

308. Owing to the uncertainty of the position, organised control has not been possible but the Administration has made every effort to see that operations were being conducted in a proper manner and that proper rations were being issued.

(e) *Natives Employed on Industrial Works.*

309. The monthly average of the number employed in the crayfish industry at Luderitz was 456 (males 254 ; females, 202) as compared with 292 in 1932. The health of these natives was very good. One death, however, occurred, the cause of death not being given.

310. The South African Railways and Harbours employed an average of 91 natives a month at Luderitz. Three natives are reported to have been injured whilst on duty.

311. Returns have not been submitted from other centres.

II.—GENERAL.

312. There have been no changes in the Public Health administrative posts during the year under review, and as regards district surgeons there were, as was the case during the previous two years, 13 part-time officers and one whole-time officer, namely, the District Surgeon, Ovamboland. Two district surgeons left for the Union, but their posts were immediately filled by a doctor in private practice in the Territory and another from the Union.

313. There were again changes in the number and personnel of medical practitioners. Two German doctors became registered, one in the place of a doctor who had notified the Administration that he was about to cease practice and the other in place of a doctor who had died in 1930 ; both were admitted under the provisions of Section 99 (8) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, No. 13 of 1928.

There were twenty-nine registered medical practitioners in practice in the Territory at the end of the year under review.

314. The Administration, and Ovamboland in particular, suffered a severe loss through the return to Finland of Dr. Selma Rainio who had been in charge of the medical activities of the Finnish Mission, Ovamboland, for some twenty odd years. This noble woman gave up the best years of her life to the Ovambo people to whom she gave freely of her skill as a doctor and was, moreover, the personification of human kindness.

315. As mining operations have virtually ceased there were no inspections made by the Medical Officer.

316. Municipalities, having realised how intimately connected is the health of the native community with that of the European community, are pursuing a policy of improving the living conditions in locations. There are still, however, many centres where undesirable conditions prevail, largely due to the lack of funds.

317. As stated in paragraph 193, the Windhoek location has been completely reconstructed and the trench system of sanitation is now a thing of the past. The trough closets which were introduced have proved a complete success. The water supply has also been augmented.

Rodent Destruction and Position within the Police Zone.

318. No report was submitted by the Railway Administration as to the work performed by their rodent officer. It is understood, however, that rodent destruction is being carried on and that cyanogas dust is now being extensively used in preference to traps and poison baits.

319. In September, rodent mortality was reported from an area in the Gibeon district. The situation was investigated and although there was definite evidence that the rodents had died off in large numbers, no evidence of plague could be obtained.

320. As regards the rest of the Territory within the Police Zone, no reports were received indicative of any epizootic amongst veld rodents.

General Remarks on the Health of the Population.

321. With the exception of tuberculosis, the Territory was exceedingly free from infectious diseases. The increase in the incidence of tuberculosis amongst natives was due to poverty and the lack of food, for even veld-kos was unobtainable.

322. In the South, malnutrition was noticeable, both in the natives and Europeans, and deficiency diseases, such as scurvy, were also seen. The District Surgeon, Warmbad district, remarked that the Hottentots regarded gaol more as a haven of refuge than a house of correction, as they would at least obtain a square meal.

323. Most of the cases of scurvy occurred in the Luderitz and Swakopmund districts, but the disease was much more widespread than in the previous year.

324. Although there were no epidemics, it is apparent that, owing to the continued drought and financial stress, the health of a large percentage of the population has suffered. The position is aggravated by the extraordinary rains that have fallen since the close of the year and the lack of sunshine, as a result of which pathogenic organisms are not being so readily destroyed. Owing to the lowered resistance of the people, disease has also manifested itself in several districts.

HOSPITALS.

A.—STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS.

325. The State-aided hospitals again experienced financial difficulties owing to the reduced spending power of the public and to the fact that a large proportion of the patients admitted were indigents. The Administration was unable, however, to increase its subsidies.

326. Two hospitals, viz : Windhoek and Keetmanshoop, ended the financial year 1932-33 with deficits. The former has to bear the brunt of the pauper work in the Territory while the latter draws its patients from districts which were in very poor circumstances.

327. The following is a summary of the work performed by the five State-aided hospitals :—

Number of patients under treatment at 31st December, 1932.....	12
Number admitted during the year.....	655
	—
TOTAL.....	667
	—
Number discharged.....	631
Number of deaths.....	23
Number still under treatment at 31st December, 1933.....	13
Total number of days of treatment.....	6,980
Daily average number of patients.....	19·12
Average stay in hospital in days.....	10·46
Number of out-patients treated.....	157
Number of out-patients attendances.....	383

328. The total cost of maintaining these hospitals, exclusive of any capital expenditure, was £7,034. Os. 8d., as compared with £7,781. 17s. Od. in 1932.

329. At Luderitz Hospital, 28 natives were also treated, the total number of days of treatment being 483.

330. The number of patients treated at the various hospitals during the year, including those under treatment at the close of the previous year was as follows :— Windhoek, 401 ; Keetmanshoop, 138 ; Grootfontein, 34 ; Luderitz, 42 Europeans, 28 natives ; and Walvis Bay, 52.

331. The amount paid by way of subsidy during the year was £3,509. 10s. Od. as compared with £3,697 in 1932 and £4,714 in 1931.

B.—STATE-OWNED NATIVE HOSPITALS.

332. The following is a summary of the work performed at the native hospitals :—

	Windhoek.	Keetmans- hoop.	Omaruru.	Combined Figures.
Number of patients under treatment at 31st December, 1932.....	116	13	14	143
Number admitted during 1932.....	749	327	94	1,170
TOTAL.....	865	340	108	1,313
Number discharged.....	728	291	97	1,116
Number of deaths.....	40	28	5	73
Number in hospital on 31st December, 1933.....	97	21	6	124
Number of days of treatment.....	41,781	10,328	3,473	55,582
Daily average number of patients.....	111·46	28·29	9·51	152·27
Number of out-patients treated.....	1,442	3,235	380	5,057
Number of attendances.....	5,076	4,529	1,247	10,852

333. Besides the foregoing, 34 ordinary patients were treated at the Venereal Compound, Grootfontein, the total number of days of treatment being 1,079. Four of these patients died.

334. The total number of in-patients treated in the native hospitals during the year was 1,371. The daily average number of patients was 146·67, and the average duration of treatment was 42·33 days. The number of out-patients was 4,300 and the number of attendances 12,108.

335. The District Nurse, Windhoek Location, submitted the following return for the year :—

Attendances at the dispensary.....	3,411
Visits paid to homes.....	363
Cases sent to hospital.....	74
Confinements.....	25
Night calls.....	29

336. The total expenditure on the maintenance of State-owned native hospitals was £4,433. 1s. 9d., as compared with £4,720. 6s. 9d. in 1932 and £4,914. 15s. 1d. in 1931. The daily average cost per patient was 1s. 7·14d. as compared with 1s. 9·10d. in 1932 and 2s. 2·24d. in 1931.

337. The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Dispensary in the Native Location, Windhoek, was £177. 3s. 6d.

338. The amount of £167. 19s. 7d. was collected in fees from patients during the year.

339. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the treatment of natives was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Maintenance of Native Hospitals.....	4,433	1	9
2. Maintenance of Venereal Compounds.....	363	10	9
3. Maintenance of patients (in Mission Hospitals) suffering from :—			
(a) Tuberculosis.....	198	14	6
(b) Venereal disease.....	333	19	6
(c) Other diseases.....	69	3	6
4. Grants to Missions, Ovamboland and Okavango, towards the medical treatment of natives.....	350	0	0
5. Maintenance of mental patients (natives) in institutions in the Union.....	340	4	6
6. Expenditure on Drugs and Hospital equipment.....	1,487	18	10
7. Expenditure in connection with Plague.....	789	18	9
TOTAL.....	£8,366	12	1

The corresponding figure for 1932 was £8,586. 5s. 9d.

340. For the financial year 1933–34, the grants authorized to Missions in Ovamboland and the Okavango for medical work were the same as in the previous year, viz : Finnish Mission, Ovamboland and Okavango, respectively, £200 and £50 and St. Mary's Mission, Ovamboland, £50.

341. The Missions (Finnish, Rheinische, Roman Catholic and English) were also supplied with drugs free of charge. Drugs to the value of £624. 8s. 9d., £100. 7s. 1d. and £102. 12s. 0d. were issued to the Missions operating in Ovamboland, the Okavango and to those within the Police Zone, respectively.

C.—NURSING HOMES.

342. The position as regards nursing homes was the same as in the previous year. An endeavour was, however, made to re-open the nursing home at Otjiwarongo.

343. The following returns were received from the Nursing Home, Omaruru, the Prinzessin Rupprecht-Heim, Swakopmund, and the Elizabeth-Haus, Windhoek :—

	Omaruru.	Swakopmund.	Windhoek.
Number of patients admitted.....	107	41	195
Number of deaths.....	2	—	—
Number of confinements.....	—	33	49
Number of maternal deaths.....	—	—	—
Number of still births.....	—	1	—
Number of deaths of infants.....	—	—	2

D.—MISSION HOSPITALS.

344. There is nothing to add to the remarks contained in last year's Report as regards these hospitals.

345. The amounts paid during the year under review to the Antonius Hospital, Swakopmund, and Benedictine Hospital, Gobabis, were respectively £245. 3s. 0d. and £353. 18s. 6d. Of these amounts £333. 19s. 6d. was paid in respect of the maintenance of patients suffering from venereal diseases.

346. The following is a summary of the work performed at the Roman Catholic Mission hospitals during the year under review :—

	Europeans.			Natives.		
	No. of Cases Treated.	No. of Deaths.	Total No. of Days of Treatment.	No. of Cases Treated.	No. of Deaths.	Total No. of Days of Treatment.
Krankenhaus, Windhoek....	367	19	3,905	3	—	4
Antonius Hospital, Swakopmund.....	232	8	3,855	132	15	2,971
Benedictine Hospital, Gobabis	83	3	980	37	2	550
TOTAL.....	682	30	8,740	172	17	3,525

347. The following is the number of natives suffering from Venereal Disease who were treated at Swakopmund and Gobabis :—

	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>
Swakopmund—		
No. of patients.....	20	8
Gobabis—		
No. of patients.....	135	16

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

348. It is impossible to give anything approaching accurate statistics as regards the incidence of these diseases. This, of course, is due to the scattered nature of the population and the utter impossibility of medical practitioners seeing every case. At the same time it is felt that many cases which do come to the notice of doctors are not notified.

Speaking generally, however, it can be stated definitely that infectious diseases were not at all prevalent during the year under review.

349. The following brief commentary on the various infectious diseases more or less reflects the position as regards the area within the Police Zone.

350. *Anthrax.*—Not a single case was notified nor remarked upon in any of the reports submitted.

351. *Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*—Two native cases were observed and both proved fatal. The one occurred at Swakopmund and the other in Windhoek. As stated in a previous Report, this disease usually only occurs where large numbers are congregated.

352. *Diphtheria.*—Six European cases with two deaths were reported. The cases occurred at Grootfontein, Omaruru, Windhoek and in the Warmbad district. The cases were all of a sporadic nature. One native case was also seen.

353. *Enteric Fever.*—The Territory was remarkably free from this disease. In all, only six European and two native cases were reported. Drought conditions were, no doubt, responsible for this state of affairs, for at Swakopmund, where there is always a certain amount of humidity, five of the cases occurred. There is no doubt, however, that there are numerous " carriers " in the Territory.

354. *Influenza.*—Mild outbreaks occurred in several districts towards the end of winter. The vast majority of Europeans who contracted the disease suffered from gastric disturbances; in the case of natives, however, although the disease was not so virulent, many contracted broncho-pneumonia, but fortunately the mortality was not high.

355. *Pneumonia (Broncho and Lobar).*—There were exceedingly few cases of either of these types of pneumonia. This was probably due to the mild winter experienced in the Territory.

356. *Scarlet Fever.*—No epidemic occurred and in all only 14 cases were notified. Most of the cases occurred in Windhoek.

357. *Tuberculosis.*—This disease certainly appears to be gaining ground amongst the native population. This is in no small measure due to the economic stress which has prevailed during the past few years. Malnutrition has been a marked feature especially amongst the natives in the south. Three European cases were notified and 84 natives came under treatment of whom 40 succumbed.

358. *Undulant Fever.*—Isolated cases of this disease were reported from Keetmanshoop, Okahandja and Warmbad. This disease is for the most part confined to the south.

359. *Venereal Disease*.—The number of native patients who came under treatment during the years 1931 to 1933 is as follows:—

	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.
<i>(1) State-owned Native Hospitals.</i>						
Number remaining from previous year.....	29	4	49	10	82	8
Number admitted.....	337	73	476	93	371	83
Number of deaths.....	—	—	5	—	3	—
Daily average number.....	42·87	6·98	66·55	9·89	69·08	10·88
Average duration of treatment in days.....	42·07	33·11	46·39	35·13	55·66	43·67
<i>Out-patients.</i>						
Number.....	254	165	536	87	444	34
Number of attendances.....	2,412	2,640	4,797	2,055	2,896	973
Total number of injections (intravenous) of neo-salvarsan.....	6,302	—	9,131	—	6,764	—
Total number of injections of Bismuth.....	—	—	—	—	1,287	—
<i>(2) By District Surgeons.</i>						
<i>(a) At Venereal Compound's.</i>						
Number remaining from previous year.....	40	6	54	12	40	2
Number admitted.....	393	53	412	44	361	59
Number of deaths.....	—	—	7	—	3	—
Daily average number.....	58·51	—	62·32	—	53·08	—
Average duration of treatment in days.....	43·41	—	43·69	—	41·94	—
<i>Out-patients.</i>						
Number.....	48	—	43	5	43	5
Total number of intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan.....	4,099	—	3,391	—	4,135	—
<i>(b) R.C. Hospitals, Gobabis and Swakopmund.</i>						
Number treated.....	—	—	157	12	255	25
Number of deaths.....	—	—	1	1	—	—
Number of injections.....	—	—	2,041	—	1,841	—
<i>(c) Other Districts.</i>						
Number treated.....	317	56	123	25	187	69
Number of intravenous injections.....	3,390	—	545	—	1,280	—
<i>(3) By Mine Medical Officers.</i>						
Number treated.....	81	21	68	26	63	18
Number of injections.....	592	—	450	—	300	—
<i>(4) By Missions at Rehoboth.</i>						
Number treated.....	88	3	91	—	226	4
Number of injections.....	743	—	966	—	959	—
<i>(5) By District Surgeons and Missions, Ovamboland.</i>						
Number treated.....	1,815	124	2,022	146	1,532	96
Number of injections.....	3,825	—	6,091	—	3,798	—

360. The total number of cases of venereal disease that came forward for treatment during the year (excluding Ovamboland) was: Syphilis, 1,950 and Gonorrhoea, 297.

361. The total number of native prisoners who were in the Windhoek Gaol during 1933 was 1,450 and of this number 29 were found to be suffering from Syphilis and 9 from Gonorrhoea.

362. The total expenditure on venereal disease amongst natives within the Police Zone during the year under review was as follows:—

Cost of drugs supplied to District Surgeons, Mines, Missions, and Venereal Compound's.....	£409 5 9
Cost of maintenance of patients in:—	
(a) State-owned Native Hospitals (including drugs).....	2,335 17 6
(b) Venereal Compound's.....	363 10 9
(c) Missions.....	333 19 6
TOTAL.....	£3,442 13 6

The total expenditure incurred in 1932 was £3,574. 17s. 1d.

363. Besides the above, drugs to the value of £421. 19s. 9d. were issued to the District Surgeon and Missions for the treatment of venereal disease in Ovamboland and the Okavango,

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

364. This subject is dealt with under the heading "Prisons" (see paragraph 39).

MENTALLY DISORDERED AND DEFECTIVE PERSONS.

365. On the 31st December, 1933, the following patients were in mental institutions in the Union :—

	Males.	Females.
Europeans.....	10	11
Natives and Coloured.....	9	3

366. During the course of the year one European male patient died and one was discharged. Three European patients, two females and one male, and one coloured person (male), were sent to mental institutions.

367. The expenditure incurred by the Administration during 1933 in connection with the cost of maintenance of these patients in institutions in the Union was £1,716. 2s. 0d.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN OVAMBOLAND.

368. The District Surgeon, Dr. M. van Niekerk, reports that owing to the prevalence of malaria, venereal diseases and the debility which the famine and drought conditions left in their wake, the general health of Ovamboland left much to be desired. Plague also still continues to be a source of anxiety.

369. The effect of the famine was evident chiefly amongst the younger members, that is, boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years, and the largest percentage of relief workers consisted of boys under 16 years who drifted to Government headquarters in search of food.

370. During the year under review the Administration rendered the following financial assistance to Missions in Ovamboland :—

- (a) The Finnish, English, and Roman Catholic Missions were issued with drugs, free of charge, to the value of £454. 5s. 2d., £121. 7s. 6d., and £48. 16s. 7d., respectively ;
- (b) the Finnish Mission also received £172. 1s. 0d. for the maintenance and treatment of tubercular patients ; and
- (c) £250 and £50 respectively were paid to the Finnish and English Missions towards their medical work.

371. As regards the commoner diseases met with, the following indicates the number of cases dealt with and known deaths, with remarks thereanent :—

372. *Anthrax*.—Cases 47. Deaths 2. The numbers indicate that the disease is on the decline but during the drought nearly all the cattle were sent away from the tribal areas to the cattle posts, which are situated in uninhabited areas, and the District Surgeon considers that many of the deaths reported from these parts were due to this disease.

373. Most of the cases occurred in the Ukuambi area which was probably due to the fact that up to quite recently this tribe was so much under the influence of its chief, Ipumbu, that it took very little notice of the warnings. The District Surgeon remarks :—

" Our warnings in regard to the danger of eating diseased carcasses of cattle have, however, met with some measure of success, but there are still many who do not take much notice of such warnings, and in a few instances look upon them with suspicion. This was illustrated by a question which was asked by an old native whilst I was explaining the dangers of plague to a section of the wilder elements : ' You first told us not to eat dead cattle ; now you tell us not to eat mice. What next are you going to prohibit ? ' "

374. In some instances natives, driven by the pangs of hunger, were unable to resist the temptation of eating diseased carcasses regardless of the consequences.

375. As previously pointed out, Anthrax is not looked upon by the native as a serious disease, chiefly because the disease amongst them as a rule takes a mild form.

376. *Enteric Fever*.—Cases, 1. Deaths, nil. This case was diagnosed by one of the nurses and was most probably a bad case of dysentery.

377. If the statistics of previous years are accepted, it would appear that this disease has now disappeared from Ovamboland, but the Medical Officer considers that it probably never existed there as the conditions for the spread of this disease are so ideal that, if it were present, the records would have shown very many more cases and a far higher mortality rate than that recorded from alimentary affections.

378. *Diarrhoea*.—Cases, 1,274. Deaths, 3. As separate records have not been kept, it is impossible to give the number of infants who suffered from this disease. The sufferers are, however, chiefly women and children. The chief causes are bad food, bad water, and wrong feeding at irregular intervals, and in irregular quantities. Further, the water is always open to contamination, natives, goats, and cattle drinking from the same pools, and during the dry season water is very scarce, brackish, muddy, and resembles thick soup.

379. Flies also play an important part in this disease and it is pathetic to see the indifference which natives display towards this pest.

380. Fruit is also a contributory factor not only because green fruit is partaken of but also because of the manner in which it is eaten. A native rarely takes the trouble to peel fruit or to get rid of the stones. As many as 26 Embi pips—which are little smaller than the stone of the plum—have been observed in the single stool of a small native child. Further, the fruit of the wild fig is usually teeming with maggots and insects, but these do not act as a deterrent to native children.

381. *Eye Diseases*.—Some 3,553 cases came up for treatment. There is nothing to add to last year's remarks, except that progress is being maintained and severe ulcerations of the eye are not nearly so frequently met with as formerly.

382. *Malaria*.—Cases, 9,179. Deaths, 4. The numbers for the year under review show a definite increase and must be regarded as a reflection of the lowered resistance of the Ovambo as a result of famine and other factors.

383. Most cases occurred during the months February to May, but many relapses occurred throughout the year.

384. The deaths given are those which occurred in the various Hospitals and are by no means indicative of the true situation. Amongst children especially the case mortality rate is high. Correct statistics as regards the death rate cannot be supplied owing to the difficulty of keeping trace of patients.

385. *Malta Fever*.—Cases, 35. Deaths, 1. This disease, as with other animal-borne diseases, is difficult to combat as the native has not been educated up to the advantages of prophylactic measures.

386. *Leprosy*.—Cases, 16. Deaths, 1. There is nothing to add to the remarks made in the previous Report except that the number of cases given cannot all be regarded as being new cases. It has been found that a leper will, at various intervals, go from one hospital to another until ultimately he is lost sight of, and the probabilities are that he ends his days in the hands of some native doctor.

387. *Plague*.—(See paragraph 406.)

388. *Purpura Haemorrhagica*.—174 cases. 3 deaths. The tendency to record all cases of bleeding from the nose and gums as purpura still remains. Severe cases, as a rule, only come under European supervision at an advanced stage and after the attempts of the native doctor, in whom the natives, for this particular disease, have great faith, have failed.

389. *Small-pox*.—No cases have occurred.

390. *Tuberculosis*.—89 cases were treated during the year, among whom there were 17 deaths. There is nothing to add to last year's remarks.

391. *Veneral Disease*.—1,532 cases of Syphilis and 96 cases of Gonorrhoea were treated. Ten deaths occurred amongst these patients. The District Surgeon remarks that, though the numbers are lower than those of last year, he is of opinion that more cases have come under treatment as, in many instances in the previous year, the number of attendances were given as patients. Further, it is stated that whereas formerly the husband or the wife alone came for treatment, now the husband brings his wife along with him.

392. It is still, however, difficult to persuade the native to persist with treatment, for as soon as the outward signs of the disease have disappeared, he considers himself cured.

393. The popularity of the treatment is to be seen in the fact that natives travel great distances to receive treatment. In fact, several came from the Kaokoveld during the year.

394. The position as regards Gonorrhoea is not so satisfactory as patients, as a rule, only come forward for treatment when forced to do so by some complication.

MISSION ACTIVITIES.

395. The Finnish, Anglican, and Roman Catholic Missions render medical treatment at the following centres:—

Ondonga Area—

- (1) Finnish Mission Hospitals at Onandjokue in charge of Dr. Melander.
- (2) Various smaller centres where quinine can be had free of charge and where minor ailments are treated, viz: Oshigambo, Onayena, and Olukando.

Ukuanyama Area—

- (1) Finnish Mission Hospital at Engela in charge of Sister Helenius.
- (2) Anglican Mission Hospital at Odibo in charge of Mrs. Tobias (Sister Perkins).
- (3) Anglican Mission Hospital at Holy Cross in charge of Mrs. Cawthorne (Sister Whitfield).

Western Tribes—

- (1) Finnish Mission dispensaries mostly in charge of qualified nurses at Onguediva and in Ukuambi, Ongandjera, Ukualuthi, and Ombalantu tribal areas.
- (2) Roman Catholic dispensaries in Ukuambi and Ombalantu tribal areas.

396. The Finnish Mission, as far as the extent and scope of medical work is concerned, stands first. During the year under review this Mission treated about three-quarters of the total number of patients. At all their stations this Mission has huts for the treatment of emergency cases. From these minor stations, as also from the dispensary of the District Surgeon at Ondangua, serious cases are drafted to the hospital at Onandjokue.

397. A similar procedure takes place in the Ukuanyama area where the Engela and Odibo hospitals form the base for serious cases.

398. The Anglican Mission, with its chief station at Odibo, has also done valuable work, but owing to the lack of accommodation only a few in-patients were treated. Its new hospital is, however, nearing completion and will come into operation early in 1934.

399. The District Surgeon visits all hospitals and the more important centres at regular intervals.

The Finnish Mission.

400. The following is a summary of the work performed during the year under review :—

<i>Mission Hospital Station.</i>	<i>No. of Native in-patients Treated.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Onandjokue (Ondangua).....	660	40
Engela.....	366	24
Ukuambi	} Western Tribes.....	14
Ombalantu		
Ongandjera		
Ukualuthi		
TOTAL.....	1,199	78

401. Contagious diseases treated in hospitals :—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Anthrax.....	45	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	2	—
Enteric Fever.....	1	—
Leprosy.....	12	1
Plague (bubonic).....	70	—
Puerperal Fever.....	2	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	89	17
Undulant Fever.....	33	1
TOTAL.....	254	21

402.

Veneral Disease.

	Onandjokue and other Ondonga Stations.			Engela.			Western Stations, Ukuambi, Ombalantu, Ongandjera and Ukualuthi.		
	In-pa-tients.	Out-pa-tients.	No. of injec-tions.	In-pa-tients.	Out-pa-tients.	No. of injec-tions.	In-pa-tients.	Out-pa-tients.	No. of injec-tions.
Syphilis.....	167	366	1,799	121	323	1,751	16	120	447
Gonorrhoea.....	10	—	—	2	—	—	3	11	—

Total number of patients treated suffering from :—

Syphilis.....	1,113
Gonorrhoea.....	26
Number of deaths.....	10

The English Mission.

403. At St. Mary's Mission Hospital at Odibo, 112 in-patients were treated during the year, amongst whom two deaths occurred : 4,906 out-patients were seen—12 cases of Syphilis and 7 cases of Gonorrhoea were treated as in-patients and 246 cases of Syphilis and 56 cases of Gonorrhoea were treated as out-patients. In all 1,324 anti-syphilitic injections were given.

404. At Holy Cross Mission Out-patients Dispensary, 929 natives were treated, amongst whom there were 43 cases of Syphilis, 72 anti-syphilitic injections being given.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

405. As regards the Roman Catholic Mission's medical activities, a return has been submitted in respect of the period July to December. In the Ombalantu area 687 out-patients are stated to have been treated and in the Ukuambi area 394.

PLAGUE—OVAMBOLAND.

406. The Medical Officer reports a marked decrease both in the number of cases and the number of deaths which have occurred from this disease during the year under review.

407. Briefly stated, the factors which have contributed towards this decrease are :—

- (1) The destruction, by plague, of practically 80 to 90 per cent. of the rodent population ;
- (2) the thorough manner in which Mr. Schettler, the Rodent Inspector, has carried out the work of disinfecting infected kraals and rodent destruction in the vicinity of such Kraals and other heavily infected areas. In parenthesis, it may be stated that since the commencement of anti-plague operations fresh cases have occurred in only two kraals which had previously been disinfested, and in both these kraals it is customary for a large number of natives to congregate ;
- (3) the active propaganda work, undertaken by the Native Commissioner, his staff, the District Surgeon, the Rodent Inspector and the Missions, amongst natives to bring home to them the danger of the disease, the necessity for keeping their kraals clean and rodent-free and further, not to regard rodents as a delicate morsel but a danger ;
- (4) the promptness with which the disease is now being reported, thereby enabling early treatment, immunisation of contacts and disinfestation before the disease can spread to others ; and
- (5) meteorological conditions have also assisted in that the prolonged drought has prevented the flea from actively multiplying.

408. With regard to these factors it will be noted that the first and last are beyond the control of man. The meteorological conditions have entirely changed since the end of December and as regards the rodent population it is humanly impossible to control it over such a vast expanse of territory, although it is in the power of the kraal-heads to keep their respective kraals, comparatively speaking, rodent-free.

409. During the year under review 118 cases of plague occurred as compared with 235 in 1932. The number of deaths was 5 as compared with 56. The case mortality rate was 4.24 as compared with 23.8.

410. The age incidence of the disease was : Under 15 years of age, 70 cases with 3 deaths ; over 15 years, 38 cases with 2 deaths.

411. The tribal distribution of the disease was :—

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>
Ondonga.....	45	—
Ukuanyama.....	9	—
Ombalantu.....	15	2
Ukuambi.....	18	1
Ongandjera.....	21	2
Ukualuthi.....	10	—
Oukolunkathe.....	—	—
TOTAL.....	118	5

412. The primary lesion in the case of four of the deaths was in the axilla (armpit), the other being in the groin.

413. As regards the rodent situation at the commencement of 1933 it is calculated that practically 90 per cent. of the rodent population had been destroyed by plague and anti-plague measures. Since then rodents have started breeding, more in some parts and less in others, but, generally speaking, only over comparatively small areas.

414. In August of 1933 it became apparent that veld rodents were beginning to die off again, but only over localised areas, and deserted burrows were often found amidst apparently healthy colonies.

415. The breeding up and dying off of rodents has continued to take place up to the end of the year and will probably continue to do so until atmospheric conditions again suit the multiplication of the flea, when a new and severe wave of infection will probably sweep through Ovamboland.

416. The following is a summary of the Rodent Inspector's activities during the year under review :—

<i>Tribal Area.</i>	<i>Number of Kraals Disinfested.</i>
Ondonga.....	43
Ukuanyama.....	8
Ukuambi.....	16
Ongandjera.....	19
Ukualuthi.....	10
Ombalantu.....	12
Oukolunkathi.....	—
Eunda.....	—
TOTAL.....	108

417. Besides the above, several Government and Mission buildings were also disinfested.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE OKAVANGO AND WESTERN CAPRIVI ZIPFEL.

418. In the Okavango area the Finnish Mission has a hospital at Kuring Kuru and two out-stations, namely, at Lupala and Mupini. The former out-station is in charge of a qualified Sister and at the latter station there is a Sister who also renders medical assistance.

419. The Roman Catholic Mission has five dressing stations in the Okavango area, namely, at Tondora, Sambusu, Ruga, Utokota, and Nyangana; and one in the Western Caprivi Zipfel, namely, at Andara. In the former area there are three trained Sisters and in the latter, one.

420. During the year under review drugs to the value of £79. 19s. 5d. and £19. 8s. 5d. were issued free of charge to the Finnish and Roman Catholic Missions respectively, besides which the former Mission received a grant of £50.

421. At the Finnish Mission Hospital at Kuring Kuru 41 in-patients were treated, amongst whom one death occurred, and 2,441 out-patients. 56 cases of Syphilis were treated and 19 cases of Gonorrhoea. 99 anti-syphilitic injections were given.

422. At the out-stations at Lupala and Mupini 1,807 and 252 out-patients respectively were treated. 69 cases of Syphilis and 9 cases of Gonorrhoea were treated at these stations. The total number of injections given was 305.

423. The diseases most frequently met with at these stations were malaria, bronchitis, eye-trouble, and stomach complaints.

424. At the Roman Catholic Mission stations some 8,000 ordinary patients, 18 venereal patients and 24 lepers are stated to have been treated.

425. There is nothing to add to the remarks made in last year's Report as regards malaria and venereal disease, although the Reverend Jarrinen is of opinion that there were fewer cases of venereal disease owing to the fact that the Angola natives, who, it is alleged, bring fresh infections, did not visit the Okavango region as there was no demand for labour on the mines.

426. *Leprosy.*—The figures submitted are the same as those given in last year's Report (paragraph 724), except that two further cases were reported amongst the Kuangani tribe.

427. With regard to the question raised by Lord Lugard (page 95—Minutes of the Twenty-third Session) the Administration was aware of the existence of the Empire Relief Association and received copies of all its publications. Further, Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, the Secretary of the said Association, was invited to visit the Territory, when he was in South Africa some few years back but, unfortunately, was unable to do so.

428. The proposition that infants born of leprous parents should be taken away is not considered practicable in the Okavango region.

429. The possibility of segregating those suffering from leprosy and placing them under hygienic conditions where good food will be obtainable is still being investigated.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE EASTERN CAPRIVI ZIPFEL.

430. In this area medical assistance is rendered by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission Society at Katimo Mulilo, by the Paris Mission at their hospital at Sesheke, which is situated in Northern Rhodesia; and by the Post Commander, who is stationed at Schucksmannsburg.

431. Although this area is swampy and malaria is rife, the health of the natives as a whole was reported as being satisfactory during the year under review.

432. No cases of small-pox have occurred since the natives were vaccinated in 1930. Unfortunately, routine vaccination has not been possible during the past year or two owing to transport difficulties and lack of staff.

433. The population of this portion of the Caprivi Zipfel is stated to be 8,716 (1,997 male adults, 2,478 female adults, and 4,241 children). During the year 62 deaths and 249 births were reported. Three maternal deaths and 9 deaths of children under one year are stated to have occurred.

434. *Principal Diseases Treated in the State-Owned Native Hospitals during 1931, 1932, and 1933 :—*

	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
<i>I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.</i>						
Anthrax.....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery (Bacillary).....	15	2	12	—	8	3
Enteric Fever.....	4	2	3	1	1	—
Erysipelas.....	—	—	2	—	2	—
Influenza.....	80	1	102	3	93	3
Malaria.....	21	1	13	—	6	1
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mumps.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—	2	2	1	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary.....	22	13	30	18	36	18
Other forms.....	8	2	4	1	9	4
Undulant Fever.....	2	—	—	—	3	—
Syphilis.....	337	1	476	5	371	3
Gonorrhoea.....	73	—	93	—	83	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>II.—Malignant and other Tumours.</i>						
Malignant Tumours.....	13	4	5	1	20	6
Benign Tumours.....	—	—	—	—	3	1
<i>III.—Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands and other General Diseases.</i>						
Rheumatism.....	19	—	12	—	16	—
Scurvy.....	13	1	15	—	7	—
<i>IV.—Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.</i>						
Purpura.....	9	—	3	—	6	—
<i>V.—Poisonings.</i>						
Arsenical and other Poisoning.....	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VI.—Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.</i>						
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Abscess.....	9	3	—	—	5	3
Diseases of the Ear.....	1	—	1	—	1	1
Diseases of the Eye.....	25	—	11	—	15	—
Epilepsy.....	4	—	2	—	6	—
Mental Diseases.....	19	2	11	3	17	1
<i>VII.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>						
Cardiac Diseases.....	4	1	25	7	14	2
<i>VIII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Bronchitis.....	13	1	11	1	7	—
Pneumonia—						
Broncho.....	} 69	} 11	{ 11	} 3	} 40	} 3
Lobar.....						
Other Respiratory Diseases.....	12	—	7	—	7	1
<i>IX.—Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
Gastric Ulcer.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Appendicitis.....	3	—	2	—	2	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).....	1	—	3	—	5	2
Diseases of the Liver.....	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hernia.....	—	—	—	—	13	—
<i>X.—Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.</i>						
Diseases of the Bladder.....	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of the Ovary and Annexa.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Urethra.....	15	1	16	—	13	1
Diseases of the Uterus.....	—	—	—	—	4	—
Nephritis.....	3	1	2	—	7	4
<i>XI.—Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>						
<i>XII.—Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperal State.</i>						
Accident of Pregnancy.....	7	1	5	—	—	—
Puerperal Septicaemia.....	—	—	4	2	—	—
<i>XIII.—Diseases of Bones (non-tubercular).</i>						
<i>XIV.—Diseases of Accidental Nature.</i>						
(1) Fractures.....	30	1	17	1	22	—
(2) Burns and Scalds.....	6	—	10	2	19	1
(3) Other Injuries.....	117	—	98	2	83	1
<i>XV.—Other Diseases not specified.</i>						
	202	5	177	5	203	6
TOTAL.....	1,163	55	1,235	60	1,170	68*

*Causes of Death of Patients remaining in hospital from previous year (not included in previous page):—

Carcinoma of Stomach.....	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary.....	2
Tuberculosis Miliary.....	1
V.D.H. (Rheumatic).....	1

XXII.—LAND TENURE.

435. See paragraphs 620 to 688 of the Report for 1929.

XXIII.—VARIOUS DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

436. *Commissions.*—During the year the following commissions were appointed :—

1. Commission on the economic and financial relations between the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of South West Africa. (Appointed by the Governor-General on 2nd December, 1932.)
2. Commission to inquire into certain matters relative to the crayfish industry in South West Africa. (Appointed by the Administrator of South West Africa by Proclamation No. 1 of 1933.)

437. *Rehoboth Basters.*—During the year the split between the two sections of the Bastard Community, which had lasted down to the end of 1932, was healed. This split occurred in 1923, since when the Community has been divided into two hostile political camps and if they did not live in open enmity the division was complete in all other respects. The party which was dissatisfied with the agreement entered into by the Bastard Raad with the Administration withdrew from their common church, schools, social functions, etc., and members of this party ceased to take any active interest in community affairs. Their principal leader, Niklaas van Wyk, together with over 100 of his followers, at length decided to abandon this attitude and to join the party which had supported the Administration. The sitting members of the Raad resigned their seats and a new election was held in which the former dissentients participated. At this election Niklaas van Wyk and one of his followers, Paul van Wyk, were elected to the Raad which consists of three elected and three nominated members. Both Niklaas and Paul van Wyk have proved useful members on the Raad.

438. In December, a conference was held at Rehoboth of representatives drawn from both parties at which political unity was finally cemented and all internal friction can now be regarded as finally removed.

439. Unfortunately, although the political divisions amongst the Bastards have been removed, economically and otherwise they show little signs of progress. Although the owners of nearly half the district of Rehoboth and occupying some of the best farms in the Territory, they have, with few exceptions, gone steadily backwards and, judged even by native standards, have become paupers.

440. The Magistrate attributes their retrogression to false pride and indolence more than to any other cause. They despise manual labour and have nothing but contempt for the worker. Although labour at good wages is offering at present on the Rehoboth gold-fields, more than three-quarters of the labour has to be imported. He states that only some twenty of the whole Bastard community can still be termed prosperous; the remainder are practically all paupers. The effects of the drought have further reduced their financial stability and taken heavy toll of their remaining stock. Wherever they can, they employ natives to perform even the lightest work in connection with their farming, and if they can let their farms on grazing contracts to natives or Europeans, they prefer living in idleness on a few pounds to developing and maintaining the land themselves.

441. Every effort of the Administration to arouse in them a consciousness of the dignity of labour has so far failed and it becomes a question whether the continued protection of a people so degenerate and worthless against the working of ordinary economic laws is justified or not.

442. It is regretted that the irrigable lands on the townlands, referred to in paragraph 192 of last year's Report, were severely damaged by a cloud burst which swept away the walls of the saaidam constructed to allow of the irrigation of 60 hectares of land.

443. The lands under permanent water were ploughed in July and sown with corn. Although, owing to a cold snap in September, the crop was not up to anticipation, it provided an object lesson to the community that under normal conditions many of the inhabitants of the village could reap sufficient corn for their bread requirements.

444. In regard to social and moral conditions, the Magistrate reports that these people appear to have inherited comparatively few of the virtues of their European ancestors and all of their weaknesses.

445. The influence of the churches, although apparent on the surface, has not struck root and while the churches may be crowded to capacity on Sundays, the gaol is as full on week-days.

446. The following figures in regard to church adherents, education and live stock are supplied by the Magistrate :—

<i>Church Adherents.</i>	
Rheinische Mission.....	1,892
Roman Catholic Mission.....	80
Wesleyan Mission.....	45
<i>Education (School Attendance)—</i>	
Rheinische Mission.....	190
Roman Catholic Mission.....	60
Wesleyan Mission.....	39
<i>Live stock—as at 30th November, 1933—</i>	
Cattle.....	10,052
Horses.....	1,444
Donkeys.....	7,148
Mules.....	10
Sheep.....	31,691
Goats.....	30,216

2. DEEDS REGISTRATION.

447. *Deeds Office, Windhoek.*—Comparative Statement for the years 1932 and 1933:—

Work Performed.

Description of Deed or Document Registered.	Number Registered.	
	1932.	1933.
Deeds of Grant.....	46	15
Certificates of Registered Title.....	10	6
Certificates of Substituted Title.....	10	2
Certificates of Consolidated Title.....	—	—
Certificates of Partition Title.....	—	—
Deeds of Transfer.....	162	166
Special Mortgage Bonds.....	236	131
Notarial Bonds.....	31	18
Substitution of Debtors under Bonds.....	11	12
Cessions of Bonds.....	102	70
Cancellations and Part Payments of Bonds.....	131	124
Antenuptial Contracts.....	69	96
Settlers' Leases and Amendments thereof.....	59	75
Cessions of Settlers' Leases.....	15	18
Advances: Fencing, Water Supply and Dipping Tank.....	12	6
Land Bank Relief Charges.....	1	—
Miscellaneous Deeds and Documents.....	262	363
Mining Claims: Conversions.....	28	7
Mining Claims: Cessions.....	1	5
Patents and Relative Documents: Registered.....	31	15
Trade Marks and Relative Documents: Registered.....	38	41
Trade Marks: Subsequent Proprietors.....	60	8
Companies: Companies.....	8	9
Companies: Foreign Companies.....	1	2
Companies: Miscellaneous Registrations.....	186	231
Co-operative Societies.....	1	—

Revenue.

	1932.		1933.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
(a) <i>Fees Collected—</i>				
Registration of Deeds.....	570	16 9	468	7 9
Registration of Mining Claims.....	8	13 9	19	6 0
Registration of Patents and Trade Marks.....	203	12 0	132	1 0
Registration of Companies.....	116	7 0	140	6 6
Registration of Co-operative Societies.....	1	0 0	—	—
TOTAL FEES.....£	900	9 6	760	1 3
(b) <i>Stamp Duty Collected On—</i>				
Deeds of Transfer.....	433	13 0	429	15 0
Bonds.....	279	18 0	130	6 6
Other Documents.....	214	8 6	180	19 3
TOTAL STAMP DUTY.....£	927	19 6	741	0 9
TOTAL REVENUE.....£	1,828	9 0	1,501	2 0

Transfer Duty in connection with Transfers Registered.

1932.....	£3,644 18 9
1933.....	4,556 1 7

Companies Capital Duty (Section 13 of Stamp Duty and Fees Act).

1932.....	£86 10 0
1933.....	110 5 0

Number of Erven and Farms in Respect of which Titles were registered.

Description of Title.	Erven.		Farms.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Deeds of Grant.....	34	8	13	5
Certificates of Registered Title.....	22	3	3	4
Certificates of Substituted Title.....	7	4	6	—
Certificates of Consolidated Title.....	—	—	—	—
Certificates of Reservation.....	2	11	5	—
Deeds of Transfer.....	97	142	96	67

Value.	1932.		1933.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Value of erven transferred.....	43,146	0 0	79,169	0 0
Value of farms transferred.....	148,681	0 0	71,350	0 0
TOTAL.....	191,827	0 0	150,519	0 0
Value of mining claims converted.....	3,330	0 0	1,885	0 0
Value of mining claims ceded.....	800	0 0	4,867	8 10
TOTAL.....	4,130	0 0	6,752	8 10
Value of special mortgage bonds registered.....	183,721	0 0	85,805	0 0
Value of notarial bonds registered.....	31,360	0 0	22,534	0 0
TOTAL.....	214,081	0 0	108,339	0 0
Value of bonds cancelled.....	133,258	0 0	123,964	6 1
Marks	91,400		145,500	
Amounts written off on Bonds in connection with Insolvent Estates and Land sold in Execution.....	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Marks	9,998	0 0	52,298	4 11
	Nil.		Nil.	

Registration of Companies.

	Year.	Number.	Nominal Capital.
Companies registered.....	1932	8	£23,550
	1933	9	£24,100
Companies placed in liquidation.....	1932	6	£40,000
	1933	4	£43,000
Companies struck off Register.....	1932	3	£60,400
	1933	4	£56,750
Increases of capital registered.....	1932	2	£11,000
	1933	4	£25,000
Reductions of capital registered.....	1932	2	£5,290
	1933	1	£238
Companies in existence at 31st December, 1933.....	—	89	—

Foreign Companies.

Year.	Registered.	Placed in Liquidation or Ceased to Carry on Business.
1932.....	1	1
1933.....	2	—
Carrying on business at 31st December, 1933.....		43

Co-operative Societies.

Year.	Registered.	Dissolved.
1932.....	1	3
1933.....	—	4
In existence at 31st December, 1933.....		15

448. The following table shows the private registered debt as at the 31st December of each year since 1920 :—

1920.....	£1,929,887 10 0
	M. 37,909,065·34
1921.....	£3,043,731 2 9
	M. 27,948,364·30
1922.....	£3,893,122 18 10
	M. 21,835,414·45
1923.....	£4,369,932 14 9
	M. 18,189,154·99
1924.....	£4,546,653 1 9
	M. 15,493,455·83
1925.....	£8,486,306 0 0
	M. 14,008,190
1926.....	£8,829,329 0 0
	M. 12,843,042
1927.....	£9,054,860 0 0
	M. 11,442,933
1928.....	£9,335,042 0 0
	M. 9,988,302
1929.....	£9,762,383 0 0
	M. 9,271,703
1930.....	£6,511,067 0 0
	M. 8,498,675
1931.....	£6,750,628 0 0
	M. 8,164,521
1932.....	£6,821,453 0 0
	M. 8,073,121
1933.....	£6,753,530 0 0
	M. 7,927,621

NOTE.—The figures do not include Fencing, Water Supply, Dipping Tank, Water Conservation and Relief Charges (all Land Bank) as the consolidation of debts due to the Land Bank has made it impossible for that body to supply separately the figures under the above-mentioned heads.

449. The marked increase and decrease for the years 1925 and 1930 is due to the registration and cancellation of two bonds amounting to £3,977,285 and £3,700,000, respectively.

N.B.—The figures for each year include Notarial and Special Collateral Mortgage Bonds.

3. MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT.

A.—Deceased Estates Branch.

450. The following statements speak for themselves :—

	1932.	1933.
1. New Estates opened :—		
(a) Deceased persons.....	134	103
(b) Mental patients.....	Nil	Nil
2. Wills registered of deceased persons.....	92	68
3. Wills registered of living persons.....	13	3
4. Bonds of Security registered.....	41	39
5. Appointments made of :—		
(a) Executors.....	92	74
(b) Tutors.....	1	1
(c) Curators.....	3	Nil
6. Liquidation Accounts accepted and filed as complete.....	83	73
7. Security Bonds for minors' portions registered.....	2	2
8. Fees collected in revenue stamps.....	£559 18 4	£425 4 1
9. Commission collected.....	2 4 5	1 10 9

B. Insolvent Estates Branch.

	1932.	1933.
1. Number of sequestrations :—		
(a) Voluntary surrenders accepted.....	22	18
(b) Compulsory (Final) sequestrations.....	21	3
(c) Assignments registered.....	16	9
(d) Company Liquidations registered :—		
(1) Voluntary winding up (i.e. local)...	5	3
(2) Winding up by Court.....	1	Nil

The trades or occupations of insolvents and assignors were as follows :—

General Dealers.....	13	Restaurant Proprietor.....	1
Farmers.....	4	Importer and Exporter.....	1
Hotel Proprietors.....	1	Garage Proprietor.....	1
Locksmiths.....	1	Deputy Sheriff and Messenger of the Court	1
Butchers.....	2	Retired Police Official.....	1
Café Proprietors.....	1	Cartage Contractor.....	1
Bottle Store Merchants.....	2		

Total 30 as compared with 59 in the previous year.

2. Certificates of Appointment issued to :—	1932.	1933.
(a) Trustees.....	80	24
(b) Assignees.....	30	11
(c) Provisional Trustees.....	5	1
(d) Curators Bonis.....	8	1
(e) Liquidators (in "Company" matters)...	11	5
(f) Provisional Liquidators.....	Nil	Nil
3. Security Bonds registered.....	125	47
4. Liquidation Accounts confirmed.....	54	41
5. Rehabilitations granted.....	3	5
6. Fees collected in revenue stamps.....	£567 12 4	£446 8 8

C.—Guardian's Fund Branch.

	1932.		1933.	
1. Guardian's Fund Intromissions :—				
(a) Balance as at 31st December.....	£39,850	10 7	£35,073	8 10
Cash at Bank (working balance).....		341 3 11		329 1 5
(b) Interest credited on Minors' Accounts.	1,614	17 5	1,472	18 3

D.—Adoption of Children.

	1932.	1933.
Number of adoptions registered.....	9	15

4. POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

451. The following comparative statement furnishes a summary of the operations of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1933 as compared with the previous year:—

	1932.	1933.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
Postal revenue.....£	29,836	28,500	1,336	—	4.48
Telegraph revenue—					
Paid.....£	9,757	9,933	—	176	1.80
Official.....£	743	585	158	—	21.26
Telephone revenue—					
Paid.....£	16,398	17,264	—	866	5.28
Official.....£	2,880	2,718	162	—	5.62
Miscellaneous.....£	1,375	3,748	—	2,373	172.59
Revenue stamp collections.....£	11,079	9,290	1,789	—	16.15
Customs.....£	4,577	3,168	1,409	—	30.89
Expenditure.....£	52,554	47,195	5,359	—	10.20
Offices opened.....	101	101	—	—	—
Posting receptacles.....	13	13	—	—	—
Mail matter posted.....	3,205,332	2,887,248	318,084	—	9.92
Mail matter delivered.....	4,562,792	4,533,552	29,240	—	0.64
Private bags.....	382	367	15	—	3.92
Private Boxes let.....	1,375	1,193	182	—	13.24
Private boxes vacant.....	904	1,148	—	244	26.99
Main posts.....	6	6	—	—	—
Branch posts.....	39	39	—	—	—
Cost in inland mails.....£	9,824	9,043	781	—	7.95
Cost of ship letter mails.....£	30	30	—	—	—
Cost of air mails.....£	7,102	7,083	19	—	0.26
Undelivered articles.....	3,726	3,789	—	63	1.69
Money orders issued.....	41,704	35,855	5,849	—	14.02
" " " Amount.....£	165,417	134,057	31,360	—	18.96
" " " paid.....	16,426	15,360	1,066	—	6.49
" " " " Amount.....£	84,043	83,984	59	—	0.07
" " " " " Amount.....£	68,836	73,052	—	4,216	6.11
" " " " " " Amount.....£	31,325	30,395	930	—	2.97
" " " " " " " Amount.....£	29,240	31,042	—	1,802	6.16
" " " " " " " " Amount.....£	13,499	13,077	422	—	3.12
" " " " " " " " " Amount.....£	12,228	12,076	152	—	1.23
Cash on delivery articles.....	431	422	9	—	2.09
Revenue.....£	745	857	—	112	15.03
Butter levy.....£	4,383	6,232	—	1,849	42.18
Cigarette tax collections.....£	—	184	—	—	—
Cigarette tobacco tax collections.....£	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Union Loan Certificates.</i>					
Issues—					
Sales.....	796	803	—	7	0.88
Units.....	1,836	12,831	—	10,995	598.32
Value.....	£1,469	£10,265	—	£8,796	530.70
Repayments.....	114	73	41	—	35.97
Units.....	5,740	2,648	3,092	—	53.87
Value.....	£6,104	£3,067	£3,037	—	49.76
<i>Savings Bank.</i>					
Accounts open.....	6,361	7,014	—	653	10.27
Due to depositors.....	£123,975	£180,102	—	£56,127	45.27
No. of depositors.....	9,278	10,402	—	1,124	12.12
Amount.....	£97,145	£162,933	—	£65,788	67.72
No. of withdrawals.....	8,573	8,640	—	67	0.78
Amount.....	£111,338	£110,687	£651	—	0.58
<i>Savings Bank Certificates.</i>					
Issues—					
Units.....	58	571	—	513	884.48
Value.....	£2,900	£28,550	—	£25,650	850.00
Repayments—					
Units.....	102	76	26	—	25.49
Value.....	£5,100	£3,800	£1,300	—	25.49
Telegraph Offices—Open.....	80	80	—	—	—
Inland telegrams forwarded.....	101,825	99,168	2,657	—	2.59
Received.....	79,658	85,545	—	5,887	7.39
Transmitted.....	205,548	195,126	10,422	—	5.70

	1932.	1933.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
<i>Radio Traffic</i> —Telegrams.....	4,942	5,922	—	980	19·83
Words.....	58,721	74,390	—	15,669	26·68
<i>Cables</i> —Number.....	7,849	4,425	3,424	—	43·67
Value.....	£4,324	£2,587	£1,737	—	40·17
Telegraph capital account.....	£42,805	£45,783	—	£2,978	—
Telephone capital account.....	£155,779	£107,143	—	£11,364	—
Miles, telephone wire spare.....	533	401	132	—	24·77
Miles, telegraph telephone wire working.	5,012	5,400	—	388	9·74
Miles, rural telegraph and telephones....	467	467	—	—	—
Miles, route telegraphs superimposed...	2,272	2,633	—	361	15·89
Miles, farm lines.....	1,840	1,840	—	—	—
Miles of exchange system.....	1,736	1,736	—	—	—
Miles of exchange system spare.....	370	370	—	—	—
Public call offices.....	83	83	—	—	—
Telephone exchanges.....	36	36	—	—	—
<i>Exchange Lines.</i>					
No. of direct subscribers.....	950	1,088	—	138	14·53
No. of extensions.....	88	114	—	26	29·54
No. of Government connections.....	161	166	—	5	3·11
No. of Government extensions.....	24	33	—	9	37·50
Free services.....	£3,533	£4,091	—	£558	15·79
Full time staff.....	105	101	4	—	3·81
Leave of staff: days.....	2,867	2,482	385	—	13·43

Receipts and Payments.

452. The Revenue collections for 1933 were £62,748 as compared with £60,989 in 1932 and £94,151 in 1931. This shows an increase of £1,759 over the previous year.

453. The expenditure for the calendar year is shown in the comparative schedule above. There was a saving of £5,359 of the cost of administering the Postal Department as compared with last year, in spite of the restoration of the percentage in salaries.

Money Orders, Postal Orders, Savings Bank.

454. Money Orders show a decline, partly owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange between South Africa and Germany and owing to the local banks offering far more favourable terms. From the 1st April, 1933, the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. and on Savings Bank Certificates from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. In spite of this reduction the deposits lodged with the Savings Bank amount to £217,702 as compared with £136,826 last year. Savings Bank accounts have risen from 6,361 to 7,014 and certificate holders from 257 to 752.

Mail Services.

455. Further curtailment by the Railway Administration in its Road Motor Services has increased the difficulties of the Postal Department in its mail traffic.

456. The Air Mail Services were conducted satisfactorily during the year and existing aerodromes were maintained and improved.

Telephones and Telegraphs.

457. The telephone business in the urban areas reflects an improvement for the year, although farm telephones and several country exchanges were carried on at a loss. The installation of telephone repeater equipment at Windhoek, Usakos, Otjiwarongo, Keetmanshoop and Kalkfontein has greatly improved long distance communication between all exchange centres throughout the Territory. It is now possible to converse between Grootfontein and Luderitz and it is hoped, as a result of negotiations with the Postmaster-General of the Union, to establish facilities for telephonic communication with the Union.

458. Telegraphic communication was well maintained during the year without serious interruption.

Wireless.

459. The traffic handled by the Walvis Bay Radio Station has steadily increased. Experiments were also conducted with wireless telephony to ship stations and if and when the necessary equipment is provided on ships and long distance telephonic communication is established with the Union, two-way wireless conversations with all parts of South Africa will be possible as soon as vessels come within approximately 22° S. Latitude, 10° E. Longitude.

5.—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

460. *Boring Operations.*—Departmental boring work practically ceased during the year. Only two machines were employed intermittently.

461. A scheme was brought into operation under which machines and equipment were loaned to farmers on payment of the depreciation costs to the Administration. Twenty-six machines were out on loan under this scheme during 1933.

462. *Schedule of Boring Operations.*—

	1932.	1933.
Boreholes completed.....	27	6
Boreholes in progress.....	2	1
Total depth drilled in feet.....	9,152	1,733
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	270,070	112,040
Average yield per borehole in gallons per diem...	10,000	18,700

463. *Pumping Installations.*—The following installations were erected by the Administration :—

	1932.	1933.
Windmills.....	24	6
Other pumping plants.....	—	11
Repairs to windmills.....	12	32
Reservoirs.....	—	13

464. *Conservation of Water.*—Owing to retrenchment it was not possible to make any engineers available for the survey and investigation of farm dams.

465. The Windhoek water supply scheme and the concrete arch dam in the Aukeigas Native Reserve were completed.

466. Work on the Omatjenne scheme progressed. This scheme is carried out as a relief work with European labour. The dam closure was effected at the commencement of the rainy season.

467. *Hydrographic Survey.*—No work was done under this heading owing to lack of funds.

468. *Drought Relief.*—As a drought relief measure, ten pumping plants with reservoirs were erected on boreholes between the Elephant and Nossob Rivers with the object of opening up new grazing for farmers.

469. With the same object in view, a gang of relief workers was placed on well-sinking in the Eiseb area.

Public Works Section.

470. *Maintenance.*—Owing to financial stringency little money could be expended on the maintenance of buildings.

471. *Major Works.*—No new buildings were erected.

472. *British Soldiers' Graves.*—These, generally throughout the country, are in good order.

473. *German Soldiers' Graves.*—Attention was given to the fencing and care of these graves.

474. *Unemployment Bureau.*—The Public Works Office acted as an Unemployment Bureau by dealing with all applications for relief work. Up to date 1,496 applications have been dealt with. Of this number, 608 are on relief works, 165 have found other work, 50 have left the Territory, 40 have left their addresses without notification, 50 absconded, resigned or were discharged, 25 were pronounced physically unfit, 18 were refused because they did or could receive support from relatives, 6 were under age and 3 died.

475. *Relief Works.*—The following were the main channels of employment for European relief workers :—

(a) Main road construction and maintenance.....	250
(b) Omatjenne Scheme.....	190
(c) South African Railways and Harbours.....	100
(d) Well-sinking on the Eiseb.....	21

6.—METEOROLOGY.

476. The annual rainfall observations at the principal stations for the year 1932–1933 are given in the following table. They show the past year as the worst of a series of dry years :—

Name of Station.	Actual Precipitation.		Normal Precipitation.		Percentage of normal Precipitation.
	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	
<i>Amboland :</i>					
Onajena.....	293	11·54	480	18·90	61
Olukonda.....	259	10·20	528	20·79	49
<i>Outjo :</i>					
Otjitambi.....	220	8·66	260	10·24	85
Outjo.....	232	9·13	418	16·46	55
Miltiades.....	151	5·94	320	12·60	47
Chairos.....	162	6·38	280	11·02	58
<i>Grootfontein :</i>					
Tsumeb.....	278	10·94	801	31·50	35
Otavi.....	304	11·81	568	22·36	53
Rietfontein.....	279	10·98	490	19·29	57
Grootfontein.....	201	7·87	586	23·07	34
Gaikaisa.....	233	9·07	440	17·32	53
Gaub.....	380	14·96	626	26·65	61

Name of Station.	Actual Precipitation.		Normal Precipitation.		Percentage of normal Precipitation.
	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	
<i>Otjiwarongo :</i>					
Okosongomingo.....	180	7.09	370	15.47	29
Kalkfeld.....	268	10.55	470	21.81	38
Okamatangara.....	143	5.63	500	19.68	29
Osire Sud.....	151	5.94	310	12.21	49
Otjahewita.....	214	8.42	390	15.35	55
<i>Omaruru :</i>					
Omaruru.....	118	4.65	300	11.81	39
Etendero.....	164	6.46	300	11.81	55
Okombahe.....	72	2.83	147	5.49	49
Molkenhof.....	140	5.51	315	12.40	44
<i>Karibib :</i>					
Wilhelmstal.....	160	6.30	327	12.87	49
Otjimbingwe.....	90	3.54	185	7.28	49
Eorora Ost.....	153	6.02	320	12.60	48
<i>Okahandja :</i>					
Okanhandja.....	182	7.16	395	15.55	46
Okapehuri.....	130	5.12	330	12.99	39
Duesternbrook.....	127	5.00	340	13.38	37
Otjosonjati.....	149	5.86	440	17.32	34
Guenthersau.....	191	7.52	418	16.46	46
<i>Gobabis :</i>					
Gobabis.....	194	7.64	459	18.07	42
Epukiro.....	188	7.40	439	17.28	43
Aais.....	110	4.33	430	16.93	26
Aminuis.....	154	6.06	316	12.05	49
Groot Witvley.....	161	6.34	436	17.16	47
<i>Windhoek :</i>					
Neuhof Kowas.....	107	3.96	296	11.65	36
Windhoek.....	155	6.10	364	15.12	43
Neuheuses.....	199	7.83	329	12.95	61
Voigtland.....	200	7.87	460	18.11	44
Okatumba Sud.....	128	5.04	460	18.11	28
Excelsior.....	156	6.14	382	15.04	41
<i>Rehoboth :</i>					
Aub.....	244	9.61	530	20.87	46
Kub.....	146	5.75	260	10.24	56
Kl. Nauas.....	131	5.16	310	12.20	50
<i>Maltahöhe :</i>					
Huams.....	37	1.46	150	5.91	25
Nameseb.....	95	3.74	100	3.94	95
Maltahöhe.....	85	3.35	177	6.97	48
Haruchas.....	71	2.79	220	8.66	32
Nomtsas.....	84	3.31	185	7.09	45
Lahnstein.....	96	3.78	130	5.12	74
<i>Gibeon :</i>					
Mariental.....	105	3.96	195	7.68	54
Voigtsgrund.....	97	3.82	185	7.28	52
Haruchas.....	74	2.91	240	9.45	31
<i>Bethanie :</i>					
Bethanie.....	29	1.14	125	4.92	23
Aruab.....	58	2.28	140	5.51	41
Kuibis.....	41	1.61	119	4.68	34
<i>Keetmanshoop :</i>					
Garinais.....	51	2.01	140	5.51	36
Keetmanshoop.....	45	1.77	135	5.31	33
Berseba.....	92	3.62	131	5.16	70
<i>Aroab :</i>					
Aroab.....	51	2.01	250	9.84	20
Kiries Ost.....	42	1.65	250	9.84	17
<i>Warmbad :</i>					
Kalkfontein.....	15	0.59	140	5.51	11
Warmbad.....	38	1.50	95	3.78	43
Draaihoek.....	58	2.28	92	3.62	63

7.—LAND SURVEY.

477. There was little activity on the part of this Department during the year and it continues to operate on a reduced scale. The revenue received was £601 as against £307 in 1932. Only one property was surveyed for the Administration as compared with 19 in the previous year. The number of properties surveyed for the Public and Railway Administration was 8 farms and 5 erven as compared with 16 farms and 14 erven in 1932.

478. The number of sets of diagrams for registration prepared this year was 69 as compared with 168 in 1932.

479. No additional land surveyors were admitted to practice in South West Africa. The total number entitled to practice in the Territory is 26.

480. *Mapping*.—The position in regard to the different maps of South West Africa is as follows :—

- (1) International Map of the World : Scale 1 : 1 Million. The Windhoek Sheet S.F. 33, published in 1930, is the only Sheet of the series which has been drawn and printed to date. Seven copies of the published sheet were sold during the year and there remain 722 copies on hand.
- (2) Topo-Cadastral Map of South West Africa. Scale 1 : 500,000. Seventeen sheets of this map were printed in 1925 and 1927 and no revision of the drawings or a reprint of these sheets has since been made. Five of the sheets, namely :—
 $\frac{E\ 33}{6}$, $\frac{F\ 33}{2}$, $\frac{F\ 33}{3}$, $\frac{F\ 33}{6}$ and $\frac{F\ 34}{4}$ are out of stock and only twenty-five copies of sheet $\frac{E\ 34}{4}$ remain. The copies of this latter sheet will be retained for the use of the Administration.

The numbers of copies of sheets $\frac{E\ 33}{5}$ and $\frac{F\ 33}{5}$ are also limited and a similar restriction will be placed on their sale, when the number of each is reduced to 25. There is an adequate supply on hand of the other sheets which have been published.

Sixty-two copies of the various sheets of this map have been issued during the year. The drawings of further sheets, to cover the area of the Caprivi Zipfel, have been commenced during the year to provide information in map form of that part of the Territory. The manuscript of the Katimo Molilo sheet $\frac{E\ 35}{1\ and\ 4}$ has been completed and that of the Andara sheet $\frac{E\ 34}{2\ and\ 5}$ is in hand. A tracing can now be drawn from the manuscript of the Katimo Molilo sheet and sun prints made when required.

- (3) Farm Area Map : Scale 1 : 800,000. A revised drawing of this map was printed in 1930 ; 106 copies of the published map have been issued during the year and 175 copies remain in stock.
- (4) Geological Maps : The drawings of the three sheets on the Orange River, namely Amib (H 33 F), Umeis (H 34 A) and Nakop (H 34 B) were completed during the first quarter of 1932. Owing, however, to the financial depression, the printing of these sheets has been postponed and the drawings are filed with the records.

8.—LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

481. Statements concerning the working of the Land Bank are contained in the Bank's annual report, copies of which have been forwarded to the League.

XXIV.—SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

482. The following statements show :—

- (1) the revenue and expenditure and net results of working in respect of the railways and harbours in South West Africa (exclusive of Walvis Bay and the section Walvis Bay—Swakopmund) for the financial years 1920–21 to 1932–33 ; and
- (2) the traffic (revenue-earning) dealt with by stations in South West Africa for the 12 months ended 31/12/1933 as compared with the 12 months ended 31/12/1932 :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£
1920–21.....	431,545	575,160	—	143,615
1921–22.....	313,924	450,755	—	136,831
1922–23.....	308,783	362,630	—	53,847
1923–24.....	395,752	370,956	24,796	—
1924–25.....	414,507	411,806	2,701	—
1925–26.....	524,796	524,631	165	—
1926–27.....	536,964	525,289	11,675	—
1927–28.....	568,133	565,257	2,876	—
1928–29.....	606,473	589,521	16,952	—
1929–30.....	641,713	672,725	—	31,012
1930–31.....	525,091	678,503	—	153,412
1931–32.....	368,295	656,631	—	288,336
1932–33.....	246,288	545,855	—	299,567

NOTE.

1. Prior to April, 1922, expenditure figures included :—
 - (a) Hire charges in respect of S.A.R. engines and rolling stock in use on S.W.A. lines ;
 - (b) Railage charges on Coal and Stores sent from Union for use of engines on S.W.A. lines.
2. The loss of £31,012 for the year 1929–30 is occasioned by the inclusion of an enhanced amount for Depreciation of Permanent Way and other assets, the amount previously charged having been considerably understated.

3. The loss of £153,412 was partly caused by the cost of repairs to rolling stock in S.W.A., irrespective of where repaired, being included in the working results of the S.W.A. Railways. Prior to April, 1930, the cost of repairs carried out in S.W.A. only was included.

4. From April, 1930, the cost of repairs to Rolling Stock used in South West Africa, irrespective of where repaired, is included in the working results of the South West Africa Railways. Prior to that month the cost of repairs carried out in South West Africa only was included.

5. With effect from April, 1931, charges in respect of the under-mentioned items have been included in the accounts against South West Africa Railways:—

- (a) Railage over Union lines for the conveyance of coal and other railway stores for use on South West Africa lines;
- (b) Interest on Capital cost of Union Rolling Stock used in South West Africa;
- (c) Interest on Capital invested in Working Stores, tarpaulins, etc.;
- (d) Expenditure on Betterment Works financed from the Union Betterment Fund;
- (e) for 1932-33 a surplus of £762 has been taken into account in respect of the working of the Harbour at Luderitz.

STATEMENT No. 2.

	Year ended 31/12/32.	Year ended 31/12/33.
(a) Passengers booked.....	40,652	36,757
(b) Traffic handled at S.W.A. Stations—forwarded (tons):—		
Copper ore.....	19,807	73
Copper (smelted).....	198	—
Vanadium.....	1,574	1,309
Tin ore.....	39	255
Cadmium.....	28	—
Marble.....	6	1
Hides and skins.....	664	1,546
Wool and mohair.....	933	2,001
Butter.....	2,220	1,814
Bones.....	324	544
Other traffic.....	44,063	48,754
TOTAL—TONS.....	69,856	56,297
(c) Traffic handled at S.W.A. Stations—Received (tons):—		
Firewood.....	7,513	11,956
Lucerne.....	1,830	2,315
Agricultural Machinery.....	632	435
Coal and Coke.....	5,638	1,086
Flour and Meal.....	10,066	11,673
Fruit and Vegetables.....	2,313	2,431
Mealies.....	2,171	3,026
Cement.....	3,101	2,096
Other traffic.....	67,300	49,496
TOTAL—TONS.....	100,564	84,514
(d) Total tonnage (Revenue-Earning) traffic dealt with at Stations in South West Africa:—		
Forwarded.....	69,856	56,297
Received.....	100,564	84,514
TOTAL—TONS.....	170,420	140,811
(e) Livestock handled at S.W.A. Stations—Forwarded:—		
Number of Head—		
Large.....	36,811	51,857
Small.....	133,183	209,845
TOTAL.....	169,994	261,702
HARBOURS.		
(a) Walvis Bay—		
Cargo landed.....	21,452	23,480
Cargo shipped.....	34,828	9,573
TOTAL—TONS.....	56,280	33,053
(b) Luderitz—		
Cargo landed.....	5,467	7,386
Cargo shipped.....	4,028	5,785
TOTAL—TONS.....	9,495	13,171

NOTE.—The statements furnished in previous Reports included the traffic dealt with as far south as De Aar, which area was included for administrative purposes in the South West Africa railway system.

The present returns are in respect of South West Africa stations only.

XXV.—TRADE STATISTICS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

483. The following are the annual totals of imports and exports, including Government stores, since the assumption of the Mandate by the Union of South Africa :—

	Imports.	Government Stores.	Exports.	Government Stores.
	£	£	£	£
1920.....	2,180,183	—	5,401,385	—
1921.....	1,211,364	—	1,587,305	—
1922.....	1,147,637	—	1,247,229	—
1923.....	1,301,304	—	2,672,094	—
1924.....	1,777,164	76,420	2,851,473	—
1925.....	2,189,851	71,299	2,690,021	—
1926.....	2,507,625	66,946	3,292,986	—
1927.....	2,505,016	112,990	3,589,561	—
1928.....	2,881,562	145,235	3,335,937	—
1929.....	3,081,848	103,287	3,595,313	3,923
1930.....	2,120,282	116,377	2,617,127	668
1931.....	1,631,766	42,912	1,438,981	211
1932.....	884,132	20,831	1,150,420	10,249
1933.....	1,048,554	24,422	1,455,728	19,582

The exports in 1920 include £4,265,000 of diamonds—the value per carat at that time being abnormally high, at over £6 per carat.

IMPORTS.

484. The principal imports during the past eight years have been :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles.....	777,173	581,568	691,855	820,655	508,210	220,871	85,339	125,328
(b) Animal, agricultural and pastoral products, principally foodstuffs.....	444,377	493,898	533,897	599,523	418,435	427,398	292,878	336,932
(c) Textiles, apparel, yarns, fibre, etc.....	372,570	438,057	520,049	491,168	314,312	270,879	157,202	188,999
(d) Oils, resins, waxes, paints and varnish	141,453	192,759	229,201	244,434	215,990	141,279	73,596	91,048
(e) Leather and rubber and manufactures thereof.....	101,383	137,870	173,907	176,290	98,668	100,973	46,451	55,888
(f) Wood and manufactures thereof.....	92,611	88,024	107,581	115,900	71,715	36,664	14,094	20,303
(g) Tobacco.....	79,992	88,071	89,988	96,763	67,556	74,697	43,930	43,302
(h) Ales, wines, spirits and beverages.....	65,875	70,777	76,703	73,042	44,565	37,714	24,261	25,665
(j) Minerals, earthenware, glassware, including coal, cement, etc.....	72,807	61,013	55,786	86,492	58,269	32,091	12,271	13,573

485. The increase under (a) during the years 1924–5–6 is mainly attributable to imports of machinery, metal manufactures, rails, structural steel, etc., in connection with mines. The imports under all heads for the year under review show an increase as a result of slightly improved conditions during the latter half of the year.

486. The following is a statement of imports of motor vehicles, passenger and commercial, with their spares, since 1924, and the value of motor spirit imported :—

	Vehicles.	Motor Spirit.
	£	£
1924.....	31,651	29,738
1925.....	70,267	40,286
1926.....	110,537	52,033
1927.....	159,773	96,293
1928.....	230,304	126,247
1929.....	217,876	131,049
1930.....	71,029	119,529
1931.....	47,501	64,603
1932.....	13,448	32,164
1933.....	28,769	28,707

487. The figures in respect of the different classes of vehicles, etc., for the past three years, are :—

Article Imported.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Motor cars.....	98	£ 17,091	22	£ 3,572	72	£ 14,168
Motor car parts.....	—	20,195	—	8,236	—	9,542
Motor trucks, vans, etc.....	10	1,980	2	345	5	925
Motor truck chassis and parts	43	7,278	2	978	14	3,459
Motor cycles.....	14	594	8	87	13	524
Motor cycle parts.....	—	363	—	230	—	151
TOTAL.....	165	47,501	34	13,448	104	28,769

488. The following table reflects the value of the main items imported under the heading "Animals, agricultural and pastoral products" during the past three years:—

Commodity.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£
Biscuits, Bread and Pastry.....	4,469	2,252	2,202
Maize.....	8,056	4,116	8,322
Oats.....	4,178	2,340	3,623
Rice.....	4,914	3,358	3,271
Flour and Meal (Wheaten).....	74,208	48,231	47,818
Maize Meal.....	34,893	27,702	45,607
Rye Meal.....	5,716	4,870	5,587
Coffee.....	25,306	21,723	26,308
Confectionery.....	2,275	1,439	1,832
Manufactured Sweets.....	15,149	9,759	11,383
Jams and Jellies.....	5,946	4,176	5,085
Condensed Milk.....	7,021	6,363	6,301
Potatoes.....	14,277	5,477	7,410
Pulse.....	4,614	3,376	3,629
Sugar.....	70,961	66,171	63,005
Tea.....	23,000	13,240	14,571

489. The following figures furnish instances of the increase under (c)—textiles, apparel, etc.:—

Article.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£
Hats.....	7,501	4,520	5,332
Hosiery.....	11,363	6,485	8,350
Underclothing.....	24,568	14,841	17,534
Cotton Waste.....	653	389	275
Handkerchiefs.....	1,512	813	1,334
Lace and Embroidery.....	888	444	594
Minor Articles of Attire.....	3,819	2,142	3,677
Other Soft Haberdashery.....	30,930	13,989	3,522
Blankets.....	9,555	3,838	4,119
Carpets.....	1,585	656	1,140
Rope and Cordage.....	2,770	357	1,304
Cotton Manufactures (Piece Goods).....	57,891	39,015	45,242
Linen Manufactures.....	3,160	105	305
Silk-piece Goods.....	9,787	7,375	8,697
Woollen-piece Goods.....	6,052	3,072	4,145

490. Owing to the decrease of building operations the importation of building cement [head (j)] shows a further drop:—

	£
1924.....	17,655
1925.....	34,461
1926.....	22,111
1927.....	19,848
1928.....	21,466
1929.....	30,468
1930.....	20,811
1931.....	12,002
1932.....	5,104
1933.....	4,620

491. The distribution of imports of merchandise during the seven years 1927 to 1933, expressed as a percentage of the total imports, has been:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
(a) Produce of British Empire (excluding the Union of South Africa).....	5	6	8	9	4.5	4.5	4.6
(b) Produce of Foreign Countries.....	31	30	34	36	20	16.7	19.1
(c) Produce of Union of South Africa.....	28	26	29	30	41	46.8	46.8
(d) (a) and (b) re-exported from Union of South Africa.....	36	38	29	25	34.5	32	29.5

492. The value of the goods imported during 1932 and 1933 from the sources mentioned in the preceding paragraph was as follows:—

	1932.	1933.
	£	£
Produce of British Empire.....	39,110	47,367
Produce of Foreign Countries.....	143,872	193,459
Produce of Union of South Africa.....	404,211	474,297
Outside Produce re-exported from Union of South Africa.....	275,278	297,574

EXPORTS.

493. Of the total exports, amounting to £1,455,728, £90,773 represented re-exports. The principal items re-exported were wearing apparel and textiles, £7,957, machinery, iron and steel manufactures and vehicles, £15,188, oils and varnishes, £3,460, bioscope films, £23,000 and Government stores, £19,582.

494. The principal exports from the Territory fall under two heads:—

- (a) Minerals, including precious and semi-precious stones, precious and base metals, ores and concentrates of base metals, and non-metals;
- (b) Animals, agricultural products and foodstuffs.

495. The value of exports under these heads for the years 1926 to 1933 was :—

75

	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.	Amount.	Percent- age of Total.
	£		£		£		£		£		£		£		£	
(a).....	2,526,007	77	2,504,027	70	2,033,870	61	2,587,931	72	1,835,790	72	587,672	40	195,113	18·7	86,845	5·96
(b).....	647,220	20	933,873	26	1,144,819	34	825,157	23	604,763	24	697,714	48	784,244	75·3	1,195,446	82·12

496. Exports of diamonds and base metals during the past six years have been :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Diamonds.....	1,215,820	1,563,805	1,184,217	226,720	85,440	8,070
Base Metals.....	818,050	1,020,198	645,022	357,731	105,658	73,112

497. Exports under (b) show a substantial increase. Slaughter stock, both cattle and sheep, constitute an important item, the value of exports over the period of the past six years being :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Slaughter Cattle.....	162,882	52,340	39,294	106,679	109,460	212,485
Slaughter Sheep.....	197,413	98,868	56,786	80,402	101,318	134,036

498. During the past six years the value of the exports of hides and sheep and goat skins has been :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	247,920	224,694	160,621	134,085	166,344	478,019

499. The figures include the value of karakul pelts exported. These show a substantial increase as a result of the improved market during the latter half of the year under review. The figures for the past six years are as follows (the 1932 figure was incorrectly given in the report for that year; the correct figure is now given) :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	96,785	89,237	70,572	68,305	140,849	433,345

500. The number of pelts exported in 1933 was 441,754 as compared with 224,021 in 1932.

501. The value of wool exported, as reflected in the following table, shows an increase over 1932. The quantity exported was 2,018,276 lb. in 1932 and 2,764,406 lb. in 1933 :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	79,771	75,782	37,411	42,920	29,742	57,671

502. Butter shows a decrease over the preceding year, the quantity exported being 2,780,394 lb. as against 3,678,560 lb. in 1932. The value of butter exported during the past six years was as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
	219,189	154,503	93,779	104,415	168,804	137,420

503. The crayfishing industry at Luderitz and the fishing industry at Walvis Bay have contributed during the last six years the following values in foodstuffs exported :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fish, dried.....	16,864	20,705	10,418	15,968	11,645	8,992
Fish, preserved.....	64,879	59,334	104,034	103,961	108,326	124,743

504. The exports to the Union of South Africa consisted mainly of slaughter stock, large and small, hides, sheepskins, wool and foodstuffs.

505. The principal exports to foreign countries include the majority of the metals and ores produced. Amongst agricultural products, hides, karakul skins, foodstuffs, frozen meat and canned fish are exported.

506. Exports of ores of copper, lead and vanadium to Belgium, Germany and Holland during the past six years were as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium.....	505,309	600,821	311,062	36,654	54,410	—
Germany.....	211,166	304,367	165,508	143,171	42,660	44,322
Holland.....	—	—	124,017	170,295	—	—

507. France absorbs the bulk of the preserved (canned) fish. Exports to that country during the past six years have been as follows :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£	£	£	£	£	£
57,011	56,503	102,783	102,515	107,359	122,608

508. Of the 1933 export of fresh meat, frozen and chilled ex Imperial Cold Storage, Walvis Bay, foreign countries absorbed practically the whole. Of this, 554 tons, valued at £4,623, were consigned to Italy.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE IN AFRICA.

509. No import or export trade of any importance is carried on with any African state or country, with the exception of the Union of South Africa.

510. The total imports of South African produce into the Territory from the Union of South Africa for the past six years are given in the following table :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£	£	£	£	£	£
749,488	867,310	587,015	634,637	404,211	474,297

511. The imports of South African produce consist mainly of food-stuffs, ales, wines, tobacco, leather, rubber goods, textiles and apparel. The value of these items over the past four years was as follows :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs.....	270,867	313,080	227,054	256,506
Ales, Wines, Spirits, etc.....	26,103	31,275	20,052	20,837
Tobacco.....	64,347	73,076	43,449	42,557
Leather and Rubber Goods (principally Footwear)..	41,308	47,404	21,572	29,999
Textiles and Apparel.....	43,760	47,032	29,160	39,309

512. The value of the exports from the Territory to the Union of South Africa of South West African produce has during the past six years been :—

1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
£	£	£	£	£	£
826,079	530,283	306,307	402,400	363,152	580,759

513. The exports to the Union comprise animals, agricultural and pastoral products, and foodstuffs; the main items and their value over the past four years being:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
(a) Animals (principally Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter).....	95,097	186,407	210,884	346,613
(b) Butter.....	85,448	56,125	42,409	105,788
(c) Hides, Skins and other Animal and Agricultural Products.....	54,841	43,286	40,263	68,203
(d) Fish (Dried and Cured).....	10,418	15,968	11,645	8,992
(e) Cheese.....	951	3,984	5,809	4,186

514. The value of wool exported to the Union in 1932 and 1933 was £20,651 and £28,898 respectively, and mohair £480 and £913.

XXVI.—DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

1.—EUROPEAN.

A. Population.

515. The estimated European population of the Territory at 30th June, 1933, was 31,600, made up as follows (the figures for 1932 are also given for purposes of comparison):—

	1932.	1933.
Males.....	17,700	17,600
Females.....	14,300	14,000
TOTAL.....	32,000	31,600

B. Vital Statistics.

516. The following are the preliminary vital statistics for 1933 in respect of Europeans as compared with those for 1932:—

	1932.				1933.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Births.....	496	443	939	29·34	391	399	790	25·00
Deaths.....	150	92	242	7·56	118	62	180	5·70
Infantile Deaths.....	24	11	35	37·27	18	13	31	39·24
Marriages.....	—	—	213	—	—	—	248	—

C. Migration Statistics.

517. The migration statistics for 1933 are given in the subjoined tables:—

ARRIVALS.

(i) Persons entering Territory by Sea.

Reasons for Entering South West Africa.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assuming domicile.....	44	64	108
Resuming domicile.....	147	135	282
Visiting.....	96	54	150
TOTAL.....	287	253	540

(ii) *Nationality of Persons entering Territory by Sea.*

Nationality.	Males.			Females.			All arrivals.
	Assuming Domicile.	Resuming Domicile.	Visit.	Assuming Domicile.	Resuming Domicile.	Visit.	
British.....	1	18	7	—	24	4	54
South African.....	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
British Naturalized..	—	40	2	—	36	1	79
Austrian.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Belgian.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Czecho-Slovakian...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Finnish.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
German.....	42	84	53	62	71	44	356
Italian.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Latvian.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Norwegian.....	—	2	29	—	1	—	32
Polish.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Swiss.....	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
TOTAL.....	44	147	96	64	135	54	540

(iii) *Number and Nationality of Persons entering Territory by Land.*

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British.....	26	21	47
South African.....	129	115	244
British Naturalized.....	13	7	20
American (U.S.A.).....	1	—	1
Austrian.....	1	—	1
German.....	13	14	27
Jugo-Slavian.....	3	—	3
Latvian.....	2	—	2
Lithuanian.....	2	—	2
Russian.....	1	—	1
Swiss.....	1	—	1
Syrian.....	—	—	—
Palestinian.....	1	—	1
TOTAL EUROPEAN.....	193	157	350
Non-European (British-born).....	4	4	8
GRAND TOTAL.....	197	161	358

NOTE.—Details of the object of entry by land, i.e., whether assuming domicile or visiting, are not available.

(iv) *Arrivals.*

Route.	Immigrants Intending Permanent Residence.			Total Arrivals (Exclusive In Transit).			In Transit.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By Sea—									
European.....	44	64	108	287	253	540	—	—	—
Asiatic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	44	64	108	287	253	540	—	—	—
By Land†—									
European.....	—	—	—	193	157	350	—	—	—
Asiatic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-European.....	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	*	*	*	197	161	358	—	—	—
Total—									
European.....	—	—	—	480	410	890	—	—	—
Asiatic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-European.....	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	*	*	*	484	414	898	—	—	—

* Not available.

† By land includes by air.



DEPARTURES.

(i) *Persons Leaving Territory by Sea.*

Reasons for Leaving South West Africa.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Relinquishing domicile.....	73	65	138
Conclusion of visit.....	27	20	47
Temporary absence.....	254	255	509
TOTAL.....	354	340	694

(ii) *Nationality of Persons leaving Territory by Sea.*

Nationality.	Males.			Females.			All Departures.
	Relinquishing Domicile.	Temporary Absence.	Completion of Visit.	Relinquishing Domicile.	Temporary Absence.	Completion of Visit.	
British.....	2	31	2	4	29	2	70
South African...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
British (Naturalized).....	3	72	—	2	82	3	162
Austrian.....	—	6	—	—	1	—	7
Belgian.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Danish.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Finnish.....	—	1	—	—	4	—	5
German.....	66	137	20	58	138	13	432
Italian.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Jugo-Slavian....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Norwegian.....	—	4	2	—	—	—	6
Swedish.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Swiss.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
TOTALS.....	73	254	27	65	255	20	694

Non-European—One British-born male departed permanently.

(iii) *Number and Nationality of Persons leaving Territory by Land.*

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British.....	103	77	180
South African.....	151	118	269
British Naturalized.....	15	16	31
South American.....	1	—	1
German.....	27	23	50
Italian.....	1	—	1
Lithuanian.....	2	—	2
Polish.....	1	—	1
Portuguese.....	1	—	1
Roumanian.....	1	—	1
Russian.....	—	1	1
Syrian.....	—	1	1
TOTAL EUROPEAN.....	303	236	539
Non-European—British-born.....	10	16	26
GRAND TOTAL.....	313	252	565

NOTE.—Details of the object of departure by land, i.e., whether relinquishing domicile or temporary absence, are not available.

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