

576. Infectious diseases treated at the above Mission Hospitals:—

Disease.	Windhoek.				Swakopmund.				Gobabis.				Total.			
	Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.		Europeans.		Natives.	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
Enteric fever.....	8	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—
Undulant fever....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Scarlet fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	11	4
Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	3

NOTE.—C: Number of cases; D: Number of deaths.

577. Venereal diseases treated at Swakopmund and Gobabis during 1931:—

Disease.	Swakopmund.		Gobabis.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Syphilis.....	2	27	—	186
Gonorrhoea.....	5	19	—	1

578. The Catholic Mission's medical activities extend throughout the Police Zone. Special mention should be made of the stations at Gibeon and Rehoboth. Venereal patients are treated at the latter station, monthly returns being submitted. In Ovamboland this mission maintains two dispensaries, namely, in the Ukuambi and Ombalantu areas. In the Okavango there are three Catholic mission stations—at Tondoro, Bunja, and Sambio, and in the western portion of the Caprivi Zipfel there are stations at Andara and Nyangana. At all the stations referred to the natives are treated as out-patients.

The Rhenish Mission.

579. This mission possesses no hospitals but there are mission stations scattered throughout the Territory and Native Reserves, excepting Ovamboland and the Caprivi Zipfel. It is difficult to obtain a correct idea of the actual amount of medical assistance rendered, as most of this work is carried out in conjunction with the visits made by the Sisters.

580. The work of the Finnish and St. Mary's Mission will be referred to later, under the heading "Health Conditions in Ovamboland."

E.—MINE HOSPITAL: TSUMEB.

581. The actual number of Europeans treated is not given. It is, however, reported that malaria was rather prevalent. Forty Europeans were treated, amongst whom two deaths occurred. Four Europeans also contracted enteric fever, one with fatal consequences.

582. There were 27 confinements—of the 27 children born in hospital 2 were premature and died. In all, there were 7 deaths.

583. The following is a summary of the infectious diseases notified during 1931:—

Disease.	Europeans.		Natives.		Natives, Ovamboland.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases Observed.	No. of Deaths Recorded.
Anthrax.....	—	—	1	1	138	4
Cerebro-spinal meningitis....	—	—	3	1	3	1
Diphtheria.....	6	2	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever.....	23	2	13	6	113	1
Leprosy.....	—	—	—	—	14	—
Pneumonia.....	5	2	107	17	181	10
Puerperal fever.....	—	—	1	—	12	—
Scarlet fever.....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—	—	—	2	2
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	5	1	66	29	94	16
Undulant fever.....	7	—	3	—	109	—
Erysipelas.....	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.....	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	53	7	196	54	667	34

584. Although there has been an improvement in the returns submitted of notifiable diseases, the above figures cannot be regarded as an accurate statement. The figures do, however, reveal that there has been a decided decrease in the number of contagious diseases throughout the Territory. The Ovamboland figures will be commented upon later.

Anthrax.—One fatal case occurred in Windhoek—the native worked amongst hides and skins. The disease is not uncommonly met with in the native reserves, and is as a rule not looked upon as being very serious by the natives.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Two cases with one death occurred at Grootfontein. The third case occurred at the Orange River Mouth (mine labourer). The disease is only met with where numbers are living together, such as on the mines and at the Windhoek Gaol.

Diphtheria.—Only met with amongst the Europeans. All the cases were of a sporadic nature—how the disease was contracted is not ascertainable. One case occurred at Keetmanshoop, one at Outjo and 4 at Swakopmund. There was a death at Swakopmund and one at Keetmanshoop.

Enteric Fever: Europeans.—Two cases occurred at Grootfontein, 4 at Okahandja, 1 at Omaruru, 3 at Swakopmund, 4 at Tsumeb, 2 at Walvis Bay and 7 at Windhoek. Two cases proved fatal: one at Swakopmund and the other at Tsumeb.

Natives.—One case occurred at Abenab, 2 at Keetmanshoop, 1 at Okahandja, 7 at Tsumeb and 2 at Windhoek. There were 6 deaths: 3 at Tsumeb, 2 at Windhoek and 1 at Keetmanshoop. The cases which occurred in the Grootfontein District have been referred to when dealing with the health on the mines. The cases were all sporadic, which leads one to the conclusion that the disease was contracted directly from a carrier. Such being the case there is always the fear that a carrier may light up an epidemic owing to his having contaminated a water- or milk-supply.

Pneumonia: Europeans.—Two at Keetmanshoop, 3 at Windhoek. There was a death at Windhoek and one at Keetmanshoop.

Natives (excluding the cases which occurred on the mines, which are given elsewhere).—There were 2 cases at Gobabis, 17 at Grootfontein, 49 at Keetmanshoop, 7 at Luderitz, 5 at Omaruru, 4 at Swakopmund and 23 at Windhoek. The deaths were—2 Gobabis, 6 Keetmanshoop, 2 Luderitz, 1 Swakopmund and 6 at Windhoek.

Puerperal Fever.—One case was reported from Keetmanshoop. This is not by any means the exact state of affairs, for if it were so, one could only infer that the less medical and nursing assistance or rather interference there is, the smaller the chances are of this condition being contracted. being contracted. There is perhaps an atom of truth in this.

Scarlet Fever.—Two cases occurred at Grootfontein, 2 at Omaruru and 1 at Swakopmund—all Europeans and all sporadic cases. Last year it will be remembered there was an epidemic of this disease.

Small-pox.—An outbreak of alastrim (mild form) of small-pox) is alleged to have occurred in March on a farm in the Grootfontein district. The disease was confined to one particular farm. The source of the infection was not ascertainable and nothing has been heard since of similar cases having occurred. The opinion is that the natives—only natives were affected.—had contracted chicken-pox in a severe form. This is by no means uncommon.

Tuberculosis: Europeans.—One case reported from Gobabis, 1 from Luderitz, and 2 from Windhoek, with 1 death which occurred at Luderitz. The disease is but rarely contracted by Europeans in this Territory. In the majority of cases the person affected had contracted the disease prior to his coming to this country.

Natives.—The cases reported were as follows:—Gibeon 1, Gobabis 2, Grootfontein 18, Karibib 2, Keetmanshoop 5, Luderitz 1, Okahandja 1, Swakopmund 11 and Windhoek 25. In the case of Windhoek a large percentage of the cases were "imported".

The deaths were:—Grootfontein 4, Keetmanshoop 1, Luderitz 1, Swakopmund 9 and Windhoek 14.

The native appears to be very susceptible and the disease frequently follows on pneumonia.

Undulant Fever: Europeans.—Two at Keetmanshoop, one at Luderitz, one at Okahandja and three at Windhoek.

Natives.—One at Karibib and two at Windhoek. No deaths. Until one is able to establish the diagnosis of this disease by laboratory methods, the prevalence or otherwise of this disease in the Territory cannot be accurately gauged. It is felt that many cases are passed by undiagnosed.

Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia.—A case was reported from Grootfontein and, one from Windhoek. In each instance the patient was a native. Why ophthalmia neonatorum is not more often met is not understandable.

585. *Venereal Disease.*—The number of native patients who came under treatment during the years 1929 tot 1931, inclusive, is as follows:—

	1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea
<i>(1) State-owned Native Hospitals.</i>						
Number remaining from previous year.....	15	—	23	5	29	4
Number admitted.....	251	43	236	67	337	73
Daily average number.....	35.9	2.32	29.66	6.87	42.87	6.98
Average duration of treatment in days.....	49.26	19.67	41.41	34.86	42.07	33.11
Out-patients—						
Number.....	921	51	248	56	254	165
Number of attendances....	3,960	1,596	3,016	1,698	2,412	2,640
Total number of injections (intravenous) of neo-salvarsan.....	6,322	—	5,774	—	6,302	—
<i>(2) By District Surgeons.</i>						
<i>(a) At venereal compounds—</i>						
Number remaining from previous year.....	65	5	76	4	40	6
Number admitted.....	407	50	399	54	393	53
Daily average number	—	—	61.74	—	58.51	—
Average duration of treatment.....	—	—	42.28	—	43.41	—
Out-patients—						
Number.....	—	—	57	8	48	—
Total number of attendances.....	—	—	2,179	—	1,529	—
Total number of intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan.....	4,947	—	4,363	—	4,099	—
<i>(b) Other districts—</i>						
Number treated.....	263	47	230	51	317	56
Number of intravenous injections.....	2,150	—	2,037	—	3,390	—

	1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea
<i>(3) By District Surgeon and Missions in Ovamboland.</i>						
Number treated.....	1,425	—	755	87	1,815	124
Number of intravenous injections.....	—	—	—	—	3,825	—
<i>(4) By Missions at Rehoboth.</i>						
Number treated.....	104	—	105	—	88	3
Number of intravenous injections.....	902	—	872	—	743	—
<i>(5) By Mine Medical Officers.</i>						
Number treated.....	—	—	40	37	81	21
Number of injections.....	—	—	—	—	592	—

The total number of cases of venereal disease that came forward for treatment during the year (excluding Ovamboland) was: Syphilis 1,518 and Gonorrhoea 371.

586. A record was kept during the year of the number of cases of venereal disease met with among prisoners at the Windhoek gaol. There was a daily average number of 260.5 prisoners. The number of cases of venereal disease that came under observation during the year was 4.

587. The total expenditure on the treatment of venereal disease amongst natives during the year under review was as follows:—

Cost of drugs supplied to Venereal Compounds, District Surgeons, and Missions.....	£814 10 2
Cost of maintenance of patients in—	
(a) State-owned native hospitals (including drugs).....	1,983 11 3
(b) Venereal Compounds.....	685 6 6
(c) Missions.....	473 5 6
	<hr/>
	£3,956 13 5

The total expenditure incurred in 1930 was £3,510. 15s. 10d.

Health of Prisoners.

588. This subject is dealt with under the heading "Prisons" (see paragraphs 46 and 47).

Mentally Disordered and Defective Persons.

589. On the 31st December, 1931, the following patients were in mental institutions in the Union:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
European.....	8	10
Natives.....	7	3

590. During the course of the year the following died in institutions: 2 male Europeans and one male Asiatic.

591. Two patients were discharged during the year—both were Europeans. In 1931 six Europeans were sent to institutions: four males and two females. One patient—a male—died whilst in transit and one male patient was a re-admission. The two male European deaths referred to above occurred amongst those sent to institutions during the year.

592. No native patients were sent to the Union during the year under review. Although a number of cases occurred, the patients were treated either at the Native Hospital, Windhoek, or Keetmanshoop.

593. The expenditure incurred by the Administration during 1931 in connection with the cost of maintenance of these patients was £1,548. 6s. 6d.

594. Besides the patients referred to above, three feeble-minded Angola women are maintained in an institution in the Union. The Angola Fund (Loan D) provides for their cost of maintenance.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN OVAMBOLAND.

595. *Medical Activities of the Missions.*—The Finnish, English (St. Mary's) and Roman Catholic Missions render medical treatment at the following centres:—

Ondonga Area.—The Finnish Mission hospital at Onandjokue in charge of Dr. Rainio, and various small centres where quinine can be obtained free of charge and where minor ailments and injuries are treated, viz. at Oshigambo, Onanyena, Outananga, Olukonda and Onguediva.

Ukuanyama Area.

(1) The Finnish Mission hospital at Engela in charge of Sisters Helenus and Savola;

(2) The English Mission hospital at Odibo in charge of Sister Perkins;

(3) The English Mission dispensary at Onamnama in charge of Sister Wolfe.

Western Tribes.

596. Finnish Mission Hospitals in charge of qualified nurses are at Ukuambi, Ongandjera, Ukualuthi and Ombalantu.

597. There are also Roman Catholic dispensaries at Ukuambi and Ombalantu.

598. The District Surgeon, Ovamboland, Dr. Van Niekerk, states in his annual report that as far as the extent and scope of the medical work is concerned, the Finnish Mission with its two large hospitals and nine ambulatory clinics, primarily equipped with a view to treating out-patients, stands first; that at all the Finnish Mission stations, with the exception of the minor stations in the Ondonga country, there are huts to accommodate in-patients and tubercular patients. The more serious cases are transferred from the minor stations to the hospital at Onandjokue.

599. He further reports that the Anglican Mission with its chief station at Odibo has also done valuable work, although not many in-patients were treated owing to the lack of accommodation. This mission, however, contemplates building a new hospital at Odibo in the near future. As regards the Roman Catholic mission, it is stated that the medical work of this mission is still in its infancy, but that the mission has a hospital under construction.

600. Lastly, Dr. Van Niekerk remarks that the heading "Mission Activities" would be incomplete without special mention being made of the valuable and self-sacrificing work of Dr. Rainio. The Administration endorses these remarks.

601. This lady has been in charge of the medical side of the Finnish Mission's work in Ovamboland for over twenty years, and although advanced in years, and in face of financial and other difficulties, is still rendering services of the utmost value. It is understood that she is shortly to be assisted in her duties by another medical practitioner from Finland.

602. The District Surgeon, Ovamboland, besides examining recruits for the mines as to their fitness, acts in an advisory capacity to all the hospitals and stations where medical assistance is rendered, and also investigates and treats all urgent cases that are brought to his notice. In the ordinary course of events he visits the mission hospitals in the Ukuanyama area monthly and the western tribes quarterly.

603. In his annual report the District Surgeon states that owing to Ovamboland having suffered three years of drought and famine 1931 cannot be regarded as a normal year, especially as regards malaria and diarrhoea. During the drought mosquitoes were scarce but the inhabitants owing to hardships and lack of food had lost some of their powers of resistance, so that when the rains came, malaria was very prevalent, and diarrhoea, especially amongst the children, much in evidence owing to their eating green wild fruits.

604. On the whole it is reported that the general health of the Ovambos was good, although the food is monotonous and lacking in vitamins, the water-supply doubtful as to its purity, and the sanitation extremely primitive. The District Surgeon states that the Ovambos can still be described as a healthy though not very virile people. Their open-air life, scattered mode of living, sobriety and abhorrence of inbreeding greatly contribute towards their healthy state.

605. As regards the statistics supplied by the hospital nurses and missionaries it is reported that their figures cannot be regarded as being very accurate or reliable because many diseases are wrongly diagnosed and others go by undiagnosed. Being aware of their shortcomings, they are inclined to take graver view in cases of doubt. There is also a tendency to record all chronic ulcers and sores as syphilis. In any event it is most difficult to keep statistics as many patients come for treatment once only and are not heard of again. Many natives again visit more than one treatment centre and thus the cases are frequently duplicated.

606. As regards the diseases most commonly met:—

Anthrax.—The native does not regard this disease as serious, and although repeatedly warned against the practice of handling and eating the carcasses of diseased cattle they continue to do so. The disease is mostly met within the Ukuambi area.

Malaria.—The disease is extremely prevalent, and occurs mostly during the months February to May. Some 11,000 odd cases are reported to have been treated. Fourteen deaths were recorded. Fortunately blackwater fever is not met with.

The funds of the Administration do not permit of this disease being scientifically combated. For the moment quinine is being issued free of charge. The position, from a scientific point of view, is, therefore, rather interesting, as it is held out by some authorities that quinine is a pre-disposing factor in blackwater fever.

Purpura Haemorrhagica.—This disease is not infrequently met with. Such is also the case in the Territory proper. Owing to the number of cases observed one is led to think that it is a deficiency disease, that is, it is due to the food taken lacking in one or more vitamins. As the disease occurs side by side with scurvy the two are not readily confused.

Tuberculosis.—This disease was formerly unknown in Ovamboland and it is only since the natives have been going to work on the mines that it has occurred in Ovamboland. This is borne out by the fact that the patients with the exception of a small percentage are all men, most of whom give a history of the disease having been contracted on the mines.

The District Surgeon states although tuberculosis is now met with there is no occasion for uneasiness, for the Ovambo is usually a healthy individual and lives in scattered kraals, thus reducing to a great extent the possibility of spread from kraal to kraal. The average number per kraal is six. Further, attempts are being made to isolate all cases in the various hospitals, where they are nursed, housed and fed, the Administration contributing 9d. per day towards their upkeep.

Enteric Fever.—One hundred and thirteen cases were reported—48 of these by nurses and must, therefore, be accepted with some reservation. Only one death is recorded. It is stated, however, that the conditions for the spread of this disease are ideal, as flies are at times little short of a plague and the drinking water and food are always open to contamination. Such being the case, one feels that enteric is not so common, otherwise it would be much more in evidence.

Undulant Fever.—The District Surgeon is of the opinion this disease is on the increase and states that Europeans have also become infected and that the disease is spread by goat's milk and meat and the contamination of water by the excreta of goats.

Small-pox.—No cases occurred—the disease is absolutely foreign to Ovamboland.

Diarrhoea.—Children are mostly the sufferers, the disease being brought on by bad food, green fruit and indifferent water.

Leprosy.—Fourteen cases came under treatment during the year. These are not necessarily all new cases, but the District Surgeon asserts that the number of cases treated are not indicative of the prevalence of the disease, as the leper appears to be afraid to come forward for treatment, for he fears either deportation or isolation, particularly the former. Lepers are only deported if it is found that they come from outside the Territory. The question of the treatment and combating of leprosy will be dealt with later.

Eye-diseases.—The great majority of the cases are due to epidemics of muco-purulent conjunctivitis. The spread of this disease is facilitated by the fly pest, which is practically ever present. Trachoma and ophthalmia neonatorum are also met with. Patients submit themselves for treatment in various stages of infection from simple conjunctivitis to severe ulceration. As a result of these eye involvements the percentage of blindness in one or both eyes is fairly high. Endeavours are being made through the missionaries to get the natives to come for treatment early.

Veneral Disease.—1,815 Cases of syphilis and 124 cases of gonorrhoea were treated. It is stated that although the numbers are large it is not thought that the disease is on the increase. The larger numbers are due to the fact that the natives are beginning to appreciate the value of injections and are more eager to come forward for treatment. However, it is still difficult to get them to persist with the treatment. It is also pleasing to learn that the female section are also presenting themselves for treatment. This is in respect of syphilis. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of gonorrhoea. Patients suffering from this disease do not come for treatment so readily and in the majority of cases only come when driven to do so by the seriousness of their condition.

Female Disorders.—According to the report of the District Surgeon these complaints are fairly common. Thus these diseases are not only peculiar to civilized woman, but it may be added that the complaints the native women suffer from have been brought on through their contact with civilization. The native treats pregnancy in absolute privacy irrespective of consequences, which is really the most psychological way of viewing pregnancy as it is not a disease but a physiological state.

The Finnish Mission.

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

<i>Mission Hospital Station.</i>	<i>No. of Natives Treated.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
Onandjokue (Ondongua).....	895	41
Engela.....	379	27
Ukuambi.....	80	4
Ombalantu.....	69	6
Ongandjera.....	10	—
Ukualuthi.....	10	—
	<u>1,443</u>	<u>78</u>

Contagious diseases treated in hospitals:—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Anthrax.....	131	4
Enteric fever.....	113	1
Leprosy.....	11	—
Undulant fever.....	97	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3	1
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	94	16
Puerperal sepsis.....	10	—
Pneumonia.....	97	7
	<u>556</u>	<u>29</u>

Venereal Disease.

	Onandjokue.			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.....	109	91	910	96	252	1,905	21	115	369
Gonorrhoea.....	9	12	—	—	7	—	1	7	—

Total number of patients treated suffering from:—

(a) Syphilis 684

(b) Gonorrhoea 36

The number of out-patients stated to have been attended to at the lesser stations (Oshigambo, Onajena, Ontananga, Olukonda and Onguediva) were 6,745.

The number of attendances, 12,212.

The English Mission.

608. At St. Mary's Mission hospital at Odibo 53 in-patients were treated during the year, amongst whom four deaths occurred. The number of out-patients attended to is not available. The sister-in-charge remarked that malaria was much worse during 1931 than ever before.

609. At Holy Cross Mission Out-patients Dispensary, Onamnama, 1,536 natives are stated to have been attended to. As regards the Roman Catholic Mission's medical work in Ukuambi and Ombalantu, figures have not been supplied.

610. *Classification of the Diseases Treated by the District Surgeon and Mission Workers, Ovamboland, during 1931.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Anthrax.....	138	4	
Dysentery.....	} 1,093	5	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....		—	
Erysipelas.....		14	
Leprosy.....	3	1	
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal.....	2	2	
Tetanus.....	94	16	
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	109	—	
Undulant fever.....	} 3,597	—	
Influenza.....		181	10
Other respiratory diseases.....		16	—
Pneumonia.....	5	—	
Chicken-pox.....	5	—	
Measles.....	5	—	
Mumps.....	8	—	
Whooping cough.....	15	2	
Liver abscess.....	11,676	14	
Malaria.....	50	3	
Ankylostomiasis (hook-worm).....	44	—	
Taenia (intestinal worms).....	114	—	
Purpura haemorrhagica.....	—	—	
Scurvy.....	68	10	
Diseases of the circulatory system.....	1,245	—	
Diseases of the digestive system.....	538	1	
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	69	2	
Diseases of nervous system.....	903	—	
Diseases of the ear.....	3,557	—	
Diseases of the eye.....	480	—	
Diseases of the skin.....	16	—	
Osteomyelitis.....	9	2	
Septicaemia.....	101	—	
Accidents associated with pregnancy.....	12	—	
Puerperal sepsis.....	2	—	
Poisonings, arsenical, etc.....	11	—	
Snake-bite.....	53	1	
Malignant diseases.....	52	—	
Hernia.....	Injuries—		
(a) Fractures.....	34	1	
(b) Burns and scalds.....	593	3	
(c) Other injuries.....	1,336	1	
Syphilis.....	1,815	—	
Gonorrhoea.....	124	—	
Other diseases.....	1,994	—	
TOTAL.....	30,177	78	

The figures are certainly formidable but a population of a 100,000 or more is being dealt with, amongst whom malaria is exceedingly rife.
The Caprivi Zipfel and the Okavango.

612. Travelling from east to west the area under discussion has a frontage of approximately 500 miles (800 kilometres).

The Eastern Portion of the Caprivi Strip.

613. The chief centre is Schuckmannsburg. There is only one mission in this area. The Seventh Day Adventists. Its headquarters are at Katimo Mulilo, which is situated about 36 miles north-west of Schuckmannsburg. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of natives receive treatment at the Paris Mission Society situated at Sesheke, Northern Rhodesia. At this station there is a qualified medical man.

614. The diseases most commonly met are malaria, eye diseases (sore eyes), respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, goitre and parasitic diseases. Venereal disease, though met with, is not very prevalent.

615. Lepers are met with throughout the area and are not confined to any particular portion. No idea of the number of lepers is given, but it is inferred from the report that the percentage is small.

616. It is gratifying to report that although smallpox occurred in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Portuguese Angola during the year, the disease did not make its appearance in the Caprivi Strip. It may be mentioned that during the past two years an active vaccination campaign against smallpox has been waged. During the year under discussion over 2,000 were vaccinated.

617. It is also a pleasure to record that whereas formerly the natives living in the remoter regions were absolutely nonchalant as regards sanitation, the state of affairs in and around their kraals being better left to the imagination than committed to writing, it is now reported that since the officials have taken an interest in them and explained that filth breeds disease, the great majority of Headmen see to it that their kraals are kept clean. Indeed, it is stated, kraals are now found in the heart of the bush, of which the immediate surroundings and open places between the huts are kept as clean as a military camp.

618. The population of this portion of the Caprivi Zipfel is 8,000 (approximate figure). During the year 109 deaths were reported and 235 births. These figures cannot be considered absolutely correct. The infant mortality rate based on these figures is 106.38 which is exceedingly good. The health of the natives in this area can as a whole be described as good.

The Western Portion of the Caprivi Strip.

619. The chief station is Andara, which is situated in the west of this area. The official stationed there has the western portion of the Caprivi Strip and the eastern portion of the Okavango under his control. There are two Roman Catholic Mission stations in this area, one at Andara and the other at Nyangana, which latter station is about 75 miles west of Andara.

620. The diseases mostly met with are malaria and respiratory diseases. It is stated that cases suffering from venereal disease are reported from time to time, but that the disease is not very prevalent. Smallpox is not known in these parts.

621. The District Surgeon, Grootfontein, visited Andara in April in connection with an outbreak of an unknown disease. There were eight cases with 6 deaths. At the time of his arrival the cases that had recovered were already convalescent. According to the symptoms and mode of death the disease appears to have been diphtheria. This is, however, contrary to usual findings, as diphtheria has not been seen amongst natives in the Territory; in fact, they appear to have a natural immunity to diphtheria and scarlet fever. Nothing has occurred since. The sporadic outbreak will, however remain a conundrum.

622. Leprosy is met with in this area, and cannot be said to be confined to any part. Twenty-one cases who obviously had leprosy were observed by

the Police when the census was taken for 1931. It is stated that the natives do not consider the disease infectious. Lepers mingle freely with others, eat out of the same pot and sleep together under the same blankets.

623. The population of this area is given as 3,700. The death-rate is said to be normal for adults. The birth-rate is stated to be very high and the infant mortality rate to be in the neighbourhood of 700.

624. Although these people are living in the vicinity of a perennial river, it is reported that there has been a shortage of food, owing to rains not having fallen. They are, however, very lazy and simply trust to Providence to provide the necessary foodstuffs.

The Okavango.

625. The chief station in this area is Kuring Kuru. There are three Roman Catholic and one Finnish Mission Stations. The Finnish Mission station is at Kuring Kuru. This Mission receives a grant of £50 per annum from the Administration for medical work. The Catholic Mission Stations in order of proximity to Kuring Kuru are at Tondoro, Bunja and Sambio.

626. The diseases commonly met with are malaria and venereal disease. The latter disease is most marked in Kuring Kuru, where as a result of this disease, the natives are becoming barren. The disease is less pronounced as one travels east. It is, however, reported that more leprosy is encountered in Bunja and Tondoro.

627. The population of this area is stated to be approximately 12,000.

The Leprosy Problem.

628. With regard to the question as to how leprosy can best be fought in the northern native reserves; the disease is met with in Ovamboland but not to any extent. In the Okavango the disease is comparatively speaking much more in evidence, and in the Caprivi Zipfel the disease is also encountered but not to such a marked degree. In no area in this large expanse of Territory can it be said that leprosy is especially found. Under ordinary circumstances the best method to combat the disease would probably be to concentrate all lepers found at one particular place. The reasons why this is considered the best method is because it is felt that to supply the various mission stations with drugs throughout this enormous stretch of country would serve no good purpose and would only mean a waste of money. Firstly, the drugs would be in the hands of laymen who would in all probability administer injections to the obvious cases and leave those untreated who are in the early stage, which stage is difficult to diagnose and the one most amenable to treatment. Secondly, should suitable cases be treated, the injections are painful and the results, if any, are not readily apparent, with the result that the native after one or two injections simply refuses to come for further treatment. The injections already given would then have been wasted. If obvious cases with bad disfigurement and loss of digits are treated more harm than good would be done as the native would lose faith entirely in the white man's medicine.

629. The reason why the treatment of syphilis is so popular with the native is simply because the sores vanish as if by magic. The belief in this treatment is so great that they want injections of salvarsan for almost every complaint.

630. The formation of a leper colony would, however, be no easy task and would involve the Administration in considerable expense, which at the moment is quite beyond its resources. Moreover, this would probably involve lifelong restraint or confinement, and natives suffering from the disease fearing this would in all probability conceal themselves instead of coming forward for treatment, with the result that the whole object of the colony would be defeated.

631. The only way left is what may be termed the middle course: The District Surgeon, Ovamboland, will be supplied with drugs necessary for treatment and an endeavour will have to be made to get lepers in Ovamboland to come forward voluntarily for treatment. The Finnish Mission at

Kuring Kuru, the missionary at which station was a medical student and apart from being partly qualified, has had considerable experience, will also be supplied with drugs, and all lepers will be advised to go there for treatment. The success of this scheme will depend entirely upon the results obtained and thus great care will have to be exercised in choosing the patients for treatment. Badly infected cases who desire treatment will have to be told that they may benefit to some extent but that a cure cannot be promised them.

632. Diseases treated among Europeans at State-aided hospitals during 1931:—

	1931.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	—	—
Anthrax.....	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—
Dysentery.....	18	1
Enteric fever.....	2	—
Malaria.....	30	1
Undulant fever.....	3	—
Measles.....	—	—
Mumps.....	1	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—
Influenza.....	11	—
Tuberculosis—		
(a) Pulmonary.....	3	1
(b) Of bones, joints, and glands.....	—	—
(c) Tuberculous meningitis.....	—	—
(d) Other forms.....	—	—
Whooping cough.....	—	—
Alcoholism.....	—	—
Arsenical and other poisoning.....	2	—
Snake bite.....	1	1
Purpura haemorrhagica.....	—	—
Acute rheumatism.....	3	—
Scurvy.....	—	—
Mental disorders.....	3	—
Cardiac diseases.....	9	—
Pneumonia.....	7	2
Respiratory diseases.....	14	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	5	—
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	2	—
Appendicitis.....	108	—
Cirrhosis of liver.....	3	—
Bright's disease.....	—	—
Parturition.....	132	—
Puerperal sepsis.....	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition, congenital debility, malformation, and premature birth.....	74	—
Cystitis.....	9	—
Stricture of urethra.....	5	—
Diseases of the eyes.....	6	—
Diseases of the ears.....	1	—
Diseases of the bones and joints (non-tuberculous).....	—	—
Injuries—		
(a) Fractures.....	13	1
(b) Burns and scalds.....	5	—
(c) Other injuries.....	52	1
(d) Self-inflicted injuries.....	1	—
Venereal diseases—		
(a) Syphilis.....	2	—
(b) Gonorrhoea.....	—	—
Cancer (all forms).....	10	2
Other diseases.....	257	18
TOTAL.....	792	29

633. *Principal Diseases Treated in State-owned Native Hospitals during 1929, 1930 and 1931 (excluding Ovamboland).*

	1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Anthrax.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	3	2	3	2	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.....	2	1	1	1	15	2
Enteric fever.....	1	1	—	—	4	2
Erysipelas.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria.....	40	1	27	2	21	1
Undulant fever.....	—	—	5	—	2	—
Measles.....	2	—	16	—	—	—
Mumps.....	4	—	1	—	3	—
Influenza.....	60	1	81	—	80	1
Purpura haemorrhagica.....	11	2	8	2	9	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary.....	79	24	52	20	22	13
Other forms.....	8	4	9	8	8	2
Snake bite.....	1	—	2	—	2	—
Arsenical and other poisoning.....	3	—	2	1	3	—
Rheumatism.....	—	—	—	—	19	—
Scurvy.....	24	—	11	—	13	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)....	3	—	6	3	1	—
Appendicitis.....	8	—	1	—	3	—
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	—	1	1	—	—
Acute bronchitis.....	—	—	12	—	13	1
Pneumonia.....	66	15	111	27	69	11
Other respiratory diseases.....	14	2	15	2	12	—
Cancer—all forms.....	6	2	5	2	13	4
Cardiac diseases.....	10	1	16	7	4	1
Mental disorders.....	25	2	18	2	19	2
Epilepsy.....	3	—	2	—	4	—
Cerebral haemorrhage.....	—	—	—	—	9	3
Nephritis (acute and chronic).....	—	—	1	—	3	1
Accidents and diseases of pregnancy.....	4	2	6	1	7	1
Cystitis.....	4	—	1	1	—	—
Stricture of urethra.....	13	—	11	—	15	1
Diseases of the eyes.....	14	—	18	—	25	—
Diseases of the ears.....	4	—	3	—	1	—
Diseases of the bones, joints, etc. (non-tuberculous).....	5	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries—						
(a) Fractures.....	15	1	22	—	30	1
(b) Burns and scalds.....	10	4	8	1	6	—
(c) Other injuries.....	72	—	126	3	115	—
(d) Self inflicted.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Venereal diseases—						
(a) Syphilis.....	251	—	236	2	337	1
(b) Gonorrhoea.....	43	—	67	—	73	—
Other diseases.....	239	17	249	13	202	5
TOTAL.....	1,050	82	1,153	101	1,163	55

XXIV.—LAND TENURE.

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

XXV.—VARIOUS DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

635. During the year the following commissions were appointed:—

- (1) Local and Territorial Allowances Inquiry Commission.
- (2) Water Boring Commission.
- (3) Commission on Water Draft Ordinance.
- (4) Delimitation Commission.

636. The report of the Rehoboth Commission referred to in paragraphs 810-813 of the Annual Report for 1930 has not been printed owing to the prevailing financial stringency. Typed copies have, however, been sent to the Permanent Mandates Commission for its information. For the same reason no action has yet been taken on the report.

2. DEEDS REGISTRATION.

637. The work done in the Deeds Office during the year is shown in the following:—

638. Comparative statement for the years 1930 and 1931:—

Work Performed.

Description of Deed or Document Registered.	Number Registered.	
	1930.	1931.
Deeds of Grant.....	126	103
Certificate of Registered Title.....	22	19
Certificate of Substituted Title.....	22	9
Certificate of Consolidated Title.....	4	4
Deeds of Transfer.....	387	281
Special Mortgage Bonds.....	634	545
Notarial Bonds.....	39	37
Substitutions of Debtors under Bonds.....	17	18
Cessions of Bonds.....	98	105
Cancellations and Part Payments of Bonds.....	340	288
Antenuptial Contracts.....	138	103
Settlers' Leases and Amendments thereof.....	157	131
Cessions of Settlers' Leases.....	25	31
Advances: Fencing, Water Supply, and Dipping.....	277	135
Land Bank Relief Charges (containing 928 items).....	—	409
Miscellaneous Deeds and Documents.....	423	282
Mining Claims: Conversions.....	122	204
Mining Claims: Cessions.....	11	5
Patents: Registered.....	21	32
Trade Marks: Registered.....	120	67
Trade Marks: Subsequent Proprietors.....	1	5
Companies: Companies.....	12	17
Companies: Foreign Companies.....	3	2
Companies: Miscellaneous Registrations.....	215	271
Co-operative Societies.....	11	5

Revenue.

	1930.		1931.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
(a) <i>Fees Collected</i> —				
Registration of Deeds.....	1,269	15 6	1,043	3 3
Registration of Mining Claims.....	116	7 9	45	14 3
Registration of Patents and Trade Marks.....	239	4 6	244	9 0
Registration of Companies.....	147	15 0	181	18 0
Registration of Co-operative Societies.....	11	0 0	5	0 0
TOTAL FEES.....£	1,784	2 9	1,520	4 6
(b) <i>Stamp Duty Collected On</i> —				
Deeds of Transfer.....	1,079	16 0	861	6 6
Bonds.....	1,262	18 6	910	7 6
Other Documents.....	474	4 3	324	4 2
TOTAL STAMP DUTY.....£	2,816	18 9	2,095	18 2
TOTAL REVENUE.....£	4,601	1 6	3,616	2 8

Transfer Duty in Connection with Transfers Registered.

1930 £8,634 0 0

1931 9,601 0 0

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

1930 £347 0 0

1931 148 0 0

Number of Erven and Farms in respect of which Titles were Registered.

Description of Title.	Erven.		Farms.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Deeds of Grant.....	71	196	58	65
Certificate of Registered Title.....	20	35	12	10
Certificate of Substituted Title.....	7	3	14	7
Certificate of Consolidated Title.....	3	5	1	—
Certificate of Reservation.....	2	2	1	5
Deeds of Transfer.....	286	229	203	135

Value.	1930.		1931.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Value of erven transferred.....	178,992	0 0	194,646	0 0
Value of farms transferred.....	321,916	0 0	203,538	0 0
TOTAL.....£	500,908	0 0	398,184	0 0
Value of mining claims converted.....	21,435	0 0	18,455	0 0
Value of mining claims ceded.....	39,222	17 6	1,526	19 3
TOTAL.....£	60,657	17 6	19,981	19 3
Value of special mortgage bonds registered.....	703,042	0 0	419,169	0 0
Value of notarial bonds registered.....	53,487	0 0	41,970	0 0
TOTAL.....£	756,529	0 0	461,139	0 0
Value of bonds cancelled.....£	4,005,586	0 0	215,131	0 0
Marks	773,228		334,154	
Amounts written off on bonds in connection with insolvent estates and land sold in execution.....£	2,259	0 0	6,447	0 0
Marks	Nil.		Nil.	

Registration of Companies.

	Year.	Number.	Nominal Capital.
Companies registered.....	1930	12	138,800
	1931	17	59,055
Companies placed in liquidation.....	1930	5	£202,562
	1931	7	74,750
Companies struck off Register.....	1930	—	—
	1931	16	£33,800 (216,000 marks.)
Increases of capital registered.....	1930	1	£30,000
	1931	1	5,000
Reductions of capital registered.....	1930	1	£30,250
	1931	—	—
Companies in existence at 31st December, 1931.....	—	89	—

Foreign Companies.

Year.	Registered.	Placed in Liquidation or Ceased to Carry on Business.
1930	3	—
1931	2	8
Carrying on business at 31st December, 1931		41

Co-operative Societies.

Year.	Registered.	Dissolved.
1930	11	1
1931	5	1
In existence at 31st December, 1931		21

3. MASTER OF THE HIGH COURT.

639. The following statements in regard to Estates, the Guardians Fund and the Adoption of Children speak for themselves:—

A.—Deceased Estates Branch.

1. New Estates opened—	1930.	1931.
(a) Deceased persons.....	137	128
(b) Mental patients.....	Nil.	Nil.
2. Wills registered of deceased persons.....	91	69
3. Wills registered of living persons.....	9	2
4. Bonds of Security registered.....	54	62
5. Appointments made of—		
(a) Executors.....	98	93
(b) Tutors.....	2	Nil.
(c) Curators.....	1	3
6. Liquidation Accounts accepted and filed as complete.....	116	102
7. Security Bonds for minors' portions registered...	3	1
8. Fees collected in revenue stamps.....	£522 3 9	£539 18 8
And commission collected.....	6 19 5	0 16 2

B.—*Insolvent Estates Branch.*

1. Number of sequestrations—	1930.	1931.
(a) Voluntary surrenders accepted.....	12	24
(b) Compulsory (Final sequestrations).....	23	22
(c) Assignments registered.....	3	2
(d) Company Liquidations registered—		
(1) Voluntary winding up (i.e. local).....	4	6
(2) Winding up by Court.....	3	2

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

General Dealers.....	13	Farmers.....	8	Hotel Proprietors.....	4
Wagon Builders.....	2	Grocers.....	2	Building Contractors.....	2
Motor Transport Drivers..	2	Baker.....	1	Dentist.....	1
Mason and Carpenter.....	1	Cartage Contractor.....	1	Motor Garage Proprietor....	1
Machinist.....	1	Barber.....	1	Boarding-house Proprietor...	1
Cattle Speculator.....	1	Creamery Owner.....	1	Butchers.....	5

2. Certificates of Appointments issued to—	1930.	1931.
(a) Trustees.....	34	39
(b) Assignees.....	3	4
(c) Provisional Trustees.....	1	1
(d) Curators Bonis.....	Nil.	6
(e) Liquidators ("in Company" Matters)....	6	8
(f) Provisional Liquidators.....	1	1
3. Security Bonds registered.....	73	86
4. Liquidation Accounts confirmed.....	22	31
5. Rehabilitations granted.....	4	2
6. Fees collected in revenue stamps.....	£244 19 4	£640 6 9

C.—*Guardians' Fund Branch.*

1. Guardians' Fund Intrusions—	1930.	1931.
(a) Balances as at 31st December... £46,560 0 0	£49,185 11 2	
Cash at Bank (working balance).. 698 2 7	375 12 5	
(b) Interest credited on Minors' Accounts..... 1,244 2 8	1,675 11 2	

D.—*Adoption of Children.*

Number of adoptions registered.....	1930.	1931.
	10	15

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

640. The following comparative statement furnishes a summary of the operations of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for the Calendar Year 1931, as compared with the previous year:—

*Schedule reflecting the Activities of Posts and Telegraphs,
South West Africa.*

	1930.	1931.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
Postal revenue.....	£33,861	£51,618	—	£17,757	52·440
Telegraph revenue—					
Paid.....	£16,887	£13,408	£3,479	—	20·601
Official.....	1,671	1,408	263	—	15·739
Telephone revenue—					
Paid.....	£19,805	£19,994	—	189	0·954
Official.....	3,804	3,526	278	—	7·308
Miscellaneous.....	£3,505	£4,197	—	692	19·743
Revenue stamp collections.....	£13,182	£14,853	—	£1,671	12·676
Customs.....	£6,706	£5,005	£1,701	—	25·365
Expenditure.....	£62,735	£62,090	665	—	1·060
Offices opened.....	110	105	5	—	4·545
Posting receptacles.....	14	13	1	—	7·143
Mail matter posted.....	4,346,058	3,760,952	585,106	—	13·462
Mail matter delivered.....	5,251,542	5,213,000	38,542	—	0·733
Private bags.....	484	458	26	—	5·371
Main posts.....	7	6	1	—	14·285
Branch posts.....	35	39	—	4	11·428
Cost in inland mails.....	£11,341	£10,406	935	—	8·244
Cost of ship letter mails.....	£30	£30	—	—	—
Cost of air mails.....	—	£4,187	—	£4,187	—
Undelivered articles.....	13,571	13,210	361	—	2·660
Money orders issued.....	53,919	47,652	6,267	—	11·622
Amount.....	£239,874	£198,683	£41,191	—	17·171
Money orders paid.....	21,578	18,554	3,024	—	14·014
Amount.....	£141,385	£113,133	£28,252	—	19·982
Postal orders issued.....	80,983	72,221	8,762	—	10·819
Amount.....	£38,462	£35,108	£3,354	—	8·722
Postal orders paid.....	30,840	30,522	318	—	1·031
Amount.....	£15,149	£14,588	561	—	3·703
Cash on delivery articles.....	16,131	15,775	356	—	2·206
Revenue.....	£606	£577	£29	—	4·785

	1930.	1931.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.
<i>Union Loan Certificates.</i>					
Issues—					
Sales.....	725	697	28	—	3·862
Units.....	3,359	3,539	—	180	5·358
Value.....	£2,686	£2,831	—	£145	5·398
Repayments.....	73	82	9	—	12·479
Units.....	4,607	5,993	—	£1,386	30·084
Value.....	£4,415	£6,314	—	£1,899	43·159
<i>Savings Bank.</i>					
Accounts open.....	5,714	6,195	—	481	8·417
Due to depositors.....	£162,003	£138,302	£23,701	—	14·622
No. of deposits.....	11,848	9,996	1,852	—	15·546
Amount.....	£127,591	£128,816	—	£1,225	0·960
No. of withdrawals.....	7,973	8,096	—	123	1·542
Amount.....	£129,722	£158,236	—	£28,514	21·980
<i>Savings Bank Certificates.</i>					
Issues—					
Units.....	211	301	—	90	42·654
Value.....	£10,550	£15,050	—	4,500	42·654
Repayments—					
Units.....	41	92	—	51	124·390
Value.....	£2,050	£4,600	—	£2,550	12·439
<i>Telegraph Offices.</i>					
Open.....	87	82	5	—	5·747
Inland telegrams forwarded.....	192,936	150,784	42,152	—	21·847
Received.....	162,853	124,907	37,946	—	23·300
Transmitted.....	353,514	277,281	76,233	—	21·564
<i>Radio Traffic.</i>					
Telegrams.....	8,976	7,840	1,136	—	12·654
Words.....	113,066	100,002	13,064	—	11·465
<i>Cables.</i>					
Number.....	10,472	8,364	2,108	—	20·129
Value.....	£5,628	£4,283	£1,345	—	23·898
Telegraph capital account.....	£57,634	£42,505	£15,129	—	26·250
Telephone capital account.....	£129,789	£155,006	—	£25,217	19·429
Miles, telephone wire spare.....	533	533	—	—	—
Miles, telegraph telephone wire working.....	4,757	4,997	—	240	5·045
Miles, rural telegraph and telephones.....	487	467	20	—	4·107
Miles, route telegraphs superimposed.....	2,071	2,272	—	201	9·705
Miles, farm lines.....	1,692	1,840	—	148	8·747
Miles of exchange system.....	1,521	1,721	—	200	13·149
Miles of exchange system spare.....	286	386	—	100	34·965
Public call offices.....	94	83	11	—	11·702
Telephone exchanges.....	44	36	8	—	18·181
<i>Exchange Lines.</i>					
No. of direct subscribers.....	1,261	997	264	—	20·935
No. of extensions.....	203	113	90	—	44·334
No. of Government connections.....	195	180	15	—	7·692
No. of Government extensions.....	26	28	—	2	7·692
Free services.....	2,813	4,536	—	1,723	61·251
Full time staff.....	104	106	—	2	1·923
Leave of staff: days.....	2,285	3,123	—	838	36·674

Receipts and Payments.

641. The revenue receipts from all postal, telegraph and telephone sources amounted to £94,151, exceeding the receipts in 1930 by £24,618. The increase was to a large extent due to sales to philatelists of the new issues of South West Africa stamps.

642. The working expenses amounted to £62,090, as compared with £62,735 in the previous year, a decrease of £645.

Post and Telegraph Charges.

643. The charge in respect of Inland Parcel Postage was raised from fourpence to sixpence per pound, bringing it in line with that of the Union.

Money Orders, Postal Orders, Savings Bank.

644. During the year 47,652 money orders, amounting to £198,683, were issued. This represented a decrease as compared with the previous year of 6,267 in number and £41,191 in value.

645. The commission amounted to £1,578, a decrease of £256 compared with the previous year.

646. The number of postal orders issued totalled 72,221, as compared with 80,983 in 1930, valued at £35,108 and £38,462 respectively.

647. The withdrawals from the Savings Bank exceeded the deposits by £29,420, the figures being 9,996 deposits, amounting to £128,816, and 8,096 withdrawals, amounting to £158,836.

648. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors is £138,302 and per capita averages £22. 6s. 6d.

Mail Services.

649. Inland Mail Services have been maintained with but slight interference, save during January, February and March, when there were delays due to washaways in the south and north.

650. With regard to the Air Mail Contract referred to in paragraphs 836-839 of the report for 1930, the Imperial Airways were unfortunately not in a position to commence their service on 1st April, 1931, as was anticipated. This service was in fact not inaugurated till January, 1932. A temporary service in the Territory was therefore established meantime—the three routes served being:—

- (a) Windhoek-Okahandja-Karibib-Swakopmund-Walvis Bay. Connecting with steamers sailing from Walvis Bay to Capetown and Europe.
- (b) Windhoek - Okahandja - Omaruru-Otjiwarongo-Tsumeb-Grootfontein. A weekly service to connect up with the mail for Europe.
- (c) Windhoek-Rehoboth-Mariental-Keetmanshoop. Providing a later connection for mail matter from all parts of the Territory to overtake the mail train at Keetmanshoop.

651. The three services operated with 100 per cent. efficiency up to the end of the financial year.

652. During the year eighteen landing-places were completed and a further six are under construction.

Wireless.

653. In spite of the prevailing depression and exchange difficulties which has considerably curtailed the tourists' traffic, the Union has received from the revenue earnings of Walvis Bay Radio an amount of £1,300 and against these receipts has contributed £1,318 towards the working costs. The nett saving to the Union Post Office has been £1,283 as against the former subsidy of £3,000, apart from other expenditure incurred whilst trying to work direct to ship stations.

Telephones and Telegraphs.

654. A service to provide the public with telephone services on Sundays and Public Holidays and at other times when telephone exchanges are closed has been provided throughout the Territory and is available at the following points:—Ariamsvlei, Kalkfeld, Luderitz, Omaruru, Swakopmund, Aroab, Kalkfontein, Otavi, Stamprietfontein, Gobabis, Karibib, Maltahohe, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Keetmanshoop, Mariental, Okahandja, Outjo, Usakos, Walvis Bay, Warmbad, Windhoek.

5.—DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Boring Operations.

655. As previously boring was carried on under the following sub-heads:—

- (a) Boring on Crown Land for settlers.
- (b) Boring for Private Farmers and the Railway Administration.
- (c) Boring for Government Departments.
- (d) Boring for Angola Settlement.

656. Boring activity was severely curtailed throughout the year. Whereas in January, 1931, there were 63 machines in commission, this number had dwindled down to 25 in December. Moving the idle machines to the various depots or other suitable localities for storing involved considerable expense which inflated boring costs.

657. The following statements reflect the results achieved under the various headings indicated above:—

(a) *Boring on Crown Lands—*

	1930.	1931.
Boreholes completed.....	182	165
Boreholes in progress.....	45	13
Total depth drilled in feet....	54,246	43,816
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	3,210,610	2,130,920
Average yield per borehole per diem in gallons.....	17,614	13,000
Average number of drills in commission.....	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$

(b) *Boring for Private Farmers and the Railway Administration—*

Boreholes completed.....	72	32
Boreholes in progress.....	15	1
Total depth drilled in feet.....	17,053	5,807
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	1,262,840	380,840
Average yield per borehole per diem.....	17,483	11,900
Average number of drills in commission.....	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) *Boring for Government Departments—*

Boreholes completed.....	15	7
Boreholes in progress.....	1	3
Total depth drilled in feet.....	3,970	2,398
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	443,600	65,980
Average yield per borehole per diem in gallons.....	29,574	9,400
Average number of drills in commission.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

(d) *Boring for Angola Settlement—*

Boreholes completed.....	49	17
Boreholes in progress.....	5	4
Total depth drilled in feet.....	9,911	5,282
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	1,482,760	382,540
Average yield per borehole per diem in gallons.....	30,260	22,500
Average number of drills in commission.....	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

(e) *Schedule of Total Boring Operations—*

Boreholes completed.....	318	221
Boreholes in progress.....	70	21
Total depth drilled in feet.....	85,180	57,303
Total yield in gallons per diem.....	6,399,810	2,960,280
Average yield per borehole per diem in gallons.....	20,125	13,400
Number of drills in commission.....	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average depth per borehole in feet.....	229	260
Average footage drilled per machine.....	1,123	1,240

658. Applications for drilling during 1931.

Applicants.	Applications outstanding 1/1/31.	Completed during 1931.	Received during 1931.	Outstanding 31/12/31.
(a) Crown Lands.....	267	327*	70	10
(b) Farmers and Railway Administration.....	9	30	22	1
(c) Government Departments.....	4	7	6	3
(e) Angola Settlement.....	7	15	14	6
TOTALS.....	287	379	112	20

* This figure includes 152 applications for unoccupied and other farms on which boring has been cancelled.

Pumping Installations.

659. Pumping installations were erected by the Administration as follows:—

	1930.	1931.
Windmills erected.....	174	69
Internal combustion engines.....	45	5
Other plants.....	3	2
	222	76

A number of windmills were transferred from dry boreholes to other water supplies.

Conservation of Water.

660. The following services were rendered to the public (principally farmers) in connection with dam-building:—

	1930.	1931.
Number of applications received.....	13	12
Number of surveys made.....	29	13
Number of reports issued.....	23	22
Number of inspections of works under construction..	25	43
Number of reviews of schemes investigated by private engineers.....	4	—
Number of plans made.....	120	107

661. Other services rendered in connection with water supply schemes include the following:—

- (1) Construction of Windhoek Water Supply Scheme progressed. Work on the earth embankment was carried out by day and night shifts and at the end of the year the dam was near completion.
- (2) A serious diminution in the borehole supply for Otjiwarongo Township was noticed. The borehole was cleaned out and tested. The test showed that the borehole yield had come down to 19,000 gallons per 24 hours as against the original yield of 72,000 gallons.
- (3) Plans and estimates were prepared for a water supply scheme for Gobabis.
- (4) Reports were submitted in connection with three irrigation projects, viz., Omatjenne, Windhoek Location Site and Naute Schemes.
- (5) The construction of the small Rehoboth Fountain Scheme was undertaken.
- (6) Further reconnaissance and investigation were undertaken in connection with water supply in the Native Reserves of Waterberg East, Ovitoto, Otjihorong and Aukeigas.

Hydrographic Survey.

662. No expansion of this work can be recorded owing to lack of funds.

Public Works Section.

663. Few new buildings were undertaken and owing to financial stringency maintenance services were heavily curtailed.

Soldiers' Graves.

664. These are in good order generally throughout the country.

6.—METEOROLOGY.

665. The precipitation measured in the various observation stations during the year under review is given in the following table:—

Name of Station.	Normal Precipitation.		Actual Precipitation.		Percentage of Normal Precipitation.
	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	
<i>Amboland :</i>					
Onüpa.....	466	18·35	489	19·25	104
Olukonda.....	528	20·79	478	18·82	91
Ondongua.....	540	21·26	486	19·13	90
Onjena.....	480	18·90	486	19·13	101
<i>Caprivi Zipfel :</i>					
Kuring Kuru.....	620	24·41	493	19·41	79
Andara.....	500	19·68	356	14·02	71
Njangana.....	620	24·41	347	13·66	56
<i>Outjo :</i>					
Otjitambi.....	260	10·24	222	8·74	86
Outjo.....	418	16·46	424	16·69	101
Miltiades.....	320	12·60	267	10·51	83
<i>Grootfontein :</i>					
Tsumeb.....	801	31·50	463	18·23	58
Otavi.....	568	22·36	520	20·47	93
Rietfontein.....	490	19·29	543	21·38	111
Grootfontein.....	586	23·07	496	19·53	85
Gaikaisa.....	440	17·32	623	24·53	142
Gaub.....	626	26·65	552	21·70	88

Name of Station.	Normal Precipitation.		Actual Precipitation.		Percentage of normal Precipitation.
	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	
<i>Otjiwarongo :</i>					
Okosongomingo.....	370	14.57	507	19.71	137
Waterberg.....	554	21.81	493	19.41	89
Kalkfeld.....	470	18.50	403	15.74	86
Okamatangara.....	500	19.68	379	14.96	65
Osire Sud.....	310	12.21	418	16.46	135
<i>Omaruru :</i>					
Omaruru.....	300	11.81	241	9.49	80
Etendero.....	300	11.81	220	8.66	73
Okombahe.....	147	5.79	191	7.52	130
Molkenhof.....	315	12.40	222	8.74	70
<i>Karibib :</i>					
Wilhelmstal.....	327	12.87	269	10.59	82
Karibib.....	174	6.85	249	9.80	142
Otjimbingwe.....	185	7.28	250	9.84	135
Usakos.....	148	5.82	137	8.39	93
Erora.....	320	12.60	366	14.41	114
<i>Okahandja :</i>					
Okanhandja.....	395	15.55	272	10.71	69
Okapehuri.....	330	12.99	295	11.61	62
Duesternbrook.....	340	13.38	346	13.62	102
Otjiosonjati.....	440	17.32	437	17.20	99
Guenthersau.....	418	16.46	352	13.86	84
<i>Gobabis :</i>					
Gobabis.....	459	18.07	251	9.87	55
Epukiro.....	439	17.28	233	9.17	55
Aais.....	430	16.93	127	5.00	30
Aminuis.....	316	12.05	208	7.90	68
Groot Witvley.....	436	17.16	196	7.72	45
<i>Windhoek :</i>					
Neuhof Kowes.....	296	11.65	159	6.26	54
Paulinenhof.....	360	14.17	279	10.98	77
Windhoek.....	384	15.12	326	12.83	85
Neuheuis.....	329	12.95	323	12.72	98
Voigtland.....	460	18.11	415	16.34	90
Okatuma S.....	460	18.11	330	12.99	72
Excelsior.....	382	15.04	203	7.99	54
<i>Rehoboth :</i>					
Aub.....	530	20.87	324	12.76	61
Kub.....	260	10.24	95	3.74	36
Goellschau.....	620	24.41	280	11.02	45
Kl. Nauas.....	310	12.20	171	6.73	55
<i>Maltahohe :</i>					
Huams.....	150	5.91	237	9.33	157
Namseb.....	100	3.94	197	7.76	197
Maltahohe.....	177	6.97	262	10.31	148
Haruchas.....	220	8.66	112	4.41	51
Nomtsas.....	185	7.09	255	10.04	125
Urisis.....	100	3.94	131	5.16	131
<i>Gibeon :</i>					
Mariental.....	195	7.68	107	3.96	55
Voigtsgrund.....	185	7.28	142	5.59	77
Gunchab.....	188	7.40	234	9.21	124
Haruchas.....	240	9.45	179	7.05	75
<i>Bethanie :</i>					
Bethanie.....	125	4.92	88	3.46	72
Aruab.....	140	5.51	268	10.55	192
Kuibis.....	119	4.68	153	6.02	141
Aus.....	92	3.62	130	5.12	141
Konkiep.....	79	3.11	64	2.52	81
<i>Keetmanshoop :</i>					
Garinais.....	140	5.51	82	3.23	59
Keetmanshoop.....	135	5.31	149	5.87	110
Narubis.....	160	6.40	151	5.94	94
Berseba.....	131	5.16	132	5.20	101
<i>Aroab :</i>					
Aroab.....	250	9.84	81	3.19	32
Kiries Ost.....	250	9.84	81	3.19	32
<i>Warmbad :</i>					
Kalkfontein S.....	140	5.51	56	2.20	40
Warmbad.....	95	3.78	113	4.45	119
Draaihoek.....	92	3.62	99	3.90	107

Temperatures.

666. The movement of temperature measured in the shade during the season 1930-31 is represented in the monthly temperature chart for Windhoek.

Degrees Fahrenheit.

	Mean Maximum.		Mean Minimum.		Monthly Mean.	
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
July.....	67·46	67·28	43·52	43·52	55·58	55·40
August.....	70·34	72·14	45·14	47·30	57·74	59·72
September.....	78·80	79·16	51·80	54·14	65·30	66·56
October.....	82·76	82·94	58·28	58·82	70·52	70·88
November.....	85·28	84·02	61·70	60·44	73·40	72·14
December.....	86·90	86·36	62·24	63·32	74·48	74·84
January.....	84·02	85·28	63·14	64·04	73·58	74·66
February.....	84·02	85·82	63·32	63·86	73·68	74·48
March.....	77·18	80·24	59·18	60·98	68·00	70·52
April.....	77·54	75·26	51·26	56·12	64·40	66·20
May.....	75·56	71·42	51·26	49·46	63·32	60·44
June.....	68·72	67·46	45·14	44·60	56·84	56·12
YEAR.....	78·26	77·90	54·68	55·58	66·38	66·74

7.—LAND SURVEY.

667. A summary of the Government surveys carried out during the year is given hereunder:—

The total number of properties surveyed for the Government was 76, of which 44 were farms or portions of farms and 32 were erven.

668. During the year the map of Windhoek Township was completed. Owing to the general depression and depletion of the drafting staff, the preparation of further maps could not be undertaken.

669. The following boundary surveys were undertaken during the year:—

(a) *Caprivi Zipfel.*

The last section of the survey of the northern boundary of the Caprivi Zipfel boundary survey was completed so that now the whole of the northern boundary of the territory, except those two sections where the boundary is the centre of the Kunene and Okavango Rivers, has been rigidly surveyed and properly demarcated by beacons placed at intervals of approximately 10 kilometres.

The triune Beacon, or the point of intersection of the boundaries of Portuguese Angola, Northern Rhodesia and South West Africa was not placed, owing to the representatives of the first two aforementioned Governments not being able to agree as to the correct interpretation of the Arbitral Award by the King of Italy in regard to the boundary between Angola and Northern Rhodesia.

(b) *Zambesi Islands.*

The question of the ownership of the islands in that section of the Zambesi River adjoining the Caprivi Zipfel was also investigated by a joint Commission.

The reports submitted by the Northern Rhodesia and Union representatives to their respective Governments are under consideration.

8.—LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK.

670. The activities of the Land and Agricultural Bank are reflected in the following statements:—

Schedule "A".

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To Interest Paid.....	£51,226 17 10	By Interest Received.....	£5,627 13 3
„ Administration Expenses.....	6,622 1 9	„ Interest Accrued.....	22,543 6 6
„ Depreciation.....	1,200 16 0	„ Past Due Interest.....	43,934 14 3
„ Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	2,000 0 0	„ Fees Collected under 4th and 5th Schedules of Act 18 of 1912.....	1,170 18 6
„ Balance: Gain to Reserve Fund [vide Section 43 (i) (b) of Act 18 of 1912]....	13,074 12 9	„ Commission.....	652 5 10
		„ Rent.....	77 10 0
		„ Farm Rents.....	118 0 0
	<u>£74,124 8 4</u>		<u>£74,124 8 4</u>

RESERVE FUND.

Loss on Brock's property, Goanikontes, through flooding of river.....	£1,908 17 9	Profit for year 1922-23.....	£1,930 8 11
Balance, 31st December, 1931.....	137,152 14 8	„ 1924.....	559 9 0
		„ 1925.....	2,994 9 8
		„ 1926.....	4,191 12 10
		„ 1927.....	6,665 10 9
		„ 1928.....	10,418 10 5
		„ 1929.....	13,305 13 7
		„ 1930.....	12,665 7 3
		„ 1931.....	13,074 12 9
		Transferred from Capital Account No. 2 in terms of Section 5 of Proclamation 1 of 1927.....	30,000 0 0
		Transferred from moneys recovered in respect of Landwirtschaftsbank assets in terms of Proclamation 1 of 1927, Section 2:—	
		To 31st December, 1930.....	£32,208 16 3
		During 1931.....	6,047 1 0
			<u>38,255 17 3</u>
		Transferred from Special Reserve.....	5,000 0 0
	<u>£139,061 12 5</u>		<u>£139,061 12 5</u>

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Fund Account No. 1: Moneys received from the Administration, 1921-1930	£1,056,804 5 0	Advance on Mortgage: Under Act No. 18 of 1912	£980,896 5 1
Capital Fund Account No. 2: Proportion of moneys collected in respect of Land-wirtschaftsbank Securities	74,163 4 1	Plus instalments due but unpaid	10,792 2 10
Redeemable Capital, 5-019 per cent	30,067 11 6	Financial Relief Loans: Under Proclamation 36 of 1923 and Proclamation 17 of 1930	28,727 4 5
Funds represented by Landwirtschaftsbank unrealised assets	68,911 16 0	Plus instalments due but unpaid	6,492 10 9
Farmers Special Relief Fund	5,000 0 0		35,219 15 2
Sundry Creditors:—		Advances for Dipping Tanks: Under Act No. 20 of 1911	873 1 0
Undrawn Balances in re:		Plus instalments due but unpaid	47 5 3
Ordinary Loans	£3,015 1 10		920 6 3
Fencing Advances 5 per cent	348 1 3	Advances for Fencing: Under Act No. 17 of 1912	190,608 11 3
Fencing Advances 5½ per cent	189 16 7	Plus instalments due but unpaid	11,675 11 6
Water Supply Advances	517 6 2		202,284 2 9
Dipping Tank Advances	—	Advances for Improved Water Supply: Under Proclamation 25 of 1925	27,148 1 9
Financial Relief Loans	3 8 0	Plus instalments due but unpaid	2,871 17 10
Breeding Stock Advances	75 12 1		30,019 19 7
Co-operative Societies	26 10 0	Advances for Purchase of Breeding Stock: Under Proclamation 1 of 1927	16,973 14 9
Dams	225 9 7	Plus instalments due but unpaid	2,395 4 0
Sundries	1,314 14 7		19,368 18 9
	5,716 0 1	Advances for Dam Construction: Under Proclamation 13 of 1930	2,895 0 0
Administration of South West Africa:—		Plus instalments due but unpaid	—
Interest accrued but not yet due	13,089 3 11		2,895 0 0
Fees and Expenses: Valuators	13 2 6	Advances to Co-operative Agricultural Societies	20,028 10 0
Officials Provident Fund	898 19 2	Plus instalments due but unpaid	690 0 0
Department of Lands: Amount due by Settlers to Lands Branch payment of which is guaranteed by the Land Bank	66,759 17 11		20,718 10 0
Administration of South West Africa—Relief Fund: Moneys received from Administration for advances to Co-operative Relief Companies formed under Proclamation 21 of 1930	26,727 8 6	Advances in Respect of Farm Properties Acquired: Under Section 37 of Act No. 18 of 1912	22,157 2 0
Reserve Fund:—		Interest in Arrear	2,713 7 0
Balance at 31st December, 1930	£118,031 0 11		24,870 9 0
Transferred from moneys recovered in respect of Land-wirtschaftsbank unrealised assets in terms of Section 2 of Proclamation 1 of 1927	6,047 1 0	Less Special Reserve to meet contingencies	6,838 7 6
Profit during 1931	13,074 12 9		18,032 1 6
	137,152 14 8	Sundry Debtors:—	
		Past Due Interest	41,221 7 3
		Interest accrued at 31st December, 1931, but not yet due on all loan accounts	22,543 6 6
		Other Sundries	4,101 14 3
			67,866 8 0
		Less Reserve for Bad Debts	5,000 0 0
			62,866 8 0
		Sundry Debtors in respect of Landwirtschaftsbank bonds, etc.	68,911 16 2
		Bank Premises:—	
		Book value at 31st December, 1931	5,032 16 11
		Less Depreciation	980 12 0
			4,052 4 11
		Furniture and Fittings:—	
		Book value at 31st December, 1931	733 10 9
		Less Depreciation	220 4 0
			513 6 9
		Stamps on Hand	20 0 0
		Advances to Co-operative Relief Companies under Proclamation 21 of 1930	25,928 12 4
		Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd.: Cash on hand	1,864 13 5
			1,485,304 3 6
	£1,485,304 3 6		

Schedule "C."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

RETURN OF APPLICATIONS FOR ORDINARY ADVANCES UNDER ACT NO. 18/1912 AS AMENDED AND APPLIED TO SOUTH WEST AFRICA BY PROCLAMATION NO. 10/1922, DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Applications Received.			Applications Withdrawn before Consideration.		Applications Granted.			Applications not Entertained by the Board.		Amount Lapsed, Withdrawn, and Refused by Applicants.		Bonds Passed in 1931.	
	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£	£		£		£	£		£		£		£
Applications brought forward from 1921...	2	3,100	1,550	—	—	2	3,100	1,550	—	—	1	2,300	1	800
Applications brought forward from 1923...	1	400	400	—	—	1	400	400	—	—	—	—	1	400
Applications brought forward from 1926...	1	400	400	—	—	1	400	400	—	—	1	400	—	—
Applications brought forward from 1927...	3	2,850	950	—	—	3	2,850	950	—	—	1	800	1	1,850
Applications brought forward from 1928...	2	450	225	—	—	2	450	225	—	—	1	300	1	150
Applications brought forward from 1929...	10	14,350	1,435	—	—	8	12,000	1,500	2	1,100	3	4,300	5	7,700
Applications brought forward from 1930...	126	191,585	1,521	15	22,740	80	108,950	1,362	31	47,945	17	17,740	56	80,270
Applications received during 1931.....	407	440,460	1,082	9	11,000	159	139,625	878	238	249,550	4	9,060	130	106,345
TOTALS.....	552	653,595	1,184	24	33,740	256	267,775	1,046	271	298,595	28	34,900	195	197,515

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Schedule "D."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY, ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Nationality of Mortgagors.	Number of Mortgagors.	Total Amount of Bonds Passed.	Ratio to Total Number of Bonds Passed.	Average Amount per Bond.
German.....	107	103,490	54.87	967
Dutch.....	68	70,900	34.87	1,043
English.....	19	21,500	9.74	1,132
Others.....	1	1,625	.52	1,625
TOTALS.....	195	197,515	100.00	1,013

Schedule "E."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH ADVANCES WERE MADE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Improvements.	To Purchase Stock.	To Redeem.			Other Debts.	Purchase Land.	Liability to Lands Department.	Total.
		Landwirtschaftsbank Bonds.	Land Bank Bonds.	Other Bonds.				
£ 1,865	£ 12,975	£ 5,691	£ 37,219	£ 27,490	£ 56,255	£ 4,730	£ 51,290	£ 197,515

Schedule "F."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

ANALYSIS OF ADVANCES UNDER ACT No. 18 OF 1912 DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Amount of Advance.	Number.	Total Amount.
Over £2,500	16	£ 46,800
Over £2,000 but not exceeding £2,500	19	42,650
Over £1,500 but not exceeding £2,000	14	25,675
Over £1,000 but not exceeding £1,500	14	19,195
Over £500 but not exceeding £1,000	39	30,545
Not exceeding £500	93	32,650
TOTALS	195	197,515

Schedule "G."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

RETURN OF APPLICATIONS OF FENCING ADVANCES UNDER ACT No. 18/1912 AS AMENDED AND APPLIED TO SOUTH WEST AFRICA BY PROCLAMATION No. 10/1922 AND No. 31/1923, DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	Applications Received.			Applications Withdrawn before Consideration.		Applications Granted.			Applications not Entertained by Board.		Amount Lapsed, Withdrawn, and Refused by Applicants.		Charges Registered during 1931.	
	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Average.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Applications brought forward from 1927...	1	£ 155	£ 155	—	£ —	1	£ 155	£ 155	—	£ —	—	£ —	1	£ 155
Applications brought forward from 1929...	8	935	117	—	—	8	930	116	—	—	2	135	6	795
Applications brought forward from 1930...	172	39,355	229	11	2,365	79	14,810	187	75	15,920	6	1,165	73	13,645
Applications received during 1931.....	59	10,695	181	3	640	11	1,055	96	44	8,550	—	—	8	575
TOTALS.....	240	51,140	213	14	3,005	99	16,950	171	119	24,470	8	1,300	88	15,170

Schedule "H."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT INDICATING AMOUNT OF ADVANCES FOR ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLIES GRANTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Period.	Number and Amount Applied for.		Number and Amount Granted.		Number and Amount of Charges Registered.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Applications brought forward from 1927.....	2	£ 600	2	£ 450	2	£ 450
Applications brought forward from 1928.....	5	1,915	5	1,915	5	1,915
Applications brought forward from 1929.....	3	975	3	975	3	640
Applications brought forward from 1930.....	33	9,245	17	5,060	15	4,360
Applications received during 1931.....	20	4,370	7	1,290	5	1,050
TOTALS.....	63	17,105	34	9,690	30	8,415

Schedule "I."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT INDICATING AMOUNT OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING BREEDING STOCK GRANTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Period.	Number and Amount Applied for.		Number and Amount <u>Granted.</u>		Number and Amount of Memorandum of Agreement to Purchase Completed.	
		£		£		£
Applications brought forward from 1930.....	21	4,665	7	1,255	4	820
Applications received during 1931.....	93	33,685	30	8,605	20	5,650
	114	38,350	37	9,860	24	6,470

Schedule "J."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT INDICATING AMOUNT OF ADVANCES FOR DIPPING TANKS GRANTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Period.	Number and Amount Applied for.		Number and Amount Granted.		Amount of Charges Registered.
		£		£	£
Brought forward from 1930.....	2	165	1	45	45
Received in 1931.....	4	240	1	50	—
	6	405	2	95	45

Schedule "K."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT INDICATING AMOUNT OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Period.	Number and Amount Applied for.		Number and Amount Granted.		Number and Amount of Charges Registered.	
Applications brought forward from 1930.....	5	£ 3,875	4	£ 2,675	2	£ 1,500
Applications received during 1931.....	2	1,115	—	—	—	—
	7	4,990	4	2,675	2	1,500

Schedule "L."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT INDICATING AMOUNT OF ADVANCES TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Period.	Number and Amount Applied for.		Number and Amount Granted.		Number and Amount of Loans Paid out.	
Applications brought forward from 1930.....	3	£ 10,200	2	£ 5,700	2	5,700
Applications received during 1931.....	3	8,100	—	—	—	—
	6	18,300	2	5,700	2	5,700

Schedule "M."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

RETURN OF CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF COMPANIES ESTABLISHED UNDER PROCLAMATION No. 21 OF 1930.

Name.	District.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
Kalkfeld Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Otjiwarongo.....	3,600 0 0
Welgemoed Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Outjo.....	1,533 0 0
Mariental Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Gibeon.....	7,307 12 10
Otjiwarongo Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Otjiwarongo.....	1,550 0 0
Omaruru Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Omaruru.....	1,950 0 0
Uhlenhorst Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Gibeon.....	2,100 0 0
Rehoboth Wes Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Rehoboth.....	3,192 5 6
No. 1 Outjo Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Outjo.....	1,400 0 0
Kleinbegin Koöperatiewe Landbouonderstands Maatskappy Beperk.....	Outjo.....	3,763 0 0

Schedule "N."

THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

STATEMENT OF FARM PROPERTIES SOLD UNDER SECTION 37 OF LAND BANK ACT.

In respect of Landwirtschaftsbank Bonds.....	<i>Number.</i> 44
In respect of Land and Agricultural Bank Bonds.....	69
	113
1. Instances in which insolvencies and assignments occurred.....	35
2. Instances in which debtors requested the Bank to attach and sell.....	7
3. Instances in which debtors were convicted of a criminal offence.....	1
4. Instances in which debtors were being sold up by other creditors.....	11
5. Instances in which debtors' farms were sold because they were abandoned.....	53
6. Instances in which debtors were incorrigibly in arrear with interest and other payments.....	6
	113

XXVI.—RAILWAYS.

671. During the financial year ended 31st March, 1931, rail traffic over the South West Africa System showed a slight decrease over the two preceding financial years. This is indicated by the number of engine miles run over the System, namely:—

Financial Year ended 31st March.

1920.....	1,375,144
1923.....	1,523,984
1925.....	2,142,548
1926.....	2,596,588
1927.....	2,894,018
1928.....	3,305,106
1929.....	3,212,652
1930.....	3,321,547
1931.....	3,151,808

672. The survey of the line from Gobabis to Southern Rhodesia and an economic survey of the surrounding country were both completed and the reports thereon are under consideration.

673. Statements are attached, showing (1) the revenue and expenditure and net results of working in respect of the Railways and Harbours in South West Africa for the financial years 1920-21 to 1930-31, and (2) the traffic position on this system for the financial years 1920-1931.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF WORKING FOR YEARS 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue.....	431,545	313,924	308,783	395,752	414,507	524,786	536,964	568,133	606,473	641,713	525,091
Expenditure.....	575,160	450,755	362,630	370,956	411,806	524,631	525,289	565,257	589,521	672,725	678,503
Surplus.....	—	—	—	24,796	2,701	165	11,675	2,876	16,952	—	—
Deficit.....	143,615	136,831	53,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,012	153,412

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 1929-1930 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.

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