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No. 1138.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920-21 see No. 1102.)

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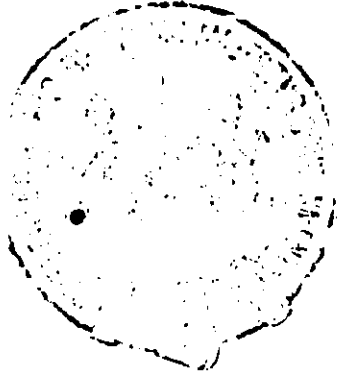
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No. 1138.
SWAZILAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1921.*

I.—SITUATION AND AREA.

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

It is bounded on the north, west and south by the Transvaal, and on the east by the Portuguese territory and Tongaland, now part of the Natal Province, and is about the size of Wales, its area being 6,678 square miles. A little more than one-third of the territory is Native area and the remainder is owned by Europeans.

DESCRIPTION.

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

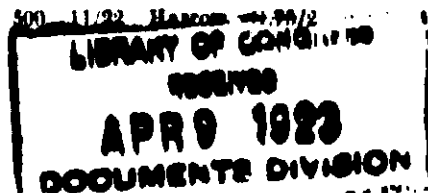
The middle veld is about 2,000 feet lower, while the bush veld, bounded on the east by the Ubombo Mountains, has a height of from 300 to 1,000 feet, rising on the Ubombo Mountains to 1,500 feet.

II.—HISTORY.

The Swazis, in their ceremonies and customs, laws and superstitions, are akin to the Zulu and other tribes of the south-eastern littoral.

An important influence in the unity of the tribe is the presence of magic medicines or charms conferring the power to control the elements in so far as making rain is concerned. The pre-eminence of the Swazi Kings as rainmakers has been generally recognized by

* In this Report Financial Statements are for the year ended 31st March, 1922, and all other details for the calendar year 1921.



other tribes. While the King has nominal control of the rain medicine, he is not allowed to have its custody. The person who should have charge of the medicine is the King's mother, known as the Ndhlovukazi or Cow Elephant.

The Swazis are known to the other native tribes as the Amangwane, and their country as Kwa Ngwane. The reports of the early Portuguese on the Zambesi and the East Coast of Africa and the tradition of a northern origin, common to many of the tribes, point to a large Bantu migration from across the Zambesi to the southern lands. The migration took place towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The genealogy of the Swazi Kings is traced back through twenty-one names to Umatalatala, who is most probably a legendary person. Under his son Mswazi I the Swazis are said to have migrated eastwards from south Tongaland to the country now forming part of southern Swaziland, their southern border being the Pongolo River.

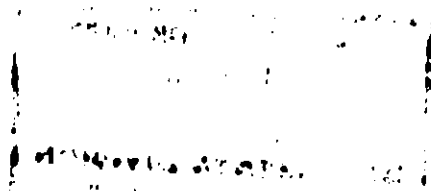
Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Swazis were ruled by Ndungunya. At this time the three largest tribes between the Tugela River and Delagoa Bay were the Mtetwa, Ndwandwe, and the Swazi.

Soon after the death of Ndungunya a dispute arose between the Ndwandwe and the Swazis over some lands, and Sobhuza, who had succeeded Ndungunya, was forced by Zwide, the chief of the Ndwandwe Tribe, to flee with his people towards the north, eventually camping near his present site of Bremersdorp. Sobhuza commenced his conquest of the country by reducing the Nsukumbili, one of the aboriginal Sesuto-speaking clans then inhabiting Swaziland north of the Great Usutu River. After he had reduced several other clans the remainder came under his protection voluntarily and became incorporated into the tribe or retreated west or north.

Sobhuza died in 1839, and was succeeded by his son Mswazi II. On his accession a systematic organization of the Swazi nation was put in hand, and regiments were formed mainly for protection from the Zulus, who had been consolidated by Shaka from the various tribes in Zululand.

While Mswazi's relations with the Boers, with whom he had come in contact, were good, the Zulus under Mpande constituted a standing menace. Mswazi therefore decided to ask for the protection of the Queen of England, and sent a deputation to Mr. Theophilus Shepstone to seek the Queen's protection. Shepstone made representations to Mpande, who agreed to cease raiding the Swazis. The Swazis and Zulus have lived in amity from that time.

In 1846 emigrant Boers occupied the Lydenburg district, which was in the possession of the Bapedi and other weak tribes. The Boers decided to purchase the land from Mswazi, who, they considered, had acquired it by conquest. Mswazi sold the territory for one hundred breeding cattle. His rights to this area were



probably nebulous, but in 1855 he signed a document purporting to cede the actual territory over which he ruled to the Lydenburg Republic.

Mswazi died in 1868 at the comparatively early age of about forty-five years. He was succeeded by Ludonga, who, however, did not reach maturity. Mbandini, another son of Mswazi, was proclaimed as King in 1875.

In 1879 the aid of the Swazis was asked for by Sir Evelyn Wood against the Bapedi Chief Sikukuni. Eight thousand Swazis, under their commander-in-chief, Mbovana, took the field with the British Captain, McLeod. They fought for a month before the Bapedi were reduced.

When Mr. Rudolph, as the representative of the South African Republic, attended the proclaiming of Mbandini as King in 1875 an agreement was drawn up and signed by Mbandini. This confirmed all earlier cessions, and in effect constituted Swaziland a Protectorate of the Republic. The position of Swaziland was subsequently regulated in the Convention of Pretoria (1881), which expressly stipulated the independence of Swaziland. This stipulation was reaffirmed in the Convention of London (1884), which replaced that of 1881. During the early eighties Mbandini granted numerous concessions. Every conceivable right was granted, not merely for land, minerals, grazing and timber, but also for all imaginable purposes, including exemption from taxes, concessions for railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of the King's revenue, trading, etc. All unallotted lands and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1886 Mbandini appointed a son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone as his resident adviser and agent. One of Mr. Shepstone's earliest acts was to call a meeting of concessionaires in May, 1887. The meeting decided to appoint from their number twenty-five to form a committee to frame rules for the government of whites.

Another white committee was elected at the beginning of August, 1888, and Mbandini then granted a charter delegating to it judicial and fiscal powers of government, subject to his confirmation in so far as whites were concerned.

By the year 1889 it was evident that considerable friction existed between the whites. The Republic itself desired the annexation of Swaziland, while the High Commissioner had become convinced that some power of intervention was necessary. Eventually the appointment of a Joint Commission was agreed to.

The members of the Commission arrived in Swaziland on 30th November, 1889, but the King had died in the previous month. On the death of Mbandini, his son Bhunu or Ngwane, then only about fourteen years of age, was selected to succeed.

In 1890, under a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, a Provisional Government Committee with full powers to adjudicate in matters affecting whites

and to frame laws for the governance of whites was, with the approval of the Chief Regent and Chiefs, set up. This Committee was composed of representatives of these two Powers and a representative of the Swazis. An Administration was formed and a Chief Court established. The Committee remained in office until, under a Convention entered into in 1894, the Republic assumed administrative control of the country.

The Judges appointed to the Chief Court were Judge Kotze (President) and Judges Juta and Du Toit. Within a few months the Chief Court dealt with and confirmed the initial validity of most of the concessions granted. Judges Kotze and Juta then left the country, and the Court became a Court presided over by one Judge. Dual control did not prove a success, however, and further negotiations between the two Governments took place, resulting in another Convention, that of 1893, which gave the Republic the right to obtain from the Queen Regent of Swaziland an organic Proclamation ceding rights and powers of jurisdiction, protection and administration over Swaziland, without incorporation. The Swazi authorities refused to sign the organic Proclamation, and they sought and obtained permission to send a deputation to England to represent their case. The reply given to the deputation failed to alter the attitude of the Chiefs. Further negotiations then took place between the High Commissioner and President Kruger, and finally the last Convention entered into on the subject of Swaziland was signed in 1894. This embodied the conditions of the one of 1893, without, however, requiring the prior consent of the Swazis.

Early in 1895 the Republic appointed Mr. J. C. Krogh as Special Commissioner with an Administrative Staff. General Botha, late Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, was for a time stationed at Mbabane as Resident Justice of the Peace. Mr. Shepstone became Registrar of Deeds for Swaziland, stationed at Pretoria, and Mr. J. Smuts, I.S.O., was appointed Resident British Consul.

Up to 1894 little development by the white inhabitants had taken place. In practically all the concessions granted by the late Swazi King his own sovereignty and the rights of the natives had been reserved, but the question of what the rights of the natives were in relation to those of the concessionaires did not then arise in an acute form.

In 1898 a protocol to the Convention of 1894 was signed. This provided for the trial by European Courts of offences of a serious nature and took away from the native authorities the power to inflict the death penalty. The effect of this was to convert the King of Swaziland into a Paramount Chief, subject, like his people, to the jurisdiction of the European Courts.

Bhunu died in 1899, and the outbreak of war in October, 1899, resulted in the withdrawal of the Dutch Administration from Swaziland.

Soon after peace was signed Lord Milner sent Mr. Enraght-Moony as Special Commissioner to Swaziland. He was accompanied by a small administrative staff, with a force of South African Constabulary. The first act of the new Commissioner was to disarm the Swazis. An Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903. This Order placed the administration of Swaziland directly under the Governor of the Transvaal, who was invested with extensive powers. The jurisdiction of the Paramount Chief and other Chiefs was confined to civil jurisdiction in purely native matters. The small amount of criminal jurisdiction remaining to them after the protocol of 1898 was now taken away.

In the latter part of 1904 Lord Milner issued the Swaziland Administration Proclamation of 1904. This provided for the administration of the country, and dealt with the concessions question in its many aspects. The laws of the Transvaal in force at that date were applied to Swaziland *mutatis mutandis*. The Native Chiefs were to continue to exercise civil jurisdiction in purely native matters. A Commission was to be appointed to enquire into all concessions and to decide questions of boundary disputes, and, in fact, to regulate the rights of concessionaires and place them on such a basis as to prevent any conflict of rights in the future.

Provision was made for the expropriation of monopoly and industrial concessions and for the survey of all surface and mineral rights, and for the raising of a loan to meet the necessary expenditure. A survey of all territorial and mineral concessions was at once begun, and the value of the monopoly concessions was enquired into, and expropriation took place. By the year 1908 the Commission had issued its decisions in regard to the other concessions, and surveys were completed accordingly. Provision was made for the grant of freehold title in respect of all land concessions for ninety-nine years and over, subject to the reservation of mineral rights and any servitudes existing. The rights of the natives were safeguarded under the Proclamation, which preserved to them the continued use and occupation of the land then in their possession and of all grazing or agricultural rights to which they were then entitled; and the Commission was given power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to set apart portions of concessions for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of natives.

Swaziland was, by Order-in-Council dated 1st December, 1906, removed from the control of the Governor of the Transvaal to that of the High Commissioner for South Africa, and a Proclamation was issued in March, 1907 (the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907) providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary, Assistant Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force. While the Transvaal Government ceased to have any control in Swaziland, the local administration has continued nevertheless to receive the advice and assistance of technical officers of the Agricultural, Mines, and other Departments of the Union. Deeds and survey services remain under

the control of the relative Departments at Pretoria, and the Postmaster-General of the Union conducts postal administration. Mr. F. Enraght-Moony was appointed as Resident Commissioner, and on his retirement, in 1907, he was succeeded by Mr. Coryndon. Soon after the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907, was issued Lord Selborne issued a Proclamation, the Swaziland Concessions Partition Proclamation, 1907, which decided the principle on which the relative rights of concessionaires and natives on concessions was to be determined. From every land and grazing concession one-third was to be taken for the sole and exclusive use of the natives, the remaining two-thirds to be freed from native use and occupation.

The Native Chiefs were hostile to the scheme, and sought and obtained permission to send a deputation to have an audience of His Majesty the King. They were unsuccessful in the object of their mission. Mr. George Gray was appointed to carry out the work of demarcating the native areas, and he performed this task without interference by the natives.

By the year 1910, although diagrams of surveys had not yet been completed, every owner of land or mineral rights in Swaziland knew his exact standing and what constituted his property. One of the provisions of the settlement was that for a period of five years from 1st July, 1909, no natives then resident on private land could be compelled to move therefrom; and after the expiry of that period no native could remain on private land except by agreement with the owner thereof.

Machinery was subsequently provided in Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 for the removal of natives from concessions after the period of five years had elapsed. This took place in 1914, and there was no large movement of natives from concessions. Those who desired to move did so voluntarily, and the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on their farms. In no instance was it necessary forcibly to eject any native family from a concession.

In 1912 a Special Court was established in place of the Resident Commissioner's Court, with an Advocate of the Provincial Division of the Transvaal as President. The other members of the Court consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners of the various districts. The Court holds sessions twice a year. All cases are dealt with by three members sitting without a jury. This Court has jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Special Court, is competent to review the criminal proceedings of the Courts of Assistant Commissioner and to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications and in all actions for provisional sentence. Death sentences can be carried out only upon the special warrant of the High Commissioner. There is a right of appeal to the Privy Council against

any final judgment of the Special Court when the matter in dispute is of the value of £500 or upwards.

In 1917 Sir Robert Coryndon was succeeded as Resident Commissioner by Mr. de S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.

During the Great War Swaziland contributed in personnel 47 officers and 93 other ranks, while 14 decorations were awarded in the various theatres of war to men from the territory.

The Swazis were represented by a small contingent of 67 men who were attached to the Native Labour Contingent in Flanders. Generous responses were made to appeals for War Relief Funds, and a total amount of £6,785 was collected and distributed.

The Chief Regent and Chiefs raised a fund on their own initiative as a contribution to the expenses of the War. A total of £3,000 was subscribed by them, and was, by His Majesty's Command, devoted to the purchase of two aeroplanes for the Royal Air Force.

In 1921 the establishment was approved of an Advisory Council to advise the Administration in purely European matters. A Council of nine members was elected, five for the southern portion of Swaziland and four for the northern portion. The Council held its first session in October, 1921.

In 1921 the Chief Regent, Labotsibeni, handed over her duties to her grandson Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office since the death of her husband Mbandini in 1889 and, later, of her son Bhunu.

She was a wise Chief and did valuable work for her people and country. Her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature. The Paramount Chief is 22 years of age. He was educated at Zombode and Lovedale.

III.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On May the 3rd a census of population, agriculture and live stock was taken. The European population was 1,239 males, 966 females, total 2,205 persons, representing an increase of 103·6 per cent. since the 1911 census. The native Bantu population was 52,761 males, 57,534 females, total 110,295 persons, representing an increase of 5·64 per cent. since the 1911 census. Of this total 5,990 natives were recorded as being absent at labour centres outside Swaziland. Coloured and other races other than Bantu had increased from 143 to 308 over the same period.

During the year there were 88 European emigrants and 123 European immigrants, the latter being permanent settlers.

The general health of the territory has, on the whole, been fairly good. Amongst the natives smallpox, in epidemic form, broke out, but, with systematic vaccination, the disease did not spread to an alarming extent and there were few deaths. The Europeans were not affected. Malarial fever was milder than usual, due largely to the natives realizing more and more the

value of quinine, which is distributed amongst them. Scabies and syphilis continue to be prevalent amongst the native population, chiefly on account of the conditions of life in their kraals. The arrest of the latter disease is somewhat hampered by the high cost of the latest forms of treatment, but with the co-operation of the police in notifying cases, everything is done that is possible. At the only hospital in the country, at Mbabane, where a gift of £500 from the Red Cross Society enabled the erection of a new building of three wards for Europeans, 177 cases were admitted. There were two deaths. 4,209 out-patients were treated.

Two townships, of about 200 erven each, were laid out in the Hlatikulu district, at Hlatikulu and at Dwaleni.

Natives desiring to enter into contracts as labourers on mines in the Union continued to take advantage of the deferred pay system, the sum of £6,147 being paid out. The number of passes issued was 4,344 to recruited labourers and 5,641 to those desiring to travel outside the territory.

IV.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £87,104, being £16,326 less than the Estimates, and the total Expenditure to £94,794, showing an excess of £5,272 on the Estimates.

Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the year amounted to £75,497 and £89,994 respectively, as compared with £72,555 and £98,001 respectively in 1920-1921.

Extraordinary Revenue and Expenditure during the year amounted to £11,607 and £4,800 respectively.

During the year Income Tax, Poll Tax and Undeveloped Mineral Concession Tax Proclamations were promulgated.

Public Debt.—This amounted to £92,500, made up as follows:—

- (1) The Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £72,500, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and repayable, through the medium of a sinking fund, within 25 years from 1st April, 1910. The sum of £36,101 5s. 8d. stood to the credit of the sinking fund at 31st March, 1922.
- (2) The Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Assets and Liabilities.—On the 31st March, 1922, liabilities exceeded assets by £117,612 12s. 11d.

V.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

TRADE.

During the year the trade has been in an unsettled condition owing to the general depression throughout the world. Land values, in particular, have declined. There was also a considerable drop in the price of live stock. Owing to the failure of the crops,

natives sold cattle cheaply and freely in order to obtain money to buy grain. A considerable business was done in imported mealies, otherwise the volume of trade was below normal.

No statistics of imports or exports are kept, as, by an agreement with the Government of the Union, Swaziland is treated, for Customs purposes, as a part of the Union. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on a fixed proportion of the total Customs collection of the Union in each year. The amount so received by Swaziland for the year under review amounted to £8,894, as compared with £8,339, £8,052, £9,835, £10,372, £14,848 for the years ended 31st March, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 respectively.

The amount collected in Swaziland in respect of spirits and beer manufactured in the Union was £1,480, showing an increase of £41 on the previous year's collection.

The imports consist principally of flour, maize, sugar, groceries, hardware, clothing, boots, spirits, oils, farming implements, mining machinery, tools and general kafir truck. Most of these goods are imported from wholesale dealers in the Union.

The following is a summary of the principal articles exported during the year:—

		<i>Value.</i>
		£
Cassiterite—tin	... .. 781,740 lb.	29,767
Cotton—unginned	... .. 274,000 „	6,860
Tobacco	... .. 200,000 „	7,500
Hides	... .. 43,300 „	2,165
Slaughter oxen	... .. 1,442,500 „	21,637
Bullion	... .. 211 oz. (about)	1,056
Specie	... .. —	7,120

The total value of these exports, excluding specie, was £68,985.

The export of specie, except under permit, is prohibited by Proclamation. The specie exported consisted of gold sent to the Union.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic, which are of similar denominations to the British. All such British and 'Transvaal' coins are legal tender—in the case of gold coins, for payment of any amount; in the case of silver coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and in the case of bronze coins, for payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling.

The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has branches at Mbabane and Hlatikulu. The amount on deposit at 31st March, 1922, at the Mbabane branch was £23,043 11s. 4d. There were sub-branches at Mahamba and Bremersdorp, the latter only for the earlier part of the year.

The bank also conducts savings bank business. The number of savings bank depositors at March 31st, 1922, at the Mbabane branch was 149, with a total credit of £2,302 0s. 5d., as compared with 124 and £2,536 7s. 7d. for the previous year.

At the various post offices in the territory Post Office Savings Bank business is conducted. At March 31st, 1922, the depositors numbered 211, with a total credit of £2,564 8s. 3d., as compared with 207 and £1,671 14s. 2d. for the previous year.

At the Post Office Savings Banks interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was allowed on ordinary accounts and 5 per cent. on certificate accounts. Interest was allowed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on fixed deposits at the savings bank of the National Bank.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops are maize, kafir corn, tobacco and cotton.

Great care is exercised by farmers in their selection of maize seed. Most of the principal breeds are grown in the territory. Grain of an excellent quality is produced, and compares favourably with that grown in the Union.

The natives do not grow enough grain for their requirements, and hitherto there has been a good market locally for maize and kafir corn. As the market for grain is at present a purely local one, the possibility of development in this direction is small. According to the census held during the year there were 331 farms, covering an extent of 443,637 morgen of land, of which 5,400 morgen were under maize. The grain crop reaped in the winter by both Europeans and natives was a small one, and considerable quantities were imported from the Transvaal to supply local needs.

Tobacco, which in the past has been the most profitable crop, suffered severely from a new disease called "Wild Fire." This disease appears to be very widely spread, and is present in every neighbourhood where tobacco has been grown. The Union experts consider the best means of checking the disease is to treat the seed with formalin, as the infection appears to be maintained through the seeds and does not persist in the soil. The census showed that there were 220 morgen under tobacco.

Mr. Wilson, B.Sc., Cotton Adviser to the Administration, reports that considerable damage was caused to the cotton crop by a small leaf-hopper of the Jassid family, but almost entirely in the hilly area; in the lower areas and in the bush veld very little damage was done by this pest, and that, on the whole, cotton in Swaziland has not suffered any more from insect pests than in other parts of South Africa. The Administration purchased at the beginning of the planting season a quantity of cotton seed for distribution to the farmers, with the idea of securing uniformity of the crop. This consisted of seed of the "Griffin" variety and "Watts Long Staple." The former has more than once been singled out as the best of the growths of South African cotton, and the one that has produced commercial quantities with satisfactory results. Mr. Wilson reports that the second-named variety produced better cotton, on the whole, than the former

variety, and that it was of very excellent quality, while the indications in respect of yields are good, particularly in the lower areas, and that the experience gained so far shows that the important thing is that whatever type is grown it should be grown universally, or nearly so, throughout any one locality in which the climate is similar, and that if growers concentrate on one good type of long-staple upland cotton, he is convinced that the territory will make an impression in the markets of the world. Lack of ginning facilities at present are a deterrent to the development of the industry. This and long distances to the railway make transport and marketing a very expensive item. All cotton seed is under the control of the Administration, and none but the most carefully selected seed is allowed to be planted. The area under cotton was 1,310 morgen.

All classes of sub-tropical fruit do well in the lower parts of Swaziland. The Government Horticulturist of the Transvaal has reported very favourably on the prospects of fruit-growing, and he was particularly impressed with the suitability of the climate and soil for citrus fruits and mangoes.

There are great possibilities in Swaziland for cotton, maize, tobacco, lucerne, citrus fruits, etc., particularly in the middle and bush veld. The territory is well-watered, and numerous large rivers contain an inexhaustible supply of water and constitute an immensely valuable asset for the development of power for the purposes of irrigation. When the advent of a railway provides markets there will no doubt be a great advance in agricultural development.

STOCK.

Swaziland, especially the bush veld, is one of the finest cattle-raising centres in South Africa.

It is reported by old residents that in the very early days, before the invasion of rinderpest in 1894, the country teemed with cattle, and a rough estimate of the number is given as 300,000 head.

Rinderpest in 1894 and 1897 and East Coast Fever in 1902 caused great mortality, and at the census held in 1911 there were only 57,601 cattle in the territory. Since 1911 the campaign against East Coast Fever has been most successful, and cattle have increased rapidly. Dipping is compulsory everywhere, and Europeans and natives alike have realized its value. The census held during the year showed that the Europeans owned 63,749 cattle, while those in the possession of natives numbered 146,542, or a total of 210,291.

In 1913 cattle ranches were established in the bush veld. The three largest ranches are now running approximately 14,000, 7,000 and 6,000 head respectively. The introduction of large numbers of pure-bred bulls of the principal important breeds is improving rapidly the class of cattle in the territory.

During the year 2,189 head were exported for slaughter, and owing to the fact that cattle from the bush veld can be put on the market in the winter and in early spring in prime condition, good prices have been realized in the past, but owing to the heavy drop in the price of beef there is absolute stagnation at present in the stock market.

As in the previous years the most important work of the Veterinary Department has been the campaign against East Coast Fever. Four outbreaks occurred during the year, in the Hlatikulu, Mankiana, Mbabane and Peak districts, but by the concentration of cattle in camps near dipping tanks, the disease was kept well under control.

The following table shows the number of outbreaks of East Coast Fever, herds infected, and deaths during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Infected Areas.</i>	<i>Herds Infected.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1917	... ..	6	3	19
1918	... ..	2	Nil	1
1919	... ..	3	86	61
1920	... ..	1	29	10
1921	... ..	4	125	361

At the end of the year there were 60 Government dipping tanks and 52 private tanks, eight of which are under Government control.

Quarter Evil is still very prevalent, and 21,000 and 6,700 doses of vaccine were distributed, for the inoculation of cattle, to Europeans and natives respectively.

Contagious Abortion has now spread almost all over the territory, but most of the herds have apparently acquired immunity.

Horse sickness was not very virulent.

The usual shows at Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp were held, the Union Government kindly providing the judges.

Title to land in Swaziland is freehold, subject to the mineral rights which are in some cases owned by concessionaires and in others by the Crown.

During the year 16,482 morgen of Crown Lands were sold at an average price of 9s. per morgen for unencumbered land. The area sold included 10,930 morgen of Crown Land encumbered by grazing servitudes, for which £3,500 was realized. Unencumbered Crown Land sold in the territory is subject, before title is issued, to beneficial occupation, or, in the low veld areas, to stocking with breeding cattle. The purchase price is payable in ten equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Encumbered Crown Land, that is land subject to prior-dated servitudes of grazing or land rights, is sold to the registered holder of the servitude, and the purchase price is payable in four equal

yearly instalments; there is no condition of beneficial occupation. All land is sold subject to existing mineral servitudes. (A morgen equals 2·11654 English acres.)

During the year about 100 farms, of 500 morgen each, were surveyed for returned soldiers domiciled in the territory. The sale of these farms, on easy terms, was approved during the previous year. The land is sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* per morgen; the purchase price is payable in fifteen equal yearly instalments, outstanding balances, after the third instalment, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Private land transactions during the year were few. Prices for freehold land varied between 20*s.* and 40*s.* per morgen.

MINING.

Mining, conducted under mineral concessions granted by the late King Mbandini, and under the Crown Minerals Order-in-Council, has shown no marked development; only tin, 391 tons, and a little gold, 218 oz., were produced, the former at Mbabane and neighbourhood, and the latter near Piggs Peak. The McCreedy Tin Company, owing to the low price for tin, suspended operations during the year.

Gold mining was carried on for some years at the Piggs Peak and other mines, but owing to the increased cost of this class of mining, all work has ceased. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, and legal provision has been made for the exploitation of these by the public in the event of payable minerals being discovered. Considerable quantities of gold have been recovered from the Forbes Reef and Piggs Peak mines, and there appears to be no reason why further exploitation of this known mineralized area should not take place at any early date in the future. Large deposits of coal exist in the bush veld, but beyond prospecting operations nothing has been done to exploit them.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The only important Proclamations issued during the year were:—

Proclamation No. 11 of 1921, conferring on the South African Stud Book Association the right to register pedigrees of farm live stock bred in or imported into the territory and the exclusive right of issuing certificates of registration of pedigrees;

Proclamation No. 31 of 1921, imposing an Income Tax of 5 per cent. on incomes over £1,000;

Proclamation No. 32 of 1921, imposing a Poll Tax of £2 per annum on Europeans.

Proclamation No. 33 of 1921, imposing a tax on mineral rights which are not being adequately exploited;

Proclamation No. 63 of 1921, making provision for the control of the cotton industry in Swaziland;

Proclamation No. 90 of 1921, making provision for the imposition of certain Customs and Excise duties on tobacco.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Government Primary Schools for European children are established at Bremersdorp, Paardekraal, Ferreira's Station, Mantambi, Hluti, Mtambama, Dwaleni, Mooihoek, Hlatikulu, Driefontein and Stegi.

There is a primary and secondary school for Europeans at Mbabane. This school receives a Government grant and no tuition fees are charged. It is attended by boarders and day scholars of both sexes.

The average attendance at these schools was 376, as compared with 310 for 1919 and 276 for 1920.

At Zombode, the kraal of the Chief Regent, there is a school for natives. The average attendance at this school was 77, as compared with 98 for 1919 and 150 for 1920. Another temporary school for natives has recently been opened at Mbabane. The average attendance was 28.

Archdeacon Watts, M.A., the founder of the school for Europeans at Mbabane, also opened a school for coloured children at Mpolonjeni, where the average attendance was 65, as compared with 57 for 1919 and 58 for 1920. This school receives a Government grant, as well as another school for coloured children which has been opened at the Florence Mission in the Hlatikulu District. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by the Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school. The schools are inspected annually by the Inspector of the Basutoland Government, for whose services the Swaziland Administration makes an annual contribution.

In addition to the above, the various missions conduct schools and classes in connection with their mission work for natives. During the year the grants made to mission societies for this purpose was £900, as compared with £839 for 1920. There were about 2,300 native pupils attending the various mission schools, as compared with 1,750 for 1919 and 2,200 for 1920.

A number of the more advanced native pupils, both boys and girls, are sent out every year to be trained in the Union, at Lovedale, Tiger Kloof, Indaleni and Amanzimtoti Institutes. The cost of tuition and board for these pupils, who number about 30, is paid from the Swazi National Fund, which was created, with the concurrence of the Swazi Chiefs, for the purposes of direct benefit to the natives. Each native taxpayer is required by law to pay 2s. per annum to the fund, the expenditure from which

is under the control of the Government. Apart from the regular schools, the natives receive religious instruction from thirteen religious bodies carrying on work in Swaziland at about 50 different centres, where the average attendance was 7,576, as compared with 8,800 for 1919 and 5,600 in 1920.

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The climate of the high veld has been likened to that of the south of France. The air is bracing and invigorating; light frosts are prevalent during the months of June and July. The mean temperature in winter is 57° Fahr. The summer is pleasantly warm. The absolute maximum over a long number of years is 101° Fahr., while the mean temperature in summer is 67° Fahr. The rainfall is good, the average recorded at Mbabane over eighteen years being 53·04 inches.

The middle veld is well watered by streams rising in the ranges on the west. Lying as it does some 2,000 feet below the mountains, the summer temperature of this area is warm and humid, but in winter is cool and refreshing. The mean temperature in summer is 72° Fahr. and in winter 62° Fahr. Frost at times occurs in the valley streams, but it is seldom found elsewhere. The rainfall recorded at Bremersdorp over nineteen years averages 38·05 inches.

East of and parallel to the middle veld lies the bush veld, about twenty miles in width and running north and south through the whole area of the territory. Many streams come down from the high veld and Drakensberg Range. These streams converge in the bush veld into five rivers. But for these this area is not well watered. The rainfall recorded at Natalia Ranch over seven years averages 28·72 inches.

The high veld is free from malaria, which is, however, prevalent in the low veld, and in a slight degree in the middle veld during some of the summer months. The malaria is not of a virulent type, and is easily avoided by taking the precautions ordinarily considered necessary in any sub-tropical country.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

ROADS.

There are good roads to Mbabane from Ermelo, 96 miles, Breyten, 85 miles, and Carolina, 82 miles, and there is a fairly good road from Mbabane to the Portuguese border, from which point to Delagoa Bay the road is very good. This route is largely made use of by motorists from the Transvaal during the winter months. The main port of entry for the southern portion of Swaziland is from Piet Retief, whence roads extend to Ilatikulu and Mankaiana. The main ports of entry for the northern portion of Swaziland are from Ermelo and Carolina via Oshoek, Barberton (by bridle path), Hectorspruit, Komati Poort and Goba.

A pont was built during the year to cross the Usutu River in the low veld. When the road from Hlatikulu to this spot has been put in order it will provide a good route for motorists desiring to proceed to Delagoa Bay from the direction of Piet Retief, Vryheid and Volksrust.

POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

These services are now, by agreement, under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from Swaziland funds.

Post Offices.—Proclamation No. 29 of 1916 extended to Swaziland, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the Post Office Administration Act, 1911, of the Union of South Africa. At the 31st March, 1922, there were 14 post offices in the territory, and the following is a summary showing the number of offices in the different classes:—

Money Order, Savings Bank, Telegraph and Telephone Offices	...	...	...	...	...	14
Postal Order Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Postal Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	9
Telegraph and Telephone Offices	...	...	...	...	...	4

Mail Services.—The following is a list of mail services in operation at 31st March, 1922:—

<i>Route.</i>	<i>Times Weekly.</i>	<i>Time--hours.</i>	<i>Conveyance.</i>
Carolina-Bremersdorp, via Oshoek, Mlabane and Ezulweni	3	9½	Motor.
Bremersdorp-Stegi	1	30	Foot.
Bremersdorp-White Mbuluzi	2	6	Foot.
Stegi-Portuguese Border	3	6	Foot.
Mbabane-Forbes Reef	3	4	Foot.
Barberton-Piggs Peak	3	14	Foot.
Amsterdam-Sandhlana	1	6	Foot.
Piet Retief-Mankaiana	2	12	Foot.
Cross Roads-Hlatikulu	2	5	Cart.
Hlatikulu-Mooihoek	2	4	Foot.
Dwaleni-Berbee	2	4	Foot.
Bergplaats-Hluti	2	9	Foot.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The only important Public Works that could be undertaken during the year were the erection of a large pont, referred to in Section IX, over the Usutu River and the cutting of approaches thereto. Repairs to existing main roads in the territory were carried out as far as funds would allow, but further development in communications, *i.e.*, roads and telephones, is very necessary.

B. NICHOLSON,
Government Secretary.

Mbabane, Swaziland,
16th September, 1922.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.						
No.	Colony, etc.					Year.
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	1920
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	"
1106	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	"
1107	Ashanti	..	..	..	..	"
1108	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	"
1109	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	"
1110	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	"
1111	Malta	..	..	..	..	1920-1921
1112	Uganda	..	..	..	..	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	..	..	..	..	1920-1921
1114	Nigeria	..	..	..	..	1921
1115	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	1920
1116	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	1921
1117	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	"
1118	Weihaiwei	..	..	..	..	"
1119	Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	1920
1120	Gambia	..	..	..	..	"
1121	Gambia	..	..	..	..	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	..	..	..	..	1920-1921
1123	British Guiana	..	..	..	..	1921
1124	Grenada	..	..	..	..	"
1125	Zanzibar	..	..	..	..	"
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	..	..	..	..	"
1127	Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	"
1128	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	"
1129	St. Helena	..	..	..	..	"
1130	Fiji	..	..	..	..	"
1131	Basutoland	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1132	Bermuda	..	..	..	..	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	..	..	..	..	1921-1922
1134	Barbados	..	..	..	..	1921
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	"
1136	British Honduras	..	..	..	..	"
1137	Ceylon	..	..	..	..	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.				Subject.
83	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	..	..	..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	..	..	..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	..	..	..	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	..	..	..	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	..	..	..	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	..	..	..	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	..	..	..	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	..	..	..	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.