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No. 1793

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

SWAZILAND, 1935

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*Continued on page 3 of cover*



## II.—GOVERNMENT.

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

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

### Advisory Council.

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

The sixth Council was elected in 1935, and consists of five members for South Swaziland, and four members for North Swaziland. Meetings of this Council are held at least twice a year.

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

### Native Council.

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

### Meetings of District Officials with Native Chiefs.

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

### Advisory Committees on Townships.

Meetings of these bodies are held monthly. The Committees are elected by the owners of stands in the various townships. The District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner presides.

**School Advisory Committees.**

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

**School Boards.**

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

**III.—POPULATION.**

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

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

The population at the end of 1935 was estimated to be :—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans	1,405	1,480	2,885
Natives (Bantu)	59,280	64,440	123,720
Coloured (other than Bantu)	410	330	740
Indians	10	—	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	61,105	66,250	127,355
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

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

There is no registration of births or deaths of the Bantu population. Registration of native marriages was introduced in October, 1934.

The following table shows the population of Swaziland classified on the basis of employment. The figures are approximate and are compared with the previous year.

## CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION ON BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT.

	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Others.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Government Employment ...	130	140	565	812
Agriculture ... ..	650	654	3,300	2,730
Trade and Industry ... ..	39	25	800	665
Domestic Service ... ..	—	—	550	500
Employment in Union of South Africa (including recruits for mines) ... ..	—	—	13,659	17,824

Amongst the European population there were :—

(a) Births ... ..	55 or 19·06 per 1,000.
(b) Marriages ... ..	18 or 6·24 ..
(c) Deaths ... ..	19 or 6·58 ..
(d) Infantile Mortality (Death-rate under one year) ... ..	4 or 1·38 ..
(e) European Emigrants ... ..	93 or 32·23 ..
(f) European Immigrants ... ..	81 or 28·08 ..

## IV.—HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, three hospital Dispensers, and five female nurses. There is one subsidized Mission Doctor.

**Hospitals.**

There are two Government hospitals—one at Mbabane in the Northern District and one at Hlatikulu in the Southern District. At each of them there is accommodation for five European and twenty native in-patients. The hospital at Hlatikulu is undergoing reconstruction as the result of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

Excellent work is being done at the Mission Hospital at Bremersdorp, at the Government Dispensaries at Mankaiana and Goedegun, and the Mission Dispensaries at Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Endingeni.

Medical outposts, in the charge of native nurses, have been established in native areas. There are now four of these outposts. A certain amount of good work has been done, but the Principal Medical Officer reports that the natives have not yet realized to the full the benefits afforded. It is hoped that with the introduction of more highly qualified and educated native nurses, these outposts will eventually come up to expectations. They are visited every fortnight by a Medical Officer.

The following table gives figures of in-patients and out-patients treated at hospitals and dispensaries during 1934 and 1935:—

	<i>In-Patients.</i>		<i>Out-Patients.</i>	
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
<i>Government Institutions—</i>				
Mbabane Hospital ... ..	593	646	7,115	8,030
Elatikulu Hospital ... ..	451	604	8,405	8,798
Mankaiana Dispensary ... ..	—	—	3,356	3,866
Goedgegun Dispensary ... ..	—	—	1,031	2,675
<i>Mission Institutions—</i>				
Bremerdorp Hospital ... ..	820	947	11,130	10,752
Endingeni Dispensary ... ..	—	—	6,430	4,592
Pigg's Peak Dispensary ... ..	—	—	3,133	3,006
Stegi Dispensary ... ..	—	—	1,613	1,190
	<u>1,864</u>	<u>2,197</u>	<u>42,213</u>	<u>42,909</u>

**Public Health.**

The year 1935 was a more than usually healthy period. There was a marked reduction in the incidence of communicable diseases. There is more willingness on the part of the natives to make use of the hospitals.

The amount and distribution of general diseases were much the same as usual. In the cold and comparatively wet western section there is a tendency to catarrhal and chest complaints, and to chronic rheumatism. Rheumatic fever is rare.

Scurvy was common during the year. The summer rains were late and the growth of all green foods was consequently retarded. The treatment of scorbutics is a matter of some difficulty as they invariably plead poverty and expect the Administration to provide them with suitable foods until they are cured.

Malaria assumed a very mild form, and although the autumnal epidemic was fairly widespread the number of deaths was small.

The position with regard to leprosy remains unchanged. A small leper settlement was established in the Mankaiana sub-district and the five Swazi lepers in the Pretoria settlement were repatriated.

Tuberculosis is definitely on the increase amongst natives. One of the main causes appears to be dietary, and without a sanatorium it is almost impossible to combat the disease.

Syphilis shows no signs of diminution in spite of the fact that there are seven clinics for the treatment of the disease in the country. The greater part of infection comes from the eastern portion of the territory. The Northern District is comparatively free from infection.

A few cases of anthrax were treated, but there were no deaths.

**Prisons and Asylums.**

Mental cases requiring institutional treatment are sent to the Union. At present there are twenty-six natives and two Europeans in institutions there. The natives cost 2s. 6d. per day and the Europeans 4s. per day.

The health of the prisoners in gaols in Swaziland was excellent.

**V.—HOUSING.**

The wage earning population of Swaziland consists of :—

**(a) INHABITANTS OF URBAN AREAS.**

The European wage earners are mainly civil servants and traders, and are for the most part well housed in brick buildings. A certain number of wood and iron buildings of a poor type remain in some of the townships, notably Mbabane and Hlatikulu. These buildings are mainly occupied by Government officials and police.

Eurafricans and educated natives living in urban areas generally occupy houses of the same type as the poorer Europeans.

The native hut is gradually disappearing from the urban areas—the quarters of native servants are usually provided by their European masters.

Sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are good and well controlled. Regular inspections are carried out by the Town Inspectors. Generally there are no bathrooms for native domestic servants.

**(b) INHABITANTS OF RURAL AREAS.**

European wage earners are mainly farmers who occupy houses of the same type as those in urban areas.

Native wage earners live in huts of a beehive type, consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch. The floors are earthen, polished and impervious to damp. There are no windows, but as they are only used for sleeping and as shelters from the rain, this is not a great drawback. There is a certain amount of ventilation through the thatch.

The huts are grouped in kraals where there are huts allotted to youths and unmarried males, unmarried females above the age of puberty, married women, visitors, etc. There are no sanitary conveniences. In the case of any unusual amount of sickness the kraal is moved to a new site where new huts are constructed. Overcrowding under these conditions is unknown.

**ACTION TOWARDS AMELIORATION.**

In all urban areas sanitary regulations are enforced. In the rural areas the spread of knowledge of hygiene in schools, and the example set by Europeans are the only factors existing to improve conditions.

There are no Building Societies in the territory.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.**

**Minerals.**

The only minerals at present produced are tin and gold. During 1935, 181·68 long tons of tin valued at £39,628 were produced and 314·36 ozs. of gold valued at £2,130, as compared with 162·41 long tons of tin valued at £37,356 and 379·04 ozs. of gold valued at £2,608 in 1934.

**Cattle.**

The primary interest of the Swazi is the possession of cattle, which is the index of wealth among these people. Cattle of a certain weight may be exported to the Johannesburg and Durban markets, but conditions during the year have been very severe on stock. Lack of rain, overstocking and quarantine restrictions on account of East Coast fever have combined to reduce the number of slaughter stock exported. Hardly any native stock was sent out, the supplies for outside markets being provided almost entirely by European stock breeders.

The outbreak of East Coast fever continued to spread. The total number of deaths was 489 compared with 174 the previous year. Approximately 40,000 head of cattle were in the infected areas as compared with 15,000 head in 1934.

Anthrax appears to be increasing. Eighty-five deaths occurred among stock compared with 52 in 1934. The Principal Veterinary Officer proposes to inoculate all cattle against this disease during 1936.

Other diseases were no more severe than usual. Horse-sickness showed a slight decrease in incidence.

The following cattle were exported for slaughter purposes during the last three years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Johannesburg Market ... ..	6,048	3,218	2,271
Durban Market ... ..	3,160	3,538	4,115
	<u>9,208</u>	<u>6,756</u>	<u>6,386</u>

The number of cattle in the territory at the end of 1935 was 406,227, of which 54,861 were owned by Europeans, compared with 420,000 including 43,850 European owned in 1934.

**Agriculture.**

Farming is carried on by a number of Europeans and almost all natives living in rural areas are peasant farmers. A variety of crops is produced, the most important being maize, kaffir corn, cotton and tobacco.

Owing to drought, production was not as high as in previous years. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company carried on operations during the year and produced 261,794 lb. of tobacco valued at £6,542, compared with 371,952 lb. valued at £10,303 in 1934.

The growth of cotton is encouraged by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation who have a station at Bremersdorp. The 1935 production was 200,068 lb. of seed cotton valued at £1,459 as against 295,800 lb. valued at £2,048 in 1934.

#### **Dairying.**

Output of dairy produce was greatly reduced owing to drought conditions.

#### **Non-European Cultivation.**

In view of the locust invasion in the earlier part of the year, smaller areas were sown, and even in some of these areas the crops were partially destroyed by locusts. The rains due from September onwards were late and consequently planting for the next season was retarded, with resultant distress to the population.

Cotton and tobacco are becoming increasingly popular as cash crops among natives. These crops were the least affected by locusts, but adverse weather conditions militated against the production of large harvests.

Dairying was held up during the year by drought. Native owners make no provision for artificial feeding of cattle through the winter, and the native dairies are closed during these months. This year it was impossible to re-open them, and the opening of dairies in new areas has also been postponed. Butterfat production dropped from 27,348 lb. in 1934 to 21,139 lb. in 1935.

It has been almost impossible to make any progress with native agriculture because of the conditions prevailing throughout the year. The Agricultural Demonstrators, of whom there were twelve in 1935, continue to do excellent work, both by example and advice, in teaching the natives to adopt improved methods of agriculture.

The primitive methods employed by the indigenous population—the use of hoes instead of ploughs, haphazard planting, etc.—are gradually giving way to more efficient and up-to-date usages. A small number of natives are really progressive farmers, but the majority are still very backward.

#### **Labour.**

Labour was plentiful for all purposes throughout the year. The tin mines around Mbabane employed over 800 natives. The gold mines on the Witwatersrand offer the largest field for Swazi labour. Fuller particulars regarding this subject will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

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

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

The imports consist principally of maize, flour, groceries, wearing apparel, kaffir truck, hardware, machinery, building materials, etc., most of which are imported from the Union of South Africa, through wholesale firms established there. Prices of foodstuffs were not excessive during the year. As stated above, no records of imports are available.

The following tables give the amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement, the amounts collected locally in respect of duty on spirits and beer, and the principal exports with their values.

Of the exports, all the products with the exception of cotton and tin were exported to the Union of South Africa. Cotton was exported to England and tin to the Straits Settlements.

*Amounts received by Swaziland under the Customs Agreement and collected locally in respect of duty on beer and spirits.*

		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		£	£	£
Received from Union	... ..	14,863	17,273	18,490
Collected locally	... ..	1,312	1,383	1,332
		<u>£16,175</u>	<u>£18,656</u>	<u>£19,822</u>

The following is a summary of the products, quantities in pounds and values, exported during the five years ended 31st December, 1935 :—

		<i>Slaughter Cattle.</i>				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
lb.	...	5,181,600	5,338,800	9,600,000	6,079,400	5,747,400
£	...	33,322	23,728	62,400	40,536	38,316
		<i>Tobacco.</i>				
lb.	...	298,413	341,055	377,906	374,952	261,794
£	...	9,082	10,850	10,010	10,433	6,542
		<i>Cotton (Seed).</i>				
lb.	...	1,532,132	750,000	207,000	295,800	200,068
£	...	9,758	3,125	1,400	2,048	1,459
		<i>Hides and Skins.</i>				
lb.	...	149,190	60,750	439,820	451,850	496,471
£	...	1,733	683	5,910	6,200	8,449

		<i>Wattle Bark.</i>				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
lb.	...	9,000	56,000	1,322,000	300,000	939,200
£	...	37	28	2,653	536	1,825
		<i>Wool.</i>				
lb.	...	72,134	30,000	17,138	18,638	20,000
£	...	1,636	490	533	536	750
		<i>Butter.</i>				
lb.	...	794	1,705	1,210	1,500	3,202
£	...	52	85	61	68	199
		<i>Butter-Fat.</i>				
lb.	...	14,500	22,197	86,690	27,348	21,139
£	...	631	740	3,973	1,004	856
		<i>Bullion.</i>				
£	...	Nil.	1,542	3,914	2,608	2,130
		<i>Metallic Tin.</i>				
lb.	...	171,481	187,980	226,912	362,380	406,963
£	...	8,875	11,497	19,665	37,356	39,628

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

With the exception of civil servants and police, the wages and hours of work of Europeans employed by the Government on agricultural and veterinary services, public works, and by the South African Railways Administration on the road motor services, were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Drivers on road motor services	£9 to £25 per month with quarters in some cases.	60
Road overseers	£16 to £21 per month with free quarters.	54
Stock inspectors	£210—15—360 p.a.	54

Europeans were engaged in civil employment as farm managers and labourers, builders, mine managers and miners. Their wages and hours of work were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Farm managers and labourers	£5 to £25 per month with free quarters and share of crops valued at £40—£80 p.a.	60
Builders	15s. to 20s. per day	48
Mine managers	£35 per month	50
Mine overseers	£30 per month	50
Prospectors and miners	£20—£25 per month	50

The cost of living for Europeans varied from £10 to £15 per month in the case of unmarried men, to £30 to £40 per month in the case of married men, according to the size and age of their families.

Natives were employed by the Government on public works, and in the Police, and Veterinary and Agricultural Departments. Native police are provided with free quarters, while cattle guards in the Veterinary Department, and agricultural demonstrators, are given neither quarters nor food.

The rates of pay and hours worked per week are as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Public Works labourers ...	30s. per month with quarters and food.	54
Police ... ..	From £36 to £84 p.a. ... ..	60
Cattle guards and agricultural demonstrators.	From £30 to £114 p.a. ... ..	60

Natives in civil employment were engaged in agriculture, mining and domestic service. In all cases free quarters and food were provided. The rates of pay and hours of work were as follows :—

<i>Type of Employment.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>	<i>Hours worked per week.</i>
Agricultural labourers ...	15s. to 40s. per month ... ..	60
Mine labourers ... ..	8d. to 2s. per day ... ..	50
Domestic servants ... ..	10s. to 70s. per month ... ..	50

The cost of food for a native employee varies from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per month. The standard daily rations for natives, which are adopted both by the Public Works Department and the Prisons Department are 2½ lb. maize meal, 1½ oz. salt and ½ oz. fat. A weekly ration of 1 lb. fresh meat and 1 oz. wheaten flour is also sued.

### IX.—LABOUR.

The gold mines in the Union of South Africa play an increasingly large part in the economic life of Swaziland. The following tables show the number of recruits sent to the mines by the Native Recruiting Corporation, Ltd., the amount of money circulated in the country through this concern, the number of travelling passes issued to natives to visit the Union for various purposes, and the approximate figures relating to local employment.

It has not been possible to divide the numbers of recruited and non-recruited labourers into their different categories of mining occupations, but it is safe to say that all recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System go to the Witwatersrand, while a large number of natives who leave Swaziland seeking work find employment in the gold and asbestos mines around Barberton, and in the coal mines of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

Labourers on the local tin mines are not required to do any underground work, and labourers in Government employ are mainly road labourers, cattle guards and police.

## NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION, LTD.

*Particulars relating to natives from Swaziland employed on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines for the year 1935.*

Number of contracted recruits	...	...	...	...	6,684
Number of recruits on the Assisted Voluntary System	...				1,775
					—
					8,459
					—

*Monetary transactions undertaken by the Native Recruiting Corporation on behalf of recruited natives and those on the Assisted Voluntary System. Also capitation fees paid.*

					£
Deferred pay payments	...	...	...	...	37,272
Capitation fees	...	...	...	...	9,000
Advances to recruits	...	...	...	...	21,000
Native remittances to Swaziland	...	...	...	...	17,000
					—
					£84,272
					—

*Particulars of Travelling Passes issued to Swazis to enter the Union of South Africa.*

Recruited by Native Recruiting Corporation	...	...	...	...	8,459
Seeking work on own accord	...	...	...	...	4,504
Visiting and on private business	...	...	...	...	3,582
					—
					16,545
					—

*Particulars relating to Swazi natives in local employ.*

Employed by the Administration on various works	...	...	...	...	912
Employed on local tin mines, etc.	...	...	...	...	665
Employed by Europeans and Euraficans in Agriculture...	...	...	...	...	2,730
Employed in domestic service	...	...	...	...	500
					—
			(Estimated)	...	4,707
					—

**X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.**

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

Financial Year.	Amount spent		Total spent on Education generally.		
	from General Revenue on native mission schools.	from Swazi National Fund on native mission schools.	From General Revenue.	From Swazi National Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1930-31 ...	2,500	1,000	10,576	2,950	13,526
1931-32 ...	2,500	845	10,531	2,425	12,956
1932-33 ...	2,693	267	10,280	1,830	12,110
1933-34 ...	2,712	—	10,271	1,637	11,908
1934-35 ...	2,881	—	10,647	2,288	12,935

**European Education.**

There are eight Government schools for European children where primary education is given, one of which, the Goedgegun School in southern Swaziland, does, in addition, work of a secondary type.

In addition, secondary education is given at St. Mark's School, Mbabane, which is aided by an annual grant from the Government, on a *per capita* basis. This school is controlled by a Council, and is inspected every year by the Superintendent of Education. A commercial class has been formed for such pupils as are destined to take the ordinary matriculation examination of the University of South Africa.

At Bremersdorp the Dominican Order has established a well-equipped and well-staffed school with both primary and secondary departments, but it receives no financial aid. The work done at this school is mostly of a primary nature, but a few of the older pupils are prepared for the examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors in England.

This school has, in addition, courses for adults and others desirous of studying shorthand, typing, book-keeping, etc., and there are a few adults who are taking special work in connexion with music.

The average attendance at the eight Government schools for European children during the last three years was :—320 in 1933, 364 in 1934 and 321 in 1935.

The average attendance at St. Mark's School for 1935 was 107, while the average attendance during the same period at the Dominican School, Bremersdorp was 30.

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

Progress continued in connexion with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements throughout the territory, and at several schools there are troops of both kinds.

#### **Eurafrican Education.**

There is in existence one institution, namely "Florence", for Eurafrian children, which is aided by the Administration. The average attendance in 1935 was 32.

There are a number of Eurafrian children scattered throughout the territory who are taught in the native schools.

#### **Native Education.**

At present there are three Government schools for natives, and 107 native mission schools in receipt of Government aid and under Government supervision.

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

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

Many of the mission societies receive help from overseas.

#### **General Welfare Work.**

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

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

The average attendance during the year at the 107 aided native mission schools and the three Government schools was 4,375 pupils.

The introduction of a definite salary scale has done much to raise the qualifications of teachers, and has resulted in greatly improved school work. There is now no native teacher at work with a lower qualification than a pass out of Standard IV.

There are about 190 other schools, not in receipt of grants. The Education Department gives them all possible help by supervising their work and providing them with a code, registers, etc. There is an enrolment of approximately 3,873 children at these schools. Evening classes are held at some of the mission institutions.

Good progress continues to be made at the Swazi National School, Matapa, which is a Government institution. There have been 106 pupils in attendance throughout the year as compared with 88 in 1934 and 49 in 1933. The work includes (1) academic courses, with courses in elementary woodwork and agriculture for pupils who intend later on to take up professional training as teachers; and (2) part training in agricultural methods. It is intended that all work at this centre shall ultimately be past Standard VI.

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

The following schedule sets out the number of entrants for each of the examinations, which were held in December, 1935, and the number of passes obtained:—

	<i>Entries.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>
Standard IV examinations ... ..	173	149
Standard V examinations ... ..	121	74
Standard VI (School Leaving Certificate) examinations ... ..	62	22
Junior Certificate examinations ...	3	1

## XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Roads.

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

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

### Railways.

There are no railways or tramways in Swaziland.

### Motor Transport.

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

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

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

**SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS MOTOR TRANSPORT.**

*Area with depôt at Bremersdorp.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>	<i>Cream conveyed.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1928 ... ..	4,818	13,759	5,388	—
1929 ... ..	4,499	19,736	6,875	—
1930 ... ..	3,694	23,682	8,519	—
1931 ... ..	3,071	34,241	7,252	—
1932 ... ..	2,996	25,766	5,009	7,556
1933 ... ..	3,349	28,518	5,709	9,874
1934 ... ..	3,966	32,923	7,742	12,052
1935 ... ..	4,236	33,605	9,342	13,667

*Area with depôt at Hlatikulu.*

1928 ... ..	839	2,958	951	—
1929 ... ..	1,361	7,664	1,055	—
1930 ... ..	1,815	11,664	1,559	—
1931 ... ..	1,938	9,093	1,307	—
1932 ... ..	1,323	9,648	1,404	7,138
1933 ... ..	1,037	10,504	1,447	7,464
1934 ... ..	1,198	11,817	1,555	7,676
1935 ... ..	1,182	12,364	2,247	5,230

**PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOTOR TRANSPORT.**

*Area with depôt at Goba.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Passengers carried.</i>		<i>Goods handled.</i>
	<i>European.</i>	<i>Native.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1930 (1½ months)... ..	185	243	1,264
1931 ... ..	214	1,556	1,769
1932 ... ..	173	4,268	1,045
1933 ... ..	211	3,104	1,138
1934 ... ..	300	3,736	2,254
1935 ... ..	237	3,574	2,230

The charges by both motor transport services are the same, namely, passenger fares at 2d. per mile for Europeans, and 1½d. per mile for natives; charges for goods carried are on a sliding scale and according to classification, namely, at from 3d. for 5 miles to 2s. 6d. for 100 miles per 100 lb.

**Motor Vehicles.**

The following motor vehicles were registered in the territory as at 31st December, 1935 :—

	<i>British makes.</i>	<i>Other makes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Private cars ... ..	69	274	343
Commercial vehicles ... ..	38	41	79
Motor cycles ... ..	72	13	85
			507

**Postal.**

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services continue as formerly, to be controlled by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa. The expenditure is met from, and the revenue paid into, Swaziland funds.

There are 382 miles of trunk lines on the metallic circuit system connecting all district offices with the Administration headquarters at Mbabane. Communications with the Pigg's Peak office is through Barberton in the Transvaal. Telegraphic communication is available both between Bremersdorp and Mbabane with Johannesburg, Pretoria and other centres.

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

Lines between Mbabane and Mankaiana and between Stegi and Goba (Portuguese East Africa) have been constructed.

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

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
				£	£
1926-27 ... ..	...	...	...	3,354	3,213
1927-28 ... ..	...	...	...	3,151	3,379
1928-29 ... ..	...	...	...	3,332	3,842
1929-30 ... ..	...	...	...	3,815	4,144
1930-31 ... ..	...	...	...	3,986	4,193
1931-32 ... ..	...	...	...	4,891	4,932
1932-33 ... ..	...	...	...	4,764	7,284
1933-34 ... ..	...	...	...	4,539	5,417
1934-35 ... ..	...	...	...	4,008	5,562
1935-36 ... ..	...	...	...	4,382	8,622

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

## XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banking.

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

The amount at fixed deposit at Barclays Bank on 31st March, 1936, was £3,607, and the amount on current account amounted to £48,979. At the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, the amounts were £2,234 and £3,407 respectively. The deposits in the savings departments of these two banks were £11,598 and £578 respectively.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks in the territory. Loans to settlers are granted under the provisions of the Swaziland Land and Agricultural Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929. The Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Company Limited, in the Southern District, is a limited liability company registered under the Co-operative Societies (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1931. It was financed by the Administration to the extent of £2,000 as a capital loan expended upon buildings and plant, and to an amount not exceeding £10,000 as a seasonal loan for the payment of working expenses and for making advances to growers upon the delivery of their tobacco. In these respects the practice in the case of similar societies in the Union of South Africa was followed. The above mentioned loans were granted on conditions laid down in the Loan Fund Proclamation, 1929, as amended by Proclamation No. 7 of 1931.

### Currency.

Proclamation No. 55 of 1932 provided that both United Kingdom and Union coins should be current in Swaziland but that United Kingdom silver coinage should be withdrawn by the 15th of January, 1933, on which date it ceased to be legal tender.

### Weights and Measures.

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

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

**XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.****Roads.**

A considerable amount of gravelling with a view to making the main roads serviceable during all weathers was done.

**Buildings.**

Three houses for officials were constructed during the year, also an abattoir at Bremersdorp, and a block of offices for the Paramount Chief. Among other schemes commenced but not finished in 1935 were a new block of cells for the Mbabane gaol, office buildings and a dispensary for the Mbabane hospital, a room for native exhibits on the Agricultural Show ground at Bremersdorp and a native swimming pool at Bremersdorp. Among other proposals approved by the Secretary of State but not yet commenced are two other houses for officials, two medical outposts, a new classroom at the Goedgegun school, and a block of offices for the veterinary and agricultural staff in Bremersdorp.

**Staff.**

The strength of the Department remains the same as last year and consists of the Government Engineer with a clerk at Mbabane, an Inspector of Roads and Works stationed at Hlatikulu, and a European toll-gate keeper in charge of the low level bridge over the Usutu River at Sipofaneni.

Natives operate the two ponts over the Komati River between Mbabane and Pigg's Peak.

**XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.****Administration of Justice.**

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

**SPECIAL COURT OF SWAZILAND.**

In 1912 a Special Court, which has the powers and jurisdiction of a superior Court, was established, with an Advocate of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court as President. In 1934 a member of the English and Irish Bars was appointed President.

The other members consist of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and the District Commissioners.

The Court holds sessions twice a year. By virtue of Proclamation No. 23 of 1935, one or more native assessors, appointed by the Paramount Chief, may be called to the assistance of the Court. When in session the Court consists of three members sitting without a jury. It has jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. When the Court is not in session, the Resident Commissioner or Deputy Resident Commissioner, as a member of the Court, has power to exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Special Court in all motions and applications for provisional sentence. The power of reviewing the proceedings of and hearing appeals from any inferior Court in Swaziland lies in this Court. When not in session the President of the Special Court, or, if so deputed, the Resident Commissioner or the Deputy Resident Commissioner reviews criminal cases.

Death sentences are carried out by 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. By Proclamation No. 30 of 1935 an Attorney-General for the High Commission Territories was appointed who prosecutes for crimes and offences before the Special Court.

#### COURTS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

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

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

All sentences of imprisonment exceeding three months, or a fine of £25, or whipping, are subject to review by the Special Court.

There are three District Commissioners in charge of districts, and three Assistant District Commissioners in charge of sub-districts. Assistant District Commissioners have the same jurisdiction as District Commissioners.

**NATIVE COURTS.**

The Paramount Chief and other native Chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in all civil disputes in which natives only are concerned. An appeal lies to the Special Court whose decisions are final.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**

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

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
At sessions of Special Court ...	3	7	2	1
Before Judge in Chambers ...	32	27	16	18

**Police and Prisons.**

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

*European.*—1 Chief of Police and 23 non-commissioned officers and men.

*Native.*—109 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Swaziland Prison Department consists of two European gaolers and 34 native warders. There is a native wardress at the Mbabane gaol.

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

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

At the Mbabane prison, which is typical of the other prisons, the prisoners sleep on grass mats and are provided with sufficient blankets. The prison is examined once a week by a Medical Officer. Taking the average number of prisoners in gaol throughout the year, there were, for each prisoner during the hours of sleep, 162 cubic feet of space. A new block of cells for housing the more hardened type of criminal is under construction. There are at present five cells for natives and two smaller ones for European prisoners, and four cells for solitary confinement. There are four lavatories, one workshop, three kitchens, and three bathrooms. This prison is enclosed in a masonry wall.

Female prisoners are isolated from the others and are housed in a separate building with a separate yard. There is a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, two cells for the prisoners, and one room for a wardress. Electric lights have been installed in the cells. Convicted male prisoners are employed upon general public works, building and roadmaking. Ministers of the various mission societies hold periodical services in the prisons.

### Juvenile Offenders.

Provision is made for the detention of juvenile offenders in separate cells and they are isolated from adult prisoners. During this year 149 juvenile offenders were tried in the Courts of District Commissioners for the following offences :—

Culpable homicide ... ..	—
Housebreaking with intent to steal, and theft ...	5
Malicious injury to property ... ..	7
Stock theft ... ..	34
Theft ... ..	46
Assault ... ..	9
Other offences .. ..	48
	149

### Health of Prisoners.

The Principal Medical Officer reports that the health of prisoners was, as usual, excellent.

### Remission of Sentences.

Under Gaol Regulation No. 167 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 180 of 1934) every prisoner whose sentence is six months or more is allowed a remission of one-fourth of his sentence, provided that every conviction for a breach of discipline shall cause a loss of as many days towards mitigation as may be decided on.

### Criminal Statistics.

#### *Persons proceeded against on charge of crime.*

During the year, 5,315 persons were proceeded against in Courts of District Commissioners for the following crimes :—

Culpable homicide ... ..	48
Other offences against the person ... ..	819
Offences against property ... ..	838
Other crimes .. ..	3,610

Of these, 5,068 were males and 247 females.

#### *Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.*

In the District Commissioners' Courts 4,841 persons were convicted summarily, and were sentenced as follows :—

Imprisonment ... ..	2,298
Whipping ... ..	134
Fine ... ..	1,982
Bound over, cautioned or discharged ... ..	427

*Persons for trial in the Superior Court.*

Forty-eight persons were committed by District Commissioners for trial in the Special Court of Swaziland. Of these, 25 were indicted by the Crown Prosecutor, 6 remitted to trial before the District Commissioners' Courts, and the Attorney-General declined to prosecute 15. Of the 25 who were indicted for the crimes shown in the following table, eleven were discharged and the remaining fourteen convicted :—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	5
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	3
Attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other offences against the person	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offences against property	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other crimes	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Comparative Table.*

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

<i>The number of summary convictions in Courts of District Commissioners.</i>		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Offences against the person	...	520	513	622	752
Malicious injury to property	...	47	48	28	56
Other offences against property	...	483	375	382	603
Other crimes	...	418	360	501	677
Offences against Master and Servant laws	...	120	112	68	58
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	...	1,974	2,357	1,829	2,272
Miscellaneous minor offences	...	300	355	500	423
Totals	...	3,862	4,120	3,930	4,841

*Number of convictions in Superior Courts (Special Court of Swaziland).*

Murder	...	3	8	6	5
Culpable homicide	...	13	10	10	3
Attempted murder	...	—	—	1	—
Rape	...	3	2	5	—
Unnatural crime	...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	...	3	5	4	2
Other offences against property	...	5	14	9	2
Other crimes	...	2	—	—	1
Totals	...	29	39	35	14

**XV.—LEGISLATION.**

The principal legislation consisted of the following :—

**(a) Proclamations :—**

No. 2 of 1935. Public Health (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1935.

„ 16 „ Wild Birds Protection Proclamation.

**(b) High Commissioner's Notices :—**

No. 9 of 1935. Public Health Regulations.

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

**XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.**

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the territory for the last five years :—

	Revenue.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ... ..	36,937	35,225	44,098	45,019	41,586
Customs and Excise ... ..	15,799	15,499	16,176	18,657	19,822
Posts and Telegraphs ... ..	4,933	7,284	5,486	5,605	9,403
Licences ... ..	5,900	6,000	6,995	8,182	9,523
Revenue Stamps ... ..	2,146	1,443	1,309	1,151	981
Judicial Fines ... ..	1,277	1,419	1,521	1,985	1,870
Poll Tax ... ..	1,798	1,722	1,719	1,661	1,584
Income Tax ... ..	1,213	1,396	1,744	3,186	3,763
Native Passes ... ..	1,057	856	924	1,029	1,044
Dog Tax ... ..	3,023	2,655	2,765	2,735	2,567
Transfer Duty ... ..	2,876	841	1,520	2,158	1,328
Base Metal Royalty ... ..	131	234	248	319	919
Concession Rents ... ..	1,736	2,414	1,758	1,765	1,653
Cattle Dipping Charges ... ..	1,420	1,344	1,085	884	764
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,485	2,892	3,146	3,884	5,026
Levy on Salaries ... ..	—	2,079	1,875	1,192	916
Grant-in-aid, Expenses of Administration ... ..	18,000	27,900	28,500	60,000	48,000
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue</b>	<b>100,731</b>	<b>111,263</b>	<b>120,869</b>	<b>159,442</b>	<b>150,752</b>
Colonial Development Fund	4,816	1,858	6,406	12,795	12,251
Sale of Crown Lands ... ..	2,177	584	1,126	1,359	389
Sale of Government Building	—	1,045	—	—	—
Contribution from Steward Memorial Fund (Mbabane Hospital) ... ..	115	—	—	—	—
Grant-in-aid of Capital Expenditure ... ..	4,000	—	—	—	—
	<b>£111,839</b>	<b>£114,620</b>	<b>£128,401</b>	<b>£173,596</b>	<b>£163,392</b>

<b>Expenditure.</b>					
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ...	8,794	8,152	7,295	7,588	7,473
District Administration ...	8,639	8,876	8,315	9,250	9,133
Police ...	17,559	16,491	14,457	14,780	15,373
Posts and Telegraphs ...	4,893	4,764	4,667	4,194	5,849
Administration of Justice ...	6,084	5,976	7,984	8,467	8,428
Public Works Department ...	2,391	2,364	2,415	3,067	2,445
Public Works Recurrent ...	13,912	10,044	10,192	14,471	14,574
Medical ...	9,722	11,973	11,969	13,827	14,545
Education ...	10,531	10,281	10,412	10,658	9,603
Veterinary and Agriculture	14,285	13,928	17,797	22,013	19,017
Deeds Registry and Survey					
Services ...	1,250	1,250	750	750	750
Interest ...	4,084	4,855	3,881	2,205	2,276
Sinking Fund ...	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Allowances, etc., to Native					
Chiefs ...	1,607	1,595	1,599	1,557	1,583
Pensions and Gratuities ...	3,277	6,308	6,468	4,889	7,506
Miscellaneous ...	3,119	3,433	3,335	3,165	4,107
East Coast Fever ...	433	—	—	—	—
Surveys ...	26	2	7	37	54
Public Works Extraordinary	1,199	—	424	2,893	3,938
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure</b>	<b>113,069</b>	<b>111,556</b>	<b>113,231</b>	<b>125,075</b>	<b>127,918</b>
Colonial Development Fund	5,686	1,850	9,006	13,251	7,337
Purchase of House for Police	—	—	661	—	—
	<b>£118,755</b>	<b>£113,406</b>	<b>£122,898</b>	<b>£138,326</b>	<b>£135,255</b>

**Public Debt.**

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

<i>Swaziland Consolidated Loan.</i> —Bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, and repayable by a sinking fund in nineteen years from 1st April, 1924. The amount standing to the credit of the fund on 31st March, 1936, was £19,790 ...	£ 35,000
<i>Swazi Nation Trust Fund.</i> Bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum ...	20,000
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For expenses of administration. From 1928-29 to 31st March, 1936	250,900
<i>Parliamentary Grants-in-aid.</i> —For purposes of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund. From 1929-30 to 31st March, 1936 ...	21,986
<i>Loans from the Colonial Development Fund.</i> —From 1930-31 to 31st March, 1936 ...	47,521
	£375,407

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of Swaziland at the 31st March, 1936 :—

<i>Assets.</i>			<i>Liabilities.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) ... ..	3,152	18 2	Swazi National Fund ...	1,542	14 9
Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants ... ..	3,656	15 0	Swazi Nation Trust Fund	20,000	0 0
Advances ... ..	9,916	0 8	Guardians Fund ... ..	4,318	3 7
Imprests ... ..	89	0 0	Prisoners' Property ...	22	13 8
Swaziland Co-operative Tobacco Co. Seasonal Loan ... ..	1,575	0 0	Customs Suspense ... ..	7	19 5
Joint Colonial Fund ...	6,000	0 0	Deposits ... ..	477	18 5
Balance of Surplus and Deficit Account ...	5,059	3 0	Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd. ... ..	614	14 2
			Agricultural Loan Fund...	867	3 1
			Dairy Butter Levy Fund	22	8 3
			Cheese Levy Fund ... ..	0	1 6
			Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Co-operative Tobacco Co. Ltd., Account, 1935 ... ..	1,575	0 0
	<u>£29,448</u>	<u>16 10</u>		<u>£29,448</u>	<u>16 10</u>

### Description of the Main Heads of Taxation.

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1935-36 are as follows :—

	£
Native Tax ... ..	41,586
Customs and Excise ... ..	19,822
Licences ... ..	9,523
Income Tax ... ..	3,763
Dog Tax... ..	2,567
European Poll Tax ... ..	1,584

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

*Customs and Excise.*—Under the Customs Agreement with the Union Government of 1910 (see Chapter VII), Swaziland receives a proportionate share of the total collections of the Union. The only dues collected locally are those on beer and spirits. Duty on spirits is levied at the rate of 12s. 6d. per proof gallon and on beer at 10d. per standard gallon. Local collections in respect of these beverages during the year 1935-36 amounted to £1,332.

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

Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 53 of 1931. Liquor and hotel licences are controlled by Transvaal Liquor Licensing Ordinance No. 32 of 1902 as amended and in force in Swaziland. Game licences and firearm licences are governed by Transvaal Ordinance No. 6 of 1905 as amended and in force in Swaziland, and Proclamation No. 21 of 1908 respectively. Licences on mining, labour agents and motor cars are levied by authority of Proclamations No. 25 of 1912, No. 19 of 1913 and No. 26 of 1916, respectively.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of the last two financial years :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£
Firearms ... ..	202	140
Labour ... ..	579	265
Liquor and billiards ... ..	615	677
Trading ... ..	2,537	3,115
Game ... ..	538	572
Bank ... ..	150	100
Motor ... ..	2,242	2,673
Mining ... ..	1,287	1,949
Miscellaneous ... ..	32	32
	£8,182	£9,523

*Income Tax.*—The collection of income tax is governed by the Swaziland Income Tax Proclamation No. 31 of 1921 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied, and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Super tax is levied by virtue of Proclamation No. 18 of 1930.

The taxes imposed for the year 1935 were (1) Normal tax, (2) Super tax, and the rates were fixed as follows :—

(1) Normal tax.—In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and sixpence. In the case of persons other than companies,

(a) when the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount ;

(b) when the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

(2) Super Tax.

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of one penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the Income Tax year ended 30th June, 1935, was as follows :—

					£
Arrear Tax	...	...	...	...	332
Current Tax	...	...	...	...	3,102
					<hr/>
					£3,434
					<hr/>

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source :—

<i>Source—</i>					£
Traders	...	...	...	...	526
Civil servants	...	...	...	...	308
Employed persons	...	...	...	...	66
Others	...	...	...	...	1,261
Non-residents	...	...	...	...	941
					<hr/>
					£3,102
					<hr/>

The following table shows the number of taxpayers and the amount of income taxed in the relative categories for the year ended the 30th June, 1935 :—

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Category.</i>				<i>Taxable income.</i>
					£
9	500 and under	...	...	...	3,340
12	501 to 750	...	...	...	7,832
8	751 to 1,000	...	...	...	7,059
5	1,001 to 1,500	...	...	...	6,320
4	1,501 to 2,000	...	...	...	7,298
4	2,001 and over	...	...	...	23,083
<hr/>					<hr/>
42					£54,932
<hr/>					<hr/>

*Dog Tax.*—A tax of five shillings per dog per year is levied on all dogs throughout the territory.

*European Poll Tax.*—A poll tax of £2 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and upwards. This tax is also paid by those natives who have been exempted from the laws relating to passes and the payment of native tax under the provisions of the Coloured Persons Exemption (Relief) Proclamation 1901, of the Transvaal as in force in Swaziland.

#### XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

No surveys of importance were undertaken. No geological survey of the territory has been made.

#### Mining.

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

Alluvial tin mining continued in the vicinity of Mbabane.

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

In 1932 a Crown mineral area in north-western Swaziland measuring approximately 77 square miles was thrown open for prospecting and mining. There has been little activity in this area.

#### Patents and Trade Marks.

The following return shows the number of patents and trade marks registered during the past five years:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
<i>Patents ...</i>	—	1	—	1	1
<i>Trade marks ...</i>	39	6	5	6	7

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

1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
3	2	—	1	—

### APPENDIX.

#### Bibliography.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
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