

582. In the western portion a pumping plant and reservoir have been constructed over the last borehole to be completed and three new dams have been made; one in the Okahetwa area, one at Omeihe and the third at Outa. The dam at Outa has already got sufficient water to last for several months.

583. In addition to the new dams the old dam at Otjiwarongo Ost and others at Okahetwa and Okaundja have been extended and deepened.

584. The large Otjiwarongo dam which was built two years ago was the salvation of the reserve last year, for before open water could be found elsewhere it provided for considerably over a thousand head of cattle for several months.

585. The water in this dam became exhausted a few months ago but good rains have fallen in the reserve and all the dams are full.

586. A small but very convenient and comfortable dwelling house has been built for the Superintendent. These quarters which are completely mosquito-proof, were much needed, for the Superintendent during the past three years has had to live in a shelter of his own erection.

587. Among other improvements may be mentioned a new road of 70 miles which has been made by the natives to connect the western portion of the reserve with the newly opened eastern portion. It is now possible to travel by motor-car at speed between each water place in the whole of the reserve whereas three years ago there were practically no roads at all.

#### *Bondels Reserve.*

588. The Bondels Reserve in common with the others has also had a bad year. Large stock losses have, however, only been 600, the numbers being now 1,826 as against 2,425 last year. Small stock has decreased from 11,576 to 8,381. Compared with those of many Europeans in the south these losses are very moderate and can be attributed to the facts that the reserve is understocked and that some rain fell there during the previous year.

#### *Development of Reserves.*

589. Hitherto the activities in the native reserves have been directed principally towards developing sufficient water. In some reserves the boring has been continued for over seven years and in many places it was only at very great expense that sufficient water could be provided. A stage has now been reached where boring can be discontinued almost entirely and such funds as are available can be devoted to fencing and other purposes.

590. The next consideration will be the improvement of the native stock. Here, in addition to other difficulties, the conservatism of the native has to be overcome.

591. In the Otjiwarongo district last year the natives were approached with a view to getting their approval of a measure which has been under consideration for some time whereby a few approved bulls and a superior type of ram could be put with a small community herd of cattle and selected ewes belonging to the natives themselves in a specially fenced area with a view to demonstrating the benefits which would result from replacing their bulls and rams with better bred animals.

592. The natives, after considering the matter for some time, finally returned the reply that they were averse to the suggestion.

593. It is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to get the natives of other reserves to be more reasonable in regard to the matter and it is proposed to acquire suitable bulls and hand them to Superintendents who will arrange for them to be mated with cows provided by the natives themselves but placed in each Superintendent's care to ensure proper control. As the benefit of the measure is realized by the natives it will no doubt be possible to accelerate greatly the work.

594. Last year a pure-bred Catalonian donkey stallion, bred in the Union, was sent up to the Waterberg East Reserve.

595. The natives, being so dependent for food on the milk which is yielded by the goats they keep, will in the near future be given demonstrations to prove to them the value of mating Swiss milk goats with native stock. The Administration has recently acquired from a breeder in the Union 1 stud ram, 3 high-grade rams and 3 high-grade ewes with kids by pure-bred rams and have arranged for these to form the nucleus of a herd at the Otjimbingwe Reserve where a patch of lucerne exists and where no difficulty will be experienced in feeding them properly.

596. Goats mature so much more rapidly than cattle that it will not take long for the natives to realize the advantage of introducing Swiss milk goat blood into their flocks and it is hoped that rapid progress will thereafter be made in increasing the milk yield on which the health of the native children to such a very great extent depends.

## RESERVE TRUST FUNDS.

(a) *Within the Police Zone.*

597. The native reserves in 1930 contributed £8,341. 19s. 1d. towards the Reserve Funds. The collections stated comparatively with those of 1929 are set out below:—

|                           | 1929.     | 1930.        |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Dog Tax.....              | £453 0 0  | £268 10 0    |
| Forest Revenue.....       | 21 7 0    | 2 10 0       |
| Grazing Fees.....         | 7,929 0 0 | { 334 1 6    |
| Rental Trading Sites..... | 694 14 7  | { 6,879 12 7 |
| Annual Rate.....          | 106 2 6   | { 851 5 0    |
|                           |           | { 6 0 0      |
| £                         | 9,204 4 1 | 8,341 19 1   |

598. Regard being had to the drought the losses sustained by the natives and the fact that towards the end of the year many of them moved out of the reserves in search of grazing, the collections for 1930 were most satisfactory.

599. The following table sets out in respect of each reserve the collections and expenditure during the year and the balance at the end of the year:—

*General Account of Native Reserves Administration Funds showing Balances, Receipts, and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1930.*

| Reserve.                      | Amounts Credited during Period 1/1/30 to 31/12/30. |       | Expenditure 1/1/30 to 31/12/30. |       | Credit Balance as at 31/12/30. |       | Debit Balance as at 31/12/30. |       |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
|                               | £  | s. d. | £                               | s. d. | £                              | s. d. | £                             | s. d. |
| Soromas.....                  | 44   | 19 0  | 105                             | 13 8  | 462                            | 6 8   | —                             | —     |
| Gibeon.....                   | 81   | 5 3   | 73                              | 8 4   | 719                            | 5 5   | —                             | —     |
| Aminuis.....                  | 1,986  | 16 7  | 346                             | 11 9  | —                              | —     | 415                           | 11 6  |
| Epukiro.....                  | 653  | 12 8  | 1,332                           | 3 9   | —                              | —     | 1,022                         | 6 5   |
| Otjituo.....                  | 545  | 16 11 | 1,842                           | 12 8  | —                              | —     | 535                           | 19 4  |
| Otjimbingwe.....              | 214  | 19 5  | 1,336                           | 5 3   | 613                            | 3 6   | —                             | —     |
| Berseba.....                  | 143  | 18 9  | 435                             | 6 11  | —                              | —     | 237                           | 3 9   |
| Tses.....                     | 195  | 7 4   | 226                             | 19 0  | 2,033                          | 9 2   | —                             | —     |
| Neuhof.....                   | 33   | 8 7   | 6                               | 17 5  | 79                             | 19 9  | —                             | —     |
| Ovitoto.....                  | 703  | 0 6   | 779                             | 1 2   | —                              | —     | 354                           | 11 9  |
| Otjihorongo.....              | 535  | 14 0  | 2,739                           | 1 9   | 1,668                          | 8 5   | —                             | —     |
| Okambahe.....                 | 188  | 10 3  | 944                             | 1 0   | 1,217                          | 6 11  | —                             | —     |
| Waterberg.....                | 2,445  | 17 2  | 3,045                           | 18 11 | 1,394                          | 17 2  | —                             | —     |
| Franzfontein.....             | 65   | 16 2  | 59                              | 8 9   | 374                            | 11 0  | —                             | —     |
| Bondels.....                  | 68   | 15 0  | 72                              | 19 6  | 61                             | 9 7   | —                             | —     |
| TOTAL.....£                   | 8,007  | 17 7  | 13,346                          | 9 10  | 8,624                          | 17 7  | 2,565                         | 12 9  |
| TEMPORARY RESERVES.           |  |       |                                 |       |                                |       |                               |       |
| Hoachanas.....                | 59   | 18 9  | 5                               | 1 7   | 298                            | 14 4  | —                             | —     |
| Aukeigas and Furstenthal..... | 237  | 12 2  | 189                             | 11 3  | 631                            | 17 2  | —                             | —     |
| Eros.....                     | 36   | 10 7  | 102                             | 2 6   | 17                             | 17 4  | —                             | —     |
| TOTAL.....£                   | 334  | 1 6   | 305                             | 15 4  | 948                            | 8 10  | —                             | —     |
| Invested Funds—               |  |       |                                 |       |                                |       |                               |       |
| Berseba Trust Account.....    | —  | —     | —                               | —     | 4,100                          | 0 0   | —                             | —     |
| GRAND TOTALS.....£            | 8,341  | 19 1  | 13,652                          | 5 2   | 13,673                         | 6 5   | 2,565                         | 12 9  |

*Ovamboland.*

600. The following return shows the collections during the past year in respect of the Ovamboland Tribal Trust Funds:—

| Tribal Trust Fund. | 1930. |    |    |
|--------------------|-------|----|----|
|                    | £     | s. | d. |
| Ondonga.....       | 671   | 15 | 0  |
| Ukuanyama.....     | 468   | 10 | 0  |
| Ukuambi.....       | 155   | 15 | 0  |
| Ukualuthi.....     | 58    | 10 | 0  |
| Ongandjera.....    | 73    | 0  | 0  |
| Ombalantu.....     | 18    | 10 | 0  |
| Ovambo.....        | 10    | 5  | 0  |
| TOTAL.....£        | 1,456 | 5  | 0  |

601. Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing in Ovamboland and the fact that the natives required all their available cash for the purchase of food, no pressure has been exercised to collect the outstandings.

602. The outstandings amount to £2,221.

603. The greater part of the amount collected during the present year was paid by natives out at work to the officials within the Police zone, only a small percentage being collected in Ovamboland itself.

604. The total number of natives registered is 18,252.

*Caprivi Zipfel.*

605. In the eastern portion of the Caprivi Strip the following Reserve Fund dues have been collected:—

|                        |             |          |          |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| Bafuri (Bayeyi) ... .. | £225        | 15       | 0        |
| Basubia ... ..         | 169         | 10       | 0        |
|                        | <u>£395</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>0</u> |

## XXI.—MISSIONS.

606. In response to an invitation to the Missions to supply reports on the progress of their work during 1930 replies have been received from the Finnish Mission and from the Catholic Mission for the northern and for the southern portions of this Territory. These replies are set out below with the reports of the Rhenish and Damaraland Missions:—

*Rhenish Mission.*

607. The staff of workers of the Rhenish Mission comprised altogether 39 operatives in the year 1930. Of these there were 24 married and 1 unmarried missionary, 5 school-sisters, 3 nursing sisters, 1 sister for domestic economy (recreation home, Swakopmund), 3 farm managers, and 2 manual instructors. These workers are divided amongst 21 Mission Stations, viz., Walvis Bay, Swakopmund, Usakos, Okombahe, Omaruru, Outjo, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Karibib, Otjimbingwe, Okahandja, Windhoek, Gobabis, Rehoboth, Gibeon, Berseba, Keetmanshoop, Bethanie, Luderitzbucht, Warmbad, Rietfontein, Kalahari, and the Mission Farm, Gaub.

608. As before, the objects of the Mission were all the native tribes of the country: Hereros, Bergdamara, Nama, Ovambos, Bushmen, as also the bastard nation in Rehoboth and Rietfontein, Kalahari. The work amongst the Nama, Bergdamara, and Ovambos has been most successful. Many of the Herero people still stand aloof. The bastard station Rehoboth still suffers ecclesiastically in consequence of the known split, but the opposition gradually seems to weaken.

609. Next to the above-mentioned chief stations there are filial and preaching stations, which are partly conducted by native assistants, 10 chief evangelists, who are also entrusted with the administering of the Sacraments, as also more than 40 itinerant evangelists and roughly 200 elders are in service. The first mentioned are paid assistants who chiefly have their work amongst their fellow-tribesmen, labouring on farms, or living in the reserves. On their peregrinations they also give primitive school instruction to the children on the farms. One may say that this work, gladly rendered as it is, is of great present and future value for the native popular church.

610. To these 250 assistants there must, moreover, be added more than 70 native teachers paid by the Education Department and half-a-dozen paid by the Rhenish Mission. These taught approximately 2,000 boys and 2,500 girls in 50 schools with gratifying results for the most part, as the reports of the inspector of schools bear out. The number of schools is on the increase, as schools are being established in the reserves in proportion to the existing possibilities and teachers available. In Otjimbingwe and Kranzplatz a number of youths were instructed by two European teachers in two schools for manual instruction joined to the day schools.

611. In the Institute for the Training of Teachers and Evangelists, the Augustineum in Okahandja, excellent work has been done under the direction of Dr. Vedder and his assistant, Mr. Visser, from the Union.

612. The present course was commenced 1½ years ago. It lasts for 3 years and comprises students from tribes speaking different languages. Roughly 30 students are under training at present. This institute renders invaluable service to the Mission's work, since it trains the leaders of the coming popular church. The latter will, however, still require the guiding hand of Europeans, since amongst the weak-willed races of our country, characterized by a want of independence and low standing from a cultural point of view as they are, only a very limited number of energetic, progressive, and far-sighted men stand out from the great mass.

613. It may be added that of five schools (Grootfontein, Karibib, Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, and Bethanie) teaching sisters are the principals. They have passed the mission-teacher's examination in Germany and have studied Afrikaans at the Cape, in which language they also have to pass the Taalbond Examination according to recent instructions. Two additional lady teachers are undergoing a course of training. The three nursing sisters in Tsumeb, Windhoek, and Rehoboth have worked amongst the native population with gratifying results. The appointment of a new nursing sister for Keetmanshoop is contemplated.

614. On the Mission's farm Gaub three farmers were engaged. Their work yields a welcome contribution to the costs of the Mission's work from year to year. In addition to their work in the native congregations, 9 missionaries also had to act as pastors of the German-Evangelical congregations of their districts, which imposes extra work on them to an extraordinary extent.

615. Possibly the native population has been even more seriously affected than the European by the severe depression which spread over the whole country in consequence of the want of rain, in as much as the boundaries of the reserves did not permit a removal of stock, which after all brought safety to many a farmer. In some reserves the lowing of cattle has completely quieted down, and numerous families who made a living by working for Europeans and from the proceeds of their stock, lost everything, appointment and stock, in consequence of the great distress in the country. The depression of this year will make itself felt for years to come. But we are people of hope, and in the heart of every black man there gleams the star: Hope

616. As I was requested to send in this Report as soon as possible, I could not add the exact figures of baptisms, marriages, etc., for the past year, which will only be at my disposal on the 15th January, 1931.

*Catholic Mission* (activity of the Catholic Mission in the vicariat of Windhoek, central and northern South West Africa).

617. The Mission at present labours at 22 stations [Aminuis, Andara, Bunja, Doebrä, Epukiro, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Maria-Brown (Varkfontein), Njangana, Okombahe, Omaruru, Sambiu, Swakopmund, Windhoek, Windhoek Location, Klein Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Tondoro, Tsumeb, Ukuambi, Ombalantu, and Usakos].

618. In connection with this Mission there are 28 fathers, 32 brethren, and 83 sisters. Besides attending to the spiritual wants of Europeans and natives (1,371 European and 5,628 native Catholics), this staff is occupied in education, in nursing and in manual and economical activities.

619. Under the direction of the Mission there is a high school for girls in Windhoek (112 children), 26 native schools with 773 children, a training school for native teachers which was attended by 22 students last year.

620. There are 5 hospitals (3 for Europeans and 2 for natives), in which 1,803 patients were nursed. The number of nursing days amounted to 33,165. The number of operations carried out in the hospitals was 439.

621. On the different Mission Stations on which there are no hospitals 3,172 more patients were treated, 6,358 doses of medicine were administered, and 903 bandages were laid on in connection with different wounds.

622. Under the economical depression, the Mission's activities likewise suffered to a greater or lesser extent.

623. On the Mission's farm Epukiro 2 boreholes were sunk and the pumping plant in connection therewith was put up, so as to enable us to take up the cattle from farm Doebra, where they could not remain owing to lack of grazing. At the same time the fencing-in of the farm Epukiro was carried on further.

624. In Klein Windhoek a new extensive wine-cellar was built and the vineyard was enlarged. In Doebra a dam was completed as early as the beginning of the year, but it was not filled, since no rain fell. On the farm Maria Brown (Varkfontein, near Grootfontein) a larger irrigation scheme was established.

625. Several hundreds of bags of grain were placed at the disposal of the missionaries on the two stations in Ovamboland in order to assist in relieving the famine. Two lorries were specially set running for the purpose of transporting this grain.

626. In the Okavango territory a new station was established at Sambio. A motor-car was, moreover, stationed at the Okavango in order to keep up a regular communication with this territory. Two small motor-boats were also set working on the river.

627. The Okavango territory had comparatively sufficient rain during the last season and was consequently saved from distress.

628. The above-mentioned motor-cars were presented to the Mission by the Miva, a union of Mission friends which aims at placing modern means of communication at the disposal of the different Missions as far as possible. The above-mentioned union also contemplated the establishment of an aeroplane service in South West Africa. But the directors of the vicariat could not consent to the execution of this plan owing to the multiplicity of adverse considerations.

629. *Report of the Prefecture of Great-Namaland for the year 1930:—*

|   |        |  |
|---|--------|--|
| Chief Stations ... ..                   | 9      |  |
| Outside Stations ... ..                 | 9      |  |
| Fathers ... ..                          | 15     |  |
| Sisters ... ..                          | 30     |  |
| Brethren ... ..                         | 4      |  |
| Churches and Chapels ... ..             | 11     |  |
| Elementary Schools ... ..               | 16     | (9 of these recognized by Government.)                       |
| Children attending Schools ... ..       | 576    |  |
| Orphans ... ..                          | 110    |  |
| Catechetical Schools ... ..             | 1      | (with 15 male catechists and 5 female catechists attending). |
| Heathens baptized ... ..                | 585    |  |
| Religious lectures ... ..               | 2,915  |  |
| Educative lectures ... ..               | 383    |  |
| Aids in cases of sickness ... ..        | 7,560  |  |
| Expenditure for school ... ..           | £1,103 | 10 0   |
| Expenditure for catechumens ... ..      | 130    | 10 0   |
| Expenditure for poor and orphans ... .. | 661    | 19 0   |

630. I beg to remark that we do not take any money from natives, neither for medical aid nor for religious ministrings, as other Mission Societies do.

*Finnish Mission, Ovamboland.*

631. It is known that the famine was at its height in Ovamboland during the last year. It was the third year in which there was practically no harvest at Ondonga. During previous years of famine much corn had been bought at Ukuanyama and from the western tribes and brought to Ondonga. During this year these tribes also had a bad harvest and hence no help could be obtained from them.

632. Although most of the men, who are able to work, went to the south in order to make a living and, if possible, to save their relatives, the famine was so great, that they could not do much to improve the situation. Hence the help of the Administration had to be called in. The Administration has done its best to save the Ovambo tribe. The building of dams was continued and ten thousands have really made a living by working at these dams.

633. On five of our Mission Stations, i.e. Olukonda, Oniipa, Oshigambo, Okalumbu and Oshitaji we could co-operate with the Administration. The missionaries assisted the Administration and, to their great joy, the latter approved of the measures they adopted to help the old, blind and the lame without work.

634. This undertaking has cost the Administration tens of thousands of pounds and much energy and good will was necessary in order to make the plan a success. But the reward is also great. As far as this is concerned, the Administration of South West Africa can stand before God and the world with a good conscience. It has really saved a great number of the Ovambo tribe from starvation. By helping these natives, the Administration has won the gratitude and the confidence of the Ovambos. The statistics of our congregations show the good results of these great efforts the Administration has made. Although the famine was much greater than in previous years the death-rate has become much smaller. The figures for 1929 are 283 and for 1930, 232. The birth-rate too does not show as great a decline as might have been expected under these circumstances. There were 918 births in 1929 and 838 in 1930.

635. The number of pupils has decreased during last year. But the schools would have lost even more pupils without the work at the dams. We are bound in gratitude to the local officials for permitting us to teach those pupils working at the dams 2 hours every day.

636. In conclusion we wish to express our gratitude for the following sums which the Administration has paid in aid of the work of the Finnish Mission in spite of the fact that it had to contend with great difficulties:—

(1) *For Schools—*

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Oniipa Training School for Teachers ... .. | £100 |
| Onguediva Industrial School ... ..         | 100  |

(2) *For Attendance and Care of Patients—*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Financial aid ... ..                   | 500 |
| Medicines free of charge, about ... .. | 400 |

637. The following statistics show what work has been done:—

## STATISTICS OF THE FINNISH MISSION, 1930.

## A. EDUCATION.

| Station.         | 1. Primary Schools.<br>Native Teachers. |           |         | 2. Baptismal and<br>Confirmation Schools.<br>Partially Native Teachers. |
|------------------|---|-----------|---------|---|
|                  | Schools.                                | Teachers. | Pupils. | Pupils.   |
| Olukonda.....    | 11                                      | 14        | 590     | 83  |
| Oniipa.....      | 2                                       | 4         | 99      | 45  |
| Ontananga.....   | 4                                       | 6         | 161     | 68  |
| Onajena.....     | 12                                      | 17        | 371     | 55  |
| Oshigambo.....   | 17                                      | 19        | 336     | 29  |
| Oshitaji.....    | 10                                      | 9         | 261     | 60  |
| Engela.....      | 44                                      | 82        | 1,392   | 433   |
| Ukuambi.....     | 12                                      | 25        | 393     | 50  |
| Ongandjera.....  | 4                                       | 10        | 181     | 34  |
| Ukualuthi.....   | 3                                       | 9         | 190     | 56  |
| Ukolonkathi..... | 1                                       | 3         | 39      | 6   |
| Kaoko-Otavi..... | 4                                       | (4)       | 40      | —   |
| Ombarantu.....   | 4                                       | 5         | 158     | 26  |
| Kuring-Kuru..... | 8                                       | 9         | 135     | 45  |
| Onandjokue.....  | 1                                       | 1         | 24      | —   |
|                  | 137                                     | 219       | 4,370   | 990   |

3. *Station Schools.\**

| Station.       | Schools. | Teachers. | Pupils. |
|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| Onajena.....   | 1        | 1         | 41      |
| Oshigambo..... | 1        | 1         | 22      |
| Ukualuthi..... | 1        | 1         | 23      |
| Olukonda.....  | 1        | 1         | 25      |
|                | 4        | 4         | 111     |

\* European Teacher with Native Assistants.

4. *Educational Institutions.*

EUROPEAN TEACHER WITH NATIVE ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

| Station.                                 | Schools. | Teachers. | Pupils. |
|--|----------|-----------|---------|
| Oniipa Training-school for teachers..... | 1        | 4         | 26      |
| Oshigambo Girls' School.....             | 1        | 2         | 63      |
| Engela Girls' School.....                | 1        | 2         | 43      |
| Engela Boys School.....                  | 1        | 2         | 35      |
| Onguediva Industrial School.....         | 1        | 2         | 28      |
|  | 5        | 12        | 195     |

## B. HOSPITAL WORK.

| Station.                   | Tender of Patients. | Policlinics. | Hospitals. | Patients. No. of Days. | Policlinic Patients. | Policlinic Cases. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Olukonda.....              | —                   | —            | —          | —                      | 775                  | 1,390             |
| Oniipa.....                | —                   | —            | —          | —                      | —                    | —                 |
| Ontananga.....             | —                   | —            | —          | —                      | —                    | —                 |
| Onajena.....               | —                   | 1            | —          | —                      | 1,620                | 3,762             |
| Oshigambo.....             | —                   | 1            | —          | —                      | 842                  | 1,351             |
| Oshitaji.....              | —                   | —            | —          | —                      | —                    | —                 |
| Engela Native.....         | 2                   | —            | —          | 339                    | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | 2                   | 1            | 1          | 6,025                  | 4,387                | 13,558            |
| Ukuambi European.....      | 1                   | 1            | —          | 1,128                  | 1,843                | 2,310             |
| Ongandjera.....            | —                   | —            | —          | 31                     | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | 1                   | 1            | —          | 386                    | 1,512                | 3,153             |
| Ukualuthi Native.....      | 1                   | —            | —          | 12                     | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | —                   | 1            | —          | 327                    | 3,098                | 4,723             |
| Omarantu.....              | —                   | —            | —          | 63                     | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | 1                   | 1            | —          | 2,204                  | 881                  | 2,138             |
| Kuring-Kuru European.....  | 1                   | 1            | —          | —                      | —                    | 2,682             |
| Onguediva.....             | —                   | —            | —          | —                      | 955                  | 2,091             |
| Onandjokue European Doctor | 1                   | —            | —          | 630                    | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | 3                   | 1            | 1          | 15,341                 | 4,052                | 8,031             |
| Doctor.....                | 1                   | —            | —          | —                      | —                    | —                 |
| Native.....                | 3                   | —            | —          | 1,139                  | —                    | —                 |
| European.....              | 9                   | 9            | 2          | 25,411                 | 19,965               | 42,507            |

## C. CONGREGATIONAL WORK.

| Stations.     | Churches. | Children of Christians Baptized. | Heathens Baptized. | Arrivals. | Married. | Departed. | Died. | Church Members |
|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|----------------|
| Olukonda..... | 1         | 88                               | 37                 | 85        | 14       | 126       | 36    | 2,787          |
| Oniipa.....   | 1         | 24                               | 4                  | 40        | 5        | 26        | 11    | 1,034          |
| Ontananga.... | 1         | 22                               | 16                 | 39        | 3        | 27        | 5     | 1,000          |
| Onajena.....  | 3         | 51                               | 20                 | 58        | 12       | 72        | 27    | 2,485          |
| Oshigambo.... | 2         | 46                               | 1                  | 34        | 14       | 45        | 21    | 1,708          |
| Oshitaji..... | 1         | 62                               | 11                 | 98        | 16       | 99        | 28    | 2,225          |
| Engela.....   | 4         | 328                              | 112                | 109       | 98       | 67        | 59    | 8,884          |
| Ukuambi.....  | 1         | 70                               | 76                 | 74        | 15       | 24        | 11    | 1,180          |
| Ongandjera... | 1         | 39                               | 16                 | 37        | 6        | 38        | 8     | 777            |
| Ukualuthi.... | 1         | 46                               | 17                 | 29        | 10       | 37        | 13    | 802            |
| Ukolonkathi.. | 1         | 6                                | —                  | 6         | 1        | 18        | 4     | 193            |
| Kaoko-Otavi.. | —         | 5                                | 4                  | —         | —        | —         | 1     | 174            |
| Ombarantu...  | 1         | 39                               | 14                 | 49        | 14       | 27        | 8     | 638            |
| Kuring-Kuru.. | —         | 12                               | 29                 | 23        | 5        | 12        | 1     | 137            |
|               | 18        | 838                              | 357                | 681       | 197      | 618       | 232   | 24,024         |

## D. THE WORKERS.

*Europeans.*

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Ordained Missionaries ... ..     | 12    |
| Not Ordained Missionaries ... .. | 1     |
| Unmarried Mission Nurses ... ..  | 24    |
| Women ... ..                     | 13    |
|                                  | <hr/> |
|                                  | 50    |
|                                  | <hr/> |

*Natives.*

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Ordained Parsons ... .. | 10    |
| Teachers (men) ... ..   | 209   |
| Teachers (women) ... .. | 10    |
|                         | <hr/> |
|                         | 229   |
|                         | <hr/> |

## DAMARALAND MISSION (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

638. The Diocese of Damaraland consists of the whole of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa.

639. During the past year the work has grown steadily but our great needs are men and money, and the want of these has prevented us doing all we should have wished to do.

*(a) Ovamboland.*

640. Here we have two stations in the Kuanyama area, Saint Mary's and Holy Cross.

641. At Saint Mary's, which is the head station, we have the following buildings:—

Church, school, hostel for boys, hostel for girls, hospital, dispensary and quarters for the staff.

642. The staff consists of the following: Two priests, one candidate for ordination, a layman to develop the industrial side, trained nurse, house-keeper—these are all Europeans—and they are assisted by native teachers trained by the Mission.

643. At the present time the clergy are running the school until such time as we can secure a trained teacher from England to replace Miss Newham whose health gave way and she had to leave in October.

644. The hospital under Sister Wolfe has been doing a great work, the medical report of the Chief Medical Officer will show the activities and the number of out-patients treated at the dispensary.

645. I regret to say that I have not been able to secure the services to replace Doctor Philip who broke down two years ago. Doctor Mary Iles went up to the Mission at the end of 1929 to see if she could undertake the work, but at the end of three months found that she could not do so.



646. The grant of £100 a year which the Administration made for our medical work has been much appreciated and has been of great assistance to us. I trust that the Administration will be able to continue the grant even though we have no medical man at the Mission. The hospital and the trained staff mean a great expense to the Mission and any withdrawal will seriously hamper our work. I have another trained sister coming out from England next May.

647. At Holy Cross, 12 miles east of St. Mary's, we have a church, school dispensary, hostel for boys, hostel for girls, quarters for European staff and for native teacher.

648. The priest in charge is assisted by his wife, a trained nurse who looks after the dispensary, and a native teacher.

649. We are trying to develop the industrial side of the work, and the layman who has just come out from England will devote most of his time to this work.

(b) *Walvis Bay.*

650. In August last we started a school for the native children and have 19 children of school-going age on the register. Until we have an average attendance of 20 we are unable to obtain the Government grant.

651. I hope that during the coming year the work will develop and that we shall have the necessary number of children to obtain the grant, otherwise we shall have to close the school down, as the Mission has not the funds to keep it going.

652. During the year we have built a school chapel and services are held here every Sunday.

(c) *Windhoek.*

653. The school of St. Barnabas has an attendance of over 80 and obtains the grants to pay the teachers. Regular services are held every Sunday.

(d) *Luderitzbucht.*

654. The school continues to obtain good reports from the Government inspectors and the work of the teachers is most excellent. Regular services are held every Sunday in the school chapel.

655. I should like to undertake work in the Waterberg Reserve, but am unable to do so at present, as we have neither the men nor the money. I have appealed to the Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and I am hoping that they will be able to help us.

656. The remainder of our work is ministering to the Europeans in the country and regular services are held monthly at the following centres:—

Windhoek, Okahandja, Karibib, Usakos, Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Omaruru, Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Otjiwarongo, Mariantal, Gibeon, Keetmanshoop, Bethanie, Luderitz.

657. Our great needs are men and money. There are openings which we are unable to touch, as we have no men, and even if we had we have no money to pay them. The shortage of clergy is being felt all over the world, and until more men offer themselves for ordination our work will be very seriously handicapped.

## XXII.—NATIVE LABOUR.

658. The native labourers employed on the mines have their interests safeguarded and their comfort and well-being ensured by regulations which have been framed for the purpose.

659. The law dealing with this subject is Proclamation No. 3 of 1917, as amended by Proclamations No. 6 of 1924, No. 6 of 1925, No. 15 of 1928, No. 33 of 1929, and Government Notice No. 26 of 1925. In addition to the enactments themselves, officers in charge of Native Affairs are appointed wherever necessary to carry out the necessary inspection work and to be always available where large numbers of natives are employed in order to hear their grievances and assist them in any way possible.

660. Three officers in charge of Native Affairs have been appointed—one for the diamond mines in the south; one for the copper and vanadium mines in the north; and one for the tin mines in the central part of the Territory.

661. The following is the routine ordinarily followed by the officers in charge of Native Affairs when visiting mines in their districts:—

- (1) Call on the compound manager, who is the officer licensed by the Administration and appointed by the mine concerned to control the native employees.

- (2) After any necessary matters have been gone into, proceed to the native compound.
- (3) Inspect all latrines and urinals and see that they are kept clean and are disinfected and that the fly-screening is in order.
- (4) Inspect all dormitories and see that these are clean and natives are required to maintain them in a tidy manner.
- (5) Inspect the kitchen and examine all prepared food.
- (6) Visit the storeroom to see that the supplies are fresh and wholesome, and that the meat, bread, and foodstuffs are kept screened from flies.
- (7) Inspect bathrooms and washhouses.
- (8) Visit all the fly-traps and see that they are kept moist with the arsenical solution with which they are spread.
- (9) Interview any natives who may be off duty in the compound in order to settle any troubles which they may have.
- (10) Take down statements, and, if possible, investigate and determine matters on the spot.
- (11) Visit the native hospital in order to see any casualties and ascertain whether patients desire anything particular should be done for them. Also note any exceptional cases and whether the numbers suffering from the various diseases are normal or otherwise.
- (12) Proceed to chief compound manager's office to hold a court to deal with complaints against employees brought by the mine officials.
- (13) Proceed to view gangs at work on the surface in order that either the mine officials or the natives may bring up any question requiring decision.
- (14) And finally proceed to compound to enable natives who are off shift to pay over moneys they wish to remit to their homes and to attend to requests for messages to be sent to their dependents and other similar matters.

662. It is unusual for the officer in charge of Native Affairs to proceed underground except in exceptional cases. This work is left to the technical officers of the Administration. The mines inspectors inspect each mine in the Territory every two or three months. Particular attention is devoted to conditions of underground employees, both from the point of view of hygiene and prevention of accidents. The closest touch is maintained with the Native Affairs officials.

663. It can safely be said that the lot of the native labourer employed on the mines in South West Africa compares favourably with the conditions of labourers in any part of the world. They are well fed, well housed, suitably clad, and they have at hand officers whose principal duty it is to safeguard their interests and to inquire into and at once put right any grievances, real or imaginary, which they may have.

664. As a result, the natives are happy and contented and misunderstanding between them and their employers are very rare, while strikes of the nature which occur periodically in industries where Europeans and Asiatics, who usually have to act for themselves, are employed, are almost unknown.

665. It may be stated here that the mine authorities fully appreciate that it is in the interest of the mining industry for the Administration to act as guardian to the native employees and so to prevent their being influenced by agitators which might result in their taking joint and ill-advised action on their own account in order to right fancied wrongs. The Administration has received willing co-operation and ready acquiescence whenever it has required anything in the interests of the natives to be done.

666. During the year under review, owing to the world-wide depression, there was a considerable shrinkage in mining operations and for the first time for many years there has been an excess in the supply of labour over the demand, necessitating the curtailment of recruiting in Ovamboland and the Okavango regions.

667. The diamond mines in the south restricted working operations very greatly and in October discharged 734 Ovambos and 673 Bechuanas, none of whom have been replaced.

668. The majority of natives so discharged had completed the greater part of their contracts and were quite willing to go. No native was discharged who was not agreeable to have his contract terminated.

669. Other natives left on the expiration of their contract in the ordinary course, and as will be seen from the subjoined returns there were only 4,894 natives in the employ of the mines at the end of the year as compared with 8,102 at the end of 1929.

670. The following return gives particulars of the natives recruited in the north:—

RETURN OF NATIVES RECRUITED DURING 1930 IN MANDATED TERRITORY.

| Month.         | Recruited in Ovamboland. |                  |             |             | Recruited in Okavango at Kuring Kuru. |                   |             |             | Recruited within Police Zone at Tsumeb. |                         | Total All Races 1930. | Total All Races 1929. |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                | Ovambos.                 | Angolan Natives. | Total 1930. | Total 1929. | Angolan Natives.                      | Okavango Natives. | Total 1930. | Total 1929. | Total Mixed Races 1930.                 | Total Mixed Races 1929. |                       |                       |
| January.....   | 242                      | 125              | 367         | 489         | 101                                   | 8                 | 109         | 76          | 132                                     | 137                     | 608                   | 702                   |
| February.....  | 428                      | 150              | 578         | 355         | 29                                    | 24                | 53          | 45          | 126                                     | 96                      | 757                   | 496                   |
| March.....     | 355                      | 153              | 508         | 511         | 12                                    | 32                | 44          | 90          | 52                                      | 127                     | 604                   | 728                   |
| April.....     | 154                      | 97               | 251         | 840         | 67                                    | 22                | 89          | 80          | 97                                      | 105                     | 437                   | 1,025                 |
| May.....       | 491                      | 182              | 673         | 796         | 20                                    | 22                | 42          | 79          | 114                                     | 112                     | 829                   | 987                   |
| June.....      | 287                      | 247              | 534         | 442         | 34                                    | 14                | 48          | 97          | 41                                      | 118                     | 623                   | 657                   |
| July.....      | 307                      | 316              | 623         | 458         | 58                                    | —                 | 58          | —           | 23                                      | 97                      | 704                   | 555                   |
| August.....    | 107                      | 191              | 298         | 446         | 77                                    | —                 | 77          | 9           | 37                                      | 125                     | 412                   | 580                   |
| September..... | 19                       | 33               | 52          | 232         | 29                                    | —                 | 29          | 38          | 68                                      | 201                     | 149                   | 471                   |
| October.....   | 9                        | 29               | 38          | 185         | 36                                    | —                 | 36          | 44          | 45                                      | 111                     | 119                   | 340                   |
| November.....  | 16                       | 42               | 58          | 182         | 26                                    | —                 | 26          | 90          | 87                                      | 107                     | 171                   | 379                   |
| December.....  | 92                       | 84               | 176         | 240         | 82                                    | —                 | 82          | 38          | 53                                      | 59                      | 311                   | 337                   |
| TOTAL.....     | 2,507                    | 1,649            | 4,156       | 5,176       | 571                                   | 122               | 693         | 686         | 875                                     | 1,395                   | 5,724                 | 7,257                 |

671. The following return gives the territorial analysis of the natives employed on the mines at the beginning of 1930, the number taken into the service, the wastage, and the numbers on strength at the end of the year.

672. Small workings and miscellaneous mines are not included in this return. These concerns are now employing solely local labour:—

|   | Union Natives. | Other S.W.A. Natives. | Ovamboland and Okavango. | Angolan Natives. | Bechuanaas.  | Rhodesian. | Unclassified Natives. | Total.        |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| In Service on 1st January, 1930.....    | 308            | 753                   | 3,637                    | 2,139            | 1,081        | 153        | 31                    | 8,102         |
| Taken on strength during year.....      | 157            | 376                   | 3,227                    | 2,244            | 600          | 262        | 36                    | 6,902         |
| <i>Deduct</i> Wastages shown below..... | 465            | 1,129                 | 6,864                    | 4,383            | 1,681        | 415        | 67                    | 15,004        |
|   | 404            | 687                   | 4,335                    | 2,804            | 1,677        | 171        | 32                    | 10,110        |
| <i>Strength</i> as at 31/12/30.....     | 61             | 442                   | 2,529                    | 1,579            | 4            | 244        | 35                    | 4,894         |
| <i>Wastages.</i>                        |                |                       |                          |                  |              |            |                       |               |
| Discharged and Transferred.....         | 399            | 673                   | 4,216                    | 2,619            | 1,662        | 159        | 29                    | 9,757         |
| Deaths.....                             | 5              | 7                     | 69                       | 107              | 15           | 7          | 3                     | 213           |
| Desertions.....                         | —              | 7                     | 50                       | 78               | —            | 5          | —                     | 140           |
| <b>TOTAL WASTAGES.....</b>              | <b>404</b>     | <b>687</b>            | <b>4,335</b>             | <b>2,804</b>     | <b>1,677</b> | <b>171</b> | <b>32</b>             | <b>10,110</b> |

#### TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES ON MINES.

673. The following returns set out under the various tribes the number of natives employed by the different classes of mines, in each case the total for 1930 being compared with those of the preceding year.

674. It will be observed that the diamond mines employed a monthly average of 3,880 natives, being a decrease of 1,771 over the figure of 5,651 for last year.

675. The average for vanadium and copper show a slight increase over 1929, but there is a decrease in the figures for miscellaneous and tin mines. This is due not to shortage of labour, but to diminishing activity in that class of mining.

#### DIAMOND MINES.

| Month.                      | Ovambos.     | Other S.W.A. Natives. | Union.     | Bechuanaas. | Rhodesian. | Angolan.   | Other Natives. | Total 1930.  | Total 1929.  |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| January.....                | 2,102        | 312                   | 303        | 1,074       | —          | 1,282      | 25             | 5,098        | 4,906        |
| February.....               | 2,172        | 268                   | 286        | 1,406       | —          | 1,289      | 23             | 5,444        | 5,312        |
| March.....                  | 1,983        | 262                   | 276        | 1,381       | —          | 1,267      | 22             | 5,191        | 5,500        |
| April.....                  | 1,786        | 245                   | 269        | 1,269       | —          | 1,156      | 21             | 4,746        | 5,664        |
| May.....                    | 1,480        | 226                   | 221        | 1,188       | —          | 1,068      | 19             | 4,202        | 5,799        |
| June.....                   | 1,508        | 222                   | 207        | 1,101       | —          | 967        | 21             | 4,026        | 6,011        |
| July.....                   | 1,473        | 214                   | 173        | 1,038       | —          | 916        | 21             | 3,835        | 6,198        |
| August.....                 | 1,578        | 191                   | 163        | 897         | —          | 911        | 21             | 3,751        | 5,994        |
| September.....              | 1,704        | 175                   | 128        | 783         | —          | 1,023      | 21             | 3,834        | 5,891        |
| October.....                | 1,468        | 160                   | 107        | 207         | —          | 785        | 21             | 2,748        | 5,926        |
| November.....               | 1,038        | 119                   | 93         | —           | —          | 591        | 20             | 1,861        | 5,500        |
| December.....               | 1,035        | 115                   | 65         | —           | —          | 589        | 20             | 1,824        | 5,106        |
| <b>MONTHLY AVERAGE.....</b> | <b>1,611</b> | <b>209</b>            | <b>190</b> | <b>862</b>  | <b>—</b>   | <b>987</b> | <b>21</b>      | <b>3,880</b> | <b>5,651</b> |

## COPPER MINES.

| Month.           | Ovambos. | Other S.W.A. Natives. | Union. | Bechuanas. | Rhodesian. | Angolan. | Caprivi Zipfel. | Other Natives. | Total 1930. | Total 1929. |
|------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| January.....     | 1,149    | 317                   | 2      | 6          | 116        | 693      | —               | 1              | 2,284       | 2,203       |
| February.....    | 1,402    | 321                   | 2      | 4          | 106        | 778      | —               | 1              | 2,614       | 2,144       |
| March.....       | 1,591    | 318                   | 2      | 3          | 111        | 817      | —               | 1              | 2,843       | 1,989       |
| April.....       | 1,580    | 309                   | 2      | 3          | 104        | 860      | —               | 1              | 2,859       | 2,096       |
| May.....         | 1,604    | 290                   | 2      | 3          | 104        | 834      | 14              | 1              | 2,852       | 2,172       |
| June.....        | 1,527    | 277                   | 2      | 3          | 112        | 786      | 14              | 1              | 2,722       | 2,133       |
| July.....        | 1,293    | 237                   | 1      | 3          | 67         | 695      | 11              | 1              | 2,308       | 2,168       |
| August.....      | 1,255    | 234                   | —      | 3          | 54         | 680      | 11              | 1              | 2,238       | 2,262       |
| September.....   | 1,233    | 236                   | —      | 3          | 53         | 674      | 11              | 1              | 2,211       | 2,270       |
| October.....     | 1,221    | 234                   | —      | 3          | 50         | 677      | 11              | 2              | 2,198       | 2,233       |
| November.....    | 1,208    | 239                   | —      | 3          | 64         | 710      | 11              | 2              | 2,237       | 2,256       |
| December.....    | 1,247    | 248                   | —      | 3          | 74         | 775      | 11              | 2              | 2,360       | 2,186       |
| MONTHLY AVERAGE. | 1,359    | 272                   | 1      | 3          | 85         | 748      | 8               | 1              | 2,477       | 2,176       |

## VANADIUM MINES.

|                  |     |     |   |   |     |     |    |   |     |     |
|------------------|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|----|---|-----|-----|
| January.....     | 302 | 96  | 2 | 1 | 73  | 256 | —  | 3 | 733 | 644 |
| February.....    | 289 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 74  | 265 | —  | 3 | 734 | 645 |
| March.....       | 345 | 102 | 2 | 1 | 72  | 253 | —  | 3 | 778 | 644 |
| April.....       | 321 | 106 | 2 | 1 | 83  | 258 | —  | 3 | 774 | 665 |
| May.....         | 315 | 101 | 2 | 1 | 94  | 246 | 9  | 3 | 771 | 669 |
| June.....        | 291 | 102 | 2 | 1 | 85  | 237 | 9  | 3 | 730 | 717 |
| July.....        | 292 | 106 | 2 | 1 | 96  | 203 | 9  | 3 | 712 | 733 |
| August.....      | 279 | 98  | 2 | 1 | 107 | 202 | 15 | 3 | 707 | 762 |
| September.....   | 306 | 98  | 2 | 1 | 113 | 229 | 15 | 3 | 767 | 763 |
| October.....     | 299 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 145 | 203 | 15 | 3 | 768 | 748 |
| November.....    | 291 | 95  | 2 | 1 | 156 | 218 | 12 | 3 | 778 | 779 |
| December.....    | 286 | 98  | 2 | 1 | 170 | 224 | —  | 3 | 784 | 760 |
| MONTHLY AVERAGE. | 301 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 106 | 233 | 7  | 3 | 753 | 710 |

## TIN MINES.

| Month.               | Ovambos. | Other S.W.A. Natives. | Union. | Bechuanas. | Rhodesian. | Angolan. | Other Natives. | Total 1930. | Total 1929. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| January.....         | 42       | 331                   | 4      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 378         | 654         |
| February.....        | 41       | 312                   | 5      | —          | 1          | —        | 2              | 361         | 721         |
| March.....           | 38       | 359                   | 5      | 1          | —          | —        | 1              | 404         | 650         |
| April.....           | 42       | 372                   | 5      | 1          | —          | —        | 1              | 421         | 674         |
| May.....             | 52       | 340                   | 5      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 398         | 633         |
| June.....            | 52       | 317                   | 4      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 374         | 555         |
| July.....            | 42       | 318                   | 4      | —          | —          | —        | 2              | 366         | 530         |
| August.....          | 35       | 346                   | 3      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 385         | 501         |
| September.....       | 19       | 306                   | 3      | —          | —          | —        | —              | 328         | 479         |
| October.....         | 19       | 293                   | 3      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 316         | 441         |
| November.....        | 16       | 292                   | 3      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 312         | 457         |
| December.....        | 14       | 296                   | 3      | —          | —          | —        | —              | 313         | 472         |
| MONTHLY AVERAGE..... | 34       | 324                   | 4      | —          | —          | —        | 1              | 363         | 564         |

## MISCELLANEOUS MINES.

|                      |    |     |    |   |    |   |   |     |     |
|----------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|---|---|-----|-----|
| January.....         | 38 | 88  | 1  | — | 19 | 3 | — | 149 | 261 |
| February.....        | 59 | 87  | 25 | — | 19 | — | — | 190 | 260 |
| March.....           | 57 | 86  | —  | — | 18 | — | — | 161 | 280 |
| April.....           | 58 | 93  | —  | — | 17 | — | — | 168 | 244 |
| May.....             | 43 | 133 | —  | — | 19 | — | — | 195 | 260 |
| June.....            | 59 | 106 | —  | — | 19 | — | — | 184 | 236 |
| July.....            | 59 | 112 | —  | — | 19 | — | — | 190 | 193 |
| August.....          | 55 | 120 | —  | — | 16 | — | — | 191 | 184 |
| September.....       | 59 | 116 | —  | — | 8  | — | — | 183 | 160 |
| October.....         | 38 | 87  | —  | — | 9  | — | — | 134 | 178 |
| November.....        | 38 | 105 | —  | — | 9  | — | — | 152 | 204 |
| December.....        | 38 | 123 | —  | — | 9  | — | — | 170 | 200 |
| MONTHLY AVERAGE..... | 50 | 105 | 2  | — | 15 | — | — | 172 | 221 |

676. The next is a statement setting out in respect of each of the years 1925 to 1929 the monthly average number of natives of each of the different tribes employed in connection with mining in South West Africa. This statement also shows how the natives employed are divided amongst the different classes of mining.

The total monthly average is 7,645, as compared with 9,321 during the preceding year.

| Territory of Origin.         | Diamond Mines. |       |       |       |       | Copper Mines. |       |       |       |       | Vanadium Mines. |       |       |       |       | Tin Mines. |       |       |       |       | Miscellaneous Mines. |       | Total for All Mines. |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                              | 1926.          | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1926.         | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1926.           | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1926.      | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 1929.                | 1930. | 1926.                | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. |
| Union of South Africa.....   | 3,534          | 1,250 | 143   | 256   | 190   | 2             | 1     | 13    | 14    | 1     | 2               | —     | —     | 2     | 2     | —          | —     | 7     | 6     | 4     | 9                    | 2     | 2,538                | 1,251 | 166   | 287   | 199   |
| Other South West Africa..... | 256            | 179   | 100   | 466   | 209   | 212           | 213   | 311   | 238   | 272   | 183             | 149   | 135   | 145   | 100   | 262        | 499   | 178   | 453   | 324   | 131                  | 105   | 909                  | 803   | 1,223 | 1,433 | 1,010 |
| Ovamboland and Okavango..... | 3,254          | 3,236 | 2,649 | 1,985 | 1,611 | 985           | 1,356 | 1,256 | 1,189 | 1,359 | 322             | 269   | 337   | 283   | 301   | 170        | 331   | 68    | 104   | 34    | 66                   | 50    | 4,605                | 5,031 | 4,641 | 3,627 | 3,355 |
| Angola.....                  | —              | —     | 228   | 1,328 | 987   | 340           | 363   | 497   | 657   | 748   | 259             | 107   | 171   | 217   | 233   | —          | —     | 5     | —     | —     | 2                    | —     | 599                  | 470   | 901   | 2,204 | 1,968 |
| Bechuanaland....             | 1,564          | 1,645 | 1,372 | 1,616 | 862   | —             | 4     | 1     | 6     | 3     | —               | 1     | —     | 4     | 1     | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —                    | —     | 1,564                | 1,650 | 1,373 | 1,626 | 866   |
| Rhodesia.....                | —              | —     | —     | —     | —     | 234           | 177   | 18    | 70    | 85    | 181             | 89    | 46    | 54    | 106   | —          | —     | 11    | —     | —     | 13                   | 15    | 415                  | 266   | 75    | 137   | 206   |
| Basutoland.....              | 33             | 13    | —     | —     | —     | —             | —     | —     | —     | —     | —               | —     | —     | —     | —     | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —                    | —     | 33                   | 13    | —     | —     | —     |
| Unclassified.....            | 17             | 14    | 181   | —     | 21    | 13            | 11    | —     | 2     | 9     | —               | —     | —     | 5     | 10    | —          | —     | —     | —     | 1     | —                    | —     | 30                   | 26    | 181   | 7     | 41    |
| TOTALS.....                  | 8,658          | 6,337 | 4,673 | 5,651 | 3,880 | 1,786         | 2,125 | 2,096 | 2,176 | 2,477 | 947             | 616   | 689   | 710   | 753   | 432        | 837   | 265   | 563   | 363   | 221                  | 172   | 10,693               | 9,501 | 8,560 | 9,321 | 7,645 |

## DESERTIONS.

677. Desertions which in former years were very high on the mines in the north, decreased very considerably in 1930 as the following return will show:—

| Year.     | Copper Mines. | Vanadium Mines. | Total. |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1928..... | 471           | 71              | 542    |
| 1929..... | 118           | 74              | 192    |
| 1930..... | 91            | 37              | 128    |

The figures for the year 1928 do not include all cases. The figures for 1929 and 1930, however, are complete.

## XXIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

## I.—HEALTH OF RECRUITED LABOURERS.

## A.—SOURCES OF LABOUR.

678. The labour requirements of the Luderitz Diamond Fields are met by the recruitment of natives in Ovamboland, South-Eastern Angola, Bechuanaland, South West Africa, and the Union of South Africa in that order numerically. The copper, vanadium, tin, and miscellaneous mines derive their labour from Ovamboland, South-Eastern Angola, Barotseland, and South West Africa.

679. The natives who come from South-Eastern Angola find their way into the Territory without recruitment.

680. The Additional District Surgeon, Ovamboland, resigned in April. Since his departure, recruits have been examined at Ondongua by Dr. Erlank, the District Surgeon, Ovamboland.

681. The following are the tribes in Ovamboland from which labourers for work in the mines are obtained, given in order of their numerical importance: Ondongas, Ukuanyama, Ukuambi, Ongandjera, Ukualuthi, and Ombalantu.

682. The recruits are classified by the District Surgeon into three categories according to the standard of fitness.

683. During 1930 the natives recruited in Ovamboland were classified as follows:—

|                | Class A.<br>Any work. | Class B.<br>Light Mine<br>Work. | Class C.<br>Light Farm<br>Work. | Class D.<br>Unfit. | Total. |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| January.....   | 261                   | 68                              | 42                              | 4                  | 375    |
| February.....  | 470                   | 67                              | 56                              | 15                 | 608    |
| March.....     | 409                   | 68                              | 40                              | 9                  | 526    |
| April.....     | 187                   | 53                              | 11                              | } 24               | 2,403  |
| May.....       | 468                   | 138                             | 67                              |                    |        |
| June.....      | 467                   | 53                              | 14                              |                    |        |
| July.....      | 520                   | 90                              | 13                              |                    |        |
| August.....    | 233                   | 56                              | 9                               | } 23               | 75     |
| September..... | 46                    | 6                               | —                               |                    |        |
| October.....   | 35                    | 3                               | —                               |                    |        |
| November.....  | 39                    | 19                              | —                               |                    |        |
| December.....  | 131                   | 45                              | —                               | 102                | 278    |
| TOTAL.....     | 3,266                 | 666                             | 252                             | 234                | 4,418  |

The percentage in each class is:—

Class A ... 73.93 per cent.

Class C ... 5.70 per cent.

Class B ... 15.07 per cent.

Class D ... 5.30 per cent.



684. It will be noted the percentage of rejects has increased. This is due to the fact that owing to the drought in Ovamboland old men and young boys presented themselves for work on the mines.

685. The causes for rejection were:—

- (1) Being too young;
- (2) emaciation and old age;
- (3) chest and heart disease; and
- (4) eye troubles, venereal disease, and other disablements.

#### B.—INCIDENCE OF DISEASE AND MORTALITY ON THE MINES.

686. It will be seen from the annexure referred to in paragraph 676 the average number of natives employed on the various mines in South West Africa during 1930 was 7,645, as compared with 9,321 in 1929. This decrease in the number employed is solely due to the curtailment of mining operations occasioned by there being no markets as a result of the world-wide depression.

687. The diamond fields showed the greatest decrease in the numbers employed. Their strength in January was 5,098 and by December the number of natives employed had fallen to 1,824. Next in order came the tin mines, whose average strength was 363 this year, as compared with 564 last year, and lastly the miscellaneous mines, of which the iron mine at Kalkfeld provides practically the whole of the present complement, also showed a diminution in the number employed.

688. In the case of the copper and vanadium mines the average number employed as compared with last year had actually increased. This is primarily due to the fact that these mines at first endeavoured to absorb all the surplus labour, especially as a better class of boy was available, namely, those classified as "A" boys, the majority of whom are usually drafted to Luderitz. Towards the end of the year these companies were also obliged to reduce their strength.

689. The total number of deaths of those actually engaged in mining operations was 215, giving a death-rate of 28.12 per thousand per annum for all mines. This figure is based on the average number employed per month.

690. The death-rate from the principal causes of death as compared with the previous two years was as follows:—

|                              | 1928.      |              | 1929.      |              | 1930.      |              |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|                              | Deaths.    | Mortality.   | Deaths.    | Mortality.   | Deaths.    | Mortality.   |
| Pneumonia.....               | 83         | 9.68         | 109        | 11.21        | 132        | 17.27        |
| Other Respiratory Diseases.  | —          | —            | 4          | 0.41         | 1          | 0.13         |
| Tuberculosis (all forms).... | 13         | 1.52         | 21         | 2.16         | 8          | 1.05         |
| Influenza.....               | 135        | 15.76        | 217        | 22.32        | 23         | 3.01         |
| Scurvy.....                  | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            |
| Enteric Fever.....           | 4          | 0.47         | —          | —            | 4          | 0.52         |
| Dysentery.....               | —          | —            | 2          | 0.20         | 1          | 0.13         |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis... | 17         | 1.99         | 26         | 2.67         | 12         | 1.57         |
| Other Diseases.....          | 41         | 4.79         | 23         | 2.37         | 18         | 2.35         |
| Accidents.....               | 8          | 0.95         | 8          | 0.82         | 16         | 2.09         |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>            | <b>301</b> | <b>35.16</b> | <b>410</b> | <b>42.16</b> | <b>215</b> | <b>28.12</b> |

691. A pleasing feature is the decided fall in the death-rate per thousand per annum. This is the lowest death-rate recorded during the past five years. The death-rate per thousand per annum in 1926 and 1927 were respectively 29.21 and 39.83.

692. During 1929 no less than 217 deaths were recorded as being due to influenza. This year the number has fallen to 23. This does not quite reveal the true facts, for although there was no influenza epidemic during the year there was, however, a mild outbreak at Abenab in January, resulting in 6 deaths. According to the return submitted, this disease did not reappear. Most deaths from pneumonia occurred in September. The term pneumonia embraces both lobar and broncho-pneumonia, which latter disease is mostly secondary to influenza. This disease accounted for the majority of the deaths. There was a wave of influenza in September at Tsumeb, which resulted in 9 deaths from influenza and 10 from pneumonia.

In reviewing these figures, therefore, the deaths from pneumonia and influenza should be read in conjunction, because, in previous years, it appears that the primary ailment, namely, influenza, was recorded as being the cause of death, whereas broncho-pneumonia, a common sequela, was the real cause of death in many instances. Thus in 1928 there were 218 deaths due to pneumonia and influenza and 316 and 155 in 1929 and 1930 respectively. Although the number of deaths from primary pneumonia—that is, lobar-pneumonia may have fallen off, the main reason for this marked diminution in the number of deaths from these diseases was the non-appearance of influenza in a virulent form.

693. Other features of note are (1) the decrease in the number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis, which disease is usually associated with overcrowding; (2) a decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis (all forms); and (3) that except for a few sporadic cases of enteric fever only four deaths have occurred from that disease. This is particularly noteworthy owing to the fact that at one time it was thought that the heavy mortality on the northern mines last year was due to that disease. The utmost care has been taken by the mine medical officers to ascertain the cause of death in every doubtful case; in fact, it is the practice now on the northern mines to hold an autopsy on every fatal case.

694. As regards accidents there were 16 fatal cases recorded during the year, whereas there were only 8 in each of the previous two years. Of the 16 fatalities, however, only five can be attributed to accidents which occurred while the natives were engaged in mining operations.

695. The other deaths were due to either lightning, drowning, poisoning, or road accidents.

696. The following statements show the incidence of disease and the mortality on the various mines:—

(a) *Luderitz Diamond Fields.*

(i) Mortality from the principal causes of death during the years 1928-1930:—

| Disease.                   | 1928.        |            |              | 1929.        |            |              | 1930.        |           |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
|                            | C.           | D.         | M.           | C.           | D.         | M.           | C.           | D.        | M.           |
| Pneumonia.....             | 587          | 63         | 13.49        | 761          | 82         | 14.51        | 307          | 52        | 13.4         |
| Other Respiratory Diseases | 443          | 3          | 0.65         | 573          | 4          | 0.71         | 582          | 1         | 0.26         |
| Tuberculosis.....          | 22           | 4          | 0.86         | 9            | 9          | 0.59         | —            | 3         | 0.77         |
| Influenza.....             | 126          | —          | —            | 162          | 4          | 0.71         | 97           | 3         | 0.77         |
| Scurvy.....                | 95           | —          | —            | 43           | —          | —            | 20           | —         | —            |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis  | 13           | 13         | 2.78         | 24           | 17         | 3.01         | 12           | 10        | 2.58         |
| Enteric Fever.....         | 5            | 4          | 0.85         | —            | —          | —            | 1            | 1         | 0.26         |
| Dysentery.....             | —            | —          | —            | 5            | 1          | 0.18         | 1            | 1         | 0.26         |
| Chicken Pox.....           | —            | —          | —            | —            | —          | —            | 58           | —         | —            |
| Other Diseases.....        | 1,626        | 28         | 5.97         | 1,648        | 16         | 2.83         | 1,099        | 12        | 3.09         |
| Accidents and Injuries.    | 249          | 1          | 0.22         | 172          | 1          | 0.18         | 193          | 4         | 1.03         |
| Syphilis.....              | —            | —          | —            | 25           | —          | —            | 5            | —         | —            |
| Gonorrhoea.....            | —            | —          | —            | 4            | —          | —            | 7            | —         | —            |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>          | <b>3,166</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>24.82</b> | <b>3,426</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>23.71</b> | <b>2,382</b> | <b>87</b> | <b>22.42</b> |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of Deaths; M.=Death rate per thousand per annum.

697. The monthly average number of natives employed during 1930 was 3,880, as compared with 5,651 in 1929 and 4,673 in 1928.

(ii) Incidence and mortality in regard to the principal diseases on the fields among the labourers employed by the various diamond mining companies:—

| Disease.                        | Consolidated<br>Diamond<br>Mines. |           |              | Namaqua Diamonds. |           |              |            |           |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                 |                                   |           |              | South.            |           |              | North.     |           |              |
|                                 | C.                                | D.        | M.           | C.                | D.        | M.           | C.         | D.        | M.           |
| Pneumonia.....                  | 244                               | 30        | 10.29        | 39                | 18        | 34.03        | 22         | 4         | 9.57         |
| Other respiratory diseases..... | 454                               | —         | —            | 35                | 1         | 1.89         | 93         | —         | —            |
| Tuberculosis.....               | —                                 | 3         | 1.03         | —                 | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| Influenza.....                  | —                                 | —         | —            | 91                | 1         | 1.89         | 6          | 2         | 4.78         |
| Scurvy.....                     | 19                                | —         | —            | —                 | —         | —            | 1          | —         | —            |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....  | 12                                | 10        | 3.43         | —                 | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| Enteric fever.....              | 1                                 | 1         | 0.34         | —                 | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| Dysentery.....                  | 1                                 | 1         | 0.34         | —                 | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| Chicken Pox.....                | 45                                | —         | —            | 4                 | —         | —            | 9          | —         | —            |
| Other diseases.....             | 862                               | 9         | 3.09         | 113               | 1         | 1.89         | 121        | 2         | 4.78         |
| Accidents and injuries.....     | 161                               | 2         | 0.69         | 27                | —         | —            | 2          | 2         | 4.78         |
| Syphilis.....                   | 4                                 | —         | —            | —                 | —         | —            | 1          | —         | —            |
| Gonorrhoea.....                 | 3                                 | —         | —            | 4                 | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>               | <b>1,806</b>                      | <b>56</b> | <b>19.20</b> | <b>313</b>        | <b>21</b> | <b>39.70</b> | <b>255</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>23.92</b> |

NOTE.—C.=No. of Cases; D.=No. of Deaths; M.=Death rate per thousand per annum.

698. One other company, namely, the South West Diamonds, only carried on operations for the first eight months of the year. The average number employed monthly by this company was 26. Two cases of pneumonia, three other diseases, and three accidents were reported. There were no deaths.

699. The average monthly number employed by the Consolidated Diamond Mines was 2,916, by Namaqua (South) 529, and by Namaqua (North) 418.

(iii) Incidence of diseases and death-rate among the various tribes employed on the diamond fields were as follows:—

| Disease.                       | Bechuana.  |           |              | Union Natives. |          |              | Ovambos.     |           |              | Ovambos from Angola recruited in Ovamboland. |           |              | Other S.W.A. Natives. |          |              | Unclassified. |          |              |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
|                                | C.         | D.        | M.           | C.             | D.       | M.           | C.           | D.        | M.           | C.   | D.        | M.           | C.                    | D.       | M.           | C.            | D.       | M.           |
| Pneumonia.....                 | 38         | 5         | 5.80         | 12             | 2        | 10.53        | 124          | 18        | 11.17        | 127  | 23        | 23.30        | 6                     | 4        | 19.14        | —             | —        | —            |
| Other respiratory diseases...  | 68         | —         | —            | 24             | —        | —            | 268          | —         | —            | 206  | 1         | 1.01         | 16                    | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Tuberculosis.....              | —          | —         | —            | —              | —        | —            | —            | 2         | 1.24         | —  | 1         | 1.01         | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Influenza.....                 | —          | —         | —            | 10             | —        | —            | 23           | 3         | 1.86         | 51   | —         | —            | 13                    | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Scurvy.....                    | 7          | —         | —            | —              | —        | —            | 6            | —         | —            | 7  | —         | —            | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis...   | 7          | 6         | 6.96         | 1              | —        | —            | 1            | —         | —            | 3  | 4         | 4.05         | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Enteric fever.....             | —          | —         | —            | —              | —        | —            | 1            | 1         | 0.62         | —  | —         | —            | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Dysentery.....                 | —          | 1         | 1.16         | —              | —        | —            | 1            | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Chicken pox.....               | 10         | —         | —            | —              | —        | —            | 29           | —         | —            | 19   | —         | —            | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Other diseases.....            | 195        | 3         | 3.48         | 59             | 2        | 10.53        | 463          | 2         | 1.24         | 356  | 4         | 4.05         | 26                    | 1        | 4.78         | —             | —        | —            |
| Accidents and injuries.....    | 33         | —         | —            | 20             | 1        | 5.26         | 68           | 1         | 0.62         | 55   | —         | —            | 15                    | —        | —            | 2             | 2        | 95.24        |
| Syphilis.....                  | 2          | —         | —            | —              | —        | —            | 2            | —         | —            | 2  | —         | —            | —                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| Gonorrhoea.....                | —          | —         | —            | 2              | —        | —            | 3            | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | 1                     | —        | —            | —             | —        | —            |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>              | <b>360</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>17.40</b> | <b>128</b>     | <b>5</b> | <b>26.32</b> | <b>989</b>   | <b>27</b> | <b>16.76</b> | <b>826</b>                                   | <b>33</b> | <b>33.43</b> | <b>77</b>             | <b>5</b> | <b>23.92</b> | <b>2</b>      | <b>2</b> | <b>95.24</b> |
| <b>Average Number Employed</b> | <b>862</b> |           |              | <b>190</b>     |          |              | <b>1,611</b> |           |              | <b>987</b>                                   |           |              | <b>209</b>            |          |              | <b>21</b>     |          |              |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of Deaths; M.=Death rate per thousand per annum.

The death-rate on the diamond fields for the years 1926-1930 (inclusive) is as follows:—

|             |            |       |              |            |
|-------------|------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| 1926 ... .. | death-rate | 24.71 | per thousand | per annum. |
| 1927 ... .. | death-rate | 26.30 | per thousand | per annum. |
| 1928 ... .. | death-rate | 24.82 | per thousand | per annum. |
| 1929 ... .. | death-rate | 23.71 | per thousand | per annum. |
| 1930 ... .. | death-rate | 22.42 | per thousand | per annum. |

This is the lowest death-rate recorded.

(b) *Tsumeb Mines (O.M.E.G. Group).*

(iv) Death-rate per thousand per annum from the principal causes of death from 1926 to 1930:—

| Disease.                        | 1926.      |              | 1927.      |              | 1928.      |              | 1929.        |            |              | 1930.        |           |              |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                 | D.         | M.           | D.         | M.           | D.         | M.           | C.           | D.         | M.           | C.           | D.        | M.           |
| Pneumonia.....                  | 15         | 6.65         | 7          | 2.76         | 15         | 6.06         | 100          | 27         | 10.47        | 257          | 57        | 23.01        |
| Tuberculosis (all forms).....   | 4          | 1.78         | 6          | 2.37         | 9          | 3.68         | 12           | 12         | 4.65         | 6            | 3         | 1.21         |
| Other respiratory diseases..... | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | 288          | —          | —            | 502          | —         | —            |
| Influenza.....                  | 61         | 27.06        | 179        | 70.64        | 107        | 43.23        | 1,398        | 165        | 63.98        | 143          | 12        | 4.84         |
| Enteric fever.....              | 2          | 0.89         | —          | —            | —          | —            | —            | —          | —            | —            | —         | —            |
| Dysentery.....                  | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | 1            | 1          | 0.39         | 1            | —         | —            |
| Scurvy.....                     | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | —            | —          | —            | 12           | —         | —            |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....  | 15         | 6.65         | 3          | 1.18         | 4          | 1.61         | 9            | 9          | 3.49         | 2            | 2         | 0.81         |
| Malaria.....                    | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | 39           | —          | —            | 43           | —         | —            |
| Chicken pox.....                | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | —            | —          | —            | 80           | —         | —            |
| Other diseases.....             | 3          | 1.33         | 5          | 1.97         | 6          | 2.42         | 1,073        | 1          | 0.30         | 902          | 5         | 2.02         |
| Accidents and injuries.....     | 1          | 0.44         | 2          | 0.79         | 5          | 2.00         | 1,359        | 6          | 2.33         | 1,230        | 10        | 4.04         |
| Syphilis.....                   | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | 14           | —          | —            | 28           | —         | —            |
| Gonorrhoea.....                 | —          | —            | —          | —            | —          | —            | 29           | —          | —            | 25           | —         | —            |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>               | <b>101</b> | <b>44.80</b> | <b>202</b> | <b>79.71</b> | <b>146</b> | <b>59.00</b> | <b>4,322</b> | <b>221</b> | <b>85.70</b> | <b>3,231</b> | <b>89</b> | <b>35.93</b> |
| Average Number Employed....     | 2,254      |              | 2,534      |              | 2,475      |              | 2,579        |            |              | 2,477        |           |              |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of deaths; M.=Death rate per thousand per annum.

It will be observed that there has been a great increase in the number of accidents recorded during the past two years. These figures include minor injuries; only a very small percentage of the accidents had to be reported to the Department of Mines.

Of the ten deaths recorded as being due to accidents only four were actually occasioned whilst engaged in mining operations, the remaining six deaths were due either to lightning, drowning, or poisoning.

There were 20 deaths in the month of September, 10 being due to pneumonia (mostly broncho-pneumonia) and 9 due to influenza. During that month over 100 cases of influenza were reported and 21 cases of pneumonia.

700. The following month, October, no cases of influenza came under observation. There were, however, 10 cases of pneumonia with two deaths.

701. In November there were 10 deaths, eight being due to pneumonia. This was the second highest number of deaths recorded in any one month.

702. The sudden wave of influenza in September is inexplicable. The Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft Mine Medical Officer writes to the effect that the most important event from a medical point of view was the abatement of the influenza epidemic which claimed so many victims at Tsumeb during the last eleven years and that this year anything in the nature of a real epidemic was only observed for a short period namely during September. He states further that during the period from June to September when the epidemic usually raged the Company took the special precaution of engaging the services of another doctor.

703. It must also be pointed out that the average monthly number 2,477 relates solely to the number of natives actually engaged in mining operations, whereas last year the number 2,579 included natives who, although also in the employ of the Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, were not engaged in mining only, but included to the tune of 403 farm hands and workers on the iron mines at Kalkfeld. This year these employees are being reported upon separately.

(v) The incidence of disease and mortality among the various tribes employed on the Copper Mines at Tsumeb were as follows:—

| Disease.                        | Ovambos.     |           |              | Ovambos from Angola Recruited in Ovamboland. |           |              | Rhodesian Boys. |          |              | Other S.W.A. Natives. |          |             |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|
|                                 | C.           | D.        | M.           | C.   | D.        | M.           | C.              | D.       | M.           | C.                    | D.       | M.          |
| Pneumonia.....                  | 134          | 16        | 11.77        | 113  | 38        | 50.80        | 4               | 3        | 35.29        | 6                     | —        | —           |
| Tuberculosis (all forms).....   | 2            | 1         | 0.74         | 2  | 1         | 1.34         | 1               | —        | —            | 1                     | 1        | 3.68        |
| Other respiratory diseases..... | 269          | —         | —            | 204  | —         | —            | 5               | —        | —            | 24                    | —        | —           |
| Influenza.....                  | 36           | 2         | 1.47         | 100  | 10        | 13.37        | 4               | —        | —            | 3                     | —        | —           |
| Enteric fever.....              | —            | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —           |
| Dysentery.....                  | 1            | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —           |
| Chicken pox.....                | 50           | —         | —            | 25   | —         | —            | 4               | —        | —            | 1                     | —        | —           |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....  | —            | —         | —            | 2  | 2         | 2.67         | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —           |
| Malaria.....                    | 23           | —         | —            | 14   | —         | —            | 1               | —        | —            | 5                     | —        | —           |
| Scurvy.....                     | 8            | —         | —            | 4  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —           |
| Other diseases.....             | 515          | 3         | 2.21         | 315  | 2         | 2.67         | 19              | —        | —            | 52                    | —        | —           |
| Accidents and injuries.....     | 730          | 5         | 3.68         | 406  | 4         | 5.35         | 32              | —        | —            | 63                    | 1        | 3.68        |
| Syphilis.....                   | 20           | —         | —            | 3  | —         | —            | 1               | —        | —            | 4                     | —        | —           |
| Gonorrhoea.....                 | 16           | —         | —            | 5  | —         | —            | 1               | —        | —            | 3                     | —        | —           |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>               | <b>1,804</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>19.87</b> | <b>1,193</b>                                 | <b>57</b> | <b>76.20</b> | <b>72</b>       | <b>3</b> | <b>35.29</b> | <b>162</b>            | <b>2</b> | <b>7.35</b> |
| Average No. Employed Monthly    | 1,359        |           |              | 748  |           |              | 85              |          |              | 272                   |          |             |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of deaths; M.=Death-rate per thousand per annum.

704. The following natives were also in the Company's employ at Tsumeb, viz.:—

- (1) Natives from Caprivi Zipfel, the average monthly number being 8.
- (2) Union boys, the average monthly number being 1.
- (3) Bechuanas, the average monthly number being 3.
- (4) Unclassified, the average monthly number being 1.

No deaths or illness were reported from among these natives.

705. The Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft also employed an average monthly number of 214 native farm labourers—amongst these 2 deaths occurred during the year. At Kalkfeld on the Iron Mines they employed an average monthly number of 110 natives—amongst these latter no deaths were recorded. In last year's annual report these natives were included in the hospital returns of the natives engaged in copper mining.

(c) Vanadium Mines—Grootfontein.

(vi) Incidence of disease and death rate per thousand per annum for the years 1927-1930 inclusive are as follows:—

| Disease.                        | 1927.     |              | 1928.     |              | 1929.      |           |              | 1930.      |           |              |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
|                                 | D.        | M.           | D.        | M.           | C.         | D.        | M.           | C.         | D.        | M.           |
| Pneumonia.....                  | 21        | 33.65        | 1         | 1.45         | —          | —         | —            | 51         | 23        | 30.54        |
| Tuberculosis.....               | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 1          | 2         | 2.66         |
| Other respiratory diseases..... | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 1          | —         | —            |
| Influenza.....                  | 5         | 8.01         | 27        | 39.19        | 298        | 48        | 67.60        | 127        | 8         | 10.62        |
| Enteric fever.....              | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 4          | 3         | 3.98         |
| Dysentery.....                  | —         | —            | —         | —            | 3          | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            |
| Scurvy.....                     | —         | —            | —         | —            | 1          | —         | —            | 1          | —         | —            |
| Malaria.....                    | —         | —            | —         | —            | 6          | —         | —            | 5          | —         | —            |
| Chicken pox.....                | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 10         | —         | —            |
| Other diseases.....             | —         | —            | 4         | 5.80         | 281        | 2         | 2.82         | 184        | 1         | 1.33         |
| Accidents and injuries.....     | —         | —            | —         | —            | 78         | 1         | 1.41         | 65         | 2         | 2.66         |
| Syphilis.....                   | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 7          | —         | —            |
| Gonorrhoea.....                 | —         | —            | —         | —            | —          | —         | —            | 5          | —         | —            |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>               | <b>26</b> | <b>41.66</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>46.44</b> | <b>667</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>71.83</b> | <b>461</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>51.79</b> |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of deaths; M.=Death-rate per thousand per annum.

706. The average number of natives employed on the vanadium mines during 1930 was 753 as compared with 710 in 1929 and 689 in 1928.

707. Although there is a considerable drop in the death rate per thousand, viz., from 71.83 to 51.79 this mortality rate still leaves much to be desired.

708. Whereas at Tsumeb there was in September a sudden outbreak of influenza which subsided as quickly as it commenced, at Abenab on the other hand cases of influenza were to be found throughout the year. The greatest number of cases were reported during January, namely 28, six deaths occurring from that disease during the month. The disease was then quiescent for a couple of months but in April there were again 25 cases but no deaths, in May there were 17 cases with two deaths. Thereafter no deaths were reported as being directly due to influenza, the number of cases also diminishing. From April onwards, however, pneumonia became more prevalent, the number of cases reaching their zenith in September—most deaths, namely 7, also occurring during that month. Thereafter both the incidence and the mortality from pneumonia diminished. Here again the figures relating to pneumonia and influenza must be considered in conjunction as a fair percentage of the deaths classified as being due to pneumonia were cases of broncho-pneumonia, which disease in adults is mostly secondary to influenza.

709. During Dr. Fischer's visit early in the year four cases of enteric fever were discovered three of which proved fatal—the cause of death being ascertained at post mortem examination. These cases were, however, sporadic and of an accidental nature. No further cases were noticed during the year, although special care was taken to detect that disease, a post mortem examination being held in every fatal case. The only conclusion that can therefore be come to is that influenza is the primary cause of the high mortality.

(vii) The incidence of disease and mortality among the various tribes employed on the Vanadium Mines at Abenab are as follows:—

| Disease.                        | Ovambos.   |           |              | Ovambos from Angola Recruited in Ovamboland. |           |              | Rhodesian Boys. |          |              | Other S.W.A. Natives. |          |           |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
|                                 | C.         | D.        | M.           | C.   | D.        | M.           | C.              | D.       | M.           | C.                    | D.       | M.        |
| Pneumonia.....                  | 25         | 12        | 39.87        | 14   | 7         | 30.04        | 8               | 3        | 28.30        | 2                     | —        | —         |
| Tuberculosis.....               | 1          | 1         | 3.32         | —  | 1         | 4.29         | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —         |
| Other respiratory diseases..... | 1          | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —         |
| Influenza.....                  | 35         | 2         | 6.64         | 78   | 4         | 17.17        | 8               | 1        | 9.43         | 5                     | 1        | 10        |
| Enteric fever.....              | 4          | 3         | 9.97         | —  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —         |
| Scurvy.....                     | —          | —         | —            | —  | —         | —            | 1               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —         |
| Malaria.....                    | 1          | —         | —            | 3  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | 1                     | —        | —         |
| Other diseases.....             | 53         | —         | —            | 81   | 1         | 4.29         | 20              | —        | —            | 40                    | —        | —         |
| Accidents and injuries.....     | 18         | —         | —            | 32   | 1         | 4.29         | 11              | —        | —            | 3                     | 1        | 10        |
| Syphilis.....                   | 3          | —         | —            | 2  | —         | —            | 1               | —        | —            | 1                     | —        | —         |
| Gonorrhoea.....                 | 2          | —         | —            | 3  | —         | —            | —               | —        | —            | —                     | —        | —         |
| <b>TOTAL.....</b>               | <b>143</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>59.80</b> | <b>213</b>                                   | <b>14</b> | <b>60.09</b> | <b>49</b>       | <b>4</b> | <b>37.73</b> | <b>52</b>             | <b>2</b> | <b>20</b> |
| Average No. Employed Monthly    | 301        |           |              | 233  |           |              | 106             |          |              | 100                   |          |           |

NOTE.—C.=No. of cases; D.=No. of deaths; M.=Death-rate per thousand per annum.

710. Besides those tabulated above there were also in the Company's employ an average monthly number of 2 Union boys, 1 Bechuana, and 7 Caprivi Zipfel boys, of whom 1 died of pneumonia and 3 unclassified.

(d) *Tin Mines—Karibib, Swakopmund and Omaruru.*

711. The health of the labourers employed on the tin fields during 1930 was good. The average number employed during 1930 was 363 as compared with 564 in 1929. No deaths were reported.

712. The average number of natives employed on the miscellaneous mines was 172 as compared with 221 during 1929. Of these 172 natives 110 natives have already been referred to namely those employed on the iron mines at Kalkfeld.

## C.—THE NORTHERN MINES.

713. The death rate on the copper and vanadium mines during the year under review was 39.63 per thousand per annum as compared with 82.40 in 1929 and 56.26 in 1928.

714. From a health standpoint 1929 was the blackest year in the history of these mines. As a result of the frightful mortality rate no stone has been left unturned to discover the reason for this high death rate. Both the Administration and the companies concerned have done their utmost to get to the root of the matter.

715. In last year's annual report full details were given of the results and conclusions drawn from investigations conducted by Dr. L. Fourie, the former Medical Officer to the Administration and by Professor Dr. Fischer.

716. As regards the recommendations put forward by Professor Dr. Fischer, the following have been put into effect, viz.:—

- (1) Recruits are now transported from Ondongua to railhead by motor lorries. It is impossible to arrange for transport from further north as the natives come from various directions and present themselves for work on the mines now from one direction and then again from another.
- (2) As a result of the natives being transported from Ondongua to rail head by motor lorries the question of drinking unwholesome water has been overcome. From a practical point of view it is at the moment impossible to test all the water holes as to whether they are contaminated with typhoid bacilli or not.
- (3) At Tsumeb new arrivals are being placed on light work during their first fortnight, during which period they are carefully examined by the Mine Medical Officer. The services of a trained assistant for research work (Laborantin) have been obtained. As a result of further investigations referred to below it has not been considered necessary to inoculate newcomers against enteric, as that disease is *not* endemic on these mines.
- (4) The natives employed on the mines are no longer supplied with raw foodstuff but are fed from a common kitchen. This is only strictly applied to the unmarried labourer, but even the married natives are now coming forward for cooked rations. It has also been seen to that no boy goes on shift without having had a meal.

717. As regards Abenab where Professor Dr. Fischer gained the impression that there was a focus of enteric infection, he submitted special recommendations. The following have been carried out:—

- (1) All shrubs and trees in the vicinity of the mine and compound have been cleared away for a distance of about half a mile. All vleis and pools of stagnant water in this area have been dealt with as suggested by Dr. Fischer, viz., they were filled in and treated with chloride of lime.
- (2) The sanitation in general and that of the latrines in particular has been improved. The number of latrines has been added to and all are being treated with chloride of lime. The sewage is now buried in pits two miles from the boundary of the mine area. All compound refuse is incinerated.
- (3) The cattle kraal has been removed from the immediate vicinity of the native compound to a site situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the mining area on the leeward side of the prevailing wind.
- (4) The mine medical officer is paying special attention to all newcomers and all the native labourers are being examined periodically.
- (5) As previously mentioned, the cases of enteric fever discovered by Dr. Fischer were of a sporadic nature. It was not definitely proved that there existed a focus of infection in Abenab. In view of this, wholesale inoculation against typhoid fever has not been considered necessary, but it is proper to say oral immunization by Besredka's method has been in vogue since March, 1930.
- (6) Post-mortem examinations are being held on all natives who died of disease. Except for the three cases discovered by Dr. Fischer no further cases of enteric occurred during the year.

718. How greatly the companies are concerned and how eager they are to prevent a recurrence of the appalling mortality, and to get at its cause, is evidenced by the fact that at Tsumeb the Otavi Minen- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft, during the period that influenza usually rages,



engaged the services of an extra doctor, Dr. Nagelsbach, who has since taken over from Dr. Greiner, who left for Europe on a year's vacation. The companies have also taken into their employ a competent bacteriologist (Laborantin) previously referred to.

719. Furthermore the companies, owing to the fact that Dr. Orenstein could not come himself, got Dr. Campbell—Professor of Bacteriology of the University of Capetown—to come up during the period when influenza is usually prevalent, in order that he might investigate whether influenza or some other factor as yet undiscovered was the cause of the high mortality.

720. Professor Campbell spent the month of August on these mines. Fortunately there was no recurrence of influenza in an epidemic form, although the climatic conditions did not vary to any extent from previous years; in fact, if there were any variation it was of an adverse nature, as a couple of unusually severe cold snaps were experienced during the winter months. Strangely enough, shortly after Professor Campbell left, the mines experienced a mild epidemic which, however, was very short-lived.

721. It can now be stated with absolute certainty that the high mortality met with of recent years on the northern mines is due to lung infections, brought on presumably by influenza.

722. As a result of his investigations, Professor Campbell came to the following conclusion—that there is no hitherto unsuspected disease responsible for the mortality and that the mortality is due to acute respiratory diseases, lobar and broncho-pneumonia. That the susceptibility of natives varies according to the particular territorial class, the susceptibility of Portuguese West Africa natives to acute respiratory infections being the greatest, that of the Okavangos being next in order. The susceptibility of the Barotses is immediately between that of the Okavangos and the susceptibility exhibited by the Ovambos. Of all the natives the Ovambos and the South West Africa natives are definitely the most resistant to acute respiratory infections.

723. The lack of resistance of certain classes of natives is practically a racial characteristic. That the Portuguese West Africa native is more susceptible to respiratory diseases cannot be accounted for solely because he is to a greater extent infected with Ankylostomiasis or malaria, although these factors may contribute to a lack of resistance to bacterial infection. Professor Campbell states that the main factor operative is the non-immunity of "new" races, i.e. new to the conditions of compound life entailing exposure to comparatively massive infections.

724. This factor is further emphasized by the fact that the District Surgeon, Ovamboland, who examines the recruits at Ondongua, states that those coming from the extreme northern portions of the Territory and from south-eastern Angola have, as a rule, the best physique owing to the fact that only those who have the stamina venture on the journey to Ondongua for employment on the mines.

725. Another point which emphasizes the fact of a "new" race being more susceptible is that when influenza was pan-epidemic the regions from which these natives are recruited were left untouched and therefore, as was the case when "flu" first made its appearance amongst the civilized races, thousands upon thousands fell victims to that disease.

726. It may be stated that last year on the Diamond Fields, where the mortality rate was but 23.71, the greatest death rate per thousand per annum was found amongst the Ovambos from Angola, viz., 36.14. More than half of their deaths was due to respiratory diseases. This year the racial susceptibility of the Angolas to respiratory infections was again shown, pneumonia accounting for two-thirds of their deaths.

727. Curiously enough the death rate of the Ovambos and Angolas at Abenab was about the same, but at Tsumeb the racial susceptibility of the Angolas to respiratory diseases is, as in the case on the diamond fields, again in evidence.

728. The reason for the death rate per thousand per annum being lowered by more than fifty per cent. on these mines during the year under review can be attributed to the fact that influenza did not appear in a virulent form. Subsidiary factors are first that a physically better class of labourer has been available for these mines owing to the fall in the demand for labour of the diamond fields. It will be recalled that just prior to 1924 and particularly during that year the mortality on the diamond fields was such that it was decided to send only the pick of the recruits to work there. As a result the death rate dropped immediately. Secondly, especial care has been taken that no native goes to work without having had a meal, and lastly, the establishment of a common kitchen has resulted in every native receiving proper nourishment.

729. Professor Campbell drew attention to the following matters:—

- (1) That although he was convinced that the cases of typhoid at Abenab were not due to the water supply being contaminated, he requested that a complete and certain separation of the old mine water supply and the new water supply be made, and if that were not possible, that the water supply be subjected to chlorination;
- (2) that vaccination against enteric was preferable to oral immunization;
- (3) that the cases of enteric fever discovered at Abenab were due to fly-borne infection and that there existed "carriers", two of whom were discovered. Prompt action has been taken both in the matter of the fly-focus and the carriers;
- (4) that the term "influenza" has been too loosely applied in the past, both at Abenab and Tsumeb, to cover all acute respiratory catarrhs, broncho-pneumonia, and to a large extent lobar pneumonia. This matter, as can be seen from the statistics submitted, has been rectified;
- (5) that nasal and oral infections in otherwise apparently healthy natives should have medical attention, this being the route of all respiratory and many other diseases;
- (6) that at the commencement of an epidemic the introduction of new boys should be limited and, if possible, cease;
- (7) that Ankylostomiasis acquired by the natives in their own territories should be treated as soon as possible after their arrival at the mines. A course of treatment was suggested;
- (8) that whereas at Abenab no danger existed of local propagation of Ankylostomiasis, at Tsumeb care should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, as the mine is a wet mine. The authorities there are already acquainted with the preventive methods necessary to reduce the risk of Ankylostomiasis being acquired in the mine; and
- (9) that the function of the medical officers should be as largely preventive as therapeutic.

## II.—GENERAL.

730. The Public Health Administration of this Territory is carried out by the medical officer to the Administration, who is rendered assistance in this matter by four part-time medical officers of health, namely, those of Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, Swakopmund, and Luderitz, who, except in the case of Keetmanshoop, are also the district surgeons; and in the various districts by their respective district surgeons.

731. There are in all thirteen part-time district surgeons and one whole-time district surgeon for Ovamboland, who has charge of the public health matters there.

732. The Medical Officer to the Administration made a tour of inspection in June, when the following places were visited: Liebig's factory at Okahandja, the Copper Mines at Tsumeb, the Vanadium Mines at Abenab, the Iron Mines at Kalkfeld, the Native Hospital and Private Nursing Home at Omaruru, the State-aided Hospital at Grootfontein, and the Venereal Compounds at Karibib, Otjiwarongo, and Grootfontein. Besides the special inspections mentioned above, a general insight into the sanitary conditions of the places visited was obtained.

733. Attention was drawn to the fact that rodent plague is approaching the extreme south-eastern borders of this Territory from the Union, where that disease is endemic. This matter is being investigated. Those in authority in the southern districts have been requested to advise headquarters of any unusual or noticeable mortality amongst rodents. As yet nothing of that nature has been observed. A systematic investigation of the flea infestation of rodents, particularly rats, is being made along the railway route by an officer of the Rodent Destruction Department of the Railway Administration.

### *Rodent Destruction.*

734. For the year under review the rat-catcher employed by the Railway Administration submits the following summary of work performed and results achieved:—

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Number of traps set ... ..         | 5,113  |
| Number of poison baits laid ... .. | 33,010 |
| Number of burrows destroyed ... .. | 7,400  |
| Number of rodents destroyed ... .. | 2,112  |
| Signs of plague ... ..             | Nil.   |

*Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Chemists, and Druggists.*

735. The total number of persons registered in terms of Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act of the Union, as applied to this Territory by Proclamation No. 3 of 1929 is as follows:—

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Medical practitioners ... ..  | 30 |
| Dentists ... ..               | 7  |
| Chemists and druggists ... .. | 8  |

736. During the year two medical practitioners, one dentist, and one chemist and druggist were registered in terms of sub-section (8) of section *ninety-nine* of the said Act. They are only permitted to practise their profession in the Mandated Territory. There is one other medical practitioner who has been granted permission to practise in South West Africa as *locum tenens* in terms of sub-section (4) of section *ninety-nine* of the said Act.

737. With regard to Dr. Ruppel's query as to whether the Administration would give favourable consideration to the case of nurses with foreign qualifications at present practising in the Mandated Territory—the following regulations promulgated recently under sections *thirty-two* and *ninety-four* of the Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act will enable such nurses to become registered.

*Rules for the Regulation of the Position of "Krankenpflegerin".*

(1) The Council may grant a registration certificate as "krankenpflegerin" to any applicant who has obtained a diploma or certificate as such after examination by an institution or examining body outside the Union approved by the Council as competent to grant such a certificate and who—

- (a) was in practice as a "krankenpflegerin" in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa on 1st January, 1929, or
- (b) is recommended by the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa as being necessary for the service of that Territory.

(2) Such registration certificate shall authorize the holder to practise as a "krankenpflegerin" in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa only.

(3) The applicant may be required to cause the Council to be furnished with authoritative information as to the standard of training received by her in order to obtain the diploma or certificate by virtue of holding which she applies for registration.

(4) All applicants for a registration certificate under these rules shall be required to submit the diploma or certificate by virtue of which they claim to be registered, together with—

- (a) a declaration of identity sworn before a justice of the peace or Commissioner of Oaths;
- (b) a certificate of good character signed by a registered medical practitioner, a minister of religion, or a magistrate;
- (c) a certificate from a registered medical practitioner to the effect that the health of the applicant is not such as in the interest of patients to render it inadvisable that such applicant should engage in the work of a "krankenpflegerin";
- (d) a sworn declaration before a justice of the peace or commissioner of oaths by the applicant that she has never been debarred from practice in any country by reason of misdemeanour or professional misconduct;
- (e) a fee of £1. 10s.;

and, in addition, if the applicant comes under Rule 1 (a), satisfactory proof that she was in practice as a "krankenpflegerin" in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa on 1st January, 1929.

(5) No registration under these rules will be effected after the 31st December, 1933.

738. These rules were published in the *Government Gazette of the Union of South Africa* under Government Notice No. 2268, dated 12th December, 1930. As yet no registrations have actually been made, but several applications for registration have been forwarded to the Secretary of the South African Medical Council.

739. As regards registration as a midwife, regulations were published under Government Notice No. 123 of the 16th January, 1931. They are similar to the afore-mentioned rules and they enable midwives with foreign diplomas or certificates to become registered. Such registration entitles the holder of a registration certificate to practise not only in the Mandated Territory but also in the Union.

740. The particulars of 53 nurses with foreign qualifications who are practising in a professional capacity either as general nurses or midwives are known.

*Medical and Nursing Assistance to Settlers from Angola.*

741. There are four areas in which the Angola Boers have been settled on the land. The larger settlements are in the Gobabis and Gibeon districts and at Osire Suid in the Otjiwarongo district. They are rendered medical assistance by the district surgeons of these areas, such services being paid for out of the Angola Funds. The medical practitioners are paid in accordance with the tariff laid down in their contracts as district surgeon. During the year the District Surgeon, Gobabis, was paid a special allowance for the treatment of these settlers.

*General Remarks on the Health of the Population.*

742. Except for an epidemic of scarlet fever which ran rather a protracted course in Windhoek and an outbreak at Gibeon, which was speedily dealt with, the health of the population, according to the reports submitted by the various district surgeons, was good, but in the case of quite a few districts the sanitary conditions and sanitary services were adversely commented upon.

743. Owing to the drought which pervaded the Territory, malaria was hardly met with, except in the Grootfontein and Outjo districts, but, on the other hand, the drought was responsible for an increase in the number of suicides. There were eight in the Windhoek district alone. Mental derangements were also in evidence, and many nervous disabilities were occasioned by the financial and other worries that were brought on by the depression. The drought also added appreciably to the list of indigents.

744. There is reason to believe that undulant fever is more prevalent, particularly in the southern districts, than the returns submitted would lead one to think.

745. Venereal disease is still very rife amongst the native population, but it is confidently felt that the active campaign that is being waged against that scourge is meeting with favourable results. The terrible tertiary lesions formerly fairly frequently met with are but infrequently seen now. The natives have realized the value of the treatment afforded them and readily come for treatment in the case of syphilis, but it is feared that in the case of gonorrhoea early cases do not submit themselves for treatment.

746. The medical inspection of school children has now been practised for almost two years. The system is, however, still in its infancy, but it is hoped that before long it will be possible to improve this service. The majority of schools have been inspected, but as yet the inspection has only amounted to a classification of the ailments and disabilities met with. Some idea has, however, been obtained of the percentage of children who are in need of medical attention. It is proper to say though that advice is offered and the parents of children who are in need of special treatment are informed. The advice given and the recommendations are unfortunately not always carried out. As elsewhere, the commonest defects are throat, teeth, and eye ailments. It is hoped that next year a fuller report on this matter will be possible.

HOSPITALS.

A.—STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS.

747. There are five such hospitals situated at Windhoek, Walvis Bay, Luderitz (mixed), Keetmanshoop, and Grootfontein.

748. In July of this year the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Ordinance, No. 16 of 1930, came into force, Proclamation No. 5 of 1922 being repealed.

749. The chief differences are: (1) The mode of election of board members, of whom there are to be six. Two are nominated by the Administrator, two are elected by contributors, one is nominated by the municipality, and the remaining one by the honorary visiting medical officers. Should there be neither a municipality nor an honorary visiting medical staff, these members are appointed by the Administrator; (2) the subsidy is now no longer based on the revenue obtained from donations and patients' fees, but these institutions may be subsidized to the extent of three-fifths of the approved expenditure on maintenance; and (3) the financial year will, in future, coincide with that of the Administration, viz., from 1st April to 31st March instead of from 1st January to 31st December.

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