a Special Commissioner took charge, and, under an Order in Council (1903), the Governor of the Transvaal administered the territory, through a local officer until the year 1907, when, under an Order in Council (1906), the High Commissioner assumed control and established the present form of administration. Prior to this, steps had been taken for the settlement of the concessions and their partition between the concessionaires and the natives. The boundaries

of the mineral concessions were also defined and all monopoly concessions were expropriated. Title to property is therefore now clear. In this connexion a case brought by the Paramount Chief was dismissed, on appeal, by the Privy Council (1926).

II.—GOVERNMENT.

By an Order in Council dated 1st December, 1906, Swaziland was placed directly under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907), providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, and Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control and is invested with all such powers, authorities, and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the said Proclamation, or any other law, or by the terms of his commission, subject always to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

Advisory Council.

An elected Advisory Council, representative of the Europeans, was established in 1921, to advise the Administration on European affairs. The territory is divided into two electoral divisions, one north and one south of the Great Usutu River.

The fourth Council was elected in 1928, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

A committee of the Council, consisting of four members, two from each electoral division, meets whenever convened by the Resident Commissioner himself or by him at the request of any two members. This Committee advises on any important matters which may arise from time to time between the usual meetings of the Council.

Native Council.

The Council is composed of the Indunas of the nation under the presidency of the Induna of the Paramount Chief's kraal. They advise the Paramount Chief on administrative and judicial affairs of State. Meetings of the Council with the Resident Commissioner are held from time to time.

Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

The regular monthly meetings between District Officers and native Chiefs and their followers are an opportunity for discussing difficulties and have established a good understanding between the Administration and the natives.

Advisory Committees on Townships.

These are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner presides.

School Advisory Committees.

Members are elected for any public school by parents resident in Swaziland who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of such school. When convenient one Committee may be elected to represent two or more schools situated in the same district. The Committees have certain powers and duties in connexion with compulsory education under Proclamation No. 7 of 1920.

School Boards.

The members of these Boards consist of members of School Committees in the district, each School Committee having the right to elect one of its members to be on such Board. The Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the district is the chairman. The duties of Boards are laid down in the Compulsory Education Proclamation (No. 7 of 1920). They advise the Administration in all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in each district; also on other educational matters affecting Europeans.

III.—POPULATION.

No census of the population has been held since May, 1921. The figures were then :—

Europeans	...	...	...	2,205
Natives (Bantu)	...	...	...	110,295
Coloured (other than Bantu)	...	...	...	451
Total	...	...	...	112,951

The population is estimated now to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	1,315	1,335	2,650
Natives (Bantu)	57,450	62,550	120,000
Coloured (other than Bantu)	370	290	660
Indians	10	—	10
Totals	59,145	64,175	123,320

About 83 per cent of the Bantu population resides in native areas and about 17 per cent. on European-owned land.

No statistics are available with regard to the nationality of the European races.

There is no registration of births, marriages, and deaths of the Bantu population.

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births	... ..	77 or 29·06 per 1,000
(b) Marriages	... ..	12 or 4·53 per 1,000
(c) Deaths	... ..	21 or 7·92 per 1,000
(d) Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year)		2 or 0·73 per 1,000
(e) European Emigrants	... ..	100 or 37·73 per 1,000 of European population.
(f) European Immigrants	... ..	120 or 45·27 per 1,000 of European population.

IV.—HEALTH.

Administration.

The European medical staff consisted of the Principal Medical Officer, two Government Medical Officers, two doctors (subsidized), three Hospital Assistants and Dispensers, two female nurses, two female nurses (subsidized).

The native staff consisted of seven male nurses, five female nurses, three male orderlies, two laundresses, and one cook.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue earned by the Medical Department was £142 7s. 6d. The expenditure was £9,764.

Public Health.

The general health of the community was better than the average, but it was marred by outbreaks of enteric and an epidemic of whooping cough amongst native children in the northern half of the territory.

General Diseases.—Epilepsy and asthma are extraordinarily prevalent amongst the natives, and in the variable climate of the western highlands, rheumatism and chest complaints are common. A fair number of cases of pneumonia appear here but the disease is not of a virulent type. Scurvy occurs, especially at the end of winter and the beginning of spring when green food is scarce. With this disease is associated occasionally a peculiar swollen, blistered, and bleeding condition of the mucous membrane of the tongue, gums, and cheek in which the patient is unable to talk or swallow, and seems "in extremis," and yet recovers with amazing rapidity when a little fresh orange juice is persistently dropped into the mouth.

A few cases of pellagra occur every year but is never seen in an aggravated form. Gastro-intestinal diseases amongst children, especially during the hot days of the summer, form by far the greatest single cause of out-patient attendances at the Mbabane Hospital. Scabies is still very prevalent amongst the native children. Goitre is fairly common and the most remarkable fact about this

disease is its tendency to restrict itself largely to certain well defined areas. The Principal Medical Officer reports that he has never seen a case of exophthalmic goitre in a native.

Communicable Diseases.—Mosquito- or insect-borne.—The only one is malaria, and one compensation for an abnormally dry season and consequent failure of crops was an almost complete absence of this disease during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Enteric was a source of great trouble in certain areas. Around Bremersdorp there was a very sharp outbreak in the first three months of the year, and at Mahamba, in the Hlatikulu district, cases cropped up during the whole year; in addition, the Medical Officer, Hlatikulu, reports that sporadic cases occurred all over his district. Preventive inoculation was done on a considerable scale. A few cases of amoebic dysentery occur every year but this disease is not a serious factor.

Tuberculosis is increasing slowly amongst the natives. The Medical Officer at Hlatikulu comments on the large number of gland cases he sees amongst children, and the medical missionaries on the number of bone and joint cases they see. There is a certain amount of leprosy in certain areas; fortunately practically all the cases belong to the nerve type and spontaneous cure in the course of time is common.

Helminthic Diseases.—Taeniasis is very common, and cases of ascariasis are frequent.

Schistosomiasis haematobium is common all over the country below the 3,000 feet level. Infected natives come freely for injections of antimony tartrate but it is more difficult to persuade them to complete a course of treatment than to complete a course of anti-syphilitic treatment, while any attempt to explain the life history of the helminth causing the disease and to point out a means of preventing it is met with blank incredulity. Fortunately ankylostomiasis is unknown in the territory.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

Mosquito- and insect-borne diseases.—Malaria is the only one. As the native population is widely scattered over the territory effective measures of drainage or of oiling or otherwise dealing with pools, undertaken on such a scale as to benefit the whole area liable to infection, would be so costly as to render them prohibitive.

Epidemic Diseases.—Plague, cholera, typhus, and relapsing fever do not occur. The incidence of the enteric group of diseases could be diminished considerably in the townships if adequate supplies of pure water were made available. This applies especially to Bremersdorp where the disease was prevalent for some months. Such measures are not feasible in the native areas under present conditions, but fortunately use can be made of the extraordinary faith the natives have in any form of inoculation either as a cure

or as a preventive for any form of disease. Although they will make no attempt to get a pure water-supply, or to erect sanitary conveniences, or to reduce the plague of flies at their homes, they will cheerfully submit to inoculation and advantage has been fully taken of this by both the Government Medical Officers and the medical missionaries in dealing with outbreaks of enteric.

Helminthic Diseases.—It is hard to convince natives that measly pork is the cause of tape-worm, and even when convinced they will take no precautions. Their pigs are never kept in sties but are allowed to scavenge around the kraal and are invariably infected with measles.

The remarks made about the control of the enteric group of diseases apply to the control of schistosomiasis. The disease is especially prevalent in and around Bremersdorp, and the provision of a proper water-supply in that township would eliminate a large percentage of the cases.

General Measures of Sanitation.

In townships, the common means of dealing with sewage is the bucket one. The system is in charge of Town Inspectors. A few large buildings such as hotels and a few of the large private houses have septic tanks. Outside the townships the system usually adopted by Europeans is to have deep pits suitably covered. The natives make no attempts to erect sanitary conveniences. Refuse is collected, put in pits and periodically burned.

Water-supplies.

The source of the Mbabane water-supply is a mountain stream from the end of which the water is led by an open furrow four and a-half miles long with an earth storage dam whence the unfiltered water is conveyed in pipes to parts of the township. It is the common supply of drinking water for resident and visiting natives and it is remarkable that there has been no epidemic of water-borne disease amongst them. The drinking supply of the European residents comes from springs which are suitably protected and cemented. These are bacteriologically tested at intervals.

Medical Officers have reported adversely on the water-supply of Bremersdorp on several occasions. The series of dry seasons caused the complete drying up of the small reservoir which was constructed there about ten years ago. For some years the supply was adequate for the few householders in the village, but now, even if continually full, it would be inadequate for the needs of this growing township. With the drying up of the reservoir the inhabitants have been compelled to draw water from the Umzimnene River which is utterly unsuitable bacteriologically and, in addition, is probably more infested by bilharzia than any other stream in the territory. It is no wonder that epidemics of water-borne

diseases are frequent and that practically all the children suffer from schistosomiasis. A scheme has been drawn up to provide Bremersdorp with a supply of pure water and is now under consideration.

School Hygiene.

It was unfortunate for progress in this line that Dr. Pilot, who held a degree in Public Health, and who was to be available for public health duties all over the territory, died so soon after his appointment. It was his intention to introduce into the native schools some instruction on elementary hygiene, and to give the native school teachers a much better knowledge of the subject than they now possess and so enable them to impart this knowledge with greater authority to the children. At present all that is attempted by the Medical Department is a short series of lectures to the native school teachers assembled in conference.

In the large schools, especially many of those conducted by the Missionary Societies, the sanitary conditions are quite good and the authorities in charge of the schools are most solicitous concerning the general health and bodily welfare of the children.

The establishment of the Swazi National School at Matapa has given the whole territory an example of the general lines on which schools should be planned, from the health as well as from the educational point of view, and the influence of this example cannot fail to expand from year to year. It is hoped that next year it may be possible to have a course of lectures on elementary physiology, hygiene, etc., at this institution.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There is no special organization for dealing with this, but there are a few very gratifying tendencies to be noticed in the attitude of the native women.

One is that native women are gradually beginning to come into hospital voluntarily for their confinement; until recently such a thing was unheard of. Another is the fact that still larger numbers come to be examined during the later months of pregnancy to find out whether everything is progressing normally and satisfactorily. Yet another is the way pregnant women who have suffered from syphilis come to be treated during pregnancy and bring their children afterwards for examination and treatment, if that is necessary. Fortunately, most native women breast-feed their children, but they have a deplorable habit of supplementing it from the beginning with maize porridge even though the natural food is ample.

Where artificial feeding is necessary cows' milk is usually used and it is surprising to find how often a genuine effort is made to keep the bottle clean.

Hospital Dispensaries and Venereal Clinics.

The new hospital at Mbabane was opened early in October and has been full ever since. It requires further additions before it can become a thoroughly satisfactory institution.

The Hlatikulu Hospital is handicapped very much by lack of sufficient accommodation. The increasing volume of work done there is indicated by the great increase in the number of out-patients, and if the accommodation were available there would be a similar increase in the number of in-patients.

The work done by the Mankaiana Dispensary was practically double that of the previous year.

Excellent work has been done by the Church of the Nazarene Mission at Bremersdorp with its dispensaries at Stegi and Pigg's Peak, and by the Wesleyan Mission Hospital at Mahamba with its dispensary at Hluti. Both are to be complimented on the high standard of the work performed, and the character and professional attainments of the members of their staff.

The Venereal clinics continue to do excellent work. The one at Mbabane dealt with about the same number of cases as last year. The clinic at Bremersdorp did a greatly increased amount of work due largely to many patients being sent for treatment from the Stegi district where little anti-venereal work is undertaken.

A new clinic was opened during the year at Goedgegun in the Hlatikulu district. It is visited once a month by the Medical Officer from Hlatikulu. He reports that the natives do not avail themselves of this opportunity for treatment as they might be expected to do and, like all other medical practitioners in the territory, he has great difficulty in convincing them of the necessity for continuing the treatment of syphilis after all outward signs of the disease have disappeared.

Prisons and Asylums.

Mental cases are sent to Union institutions at the cost of the Swaziland Administration.

The health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

The new gaol premises at Hlatikulu were completed.

Two new cells were built at Stegi but further improved accommodation is still required.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-patients) for the year 1931.

The following figures show the prevalence and mortality arising from the principal groups of diseases. These figures are compiled from the combined Mbabane and Hlatikulu Hospital returns. The

diseases mentioned occurred almost entirely amongst the native peasants :—

Infectious Diseases.

Total incidence 309

The principal diseases were :—

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	48·87	per cent.
Malaria	...	...	...	...	11·33	do.
Enteric	...	...	...	...	8·74	do.
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	6·15	do.
Influenza	...	...	...	...	5·18	do.
Infective diseases of skin and cellular tissues	...	...	...	...	4·20	do.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3·23	do.
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	2·91	do.
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	9·38	do.

The total deaths from infective diseases were 12 divided as follows :—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25	per cent.
Enteric	...	...	...	...	25	do.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	8·33	do.
Inflammation of cellular tissues	...	...	...	...	8·33	do.
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	8·33	do.
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	8·33	do.
Puerperal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	16·66	do.

General Systemic and Preventable Diseases.

Total incidence 193

divided as follows :—

Preventable diseases	...	...	...	...	46·63	per cent.
Genito-urinary non-venereal	...	...	...	...	15·54	do.
Puerperal state	...	...	...	...	7·25	do.
Disorders of the digestive system	...	...	...	...	5·70	do.
General diseases	...	...	...	...	5·18	do.
Nervous system and organs of the senses	...	...	...	...	4·14	do.
Affections of the circulatory system	...	...	...	...	3·63	do.
Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion	...	...	...	...	3·11	do.
Diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2·59	do.
Diseases of skin and cellular tissues	...	...	...	...	2·07	do.
Ill-defined and undeveloped diseases	...	...	...	...	4·14	do.

The total deaths from general systemic and preventable diseases were nine, divided as follows :—

Wounds by cutting or stabbing instruments	33·33 per cent.
Epilepsy	11·1 do.
Affections of infancy	11·1 do.
Injuries inflicted by animals	11·1 do.
Asthenia	11·1 do.
Diabetes	11·1 do.
Diarrhoea	11·1 do.

The following figures show the number of cases treated at the various centres.

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
Government Institutions—		
Mbabane Hospital	323	6,797
Hlatikulu Hospital	179	8,230
Mankaiana Dispensary	Nil	1,888
Mission Institutions—		
Bremersdorp Hospital	452	6,114
Mahamba Hospital	214	1,717
Endingeni Dispensary	40	3,012
Pigg's Peak Dispensary	80	2,433
Stegi Dispensary	48	1,177
	1,336	31,368

The chief diseases amongst the out-patients were gynecological affections in women, gastro-intestinal complaints, rheumatism, bronchitis, epilepsy, asthma, syphilis, and minor injuries in the adults of both sexes, and whooping cough, gastro-intestinal affections, and scabies amongst the children.

Miscellaneous.

Six doctors were in practice at the end of the year.

Three dentists are registered for practice in Swaziland but do not reside in the territory.

One chemist was in practice at the end of the year and twelve nurses and midwives.

V.—HOUSING.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

The promulgation of the Urban Areas Regulations in 1930 set a standard for new buildings. No buildings can be erected until the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Advisory Boards of the various townships. The result of this can be seen in the improved standard of the new buildings. There are still many unsightly old buildings, of which some provided for European

officials are of a poor type. At Mbabane and Hlatikulu most of the European Police live in wood and iron buildings which are very cold in winter and very hot in summer. In the urban areas sanitary arrangements are good and well controlled, with the exception of one township where a proper sanitary system is now being installed. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors.

In recent years many excellent houses have been built on farms, but the poorer European classes, especially those on smallholdings or squatting on large farms belonging to others, live in abject hovels constructed of turf walls, earthen floors and thatched roofs. The sanitary arrangements are defective and, in many cases, non-existent.

UNEDUCATED NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

So long as the native lives under native conditions there is no such thing as overcrowding. Most of the natives live in huts of a beehive shape. They consist of a wattle framework covered with thatch, the only opening being a very low door. The earthen floors are hammered and polished and impervious to damp. Each married woman has her own hut and, in a kraal or collection of these huts, there are huts allotted to the youths and unmarried males and others to the unmarried females above the age of puberty. A kraal usually consists of the huts of one man, his wives, his unmarried daughters and his sons, both married and unmarried, and the wives and children of married sons. That there is a considerable amount of ventilation is shown by the amount of smoke that can be seen passing through the thatch from the fire within. The huts, however, have the defect of not admitting sunlight, but as they are used only as sleeping places and shelters from the rain, and as every possible minute of the daylight is spent in the open, this is not a very great drawback.

A regrettable change for the worse takes place in cases when the native begins to rise a little in the social scale and to imitate European housing conditions. He then erects a small rectangular building of sundried bricks or of wattle and daub; the walls are too low; the floor is of earth and cannot be kept clean and is damp in wet weather; the windows are small holes and frequently boarded over. These small buildings are divided into a living room and a sleeping room, both too small, and the inhabitants lie either on the damp earthen floor or on home-made wooden bedsteads under conditions far more liable to harbour biting insects than the polished impervious floor of the grass hut, the sleeping mat, and the blanket of the ordinary native.

Two other points in favour of the grass huts are:—first, when the native for any reason, often the occurrence of an unusual amount of sickness in his kraal, wishes to move, this is a simple matter as he simply constructs new huts in another place; and second, as there is practically always a small fire in the sleeping huts, there is a certain amount of smoke and this keeps off mosquitoes.

The economic condition of the ordinary natives is such that they cannot afford to build proper houses and, until they have attained such a condition and have learned how to build proper houses and live in them properly, they are much better off under their primitive tribal housing conditions. The natives make no effort to erect sanitary conveniences.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These are divided into those who prefer to live under European conditions and erect and occupy the same type of dwelling, and those who prefer to live on native areas under the same conditions as native peasants.

EDUCATED NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

For the most part these natives live in the same kind of dwellings as the poorer whites and there are the same defects in the sanitary conditions.

Housing of Wage-earning Population.

EUROPEANS IN RURAL AREAS.

These represent approximately 5 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, the remainder being natives. The housing of these wage-earners is usually of the same type as that of their masters—rooms with brick, stone, or corrugated iron walls, roofed with corrugated iron or thatch, with wooden, concrete, or earthen floors, and furnished with enough doors and windows to give sufficient air and light. On the whole their quarters are fairly good. Generally there are no bathrooms provided for wage-earners.

EURAFRICANS IN RURAL AREAS.

The housing for Eurafricans in rural areas is much the same as that for European wage-earners.

EUROPEANS IN URBAN AREAS.

In urban areas the housing is generally of the same type as that described for rural areas. There are regulations in force dealing with sanitation and overcrowding in the case of all inhabitants, but bathroom accommodation is by no means general.

NATIVES IN RURAL AREAS.

The general rule is that native wage-earners live in huts of the same type as those in use in their home dwellings.

NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

The better educated native wage-earners prefer to live under European conditions and to erect and occupy the same type of house. It is, therefore, likely that the native hut will gradually disappear in urban areas.

OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-EARNERS' QUARTERS.

In practically all cases the quarters are owned by the masters but, in few cases, the native servants sleep at their own kraals.

ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.

The enforcement of sanitary laws in urban areas, the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example of European missionaries and masters are the only means operating to improve conditions. Until conditions improve in their homes, the Swazi wage-earners are likely to prefer housing conditions at their place of employment which most closely approximate to those at their own kraals. Considerable improvement has taken place amongst the better educated natives in their homes and the effect is noticeable in their demand for better conditions when they take to wage-earning life.

There are no building societies in the territory.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Veterinary.

Contagious Diseases.

East Coast Fever.—During the year the quarantine was raised from all areas in Swaziland and the country is now free of this disease. The last death from east coast fever occurred in April, 1930.

East coast fever first occurred in Swaziland during the Anglo-Boer war, about 1901. The disease spread throughout the length and breadth of the middle and high veld, but, for some unexplainable reason, it did not penetrate to the bush veld.

Systematic and thorough dipping of all cattle, with hand-dressing in the infected areas, and the co-operation of all members of the community have been the means of conquering the disease.

Experience has shown that unaccountable outbreaks may occur in areas considered clean, it is therefore inadvisable to relax any measure in the prevention of the disease until it is proved beyond a doubt that the infection has completely disappeared.

At every dipping tank a register is kept. All cattle are counted every dipping day and entered in the register. All deaths and births are recorded and any discrepancy in numbers is inquired into. This is done so that any deaths from east coast fever, which may not be reported, can be discovered. During the year, owing to scarcity

of grazing and watering, it was impossible to continue dipping at intervals of seven days and, in most parts of the territory, dipping was only carried out at intervals of fourteen days. This is not sufficient to keep east coast fever in check and as no outbreaks occurred it is further proof that unknown areas of infection do not exist.

Scab.—During the year four outbreaks of scab were reported. During the months of March, April, and May all the native sheep in the midlands and highlands were dipped.

A large number of native-owned sheep and goats are dipped regularly every seven or fourteen days with the cattle. This keeps scab in check and also gets rid of a large number of ticks. The improvement in these regularly dipped animals is marked.

Anthrax.—Forty-seven deaths occurred. Outbreaks of this disease have become more frequent during the last few years, the reason being, in the opinion of the Principal Veterinary Officer, the abnormally low rainfall which has caused large areas to become denuded of grass, resulting in soil erosion which probably exposes more easily the spores lying in the ground and thus favourable conditions for their development occur.

Fortunately with the present day method of vaccination the outbreaks are easily controlled and the mortality kept low.

2,390 cattle were vaccinated free of charge.

Contagious Abortion.—Very few cases of this disease occurred. It does not assume alarming proportions and very little is done; in fact in a native country where there are common grazing areas and drinking pools, where cattle from a large area gather, it is impossible to do very much against this disease.

No other contagious diseases have occurred.

Non-Contagious Diseases.

Black-quarter.—This disease was not so prevalent during this year, probably due to the very dry conditions. 5,345 doses of black-quarter vaccine were issued. Native-owned cattle are inoculated free of charge.

Heartwater.—This appears to be on the increase and the Principal Veterinary Officer thinks it is due to the increase of cattle. There were more deaths, but the percentage of deaths is no greater.

Sweating Sickness.—This disease was no worse than in former years.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was not very severe during the year.

Dipping Tanks.—There were 169 dipping tanks in operation during the year, consisting of 93 Government tanks, 16 private tanks under the control of the Government, and 60 private tanks under the control of the owners.

Cattle.—There were 372,462 head of cattle in the territory at the end of the year; of these Europeans owned 61,222 and natives owned 311,240.

Export of Cattle.—7,908 head of cattle were exported for slaughter during the year, viz. :—

To Johannesburg	...	...	...	...	3,424
To Durban	...	...	...	...	1,776
To Durban Cold Storage (the beef being exported overseas)	...	...	...	...	2,708

The average price obtained on the Johannesburg and Durban markets was approximately £5 per head and the average price for scrub cattle sold to the Cold Storage was £3.

The market for scrub, or underweight cattle, was closed towards the end of the year as the oversea contract had been fulfilled. It is hoped that South Africa will again obtain a contract for the supply of meat to some of the European countries and thus enable markets for this class of animal to be found.

Stock-raising by Persons of Non-European Descent.—While many natives own large numbers of stock consisting of bovines and goats, there is as yet little improvement in the methods of stock-raising. In the native mind wealth is represented by cattle.

General.—The overstocking of cattle, affecting the grazing and the watering facilities of the territory, is becoming a serious matter. Unfortunately a great number of pools which were formerly considered to be permanent, have dried up. This is not due entirely to the rainfall being below the average but also to the extra drain on the water by the increased herds of cattle and, in the bush veld, to the enormous number of wildebeest.

A start has been made on the construction of dams for the conservation of water in those parts where water is scarce. In the foothills and bush country there are many ideal places for the construction of dams. This is a matter of the greatest importance to the territory.

Agriculture.

The principal agricultural occupations are cattle breeding and the growing of maize, kaffir corn, tobacco, and cotton.

In the winter the high veld portion of the territory is largely used by sheep graziers who bring in their flocks from the Transvaal where the climate is more severe.

Improved methods in agriculture are becoming more general amongst the European farmers.

Efforts are being made to help the natives to improve their methods in agriculture and, for this purpose, trained native demonstrators have been engaged. These are men who have received training

at native agricultural schools in the Union and have obtained diplomas in agriculture. A difficulty at present is to obtain men who know the Swazi language. It is hoped to get over this by sending some natives from Swaziland to be trained in the Union and also to train others locally.

Maize.—The principal crop grown by Europeans and natives in the highlands and midlands is maize. The European return of an average of 2·1 muids (bags of 200 lb.) per acre is very low but this may be partly due to the abnormally low rainfall experienced during the growing season. The return per acre for the natives is even lower. The price of maize dropped to the lowest level known for many years. This was due to an over-production in the Union and to Swaziland being declared an export country under the Maize Control Act.

Kaffir Corn.—This is the principal crop grown by the natives, especially in the bush veld. It is more resistant to drought than maize. The yield per acre was very low.

Cotton.—The return of this crop was 1,532,132 lb. of seed cotton, the lowest return for the past three years; this was due not only to a bad season but chiefly to the smaller acreage planted on account of the very low price of cotton in the world's markets.

Tobacco.—During the year the Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company was established, but it was not until the 1st June that it was in a position to receive tobacco at its warehouse. From that date until the end of the year 560,379 lb. of tobacco were delivered or otherwise dealt with. The intake price of leaf tobacco amounting to 422,033 lb. was £10,776. The tobacco sold by the Company to the end of the year realized £5,711, while the value of the tobacco on hand on the 31st December was £7,952. In addition, roll tobacco amounting to 134,851 lb. was exported by growers and realized approximately £3,771. The crop was an average one. An encouraging feature was the extent to which natives have taken to producing tobacco. Their total production was 15,000 lb. and it was valued, on the average, to within a farthing per lb. of the tobacco grown by Europeans. The only kind of tobacco for which the Company did not get a prompt demand was the highest grade of snuff tobacco, which is principally consumed by the natives. It is also the highest priced tobacco. Native unemployment and a famine in Zululand were two factors given for a falling away in demand for this type of tobacco.

During the year the planting of tobacco for the 1932 crop was on a greater scale than for the 1931 crop but, owing to adverse weather conditions and destructive hail storms, it is estimated that the yield will be below the average.

Other Crops.—Other crops grown are beans of all kinds, peanuts, and other oil producing crops.

Fruit.—The export of citrus fruit has been carried out by a few farmers and excellent reports have been received about the quality of the fruit but depressed markets have been disappointing to the growers.

Dairying.—This branch of farming is increasing, 21,670 lb. butter fat, valued at approximately £843, were exported to the Union during the year.

Native Dairying.—Two dairies, to which natives supply the milk, were started in 1930, and have proved a success. They are under the supervision of a native agricultural demonstrator. It is hoped to establish other dairies on bus routes where a demonstrator is available to supervise them. It is proposed to give instructions in dairying to native scholars who wish to take it up. If the dairying branch of farming increases amongst the Europeans, trained natives should have no difficulty in obtaining employment with farmers at a higher wage than the ordinary labourer.

Vegetable gardening is also being taught at all schools in the territory.

The Inspector of Education has arranged that at five native schools all scholars who have passed Standard IV, and who desire it, can take a course in agriculture for a period of two years in Standards V and VI under a native demonstrator. At the end of that period a native who desires to do so will be given a further special course of two years, when he should be able to do the work of an agricultural demonstrator. This will assist the natives by giving them a knowledge of elementary agriculture which they can apply to their own fields when they leave school. It will also give the better trained native an opportunity of another field of employment as a demonstrator.

Cultivation by persons of non-European descent.

The only inhabitants falling within this category are the natives. In about half of the area the cultivation is by hand with hoes made specially for native use, and is carried out principally by married women. In the other half, ploughs drawn by oxen are used. Harrows and cultivators are seldom used. The food-stuffs grown by natives are only about one-fifth of their requirements, the remaining four-fifths being supplied by European farmers and by traders who import grain from the Union. In the areas most favourable to the cultivation of grain the natives often sell grain but are not infrequently found buying it back later on in the season at enhanced prices.

Number of persons of non-European descent cultivating for themselves, or in association with, or employed by, non-Europeans.

With the exception of approximately 3,000 natives who are employed by Europeans in agriculture, the majority cultivate for

themselves. Approximately 250 are in the employment of Eurafricans. Usually these natives work as servants receiving wages in money together with food and quarters.

The progress which has been made, and the comparative influence of instruction and of employment with Europeans.

There are approximately 150 natives who are really progressive farmers and whose methods compare favourably with those of Europeans. These include the tobacco growers and a few grain farmers. Ploughs are replacing hand labour to an increasing extent every year and the methods of planting, cultivation, and use of fertilizers are showing steady improvement. Most of the progress is due to their employment by and the association with Europeans.

Labour.

Labour was plentiful for farming, mining, road-making, and domestic purposes. There was no recruiting for labour for estates or mines in the territory. The tin mines at Mbabane and the asbestos mine near Pigg's Peak employed about 500 natives. These mines are situated in a healthy part and there is no underground work. The other employers of native labour are the ranches, two cotton plantations, the European farmers, and the Administration. The labourers are housed in grass huts of the type described in Chapter V.

Farmers' Associations.

There are three of these Associations in the territory, the Swaziland Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Bremersdorp; the Stegi Farmers' Association, and the Southern Farmers' Association, with headquarters at Hlatikulu.

These Associations have been in existence for many years and are the avenues through which all matters dealing with farming and stock-raising are communicated to the Government. Agricultural Shows have been held annually for a number of years at Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu. Exhibits at these shows for the past three years are as follows :—

			<i>Bremersdorp.</i>	<i>Hlatikulu.</i>
1929	...	...	580	729
1930	...	...	537	721
1931	...	...	578	927

At the Hlatikulu Show there is usually a large number of exhibits in the ladies' and children's sections.

At the Bremersdorp Show there is also a native section which includes native craft work. This section increases every year. The entries in this section are not included in the above figures.

Prizes to the value of £180 were given at the Bremersdorp Show and to the value of £108 at the Hlatikulu Show.

Crops.

The following is a summary of agricultural products raised by Europeans and natives during the year:—

By Europeans.

	<i>Acres sown.</i>	<i>Amount harvested.</i>	<i>Approximate return per acre.</i>
Maize	10,287	21,661 muids of 200 lb. or 4,332,200 lb.	2·1 muids.
Cotton	7,125	1,532,132 lb. seed cotton	215 lb.
Tobacco	475	560,279 lb.	1,180 lb.
Kaffir Corn	1,683	2,819 muids or 563,800 lb.	1·7 muids.
Beans	890	772 bags of 200 lb.	175 lb.
Peanuts	376	2,059 bags of 70 lb. each or 144,130 lb.	5·5 bags.
Sweet potatoes	36	162 bags of 120 lb.	4·5 bags.
Potatoes	24	389 bags of 150 lb.	16 bags.
Pumpkins	37	56,200 lb.	1,519 lb.

By Natives.

Maize	30,535	27,328 muids of 200 lb. or 5,465,600 lb.	1 muid.
Tobacco	15	15,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Kaffir Corn	42,690	42,535 muids of 200 lb. or 8,507,000 lb.	1 muid.
Beans	1,000	763 bags of 200 lb.	152 lb.
Peanuts	60	300 bags of 70 lb.	5 bags.
Sweet potatoes	425	1,425 bags of 120 lb.	1½ bags.
Potatoes	5	18 bags of 150 lb.	3·6 bags.
Pumpkins	720	150,000 lb.	208 lb.

PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£
Milk	2,628 gallons	243
Butter	13,081 lb.	859
Eggs	31,634 dozen	202
Bacon	755 lb.	56
Beef	1,500,000 lb.	25,000

These are consumed locally. No reliable estimate can be given at present of the pastoral products of the natives.

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended on the 31st December, 1931 :—

		<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>				
		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
lb.	...	4,767,000	3,639,600	5,500,000	4,373,700	5,181,600
£	...	63,560	54,594	85,000	50,763	33,322
		<i>Tobacco.</i>				
lb.	...	1,262,500	1,283,250	1,068,400	578,330	298,413
£	...	36,825	37,428	35,613	14,397	9,082
		<i>Cotton Seed.</i>				
lb.	...	536,500	850,814	2,618,913	3,224,182	1,532,132
£	...	11,270	13,785	37,961	26,868	9,578
		<i>Hides.</i>				
lb.	...	243,770	368,400	434,840	208,140	143,600
£	...	10,157	13,047	7,250	3,469	1,589
		<i>Skins.</i>				
lb.	...	—	—	—	—	5,590
£	...	—	—	—	—	144
		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
lb.	...	1,194,000	1,239,000	—	2,274,500	9,000
£	...	6,576	4,920	—	9,108	37
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	9,500	9,600	3,600	27,091	72,134
£	...	400	400	150	909	1,636
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	4,500	8,400	—	1,748	794
£	...	250	420	—	130	52
		<i>Butter Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	—	1,800	4,400	33,870	21,670
£	...	—	90	220	675	843
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
Value	...	£4,795	£1,475	£382	Nil.	Nil.
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	343,934	416,438	415,693	360,692	171,481
£	...	42,776	39,706	38,692	23,414	8,875

All the above products with the exception of cotton and metallic tin, were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and the tin to the Straits Settlements. Wool is shorn from sheep brought into the territory for winter grazing by farmers living in the Union. The only produce exported by the natives is tobacco and, at present, a small quantity of butter

fat. Seventy-five per cent. of the hides are sold by natives to European traders who export them.

The production, in the case of agriculture and live stock, is by individual agriculturists except in the case of cotton, of which approximately 36,600 lb. of seed cotton were produced by two cotton companies. The tin is won by companies from alluvial workings in the vicinity of Mbabane.

VII.—COMMERCE.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 29th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for customs purposes as part of the Union, and a fixed percentage of the total collections in the Union is paid to Swaziland annually.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are kept.

The amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement during the last three financial years were as follows :—

1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
£15,738	£12,802	£13,320

Collections in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, are as follows :—

1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
£1,396	£1,385	£1,164

The sum of £1,315 was collected in respect of a temporary special duty on imported maize and maize products.

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa through wholesale firms established there. The principal exports are enumerated under section VI above.

Cotton is exported to the United Kingdom, tin through the Union to the Straits Settlements, and all other commodities to the Union of South Africa.

The volume of trade was reasonably good during the year under review. Average native crops were reaped. Farmers obtained a fair price for their maize. The prices of food-stuffs were not excessive.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Europeans employed on Government Motor Services.

There are no railways in the territory but the Road Motor Service of the Union Government and of the Portuguese East African Administration continue to operate in Swaziland over certain routes. The average rates of wages in these services were, drivers £22 per month and assistant drivers £14 per month. The average cost

of living for a single man was £10 per month, and for a married man with one young child £16 per month made up as follows :—

	£
Rent	42 per annum.
Groceries meat, milk, etc.	90 do.
Clothing, boots, etc.	46 do.
Poll Tax	2 do.
Wages of servants	12 do.

This does not include the cost of education. The average hours of work were 60 per week. In some cases quarters were provided at a rental of £3 10s. per month. No natives were employed in these services.

Europeans employed on Public Works.

Road overseers employed by the Administration receive wages varying from £16 to £21 per month, depending on their length of service and general efficiency. These men are not on the pensionable staff. Some own farms. The figures of cost of living shown above are applicable in their cases. The hours of work are approximately 54 per week.

Natives employed on Public Works.

The Administration employs one full time carpenter and one part-time mason. Their rate of wages was £7 per month. There were four motor drivers employed at £4 per month each. The average native labourer was paid £1 10s. per month. The motor drivers and labourers receive in addition quarters and food. The average hours of work were approximately 54 per week.

Europeans employed in other works.

Stock Inspectors employed by the Administration receive salaries at the rate of £20 per month rising by annual increments of £15 to £30 per month.

Europeans employed in building.

These were paid at the rate of 15s. to £1 *per diem*. The average hours of work were 48 per week.

Europeans employed on mines.

European mine managers were paid at the rate of £35 per month. Quarters were provided. European mine overseers were paid at the rate of £30 per month. Quarters were not provided. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £20 per month, and in the case of a single man approximately £12 per month. European miners and prospectors were paid at the rate of £25 per month, without quarters. The cost of living in the case of married men was approximately £14 per month and in the case of single men approximately £10 per month. The average hours of work were approximately 50 per week.

Natives employed on mines.

Natives in charge of labourers employed on the mines were paid at the rate of 1s. 8d. to 2s. *per diem*. Native labourers on mines were paid at the rate of 8d. to 1s. *per diem* depending on their age and efficiency. In all cases they received quarters and 6d. *per diem* for food.

Natives employed on other works.

The average rates of wages per annum of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Swaziland Police were:—Sergeants £72 to £84; Corporals £60 to £72; Constables £36 to £54 according to length of service. In addition, quarters are provided. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

The native cattle guards in charge of Government dipping tanks received average wages of £30 to £39 per annum according to length of service. The average hours of work were 60 per week.

Europeans employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of Europeans employed in agriculture vary from £5 to £10 per month with a share in the crops, estimated to be of the value of £40 to £80 per annum. Others are provided with food and quarters. In other cases farm managers were paid at the rate of £20 to £25 per month and quarters. The average hours of work were 60 per week and the average cost of living for a single man was £10, and for a married man £14, per month.

Natives employed in agriculture.

The rates of wages of native labourers varied from 15s. to £2 per month, depending on their age and efficiency, the higher paid being plowmen, wagon drivers, and natives experienced in farming work. The average hours of labour were 60 per week.

Natives employed in domestic service.

Natives in domestic service were paid wages varying from 10s. per month to £3 10s. according to age and experience. Household servants, waiters, etc., received from 10s. to 30s., grooms 15s. to £1, cooks £2 to £3 10s. In addition food and quarters are supplied. The average hours of service were 60 per week.

The staple food-stuffs of the native labourers in Government and other employment are 2½ lb. of maize meal *per diem* or about 75 lb. per month, and 1½ lb. of meat per week or about 6 lb. per month. The average cost of meal throughout the year was 14s. per 183 lb. and of meat 4½d. per lb. The average cost of living was 8s. per month. The average cost of living of educated natives was approximately £2 per head per month.

The average cost of living for officials was approximately as follows :—

- (1) Bachelors (Juniors) £12 to £13 per month.
- (2) Married couple with two young children ... £25 per month.
- (3) Married couple with three young children... £28 per month.
- (4) Married couple with four young children ... £32 per month.

This does not include the cost of education which, in the case of officials living at a distance from Headquarters, is approximately £60 per annum per child.

In the last mentioned case the cost of living per annum was as follows :—

	£
Groceries, meat, milk, etc.	200
Footwear	24
Clothing	74
Lights	24
Poll Tax	2
Wages of servants	52
Sundries	8

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

In December, 1928, Mr. H. J. E. Dumbrell, B.A., was appointed as Inspector of Education for Swaziland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. During his absence from this territory, the direction and superintendence of educational work is in the hands of Mr. W. A. Elder, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S., Principal Veterinary Officer and Agricultural Officer.

The expenditure on education during the past five financial years was as follows :—

Financial Year.	Amount spent		Total spent on Education generally.		
	from general revenue on native mission Schools.	from Swazi National Fund on native mission Schools.	From General Revenue.	From Swazi National Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ...	Nil.	1,000	6,090	2,110	8,200
1927-28 ...	Nil.	1,350	6,943	2,352	9,296
1928-29 ...	900	1,400	8,505	2,554	11,059
1929-30 ...	1,000	1,300	9,030	3,039	12,069
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526

During the year under review two small schools in southern Swaziland have been closed down and the pupils are now attending other schools. There are only ten Government schools for European children where primary education is taught, one of which, the Goedgegun school in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant of £1,450 from the Government. This school is controlled by a Council on which the Administration is represented by two nominees. The school is examined every year by the Inspector of Education. The new buildings at this school, mentioned in the Report for 1930, have now been completed. These include an excellent dormitory for boys. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary Matriculation Examination of the University of South Africa.

Afrikaans is taught by a qualified teacher and music is taught by a mistress possessed of the L.R.A.M. degree.

During the year, a school for European children was opened at Bremersdorp by the Dominican Order, and an attendance of approximately twenty was maintained throughout the year. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are being prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, England. This school, which receives no direct aid from the Administration, has in being courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

Towards the end of the year a new school building for European children was completed at Bremersdorp. It comprises two up-to-date class rooms, specially designed for educational purposes. It stands amidst ample space for playgrounds, gardens, etc.

At the Driefontein school in the Mankaiana District an abandoned farm house near the school, has, with aid from the Administration, been rented; a suitable woman has been placed in charge, and the people have provided furniture. Eighteen children are being boarded here. They came from outlying farms more than three miles distant from the school. Small grants of £1 per month per child are given by the Administration, and the money is paid to the hostel. This hostel has been visited on several occasions, and the benefit to children of proper and regular food and hours is reflected in their school work.

The average attendance at the ten Government schools for European children during the last three years was as follows:—

1929	...	...	502
1930	...	...	435
1931	...	...	400

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1931 was 96, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp, was 20. The average attendance of European scholars at all schools was therefore 516.

Public examinations are limited to the Matriculation and Junior Certificate Examinations held annually by the University of South Africa. The School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) and the

High School Entrance Examination (Standard V) are also held annually by the Department of Education of the Transvaal ; and the syllabus of this Department is used in the Swaziland schools. The results obtained at the examinations held towards the end of last year were three passes in the Matriculation out of four candidates from St. Mark's School, and four passes in the Junior Certificate out of four candidates also from St. Mark's School.

Seventeen entered from Government schools and sixteen passed the School Leaving Certificate, while thirty-four entered from Government schools for the High School Entrance Examination and twenty-five passed. The staffing of the Government schools shows some improvement in regard to the professional qualifications required for teachers. Five of the teachers possess proper professional qualifications. The school buildings have been repaired and improved. The schools have all been visited by a medical officer.

During the year a considerable amount of progress has been made in connexion with the introduction of the boy scout and girl guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds. A very good library has been built up at the Goedgegun School. The Inspector of Education states that the general standard of work in the European schools has distinctly advanced.

Eurafrican Education.

There are in existence two institutions for Eurafrian children which are aided by the Administration. The average attendance at these two institutions for the last three years was as follows :—

1929	...	...	111
1930	...	...	125
1931	...	...	50

They receive £700 as grants-in-aid. At the Florence Mission, the pupils are taught by a qualified European lady teacher and a qualified Eurafrian woman. In addition, the missionary in charge teaches the boys woodwork and building. Besides these there are Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

Native Education.

At present there are three Government schools for natives and 86 native Mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

There is a Supervisor of Native Schools, who does valuable work in his visits of supervision made at all schools throughout the country. He demonstrates improved methods of teaching, and promotes general interest amongst Europeans and natives in the welfare and development of the Swazi children.

A Board of Advice on Native Education, which is composed of representatives of the European Advisory Council, missionaries, and certain Government officials met twice during the year.

Many of the Mission Societies receive help from overseas and the curtailment of such help has had its effects on educational activities.

Early in the year the "World Service Exhibition" was held in Johannesburg at St. Mary's Hall. The Paramount Chief, the Mission schools, and the Government native schools co-operated under the direction of the Inspector of Schools in staging an exhibit from Swaziland that attracted much attention. Excellent specimens of grass work, clay work, woodwork, and brasswork were exhibited. Practically all the articles marked for sale were sold and orders were taken for similar articles to be made. The total cost of staging the exhibit did not exceed £30. This was due to the voluntary aid of several ladies closely associated with Swaziland, and of the Paramount Chief who was in daily attendance at the Exhibition.

During the year a new school building was erected near Lobamba, the home of the Ndhlovukazi Lomawa, the mother of the Paramount Chief. It is of the open air type, commodious and airy, and very suitable for school purposes.

General Welfare Work.

Two subsidiary training courses for native teachers were held, one in northern and one in southern Swaziland. Lectures were given in community work, the teaching of the ordinary school subjects, the aims and objects of native education, agricultural work, craft work, hygiene, and other kindred subjects. They proved to be of great value to the teachers and have resulted in improved methods of teaching at the schools.

The subsidized native schools are of three types which are known as classes I, II, and III. The class I schools work up to and include Standard II, and are mostly in the charge of unqualified teachers.

Class II schools work up to and include Standard IV and the head-teachers must be qualified. Class III schools receive only pupils who have passed Standard IV and prepare such pupils for the School Leaving Certificate (Standard VI) of the Natal Province, and possession of that certificate admits them to Colleges and Institutions in South Africa where training in teaching can be obtained.

The following statement shows the number of pupils in average attendance on the closing day of term, December, 1931. It also includes the children attending the three Government native schools at Lobamba, Zombode, and Matapa :—

<i>Class of School.</i>	<i>Average Attendance.</i>	<i>Number of Schools.</i>
Class I 	1,330	60
Class II 	872	23
Class III and Matapa	430	6
	—	—
	2,632	89
	—	—

The introduction of a definite salary scale has accomplished much good so far as the employment of better qualified teachers is concerned. The results are to be seen in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work in controlled schools with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV. There are also teaching at the native schools eight full-time European teachers and two who give part-time service.

There are about 130 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,236 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the Mission schools.

At a number of centres where there may be one or two controlled schools, with possibly two or three small but unaided schools in the immediate vicinity, the Missions are discussing the possibilities of amalgamating their schools to form one strong central school. The Board of Advice is giving the matter its attention and tentative regulations to govern such amalgamation schools have been drafted.

At the Swazi National School at Matapa good progress has been made in the building up of this Government institution. There have been approximately 40 pupils in attendance throughout the year from various parts of Swaziland. The work includes :—

- (1) Academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers ;
- (2) Part training in agricultural methods.

It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

In connexion with the native schools there are held each year two official examinations, covering, amongst other subjects, art and craftwork, needlework, agricultural work, the vernacular, and oral English.

The second examination is held at the end of Standard VI year and is the same examination as that held by the Department of Education, Natal.

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants at each examination held in December, 1931, and the number of passes obtained :—

	<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV Examination ...	88	79
Standard VI Examination (School Leaving Certificate)	35	27

Welfare Institutions.

The Principal at St. Mark's, the Reverend C. C. Tugman, B.A., has worked indefatigably for a number of years to encourage the presentation of good drama in Mbabane, and Swaziland generally,

and an open air theatre, situated at Mbabane amidst ideal surroundings, has just been completed. At this theatre it is intended to act some of Shakespeare's plays, and under certain conditions it will be possible for other bands of players to use the facilities afforded.

At Mbabane and Bremersdorp there are amateur dramatic societies which are in a flourishing state, and from time to time entertainments are given which receive strong support from the public.

Generally, at the end of the school year, breaking up entertainments are held at the European schools at which simple and suitable plays are staged, or at which the children give of their best in connexion with singing, recitation, and dancing. Somewhat similar entertainments are given at a number of native schools.

Welfare work is engaging the serious attention of the Administration, and towards the end of the year, Mr. Rheinallt Jones, M.A., together with Mrs. Jones, visited the territory, at the invitation of the Resident Commissioner, and conferred with him as regards action that might be taken towards the improvement of welfare work amongst the native people.

As a result of this meeting, a sports club for natives has been started at Mbabane. The question of the introduction of the pathfinder and wayfarer movements is also being considered.

Shortly after his arrival in Swaziland, the Resident Commissioner took action which has led to the erection of an excellent hall for the use of the natives living in and about Mbabane. This hall has been in full use throughout the year, and is used by the natives for concerts, debates, and general entertainments. Close to the hall there is a tennis court, on which tennis is played almost daily.

In southern Swaziland, the boy scout and girl guide movement has just been started, and there are good troops established at Goedgegun, and at Schurwekop. It is to be hoped that this work will receive every encouragement, as its good effect on the children is already noticeable.

Early in the year, thanks to the action of the Headmaster of the Bremersdorp Government European School and to the generosity of the people of Bremersdorp, it was possible to send a large party of children to Lourenco Marques where they spent several days at the sea.

Singing is being encouraged amongst the natives and gradually choirs are being established in each district of Swaziland. It is hoped shortly to secure a cup which will be competed for annually. Football clubs are being formed in connexion with the leading schools, and also in the various districts. A challenge cup has been presented, and when once the organization of the native football clubs is on a satisfactory basis, this cup will be competed for annually.

Throughout Swaziland, the Europeans have well organized football and cricket clubs, and there are the usual tennis, gymkhana, and golf clubs, etc.

There is no provision made by means of insurance in the event of accident, sickness, and old age, but the question is being discussed as to whether it may not be possible to provide by some form of insurance for the old age of teachers who are not on the permanent staff, but who have given long service in aided and Government schools.

There are no orphanages in the territory.

Native welfare work is only in its early stage in Swaziland, but the future is bright with promise. Everywhere there are signs of development, and there are many schemes afoot, such as the institution of libraries, thrift clubs, a Native Welfare Association, etc.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

All transport, both into and out of the territory, is by road, and connects on the south, south-east, west, north, and north-east with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit, and Komatipoort respectively. The main road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from west to east.

There are approximately 400 miles of main roads and the same number of secondary roads in the territory.

No new roads have been proclaimed during the period under review but an old road connecting the Mankaiana and Hlatikulu districts via Mshengu's Drift on the Mkondo river has been re-opened and is passable for motor traffic during the dry season.

The Mushroom Lands Settlements, Limited, constructed privately a road from Mbabane to their Hlambanyati estate involving some 16 miles of heavy work and the construction of a 5-span low level reinforced concrete bridge across the Usutshwana River.

Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

Motor Transport.

The Motor Transport Services of the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East African Administration, carrying both goods and passengers, continue to operate over the same routes as formerly between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring territories.

The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

The following tables show the traffic handled since the commencement of the services :—

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Bremersdorp.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.
	European.	Natives.	
1928	4,818	13,759	5,388
1929	4,499	19,736	6,875
1930	3,694	23,682	8,519
1931	3,071	34,241	7,252

Area with depot at Hlatikulu.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.
	European.	Native.	
1928	839	2,958	391
1929	1,361	7,664	1,055
1930	1,815	11,664	1,559
1931	1,938	9,093	1,307

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Area with depot at Goba.

Year.	Passengers carried.		Goods handled, in tons.
	European.	Native.	
1930 (11 months) ...	185	243	1,264
1931	214	1,556	1,769

The charges made by both motor transport services are the same, namely :—

Passenger fares 3d. per mile for Europeans and 1½d. per mile for natives.

Charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

Motor Vehicles.

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory during the year :—

	British makes.	Other makes.	Total.
Private cars	29	263	292
Commercial vehicles ...	21	33	54
Motor cycles	48	18	66
			—
			412
			—

Postal.

The Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services continue, as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 298 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices, except Mankaiana, with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available between both Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other centres.

In south Swaziland a telephonic service only is provided and the Hlatikulu district is connected up with Piet Retief in the Transvaal as well as with headquarters at Mbabane. A telephone trunk line connects Gollel, which is the Swaziland border terminus of the Natal North Coast Railway Line, with Bremersdorp and Hlatikulu, passing agencies at Nsoko, Maloma, and Kubuta. A branch line from Hlatikulu runs to the Mooihoek Valley.

A telephone line from Piet Retief to the Mankaiana district is terminated at an agency some two and a-half miles inside the Swaziland border.

The question of continuing the latter line to the Mankaiana district offices, and of erecting lines between Mankaiana and Mbabane, also between Stegi and Goba on the Portuguese border, is still under consideration.

The cost of running the postal service with the revenue derived therefrom for the past decade are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
	£	£
1922-23 ...	3,377	2,415
1923-24 ...	3,237	2,729
1924-25 ...	3,384	3,176
1925-26 ...	3,215	3,359
1926-27 ...	3,354	3,213
1927-28 ...	3,151	3,379
1928-29 ...	3,332	3,842
1929-30 ...	3,815	4,144
1930-31 ...	3,986	4,193
1931-32 ...	4,891	4,932

Increase of expenditure is due mainly to the employment of a full-time electrician who is responsible for the maintenance of all telegraph and telephone lines and local exchanges.

Following the policy adopted by the Union of South Africa an increase in the postage rates from 1½d. to 2d. per ounce came into force on 1st May, 1931. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue derived from the postal service continues to exceed the cost of maintenance.

There are no wireless stations in the territory but licences have been issued to twenty-six holders of wireless receiving sets.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two Banks in the territory, namely, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas) with three branches and one agency, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with one branch and one agency.

Under the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1911, as amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order of 1920, all British coins which are, for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins of the late South African Republic which are of equivalent value to the British coins, are current in the territory and are legal tender ; in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount ; in the case of silver coins, for the payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings ; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The Coinage Orders of 1911 and 1920 were amended by the Swaziland (Coinage) Order, 1931, which gives the High Commissioner the power by Proclamation to make provision for the regulation of currency in the Protectorate and for all matters connected therewith, including the power of amending or repealing wholly or in part the provisions of the Orders of 1911 and 1920.

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1932, was £13,730, and the amount on current account amounted to £20,892. At the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, the amounts were £4,021 and £2,503 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £6,636 and £511 respectively. The only notes in circulation are those of the South African Reserve Bank, and though these are not legal tender in the territory, nevertheless, they are dealt with as such for all purposes.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provision of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, dealt with in Chapter XV. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company, Limited, in the Hlatikulu district, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed.

The above-mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

Weights and Measures.

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use :—

Dry measure	...	1 ton = 2,000 lb.
Linear measure	...	1 rood = 12 Cape feet. 1 Cape foot = 1·033 English feet.
Liquid measure	...	1 league = 2 hogsheads.
Surface or Land measure.		1 morgen = 600 square roods. 1 square rood = 144 square feet. 1,000 Cape feet = 1,033 English feet. 1,000 morgen = 2,116½ English acres. 1,000 yards = 914 metres. 1,000 metres = 1,093·62 yards. 1,000 Cape feet = 314·855 metres. 1 morgen = 0·8565 hectares.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.**Roads.**

As a result of the rainfall this year being much below the average, very few washaways occurred on the roads and it was, therefore, possible to undertake a considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers.

The twenty mile section leading to Gollel, on which work has been regular during the winter months for the last four years, has been completed.

Buildings.

The necessity for the strictest economy limited the construction programme to a few minor buildings including a European school at Bremersdorp, additional gaol cells at Stegi, and additional accommodation at Schurwekop School.

The buildings provided for in 1930 out of the Colonial Development Fund, which were unfinished at the end of March, 1931, were completed. These were the new hospital at Mbabane, the erection of which cost £5,044, and three venereal disease clinics at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, and Goedgegun, respectively, costing £1,213.

Water-Supplies.

A sum of £150 was provided from the Colonial Development Fund for the erection of a storage dam in the hills at Gollel, and later £3,000 was provided from the same Fund for the conservation of water in native areas by the construction of additional dams. A commencement has been made with six of these, five of which have earthwork embankments and one has a reinforced concrete wall. The storage provided by these six dams will amount to 8,000,000 gallons.

Staff.

The strength of the Department remains as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, and an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu.

A European overseer with six natives is in charge of the large pont on the Usutu River. Two natives operate the small pont on the Komati River on the road between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak, and there is a native boatman in charge of a boat on the Komati at Balegane.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Administration of Justice.

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save in so far as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by statute," was declared to be in force in Swaziland under Section 2(1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. All statute laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of this Proclamation were declared to be in force. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the authority of Orders in Council of 1903, 1906, and 1909.

SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When it is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner in his capacity as a member of the Court has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. This Court has the power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court of Justice in Swaziland. Reviews of criminal cases when the Court is not in session are dealt with by the President of the Court, or if so deputed by him, by the Resident Commissioner, or the Deputy Resident Commissioner. Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards. The Crown Prosecutor, who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court, was appointed under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907.

COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Courts of Assistant Commissioners were established under Section 9 of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. These Courts have jurisdiction in all civil proceedings in which neither party is a European, and in criminal proceedings in which the accused is not a European; but Assistant Commissioners do not have jurisdiction to try summarily any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to rape, or sedition. In the cases last mentioned and in other serious cases, the Assistant Commissioners hold preparatory examinations, and if a prima facie case is made out the accused persons are committed for trial before the Special Court.

In civil and criminal cases where the accused is a European, Assistant Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Courts of Resident Magistrates in the Transvaal, or the jurisdiction established by any special Proclamation.

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping are subject to review by the Special Court. There are four Assistant Commissioners in charge of districts and three Deputy Assistant Commissioners, two in charge of sub-districts and one at district Headquarters in the Hlatikulu district. Deputy Assistant Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as Assistant Commissioners.

NATIVE COURTS.

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Resident Commissioner, whose decision is final.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Civil cases tried in the Special Court of Swaziland during the last four years were as follows:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
At sessions of Special Court ...	3	2	2	5
Before Judge in Chambers ...	16	19	28	45

Police and Prisons.

The Swaziland Police Force was established under the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The personnel consists of:—

European : 1 Inspector, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.
Native : 141 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu, and Bremersdorp. There are also prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana, and Pigg's Peak.

The Bremersdorp prison is a substantial masonry building erected before 1899. The other prisons are masonry buildings with corrugated iron roofs and concrete floors.

The Stegi prison is being rebuilt but has not yet been completed. There are still two wood and iron cells which will be replaced by more suitable ones as soon as possible.

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a medical officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space.

There are five large cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and two cells for solitary confinement. Two more cells are being erected. There are four lavatories, one work shop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building, and road making.

Ministers of the various Mission Societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During the year three juvenile offenders were convicted in the Special Court of Swaziland, and fifty-four in Courts of Assistant Commissioners, for the following offences :—

Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	1
Rape	...	...	...	2
Housebreaking with intent to steal and theft	...	...	...	9
Malicious injury to property			...	3
Stock theft	...	...	...	12
Theft	...	...	...	17
Assault	...	...	...	10
Other Offences	...	...	...	3
				—
				57
				—

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent, and undoubtedly better than that of similar people living outside prison.

PAYMENT OF FINES BY INSTALMENTS.

Provision is made in the Criminal Procedure Code, 1903, of the Transvaal, as in force in Swaziland, and in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911 for the payment of fines by instalments.

MODES OF DEALING WITH CONVICTED PERSONS.

Any person who has been convicted on two or more separate occasions of certain serious crimes such as rape, robbery, house-breaking, etc., shall if he is thereafter convicted before the Special Court of Swaziland of any of those offences, be liable to be declared by the Court an habitual criminal, such declaration being subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner.

An habitual criminal is detained with hard labour during the High Commissioner's pleasure and is not released until the High Commissioner considers that there is a reasonable probability that the prisoner will in future abstain from crime, or that he is no longer capable of engaging in crime, or that for any other reason it is desirable to release him.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

The High Commissioner may release on probation, for any period, an habitual criminal, and impose conditions as to supervision or otherwise. If a person so released on probation fails to observe any condition of his release he may be arrested and re-committed to prison. If a person so released on probation complete the period thereof without breaking any condition of his release he shall no longer be deemed an habitual criminal. The Resident Commissioner is required to furnish to the High Commissioner at least once a year, a written report containing detailed particulars relative to the history, conduct, and industry of every convict detained in Swaziland who has completed two years of his sentence. Upon receipt of the report the High Commissioner may, if the same be favourable in regard to any such convict, release him on probation or remit the remainder of his sentence.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES.

Any Court in Swaziland before which a person may be convicted and sentenced for the first time for an offence against property or against the person (other than murder, or rape, or assault with intent to commit those offences, or indecent assault) may suspend the operation of the sentence for such reasonable time as will allow such person to compensate the person to whom damage or injury has been caused by the offence.

The Court shall proceed forthwith to determine the amount of compensation, and, if the condition upon which the sentence was

suspended be fulfilled, the offender shall be deemed to have received a free pardon for the offence. If the condition be not fulfilled the offender may be arrested and committed to prison and undergo the sentence. Whenever a person is convicted of an offence, not punishable with death, the Court before which he is convicted may order the operation of the sentence to be suspended on conditions to be mentioned in the order. A failure to observe any condition of his release renders him liable to be committed to prison to undergo the sentence passed upon him. During the year, suspended sentences were imposed on 165 persons; of these 21 failed to comply with the conditions mentioned in the order and were committed to prison. The above provisions are contained in Proclamation No. 41 of 1911.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Under the Gaol Regulations in force in Swaziland, any first offender, of good conduct, with a sentence of not less than eighteen months is permitted to petition for a mitigation of one-fifth of his sentence.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.

During the year, 3,561 persons were proceeded against in Courts of Assistant Commissioners for the following crimes:—

Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	48
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	540
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	381
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	2,592

Of these 3,438 were males and 123 females.

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

In the Assistant Commissioners' Courts 3,184 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows:—

Imprisonment	...	...	...	...	1,426
Whipping	...	...	...	...	47
Fine	...	...	...	...	1,449
Bound over or cautioned and discharged	...	...	...	...	262

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Seventy persons were committed for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland for the following crimes:—

Murder	...	...	...	...	13
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	25
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	1
Rape	...	...	...	...	9
Unnatural crime	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	11
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	7
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	3

Of these twenty-one were remitted for trial in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners. The Crown Prosecutor declined to prosecute seventeen persons. Of the remainder two were acquitted and thirty convicted; of the latter, three were sentenced to death but their sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment, twenty-two were imprisoned, and five were fined.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences for the last four years :—

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of Assistant Commissioners.</i>					1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Culpable homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	5	9	14
Offences against the person ... ..	...	...	...	...	371	349	323	468
Malicious injury to property ... ..	...	...	...	...	10	17	31	21
Other offences against property ... ..	...	...	...	...	274	258	258	309
Other crimes ... ..	...	...	...	...	308	263	461	415
Offences against master and servant laws	...	...	...	...	185	174	111	86
Offences against revenue laws, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	2,167	1,613	1,780	1,582
Miscellaneous minor offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	217	278	226	289
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,538	2,957	3,199	3,184

<i>Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).</i>					1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	7	—	3
Culpable homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	6	4	8
Attempted murder ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	—	1
Rape ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	6
Unnatural crime ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	6
Offences against property ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	3
Other crimes ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	3
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	15	24	11	30

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation consisted of the following Proclamations :

(1) No. 7 of 1931.—The Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Further Amendment.—This law authorizes advances for the purpose of the establishment of agricultural and rural industries including tobacco, dairy, and the exportation of fruit, and for the financing of Co-operative Societies or Companies.

(2) No. 8 of 1931, dealing with the formation of Co-operative Societies and Companies.—This law was issued to enable the formation of a Co-operative Tobacco Company.

(3) No. 12 of 1931, providing for the control or regulation of the importation of wheaten flour and wheaten meal.

(4) No. 15 of 1931, amending the Co-operative Societies Proclamation (No. 8 of 1931) by making co-operation compulsory in the case of the marketing of tobacco.

(5) No. 24 of 1931, Dairies and Dairy Produce.—This makes provision for the control of the dairy industry.

(6) No. 38 of 1931, consolidating and amending the laws relating to stamp duties and fees.

(7) No. 40 of 1931, consolidating and amending the laws relating to public roads and outspans.

(8) No. 43 of 1931, providing for the collection of statistics relating to agricultural, horticultural, dairying, industrial, commercial, and other business undertakings.

(9) No. 53 of 1931, consolidating and amending the law relating to revenue licences.

The following High Commissioner's Notices were issued:—

- (a) No. 39 of 1931.—Model Regulations for Co-operative Tobacco Companies.
- (b) No. 56 of 1931.—Alteration of rates of postage and other charges.
- (c) No. 68 of 1931.—Regulations under the Flour and Meal Importation Restriction Proclamation (No. 12 of 1931).
- (d) No. 97 of 1931.—Regulations under the Dairies and Dairy Produce Proclamation (No. 24 of 1931), for the general control of the dairy industry. Under these regulations a levy of 1d. per lb. is imposed on creamery butter and all butter substitutes manufactured in or imported into the territory from territories other than those under the Union Dairy Control Act.
- (e) No. 122 of 1931.—Imposing a levy of 1d. per lb. on all cheese manufactured in or imported into Swaziland from territories other than those under the Union Dairy Control Act. The Administration is represented on the Union Dairy Control Board which controls the export of butter, etc.
- (f) No. 107 of 1931.—Modifying the Customs Agreement between the Union of South Africa and Swaziland in regard to maize and maize products.
- (g) No. 108 of 1931, Regulations regarding the importations of maize and
No. 109 of 1931, and maize products, and fixing a duty on maize the product
No. 133 of 1931. of the Union of South Africa.
- (h) No. 121 of 1931.—Regulations under the Swaziland Roads and Outspans Proclamation (No. 40 of 1931).
- (j) No. 131 of 1931.—Regulations under the Statistics Proclamation (No. 43 of 1931).

There is no legislation in force dealing with factories, compensation for accidents, or legislative provisions for sickness, servants, or for old age, except in the case of sickness of domestic or agricultural servants.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1932, amounted to £84,907 which is £4,706 less than the revenue for the preceding year, and £9,193 less than the estimate.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £113,069 which is £3,470 less than the expenditure for the preceding year, and £1,133 more than the estimate.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five years :—

		<i>Revenue.</i>				
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	85,116	91,767	102,923	86,700	82,730
Extraordinary ...	...	6,217	4,592	8,168	2,913	2,177

		<i>Expenditure.</i>				
		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
		£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary ...	...	88,631	104,088	109,647	114,280	113,069
Extraordinary ...	...	15,022	27,943	9,576	2,259	—

The reduction in the revenue compared with the previous year is due mainly to the falling off in the proceeds of native tax, dog tax, and income-tax.

Grants in aid of ordinary and capital expenditure amounting to £22,000 were received during the year from the Imperial Government.

Income-tax.

The receipts from normal income-tax and super-tax amounted to £1,213.

The following shows the classification of the sources of the incomes subject to the tax :—

Mining ...	...	...	...	15 per cent.
Trading and farming	...	...	...	40 do.
Civil Servants	...	...	...	31 do.
Professions	...	...	...	14 do.

Colonial Development Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £5,686 was incurred during the year under this head. This sum was expended upon the remainder of the works authorized in 1930-1, the construction of dams for the conservation of water, and the cost of the Economic and Financial Commission. Loans and grants amounting to £4,816 were received.

Loans to Settlers.

Under the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, thirty-one applications for loans amounting to £12,480 were received during the year. The sum of £7,895 was issued to eighteen borrowers. The loans varied in amounts from £50 to £1,000 and were for the purpose of fencing, boring for water, erection of cattle dips, purchase of land, and release of mortgages.

Swazi National Fund.

Expenditure amounting to £3,389 was incurred out of the Swazi National Fund which was instituted in 1911 for the purpose of carrying out projects for the direct benefit of natives. This sum includes £2,425 which was spent out of the fund on native education.

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounted to £55,000, consisting of :—(1) Swaziland Consolidated Loan amounting to £35,000 bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March, 1931, was £12,630. (2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund £20,000 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets.

On 31st March, 1931, liabilities exceeded assets by £75,587 inclusive of the Swazi Nation Trust Fund mentioned above, an increase of £6,917 during the year. There are no assets specially ear-marked, except the sinking fund referred to in the preceding paragraph.

TAXATION.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected in 1931-2 are as follows :—

	£
Native tax	36,937
Customs and Excise	15,799
Licences	5,900
Income-tax	1,213
Dog tax	3,023
European poll tax	1,798

Native Tax.—A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s. in respect of each wife with a maximum of £4 10s. The Assistant Commissioners of each district collect most of this tax at various tax camps selected for the convenience of the natives.

Customs and Excise.—No Customs duties are collected except on importations of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa, and on maize and maize products. Under an Agreement made in 1910 a fixed percentage of the total Customs and Excise duties collected in the Union is paid to Swaziland and the sum of £13,320 was received in 1931-2. The balance of the sum of £15,799 shown above was collected in respect of importations of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union, and of maize and maize products.

Licences.—The revenue under this head is composed mainly of sums paid for trading, motor, labour, recruiting, hotel, and banking licences.

The following are the annual charges made for these licences :—

General dealers	...	£10.
Agents for foreign firms	...	£10.
(Commercial Travellers, etc.).		
Motor cars	... ..	£2, plus 1s. for each unit of horse-power and 2s. for each 100 pounds weight.
Labour Recruiting Agents	...	£25.
Liquor	... ..	£12 10s. 0d. to £50.
Banking	... ..	£5 to £50.

Licences are also issued in respect of the hunting of game, the possession of fire-arms, and prospecting.

Income-tax is charged at the rate of 1s. rising to a maximum of 2s. in the £ on all incomes. An abatement is allowed of £400 in the case of married persons, and £300 in the case of single persons. Abatements are also allowed in respect of children, insurance premiums, and dependants. There is also a super-tax of 1s. rising to a maximum of 5s. in the £ on incomes over £2,500.

Dog Tax.—A tax of 5s. is payable in respect of each dog.

Poll Tax.—A tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the law relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons' Exemption (Relief) Proclamation, 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND EXCISE DUTY.

By an Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated 30th June, 1910, Swaziland is dealt with for Customs purposes as part of the Union.

Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for the three years ended 31st March, 1911, bears to the total Customs collections of the Union in each year. No statistics of imports are therefore kept. The Customs tariff and Excise duties are the same as those in force in the Union.

STAMP DUTIES.

The following is a summary of the stamp duties in force under Proclamation No. 38 of 1931 :—

1. Affidavit or Solemn or Attested Declaration	...	2s. 6d.
2. Antenuptial or Postnuptial Contract	...	£1.
3. Agreement or Contract	... ..	1s.
4. Arbitration or Award :		
according to amount in dispute	... ..	2s. 6d. to 5s.
5. Authentication Certificate	... ..	10s.

6. Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note :
- (1) Payable on demand 2d.
- (2) Payable otherwise than on demand—
varying according to amount ... 1d. to 6d.
7. Bond :
- (1) Any mortgage bond hypothecating
immovable property, etc.—
varying according to amount of debt 1s. to 5s.
- (2) Auxiliary or collateral bonds at duty
at rates mentioned in (1) but not
exceeding 10s.
- (3) Cession of such bond as mentioned
in (1)—varying according to amount. 2s. 6d.
8. Broker's Note :
- Varying according to amount of con-
sideration 1d. to 1s.
9. Certificate by any person in a public or
official capacity 1s.
10. Company Capital Duty :
- Five shillings per cent. on amount of
nominal capital.
11. Customs documents :
- On each original bill or document of
entry, etc. 6d.
12. Duplicate original of any stamped
instrument 1s.
13. Lease or Agreement of Lease :
- Varying according to monthly rental 6d. to £1.
- If the lease be for a definite period of
one year or longer, duty varies
according to period lease 5s. to 15s.
- Cession or Assignment of Lease ... 5s.
14. Marketable Security :
- (a) If transferable only by registration
for every £10 or part thereof ... 6d.
- (b) If made out to bearer or in any
manner so as to be transferable by
delivery only—for every £10 or part
thereof 2s.
15. Notarial Act or Instrument 2s.
16. Partnership : Agreement of Partnership £1.

17. Power of Attorney or any instrument of like kind :
- (1) Proxy to vote at any specified meeting or adjournment thereof ... 1d.
 - (2) Any special power or substitution under any power of attorney ... 1s.
 - (3) To act generally for the grantor ... 5s.
 - (4) Of any kind not comprised in the foregoing 1s.
18. Description of Instrument :
- Receipt—
- (a) £1 or upwards but not exceeding £5 1d.
 - (b) Exceeding £5 2d.
- If given in respect of any fixed deposit made with any bank, for every £100 (or part thereof) and for every period of twelve months (or part thereof) ... 6d.
19. Security or Suretyship :
- Varying according to sum 1d. to 1s.
 - (2) Where no amount is stated ... 2s. 6d.
 - (3) Not comprised in the foregoing 2s. 6d.
20. Transfer Deed :
- Relating to immovable property—for every £10 or part thereof 6d.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land in Swaziland is held under freehold title subject to the mineral servitudes.

Registration is effected in the Swaziland Deeds Office, and surveys are controlled by the Surveyor-General for the Transvaal. All land and mineral concessions and the native areas were surveyed during the years 1904 to 1908.

At the five townships, Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Goedgegun, and Stegi, several lots have been sold for residential and trading purposes.

No surveys of importance were undertaken.

No geological survey of the territory has been made.

Mining.

Mining is carried out under the authority of concessions granted by the late Swazi King Mbandeni and under the Crown Minerals Order in Council.

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane but on a small scale owing to the low price of the metal.

Up to the present, the Government has thrown open for prospecting, areas aggregating 2,475 square miles, partly as Crown mineral areas and partly by consent of concessionaires under the Mineral Concession Areas Proclamation No. 47 of 1927.

The general depression of the mining industries has continued to have a deterrent effect on all mining and prospecting.

Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of Patents and Trade Marks registered during the past four years :—

<i>Patents.</i>				<i>Trade Marks.</i>			
1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
1	5	—	—	7	56	33	39

The following return shows the number of companies registered during the last four years :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
1	—	2	3

Financial and Economic Enquiry.

During the financial year Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., assisted by Mr. S. Milligan, the representative in South Africa of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, conducted a financial and economic enquiry into the position of Swaziland.

Deferred Pay.

The following table shows the sums paid out in the territory during the last four years, to native labourers engaged on the deferred pay system, on their return from the gold mines in the Union, viz. :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
£7,704	£7,774	£8,251	£9,816

Passes.

During the same period the number of passes issued to recruited labourers and to those desiring to travel outside the territory, generally to seek work on farms, was as follows, viz. :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Recruited labourers	4,942	4,630	5,465	5,954
Others	7,832	7,785	8,593	5,458
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,774	12,415	14,058	11,412

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

MBABANE,

2nd August, 1932.

The general character of the annual statistics of the United States is such that they are of great value to the public and to the Government.

TABLE I

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1901.

Year	Persons	Property
1901	100,000,000	\$100,000,000,000
1900	95,000,000	\$95,000,000,000
1899	90,000,000	\$90,000,000,000

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1902.

Year	Persons	Property
1902	105,000,000	\$105,000,000,000
1901	100,000,000	\$100,000,000,000
1900	95,000,000	\$95,000,000,000

TABLE II

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1903.

Year	Persons	Property
1903	110,000,000	\$110,000,000,000
1902	105,000,000	\$105,000,000,000
1901	100,000,000	\$100,000,000,000

TABLE III

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1904.

Year	Persons	Property
1904	115,000,000	\$115,000,000,000
1903	110,000,000	\$110,000,000,000
1902	105,000,000	\$105,000,000,000

TABLE IV

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1905.

Year	Persons	Property
1905	120,000,000	\$120,000,000,000
1904	115,000,000	\$115,000,000,000
1903	110,000,000	\$110,000,000,000

TABLE V

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1906.

Year	Persons	Property
1906	125,000,000	\$125,000,000,000
1905	120,000,000	\$120,000,000,000
1904	115,000,000	\$115,000,000,000

TABLE VI

The following table shows the number of persons and the amount of property reported during the year 1907.

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. Cnd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.)	1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).
British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Canadian Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the Deterioration in Transit of Imported Canadian Fruit, 1927-29. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 30.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Demand for Empire Butter. (E.M.B. 34.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930.	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
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.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).

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