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ERRATA.

INDEX TO FINAL REPORT.

PAGE.	CORRECTIONS.			
		Paragraph.	Page.	Paragraph. Page.
xviii.	CARATS (DIAMOND) NUMBER PRODUCED	for 722	lxxii.	read 723 lxxii.
"	CENSUS SUB-DISTRICTS METHOD OF NAMING OF	for 42	ii.	read 45 ii.
"	CHURCHES, <i>vide</i> RELIGIONS INCOMES OF VARIOUS	for 328	xxvii.	read 327 xxvii.
"	CLASSIFICATION OF RACES NATIVE	for 102	ix.	read 102A ix.
"	COAL MINING INDUSTRY OUTPUT OF	for 712	lxx.	read (710 lxx. 712 lxx.)
xx.	EDUCATION (SPECIAL RETURNS)— SCHOLARS, EUROPEAN	for 476	xlvi.	read 476A xlvi.
xxi.	IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION EFFECTS OF, ON EDUCATION	for 462	lxv.	read 462 lxv.
"	INDUSTRIES (<i>continued</i>)— MINING INDUSTRIES COMPARED WITH OTHER COLONIES DETAILED (<i>q. v.</i>)—delete the (<i>q. v.</i>)	for 670	lxix.	read 670 <i>et. seq.</i> lxix.
xxii.	MALES— PREPONDERANCE OF EUROPEAN FROM 20 TO 45 YEARS OF AGE	for 397	xxxvi.	read 392 xxxvi.
"	MATERIALS USED IN— MINING INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING INDUSTRIES	for 668 for 679	lxix. lxix.	read 673 lxix. read 682 lxix.
"	NATIVE RACES— ACCOUNT OF CLASSIFICATION OF	for 102 for 102	ix. ix.	read 102A ix. read 102A ix.
"	ORANGE RIVER COLONY LIVE STOCK	for 649	lxvii.	read 649 lxvi.
xxiii.	POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL— NATIVE	for 102	ix.	read 102A ix.
xxiv.	SCHOOLS, ESTABLISHMENT IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS— GOVERNMENT	for 475	xlvi.	read 474 xlvi.
"	for "SEA LEVEL OF THE TRANSVAAL, HEIGHT ABOVE,"			read "SEA LEVEL, HEIGHT OF THE TRANSVAAL ABOVE."
"	SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES— for "HOSPITALS, EFFECT OF, ON,"			read "HOSPITALS, EFFECT OF, ON STATISTICS OF."

ERRATA.

FINAL REPORT.

PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.	LINE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.										
i.	17	3	—	—	for "Lembobo" read "Lebombo"										
iii.	—	—	2	3rd.	line 24, delete the asterisk "*" in front of the words "Area of Witwatersrand"										
iii.	—	—	2	1st.	line 4 from foot of Table, insert an asterisk "*" in front of the words "Witwatersrand Area"										
v.	—	—	5	9th, "OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE. PERSONS"	line 4, Percentage of Error, for "-0.004" read "+0.004"										
v.	—	—	6	5th, "OVER 15. MALES"	line 3, ERROR, for "-4.09" read "+0.09"										
viii.	—	—	—	—	Footnote, line 5, for "Witwatersrand—Johannesburg" read "Witwatersrand <i>minus</i> Johannesburg."										
ix.	—	—	17	1st, BIRTHPLACES.	At foot of Table, for <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>British and Foreign</td> <td>At Sea</td> <td>797</td> <td>British (At Sea and Unspecified)</td> <td>797</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Unspecified</td> <td>579</td> <td>Foreign (At Sea and Unspecified)</td> <td>579</td> </tr> </table>	British and Foreign	At Sea	797	British (At Sea and Unspecified)	797		Unspecified	579	Foreign (At Sea and Unspecified)	579
British and Foreign	At Sea	797	British (At Sea and Unspecified)	797											
	Unspecified	579	Foreign (At Sea and Unspecified)	579											
ix.	—	—	—	—	The Paragraph immediately below the Heading "THE NATIVE POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL," now numbered "102," should be "102A."										
x.	127 and 129	—	—	—	The Paragraph between Paragraphs 127 and 129 should have been numbered "128," for "1,400" read "1,400 A.D."										
x.	128	3	—	—	After the words "under the heading" omit the dash (—) and add the words "Transvaal Tribes."										
xii.	163	3	—	—	line 1, Witwatersrand, for "56,444" read "56,344."										
xiv.	—	—	26	7th, Portuguese and East Coast Kafirs	for "General" read "general."										
xvi.	199	1	—	—	At foot of Table, TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND, for "117,732.04" read "117,732.00."										
xix.	—	—	35	3rd, Area. Sq. Miles.	15th, Christiana, for "1,208" read "1,208."										
xxi.	—	—	38	4th, EUROPEAN. Number.	20th, Lichtenburg, for "1,180" read "1,180."										
xxi.	—	—	38	" " "	line 18, Ermelo, for "440,502" read "440,592."										
xxi.	—	—	38	5th, EUROPEAN. Density	line 5, Germiston, for "1,793,070" read "1,793,070."										
xxi.	—	—	38	7th, ABORIGINAL. Density.	line 27, Carolina, for "160,719" read "160,719."										
xxi.	—	—	38	" " "	line 28, Nylstroom, for "236,049" read "236,049."										
xxi.	—	—	38	" " "	Heading of Table, for "40" read "46."										
xxiii.	—	—	46	—	for "56,824" read "56,824"										
xxxvii.	418	5	—	—	for "between 1801 and 1891" read "between 1881 and 1891"										
xxxviii.	420	2	—	—	line 2, Read, for "Read" read "Read only."										
xxxix.	—	—	101	1st, DEGREE OF EDUCATION	line 2, Read, for "Read" read "Read only."										
xxxix.	—	—	102	1st, DEGREE OF EDUCATION	line 2, Read only, for "0.991" read "0.901."										
xxxix.	—	—	102	3rd, EUROPEAN. MALES	line 6, for "Pretoria, 1904" read "Pretoria, 1904, E."										
xlvi.	—	—	133	1st	line 9, for "Pretoria, 1896, E" read "Pretoria, 1904, E."										
xlvi.	—	—	133	1st	On Plate 19, on the left (MALES) side, opposite the Age Period 15 to 19, the second compartment from the left which has been left white, should have been coloured red, to indicate the proportion of Married Males of those ages.										
liii.	517	—	—	—											

FINAL REPORT—continued.

PAGE.	PARAGRAPH.	LINE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
lvii.	556	1	—	—	for "Annexure" read "Annexures."
lix.	—	—	171	Sub-head of Table	line 1, insert a comma after the words "ABORIGINAL AND MIXED."
lx.	—	—	176	4th, TOTAL	lines 1, 2, 3 and 4, for "100" read "100.00."
lxi.	—	—	180	2nd, EUROPEAN. PERSONS	line 1, for "1.67" read "1.69."
lxiii.	—	—	183	Sub-head of Table	line 2, for "PUNISHMENT" read "PUNISHMENTS."
lxiv.	—	—	—	—	The Heading "CRIME AND CIVIL CONDITIONS", now printed immediately above Paragraph 625, should have been printed immediately over TABLE 187.
lxvii.	653	2	—	—	for "areas" read "acres."
lxvii.	658	—	—	Marginal Note	line 4, for "DISTRICT" read "DISTRICTS."
lxx.	700	2	—	—	line 2, for "£24,863" read "£24,863."
lxxii.	718	2	—	—	line 2, for "existence" read "existence."
lxxii.	—	—	211	5th, CHRISTIANA DISTRICT. Total Diggers	for "Total Diggers" read "Total Diggings."
lxxii.	735	—	—	—	Heading of Plate 20b, for "CHART SHEWING THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1882—1905" read "CHART SHEWING THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL 1882—1905, omitting the word "CENSUS."
lxxvii.	—	—	DENSITY, &c.	4th, SUB-DISTRICT. NAME	line 12, Krugersdorp Municipality, for "Luijaard's Vlei Village No. 10" read "Luijaard's Vlei No. 10."
lxxvii.	—	—	"	7th, AREA. Sq. Miles	line 5 from foot of Table, Illovo (Part of), for ".280" read "0.280."
lxxix.	—	—	"	4th, SUB-DISTRICT. NAME	lines 18 and 19, MIDDELBURG, for "Wolverfontein" read "Wolvefontein."
lxxx.	—	—	"	8th, DENSITY. Per Sq. Mile	line 7, LYDENBURG. Steenkampberg, for "7,550" read "7,550."
lxxx.	—	—	"	4th, SUB-DISTRICT. NAME	line 30, for "Secocooni" read "Secocoeni."
lxxx.	—	—	"	" " "	line 6, POTCHEFSTROOM. Kaalfontein, for "173,7 08" read "173,740.8."
lxxx.	—	—	"	" " "	line 11, MARICO, for "Gopana" read "Gopanie."
lxxxiii.	—	—	"	" " "	line 3, LICHTENBURG, for "Uitgevonden" read "Uitgevonden."
lxxxiii.	—	—	"	" " "	lines 3 to 20 inclusive, HEIDELBERG. Delete the word "Ward" after the names of the Sub-Districts.
lxxxiv.	—	—	"	" " "	line 3, STANDERTON, for "Katbaschspruit" read "Katboschspruit."
lxxxv.	—	—	"	7th, AREA. Sq. Miles	line 14, ERMELO. Kranzpan for "281.56" read "281.65."

ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT.

POPULATION, ETC.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
6	III.	1st.	line 14, for "BATLONG" read "BATLOUNG."
8	V.	1st.	line 5, for "KNOBNEZE" read "KNOBNEUS," see also on p.p. 48, 66 and 82.
28	XXVA.	5th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Females	line 2, WITWATERSRAND, for "16,51024" read "16,50124."
31	XXVI.	5th, TRANSVAAL TRIBES. Males	line 2, " " " "170" read "179."
"	"	14th, UNSPECIFIED (ABORIGINALS). Males	line 15, POTCHEFSTROOM, for "4 | ... | 2" read "4 | 2 | 2."
105	LXXVI.	12th, ASIATICS. PERSONS	line 9, KRUGERSDORP, for "1.02715" read "1.02715."
112 & 113	LXXXII.	3rd, No. of Sub-District	line 2, BOKSBURG MUNICIPALITY. KLIPPOSTEIS, for "10" read "Pl. of 10."
"	"	3rd, " " "	line 11, GERMISTON MUNICIPALITY. ELSBURG, for "13" read "Pl. of 13."
116 & 117	"	4th, NAME OF SUB-DISTRICT	line 12, RURAL AREAS, for "BRAKPAN AND SCHAAPENRUST" read "BRAKPAN AND SCHAPENRUST."
"	"	3rd, No. of Sub-District	line 16, " " " WITKOPPE, for "10" read "Pl. of 10."
"	"	" " " "	line 19, " " " KLIPPOORTJE AND RONDERBULT, for "13" read "Pl. of 13."

(d)

ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—continued.
POPULATION, ETC.—continued.

Table with columns: PAGE, TABLE, NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN, CORRECTIONS. Includes entries for pages 118 & 119, 122 & 123, and 138.

BIRTHPLACES.

Main table for page (d) detailing population statistics and corrections for birthplaces across various districts and regions.

(e)

ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—continued.
BIRTHPLACES—continued.

Main table for page (e) detailing population statistics and corrections for birthplaces, including sections for AGES OF THE PEOPLE and EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

(f)
ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—continued.
CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
312	XVI.	10th, WIDOWED. Females.	line 2, 15 YEARS AND OVER. This should read "1-12359."
315	XXII.	6th, MARRIED. Males.	line 4 from foot of Table, 80 TO 84 YEARS. for "74-00000" read "75-00000."
316	XXIV.	10th, WIDOWED. Females.	line 5 from foot of Table, 75 TO 79 YEARS. for "64-23571" read "64-28571."
317	XXVI.	10th, " "	line 1, TOTAL POPULATION , for "0-904" read "0-90498."
318	XXVII.	7th, MARRIED. Females.	line at foot of Table, OVER 15 YEARS (so returned), for "20,477" read "20,077."
"	XXVIII.	6th, MARRIED. Males.	line 14, 50 TO 54 YEARS. for "78-90901" read "78-90901."
320	XXXII.	22nd, WIDOWED. ALL RACES. Females.	line 7, 15 TO 19 YEARS. for "0-0516" read "0-05160."
321	"	7th, DIVORCED. ALL RACES. Persons.	line 5 from foot of Table, 75 TO 79 YEARS. for "0-10686" read "0-10486."

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
331	I.	—	The Title should read "RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE: GENERAL SUMMARY."
336	VI.	5th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Females.	line 8, CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. for "0-01113" read "0-01173."
339	VII.	1st, OTHER CHRISTIANS—	line 23, SWEDEN BORGIAN. for "SWEDEN BORGIAN" read "SWEDENBORGIAN."
"	"	13th, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males.	line 5, PARSEE. for "7" read "17."
351	XIX.	4th, CHRISTIAN. Males.	line 1, TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND COMBINED , for "18-40127" read "18-40172."
356	XXIII.	12th, HEBREWS. TOTAL ALL RACES.	line 6, WITWATERSRAND DETAILED. KRUGERSDORP. for "4 5" read "405."
357	XXIV.	9th, ANGLICAN COMMUNION. EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Females.	line 12, U.S.A.R. (TRAVELLERS BY RAIL). for "0-13711" read "0-13710."

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
368	CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS INDEX TO "ITEMS"	II—ORDERS.	CLASS V. ORDER 8 FOR "MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS" read "MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS." See also p.p. 378, 406, 434, 462, 490, 518, 546, 576, 604, 628, 655, 656 and 660.
369	"	Under letter A	for "ARMY N.C.O. SOLDIER" read "ARMY N.C.O. AND SOLDIER."
"	"	Under letter B	for "BARBOY" read "BAR BOY."
"	"	Under letter B	for "BOTTLE STOREKEEPER" read "BOTTLE-STORE KEEPER."
"	"	Under letter C	for "CEMENT DEALER WORKER" read "CEMENT DEALER, WORKER."
370	"	Under letter C	for "CONDUCTOR POST" read "CONDUCTOR, POST."
"	"	Under letter C	for "CONTRACTOR SUPERINTENDENT, ETC., ETC." read "CONTRACTOR, SUPERINTENDENT, ETC., ETC."
"	"	Under letter D	for "DIAMOND MINER, DIGGER, SORTER, PULSATOR, MANAGER" read "DIAMOND MINER, DIGGER, SORTER, PULSATOR-MANAGER."
371	"	Under letter F	for "FARMER, SHEEP, CATTLE, DAIRY, PASTORAL LIVE STOCK, POULTRY" read "FARMER, SHEEP, CATTLE, DAIRY, PASTORAL LIVE STOCK, POULTRY."
"	"	Under letter H	for "HOUSES AND BUILDINGS, OTHERS WORKING" read "HOUSES AND BUILDINGS, OTHERS WORKING IN."
373	"	Under letter R	for "RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, . . . ALSO FOREMAN, TRAFFIC" read "RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, . . . ALSO FOREMAN (TRAFFIC)."
"	"	Under letter R	for "RICKSHABOY" read "RICKSHA BOY."
374	"	Under letter S	for "STIMULANTS, DEALER" read "STIMULANTS, DEALER IS."
"	"	Under letter V	for "VOLUNTARY SOURCES OTHERS SUPPORTED FROM" read "VOLUNTARY SOURCES, OTHERS SUPPORTED FROM."
375	"	Under letter W	for "WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER (ALL BRANCHES, DEALER)" read "WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER (ALL BRANCHES) DEALER."
379	IV.	11th, ZULU. Males.	CLASS V. ORDER 9. for "0-04568" read "6-04568."
386 and 387	VII.	CLASS III. ORDER 6. SUB-ORDER 2.	ITEM 3. Read "COACH, OMNIBUS, WAGGON, CAB PROPRIETOR, FORWARDING } bracketted } thus } on both sides of the Table
"	"	CLASS III. ORDER 6. SUB-ORDER 2.	ITEM 3. Read "COACH, OMNIBUS, CAR, WAGGON DRIVER, } bracketted } thus } on both sides of the Tables.
388	"	8th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Persons. Males. Females.	line 12 from foot of Table, (V.—10—2—6), for "3 | ... | ..." read "3 | ... | 3 |"
393	"	18th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Females.	line at foot of Table, TOTAL, for "815,402" read "615,402."
399	VIII.	18th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 5 from foot of Table (V.—10—3—3) TEST, &c. for "0-001 | 0-002 | ..." read "0-001 | 0-002 | 7 |"
410	XIV.	6th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males.	line 26 from foot of Table (V.—9—3) IN WATER, &c. for "0-00881" read "0-0881."

(g)
ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—continued.
OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—continued.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
413	XV.	4th, 5th and 6th, TRANSVAAL TRIBES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 19 (1.—1—1—8), S.A.C. N.C. OFFICER, &c. for "1 | ... | ..." read "4 | 4 | ... |"
415	"	16th, 17th, 18th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 27 (11.—6—1—4), OTHERS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS, for "1046 | 1043 | ..." read "1046 | 1043 | 3 |"
423	XVI.	9th, ZULU. Females.	line 7 from foot of Table (11.—4—2—1), HOUSEKEEPER, &c. for "0-016" read "0-106."
424	"	7th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males.	line 25 from foot of Table (IV.—7—1—14), FARMER'S ASSISTANT, for "0-045" read "0-105."
"	"	9th, BASUTO. Persons.	line 18 from foot of Table (IV.—7—1—21), PEASANT, for "0-072" read "0-702."
441	XXIII.	7th, 8th and 9th, ZULU. Persons. Males. Females.	line 18 from foot of Table (11.—3—1—1), WIFE, &c. for "1374 | 1374 | 4 | ..." read "1374 | ... | 1374 |"
"	"	10th, 11th and 12th, UNSPECIFIED. Persons. Males. Females.	line 18 from foot of Table (11.—3—1—1), WIFE, &c. for "1 | 4 | ..." read "4 | ... | 4 |"
443	"	17th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Males.	line 23 from foot of Table (IV.—7—1—16), FARM SERVANT, for "3,302" read "3,002."
447	"	16th, 17th and 18th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 3 from foot of Table (V.—13—5—1), WATERWORKS SERVICE, for "95 | ... | 95 | ..." read "95 | 95 | ... |"
456	XXIV.	6th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Persons.	line 24 from foot of Table (V.—13—1—35), BATTERY MANAGER, for "0-018" read "0-068."
457	"	16th, 17th and 18th, TOTAL ALL RACES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 12 (V.—11—2—8), OTHERS WORKING, &c. IN VEGETABLE FOOD, for "1 | ... | ..." read "1 | 1 | ... |"
464	XXIX.	11th, 12th and 13th, 10 TO 14 YEARS. Persons. Males. Females.	line 28 from foot of Table (V.—9—1), IN CONSTRUCTION, &c. for "7 | ... | ..." read "7 | 7 | ... |"
"	"	17th, 18th and 19th, 20 TO 29 YEARS. Persons. Males. Females.	line 8 from foot of Table (VI.—15—1), PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, for "78 | ... | 27 | ..." read "78 | 51 | 27 |"
490	XXXV.	18th, 20 TO 29 YEARS. Females.	line at foot of Table, TOTAL, for "1,4435" read "14,435."
493	XXXVII.	5th, 40 TO 49 YEARS. Males.	line 7 from foot of Table (VI.—15—2), PERSONS OF IMPERFECTLY DEFINED PURSUITS, for "174" read "114."
499	XXXIX.	1st, 2nd and 3rd, 40 TO 49 YEARS. Persons. Males. Females.	line 20 from foot of Table (IV.—7—1—19), MARKET GARDENER, ETC., for "90 | 8 | 2 | ..." read "90 | 88 | 2 | 3 |"
522	XLVI.	17th, 20 TO 29 YEARS. Persons.	line 14 (11.—3—1), WIVES, ETC., for "900838" read "908838."
536, 537	XLVIII.	—	line 11 from foot of Table. This whole line of figures, now in line with IV.—7—3—1, should be one line higher, in line with IV.—7—2—4, (OTHERS ENGAGED IN, ETC.) The line line 2 from foot of Table (V.—8—1—1), BOOKSELLER, ETC., for "123 | 111 | 1 | ..." read "123 | 111 | 12 | ..."
554	LV.	8th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Females.	line 16, from foot of Table (V.—13—1), IS MINING, for "102771" read "002771."
608	LXXI.	8th, BASUTO. Persons.	line 22 (11.—6—5—2), POSTMASTER, ETC., for "0-666" read "0-666."
643	LXXXI.	2nd, 30 TO 39 YEARS. Males.	line 10 from foot of Table, WOLMARANSTAD, for "405261" read "0-45261."
648	LXXXIII.	6th, TOTAL. OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Females.	In Note at foot of Page, delete the words "the Witwatersrand details of."
653	—	—	—
660	LXXXVIII.	7th, ORDER 6. ALL RACES. Persons.	line 3, BOKSBURG MUNICIPALITY, for "115200" read "1-15200."
661	LXXXVIII.	11th, ORDER 5. EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males.	line 2 from foot of Table, SECTION I. TOTAL, for "874672" read "874674."

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
672	VI.	18th, ASIA. OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males.	line 3, from foot of Table, LEPROUS, for "5-63" read "5-65."
678	X.	1st, AGE PERIOD.	line 4, next below the words "2 YEARS" insert "3 YEARS."
680	XI.	5th, OCCUPATION.	line 33 (1.—2—4—1), for "AUDITOR" read "AUTHOR."

CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	CORRECTIONS.
704	VII.	1st, BIRTHPLACE.	line 3, for "NATAL INCLUDING ZULULAND" read "NATAL INCLUDING ZULULAND."
705	VII.	1st, 2nd and 3rd, RHODESIAN NATIVES. Persons. Males. Females.	line 6, RHODESIA, for "15 | 14 | ..." read "15 | 14 | 1 | ..."
712	XI.	29th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males. Females.	line 24 (V.—10—2—2), TAILOR, for "19 | ..." read "19 | 5 | ..."
"	"	30th, EUROPEAN OR WHITE. Males. Females.	line 25 (V.—10—2—4), MILLINER, ETC., for "1 | ... | ..." read "1 | ... | 5 | ..."
713	"	24th, 25th and 26th, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE. TOTAL.	line 23 from foot of Table (V.—13—2—4), GASWORKS SERVICE, for "1 | 1 | 1 | ..." read "1 | 1 | 1 | ..."

(b)
ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—*continued*.
LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

PAGE.	TABLE.	NO. AND HEADING OF COLUMN.	
724	I.— <i>continued</i> .	11th, DOGS.	line 3, PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY, for "328" read "2,328."
725	II.	—	Add to Note at foot the words "000 indicates that the Percentage is too small to be shown."
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.			
738	II.	—	In the 2nd line of the Sub-Title delete the semi-colon (;) after the words "VALUE OF MATERIAL USED."
740	II.— <i>continued</i> .	15th, 16th and 17th, NUMBER OF WORKERS USUALLY EMPLOYED, EUROPEAN OR WHITE PERSONS, Males, Females.	line 4 from foot of Table, GOLD, SILVER, ETC., for "108 | 90 | ... |" read "108 | 90 | 2."
746	V.	15th, CENSUS DISTRICT.	line 8, for "ATERBERG" read "WATERBERG."
750	VIII.	6th, Main Column, Heading.	for NUMBER OF SCHOLARS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL DURING THE LAST FIVE SCHOOL DAYS OF MARCH, 1904, read "AVERAGE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS, ETC., ETC., ETC."

G.
T'vaal 564

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
THE ABOVE REFERENCE AND THE
DATE OF THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED.



WHITEHALL GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.

15th October 1906.

This copy of the Transvaal Census Report is
presented by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf
of the Government of the Transvaal. A supplementary
report and an errata list will be forwarded at an early
date.

24. 10. 06.
A. N. 43693.

(b)
ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT—continued.
LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

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RESULTS

OF A

CENSUS

OF THE

TRANSVAAL COLONY AND SWAZILAND,

TAKEN ON THE

NIGHT OF SUNDAY THE 17TH APRIL, 1904.

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RESULTS
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PREFACE.

IN publishing this Census of the Transvaal I wish to explain why the Tables dealing with Races, Occupations and some other matters have been drawn up with so much detail. It would have been easier and have made the Tables shorter to have reduced Racial and other distinctions to a few principal heads, but when this had once been done it would have been impossible for anyone consulting the Report to sub-divide these large groups into their constituent elements should occasion arise for so doing, and it would even be a long and tedious process to obtain the facts from the Census forms themselves.

I thought it better, therefore, to publish in detail all the information which could be deduced from the Householders' or other Schedules, especially as this will very considerably facilitate the construction of Comparative Tables at the next Census.

A very large number of Tables, deduced from those in the Appendices, have been inserted in the Report, because it was hoped they would save time and trouble to anyone who wished to consult the Census figures.

With regard to the general form of the Report this has been modelled, in accordance with instructions, as closely as possible as that of the Cape Colony.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Census Staff generally for their assistance.

Mr. G. R. Rogers, from his previous experience in Queensland and his great regard for accuracy, has rendered most valuable service.

Mr. Harold Somers-Vine has assisted me most materially in writing the Report and in drawing up the Tables contained in it.

Especially I wish to thank Mr. James T. R. Fussell, the Secretary of the Census, for his very valuable assistance and advice, and for the care he has exercised as well in the general supervision of the Office as in editing the Report, which I shall always gratefully remember.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER,

Transvaal.

CENSUS OF THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND, 1904.

FINAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, TRANSVAAL.

INTRODUCTION.

PRETORIA,
1st May, 1906.

SIR,

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. In June, 1904, I laid before your Excellency a Preliminary Report on the Census taken on the night of the 17th-18th April, 1904. That report was necessarily not absolutely correct, because it was based on abstracts prepared by the District Supervisors from the Unaudited Enumerators' Books.

2. This—the Final Report—has been compiled from the actual enumeration papers after they had been submitted to a careful scrutiny, to discover omissions and other inaccuracies.

3. There is no material difference between the figures now presented and those previously published.

HISTORICAL.

4. As this is the first complete Census taken in the Transvaal, I am unable to follow the example of the Cape and compare the present with several preceding Censuses. But perhaps it will not be out of place to recall events which led to the present situation.

5. In 1836 a small party, under Louis Trichardt, crossed the Vaal River and were the first European Settlers to enter the Transvaal. This party, whose members were the pioneers of the great exodus from Cape Colony which occurred at this period, consisted of 98 persons, of whom 64 were children. After many vicissitudes the sole survivors—4 men, 3 women and 19 children—arrived at Delagoa Bay; thus terminated the first attempt to settle in the country.

6. The years 1837 and 1838 saw further parties under the leadership of Commandants Andries Hendrich Potgieter and the ill-fated Piet Retief, these gradually spread over the country from the South and the first settlement was made in the Potchefstroom District.

7. The independence of the Boers north of the Vaal River was recognized by the British Government in the year 1852,* several Republics were formed, and eventually the Transvaal Republic came into existence, as such, in 1865.

8. In 1877 in consequence of the impoverished condition of the South African Republic and the danger to which the population was exposed through the hostility of the Zulus, the Colony was annexed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

9. In 1881 the Boers rebelled against the British Government, and after the losses incurred in Bronkhorst Spruit, Laing's Nek, Amajuba and Ingogo, the English agreed to recognize the independence of the South African Republic—retaining a Suzerainty which was practically more or less nominal.

10. In October, 1899, the late War commenced; Peace was declared on 31st May, 1902.

* Sand River Convention.

11. Until the year 1890 no Census of the Transvaal had ever been taken, and no reliable information of any kind can be found which will give any idea of the population or any other details.

12. On the 2nd April, 1890, a Census of the people was taken by the late Government. The results then obtained are admitted to be very unreliable, although very few details were required, and only the white population was enumerated.

13. In view of the foregoing facts, the Returns of the 1890 Census are more or less useless for comparison with the figures obtained at the present Census.

14. The white population, at that date (allowance being made for ceded districts), was said to be 118,713, composed of 63,629 males and 50,084 females. The density of the white population was 1.023 persons to the square mile compared with 2.600 in 1904. This Census took nine months to complete. No details are available as regards the number of Enumerators and the general carrying out of the work.

15. In 1896 a Census of the Municipality of Johannesburg Health Board within a 3 mile radius of Market Square, with very full details, was taken.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

16. The Transvaal is situated between latitudes 22° 8' and 28° 6' South and longitudes 24° 46' and 32° 10' East. The difference between Pretoria and Greenwich time is 1 hour 52 minutes 45 seconds in advance.

17. On the North the Transvaal is separated from Rhodesia by the Limpopo or Crocodile River, from the Portuguese Colony of Delagoa Bay and Tongaland, on the East, by the Lembobo Mountains.

18. After the late War the whole of the Districts of Utrecht and Vrijheid and 285 square miles of the Southern-most portion of Wakkerstroom were ceded to Natal.

19. Between the Orange River Colony and for a short distance between the Transvaal and the Cape Colony the Klip and Vaal Rivers form a natural dividing line.

20. On the West there is no Mountain Range or River to define the frontier separating the Transvaal from the Cape Colony, Bechuanaland and the Protectorate.

21. The Surveyor-General states that the area of the Transvaal is 111,196 square miles, and he estimates that of Swaziland at 6,536, making an area of 117,732 square miles in all.

22. The greatest breadth from Marico in the West to Komatipoort in the East is about 395 miles, and the greatest distance from North to South from the junction of the Shashi and Limpopo Rivers in the North to the Drakensberg, near Volksrust, in the South is about 369 miles.

23. The country is largely a plateau, divided into what is known as High and Low veld. The average height of the High veld is 5,000 feet, the greatest extent of high ground is at Belfast, situated 6,000 feet above sea level. The highest point is the Mauchberg* which is 8,725 feet.

* The exact position is Lat. 24° 20' 10" S., Long. 30° 35' E.

24. The elevation of the Low veld averages 2,000 feet, the lowest point is at Komatipoort, 476 feet.

25. The climate on account of differences in altitude and in the amount of the rainfall varies considerably, as a consequence parts of the Colony are as healthy as any in the Mother Country, while large areas are at present hardly habitable during the rainy season—which extends from October to March—on account of the prevalence of Malaria.

26. The accompanying Map (Plate No. 1) gives roughly the healthy and unhealthy areas.

CENSUS OF 1904.

27. The information that His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley had appointed me Census Commissioner reached me in September, 1903, and I was instructed that the Enumeration must take place on the night of the 17th April, 1904.

28. This left me little time to make the necessary preparations, and that little was still further reduced by the delays which occurred on account of the decision to carry out the Census as nearly as possible on the Cape lines, simultaneously throughout British South Africa.

29. This necessitated a meeting of the Commissioners of the several South African Colonies at Pretoria, which could not be arranged before the 21st October.

30. I was therefore unable to send my Census forms to the Printer before the last week in November. I received the first instalment on the 18th December, and the last on the actual day of the Census.

31. When I became aware of the conditions under which I was to carry out the work, I was much afraid I should be unable to perform the task imposed upon me, and I did all that lay in my power to postpone the Enumeration, but without success, because it had been determined at the Inter-Colonial Meeting at Bloemfontein, on the 10th of March, 1903, that the Census should be taken simultaneously in all the South African Colonies, on the 17th April, 1904, and the Cape forms were already printed.

32. The reasons which induced me to plead for delay were as follows:—

33. In the first place it was evident to me that the Transvaal in April, 1904, would not be in a normal condition, although it was rapidly settling down, and to be of use as a means of comparison with a future Census, a normal condition is important.

34. The time at my disposal was so brief (four or five months) that I was afraid I should be unable to make the necessary arrangements. The work connected with the actual enumeration only occupies a few days, but, in order that the enumeration may be accurate, much preliminary preparation is necessary.

35. In the first place the Colony had to be divided up into Enumerators' sub-districts in such a way that one man could carry out the work, in each sub-district, within three to five days, excepting in certain parts of the veld, chiefly inhabited by natives, where on account of the difficulties of transport it was found necessary to extend the period to nine days.

36. There was absolutely nothing to serve as a guide in making this division. The only way was to leave the matter in the hands of the Supervisors, who, except in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria Town, were the District Commandants of the South African Constabulary—usually men well acquainted with their districts—and to instruct them that in no instance was any farm to be divided. This acted very well in the country districts, but in towns, such as Johannesburg, we soon discovered that we had under-estimated the population and required extra Enumerators.

37. Having decided on the Census districts and sub-districts, it was necessary to supply maps in order that the Enumerators might neither omit any portion of their districts nor overlap with an adjoining district. The whole of this work had to be carried out in the Central Office. I am much obliged to the Surveyor-General for his kind advice and assistance in the matter.

38. Under normal conditions the Enumerators would have been sent out to survey the districts in which they were to operate, to obtain a rough idea as to the number of habitations, the number and nature of the business carried on in it, etc., that they might be supplied with sufficient forms of various kinds without any wasteful excess.

39. Lastly, they should have received preliminary instructions in order to ascertain that they understood what was required of them, and to ensure that all should operate in identically the same way. This instruction is usually given by sending them to make a trial Census through a small part of their respective districts and then examining the forms they had filled up, to point out to them errors and omissions. In the majority of instances it was absolutely impossible to take these very necessary preliminary precautions, the consequence was that we had to do much subsequent correction, which of course entailed expense and loss of time.

40. Want of time, moreover, rendered it impossible to print the various forms cheaply by sending them to England. This resulted in an extra expense of about £3,600.

41. With regard to the forms it might be objected that they are unnecessarily elaborate, and I confess that I was prepared to abbreviate them considerably, because although appropriate for a long settled Colony such as the Cape, in which a Census had been taken several times previously, I doubted if they were suited for a first Census in an unsettled country. It was not a point on which I held any very strong opinion, and as I was overruled it only remained for me to act as I was directed. Nor do I regret the decision of the Congress, because it is necessary at some time to make a commencement on proper lines, the first attempt is sure to be more or less faulty and the sooner the first step is taken the better; besides I am glad to say the results have turned out better than I anticipated.

42. The whole of the Transvaal and Swaziland was divided into 21 Supervisors' districts and 779 Enumerators' sub-districts. These included 28 districts for the Railways and another six for the Military Establishment.

TABLE 1.
CENSUS DISTRICTS, 1904.

No.	Name.	Number of Sub-districts.	NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS.					Total Enumerators.	Number of Supervisors.	Number of Interpreters.
			South African Constabulary.	Civilian.	Civilian for Native Enumeration.	Asiatic.	Native Assistants.			
1	Witwatersrand	228	...	226	14	12	12	264	1	8
2	Pretoria Town	62	...	41	11	10	...	62	1	2
3	Pretoria District	49	47	23	14	...	63	124	1	...
4	Travellers by Rail (C.S.A.R.)	28	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...
5	Middelburg	21	21	...	5	...	31	57	1	...
6	Lydenburg	36	27	...	18	...	90	135	1	...
7	Waterberg	21	21	...	17	...	102	140	1	...
8	Zoutpansberg	45	34	...	39	1	207	281	1	...
9	Potchefstroom	36	35	...	5	1	6	47	1	...
10	Krugersdorp	18	18	...	5	...	20	43	1	...
11	Wolmaransstad	23	19	...	2	...	3	24	1	...
12	Rustenburg	22	22	...	13	...	68	93	1	...
13	Marico	22	23	...	7	...	40	70	1	19
14	Lichtenburg	17	19	...	4	...	9	32	1	2
15	Heidelberg	20	20	...	9	3	26	58	1	...
16	Standerton	42	42	...	8	...	46	96	1	...
17	Wakkerstroom	27	27	...	9	...	44	80	1	...
18	Ermeelo	23	23	...	8	...	38	69	1	...
19	Barberton	17	15	...	14	...	78	107	1	...
20	Swaziland	16	15	...	8	...	247	270	1	...
21	Military Regular Forces	6	40*	...	...	...	...	40	1	...
TOTAL		779	468	290	210	27	1,120	2,115	21	31

* These 40 men belonged to the Regular Forces.

43. The Transvaal is no longer divided up into Veld-Kornetcies, so that these ancient sub-divisions which were employed in the Census of 1890 could not be constituted Enumerators' sub-districts. Even if the Veld-Kornetcies had remained in existence it is doubtful if they could have been so utilised because their boundaries were by no means certain.

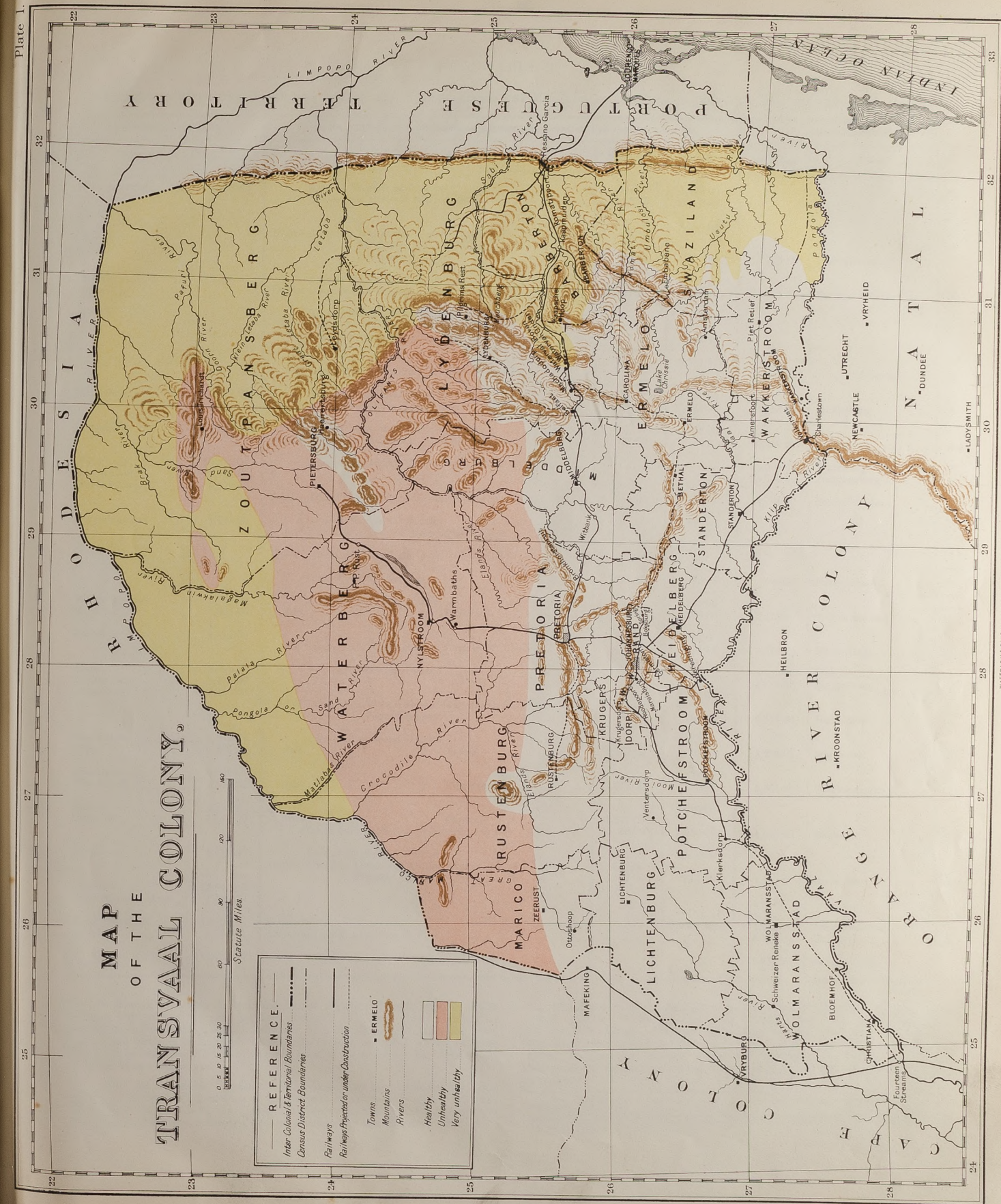
44. We were therefore compelled to make our sub-divisions in a more or less arbitrary manner.

45. This arbitrary sub-division had one serious inconvenience. In 282 instances we were unable to apply any name implying a recognised boundary. This inconvenience we have endeavoured to overcome by naming the sub-districts, as far as possible, after any post of the South African Constabulary situated within its boundary; where this could not be done the District Commandant of the South African Constabulary was asked to give the sub-district an appropriate name, derived from the most important farm, a well-known mountain, river, etc., and we have published maps (included in this Report) setting forth the boundaries of the sub-districts very accurately.

46. The town of Pretoria, which was under the supervision of the Resident Magistrate, His Honour Henry Rose-Innes, was sub-divided into 62 Enumerators' districts, and the Witwatersrand, also under one Supervisor—Dr. Charles Lane Sanson—into 228 Enumerators' districts.

47. The work of Enumeration was carried out by 21 Supervisors, who had under their direction 2,146 persons, consisting of 428 men belonging to the South African Constabulary, 40 men of the Regular Forces, 290 Civilians for the Enumeration of Europeans and 210 Civilians for the Native districts, 1,120 Native Assistants, 27 Asiatic Enumerators and 31 Interpreters; in all, including the Supervisors, 2,167 persons were employed on the work of Enumeration.

48. The Census Supervisors' districts mainly correspond with the boundaries of the actual Magisterial districts used for the Transvaal Census of 1890. Table 2 shows where the difference occurs and the amount of difference.



COMPARISON BETWEEN THE AUDITED AND UNAUDITED CENSUS.

52. The total population proved to be 1,355,442, instead of 1,354,200, as stated in the Preliminary Report; there was therefore an error in deficit of 1,242 persons or 0.092 per cent.* Nearly the whole error—1,235 persons—occurred in the Transvaal.

TABLE 3.

POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND (INCLUDING MILITARY).

Table with 4 columns: Region, Persons, Males, Females. Rows: Transvaal, Swaziland, Transvaal and Swaziland.

53. Table 4 sets forth very fully the discrepancies between this and the Unaudited Preliminary Report.

54. Europeans or persons of European descent number 298,167 instead of 300,225, a difference in excess of 2,058 or 0.685 per cent.; in this instance the greater numerical error—2,050—occurred in the Transvaal.

55. The error in the Swaziland enumeration only amounted to 8, but on account of the small number of white persons living in that country the percentage was greater—0.891—as compared with 0.685 in the Transvaal. The figures relating to white women are—as will be seen—much more accurate than those of the males.

56. The total error in the enumeration of the Aboriginal Races published in the Preliminary Report is higher than in the case of the Whites (0.813 per cent.), in this case the Unaudited and Audited Census in Swaziland approximate very closely. The total error is only 0.002 per cent., but the average error is 0.257, this is due to the fact that the errors in the male and female enumerations compensate each other.

57. It is in the Census of the Mixed and Other Coloured Races that the greatest inaccuracy is to be found. The final count shews that there were 35,619 persons answering to this description instead of 23,946 as previously stated, an error in deficit of 48.8 per cent.

58. This mistake is to be accounted for in the following way:—The Preliminary Report—as already mentioned—was drawn up from Returns made by the District Supervisors from the Unaudited Enumerators' Books. When these were audited it was found that some 2,000 coloured persons had been classed as European or White, while from 8,000 to 9,000 coloured persons not indigenous to South Africa had been classed as Aborigines. This fully explains the error in excess of both White and Coloured African Races.

TABLE 4.

CENSUS, 1904.

COMPARISON OF UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FIGURES (MILITARY INCLUDED).

Large table with multiple columns for different racial groups: European or White, Aboriginal Races, Mixed and Other Coloured, All Races. Rows include Unaudited, Audited, Numerical Difference, and Percentage of Error for Transvaal, Swaziland, and Transvaal and Swaziland.

59. The corrections mentioned above do not materially affect the number or proportion of males and females under and over 15 years of age as previously

published, because race, which had been mis-stated, is not considered in drawing up this table.

* The error in the Cape Census was found to be 0.177 (page ii., Cape Census, 1904).

TABLE 5.

CENSUS, 1904.

COMPARISON OF UNAUDITED AND AUDITED FIGURES.

WITH RESPECT TO MALES, FEMALES, AND PERSONS UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS (INCLUDING THE MILITARY).

Table with columns for Under 15 Years of Age, Over 15 Years of Age, and Total Population. Rows include Unaudited, Audited, Numerical Difference, and Percentage of Error for Transvaal, Swaziland, and Transvaal and Swaziland.

60. There was an error, in deficit, of 1,269 persons amongst those under 15 years of age, equivalent to 0.249 per cent.; the greatest error occurred in the enumeration of girls of that age, the number was understated by 648, equivalent to 0.259 per cent.

61. The Census of persons above the age of puberty was more exact. The total error was an excess of 27, equal to 0.003 per cent., but this again was due to the fact that the errors in the male and female enumerations nearly balanced, the average error was 0.16 per cent.

62. The greatest discrepancy, amounting to 0.33 per cent., will be found in the figures relating to girls under 15 in the Transvaal.

63. The proportion of males to females was not materially affected; it was stated that there were 54.652 per cent. of males, whereas the correct percentage is 54.598. Amongst those over 15 the difference was still less, viz.:—Plus 0.078 per cent.

64. Taking the population as a whole it is divided as regards persons, males and females under and over 15, as follows:—

TABLE 6.

SHewing THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Table with columns for Under 15 and Over 15, subdivided into Males, Females, and Persons. Rows include Preliminary Report, Final Report, and Error.

65. This shews that the proportion of males and females under 15 is practically identical, but that there is a considerable difference in this respect after puberty, the subject will be further alluded to when dealing with the ages in more detail

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CENSUS OF 1890 AND THAT OF 1904.

66. I am without very reliable data upon which to base a comparison between the number of the population in the Transvaal and in the several districts in 1890 and 1904, and thus to estimate the percentage of increase or decrease which may have occurred in the intermediate period.

67. I spent a considerable amount of time attempting to make this comparison, but met with many difficulties, chiefly because several changes have occurred in the Districts, and as the boundaries of the old sub-districts are not well defined, I could not make an adjustment with any great accuracy.

68. The best result I have been able to obtain is given in Table 7.

TABLE 7.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1890, AND THAT TAKEN 17TH APRIL, 1904. (EUROPEAN OR WHITE ONLY.)

Table with 16 columns: CENSUS, 1890 (A, B, C), CENSUS, 1904 (D, E, F), NUMERICAL INCREASE between CENSUS, 1890 and 1904 (G, H, I), PERCENTAGE INCREASE between CENSUS, 1890 and 1904 (K, L, M), AVERAGE annual increase per cent. (N), PROPORTION OF WHITE PERSONS living in each district to total White Population (O, P). Rows include Witwatersrand, Heidelberg, and Krugersdorp; Pretoria Town and District; Middelburg; Lydenburg and Barberton; Waterberg; Zoutpansberg; Potchefstroom; Wolmaransstad and Bloemhof; Rustenburg; Matieland; Lichtenburg; Standerton; Wakkerstroom; Ermelo; C.S.A. Railway; and a TOTAL row.

69. Fourteen years and eighteen days intervene between the first and second Census, bringing with them changes which have modified the distribution of the white population very considerably. In April, 1904, the centre of the population of the Colony was situated 59 1/2 miles due east of Pretoria, on a line drawn through the Small Pox Hospital and Meintjes Kopje, it is 19 1/2 miles East by North of Middelburg. I am unable to definitely locate the centre of population when the Census of 1890 was taken.

70. The districts have been adjusted as far as possible, and of course that part of the Colony which was ceded to Natal at the Peace has been left out of consideration.

71. Columns A, B, C refer to the Census of 1890, and D, E, F to that of 1904. The numerical increase is given in columns G, H, I, and the percentage increase in K, L, M. In the fourteen years the total increase has been at the rate of 154.2 per cent., and although the country districts have increased very considerably, 73.19 per cent., by far the largest part of the increase took place in the Witwatersrand, Heidelberg and Krugersdorp, where it reached 489 per cent. Next to the Witwatersrand the Pretoria Town and District experienced the greatest increase, 174 per cent., due no doubt to the fact that Pretoria—the second largest town in the Colony—is situated in that district.

72. The old Magisterial District Bloemhof, which included the greater part of Wolmaransstad, is, however, not much behind in this respect (150 per cent.).

73. Column N conveys the same information in a different form; it represents the annual increase on the supposition that the increase was regular.

74. The Witwatersrand, Krugersdorp and Heidelberg increased by 13.5, Pretoria by 7.5, and Bloemhof by 6.8 per cent. per annum, which of course must have been mainly brought about by immigration. Excluding the Witwatersrand, Krugersdorp and Heidelberg, the annual increment was at the annual rate of 3.99. The lowest on the list is Rustenburg, 1.26. Columns O and P show the proportion of the white inhabitants per cent. of the total white population living in each district when the two Censuses were taken. The last line in the two columns shew that whereas in 1890 no less than 80.52 per cent. of the Europeans lived outside the Witwatersrand, Krugersdorp and Heidelberg, to-day the proportion has fallen to 54.86, in other words, nearly half live in Johannesburg and the neighbourhood.

75. An average increment of 6.87 per cent. is very high; in England and Wales it was found at the last Census that it had been only 1.15 per cent. per annum during the preceding ten years.

76. The following Table gives some idea as to the great differences which are experienced in this respect.

* The exact position is Lat. 25° 43' 56" S., Long. 29° 9' 2" E.

TABLE 8. ANNUAL INCREMENTS PER CENT. IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SEVERAL BRITISH COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: COUNTRY, Per Cent., COUNTRY, Per Cent. Rows include Victoria (0.52), Canada (1.06), England and Wales (1.15), South Australia (1.24), Tasmania (1.63), New South Wales (1.84), Queensland (2.38), Cape Colony (3.50), Orange River (4.44), Natal (5.34), Transvaal (6.87), West Australia (13.97).

77. We know that the extraordinary rise in the population of West Australia is connected with the very small increase shown in the Colony of Victoria, because a relatively large immigration from Victoria to West Australia has taken place.

78. The fact, too, that the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada only increased by 1.06 per cent., a lower rate than that of England and Wales, would be extraordinary, in view of the fact that the Canadians are not only a prolific race but that large numbers of persons annually pass over to Canada from Europe, were we not aware that there is, or was, a considerable exodus from Canada to the United States of America.

79. I have already alluded to the deficiencies of the previous Census and the difficulty encountered in making adjustments for alterations in Districts, so I have therefore ascertained the effect that errors in the first figures would exert on the calculations I have made as to the annual increase.

80. I find that for the whole Transvaal, supposing that the population of 1890 had been underestimated by 1, by 5, or even by 10 per cent., then, instead of an annual increment of 6.87 per cent., it would be 6.79, 6.48 and 6.14 per cent. respectively.

81. For the Witwatersrand, under similar conditions, instead of 13.45 per cent. we should read 13.34, 13.06 or 12.69 per cent. as the case might be.

82. It is absolutely certain that the former figures were understated, and it is highly improbable that the error amounted to 10 per cent., therefore we may confidently state that the increase for the whole Colony has been between 6.87 and 6.14 per cent., and for the Witwatersrand between 13.45 and 12.69 per cent.

83. Incidentally I have compared the annual increase in the output of fine gold with the increase of population, and I find that, taking the fourteen years 1890-1904, the increase in the gold production averaged 16.95 per cent. But this figure hardly gives a good idea of the actual state of affairs. The percentage increase in each year was as follows:—

TABLE 9.*

ANNUAL INCREASE PER CENT. IN VALUE OF GOLD OUTPUT FOR EACH YEAR, 1890-1904 INCLUSIVE, OF THE WITWATERSRAND GOLD FIELDS.

Table with 4 columns: YEAR, Per Cent., YEAR, Per Cent. Rows include 1890 (47.29), 1891 (58.12), 1892 (20.70), 1893 (34.24), 1894 (12.60), 1895 (0.30), 1896 (34.58), 1897 (43.06), 1898 (0.41), 1899 (90.06), 1900 (3.97), 1901 (607.52), 1902 (69.19), 1903 (27.62), 1904 (43.06).

84. The variations are easily accounted for; probably the small increase in 1896 may be connected with the Jameson Raid, and certainly the minus quantities are the result of the War. On the resumption of work the increase over that of the preceding year was of course enormous, but it was only 35.38 per cent. of the output in 1898, the last normal year. Taking the eight years 1890-1898 as representative of the ordinary increase under usual conditions the average yearly increase of the output was 31.36 per cent.

85. From this it appears that the white population does not increase in the same proportion as the gold output.

86. In one other respect we can compare the Census of 1890 with that of 1904, viz. :—as regards the proportion of females to males.

87. The following Table 10 gives the number of males and females and the proportion of females to males in this Colony, the Mother Country and other Colonies:—

TABLE 10.

NUMBERS OF MALE AND FEMALE EUROPEANS AND THE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Table with 4 columns: COUNTRY, Males, Females, Females to 100 Males. Rows include Transvaal (170,029 Males, 119,033 Females, 70-007), Transvaal and Swaziland (170,611 Males, 119,341 Females, 69-949), Swaziland (582 Males, 308 Females, 52-921), Transvaal, 1890 (63,629 Males, 50,084 Females, 78-713), England and Wales (15,721,728 Males, 16,804,347 Females, 106-856), Newfoundland (111,311 Males, 105,726 Females, 94-983), Ceylon (15,533 Males, 14,248 Females, 91-734), New Zealand (491,979 Males, 365,476 Females, 90-919), Cape Colony (318,544 Males, 261,197 Females, 81-997), Orange River Colony (74,341 Males, 61,108 Females, 82-200), Natal and Zululand (56,758 Males, 40,351 Females, 71-093).

88. This Table shows that as regards the proportion of males to females the Transvaal is not now in as good a position as in 1890. Then the number of women to 100 men was 79, it is now 70—a loss of 11.39 per cent. This is contrary to what may have been anticipated after a long war in which necessarily more men than women were lost, and can only be explained by immigration.

89. The optimum position would be one in which the sexes are nearly balanced. In England women predominate on account of emigration. In the Colonies the reverse is true, but the more settled the Colony the nearer the numbers approximate.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.† CLASSIFICATION OF RACES.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.‡

90. Since the great majority of those who colonised the country in the early forties were British subjects, born of Dutch or Huguenot parents, who emigrated from the Cape, the predominant white race in the Transvaal was Dutch or rather

TABLE 11.

COMPARISON OF THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1904: NUMBERS.

Table with 6 columns: BIRTHPLACES, 1890 (Males, Females, Persons), 1904 (Males, Females, Persons). Rows include 1. Transvaal and Swaziland (28,991 Males, 27,856 Females, 56,847 Persons in 1890; 60,616 Males, 58,610 Females, 119,226 Persons in 1904), 2. Other than Transvaal and Swaziland (34,638 Males, 22,228 Females, 56,866 Persons in 1890; 109,995 Males, 60,731 Females, 170,726 Persons in 1904), and a TOTAL row (63,629 Males, 50,084 Females, 113,713 Persons in 1890; 170,611 Males, 119,341 Females, 289,952 Persons in 1904).

TABLE 13.

COMPARISON OF THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1904: PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Table with 6 columns: BIRTHPLACES, 1890 (Males, Females, Persons), 1904 (Males, Females, Persons). Rows include 1. Born in Africa (52,418 Males, 46,835 Females, 99,253 Persons in 1890; 98,127 Males, 92,926 Females, 191,053 Persons in 1904), 2. Born elsewhere (11,211 Males, 3,249 Females, 14,460 Persons in 1890; 72,484 Males, 26,415 Females, 98,899 Persons in 1904), and a TOTAL row (63,629 Males, 50,084 Females, 113,713 Persons in 1890; 170,611 Males, 119,341 Females, 289,952 Persons in 1904).

* Note.—Deduced from Table, page 260, "15th Annual Report for the year 1904, Transvaal Chamber of Mines." † Tables I. to LXXXVI., "Population and Dwellings," and Tables I. to XXXI., "Birthplaces of the People Annexures to Final Report."

TABLE 12.

COMPARISON OF THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1904: PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Table with 6 columns: BIRTHPLACES, INCREASE (Number, Per Cent.), PER CENT. OF TOTAL POPULATION (1890, 1904), FEMALES PER 100 MALES (1890, 1904). Rows include 1. Transvaal and Swaziland (62,379 Number, 109.73 Per Cent. Increase; 49.99 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 41.12 in 1904; 96 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 97 in 1904), 2. Other than Transvaal and Swaziland (113,860 Number, 200.23 Per Cent. Increase; 50.01 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 58.88 in 1904; 64 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 55 in 1904), and a TOTAL row (176,239 Number, 154.99 Per Cent. Increase; 100.00 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 100.00 in 1904; 79 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 70 in 1904).

TABLE 14.

COMPARISON OF THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN 1890 AND 1904: PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Table with 6 columns: BIRTHPLACES, INCREASE (Number, Per Cent.), PER CENT. OF TOTAL POPULATION (1890, 1904), FEMALES PER 100 MALES (1890, 1904). Rows include 1. Born in Africa (91,800 Number, 92.49 Per Cent. Increase; 87.28 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 65.89 in 1904; 89 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 95 in 1904), 2. Born elsewhere (84,439 Number, 583.95 Per Cent. Increase; 12.72 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 34.11 in 1904; 29 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 36 in 1904), and a TOTAL row (176,239 Number, 154.99 Per Cent. Increase; 100.00 Per Cent. of Total Population in 1890, 100.00 in 1904; 79 Females per 100 Males in 1890, 70 in 1904).

‡ By "European or White" when not otherwise qualified, is intended all persons of pure European origin without admixture of coloured blood though their families may have been away from Europe for generations. § In the Cape Colony the figures are 24 per cent. (see Cape Census, page lvi). ¶ In the Cape Colony the figures are 21.69 per cent. Deduced from Cape Census, 1904, pages lvi to lviii.

91. The white population of Swaziland in 1890 is unknown, it therefore could not be included, but it was certainly so small that it could not appreciably affect the figures, still less the percentages. Allowance has been made for the districts ceded to Natal.

92. Table 12 shows that the population born in the Transvaal has increased by 109 per cent. and those born elsewhere by 200 per cent. In 1890 nearly half the people had been born in the country, viz.:—49·99 per cent., whereas this proportion had fallen in 1904 to 41·12.

93. If the proportion of persons living in the Transvaal and born in South Africa and those born elsewhere, in 1890 and 1904, are compared, as in Table 14, we find that the increase of South Africans was 92·5 per cent. and of others 58·4 per cent. In 1890 only 12·7 per cent. of the inhabitants were other than South African origin, to-day they form 34 per cent. of the total. This indicates an enormous amount of immigration.

94. The proportion of females to each hundred males has fallen from 79 to 70; this is entirely owing to immigration, because the proportion of women born in the Transvaal to males was the same on both occasions; the proportion of women born elsewhere has decreased by nine per hundred males, and this decrease must have occurred amongst those born in the sub-continent, because the proportion of women from outside States per hundred males has increased by seven per hundred males.

95. As regards the proportion of British subjects and Foreign inhabitants, I find it is impossible to make any comparison between the Census of 1890 and that of 1904. I can only represent the condition of affairs at the latter date.

TABLES 15, 15A AND 15B.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER CENT. OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BORN INHABITANTS OF THE TRANSSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

URBAN AND RURAL COMBINED.

TABLE 15.

Table with 8 columns: Birthplaces, Males, Females, Persons, Percentage (Males, Females, Persons), Females to 100 Males. Rows include British, including South Africa, Foreign States, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

TABLE 15A.

Table with 8 columns: Birthplaces, Males, Females, Persons, Percentage (Males, Females, Persons), Females to 100 Males. Rows include British, including South Africa, Foreign States, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE 15B.

Table with 8 columns: Birthplaces, Males, Females, Persons, Percentage (Males, Females, Persons), Females to 100 Males. Rows include British, including South Africa, Foreign States, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

96. Table 15 shows that throughout the whole Colony those born in Foreign Countries average 8·6 per cent., it must however be remembered that some of these have been naturalised. As might be expected the majority—13·2 per cent.—are located in the Towns (vide Table 15A), but this is an understatement, because, as I have previously remarked, many of the districts classed as Urban are only so officially, for all practical purposes they are Rural.

TABLE 16.

SHewing THE NUMBER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION ON THE WITWATERSRAND AND IN PRETORIA.

Table with 16 columns: British Africa, British Europe, British Asia, British America, British Australasia. Sub-columns for Males, Females, Persons. Rows include Johannesburg, Witwatersrand (exclusive of Johannesburg), Witwatersrand (inclusive of Johannesburg), Pretoria, and TOTAL.

TABLE 16—continued.

Table with 12 columns: British Born at Sea, All Others Probably British, Total British, Total Foreign, Grand Total. Sub-columns for Males, Females, Persons. Rows include Johannesburg, Witwatersrand (exclusive of Johannesburg), Witwatersrand (inclusive of Johannesburg), Pretoria, and TOTAL.

* Johannesburg Municipality only is referred to in this Table. Percentage of Foreign Population Pretoria ... 17·94 per cent. Johannesburg ... 16·93 " Witwatersrand ... 14·56 " Witwatersrand—Johannesburg ... 8·18 " Pretoria—Witwatersrand together ... 14·57 "

TABLE 18.

SHewing, IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT, THE NUMBER, AND THE PROPORTION PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH CENSUS DISTRICT, OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION, OF THOSE BORN IN AFRICA, OUTSIDE AFRICA AND IN EUROPE.

(EUROPEAN OR WHITE ONLY).

Table with 10 columns: District No., Name, Born in Transvaal, Per Cent., Born in Africa, Per Cent., Born outside Africa, Per Cent., Born in Europe, Per Cent. Rows include Witwatersrand, Pretoria Town, District, C. S. A. R., Middelburg, Lydenburg, Waterberg, Zoutpansberg, Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, Wolmaransstad, Rustenburg, Marico, Lichtenburg, Heidelberg, Standerton, Wakkerstroom, Ermelo, Barberton, Swaziland, and TOTAL.

TABLE 17.

SHewing THE NUMBER OF MALES, FEMALES AND PERSONS LIVING IN THE TRANSSVAAL, BORN IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS OF EACH CLASS TO THE WHOLE, AT THE CENSUS OF 1890 AND THAT OF 1904.

Table with 8 columns: Birthplaces, 1904 (Males, Females, Persons), 1890 (Males, Females, Persons), 1904 Percentage (Persons), 1890 Percentage (Persons). Rows include British Africa, Foreign Africa, British Europe, Foreign Europe, British America, Foreign America, British Asia, Foreign Asia, British and Foreign Unspecified, and TOTAL.

100. Of course in drawing up this Table persons born in the Transvaal have been classed as British, and consequently those born in the late Republic and enumerated in the Census of 1890 have been treated in the same way, although at that particular time they were not British subjects. The former Census also paid no regard to the fact that America and Asia are inhabited by various nations, this was natural because the numbers deriving from those continents were small, only 450, and it was sufficient for practical purposes to differentiate them from people born in the Transvaal.

101. Since the year 1890 a considerable alteration has taken place in the constitution of the population, then 87·6 per cent. were Afrianders, in 1904 it had fallen to 65·9 per cent. The greatest numerical increase, viz.: 72,350 has occurred amongst persons immigrating from Europe, and the majority of these, 54,869, are British subjects.

102. The greatest increase per cent. will be found amongst Europeans born in Asia; formerly, according to the Census, they only numbered 3—all males—there are now 818 in the Colony.

Table 18 sets forth similar facts regarding each Census District. It requires no comment.

* 0·0025. † 0·0024.

‡ Vide Tables Nos. XXX. and XXXI., "Population and Dwellings: Annexures to Final Report."

THE NATIVE POPULATION OF THE TRANSSVAAL.

102. The way in which the return of Natives Resident in the Transvaal should be made has been a subject of much consideration. Whether the classification should be broad, confined to the main races, or whether more detail should be attempted. The former would have been the easier method. As regards the latter, as only a few Enumerators have attempted to classify the natives under their sub-tribes, the numbers were in most instances under statements.

103. Finally I decided to publish all the details which had reached me, because the district in which name of a sub-tribe appeared could probably be the centre or one of the centres of settlement of that sub-tribe, and if I failed to return the details, however defective, they would never be recovered, and it was impossible to know of what importance they might prove at some future time.

An outline of the chief facts relating to the tribes and sub-tribes has been drawn up. I have personally too little first hand knowledge of natives and native history to attempt such a task, so I obtained the assistance of Mr. Knothe, of the Native Affairs Department, than whom there are few better qualified. I have in no essential altered Mr. Knothe's paper, but have simply made such alterations as were necessary for this Report and added a few notes. Those who require fuller information should consult the History of the Native Tribes of the Transvaal, Native Affairs Department, 1905.

104. The Native Population in the Transvaal Colony is represented by Natives, not only of the Transvaal, but also of other parts of South Africa, and as considerable numbers of these were enumerated under their tribal names it was deemed advisable to classify them separately, and Tables were accordingly made out shewing these in detail. On the other hand many natives have been enumerated under their Main Race Headings only, e.g., Basuto, Bechuana, etc., etc.

BASUTO AND BECHUANA.

105. These form two distinct branches of the Bantu Race of South Africa, they are closely allied, and speak dialects of the same language, viz.: Sesuto and Sechuana. They have many customs in common, and it is therefore in many instances difficult to distinguish between them. Endeavours have, however, been made to classify them separately.

BASUTO.

106. Members of this race have for the most part been enumerated as "Basuto" or as "Bapedi," many, however, were returned under their sectional tribe name in the Schedules of the various Census Districts.

107. The term "Basuto" includes all members of the Race, while the term "Bapedi" is only applicable to those Basuto domiciled in the Northern and North-Eastern parts of the Transvaal, who speak the Sepedi Dialect and especially to the Sekukuni tribe, who were formerly a section of the Bakgatla but seceded from the latter and established themselves in the Lydenburg District.

BAHANANWA 108. BAHANANWA (BAGANANWA), also known as the Malaboeh (Malebogo), tribe have their residence in the Blaauwberg District of the Zoutpansberg. The whole of this tribe has been enumerated under "Bapedi," with the exception of 21 persons in various districts.

BAKOPA. 109. The BAKOPA reside chiefly in the Middelburg District, their Chief is Paulus Nkomotshi. These Natives with the exception of one person in the Pretoria District have been classed under Basuto.

BAKHATLA 110. The BAKHATLA have been returned as Basuto, although the language spoken by those residing in the Western District of this Colony is a Sechuana dialect. The main tribe is settled in the Pretoria and Rustenburg Districts, those in the former district having been enumerated under "Basuto," excluding 58 persons who are shown as Bakhatala. In the Rustenburg District there are, as shown by Enumerators, 3,693 persons of this tribe, the remainder being apparently specified as Basuto. The same remark may be applied to the Marico District, where only 383 persons are returned as Bakhatala.

BAKHAHA 111. The term "Bakgaga" is applied to several of the Basuto Tribes, as for instance the Bakeni, residing in the Haenertsberg District of Zoutpansberg. The name probably originated from the fact that these natives at some time or other lived in the so-called Bokhaha country, i.e., between Haenertsberg and Leydsdorp. Only 20 persons, 19 in Potchefstroom and one in Pretoria, have been enumerated under this heading, the majority being included under Basuto.

BAROKA. 112. The name BAROKA is used by the natives for these Basutos living to the North and North-East of Sekukuni Land. In all probability in the total (3,998) shewn under this heading a large number of the Mopoch Amandebele would be included.

BAKONI. 113. The BAKONI were originally one tribe, but are now represented by various sections* in the Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg and Middelburg Districts. They have been enumerated as Basuto, with the exception of 3,016 persons in the Lydenburg District and 92 in other districts, who are returned under their tribal name.

BALJWENE. 114. Only one person, in Pretoria Town, has been so returned. They are a section of the Bapedi Tribe, and have been enumerated under Basuto.

BAPEDI. 115. The number of persons classed as BAPEDI does not represent the total of the Bapedi population, as the majority of these natives have been enumerated as Basuto.

BAPHUTI 116. The BAPHUTI are a section of the Bapedi Tribe. After the Bapedi had separated from the Bakhatala they abandoned the Kgabo, i.e., Ape, as their "totem" or "siboko" and adopted the Phuti, i.e., Duiker.† They were again subsequently divided, the main portion choosing the totem Noku, i.e., Porcupine, the remainder retained the insignia Duiker. It will be found that only 58 persons, 49 in Potchefstroom, 5 in Pretoria, and 4 in Marico, have been returned as Baphuti, the others being enumerated under Basuto.

BATAU 117. These people although originally descended from the Swazis were subjugated by the Bapedi and adopted the Sepedi language and customs, and they have consequently lost their original nationality and are now looked upon as Bapedi (Basuto). They are domiciled in the Lydenburg and Middelburg Districts, and with the exception of 53 in various districts have been enumerated under the heading Basuto.

BAKWEBO. 118. These are Basuto Tribes domiciled in the Haenertsberg District, and with the exception of 9 in the Pretoria and Marico Districts have been returned under Bapedi.

BATLOU 119. Four males have been returned under this heading, all in the Pretoria Municipality, the others (of the tribe) having been enumerated as Basuto. The Batlou are to be found in the Lydenburg District, and are tributary to Sekukuni.

BASELAMAT-SELA 120. Only two of this Basuto tribe, a male in Pretoria and a female in Potchefstroom, have been so returned. The Baselamat-sela are to be found in the Haenertsberg District of the Zoutpansberg.

LI-TAU or DI-TAU 121. Are a tribe to be found in the Zoutpansberg District under the Chief Klein Magato, the majority of the tribe being returned as Basuto.

LI-TLOU or DI-TLOU 122. Forty-six persons in various districts have been so returned, the remainder having been enumerated as Basuto. They are to be found in the Zoutpansberg District.

LI-PHIRI or DI-PHIRI 123. These are a section of the Bakoni† aforementioned and are to be found in the Zoutpansberg District. With the exception of one, in Marico, they have been enumerated as Basuto or Bapedi.

MOTLOKWA. 124. The plural of Motlokwa is Batlokwa.‡ This Basuto Tribe is domiciled in the Zoutpansberg District and is generally known as the people of Matok. They have been enumerated as Basuto with the exception of 7 persons in the Witwatersrand.

MOTHLALERWA. 125. The Motlhalerwa, plural Bathlalerwa, also known as the people of Makgoba, have since the Makgoba || War been entirely broken up and are now to be found as squatters on farms in the Haenertsberg District.

MAKATEES. 126. This is a name given by the Dutch to the natives of the Basuto race, 1,903 persons have been so returned and have therefore been classed separately. The natives returned as such appear to have no recognised chief and are more or less civilised.

BECHUANA.

127. The tribes of this race, resident in the Transvaal, are chiefly met with in the Western and South-Western Districts. Only the following were returned separately, and have been tabulated under their family names.

BAROLONG. The BAROLONG* derived their names from the Chief Morolong, under whom, according to tradition, they migrated from the North, about the year 1,400,** they fixed their first permanent residence on the Molopo River, near Mafeking. At this time the Bahurutsi separated from the main branch and became independent. In the Transvaal the Barolong predominate in the Lichtenburg and Potchefstroom Districts.

BAHURUTSI. 129. This tribe was founded by a Chief Mohurutsi †† in or about the 16th Century, hence the name Bahurutsi. It is one of the oldest Bechuana Tribes, many other tribes having descended from it. They are now to be found in the Marico District, and only 7,788 persons were enumerated under this heading, the others being returned as Bechuana. They believed in a deity called Modimo Thobega, who is said to have made himself known to them as Moroa Mogaloatsela. Like all other Bechuana and Basuto Tribes the Bahurutsi from time to time and according to circumstances honoured different animals which served as their totems. Of these animals the Eland (Phohu) ††† was first revered and spared by them, but later on it was replaced by the Monkey (Tsoene E Kgolo).

BAKWENA 130. This tribe was founded by the Chief Kwene, who, with a following, for some unknown cause succeeded from his brother the Chief Mohurutsi aforementioned. At the present time it is represented by a good many independent sections in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Bechuanaland and Basutoland. Of those living in the Transvaal the following were enumerated separately:—

(i) BAKUBUNG, also BAKGOGA (People of the Ticks).—Under this heading, only two persons have been returned, the others having been enumerated as Bakwena. They are to be found in the Rustenburg District.

(ii) BAMANGWATO.§§—Three have been enumerated as such, and these probably come from beyond the borders of this Colony.

(iii) BANGWAKETSI.||||—One family of four persons has been enumerated as such, and these are shown as having been born in Bechuanaland.

(vi) BAPHALANE.—This section is an offshoot of the great Bakwena Tribe in Bechuanaland. In the country where they settled after their secession from the main tribe, there were many Rooibok*, on which they chiefly lived, and they were, therefore, called Baphalane, i.e., People of the Rooibok. They are now represented by two tribes in the Rustenburg and Marico Districts. It would appear that about a quarter of these people have been enumerated under their tribal name, the remaining portion being shown under Bechuana.

BAPHIRING. 131. These people are an offshoot of Bahurutsi. They elected as their Chief a man named Phiri, hence the tribal name. Ten persons in five districts have been so returned, the others having been enumerated under Bechuana.

BAMALETE 132. These people reside in the Marico District under the Chief Mokhobe Mogobyee; total population numbers about 407 persons.

† See "Bakoni" para. 113.
‡ Batlokwa, men of the Wild Cat. See Stow: "Native Races of South Africa," page 400.
§ In 1896.
|| Their Siboko is "U'siphe" (iron).
** "History of Native Tribes" (Native Affairs Department), page 8.
†† "History of Native Tribes" (Native Affairs Department), page 11.
††† "Tausrotagnis Oryz."
§§ From the name of the first Chief Ngwato. See Stow: "Native Races of South Africa," page 520.
|||| From the name of the first Chief Ngwaketse. See Stow: "Native Races of South Africa," page 520.
* The Palla. *Aryceros Melampus*.

TRANSVAAL TRIBES.

146. Only the BAVENDA and the AMAN'DEBELE have been classed as Transvaal Tribes to distinguish them from the Basuto, Bechuana, Swazis, Zulus, and East Coast Natives domiciled in the Transvaal.

BAVENDA 147. The BAVENDA form a distinct group of the Bantu Races of South Africa, and do not appear to be closely allied to any of the others. Their language (Sivenda or Tshavenda) seems to be a bridge between Sesuto and Sekalanga. Their customs and religion differ very materially from those of other Native Tribes.

They occupied their present territory in the Zoutpansberg District about the year 1,700 A.D., having come down from their homes in the lower Congo basin, where, it is understood, a tribe still exists whose language and customs are very similar.

N'DEBELE. 148. The AMAN'DEBELE are said to be directly descended from the Zulu Race. Certain Zulu Tribes migrated to the Transvaal where they conquered many of the Basuto Tribes. Through intermarriage with the latter they have changed their original nationality and may be looked upon as a distinct race. The main tribes are now to be found in the Waterberg, Middelburg, Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg and Pretoria Districts.

MAPOCH. 149. Are a tribe of the Aman'Debele, and are called after the Chief Mapoch (Maboko). They were formerly a strong tribe, but have since the Mapoch War† been split up and scattered all over the Colony.

PORTUGUESE AND EAST COAST TRIBES.

AMAMBAE. 150. These are a Shangaan Tribe which intermarried with the Baroka, a section of the Basuto Race. They have no recognized Chief, having been a tributary to a Moroka Chief, "Kobeni," and are to be found in the Lydenburg District.

ANGOANA 151. This tribe was founded by the descendants of the Zulus of Manukosi, who, coming into the Portuguese Territory, conquered the Shangaan Tribes there and intermarried with them. They are now settled in Portuguese East Africa; 40 of them have been so returned and are employed on the mines.

BANKUNA. 152. This tribe was founded by Shiluvane (Silubana) alias Mohlaba, a Zulu Chief, who, after entering the Portuguese Territory, succeeded from Manukosi on account of his cruel and despotic rule. With a large following of natives of East Coast or Shangaan Tribes, they entered the Transvaal and settled in the Haenertsberg District, Zoutpansberg, the total population shewn under this heading being 5,053.

GAZA. 153. Only 4 males have been so returned, and these are from Gazaland.

KNOPNEUS. 154. This is a general name given by the Boers to natives of the East Coast Tribes. 187 persons have been so returned.

MACHOPE. 155. The total shewn under this heading is 16,357. The majority came from Portuguese East Africa, where the main tribes are settled. Their value as Mine Boys is considerable.

MAHLANGAN. 156. Four hundred and forty-eight persons have been returned as Mahlangan. They are a mixed race of Shangaan, Swazi, and Basuto. Most of this tribe have been enumerated as Shangaans.

MATEMBE. 157. The MATEMBE are natives of Portuguese Territory, and 45 persons have been enumerated as Matembe in Barberton. Others of the tribe resident in the Transvaal having been enumerated as Shangaans.

MAKAU. 158. These are natives of Portuguese East Africa, and are employed on the Witwatersrand mines.

NYAMBAAN. 159. The majority of the NYAMBAAN are from Portuguese East Africa, where they are domiciled. 18,107 have been shewn under this heading, mostly employed on the mines in the Transvaal.

SHANGAAN. 160. The Shangaan Tribes established in the Transvaal are not aborigines of the country, but are chiefly refugees who came into this Colony between the years 1860 and 1862 to escape the horrors of the war which was then being waged in the Portuguese Territory by the Zulus. The total number of persons shewn under this heading is 96,580, fully half of whom may be said to have come from Portuguese East Africa, and are employed on the mines in the Transvaal.

BAPO. 133. The traditions of this tribe go to shew that they originally came from the South. They now reside in the Rustenburg District, and have been shown as Bechuana because they speak a Sechuana dialect. 1,641 persons have been enumerated under this heading, the rest being returned as Bechuana. They are practically all Christians.

BATLAKO. 134. This tribe was originally one with the Bapo, and are at present settled in the Rustenburg District. The 2,786 persons shewn as such would be a fair representation of the total population of this tribe.

BATLAPING.* 135. These people originally came from Bechuanaland and have no recognised Chief in the Transvaal, and are to be found chiefly in Wolmaransstad and Potchefstroom Districts. 1,252 persons have been returned under this heading.

BATLOUNG 136. This is a tribe resident in the Lichtenburg and Potchefstroom Districts. In the latter district 131 persons have been enumerated as Batloun, the remainder having been classed by the Enumerators as Bechuana.

BANARENG. 137. The 27 persons returned as BANARENG are from Bechuanaland, where this tribe resides. In the Zoutpansberg District a Basuto tribe of the same name is domiciled. These have, however, all been enumerated under Bapedi.

OTHER NATIVE RACES.

CAPE COLONY KAFIRS.

138. As most of the tribes shewn on this Table are closely related, being descended from the Tribe of the old Chief Zwide, it would have been well to have treated them collectively under the heading "AMAXOSA," but as they have been classed separately by the Enumerators it was decided to treat them and the Damara—a race which comes from German South-West Africa—in detail under 10 distinct tribal names.

It will be found that in every instance the males are considerably in the majority, and it is therefore inferred that these natives have only come to this Colony as labourers, and not with the intention to become domiciled here.

AMAXOSA. 139. The AMAXOSA (9,012 persons so returned) are to be found in every district of the Transvaal, predominating in the Witwatersrand and other Labour Centres.

BACA. 140. The BACA are practically distinct from the AMAXOSA, recognising as their chief Nomshekotshe. 1,619 persons have been so returned.

AMAFINGO. 141. The AMAFINGO are, like the AMAXOSA, scattered all over the Transvaal, the majority however being found in the Labour Centres. 4,144 persons have been enumerated under this heading.

GAIKA AND GALEKA. 142. 70 and 25 persons respectively have been so returned as belonging to these tribes. It was in the War of 1877-78, in which the Gaika Chief Sandilli was killed, and the Galeka Chief Kreli taken prisoner, that these tribes came into prominence.

PONDO. 143. 2,666 persons have been returned as Pondos. With the exception of 87 they are all males, and, like the Amaxosa and Amafingo, are chiefly found in the Labour Centres of this Colony.

TEMBU AND XESIBE. 144. The TEMBU AND XESIBE are practically one tribe, and are, in a sense, distinct from the AMAXOSA. 695 persons have been returned as Tembus. These are scattered throughout the Transvaal but are chiefly found on the mines of the Witwatersrand, and only 62 persons have been enumerated as Xesibe. They acknowledge as their chiefs Stowke and the late Quati.

DAMARA.† 145. The DAMARA Tribe, although included under the heading "Cape Colony Kafirs," are actually natives of German West Africa. Large numbers of them, however, may be found in British Namaqualand and adjacent British Territory. Their language, customs, etc., are different to those of the so-called Amaxosa Tribes.

742 persons have been enumerated as Damarus and are to be found in various Districts.

* "Men of the Flah." See Stow: "Native Races of South Africa," page 400.
† The name Damara is of comparatively recent origin and is applied alike to Ovaherero, Ovambanderu and Ovavimbala. These Ovaherero are known to have migrated from the North or North-East, but the period of their migration is not known. It cannot, however, be less remote probably than two hundred years. See Stow: "Native Races of South Africa," page 261.

TONGA.
ZINGELE. 161. Sections of these people are to be found in the territory known as Amatongaland. The larger number of the natives returned as Tongas come from Portuguese East Africa. The tribe Zingele is closely allied to the Tonga. Zingele (Zingilis) being the people of Ngwanasa and are called after Noziyigili, a former chief.

RHODESIAN NATIVES.

162. A considerable number of Rhodesian Natives have been enumerated under their Tribal Names, and a Table has therefore been made showing these in detail, as follows:—

941 Amatabele.
353 Barotse.
46 Makalaka or Makalanga.
443 Mashona.
747 Zambesi Natives.

163. It may be as well to remark here that the Amatabele (941 persons) have been treated separately in order to distinguish between them and the Amandebele, who have been shown under the heading—

ZULUS.

164. 75,601 have been enumerated as Zulus, but, in my opinion, this is an over statement. In Zoutpansberg, for instance, I am satisfied that the majority who have been enumerated as Zulus belong to either the N'Debele, or Shangaan Races; many of those, too, enumerated as Zulus in Lydenberg, are either Aman'Debele, Amahlangana or Amashangana, whilst in Pretoria District many who are set down as Zulus are, in my judgment, Aman'Debele.

SWAZIS.

165. The Swazi are of the same branch of the Bantu Race as the Zulus, they are natives of Swaziland, and, in the Transvaal, reside chiefly in the Eastern and South-Eastern Districts.

TABLE 19.

GIVING THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ABORIGINES (PERSONS, MALES, AND FEMALES) BORN IN AND OUTSIDE THE TRANSVAAL.

COUNTRY.	ABORIGINES ONLY.			PER CENT. OF TOTAL.			No. of Females to 100 Males.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Transvaal	793,707	371,013	422,694	77.69	69.15	87.14	114
Swaziland	92,907	42,946	49,961	9.09	8.00	10.30	116
Transvaal and Swaziland	886,614	413,959	472,655	86.78	77.15	97.44	114
Cape Colony	20,088	16,244	3,844	1.97	3.03	0.79	24
Orange River Colony ...	4,438	2,899	1,539	0.43	0.54	0.32	53
Natal	10,165	9,325	840	1.00	1.74	0.17	9
Rhodesia	1,888	1,621	267	0.19	0.30	0.06	16
Basutoland	16,873	13,828	3,045	1.65	2.58	0.63	22
Zululand	13,712	12,223	1,489	1.34	2.28	0.31	12
Other British Possessions	4,333	3,652	681	0.42	0.68	0.14	19
Portuguese Territory ...	62,454	61,813	641	6.11	11.52	0.13	1
German Possessions ...	677	661	16	0.07	0.12	0.00	2
Other and Unspecified } in Africa	411	343	68	0.04	0.06	0.01	20
England	1	1	...	0.00	0.00	...	...
Unspecified	2	1	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	1,021,656	536,570	485,086	100.00	100.00	100.00	90

N.B.—0.00 shows that the proportion per cent. is insignificant.

166. Table 19 shows that of 1,021,656 Aboriginal South Africans 886,614 or 86.78 per cent. were born in the Transvaal or in Swaziland and 77.69 per cent. in the Transvaal itself, and 958,111 or 93.78 per cent. came from British South African possessions. One, a Zulu, was born in England, where his parents were exhibited.

The proportion of females to each 100 males amongst Transvaal natives is satisfactory, from 114 to 116 women per 100 men.
As regards the immigrant coloured population, the proportion of females to each 100 males varies from 53 amongst males coming from the Orange River Colony to as low as one amongst Portuguese natives. This of course is because the majority are working on the mines and do not bring their women with them.

TABLE 20.

THE NUMBER OF EACH OF THE MAIN DIVISIONS OF THE BANTU RACE BORN IN THE TRANSVAAL AND ELSEWHERE.

RACE.	BORN IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.			BORN ELSEWHERE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Basuto	387,983	186,289	201,694	22,037	17,525	4,512
Bechuana	59,204	26,189	33,015	5,547	4,108	1,439
Cape Colony Kafirs ...	1,621	897	724	17,385	14,498	2,887
Portuguese	80,834	39,311	41,523	63,482	62,797	685
Rhodesia	697	407	290	1,833	1,587	246
Swaziland	144,292	66,895	77,397	468	325	143
Transvaal Kafirs	159,819	69,847	89,972	41	32	9
Zulus	51,627	23,734	27,893	23,974	21,538	2,436
Unspecified	537	390	147	275	201	74
TOTAL	886,614	413,959	472,655	135,042	122,611	12,431

167. Table 20 gives the numbers of each of the main divisions of the Aboriginal Races born in the Transvaal and Swaziland and elsewhere. Table 21 gives the number per cent. of each of the main divisions calculated on the total coloured population of the Colony and on the number of persons of that race. It also shows the number of females per 100 males of each race born in the Transvaal and Swaziland and elsewhere.

TABLE 21.

(DERIVED FROM TABLE NO. 20.)

RACE.	Percentage of each Main Race born in the Transvaal and Swaziland and elsewhere, calculated on total Bantu Population.			Percentage of each Race born in the Transvaal and Swaziland, calculated on the total of the Race.	Number of Females per 100 Males.	
	Born.		Number per Cent. of each Race in Transvaal and Swaziland.		Born in Transvaal and Swaziland.	Elsewhere.
	Transvaal and Swaziland.	Elsewhere.				
Basuto	37.98	2.16	40.14	94.63	108	26
Bechuana	5.80	0.54	6.34	91.43	126	35
Cape Kafirs	0.16	1.70	1.86	8.53	81	20
Portuguese	7.91	6.21	14.12	56.01	106	1
Rhodesian	0.06	0.17	0.23	27.55	71	16
Swazi	14.13	0.05	14.18	99.68	116	44
Transvaal Kafirs	15.64	0.01	15.65	99.97	129	28
Zulu	5.05	2.35	7.40	68.29	118	11
Unspecified	0.05	0.03	0.08	66.13	38	37
TOTAL	86.78	13.22	100.00	86.78	114	10

168. This shows that the Basutos are the predominant race and that the Cape Kafirs and the Rhodesian Natives are in very small minorities. It is worthy of remark that the Portuguese Bantus are the predominant immigrants, and that while the women of this race born in the country show a fair proportion of females to males, viz., 106, those born outside are in the ratio of less than one woman to 100 males.* This accounts for the fact that all aboriginal women born outside the Transvaal only number 10 to each 100 men; if these Portuguese Bantus were omitted the proportion in that class would be 20 women to 100 men.

TABLE 22.

GIVING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALE AND FEMALE, BORN IN THE TRANSVAAL AND ELSEWHERE.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.			PER CENT.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Transvaal and Swaziland	923,618	437,229	486,389	68.56	59.74	79.03
Other Parts of Africa ...	315,042	213,155	101,887	23.38	29.13	16.56
Europe	86,601	63,668	22,933	6.43	8.70	3.73
Other Countries and } Unspecified	21,966	17,773	4,193	1.63	2.43	0.68
TOTAL	1,347,227	731,825	615,402	100.00	100.00	100.00

* See Table No. 20.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

DIAGRAM I.

ALL RACES.

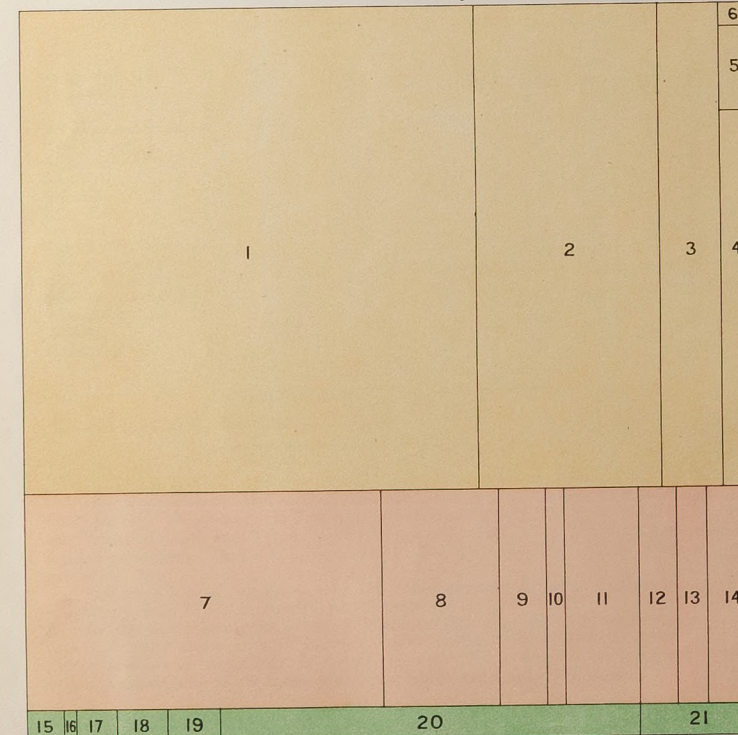


BORN IN AFRICA.	
1. TRANSVAAL.	68.56
2. SWAZILAND.	6.92
3. CAPE COLONY.	5.76
4. OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.	5.75
5. FOREIGN STATES AND COLONIES.	4.95
TOTAL PER CENT. 91.94	
BORN IN EUROPE.	
6. ENGLAND.	3.18
7. SCOTLAND.	1.02
8. IRELAND.	.40
9. OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	.14
10. FOREIGN STATES.	1.69
TOTAL PER CENT. 6.43	
BORN ELSEWHERE.	
11. INDIA.	.65
12. AUSTRALIA.	.46
13. ALL OTHER.	.38
14. UNSPECIFIED.	.14
TOTAL PER CENT. 1.63	

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.

(Showing the Numbers per Cent. born in each Country.)



BORN IN AFRICA.	
1. TRANSVAAL.	41.12
2. CAPE COLONY.	16.51
3. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.	5.56
4. NATAL.	2.11
5. OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.	.46
6. FOREIGN STATES & COLONIES.	.13
TOTAL PER CENT. 65.89	
BORN IN EUROPE.	
7. ENGLAND.	14.78
8. SCOTLAND.	4.73
9. IRELAND.	1.85
10. OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	.66
11. RUSSIA.	3.01
12. GERMANY.	1.62
13. HOLLAND.	1.14
14. OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	2.07
TOTAL PER CENT. 29.86	
BORN ELSEWHERE.	
15. INDIA.	.20
16. OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	.08
17. BRITISH AMERICA.	.25
18. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	.30
19. OTHER AMERICAN STATES.	.28
20. AUSTRALASIA & OCEANIA.	2.45
21. ALL OTHER & UNSPECIFIED.	.69
TOTAL PER CENT. 4.25	

WHITE AND COLOURED.

169. Table 22 shows that of the total number of persons in the Transvaal and Swaziland 31.44 per cent. were born outside the Colony, the males and females being 40.26 and 20.97 per cent. respectively.

On the other hand, of the total population only 8.06 per cent.* were born elsewhere than in South Africa, the percentage of males and females being 11.13 and 4.41 per cent.

170. From the Table we can deduce that for every 100 males born in the Transvaal and Swaziland there are 111.24 females, " " " Africa outside the Transvaal " 47.80 " " " Europe " 36.02 " " " Asia, America, Australia, etc. " 23.59 "

171. Table 23 gives the number of persons, male and female, European, Aboriginal and others born in Africa, Europe, Asia, America, Australia, At Sea and Unspecified.

172. Column I. shows the number, per cent., of each race, born in the continent specified in the margin, to the total of such race.

Thus 65.89 per cent. of the Europeans were born in Africa, 29.86 per cent. were born in Europe and 0.28 per cent. in Asia. Of the Mixed and Other Coloured 72.87 per cent. were born in Africa, etc.

Column II. shows the number, per cent., of each race to the total born in each continent specified.

Thus, of the population born in Africa, 15.42 per cent. are Europeans, 82.48 per cent. are Aborigines, and 2.10 per cent. are Mixed.

Column III. shows the number per cent., of each race, born in each continent, to the total population of the Transvaal and Swaziland.

Thus, taking the Transvaal population of all races, 14.18 per cent. were white people born in Africa, 6.43 were white people born in Europe and 0.06 per cent. were whites born in Asia, etc.

Column IV. shows the number of females to 100 males.

Thus, for each 100 male whites born in Africa there were 95 females, for each 100 male whites born in Europe there were 36 females.

TABLE 23.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

RACE AND BIRTHPLACE.	Number of Persons.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Column I.	Column II.	Column III.	Column IV.
				Number, per cent., of each Race, to the total of the Race, born in the Continent specified.	Number, per cent., of each Race, to the total population, born in the Continent specified.	Number, per cent., of each Race, born in the Transvaal and Swaziland.	Number of Females to each 100 Males.
BORN IN AFRICA.							
European ...	191,053	98,127	92,926	65.89	15.42	14.18	95
Aboriginal ...	1,021,653	536,568	485,085	100.00	82.48	75.83	91
Mixed and Others ...	25,934	15,689	10,265	72.87	2.10	1.93	65
TOTAL ...	1,238,660	650,384	588,276	...	100.00	91.94	90
BORN IN EUROPE.							
European ...	86,584	63,651	22,933	29.86	99.98	6.43	36
Aboriginal ...	1	1	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Mixed and Others ...	16	16	...	0.04	0.02	0.00	...
TOTAL ...	86,601	63,668	22,933	...	100.00	6.43	36
BORN IN ASIA.							
European ...	817	614	203	0.28	7.90	0.06	33
Aboriginal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Others ...	9,530	8,846	684	26.76	92.10	0.71	8
TOTAL ...	10,347	9,460	887	...	100.00	0.77	9
BORN IN AMERICA.							
European ...	2,387	1,847	540	0.82	97.47	0.18	29
Aboriginal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Others ...	62	50	12	0.17	2.53	0.00	24
TOTAL ...	2,449	1,897	552	...	100.00	0.18	29
BORN IN AUSTRALIA.							
European ...	7,119	4,996	2,123	2.46	99.79	0.53	42
Aboriginal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Others ...	15	9	6	0.04	0.21	0.00	67
TOTAL ...	7,134	5,005	2,129	...	100.00	0.53	43
BORN AT SEA.							
European ...	92	58	34	0.03	100.00	0.01	59
Aboriginal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	92	58	34	...	100.00	0.01	59
BIRTHPLACE UNSPECIFIED.							
European ...	1,900	1,318	582	0.66	97.74	0.14	44
Aboriginal ...	2	1	1	0.00	0.10	0.00	100
Mixed and Others ...	42	34	8	0.12	2.16	0.00	24
TOTAL ...	1,944	1,353	591	...	100.00	0.14	43
TOTAL POPULATION.							
European ...	289,952	170,611	119,341	100.00	21.53	21.53	70
Aboriginal ...	1,021,656	536,570	485,086	100.00	75.83	75.83	90
Mixed and Others ...	35,619	24,644	10,975	100.00	2.64	2.64	45
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,347,227	731,825	615,402	...	100.00	100.00	84

ASIATICS.

173. A desire has been very naturally and very generally expressed that it is desirable to keep this a white man's country, and it has been stated that there has of recent years been a very considerable increase of Asiatics.

174. Unfortunately the Census of 1890 is silent on the subject of coloured persons, however highly civilised, so that no comparison is possible.

175. From Table LXVI. (Population and Dwellings: Annexures to Final Report), I have extracted the following figures, they are arranged according to the numbers enumerated in April, 1904.

TABLE 24.
NUMBER OF ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND, APRIL, 1904.

BIRTHPLACE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Indians ...	9,986	8,647	1,339
Chinese ...	912	907	5
Malays ...	904	439	465
Syrians ...	373	201	172
Turks, Asiatic ...	67	42	25
Goanese ...	26	24	2
Afghans ...	23	23	...
Cingalese ...	12	11	1
Persians ...	10	7	3
Japanese ...	7	5	2
TOTAL ...	12,320	10,306	2,014

* (0.43+1.63=8.06), (8.70+2.43=11.13), and (3.73+0.66=4.41). See Table No. 22.

176. According to Table 24 the Asiatics are 0.98 per cent. of the total population and 4.47 per cent. of the European inhabitants. It is obvious that these figures are not true as regards the present time, because we know that 40,000 † Chinamen have since been brought into the country. But that is of no importance because these men are taken under conditions which entail repatriation when their term of engagement is completed. In considering the question we may therefore eliminate the Chinese from our calculations. The same may be said of the Malays, they are with few or no exceptions all natives of South Africa, the large proportion of women is sufficient evidence of that.

177. These two classes being subtracted leave 10,508 Asiatics in the Colony, some of whom of course have been born there.

In April, 1904, therefore, the proportion of Asiatics to the total population was 0.78 per cent. and to the white inhabitants 3.52.

- In the Witwatersrand they number ... 9.35 per cent.
- In the Barberton District they number ... 9.11 " "
- In the Pretoria Municipality they number ... 8.19 " "
- In the Heidelberg District they number ... 3.29 " "
- In the Standerton District " " ... 2.04 " "
- In the Potchefstroom District they number ... 1.63 " "

178. Diagram I., Plate No. 2, shows graphically the place of origin All Races, and Diagram II. the birthplaces of Europeans.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RACES.

ALL RACES.

179. The distribution of the various races in the Transvaal and Swaziland is of much interest and importance.

180. The definition given of European or White* need not be repeated.

181. As regards the Native Races the reader is referred to Mr. Knothe's Report on that subject, which will be of use when studying the more detailed Tables. But for the purpose of this Summary the minute classification used by Mr. Knothe is impracticable, I have therefore been obliged to restrict myself to one which is broader.

182. The term "Basuto" refers to men of that race and its numerous sub-divisions, whether born in the Transvaal or in Basutoland, and the same remark applied to the other classes. The Mixed includes Half-breeds, Asiatics, etc.

183. Table 25 gives the gross number of each race found in the Transvaal on April 17th, 1904.

It will be seen that after the Basuto the Europeans are the most numerous, the latter being 21 per cent. and the Basuto 30 per cent. of the total population.

TABLE 25. SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH RACE IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 6 columns: COUNTRY, Persons, Per Cent., Males, Females, Number of Females to 100 Males. Rows include European or White, Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony, Portuguese, Rhodesia, Swazi, Transvaal, Zulu, Asiatics, Mixed and other Coloured, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

184. Table 26 gives the number of each race in each Census District.

TABLE 26. SHEWING NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH RACE IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

Table with 14 columns: No., DISTRICT, European or White, Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony, Portuguese and East Coast, Rhodesian, Swazi, Transvaal, Zulu, Mixed and Other Coloured, Unspecified, All Races. Rows list various districts and a TOTAL row.

Tables 27, 28 and 29 must be read together.

TABLE 27. SHEWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH RACE, IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT, TO THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND. (EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY.)

Table with 14 columns: No., DISTRICT, European or White, Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony, Portuguese and East Coast, Rhodesian, Swazi, Transvaal, Zulu, Mixed and Other, Unspecified, Total. Rows list various districts and a TOTAL row.

N.B.—0·00 shows that the proportion per cent. is insignificant.

* See foot-note, page vii.

† Pages ix. to xii.

‡ See Tables XXXI. to XXXVIII., "Population and Dwellings: Annexures to Final Report."

TABLE 28.

SHEWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH RACE, IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT, TO THE NUMBER OF EACH RACE.

Table with 14 columns: No., CENSUS DISTRICT, European or White, Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony, Portuguese and East Coast, Rhodesian, Swazi, Transvaal, Zulu, Mixed and Other, Unspecified, All Races. Rows list various districts and a TOTAL row.

N.B.—0·00 shows that the proportion per cent. is insignificant.

TABLE 29.

SHEWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH RACE, IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT, TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF SUCH DISTRICT.

Table with 14 columns: No., CENSUS DISTRICT, European or White, Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony, Portuguese and East Coast, Rhodesian, Swazi, Transvaal, Zulu, Mixed and Other, Unspecified, All Races. Rows list various districts and a TOTAL row.

N.B.—0·00 shows that the proportion per cent. is insignificant.

185. Table 27 gives the percentage of each race to the total population of the Transvaal and Swaziland.

Table 28 gives the number per cent. in each race in each Census District to the number of such race.

Table 29 gives the number per cent. of each race in each Census District to the total population of each district.

186. These Tables show that the great majority of the white races inhabit the Witwatersrand, the Pretoria District comes next in order, and they are least numerous in Barberton and Swaziland.

When, however, the proportion of Europeans to the population of the district is considered, the order in which they stand is very different. Wolmaransstad is by

far the whitest district of the Colony, 57 per cent.; Potchefstroom comes next with 48 per cent.; the Witwatersrand is only 4th in order, and Pretoria 7th. I have left the people travelling on the Central South African Railways out of consideration, evidently the Europeans would predominate amongst them.

ABORIGINAL RACES.

187. The Basuto predominate in the Zoutpansberg and are fairly numerous in the Pretoria and Lydenberg Districts. When the proportion to the district population is considered the order is changed. They are most numerous in Lydenberg, 67 per cent.; Zoutpansberg is second, 49 per cent. But they are numerous in the Middelburg, Pretoria and Krugersdorp Districts, forming over 40 per cent of the total population.

188. The Bechnanas chiefly inhabit Rustenburg and Marico, the proportion to the district population is, however, greatest in the Marico and Lichtenburg Districts, and Rustenburg takes the third place.

189. About three-quarters* of the Cape Kafirs are in the Witwatersrand, and are nowhere an important constituent of the population, and are in the next greatest proportion in the Potchefstroom District, viz., 3.6 per cent.

190. The Portuguese Natives are found in Mining areas, such as in the Witwatersrand and Barberton Districts, constituting 21.8 per cent. of the population in each instance. In this case the proportion to the total population is very similar, but they form a considerable part of the inhabitants of Zoutpansberg where for years many have been domiciled.

191. Over two-thirds† of the Rhodesian Natives are living in the Witwatersrand and the District of Pretoria. In relation to the total population they are most numerous in the Witwatersrand, but the percentage is very low—only 0.8.

192. A little over half‡ of the Swazis are found in Swaziland and over 10 per cent. are in each of the districts of Ermelo, Barberton and Wakkerstroom. In fact, 92 per cent. are located in these four districts.

193. They bear the greatest proportion to the total population in these same districts, very few can be employed to work on the mines outside the Barberton District. They only form 0.7 per cent. of the population of the Witwatersrand.

194. Of the Transvaal Kafirs 61 per cent. inhabit the Zoutpansberg and 21 per cent. the Waterberg: like the Swazis they are not numerous in mining areas, but they form half of the population of the Waterberg and one-third of that of the Zoutspanberg.

195. Over half** the population in the district of Wakkerstroom are Zulu, and 18 per cent. in Standerton; 23 per cent. of the Zulus in the Colony, however, are found in the Witwatersrand.

MIXED AND ASIATIC RACES.

196. Mixed Races, including Chinese and Asiatics, live principally on the Rand and in Pretoria. They form over 7 per cent. of the population of the Rand and Potchefstroom Districts and 4 per cent. of that of Pretoria.

197. I have made a diagram (Plate No. 3) showing the results set forth in Table 28, and a map to illustrate Table 29 (Plate No. 4). The latter is of considerable interest, it shows the proportion which each race bears to the population of the district. It shows that the white races predominate in Wolmaransstad (57 per cent.) Potchefstroom, Krugersdorp, Standerton, Heidelberg, Lichtenburg and Pretoria (34 per cent.).

198. The distribution of the native tribes in the Transvaal has been effected almost entirely by one cause—War.

199. T'shaka's General Moselekatze was sent to "eat up" a tribe by his Paramount chief, about the year 1817. He succeeded, but omitted to surrender the whole of the loot to T'shaka.

T'shaka determined to punish him in the usual Zulu manner, but Moselekatze crossed over into the country which is now the Transvaal. He systematically killed every living thing he could lay his hands on and destroyed the crops in order to impede pursuit, by preventing T'shaka's impis from procuring food or carriers. It is recorded that by the year 1820 the natives were practically exterminated, so much so that, excepting in parts of Rustenburg and Pretoria, where there were about 10,000 Matabele, the country was a desert.

200. The Voortrekkers broke the power of Moselekatze and thus enabled other and weaker tribes to enter and settle.

201. The Basuto entered from the South, but owing to pressure on the part of the Swazi and Zulus on the East and the Bechnanas on the West they went up to the very sparsely inhabited districts of Lydenburg and Middelburg, where they now form from 50 to 67 per cent. of the population.

202. The Bechnanas came in from the country now known by their name, and settled most thickly on the bordering districts, Lichtenburg and Marico, where they represent from 56 to 69 per cent. of the inhabitants.

203. The Portuguese Natives have entered the Transvaal for two reasons, originally they passed over the mountains—often as fugitives—and settled in the Lydenburg and Zoutpansberg Districts, the majority, however, entered in order to work on the mines; 22 per cent. were enumerated in the Witwatersrand. After working on the mines many of them go to the Northern Transvaal.

204. The Swazis naturally predominate in Swaziland, but they form the greater portion of the population of the Barberton and Ermelo districts.

205. The Transvaal Kafirs are the remnants of those who peopled the country before 1820. They consist of two main stems: the Bavenda, who settled in the country about 1700 A.D., and the N'Debele, derived from various Zulu tribes who had, however, amalgamated with the Bavenda.†† They are located principally in the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg, where, with the Basutos, they constitute over 80 per cent. of the inhabitants.

206. The Zulus are most numerous in the district nearest to Zululand, viz., Wakkerstroom. There they constitute half‡‡ the native population.

207. The Mixed Races, including Asiatics, have migrated for mining and trade purposes to the South-Western districts and along the Delagoa Bay line of rail.

208. Plate 5 illustrates Table 29; it is drawn up in the order of the predominance of the white population, i.e., Wolmaransstad with 56 per cent. of Europeans is at the top and Swaziland with 1 per cent. at the bottom. The same facts with regard to the Transvaal alone and Transvaal and Swaziland combined are added.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE TRANSVAAL.§§

209. Table 30 gives the number of the White, Aboriginal and Asiatic population of the chief towns, and Table 31 the same information expressed in percentages of the total population of each town. Plate 6 is a representation of the facts demonstrated in Table 31.

TABLE 30.
POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE TRANSVAAL.
(TOWN AREAS.)|||
EXCLUSIVE OF TOWN LANDS AND SPARSELY POPULATED SUBURBS.

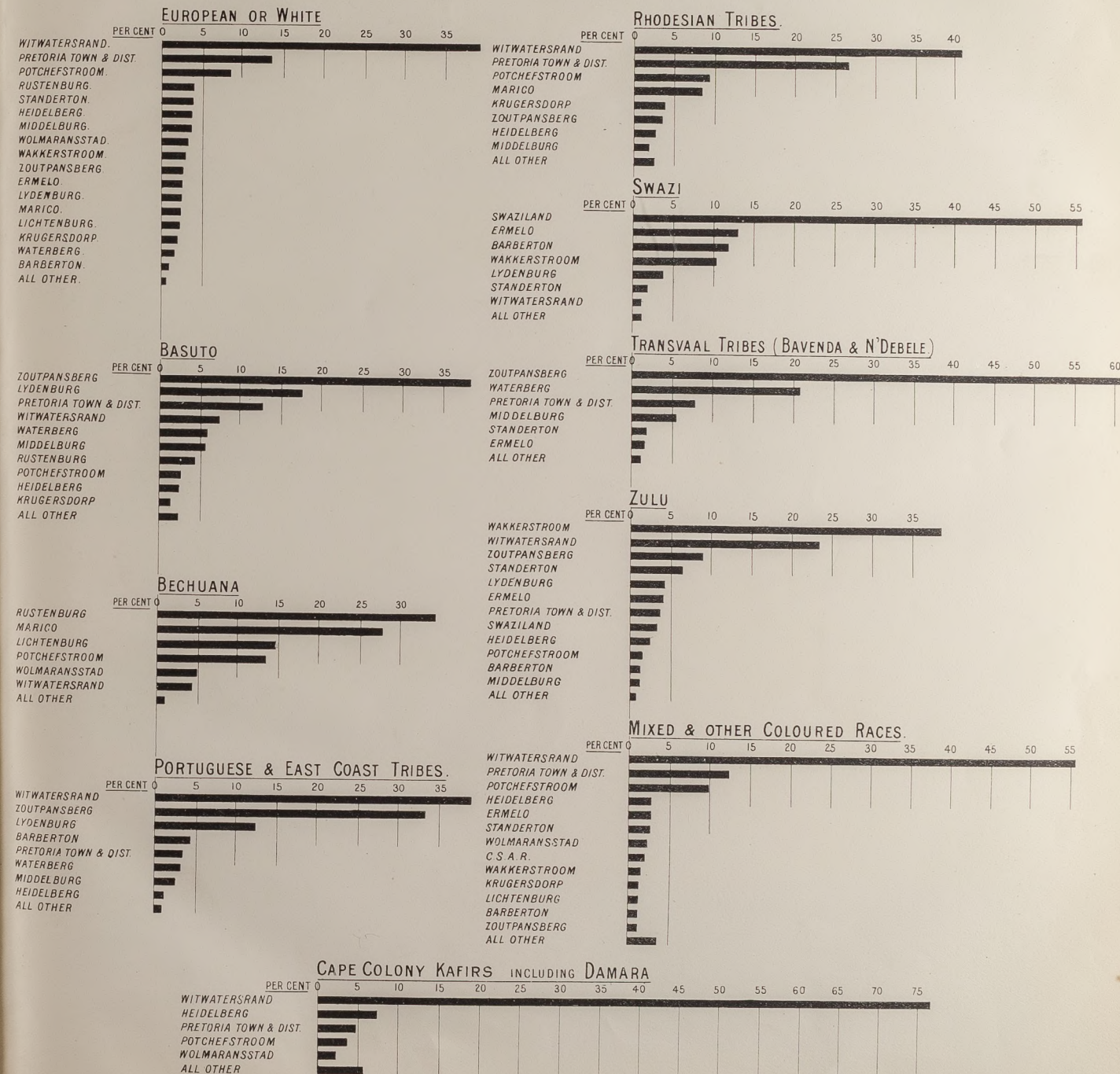
Town.	All Races.	White.	Aboriginal.	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.
Johannesburg ...	99,022	65,214	24,348	4,756	4,704
Pretoria ...	36,839	21,114	12,263	1,790	1,672
Potchefstroom ...	9,348	6,014	1,764	237	1,333
Krugersdorp ...	4,762	3,437	936	250	139
Germiston ...	4,747	3,513	1,097	18	119
Standerton ...	4,589	2,136	1,963	163	327
Klerksdorp ...	4,240	2,203	1,606	102	329
Middelburg ...	3,685	2,343	1,150	90	102
Pietersburg ...	3,276	1,620	1,421	163	72
Heidelberg ...	3,220	1,837	984	167	232
Barberton ...	2,433	1,214	1,035	136	47
Volkrust ...	2,382	1,342	906	52	82
Boksburg ...	2,240	1,223	632	222	163
Zeerust ...	1,945	963	909	66	7
Christiana ...	1,797	1,208	402	4	183
Lydenburg ...	1,543	794	675	17	57
Rustenburg ...	1,501	610	852	35	4
Ermelo ...	1,445	765	621	14	45
Wakkerstroom ...	1,402	635	696	1	70
Lichtenburg ...	1,317	1,180	100	8	29
Piet Retief ...	1,028	340	678	2	8
Roodepoort ...	953	698	182	23	50
Vereeniging ...	902	446	380	9	67
Ventersdorp ...	770	438	288	13	31
Belfast ...	736	507	204	4	21
Springs ...	688	395	259	28	6
Carolina ...	633	354	263	3	13
Nylstroom ...	598	360	217	11	10
Machadodorp ...	501	227	249	5	20
Maraisburg ...	494	362	79	47	6
Wolmaransstad ...	482	338	85	1	58
Potgietersrus ...	470	348	116	4	2
Schweizer Reneke ...	428	232	186	1	9
Bethal ...	409	223	120	15	51
Amsterdam ...	300	152	141	0	7
Komati Poort ...	288	117	120	36	15
Amersfoort ...	221	164	50	0	7
TOTAL ...	201,634	125,066	57,978	8,493	10,097

†† See Mr. Knothe's paper page xi. ante.
‡‡ 54.31 per cent.
§§ The areas upon which the following remarks are based are, as nearly as could be ascertained, the areas actually utilized for building purposes, i.e., streets and houses, and not those of the Municipalities, which in some cases contain comparatively enormous areas of town lands or sparsely inhabited suburbs. Thus, for example, the area taken for Johannesburg Town is 6,336 square miles, while the area of the Municipality is 31,760 square miles. See Table 32 (foot-note) and Table 38.
||| For these special areas, see Table 38.

* 79.33 per cent.
† 40.93 + 20.22 = 61.15.
‡ 49.74 per cent.
§ 39.71 per cent.
|| 56.94 per cent.
¶ 54.31 per cent.

TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1904.

Diagram showing the proportion of the Chief Races in each Census District to the total number of each Race.



TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

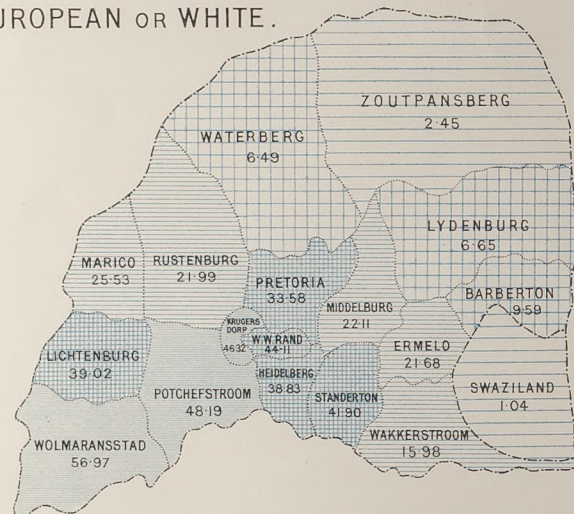
Maps shewing the proportion of the Chief Races of the TRANSVAAL & SWAZILAND to the total population of each Census District.

REFERENCE.

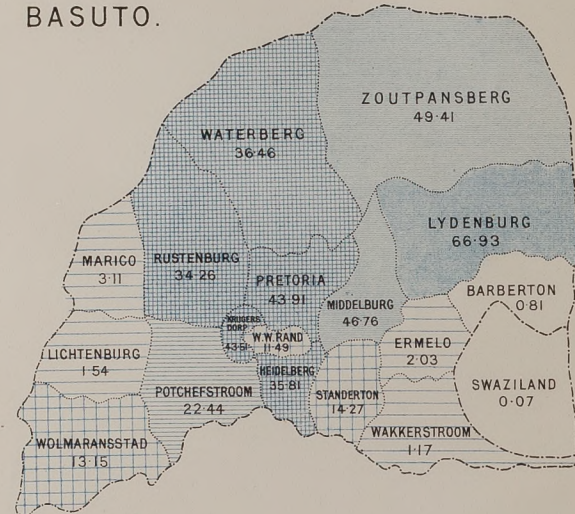
The numbers on the Maps show the exact proportions.

Under 1 per cent.	Over 30 per cent & under 45 per cent.
Over 1 per cent & under 5	45 & under 60
5 & under 15	60 & under 75
15 & under 30	75

EUROPEAN or WHITE.



BASUTO.



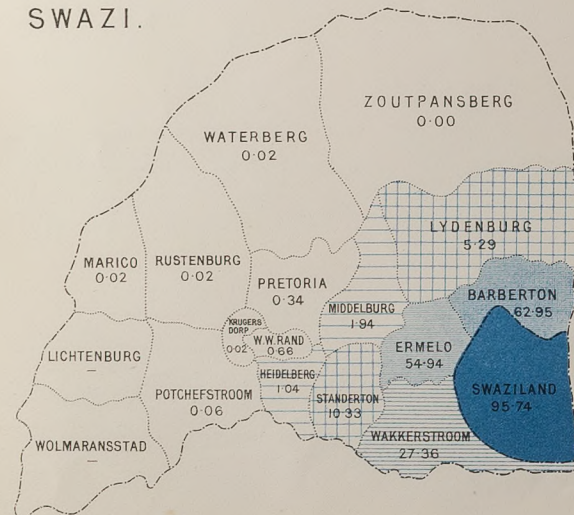
BECHUANA.



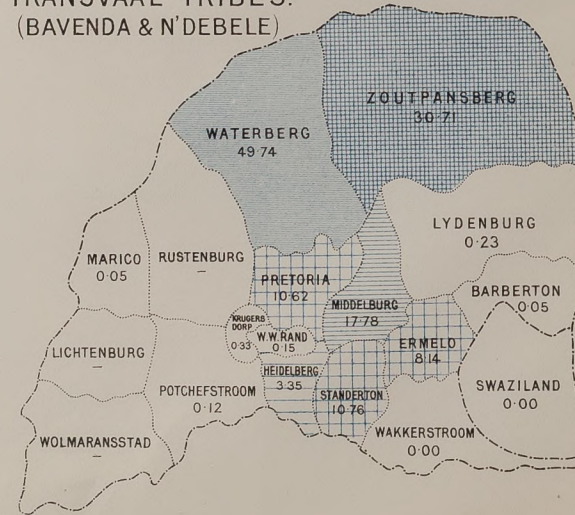
PORTUGUESE & EAST COAST TRIBES.



SWAZI.



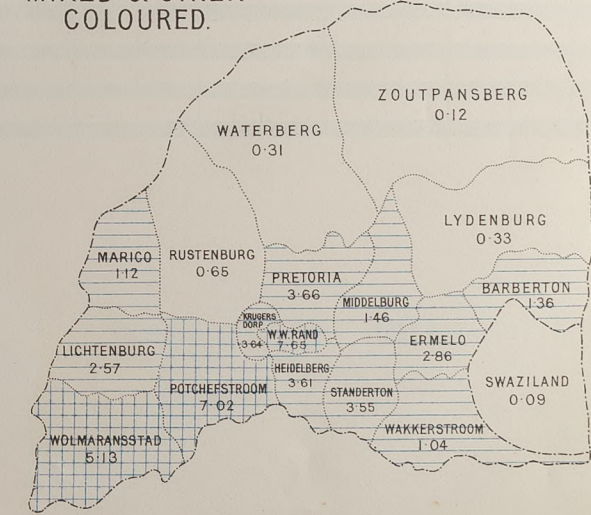
TRANSVAAL TRIBES.
(BAVENDA & N'DEBELE)



ZULU.



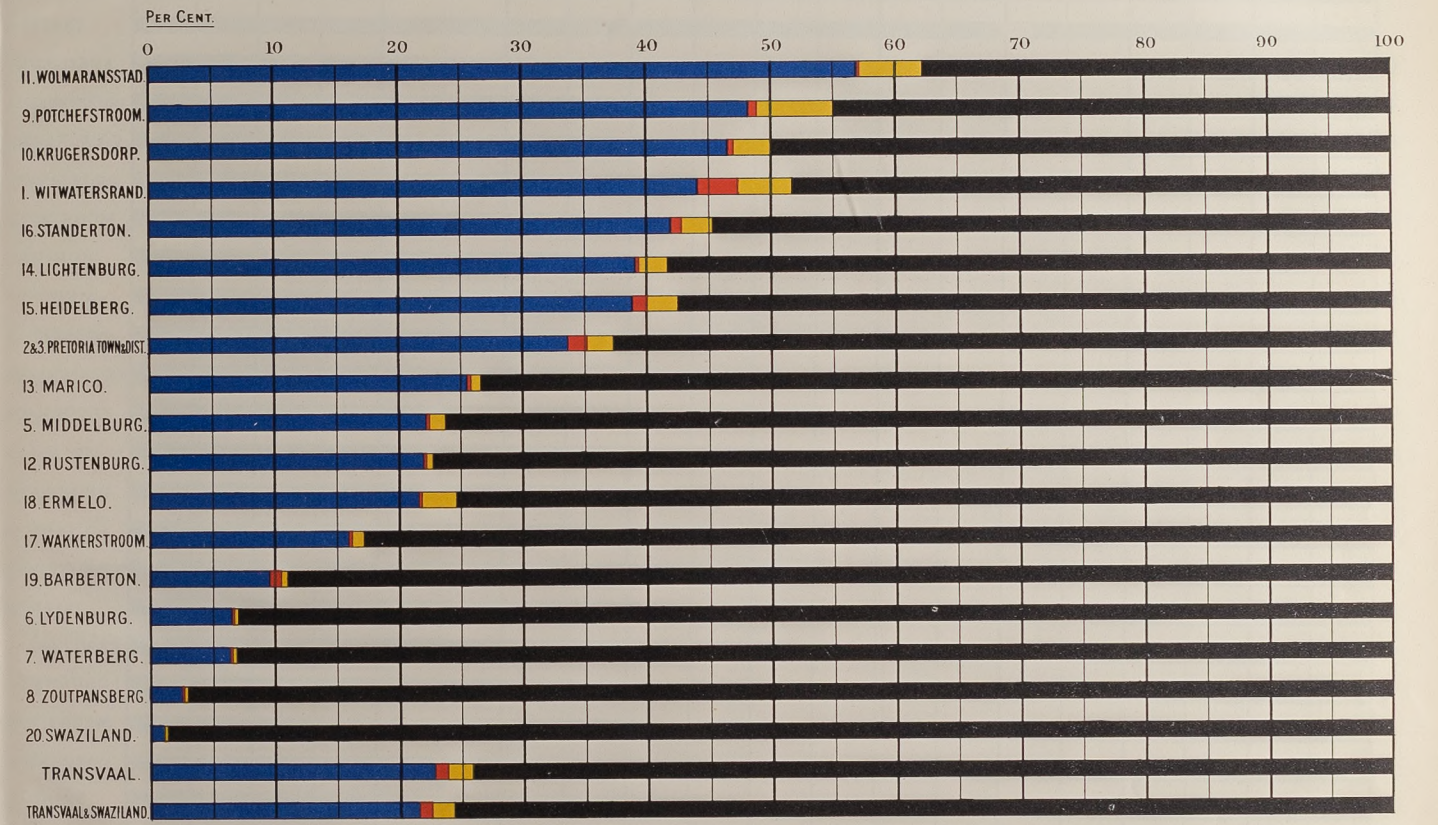
MIXED & OTHER COLOURED.



N.B. 0.00 signifies the number is so small that the percentage is unappreciable.

CONSTITUENTS OF POPULATION
 OF
 EACH CENSUS DISTRICT,
 OF THE
 TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1904.



European Asiatic Other Coloured Aboriginal

CONSTITUENTS OF THE POPULATION
OF
CHIEF TOWNS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

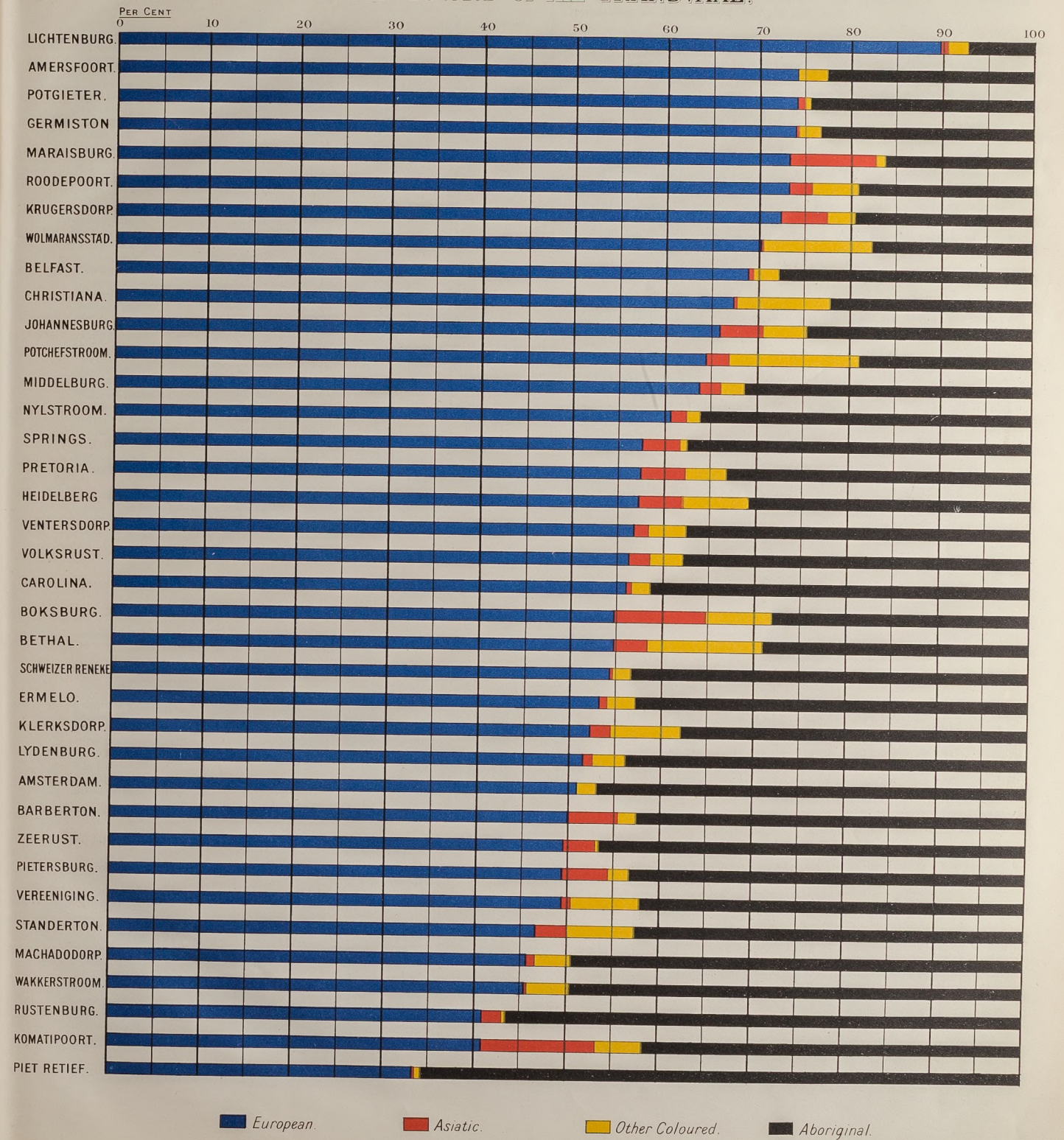


TABLE 31.
PROPORTION OF PERSONS OF EACH RACE PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION OF
THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Towns.	White.	Aboriginal.	Asiatic.	Other Coloured.	Total Population.
Johannesburg	65.86	24.59	4.80	4.75	100.00
Pretoria	57.31	33.29	4.86	4.54	"
Potchefstroom	64.33	18.87	2.54	14.26	"
Krugerdsorp	72.18	19.66	5.25	2.91	"
Germiston	74.00	23.11	0.38	2.51	"
Standerton	46.55	42.78	3.55	7.12	"
Klerksdorp	51.96	37.88	2.40	7.76	"
Middelburg	63.58	31.21	2.44	2.77	"
Pietersburg	49.45	43.38	4.97	2.20	"
Heidelberg	57.05	30.56	5.19	7.20	"
Barberton	49.30	42.58	5.59	1.93	"
Volksrust	56.34	38.04	2.18	3.44	"
Boksburg	54.60	28.21	9.91	7.28	"
Zeerust	49.51	46.74	3.39	0.36	"
Christiana	67.22	22.37	0.22	10.19	"
Lydenburg	51.46	43.75	1.10	3.69	"
Rustenburg	40.64	56.76	2.33	0.27	"
Ermelo	52.94	42.98	0.97	3.11	"
Wakkerstroom	45.29	49.65	0.07	4.99	"
Lichtenburg	89.60	7.59	0.61	2.20	"
Piet Retief	33.07	65.95	0.20	0.78	"
Roodepoort	73.24	19.10	2.41	5.25	"
Vereeniging	49.44	42.13	1.00	7.43	"
Ventersdorp	56.88	37.40	1.69	4.03	"
Belfast	68.89	27.72	0.54	2.85	"
Springs	57.41	37.65	4.07	0.87	"
Carolina	55.93	41.55	0.47	2.05	"
Nylstroom	60.20	36.29	1.84	1.67	"
Machadodorp	45.31	49.70	1.00	3.99	"
Maraisburg	73.28	15.99	9.51	1.22	"
Wolmaransstad	70.12	17.64	0.21	12.03	"
Piet Potgieter's Rust	74.04	24.68	0.85	0.43	"
Schweizer Reneke	54.21	43.46	0.23	2.10	"
Bethal	54.52	29.34	3.67	12.47	"
Amsterdam	50.67	47.00	...	2.33	"
Komati Poort	40.62	41.67	12.50	5.21	"
Amersfoort	74.21	22.62	...	3.17	"
AVERAGE	62.03	28.69	4.22	5.06	...

210. It will be observed that although the district of Wolmaransstad contains the largest proportion of Europeans, the town of that name takes the eighth place, and that the town of Lichtenburg has the greatest proportional white population (89.60 per cent.). The towns having the least proportion of Europeans are Rustenburg and Komati-poort (40.6 per cent. each).

211. Asiatics, relatively more numerous in the Urban Districts than in the Rural, are still in an insignificant minority. There are none in Amsterdam and Amersfoort, under one per cent. in Germiston, Christiana, Ermelo, Wakkerstroom, Lichtenburg, Piet Retief, Vereeniging, Belfast, Carolina, Machadodorp, Wolmaransstad, Piet Potgieter's Rust and Schweizer Reneke.

212. The only towns in which the Asiatics form an appreciable item in the population are Boksburg, 10 per cent., and Komati-poort, 12.5. With regard to the latter town it must be remembered that the large number is probably due to the fact that it is the first Transvaal Station on the Portuguese Frontier, and at the time of the Census, Asiatics were detained there for the purpose of sanitary inspection on account of the plague which was prevailing.

213. The towns with the largest proportion of Mixed and Coloured Races are Christiana, 10 per cent.; Wolmaransstad and Schweizer Reneke, 12 per cent.; and Potchefstroom, 14 per cent.

214. After the European the Aboriginal Races are the most important. They range from Lichtenburg (7.6 per cent.), to Piet Retief 66 per cent. In only two Urban areas, are they in a majority, viz.: Rustenburg and Piet Retief, 57 and 66 per cent. respectively.

215. Table 32 compares the population and the percentage of Europeans, Bantus and other races, etc., of the eight chief South African towns.

TABLE 32.
COMPARISON OF CHIEF TOWNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

Towns, 1904.	EUROPEAN.			ABORIGINAL.			MIXED AND OTHER.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Johannesburg, 1904*	65,214	40,166	25,048	24,348	21,791	2,557	9,460	6,375	3,085	99,022	68,332	30,690
Pretoria	21,114	12,759	8,355	12,263	10,237	2,026	3,462	2,442	1,020	36,839	25,438	11,401
Potchefstroom	6,014	3,273	2,741	1,764	1,059	705	1,570	886	684	9,348	5,218	4,130
Johannesburg, 1896†	50,907	32,387	18,520	42,533	40,855	1,878	8,638	6,073	2,565	102,078	79,315	22,763
Cape Town	44,203	28,785	15,418	2,147	2,039	108	31,318	16,793	14,525	77,668	47,617	30,051
Kimberley	13,556	7,651	5,905	14,201	11,432	2,769	6,574	3,445	3,129	34,331	22,528	11,803
Lourenco Marques	4,691	3,857	834	3,468	2,926	542	1,690	1,618	72	9,849	8,401	1,448
Bloemfontein	15,501	10,930	4,571	18,382‡	11,227‡	7,185‡	...	...	...	33,883	22,157	11,726

PERCENTAGE OF EACH RACE. PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES, ETC.

	PROPORTIONS OF RACES.			PROPORTIONS OF SEXES.			NUMBER OF WOMEN TO 100 MEN.	AREA.	DENSITY.	PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF COLONY.	
	White.	Bantu.	Other.	White.	Bantu.	Other.				All Races.	White.
Johannesburg, 1904*	65.86	24.59	9.55	62.36	11.73	48.39	44.91	4,068	10,260.2	7.35	22.49
Pretoria	57.31	33.29	9.40	65.48	19.79	41.77	44.82	4,992	4,722.9	2.73	7.28
Potchefstroom	64.33	18.87	16.80	83.75	66.57	77.20	79.15	2,285	2,618.0	.69	2.07
Johannesburg, 1896†	49.87	41.67	8.46	57.18	4.11	42.24	28.70	6,030	10,830.8	...	...
Cape Town	56.91	2.77	40.32	53.56	5.30	86.49	63.11	6,129	8,109.7	3.22	7.62
Kimberley	39.49	41.36	19.15	77.18	24.22	90.83	52.39	6,455	3,404.0	1.42	2.34
Lourenco Marques	47.63	35.21	17.16	21.62	18.52	4.44	17.24	1,584	3,979.4	9.74	87.83
Bloemfontein... ..	45.75	54.25‡	...	41.82	63.73‡	...	52.92	2,880	7,529.6	8.80	10.81

* Sub-districts No. 169 to 197 inclusive, and 209.

† The population of the area of the town of Johannesburg in 1904 at the Census of 1896 cannot be accurately ascertained, the enumeration in 1896 was made on an area of 3 miles radius from Market House.

‡ Inclusive of Mixed and Other Coloured.

216. Table 33 gives a general comparison of the Urban and Rural Districts as regards the four main race divisions, the number of females to 100 males and the proportion per cent. in town and country.

TABLE 33.

COMPARISON OF THE POPULATIONS LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

(TRAVELLERS BY RAIL NOT INCLUDED.)

Table with 7 columns: RACE, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include White, Aboriginal, Asiatic, Mixed and Other, and All Races.

Table with 6 columns: RACE, Urban, Rural, RACE, Urban, Rural. Shows proportion per cent. in urban and rural areas for various races.

Table with 6 columns: RACE, Urban, Rural, RACE, Urban, Rural. Shows proportion per cent. of each race in urban and rural areas.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY.

217. The three words Density, Areality and Proximity express the same thing in different terms.

218. Density can be and is usually most conveniently expressed as persons per square mile; it represents the number of persons per square mile in a given area, supposing the population to be equally distributed.

219. Areality is the number of acres per person in the area under consideration.

220. And Proximity is the distance, expressed in yards, between each individual, supposing them to be evenly distributed over the area under consideration.

221. Density and proximity are of importance from a health point of view. It was demonstrated by the late Dr. Farr that the mortality increased with an increase in the density. This increase he showed was not directly proportional but, under the conditions existing in 1874, the time at which he studied the question, and in England, the increase in the mortality was the 12th root of the density.*

222. The influence of increased density and closer proximity is probably chiefly exercised in two ways. The increased density tends to foul the soil and water and to vitiate the atmosphere, necessitating elaborate and expensive systems of conservancy.

Practices which are harmless in the open veld cannot be tolerated in more thickly populated areas.

223. Proximity also leads to more frequent intercourse between individuals; they meet more frequently. Instead of associating for long periods with his own family, a man inhabiting a town is daily brought into contact with the members of many families.

These conditions favour the rise and spread of diseases and render them more dangerous to life.

224. Areality, which is the same thing expressed in other terms, is used chiefly for agricultural statistics.

It will be seen, however, that density and proximity, excepting in certain districts of the larger towns, cannot exercise any appreciable effect on the health of the inhabitants of the Transvaal.†

225. A comparison between the towns of the Transvaal as to density of population and other cognate subjects is surrounded with difficulty.

226. Many towns have enormous areas of common land outside the township proper. To base any estimate of the density of the population on these large areas would give a very erroneous impression. Even when the common lands are excluded the result will not be very correct.

227. Town lands are usually laid out in erven, which will one day no doubt be utilised; at present they are often indistinguishable from the surrounding veld.

The extent to which this is true may be gathered from Table 34, which details the number of erven laid out and the number which are occupied.

In no single instance is half the area built on. The highest percentage is found in Potchefstroom, where 48.4 per cent. are occupied.

* William Farr: "Vital Statistics," pages 174 and 175, Edition 1855.

† The Densities, Arealities and Proximities in this Report have been calculated as follows:— Let P = Population. M = Area in square miles. D = Density per square mile. then D = P/M. The Areality is obtained as follows:— M x 640 = Area in acres = A. then let P = Population. A = Area in acres. Ar = Areality. then Ar = A/P. The Proximity is ascertained by supposing the country to be divided into as many regular hexagons as there are inhabitants, and that one inhabitant is placed in the centre of each hexagon. The line joining the centre of that hexagon and that of any adjacent hexagon is the proximity. To obtain the proximity in yards the areality must be multiplied by 4840, and the formula then becomes—

Let Px = Proximity. then Px = 2 * sqrt(cos 30 degrees / 3) * sqrt(4840 * Ar).

But 2 * sqrt(cos 30 degrees / 3) * sqrt(4840) is a constant = 74.75795 and log. 74.75795 = 1.8736374.

Let U = the constant. then Px = U * sqrt(Ar).

log. Px = log. 1.8736374 + log. Ar / 2

using the same signs, in this work the results have been obtained as follows:—

D = P/M

Ar = 640/D

Px = sqrt(Ar * 6588.7500)

The last formula was used because it could be worked out on the calculating machine, the square root of the constant 6588.7500 being 74.75795.

In case it should be necessary to calculate the proximity when tables, etc., are not available, the following formula will give the proximity very closely:—

sqrt(area in miles x 1780) / sqrt(Population)

and that approximation can be made much closer if the result thus obtained is multiplied by a constant 1.075 which can easily be retained in the memory.

* "Erf," plural "erven," a plot of ground laid out in any township. The size varies, the only definition I have been able to find is in Section 3, Ordinance 65, of 1868, which states that an erf is any piece of ground in a township one morgen or less in extent and held under separate title deeds. Morgen = 2.1165 acres.

TABLE 34.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ERVEN AND THOSE BUILT UPON IN THE CHIEF TOWNSHIPS OF THE TRANSVAAL WITH THEIR PERCENTAGES.

Table with 9 columns: Towns, Number of Erven, Erven built upon, Proportion of Erven built upon to total number laid out, Towns, Number of Erven, Erven built upon, Proportion of Erven built upon to total number laid out. Lists various towns like Barberton, Bethal, Boksburg, etc.

TABLE 35.

CENSUS, 1904.

TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION OF ALL RACES FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

Table with 10 columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, No., Name, Area Sq. miles, Population All Races, Density Per sq. mile, Area Acres, Areality Acres, Proximity in yards, No. Lists districts like Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Middelburg, etc.

* These locations had been defined at the time of the Census, but buildings had not yet been erected.

TABLE 36.

SHOWING THE DENSITY OF EACH RACE IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

No.	CENSUS DISTRICT.	European or White.	Basuto.	Bechuana.	Cape Colony Kafir.	Portuguese and East Coast Kafir.	Rhodesian Kafir.	Swazi.	Transvaal Kafir.	Zulu.	Mixed and Other.	Unspecified.	All Races.
1	Witwatersrand	157-086	40-933	3-695	20-114	77-625	1-423	2-346	0-546	24-410	27-237	0-747	356-162
2 & 3	Pretoria Town and District	6-132	8-017	0-038	0-136	0-711	0-102	0-062	1-940	0-436	0-667	0-015	18-256
5	Middelburg	2-182	4-612	0-005	0-028	0-759	0-010	0-192	1-754	0-174	0-144	0-006	9-866
6	Lydenburg	0-656	6-597	0-001	0-012	1-707	0-000	0-521	0-022	0-305	0-033	0-002	9-855
7	Waterberg	0-280	1-577	0-003	0-005	0-288	0-001	0-001	2-152	0-004	0-013	0-001	4-325
8	Zoutpansberg	0-304	6-126	0-001	0-001	1-876	0-003	0-000	3-308	0-265	0-014	0-000	12-398
9	Potchefstroom	5-169	2-406	1-865	0-146	0-070	0-053	0-007	0-013	0-241	0-753	0-002	10-725
10	Krugerdsorp	6-189	5-814	0-232	0-203	0-113	0-107	0-003	0-044	0-170	0-486	0-001	13-362
11	Wolmaransstad	1-752	0-404	0-615	0-079	0-048	0-002	0-001	0-004	0-016	0-036	0-002	3-075
12	Rustenburg	1-203	1-876	2-340	0-004	0-001	0-002	0-001	0-004	0-016	0-036	0-002	5-474
13	Marico	1-855	0-226	4-985	0-033	0-004	0-000	0-001	0-004	0-016	0-036	0-002	7-268
14	Lichtenburg	1-402	0-055	2-028	0-006	0-000	0-000	0-001	0-004	0-016	0-036	0-002	3-595
15	Heidelberg	4-314	3-978	0-011	0-550	0-600	0-028	0-116	0-902	0-738	0-401	0-002	11-111
16	Standerton	3-510	1-195	0-012	0-045	0-033	0-004	0-865	0-902	1-507	0-297	0-007	8-377
17	Wakkerstroom	2-258	0-166	0-000	0-014	0-002	0-000	3-867	0-000	7-676	0-147	0-004	14-134
18	Ernelo	1-533	0-144	0-004	0-005	0-077	0-001	3-885	0-575	0-645	0-202	...	7-071
19	Barberton	0-616	0-052	0-000	0-015	1-402	0-001	4-047	0-003	0-203	0-087	...	6-426
20	Swaziland	0-136	0-010	0-000	0-001	0-010	0-000	12-523	0-000	0-389	0-001	...	13-080
	TOTAL	2-463	3-483	0-550	0-161	1-226	0-022	1-230	1-358	0-642	0-302	0-007	11-443

230. As would be anticipated, the Witwatersrand is the most densely populated; there are 356 persons of all races to the square mile, and they are only separated by 100 yards. The density of the chief races is—European 157, Basuto 40, Portuguese Natives 78, Mixed 27, Zulu 24 and Cape Kafirs 20 per square mile.

231. Pretoria Town and District comes next in order, but at a very long interval, for the density is only 18. In fact, there are only five other districts

having a density over 10, viz.: Wakkerstroom, Krugerdsorp, Zoutpansberg, Heidelberg and Potchefstroom; the most sparsely populated district is Wolmaransstad, three persons to the square mile.

232. The relative density, areality and proximity of the Urban and Rural Areas is shown in Table 37.

TABLE 37.

DENSITY, PROXIMITY AND AREALITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

No.	CENSUS DISTRICT.	Name.	URBAN.					RURAL.				
			Population.	Area. Square miles.	Density.	Areality.	Proximity.	Population.	Area. Square miles.	Density.	Areality.	Proximity.
1	Witwatersrand	...	245,168	405-47	604-651	1-058	76-91	13,352	320-38	41-676	15-357	292-96
2 & 3	Pretoria Town and District	...	38,658	14-62	2,644-186	0-242	36-78	89,886	6,533-70	12-380	51-697	537-51
5	Middelburg	...	5,085	47-88	106-203	6-026	183-52	43,733	4,900-12	8-925	71-710	633-06
6	Lydenburg	...	3,969	20-24	196-097	3-264	135-06	100,895	10,619-96	9-501	67-365	613-58
7	Waterberg	...	1,068	2-34	456-410	1-402	88-53	65,988	15,500-66	4-257	150-337	916-62
8	Zoutpansberg	...	4,207	4-97	846-479	0-756	65-00	313,857	25,649-03	12-237	52-302	540-65
9	Potchefstroom	...	14,394	35-33	407-418	1-571	93-70	36,272	4,688-67	7-736	82-729	679-96
10	Krugerdsorp	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,155	909-69	13-362	47-898	517-39
11	Wolmaransstad	...	3,616	50-02	72-291	...	...	12,289	5,121-98	2-399	266-748	1,220-98
12	Rustenburg	...	1,815	27-60	65-761	9-732	233-22	50,265	9,486-54	5-299	120-788	821-62
13	Marico	...	1,945	3-18	611-635	1-046	76-47	24,409	3,622-82	6-738	94-990	728-61
14	Lichtenburg	...	1,317	2-92	451-027	1-419	89-05	14,814	4,484-08	3-304	193-723	1,040-52
15	Heidelberg	...	4,122	2-10	1,962-857	0-326	42-69	23,779	2,508-90	9-478	67-526	614-32
16	Standerton	...	4,998	3-30	1,514-545	0-423	48-60	22,028	3,222-70	6-835	93-632	723-39
17	Wakkerstroom	...	5,033	4-76	1,057-385	0-605	58-16	48,690	3,796-24	12-826	49-899	528-09
18	Ernelo	...	2,378	5-05	470-891	1-359	87-15	32,377	4,909-95	6-594	97-056	736-49
19	Barberton	...	2,721	1-54	1,766-883	0-362	45-99	24,853	4,289-26	5-794	110-455	785-69
	TRANSVAAL	...	340,494	631-32	697-735	0-917	71-60	920,642	110,564-68	8-327	76-861	655-41
20	Swaziland	...	...	...	...	...	...	*85,491	6,536-00	13-080	48-930	522-93
	TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND...	...	340,494	631-32	697-735	0-917	71-60	*1,006,133	117,100-68	8-591	74-495	645-24

233. While nearly three persons inhabit the country to one person living in a town, the area at their disposal is more than 185 times as spacious, hence the average density in the Urban as compared with the Rural Districts is as 697-7 to 8-6 per square mile.

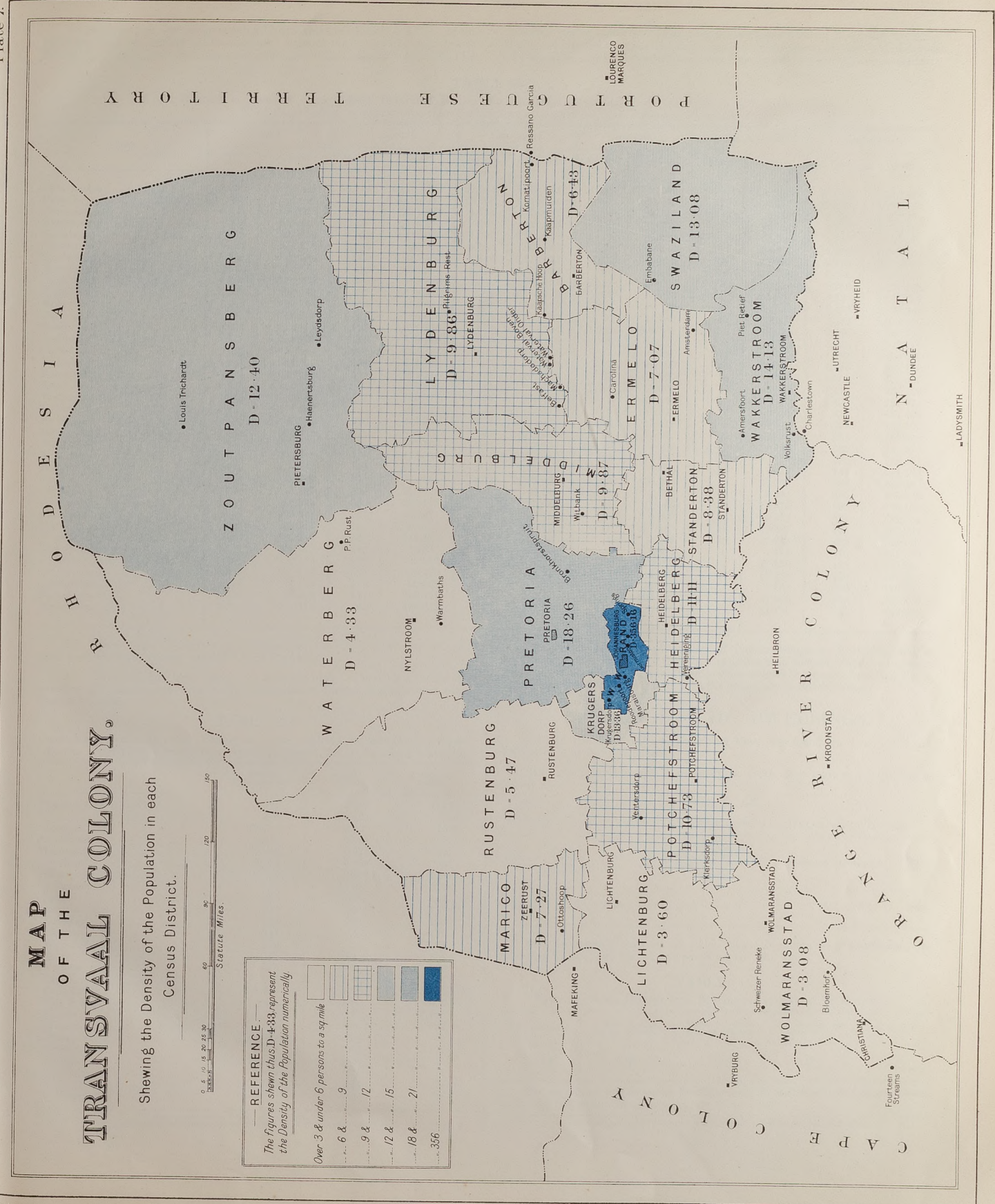
234. The Table exemplifies the difficulty experienced in estimating density. The Witwatersrand shows a density of 605 per square mile against 2,644 in

Pretoria. This is because it was possible to more clearly define the area inhabited in Pretoria than in Witwatersrand.

235. Houses on the Rand, within municipal areas, are scattered about in a way not met with in Pretoria. This is further endorsed by the fact that whereas in the Pretoria Rural Districts there were only 12-4 persons per square mile, in the Rand Rural Areas there were 41-7. If the town of Johannesburg alone be considered, the density, 15,579, is much greater than in Pretoria.

* These figures do not include the Imperial Military Forces or Travellers by the Central South African Railways. + 295

Plate 7.



Showing the Density of the Population in each Census District.

In Pretoria alone, excluding outlying Urban Areas, the density is 4,723. In the following Table an attempt has been made to estimate the density of certain towns, basing the calculation on that amount of ground which has actually been utilised for

building purposes, this will explain the discrepancies between it and the preceding Table with respect to area, population, etc., etc. For instance, in this Table the town of Pretoria itself is taken and all the Urban Areas in the Pretoria District are omitted.

TABLE 38.
AREA, NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL RACES, AND THE DENSITY IN CERTAIN URBAN AREAS IN THE TRANSVAAL.
THE CALCULATION IS BASED UPON THE AREAS ACTUALLY UTILISED FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

TOWN.	AREA.		EUROPEAN.		ABORIGINAL.		ASIATIC.		OTHER COLOURED.		ALL RACES.	
	Square miles.	Acres.	Number.	Density.	Number.	Density.	Number.	Density.	Number.	Density.	Number.	Density.
Johannesburg	6-356	4,067-839	65,214	10,260-227	24,348	3,830-711	4,756	748-269	4,704	740-088	99,022	15,579-295
Pretoria	7-800	4,992-000	21,114	2,706-923	12,263	1,572-180	1,790	229-437	1,672	214-359	36,839	4,722-949
Potchefstroom	3-571	2,285-278	6,014	1,684-264	1,764	494-021	237	66-373	1,333	373-316	9,348	2,617-974
Krugersdorp	1-508	965-349	3,437	2,278-573	936	620-525	250	165-738	139	92-151	4,762	3,156-987
Germiston	0-612	391-559	3,513	5,742-072	1,097	1,793-070	18	29-421	119	191-508	4,747	7,759-071
Standerton	2-424	1,551-315	2,136	881-924	1,963	809-852	163	67-247	327	134-907	4,589	1,893-230
Klerksdorp	1-359	869-584	2,203	1,621-403	1,606	1,182-012	102	75-072	329	242-143	4,240	3,120-630
Middelburg	2-614	1,673-185	2,343	896-225	1,150	439-888	90	34-426	102	39-016	3,685	1,409-555
Pietersburg	2-155	1,379-187	1,620	751-740	1,421	659-397	163	75-638	72	33-411	3,276	1,520-186
Heidelberg	0-885	566-975	1,837	2,073-597	984	1,110-735	167	188-509	232	261-881	3,220	3,634-722
Barberton	1-142	730-764	1,214	1,063-234	1,036	907-339	136	119-110	47	41-163	2,433	2,130-846
Volksrust	1-182	756-646	1,342	1,135-076	906	766-303	52	43-982	82	69-356	2,382	2,014-717
Boksburg	0-364	233-161	1,223	3,357-123	632	1,734-834	222	609-388	163	447-433	2,240	6,148-778
Zeerust	3-177	2,033-272	963	303-116	909	286-119	66	20-775	7	2-203	1,945	612-213
Christiana	1-622	1,037-863	1-208	744-897	402	247-888	4	2-466	183	112-845	1,797	1,108-096
Lydenburg	1-604	1,026-356	794	475-105	675	420-902	17	10-600	57	35-543	1,543	962-150
Rustenburg	3-185	2,038-228	610	191-541	852	267-529	35	10-990	4	1-256	1,501	471-316
Ermelo	1-736	1,111-222	765	440-502	621	357-657	14	8-063	45	25-917	1,445	832-229
Wakkerstroom	1-840	1,177-738	635	345-071	696	378-220	1	0-544	70	38-039	1,402	761-874
Lichtenburg	2-920	1,868-669	1-180	404-137	100	34-249	8	2-740	29	9-932	1,317	451-058
Piet Retief	1-409	901-882	340	241-272	678	481-124	2	1-419	8	5-677	1,028	729-492
Roodepoort	0-382	244-658	698	1,825-791	182	476-066	23	60-162	50	130-787	953	2,492-806
Vereeniging	1-215	777-426	446	367-169	380	312-834	9	7-409	67	55-158	902	742-570
Ventersdorp	1-029	658-643	438	425-615	288	279-856	13	12-632	31	30-124	770	748-227
Belfast	1-498	958-920	507	338-383	204	136-154	4	2-670	21	14-016	736	491-233
Springs	0-100	63-923	395	3,953-954	259	2,592-593	28	280-280	6	60-060	688	6,886-887
Carolina	1-636	1,047-317	354	216-329	263	160-719	3	1-833	13	7-944	633	386-825
Nylstroom	0-919	588-377	360	391-602	217	236,049	11	11-966	10	10-878	598	650-495
Machadodorp	0-557	356-344	227	407-687	249	447-198	5	8-980	20	35-919	501	899-784
Maraisburg	0-265	169-383	362	1,367-586	79	298-451	47	177-560	6	22-667	494	1,866-264
Wolmaransstad	0-661	423-044	338	511-346	85	128-593	1	1-513	58	87-746	482	729-198
Piet Potgieter's Rust	1-417	906-602	348	245-658	116	81-886	4	2-824	2	1-412	470	331-780
Schweizer Reneke	0-322	206-179	232	720-050	186	577-281	1	3-103	9	27-933	428	1,328-367
Bethal	0-881	563-649	223	253-208	120	136-255	15	17-032	51	57-908	409	464-403
Amsterdam	1-674	1,071-125	152	90-822	141	84-249	0	0-000	7	4-183	300	179-254
Komati Poort	0-397	253-985	117	294-859	120	302-419	36	90-726	15	37-802	288	725-806
Amersfoort	0-331	211-513	164	496-218	50	151-286	0	0-000	7	21-180	221	668-684

236. Those parts of Germiston, Springs and Boksburg which are actually built upon are more densely populated than Pretoria.

237. Table 39 has been drawn up with the object of making a comparison between the density met with in the Transvaal, in Europe, and in certain other British Colonies.

TABLE 39.
COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TRANSVAAL AND CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, TOWNS, AND BRITISH COLONIES AS REGARDS DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY.

	Density. Per square mile.	Areality. Acres.	Proximity. Yards.
*English Census, 1801	152	4-20†	153†
* " " 1901	558	1-15†	80†
*London	38,795	0-02†	10†
*Middlesex	3,410	0-19†	32†
*Lancashire	2,346	0-27†	39†
*Durham	1,171	0-55†	55†
*Montgomeryshire	69	9-28†	228†
*Radnorshire	49	13-06†	270†
Italy	293	2-2	111
Austria	219	2-9	127
Hungary	148	4-3	155
Ceylon	141	4-5	159
West Indies	120	5-0	168
Natal	31	20-4	338
Victoria	13	48-3	520
Cape Colony	9	73-6	641
Cape Town	8,110	0-08	21
New South Wales	4	146-6	905
Canada	1	440-2	1,568
Transvaal	11	56-4	562
Johannesburg	15,579	0-04	15
Germiston	7,759	0-08	21
Springs	6,887	0-09	23
Boksburg	6,149	0-10	24
Pretoria	4,723	0-14	27
Potchefstroom	2,618	0-24	37

* Taken from Census of England and Wales, 1901, page 36.
† Deduced from the figures given on page 36, Census, England and Wales, 1901.

238. No such crowding together of human beings as is in England is experienced in the Transvaal. The density is less than that of Natal and greater than that of the Cape. Johannesburg is twice as thickly populated as Cape Town and Germiston is much on a level with the oldest city in South Africa.

BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.

239. In the Transvaal and Swaziland there was found on the 17th April, 1904, a total of 332,852 houses.†

240. As regards condition of occupation, etc., they may be sub-divided as follows:—

TABLE 40.
SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED AND UNINHABITED HOUSES.

Inhabited Houses.	Buildings intended for Dwellings.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Being built.	Buildings not intended for Dwellings.	Inhabited.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being built.
95-77	95-50	94-45	0-79	0-26	4-50	1-32	2-93	0-21	0-04

241. As regards material of which these dwellings were constructed, the following Table shows the relative percentage of each kind.†

TABLE 41.
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES AND BUILDINGS, ACCORDING TO MATERIAL.

Brick and Stone.	Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster.	Wattle and Daub, Mud and Sod Huts.	Tents, Wazons and Canvas Roofs.	All Other.
13-42	7-95	76-09	2-28	0-26

The very large proportion of dwellings built of wattle and daub is accounted for by the preponderance of aborigines in the population.

† See Table XIX., "Population and Dwellings - Annexures to Final Report."

242. These 332,852 dwellings contain a varying number of rooms; in the majority of cases the number does not exceed ten.

TABLE 42.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSES CONTAINING ONE TO TEN ROOMS.

Table with 11 columns: 1 roomed Huts, 1 Room, 2 Rooms, 3 Rooms, 4 Rooms, 5 Rooms, 6 Rooms, 7 Rooms, 8 Rooms, 9 Rooms, 10 Rooms. Values range from 75.62 to 0.20.

Thus, 97.51 per cent. of the dwellings consist of ten rooms or less; the majority, 80.47 per cent., have only one room; 0.63 per cent. have more than ten rooms; while 1.86 per cent. are entered in the Schedules as compounds or unspecified.

243. The population of 1,355,442 persons is housed as follows:—*

TABLE 43.

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION INHABITING DWELLINGS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.

Table with 6 columns: Brick and Stone, Wood, Iron or Lath and Plaster, Wattle and Daub, Mud and Soil Huts, Tents, Wagons and Canvas Roofs, All Others, Travelling. Values range from 20.80 to 0.15.

The number of houses durably constructed is small, it only amounts to one-fifth of the whole.

244. The area most thickly built upon is the town of Pretoria, where there are 745 houses to the square mile.† Johannesburg and Germiston come next with 237 and 110 respectively. The district which contains the fewest buildings (0.5 per square mile) is Wolmaransstad.

245. The average number of buildings to the square mile in the Transvaal proper is 2.6; in Swaziland, owing to the relatively large Aboriginal population previously referred to, it is 4.1, while in the Transvaal and Swaziland combined it is 2.7.

246. The greatest number of persons per house is met with in the town of Boksburg, where, on an average, there are 13 occupants to each dwelling; in Germiston there are 12, in Johannesburg there are 8, and in Pretoria 6. In the district of Zoutpansberg there are only three persons to each house, this again is probably due to the large native population.

247. The average number of occupants in the Transvaal and Swaziland is 4.3, the Transvaal 4.3 and in Swaziland 3.2.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.†

SOURCES OF STATISTICS.

252. The Returns of the Religions of the People have been obtained from two sources, namely the "Householders' Schedules," wherein every person was asked to state his or her religion, upon which I base the following remarks, and the "Special Ecclesiastical Returns," wherein Ministers of Religion were asked for certain information respecting the churches and congregations under their control, to which I will refer later.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE. 253. The general willingness of the European Population to give this information correctly and the absence of any misplaced wit in replying to the questions, which is not unknown in connection with a Census, is so noticeable, that I am of opinion the returns are very satisfactory.

OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE. 254. In the general enumeration of the native population no provision was made to obtain religious statistics. All natives enumerated by beads, except those living on the property of Mission Societies, have been returned as professing "no religion." All natives who were returned on Householders' Schedules have been classified according to the religion they professed.

* Table XX., "Population and Dwellings: Annexures to Final Report." † See Table LXXXIII., "Population and Dwellings: Annexures to Final Report." ‡ Tables I. to XXXIX., "Religions of the People: Annexures to Final Report."

INHABITED DWELLINGS.

248. It is not possible from the returns to give accurately the average number of persons to each house, for the reason that the inhabited houses—318,763—include Kafir Huts, but by deducting 251,689 one-room huts from the total number inhabited houses, leaving 67,074; and deducting the number of persons living in huts, 839,097, from the total number of persons, 1,355,442, there will be 516,345 persons living in 67,074 houses, or 7.7 persons to each house, which will be approximately correct; but there are only 298,167 European inhabitants, so that nearly half of this number will be coloured persons, which will in some measure account for the high average. At least one coloured person would be described as living in each European house, when, in reality, he was living in a separate room behind the house.

249. Taken in another way, there are 55,160 heads of European households, and there are 298,167 white persons, or an average of 5.4 Europeans, to each household, and this comes much more near what one would expect to find. In England and Wales there are 5.20 persons to each inhabited house and 4.62 persons to each household. In the United States of America there are 5.3 persons to each inhabited house and 4.7 persons to each household. In Canada there are 5.22 persons to each inhabited house and 5.02 persons to each household.

250. In the same way the average number of rooms to each house can only be approximately obtained by deducting from the total number of inhabited houses the number of one-room huts, which may fairly be considered as entirely occupied by Kafirs in native locations and on farms, and deducting also the houses in which the number of rooms is unspecified and compounds. Unfortunately, the number of rooms in these houses will not give a very accurate percentage of the whole, as amongst them, in a number of cases, a house has been enumerated as several separate houses when separate rooms have been occupied by separate tenants or lodgers, and again, houses not intended for habitation have been enumerated as inhabited houses when a caretaker lives on the premises. As a particular example of this the Palace of Justice, Pretoria, with 276 rooms, is described as an inhabited house, occupied by merely one or two caretakers; these two errors, however, will more or less counteract each other, so that probably the result will not be very wide of the mark.

If we divide 300,747, the total number of rooms, by 67,074, which is the number of houses, we obtain a quotient 4.48, representing the average number of rooms to each inhabited house. This, of course, includes all houses inhabited by natives who are living in a more or less civilised manner, those living in one-roomed huts only being excepted, and consequently is not of much value in comparison with other countries; but the native population will here again act in a double manner. Wherever there are native servants, in a large majority of cases one or more boys will be living in a single room outside the house, and it was the instruction to the Enumerators that these rooms should not be described as separate houses but as additional rooms to the house of the European master, this would increase the average number of rooms to each house. On the other hand, native families living in their own houses, and more especially in the congested locations of Johannesburg and Pretoria, would tend to reduce the average number of rooms to a house. The average number of persons to each room is not of much value for comparison, as here again whites and coloured have all been enumerated together, but by eliminating, in the same way as before, those living in one-roomed huts, we obtain an average of 1.72 persons to each room.

251. Taking the natives residing in locations, there are 839,697 persons residing in 251,689 huts, or an average of 3.337 persons per hut, but here again the result will be very far from accurate, as large numbers of natives reside in houses.

255. The Religion Returns therefore in so far as native people are concerned should be accepted with some reservation, although I believe in the main they are substantially correct. However, I think it advisable to confine any remarks mainly to the European Population.

CLASSIFICATION OF RELIGIONS.

ALL RACES.

256. On account of the numerous nationalities living in the Transvaal and the great variety of religious sects, I have experienced some difficulty in classification and presenting the statistics in a suitable form.

257. I have dealt with the subject under six heads—(1) Christian, (2) Non-Christian, (3) Indefinite, (4) No Religion, (5) Object to State, (6) Unspecified.

CHRISTIAN. 258. Those professing a Christian Religion, who constitute § one quarter or 25.13 per cent. of the total population, have been sub-divided into the chief Christian faiths and these have again been split up into their various sects and sub-sects. Nearly 80 per cent. of the Christians are European or white.

§ Table 44, page xxiii.

TABLE 40.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

Europeans only. 270. If the Europeans alone be taken into consideration, and the percentages of persons, males and females, be calculated separately, it will be seen that 92.43 per cent. of the total are Christians and that the males are 3.31 per cent. less than the females, the only instance in this Table in which the figures for females are higher than those for males.

271. That such a considerable number of the population should be returned under the heading "Object to State" is regrettable. Probably had the privilege of "objecting to state" not been notified by advertisement, and not been given such prominence in the householders' forms, the number would have been considerably smaller.

TABLE 47.

SHEWING THE NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION. TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

TABLE 48.

TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND. URBAN.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

TABLE 49.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

NON-CHRISTIAN. 259. The Non-Christian Population, which amounts to only 1.95 per cent. of the total population, includes all Non-Christian Religions such as Hebrew, Mahomedan, etc. The Hebrew Religion constitutes the chief part of it although there are a large number of Buddhists and Hindus.

INDEFINITE. 260. The term "Indefinite" includes all those who* profess faiths which I cannot, from want of knowledge, refer to either of the first two headings.

NO RELIGION. 261. The number returned as professing no Religion amounts to 72.22 per cent. of the total population; it comprises the bulk of the native races and a few Europeans returned as Atheists, etc.

OBJECT TO STATE. 262. It is always the custom when religious statistics are asked for, to allow those who do not desire to state their religion the privilege of objection; a very small proportion, however, 0.28 per cent. of the total population, have availed themselves of this privilege, their number amounts to 3,821 persons.

UNSPECIFIED. 263. All others about whom the particulars could not be obtained, amounting to 0.37 per cent. are "Unspecified."

264. It is noticeable that the proportion of females is only higher than the males in the one heading of "No Religion," and this is due to the large proportion of native females to the total females in the country, compared to the proportion of native males to the total males.

TABLE 44.

SHEWING THE NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

265. Table 44, when modified to shew the religious beliefs professed by people living in Urban and Rural Districts respectively, forms an interesting subject for comparison.†

266. In Urban Areas the proportion, per cent., of Christians is more than double that for the whole country, and more than three times that of the Rural Districts.

267. This is accounted for by the fact that the Whites preponderate in towns and that most of the natives in their service have been baptised.

268. The greatest amount of difference, however, is found amongst the women. In Urban Areas the Christians form 79.35 per cent. of the female population, as against 22.63 per cent. in the whole Colony, and 13.39 in the Rural Areas.

269. The Non-Christian element, as distinguished from Atheists, Unspecified, etc., forms a considerable item in the composition of the town population, because the Hebrews usually dwell in towns, and there, too, is to be found the greater number of Mahomedans of Asiatic origin.

TABLE 45.

SHEWING THE NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION. TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 7 columns: RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, PROPORTION PER CENT. (PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES). Rows include Christian, Non-Christian, Indefinite, No Religion, Object to State, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

* 0.03 per cent. † Tables 45 and 46.

272. The figures in Tables Nos. 48 and 49 are of interest. In Urban Areas the male Christians drop to 86.59 per cent. and rise to 97.51 in the country; the same rise and fall occurs in the case of the women. This is to be accounted for by the larger proportion of Hebrews in the towns (8.88 per cent.) than in the country (0.77 per cent.)

TABLE 50.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE CHIEF DENOMINATIONS.

(EUROPEAN OR WHITE ONLY.)

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			PROPORTION PER CENT.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dutch Church	143,015	74,679	68,336	49.32	43.77	57.26
Anglican Communion	55,094	35,401	19,693	19.00	20.75	16.50
Presbyterian	18,682	12,877	5,805	6.44	7.55	4.86
Independent or Congre- gationalist	1,494	902	592	0.52	0.53	0.50
Methodist	17,206	10,484	6,722	5.93	6.14	5.63
Baptist	2,524	1,479	1,045	0.87	0.87	0.88
Lutheran	5,279	3,299	1,980	1.82	1.93	1.66
Roman Catholic	14,474	9,613	4,861	4.99	5.63	4.07
Other Christian	10,241	6,644	3,597	3.54	3.90	3.02
Hebrew	15,478	10,604	4,874	5.34	6.22	4.08
Other Non-Christian	50	33	17	0.02	0.02	0.01
Indefinite	697	554	143	0.24	0.32	0.12
No Religion	912	767	145	0.31	0.45	0.12
Object to State	3,110	2,050	1,060	1.07	1.20	0.89
Unspecified	1,696	1,225	471	0.59	0.72	0.40
TRANSVAAL AND SWAZI- LAND TOTAL	289,952	170,611	119,341	100.00	100.00	100.00

EUROPEAN ONLY.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

THE DUTCH CHURCHES. 273. Almost half of the total European community or 49.32 per cent. belong to the Dutch Churches; amongst the men the percentage is 43.77; amongst the women 57.26. This disproportion, which is consistently to be noticed in all districts, may be the result of the greater amount of immigration amongst the men.

274. There are four Dutch Churches in the Colony which are known under very similar names, and it was found that so many persons did not know clearly to which particular church they belonged that it was impossible to distinguish between the four Churches with any reasonable degree of accuracy. Therefore all those who are members of any of the four Dutch Churches are placed under one heading.

275. The first and chief of the four is the "NEDERDUITSCH HERVORMDE KERK" which was founded in the Transvaal by the Boer Voortrekkers (pioneers). Their first minister was called from Holland and was confirmed in his function by the Commandant-General, who was an Elder of the Church, there being as yet no President.

276. The first constitution of the Transvaal Republic made this Church the Church of the State. Later, when dissension arose, the connection between Church and State was severed, and by resolution of the Volksraad a State Church ceased to exist.

277. The "NEDERDUITSCH GEREFORMEERDE KERK," established at Potchefstroom in 1849, was an offshoot of the Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk of the Cape Colony. The doctrines of these two Churches are essentially similar, the division which formerly existed between them was based chiefly on questions of Church Government.

278. After the year 1880 a kind of fusion took place between the Nederduitsch Hervormde and the Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk. About 1890 the question as to what name the Church should bear in the future was put to the vote, and it was decided that the name should henceforward be "Nederduitsch Hervormde of Gereformeerde Kerk."

279. The word "Hervormde" has exactly the same meaning as "gereformeerde;" the first is a real Dutch word while the latter is of French origin.

280. The "GEREFORMEERDE KERK," generally known as the "Dopper Church," was founded in the Cape Colony in the year 1859, under the guidance of Mr. Postma, a minister called from Holland. This Church subsequently took root

in the Transvaal, and has now 19 congregations, 5,578 members and about 10,000 adherents. The difference between this Church and the two already mentioned appears to be that in the Gereformeerde Kerk psalms only are sung, whilst the two former also make use of hymns. The "Gereformeerde Kerk" besides claims that it adheres more closely to the teachings of the Bible and to the fundamental doctrine of Calvin.

281. The "SCOUTS' CHURCH" dates from the end of the War (1902); it has very few members. They unfortunately are not on good terms with the burghers who fought to the "bitter end." Both Church and Synod disapproved of their conduct, but hoped that they would return and acknowledge their fault. Some, perhaps many, did so; others, however, strongly protesting against the action of the Church and Synod, instituted their own church, under the name of "Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk," the name borne by the Dutch Church in the Cape Colony. Some householders, however, wrote "New Ned. Ger. Church," or "Ned. Ger. Subs.* England," on the Census Forms.

282. As the word "Gereformeerde" is applied to no less than three of the four Dutch Churches, as both "Gereformeerde" and "Hervormde" are translated "Reformed," and as the householders were in many instances not sure to which of the four Churches they actually belonged, so much confusion arose that it was found impossible to distinguish between them.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION. 283. The term "Anglican Communion," which includes all the branches of the Church of England, was adopted on the suggestion of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Pretoria. The Anglican Communion, which, in the Transvaal, has gradually grown from a small beginning before the first annexation in 1877, now includes 19.00 per cent., or nearly a fifth of the total European Population, the number being 55,094.

PRESBYTERIANS AND METHODISTS. 284. The Presbyterians and Methodists, which rank third and fourth, are also very powerful bodies, representing 35,888 persons, or 12.37 per cent. of the total European population.

285. The total Protestant European Community amounts to 34.73 per cent., 37.91 per cent. and 30.19 per cent. of the European population for the persons, males and females respectively.

ROMAN CATHOLICS. 286. The Roman Catholic Religion has been established from an early period in the history of the Transvaal, and the convent at Pretoria was the chief stronghold of the British troops during the siege of the town in 1881. They have not increased so rapidly as other religions but are well established, and 5 per cent. of the European population is Roman Catholic.

OTHER CHRISTIAN. 287. The sects grouped under the heading "OTHER CHRISTIAN," amounting to a considerable number of persons,† consist of the Mission Societies of various Religions and numerous other sects which are in no way connected with any previously mentioned. A list of the number of adherents to each of them is given in Table 7 (Religions of the People: Annexures), which is interesting as shewing to some extent the great variety of religious beliefs which have to be considered and classified.

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

HEBREW. 288. After the Christian Religions the only other great community is the Hebrew, which embraces 5.34 per cent. of the total European population, numbering 15,478 members. It has already been pointed out that with the exception of about 1,000 all these reside in the Urban Areas; and Table No. XXVI of the Annexures will shew that of the above 15,478 there are 10,800, or 70 per cent. of the total number, residing within the Johannesburg Municipality.

COMPARISON WITH CAPE COLONY.

289. I have thought that on account of the similarity that is certain to exist to a great extent in Religions of the People, a comparison with the figures obtained in the Cape Colony Census of 1904 will be of interest.

290. Table 51 shews the comparison of the Total Populations, and Table 51A shews the comparison of the European Populations only.

291. The large proportion of the population classed under "No Religion," 72.22 per cent. in the Transvaal, as compared with 42.17 per cent. in the Cape Colony, is not due to varying proportions between the European or White and Native Races, the former amounting to 25.06 per cent. of the total population in the Cape Colony and 21.52 per cent. in the Transvaal, but to the large number of Mixed and Other Coloured and of the Fingo Race in the Cape Colony professing Christian Religious Beliefs.

292. The same remark applies to the high proportion with respect to all other religious denominations in the Cape Colony.

* "Subs." means subsidised by the Government.
† 10,251.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION BELONGING TO EACH OF THE CHIEF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

MALES.	ALL OTHER.		
	HEBREW.		
	OTHER CHRISTIAN.		
	ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
	METHODIST.		
	PRESBYTERIAN.		
	ANGLICAN COMMUNION.		
	DUTCH CHURCHES.		
FEMALES.	ALL OTHER.		
	HEBREW.		
	OTHER CHRISTIAN.		
	ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
	METHODIST.		
	PRESBYTERIAN.		
	ANGLICAN COMMUNION.		
	DUTCH CHURCHES.		

CHURCH	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES
CHRISTIAN			
DUTCH CHURCHES	49.32	25.75	23.57
ANGLICAN COMMUNION	19.00	12.21	6.79
PRESBYTERIAN	6.44	4.44	2.00
METHODIST	5.93	3.61	2.32
ROMAN CATHOLIC	4.99	3.31	1.68
LUTHERAN	1.82	1.14	0.68
OTHER CHRISTIAN	4.93	3.12	1.81
NON-CHRISTIAN			
HEBREW	5.34	3.66	1.68
ALL OTHER	2.23	1.60	0.63
TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION	100.00	58.84	41.16

293. The religions of the European or White Population do not vary much, with the exception of Dutch Churches and Anglican Communion, which are respectively 2.91 per cent. and 2.83 per cent. higher in the Cape Colony than in the Transvaal, these figures being approximately counterbalanced by the "Other Christians," "Hebrew" and "Object to State," which are respectively 1.97 per cent., 1.98 per cent. and 1.03 per cent. higher than in the Cape Colony. The "Object to State" is, it should be remarked, 1 per cent. higher than in Cape Colony. The

difference between the sexes in the Dutch Churches should be noticed, the women are more numerous than the men especially in the Transvaal.

294. Generally speaking, in the other religions, which include the bulk of the immigrant population, the males predominate. This peculiarity is to be explained by immigration.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

SHOWING THE NUMBER PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, IN THE TRANSVAAL AND CAPE COLONY.

TABLE 51.

TABLE 51A.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	ALL RACES.						EUROPEAN ONLY.					
	TRANSVAAL, 1904.			CAPE COLONY, 1904.			TRANSVAAL, 1904.			CAPE COLONY, 1904.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dutch Churches	10.94	10.53	11.42	16.84	16.97	16.70	49.32	43.77	57.26	52.23	48.45	56.83
Anglican Communion	5.07	5.93	4.06	11.68	12.31	11.04	19.00	20.75	16.50	21.83	23.06	20.32
Presbyterian	1.47	1.87	1.02	3.68	3.77	3.59	6.44	7.55	4.86	4.55	5.09	3.88
Independent or Congregationalist	0.25	0.27	0.23	4.66	4.48	4.84	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.86	0.81	0.92
Methodists	2.83	3.22	2.37	12.05	11.68	12.41	5.93	6.14	5.63	6.22	6.18	6.26
Baptists	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.87	0.87	0.88	1.72	1.61	1.85
Lutherans	1.80	2.07	1.48	3.36	3.45	3.26	1.82	1.93	1.66	2.37	2.57	2.11
Salvation Army	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.17
Roman and Greek Catholics	1.28	1.60	0.90	1.58	1.94	1.22	5.22	6.00	4.11	5.08	6.04	3.93
Other Christians	1.14	1.39	0.84	1.30	1.37	1.23	3.16	3.39	2.82	1.19	1.32	1.06
Hebrew	1.15	1.45	0.79	0.81	1.08	0.54	6.22	4.08	3.36	4.12	2.45	
Other Non-Christian	0.86	1.32	0.28	1.07	1.37	0.78	0.26	0.34	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.02
No Religion	72.22	69.14	75.88	42.17	40.73	43.65	0.31	0.45	0.12	0.17	0.26	0.06
Object to State	0.28	0.36	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.07	1.20	0.89	0.04	0.05	0.02
Unspecified	0.37	0.49	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.08	0.59	0.72	0.40	0.20	0.26	0.12
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS.

295. Table 52 shows the Religions professed by the European Population in each of the Census Districts, and how each religion is distributed. Column A gives the number of persons belonging to each religion in each district, Column B the proportion in each District to the total number of adherents of each religion, and Column C, shows the proportion of adherents of each religion to the total population of each Census District.

296. The first peculiarity to be noticed is, that in the Pretoria District and in the Witwatersrand there is a difference of only 30 in the members of the Dutch Churches (although the population of the latter place is almost three times as large as the former), and that the greater number reside in Pretoria.

297. In Potchefstroom the proportion is much the same as in Pretoria and Witwatersrand.

298. The Dutch Reformed Churches have the greater number of members in the Colony—roughly, half the population belong to one of the four. The Anglican Community comes next, with a following of a little over one-fifth of the total inhabitants. The stronghold of the Anglican Denominations is the Witwatersrand where they outnumber those of the Dutch Community by 14,925 souls. But the highest proportion of Anglicans is to be found in Barberton.

299. The Methodists, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians number respectively 17,206, 14,474 and 8,682. Their distribution resembles that of the Anglican Church, i.e., it is governed by the proportion of immigrants in the various districts.

300. Nearly 88 per cent. of those professing the Hebrew faith are found in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria Areas.

301. The facts given in Table 52 will, perhaps, be more readily appreciated after an inspection of Diagram No. 8.

TABLE 52.

SHOWING RELIGIONS OF PEOPLE IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

No.	CENSUS DISTRICT.	Name.	DUTCH CHURCHES.			ANGLICAN COMMUNION.			PRESBYTERIAN.			METHODIST.			ROMAN CATHOLIC.			OTHER CHRISTIAN.			HEBREW.			ALL OTHER.			TOTAL.					
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.						
1	Witwatersrand	...	19,257	13.47	10.89	34,172	62.92	29.97	12,496	66.73	10.93	11,418	66.39	10.91	9,231	63.78	8.10	11,351	88.10	9.95	12,299	79.46	10.79	3,527	59.20	3.36	114,021	30.32	100.00			
2 & 3	Pretoria Town and District	...	19,297	13.40	48.04	7,521	14.20	19.68	2,851	13.26	7.10	2,154	12.32	5.36	2,056	18.53	6.92	3,037	15.95	7.92	1,317	8.51	2.28	1,004	16.53	2.99	40,147	13.85	100.00			
4	C. S. A. R.	...	74	0.05	15.65	210	0.38	44.40	44	0.24	9.30	33	0.19	6.98	40	0.28	8.45	53	0.12	4.86	34	0.22	7.19	145	2.24	1.34	10,795	3.72	100.00			
5	Middelburg	...	5,003	5.90	74.14	1,139	2.07	10.55	295	1.58	2.73	297	1.73	2.75	222	1.53	2.06	326	2.69	4.87	168	1.90	1.56	145	2.24	1.34	6,078	2.41	100.00			
6	Lydenburg	...	8,019	3.51	71.93	1,005	1.82	14.40	206	1.10	2.95	162	0.94	2.32	269	1.86	3.86	226	1.16	3.24	35	0.23	0.59	56	0.87	0.80	12,630	4.23	100.00			
7	Waterberg	...	3,407	2.38	78.34	418	0.76	9.91	53	0.28	1.22	50	0.29	1.15	62	0.43	1.42	356	1.31	5.89	46	0.30	1.06	57	0.88	1.31	6,078	2.41	100.00			
8	Gautspsang	...	5,274	3.69	67.62	1,044	1.80	13.38	207	1.09	3.81	233	1.35	2.99	236	1.63	3.03	468	2.40	6.00	75	0.48	0.96	172	2.66	2.21	7,799	2.69	100.00			
9	Potchefstroom	...	18,699	13.08	76.99	2,307	4.01	9.04	404	2.19	3.92	323	1.82	3.35	276	1.62	1.35	561	0.83	2.86	56	0.36	0.99	63	0.97	1.12	5,630	1.94	100.00			
10	Krugersburg	...	4,848	3.39	86.11	304	0.55	5.40	63	0.34	1.12	59	0.34	1.05	76	0.52	1.35	161	0.83	2.86	56	0.36	0.99	63	0.97	1.12	5,630	1.94	100.00			
11	Wolmarstad	...	8,115	5.97	80.56	446	0.81	4.92	103	0.55	1.14	86	0.50	0.73	86	0.50	0.73	116	0.60	1.73	66	0.43	0.98	35	0.53	0.87	22	0.34	0.35	6,234	2.17	100.00
12	Rustenburg	...	10,096	7.04	87.90	444	0.81	3.88	109	0.58	0.95	95	0.56	1.07	68	0.47	0.75	58	0.30	0.64	51	0.33	0.55	123	1.90	1.36	9,961	3.12	100.00			
13	Marcop	...	5,819	4.07	86.50	454	0.82	6.76	56	0.30	0.83	132	0.77	1.96	59	0.41	0.88	116	0.60	1.73	66	0.43	0.98	35	0.53	0.87	22	0.34	0.35	6,234	2.17	100.00
14	Lichtenburg	...	5,734	4.05	92.96	229	0.42	3.94	42	0.22	0.67	48	0.28	0.76	14	0.09	0.22	90	0.46	1.43	35	0.35	0.87	22	0.34	0.35	6,234	2.17	100.00			
15	Heidelberg	...	2,272	5.98	67.13	1,373	2.49	12.68	380	2.04	3.51	504	2.83	4.65	269	1.86	2.48	532	2.73	4.91	297	1.92	2.74	206	0.34	0.55	6,234	2.17	100.00			
16	Standerton	...	8,796	6.13	77.42	912	1.66	8.96	380	2.04	3.51	504	2.83	4.65	269	1.86	2.48	532	2.73	4.91	297	1.92	2.74	206	0.34	0.55	6,234	2.17	100.00			
17	Wakkerstroom	...	6,511	4.55	75.85	818	1.48	8.33	355	1.96	3.47	470	2.64	4.38	300	2.00	2.74	390	2.10	3.44	177	1.14	1.56	219	3.30	1.93	11,323	3.91	100.00			
18	Barnelo	...	5,940	4.15	78.82	703	1.28	9.33	314	1.17	2.90	211	1.23	2.80	190	1.37	2.94	166	0.85	2.20	53	0.34	0.70	46	0.71	0.61	7,836	2.96	100.00			
19	Barberton	...	359	0.27	14.71	1,159	2.00	43.48	205	1.10	2.75	364	2.12	13.78	208	1.44	7.86	147	0.75	5.66	74	0.48	2.80	108	1.67	4.08	2,645	0.91	100.00			
20	Swaziland	...	475	0.33	53.37	245	0.44	27.63	56	0.29	0.18	42	0.24	4.72	26	0.18	2.92	33	0.18	3.63	3	0.02	0.94	9	0.14	1.01	890	0.31	100.00			
	TOTAL	...	143,013	100.00	40.33	55,004	100.00	19.00	8,882	100.00	6.44	17,206	100.00	5.93	14,474	100.00	4.99	19,338	100.00	6.74	12,478	100.00	5.34	6,465	100.00	2.23	280,032	100.00	100.00			

THE RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA.

JOHANNESBURG, 1896 AND 1904. 302. The comparison of the religious conditions of Johannesburg in 1896 and 1904, set forth in Table 53, is interesting, as it is the sole instance in which I am able to make any comparison with previous returns.

303. The proportion of the Dutch Churches has dropped from 18.85 per cent. in 1896 to 13.73 per cent. in 1904, or 5.12 per cent., and the Anglican and Lutheran Communions also shew a decrease of 3.23 and 1.45 per cent. respectively; the differences are almost made up by an increase in the Other Christian Religions.

304. The Hebrew proportion has increased relatively very little, viz: 0.67 per cent.

305. The "Object to State" increased by 1.28 per cent., whilst the "Unspecified" has decreased by 0.72 per cent.

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY, 1904. 306. Comparing the towns of Johannesburg and Pretoria, the sexes in the latter case are very variable when compared with the former. The females shew a higher proportion belonging to Christian faiths, which is almost counterbalanced by a lower proportion of Hebrews.

PRETORIA. 307. The Dutch Churches in Pretoria shew a difference of 11.33 per cent. between the sexes in favour of the females, whilst in all the other religions, except the Methodist, Baptist, Salvation Army and Lutheran, the proportion of females is lower by 0.2 per cent. to 3.0 per cent. than the males.

308. The Dutch Churches shew a very small proportional preponderance over the Anglican Communion, namely, 2.86 per cent; but the males have the greater proportion in the Anglican Communion, namely, 2.75 per cent., whilst in the females the Dutch Church is higher by 11.37 per cent. The Christian proportion is 7.86 per cent. higher than Johannesburg, whilst the Hebrew faith is 7.66 per cent. lower.

TABLE 53.

SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT OF THE EUROPEAN PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE CHIEF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY (1896 AND 1904) AND PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY (1904).

Table with columns for Municipality, Religion, and Sex (Persons, Males, Females) for Johannesburg 1896, Johannesburg 1904, and Pretoria 1904.

309. Table 54, Column A, shews the number of persons returned by ministers as belonging to their congregations, Column B, the number of persons belonging to each religion according to the Household's Schedules, Column C, the proportion of A to B.

310. In two instances, the Lutherans and the Salvationists, the number returned as belonging to the congregations exceeded the number returned as belonging to those religious denominations on the Household's Forms, and in most cases the proportion of Column B to Column A is greater in the case of "All Races" than in that of the "European or White." This is due to the fact that the religions of natives on the Household's Schedules is not given accurately, the number of native Christians being greater than is stated in the Schedules. The Lutherans, which have the greatest number of native adherents, shew the greatest discrepancy, the Schedules only account for 24,257 Lutherans of All Races, but the Lutheran Ministers returned 59,587 as the number in their congregations. The Salvation Army shews this disproportion also in All Races, but in this case the difference chiefly concerns the Europeans. It is probably caused by some members of the Salvation Army returning themselves under Other Religions. The reason why the proportions of the congregations are so low in the European columns is doubtless largely due to the number of children who would not be returned by some ministers.

TABLE 54.

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS RETURNED AS ACKNOWLEDGING RESPECTIVE RELIGIONS AND NUMBERS GIVEN IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.

Table with columns for All Races (A, B, C) and European or White (A, B, C) for various religions like Dutch Churches, Anglican Communion, etc.

SPECIAL ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.

311. With the object of obtaining details concerning the various Religious Beliefs of the People, for which no provision was made in the Ordinary Schedules, a special Ecclesiastical Form was issued to the Ministers of each Denomination. The returns in most instances needed considerable revision, and in some it was found impossible to obtain amended particulars. The Tables have been carefully prepared from the material at my disposal, and with one exception, commented on below, may be taken as a fair index of the numerical importance of the various Churches.

312. According to the returns, there were 393 places of worship in the Colony, of which 370 belonged to Christian and 23 to Non-Christian Sects. Accommodation was provided for 106,459 people, while the average attendance at the principal services during the year preceding the Census was 54,779.

313. As will be seen in Table No. 55, the total number of persons returned as belonging to the various congregations was 200,325 of whom 78,506 were males, 67,714 were females and 54,105 persons whose race was not stated; the latter figure includes an item of 4,673 persons whose race also was not returned. The following was the sex distribution of the members of the various Churches.

TABLE 55.

Table with columns for European or White (Males, Females, Unspecified) and Other than European or White (Males, Females, Unspecified) for various religions.

The 54,105 persons returned as of unspecified sex distinction are as follows:—

TABLE 56.

Table with columns for Dutch Churches, Anglican Communion, and Hermannsburg Missions, showing European or White and Other than European or White counts.

Every endeavour has been made to obtain amended particulars but without avail.

314. It appears that in the majority of the Dutch Churches the congregation is merely enumerated without distinction of sex and occasionally even of race.

315. The total number of Communicants was 76,900, of whom 28,328 were males, 27,776 were females, and 20,796 persons for whom no sex distinction was returned. The latter figure includes 1,983 persons whose race also was not given.

Their distinction was as follows:—

TABLE 57.

Table with columns for European or White and Other than European or White, showing Males, Females, Unspecified, and Total counts.

The 20,796 unspecified persons were returned as belonging to the following denominations:—

TABLE 58.

DISTRIBUTION OF 20,796 PERSONS AMONGST THE CHURCHES, WHOSE RACE OR SEX OR BOTH WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

Table with columns for Dutch Churches, Anglican Communion, and Hermannsburg Missions, showing European or White, Other than European or White, Sex and Race unspecified, and Total counts.

316. It appears that there is accommodation in the various places of worship for 106,459 persons, and as the average attendance was 54,779, ordinarily only 51.5 per cent. of the accommodation was occupied. The ministers returned 76,900 as the number of persons belonging to their congregations, so that if all the congregations should attend at once, a most unlikely event, there would be still 27-28 seats out of each hundred unoccupied. According to the Household's Schedules, however, there are 338,491 professing Christians, 144,116 white and 194,375 coloured, so that the available accommodation is short in the proportion of 100 to 318.

317. The wide divergence between the figures given on the Ecclesiastical Form as compared with those on the Household's Schedules, is no doubt largely due to the very scattered condition of the population; moreover, it is no secret that very many people profess a religion without attending any place of worship. Another cause for discrepancy arises from the exclusion of young children from the congregational returns.

318. The most unsatisfactory return is that relating to the Hebrew faith. This body, according to their own shewing, only returns 2,839 persons as belonging to their congregations, while there are 15,478 Hebrews in the Transvaal. This may probably be explained by the fact that this section of the population is

probably the most migratory of any, that in only a few instances have females been included in the congregation, and that services, at irregular intervals, are held where there is no Synagogue. But after making every allowance, it is obvious the female return is incomplete, nor has considerable correspondence been of any avail in rectifying the matter.

319. The total number of all services held during the year was 1,952. The number of weekly services held during that period was 1,708, of which 1,499 were held by Christian Denominations.

320. There were also 42 fortnightly, 71 monthly and 131 quarterly meetings, all of which were held by various Christian Sects.

Sunday Schools. 321. Out of the 473 Sunday Schools, 468 belonged to Christian Churches and 5 to the Hebrew Religion. The total attendance was 22,581, of whom 22,315 were Christian and 266 Hebrew children.

Baptisms, Marriages and Burials. 322. The number of Baptisms during the year was 15,828. The total number of Marriages was 2,997 while 2,497 Burials were registered. Of the Marriages 2,913 were Christian, 83 Hebrew, and 1 Mahomedan, while of the Burials 2,478 were Christian, 14 Hebrew, and 5 Mahomedan.

323. With respect to Marriages, the above figures relate only to those Marriages which were returned by the Ministers of the various denominations.

324. The return of Burials is also misleading, owing to the loose way in which the various Church Registers have been kept; for instance, out of the total of 70 Dutch Churches only 11 supplied the requisite information regarding Burials; the explanation being given on many of the forms that no records were kept.

325. Unfortunately no Comparative Tables are available, since the Registrar of Births and Deaths only takes out Returns for the Fiscal Year.

Receipts and Expenditure. 326. With reference to Table No. IV. (Religions of the People: Annexures to Final Report), it is necessary to point out that the figures are merely those of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year, and that they do not therefore disclose the exact financial position of any of the Churches.

327. The Income of the Christian Churches, amounting to £283,714, was derived from the following sources:—

- Details of Receipts. Offertories, £72,633. Grants and Special Contributions, £24,524. Pew Rents, £2,077. Church Fees, £8,510. Income from Lands, etc., £27,804. Loans and Capital Receipts, £113,102. Miscellaneous Receipts, £35,064.

The corresponding Expenditure consisted of—

- Salaries, £68,912. Payments in aid of— (a) Missions, £4,198. (b) Education, £6,223. (c) Synodical Funds, etc., £2,857. Interest and Charges on Debt, £10,699. Payments in support of— (a) Sick and Aged Clergy, £384. (b) Hospitals and Poor, £7,253. Loans and Capital Expenditure, £46,097. Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, £87,789. Miscellaneous Charges, £28,813.

Comparisons. 328. The Income of the Dutch Churches, £129,183, was a little less than half of the combined incomes of all the Churches, and almost three times as great as that of any other denomination. Only three other Churches shewed relatively large incomes, i.e., Presbyterian, £43,794; Wesleyan, £42,416; and the Churches belonging to the Anglican Communion, £26,609.

Buildings. 329. The amount of £87,789 for Buildings, etc., was the largest item of Expenditure while that of £68,912 for Salaries was the next in importance. Here again the Dutch Churches shewed much greater amounts than any of the others, their figures being £41,270 for Buildings etc., and £20,510 for Salaries.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.*

ALL RACES.

345. The figures dealing with the ages of the population are certainly the most important of all for practical purposes. Accordingly much care has been taken with the tabulation of Europeans. It was found impracticable to obtain correct figures respecting the coloured races. A Kafir, unless he has been educated at a Mission Station, never knows his age, it can only be arrived at, approximately, by prolonged cross-examination as to his memory of past events, and although this is practicable for clinical purposes, it is altogether impossible in taking a Census; therefore the ages of natives, given in years, published in Census papers in South Africa are the results of guesses, and no reliance can be placed on them.

AGES AT WHICH THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IS EQUALLY DIVIDED.

346. The European population of the Transvaal is a young population, notwithstanding the fact that the age which divides it into two equal parts does not differ materially from that of the English and Welsh people.

TABLE 63.

SHEWING THE AGE AT WHICH THE POPULATION DIVIDES INTO TWO EQUAL PORTIONS. (EUROPEANS ONLY.)

	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
	England and Wales	23	11-98	22	5-91	23	5-73
Transvaal ...	23	11-97	25	10-22	20	2-72

347. Still the dividing age as regards the white inhabitants is reached amongst men 3 years 4-31 months later, and amongst women 3 years 3-01 months earlier, in the Transvaal than in England.

COMPARED WITH CAPE COLONY.

348. In the Cape Colony it is below 22 years for the total population, just under 23 for males and just under 20 for females†.

TABLE 64.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINAL, OTHER COLOURED AND ALL RACES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	94,387	47,788	46,599	195,565	122,823	72,742
Aboriginal ...	406,722	207,287	199,435	614,934	329,283	285,651
Other Coloured ...	9,354	4,947	4,407	26,265	19,697	6,568
ALL RACES ...	510,463	260,022	250,441	836,764	471,803	364,961

TABLE 65.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT THOSE AGES. SIMILAR INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO ABORIGINES, ETC.

YEARS.	EUROPEAN.			ABORIGINAL.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 ...	32-55	28-01	39-05	39-81	38-63	41-11	26-26	20-07	40-15	37-89	35-53	40-70
Over 15 ...	67-45	71-99	60-95	60-19	61-37	58-89	73-74	79-93	59-85	62-11	64-47	59-30
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

TABLE 66.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, ETC.

YEARS.	EUROPEAN.			ABORIGINAL.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 ...	32-55	16-48	16-07	39-81	20-29	19-52	26-26	13-89	12-37	37-89	19-30	18-59
Over 15 ...	67-45	42-36	25-09	60-19	32-23	27-96	73-74	55-30	18-44	62-11	35-02	27-09
	100-00	58-84	41-16	100-00	52-52	47-48	100-00	69-19	30-81	100-00	54-32	45-68

TABLE 67.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, AND OTHER RACES, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

RACE.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	18-491	18-378	18-607	23-372	26-033	19-931
Aboriginal ...	79-677	79-719	79-633	73-490	69-792	78-270
Mixed and Other Coloured	1-832	1-903	1-760	3-138	4-175	1-799
	100-000	100-000	100-000	100-000	100-000	100-000

TABLE 68.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO THE TOTAL POPULATION.

RACE.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	7-006	3-547	3-459	14-516	9-117	5-399
Aboriginal ...	30-190	15-387	14-803	45-614	24-441	21-203
Mixed and other coloured	0-694	0-367	0-327	1-950	1-462	0-488
	37-890	19-301	18-589	62-110	35-020	27-090

* Vide Tables I. to XLVI., "Ages of the People: Annexures to Final Report."

† "Cape of Good Hope Census, 1904," page lxxxiii.

POPULATION UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

349. The preceding five Tables give the same information expressed in different terms, the multiplicity of tables necessitated by the very complex composition of the Population of the Transvaal.

350. Nearly one-fifth* of persons under 15 years of age are of European parentage (Table 67.) Amongst those above that limit the proportion is higher, nearly one-fourth.†

351. The proportion of the total population under and over 15 years of age is roughly as 1 to 1-6,‡ but there are more than twice as many Europeans over 15 years old as there are under.

The number of males and females of all races under 15 years old is sensibly the same, but beyond that period it is different. Then the females are in a slight minority, about 1 to 1-3.‡ The excess of aboriginal males over females at ages above 15 years is not great, about 1 to 1-2; the European females and males are as 1 to 1-7, and the Mixed as 1 to 3.‡

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

352. The following Tables, 69 to 74A inclusive, contrast the condition of the Town and Country Districts as to the constitution of the population above and below 15 years of age.

TABLES 69 AND 70.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALE AND FEMALE, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED AND ALL RACES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, LIVING IN THE URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 69. URBAN AREAS.

RACE.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	44,303	22,310	21,993	119,255	77,899	41,356
Aboriginal ...	13,660	8,468	5,192	135,935	126,387	9,548
Other Coloured ...	6,248	3,215	3,033	21,093	16,154	4,939
ALL RACES ...	64,211	33,993	30,218	276,283	220,440	55,843

TABLE 70. RURAL AREAS.

RACE.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	50,054	25,462	24,592	75,867	44,534	31,333
Aboriginal ...	393,051	198,810	194,241	478,893	202,803	276,090
Other Coloured ...	3,106	1,732	1,374	5,162	3,533	1,629
ALL RACES ...	446,211	226,004	220,207	559,922	250,870	309,052

TABLES 71 AND 71A.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT THESE AGES IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS RESPECTIVELY, IN THE TRANSVAAL. SIMILAR INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO ABORIGINES, ETC.

TABLE 71. URBAN AREAS.

YEARS.	EUROPEAN.			ABORIGINAL.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 ...	27-09	22-26	34-72	9-13	6-28	35-22	22-85	16-60	38-05	18-86	13-36	35-11
Over 15 ...	72-91	77-74	65-28	90-87	93-72	64-78	77-15	83-40	61-95	81-14	86-64	64-89
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

TABLE 71A. RURAL AREAS.

YEARS.	EUROPEAN.			ABORIGINAL.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 ...	39-75	36-38	43-97	55-33	49-50	41-30	37-56	32-90	45-75	44-35	47-39	41-61
Over 15 ...	60-25	63-62	56-03	44-67	50-50	58-70	62-44	67-10	54-25	55-65	52-61	58-39
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

TABLES 72 AND 72A.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 72. URBAN AREAS.

RACES.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	69-00	65-63	72-78	43-17	35-34	74-06
Aboriginal ...	21-27	24-91	17-18	49-20	57-33	17-10
Other Coloured ...	9-73	9-46	10-04	7-63	7-33	8-84
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

TABLE 72A. RURAL AREAS.

RACES.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			OVER 15 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European ...	11-22	11-27	11-17	13-55	17-75	10-14
Aboriginal ...	88-09	87-97	88-21	85-53	80-24	89-33
Other Coloured ...	0-69	0-76	0-62	0-92	1-41	0-53
	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

* 18-491 per cent.

† 23-372 per cent.

‡ Deduced from Table 66.

TABLES 73 AND 73A.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, ETC., LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 73. URBAN AREAS.

Table with columns for YEARS, EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL, OTHER COLOURED, and ALL RACES, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

TABLE 73A. RURAL AREAS.

Table with columns for YEARS, EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL, OTHER COLOURED, and ALL RACES, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

TABLES 74 AND 74A.

PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, TO THE TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 74. URBAN AREAS.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and OVER 15 YEARS, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

TABLE 74A. RURAL AREAS.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and OVER 15 YEARS, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

353. The Tables 69 to 74A show that, as regards the white population, 56.5* per cent. reside in Urban Areas.

354. The proportion of white males and females under the age specified in Urban Areas is very nearly equal, 13.6 to 13.5 per cent.;

355. Above that age, the aforesaid limit, there is a great difference, especially in towns where there are 47.6 per cent. of men to 25.3 per cent. women.

356. Only 14.6 per cent.* of the Aboriginal population is resident in Urban localities; the proportion of children in towns is very small, only 9 per cent.;

357. When the Aboriginal males and females are considered separately, it is seen that the male and female children are nearly equal in number in Rural Areas (Table 70), but the number is smaller and the preponderance of the males is more marked in towns (Table 69).

358. These differences are explained not only by the fact that a large number of men emigrate into the towns from outside the frontier, but more indigenous men seek employment in the centres of industry than women and they leave their women behind.

359. The Other Coloured Races, by which is meant all coloured people not of Bantu origin, are dwellers in towns to even a greater extent. The proportion is 76.78 per cent. in Urban Areas to 23.22 per cent. in Rural.*

* Deduced from Tables 69 and 70.

360. In Urban and Rural Areas alike the number of females to males under 15 years of age is nearly equal. Above that age limit the difference is very great. In the towns the number of males to females is nearly 3 to 1, in the country 2 to 1 (Tables 73 and 73A).

361. I cannot compare the proportion, even of Europeans, under and over 15 found at the Census of 1890, because the results were not tabulated in quinquennial periods and the natives and other coloured people were not enumerated at all, but all details were taken for Johannesburg in 1896 and they compare as follows:—

TABLE 75.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, OF EACH RACE FOUND IN JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY, AT THE CENSUS OF 1896 AND AT THE CENSUS OF 1904.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, and OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, subdivided into Males and Females for 1896 and 1904.

TABLE 76.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINAL RACES, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL OF EACH RACE.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and OVER 15 YEARS, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

362. The figures in Table 75 are remarkably similar, especially as they are calculated on the percentage of each race below 15 and again above 15 years of age, and not on the total of the race or the total population; this accentuates any difference there is, while any other method would make it appear insignificant.

Below the limit of 15 years the figures relating to Europeans are practically identical, above 15 there is a slight increase in the proportion of women, and a corresponding decrease in that of the men.

363. The aboriginal population under 15 shews a slight increase in males and above 15 a slight decrease.

The male and female coloured children, other than aborigines, were in the same proportion at both Censuses. Over 15 there was a slight increase in males and a slight decrease in females.

AGES OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.

364. In the Census of 1904 no attempt was made to define the ages of the natives, beyond ascertaining the fact that they were under or over 15 years old, therefore I can only deal with them under these two classifications.

TABLE 76.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH OF THE EIGHT MAIN BANTU RACES.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and 15 YEARS AND OVER, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

365. From this Table the following Tables 77 and 78 have been constructed.

No. 77 is based on the total Bantu population.

TABLE 77.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINAL RACES, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and OVER 15 YEARS, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

It shews that amongst the Indigenous Races, or races chiefly indigenous, such as the Basuto, Bechuana, Swazi and the Transvaal Kafirs, the women are as numerous as the men, or, especially in the later period of life, outnumber them. The following Table is calculated on the number of each race. It brings out still more clearly the points just mentioned.

TABLE 79A.

NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF RACES LIVING IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and 15 YEARS AND OVER, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

366. I had hoped that I should have been able to tabulate the ages of natives returned on the householders' schedules, and from the result to have obtained a general idea as to the age distribution of the Transvaal Natives, but it was evident that the people employed in domestic labour consisted too entirely of adults, especially adult males, so that the idea had to be abandoned.

367. Tables 79 and 79A give the number of persons, males and females, under and over 15 years of age belonging to the eight chief tribes living in Urban and Rural Districts. Tables 80 and 80A, founded on 79 and 79A, present the same facts as percentages of the total population of each tribe.

TABLE 79.

NUMBER OF COLOURED PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF RACES LIVING IN URBAN AREAS.

Table with columns for RACE, UNDER 15 YEARS, and 15 YEARS AND OVER, subdivided into Persons, Males, and Females.

TABLE 80.

PERCENTAGE OF ABORIGINAL PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF RACES, LIVING IN URBAN AREAS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL OF EACH RACE POPULATION.

Table with 7 columns: RACE, and sub-columns for UNDER 15 YEARS (Persons, Males, Females) and 15 YEARS AND OVER (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony Kafir, Portuguese Kafir, Rhodesian Kafir, Swazi, Transvaal Kafir, Zulu, and Unspecified.

TABLE 80A.

PERCENTAGE OF ABORIGINAL PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, BELONGING TO EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF RACES LIVING IN RURAL AREAS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL OF EACH RACE POPULATION.

Table with 7 columns: RACE, and sub-columns for UNDER 15 YEARS (Persons, Males, Females) and 15 YEARS AND OVER (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony Kafir, Portuguese Kafir, Rhodesian Kafir, Swazi, Transvaal Kafir, Zulu, and Unspecified.

URBAN AREAS. 368. The small proportion of women to men in Urban Areas* is evidence that the persons dealt with are not residing at their homes. This is notoriously the fact with respect to the Rhodesian Kafirs, the Cape Kafirs, Portuguese Kafirs, and the Zulus.

RURAL AREAS. 369. Table 80A relates to Rural Districts; the population from which it was compiled is evidently very largely composed of persons permanently domiciled at the place where they were enumerated.

370. Excepting in the cases of the Cape Kafirs, Portuguese Kafirs, Rhodesian Kafirs and the Unspecified, the women outnumber the men. The women of the Portuguese Kafirs are only 5 per cent. less than the men, but there are, as before mentioned, many families of Portuguese Kafirs domiciled in the Transvaal.

371. The greatest excess (13.5) of women over men is to be found amongst the Transvaal Kafirs, they are indigenous, whereas in all other cases, in which the excess is only about 9 per cent., natives born over the border, chiefly men, have immigrated into the Colony for work.

* Table 80.

AGES OF EUROPEANS OR WHITES.

AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS (0 TO 15, 15 TO 64, 64 AND OVER).

372. The Population may be usefully divided into—

- (a) Those less than 15 years old, the age at which, in the majority of instances, the child is sub-dependent on his parents or friends.
(b) Those between the ages of 15 and 64, when they may be looked upon as self-supporting.
(c) Persons of the age of 65 years and over, who may be classified as old.

TABLE 81.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS, ALSO THE PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Table with 7 columns: EUROPEAN ONLY, and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Number, Percentage). Rows include age periods: 0 to 14 years, 15 to 64, 65 years and Over, and a TOTAL row.

373. To fully appreciate the significance of these proportions it is necessary to contrast them with similar calculations relating to other Colonies, unfortunately I am only able to do this for England and Wales combined and the Cape Colony.

TABLE 82.

COMPARING THE PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS IN THE TRANSVAAL, ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE CAPE COLONY.

Table with 10 columns: AGE PERIOD IN YEARS, and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Transvaal, England, Cape Colony, Number, Percentage). Rows include age periods: 0 to 14 years, 15 to 64, 65 years and Over, and a TOTAL row.

374. Table 82 shows that the composition of the Transvaal population as regards children approximates very closely with that of England and Wales, much more so than that of the Cape Colony. As regards persons between 15 and 64 the Transvaal has a much larger percentage than England and Wales, which last, in this respect, more nearly resembles the Cape population.

375. The proportion of Aged Persons is much greater in England than in either of the Colonies; in the case of the Transvaal it is nearly 1 to 4 and in the Cape 1 to 2.

SCHOOL AGE. (5 to 14 inclusive).

376. The next most important period is the school age which, after consultation with the Education Department, I have fixed arbitrarily at 5 to 14 years inclusive.

TABLE 83.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 14 INCLUSIVE, AND PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Table with 7 columns: and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Number, Percentage). Rows include Urban, Rural, and TOTAL.

TABLE 84.

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, PER 100 CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 14 YEARS OLD.

Table with 4 columns: and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Number, Percentage). Rows include Urban, Rural, and TOTAL.

TABLE 85.

COMPARING THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION AS RESPECTS THE SCHOOL AGE, IN THE TRANSVAAL, ENGLAND AND THE CAPE COLONY. THE PERCENTAGES ARE CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Table with 10 columns: and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Transvaal, England, Cape Colony, Number, Percentage). Rows include Urban, Rural, and TOTAL.

377. From the three preceding Tables it is evident that in the Transvaal the sixty thousand children are pretty equally divided as to sex, and that the same may be said with regard to place of residence, Urban or Rural, the rural being slightly in excess 1.2 to 1.0.*

378. Compared with the Cape the proportion of School children in the Transvaal is lower, 21.8 to 23.3, but in both the conditions are practically similar in all respects to those met with in England.†

379. Later I shall endeavour to compare the number of children at school ages with the school attendance.

21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. 380. The proportion of persons over 21 years of age, from which the number of voters may be inferred, is as follows:—

TABLE 86.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, AND PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS LIVING AT THESE AGES.

Table with 7 columns: and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Number, Percentage). Rows include Urban, Rural, and TOTAL.

* Deduced from Table 84, † Table 85, ‡ Table 86, § Table 87.

TABLE 87.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, AND PERCENTAGES CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Table with 7 columns: and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Number, Percentage). Rows include Urban, Rural, and TOTAL.

381. The two preceding Tables indicate that the number of males living at 21 years and over, is nearly double that of the females,† that 43 per cent. of the white population over 21 years are men residing in towns, and that the proportion in the towns is nearly twice that in the Rural Districts.‡

382. They also show that of the total population 37 per cent. are males of voting age, and 24 per cent. of these are inhabitants of towns as compared with 12 per cent. in the country.§

MILITARY AGE. 383. There is no existing law in this Colony regulating the military age, or the age at which a man is liable to be called upon for service in the field. Under the late Republic the lower limit was 16 years, the upper 60. In the Cape it is 18 and 49. Therefore, until this question is definitely fixed it would be a waste of time to consider it.

AVERAGE AGE OF THE POPULATION. 384. The average age of the population is as follows:—

TABLE 88.

GIVING THE AVERAGE AGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, ABOVE AND BELOW 15 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE, IN YEARS AND DECIMALS OF A YEAR.

Table with 4 columns: EUROPEAN, and sub-columns for Under 15 Years old, Over 15 Years old, All Ages. Rows include Males, Females, and Persons.

385. I have before remarked that the Transvaal population is essentially a young population, not because the number of children is large, but because those in adult and early middle age predominate, and this predominance is due entirely to the large number of males at the most active and economically valuable period of life.

TABLE 89.

THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, AT FOURTEEN GROUPS OF AGES, PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION IN THE TRANSVAAL, ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE CAPE COLONY.

Table with 10 columns: AGES, and sub-columns for PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES (Transvaal, England, Cape, Number, Percentage). Rows include age groups from Under 5 years to 95 years and upwards.

N.B.—The English columns have been taken from the Census Report, 1901, Table 14, page 207. The Cape columns have been calculated from the Cape Census Report, 1904, Table XX, page 212.

EUROPEAN POPULATION AT QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS.

386. The peculiarities contained in this Table will be more easily appreciated by an inspection of Diagram No. 9, in which the curves of the English and Transvaal populations at thirteen periods of age are contrasted

387. Until the age of 20 is reached there is no great dissimilarity between the Transvaal and English populations—out of every thousand there are 414 persons in the former and 424 in the latter; in both cases the males and females are very equally divided, but in the Transvaal the youths are in excess of the girls.

388. Above the age of 20 and under 45, a great difference is perceptible. There are 482 persons in the Transvaal, as compared with 380 in England, whose ages come within the 25 years specified, an excess of nearly 27 per cent. This excess is entirely due to the males. The men in the Colony number 313 per thousand against 181 in England. The females are actually fewer in number, viz.—169 to 199.

389. After the age of 45 is passed the proportion of persons living at the six remaining age periods in the Transvaal is less than in England by 91 in every 1,000.

390. When contrasted with the Cape Colony* it will be seen that the Cape shares with the Transvaal the peculiarities mentioned, but in a much less degree.

391. Under 20 years the divisions between males and females is nearly equal; there are, however, more girls per 1,000 than males. But while the proportion of persons at that age period is not very dissimilar in the Transvaal and England it is much higher in the Cape Colony; there are 48 per thousand more persons in the Cape Colony at ages under 20 than in the Transvaal.

392. The Cape also has a larger proportion of persons between 20 and 45 than is found in England, but the difference is less than in the Transvaal. The Cape, too, has a smaller proportion of persons older than 45 years than England and Wales; but again the difference is less than in the Transvaal (26 per thousand).

393. Table 90 has been abstracted from the preceding Table. (0 to 20, 20 to 45, 45 and Over.)

TABLE 90.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN THE TRANSVAAL, ENGLAND AND CAPE COLONY, LIVING BETWEEN THE AGES OF 0 AND 20, 20 AND 45, AND 45 UPWARDS.

Table with columns for AGES, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, subdivided by Transvaal, England, and Cape for each region.

N.B.—Those of unspecified age have been distributed proportionately amongst the above periods. * Table 89.

394. The proportion of females to males both in the Transvaal and in the Cape is less than in England, especially at ages over 20 years. The actual proportions are given in the following Table.

TABLE 91.

SHOWS THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES.

Table with columns for AGES, Transvaal, England, Cape Colony.

395. The Census of 1890 dealt with the ages in decennial periods. The comparative proportions are given in figures in Table 92. They have also been represented graphically as curves in Diagram 10.

TABLE 92.

COMPARISON OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT EACH DECENNIAL AGE PERIOD IN THE TRANSVAAL, 1890 AND 1904, CALCULATED AT PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION. (EUROPEAN ONLY.)

Table with columns for AGE PERIODS, 1890 (Persons, Males, Females), 1904 (Persons, Males, Females).

396. There is a considerable difference between the two curves. Children under 10 years of age at the first Census were nearly 35 per cent. of the total population, at the present they are only 22 per cent. In the Cape Colony they are 25 per cent., and in England 22 per cent.

397. The earlier Census shows a preponderance of males at and about 30 years of age, but nothing to be compared to the enormous rise exhibited in 1904. It can only suppose that the Census was confined very largely, though not entirely, to Burghers.

TABLE 93.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION, LIVING AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD IN THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE TRANSVAAL RESPECTIVELY.

Table with columns for QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females).

398. In the Rural Areas over 38 per cent. of the population is between 5 and 20 years of age, in the Urban it is 25 per cent.

There is a preponderance of males in both instances. In the Rural Districts the maximum for males is between 5 and 14 years of age, in the Urban 25 and 29.

A second maximum is observable in the country, but it is not so marked as in Urban Districts: in the former 31.3 per cent. of the males are between 25 and 45 years of age, in the latter 48.3 per cent.

In the Urban Districts 16.7 per cent. of the men are aged from 25 to 30, in the country only 10.4.

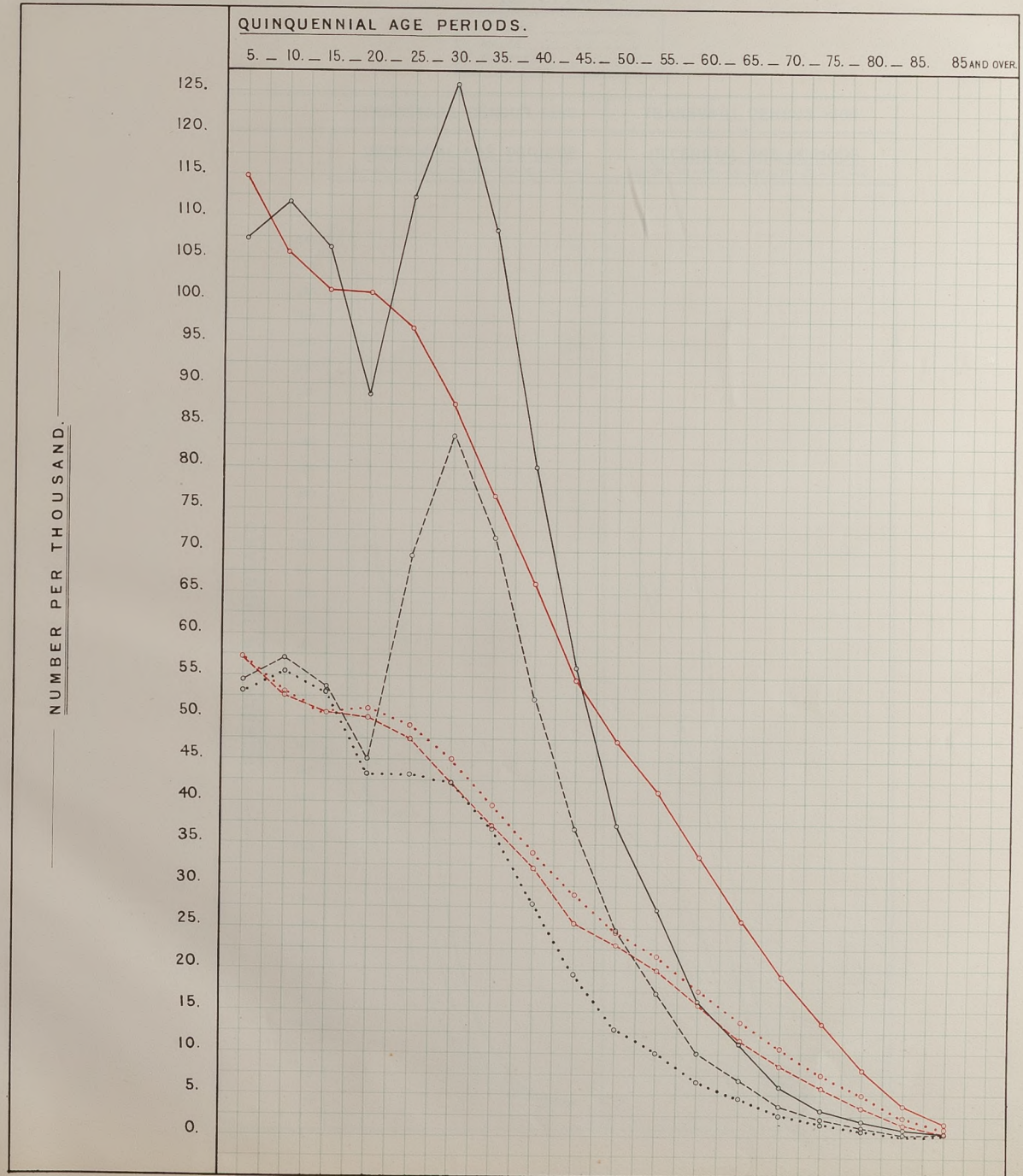
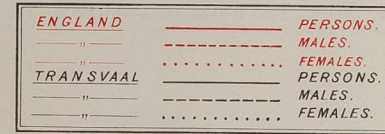
† See Diagrams 11 and 12 and compare with Table 83. ‡ Deduced from Table 93.

ENGLAND AND WALES (CENSUS 1901) AND TRANSVAAL (CENSUS 1904)

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION PER THOUSAND AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.

Reference.



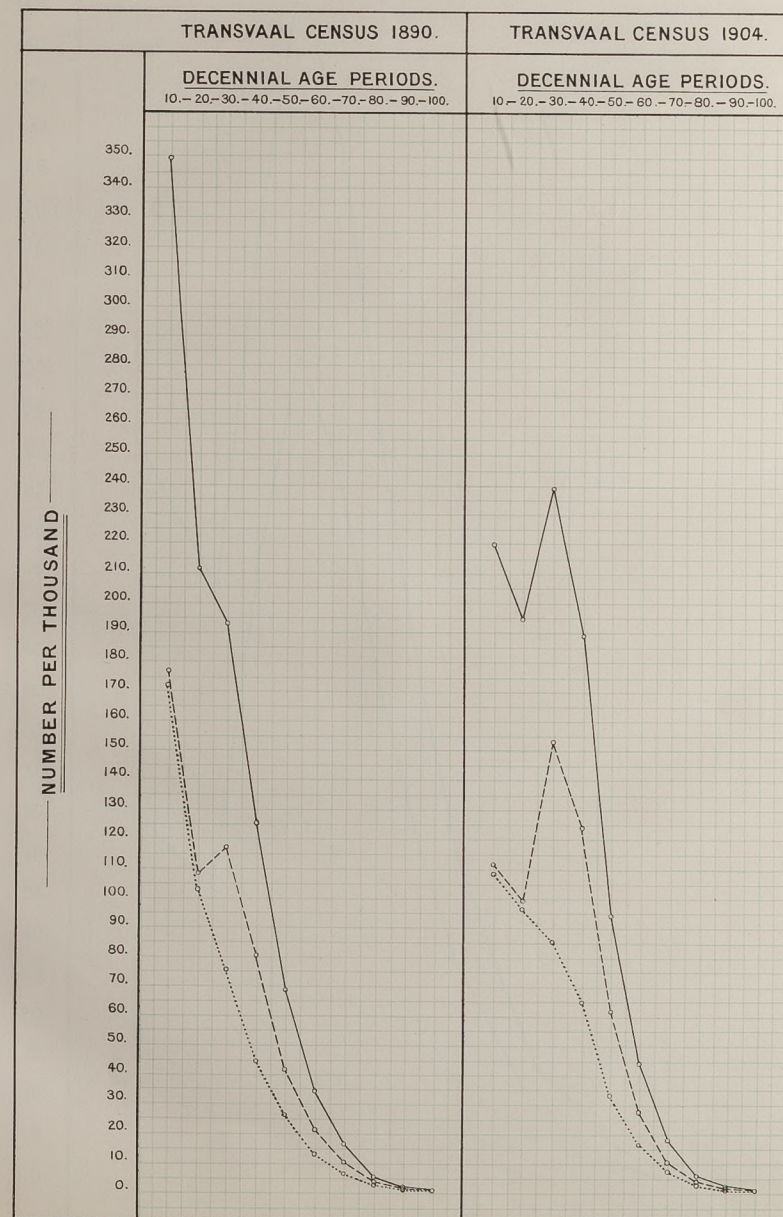
TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION PER THOUSAND AT EACH DECENNIAL AGE PERIOD.

—Reference.—

PERSONS	—
MALES	- - - - -
FEMALES	.....



TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

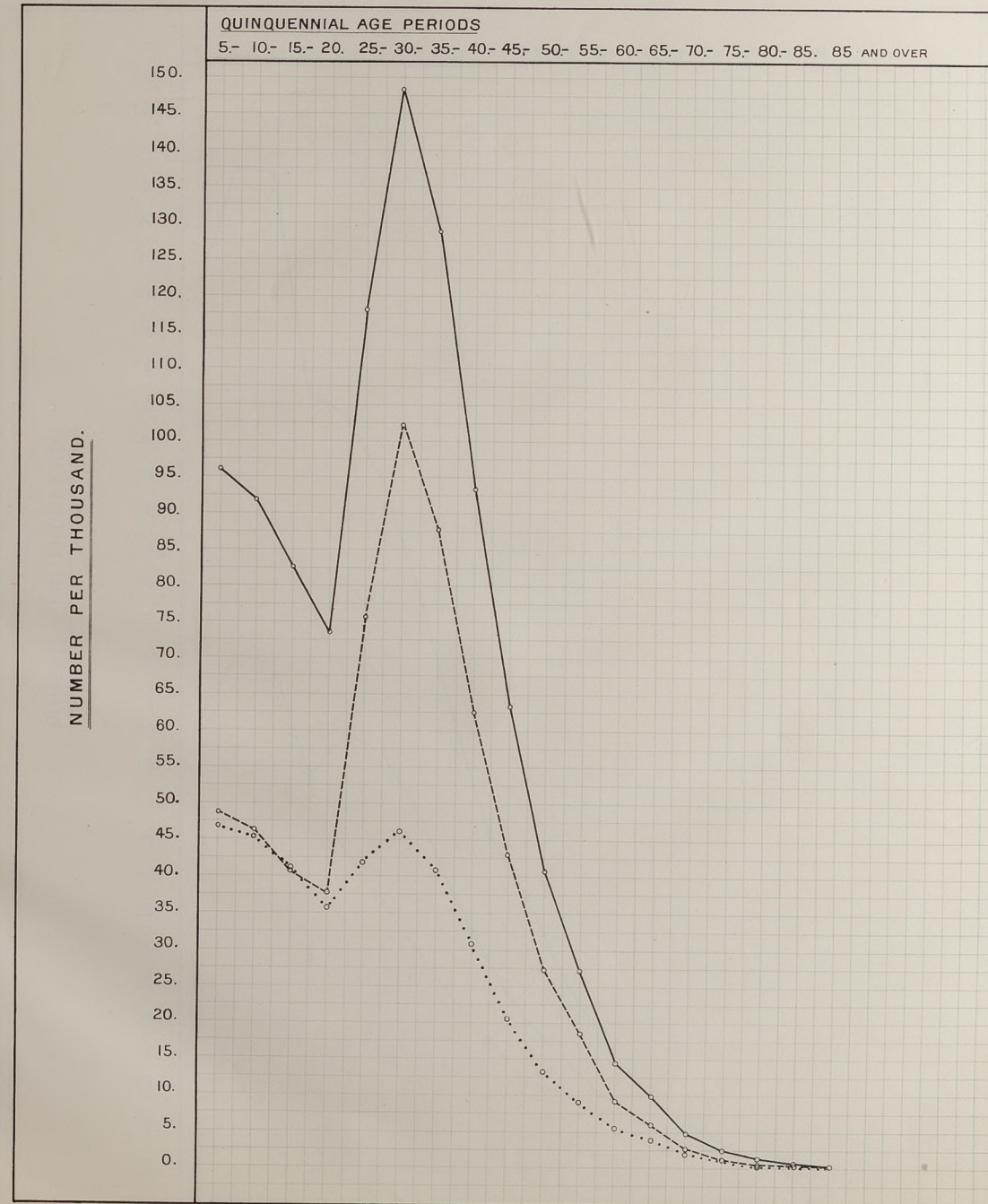
(URBAN AREAS)

Plate II.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION PER THOUSAND
 AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.

— Reference. —

PERSONS	—————
MALES	- - - - -
FEMALES	.....



TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

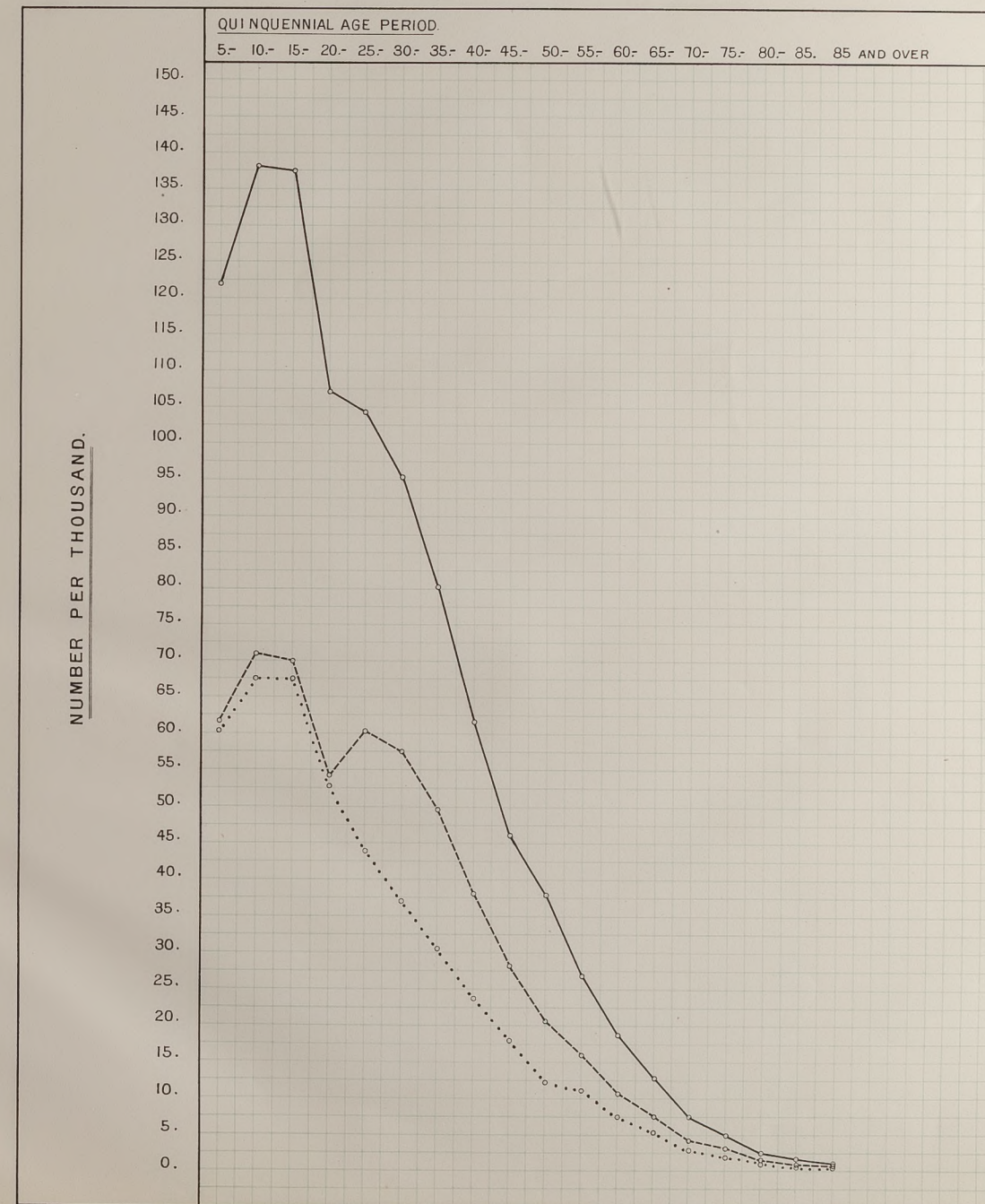
(RURAL AREAS)

Plate 12.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION PER THOUSAND AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.

— Reference. —

PERSONS	———
MALES	-----
FEMALES	.....



JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY.

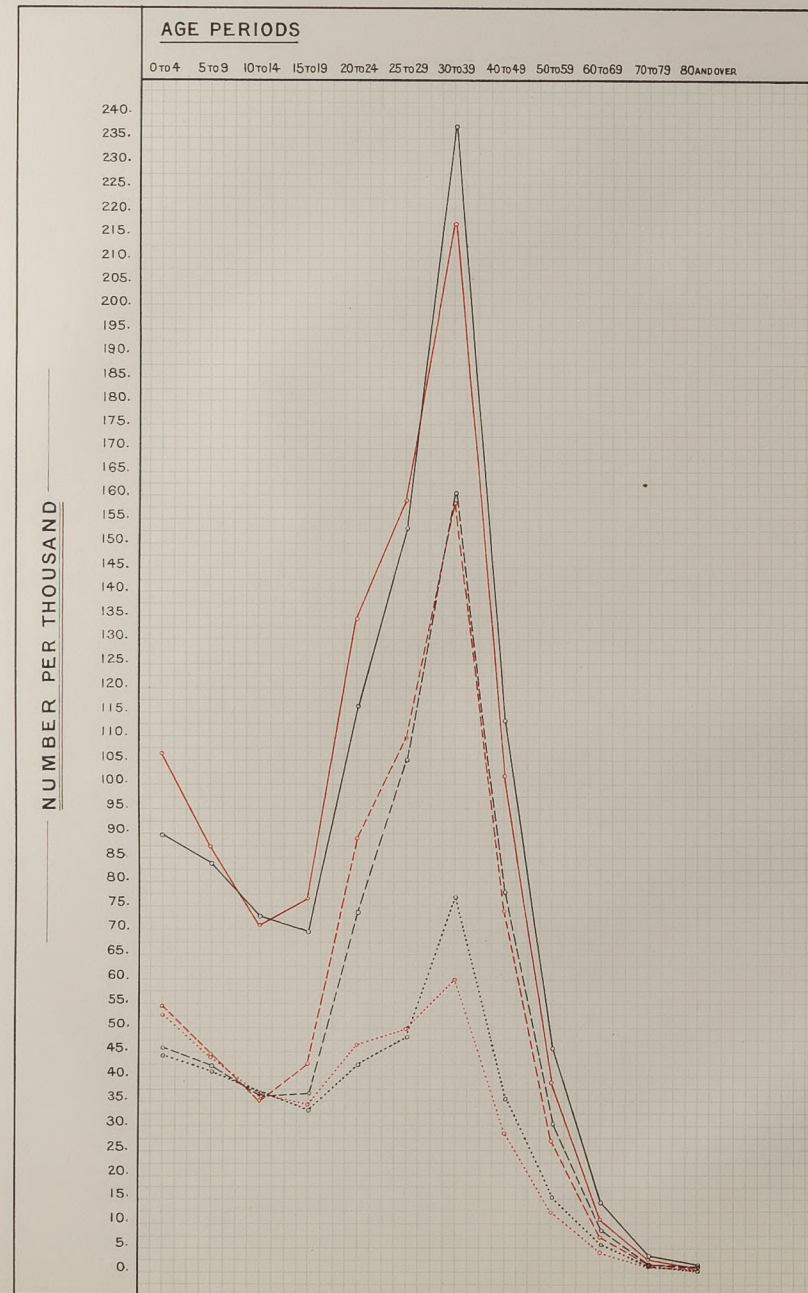
CENSUS 1896 AND 1904.

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION PER THOUSAND
AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS.

— Reference. —

1896	RED	———	PERSONS
		- - - -	MALES
		.....	FEMALES
1904	BLACK	———	PERSONS
		- - - -	MALES
		.....	FEMALES



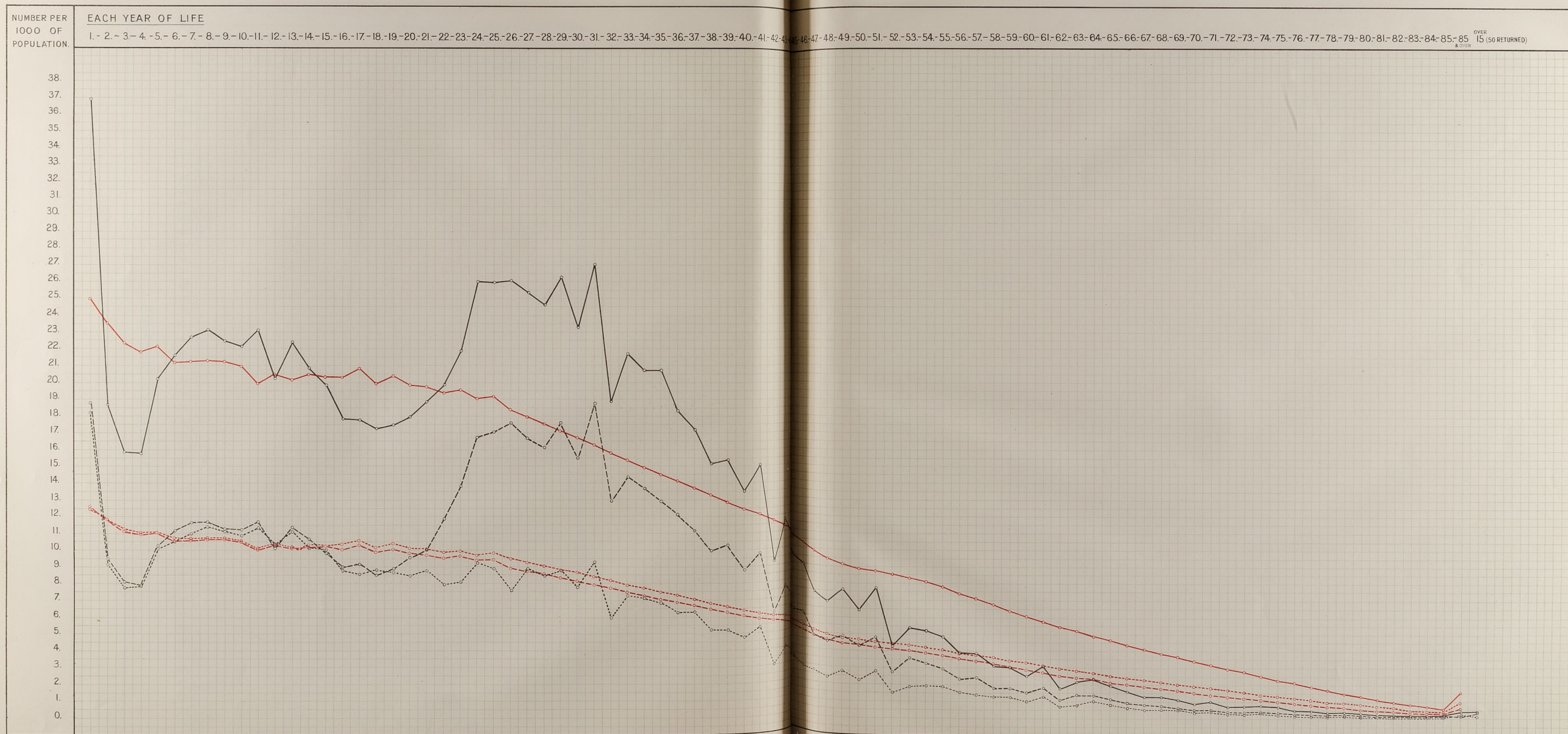
ENGLAND AND WALES (CENSUS 1901) AND TRANSVAAL COLONY (CENSUS 1904)

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM.

SHEWING THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AT EACH YEAR OF LIFE PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Reference.

ENGLAND	PERSONS.
MALES.	PERSONS.
FEMALES.	PERSONS.
TRANSVAAL	MALES.
MALES.	FEMALES.

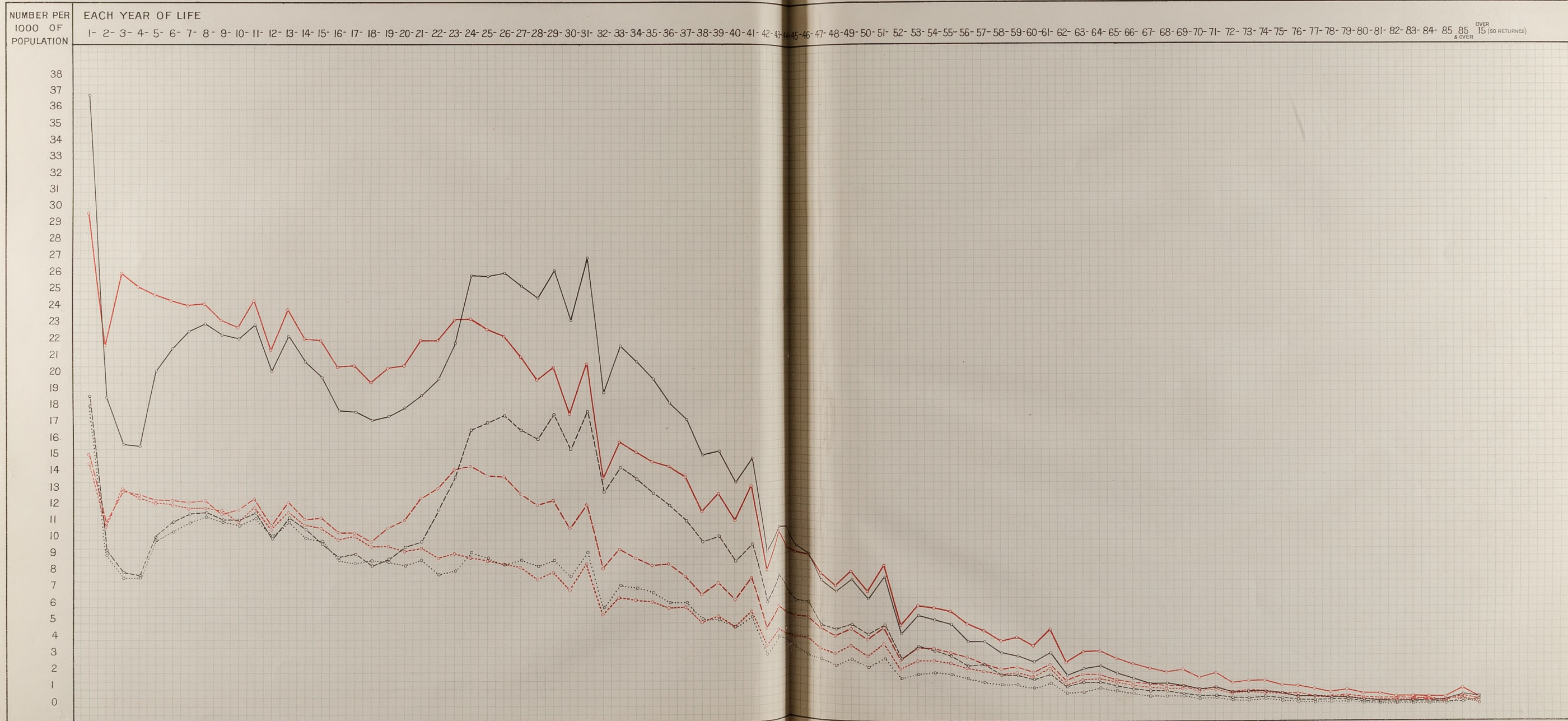
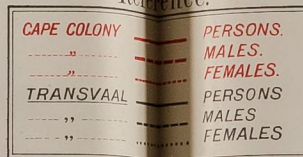


CAPE COLONY (CENSUS 1904) AND TRANSVAAL COLONY (CENSUS 1904)

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAM

SHEWING THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AT EACH YEAR OF LIFE PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Reference.

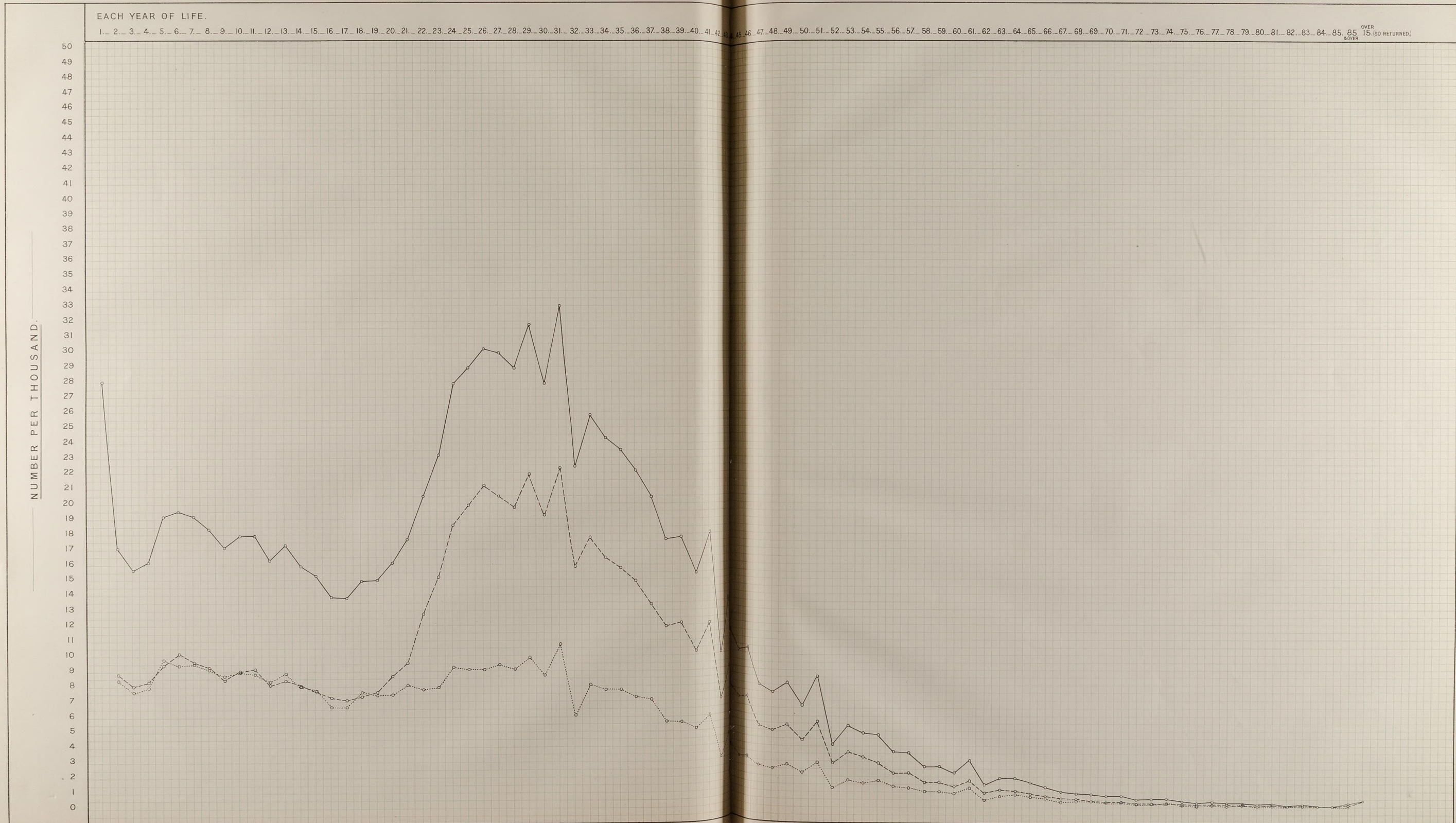


TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1904.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION (URBAN) PER THOUSAND AT EACH YEAR OF LIFE.

Reference.

PERSONS	—
MALES	- - - - -
FEMALES	.....



TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1904.

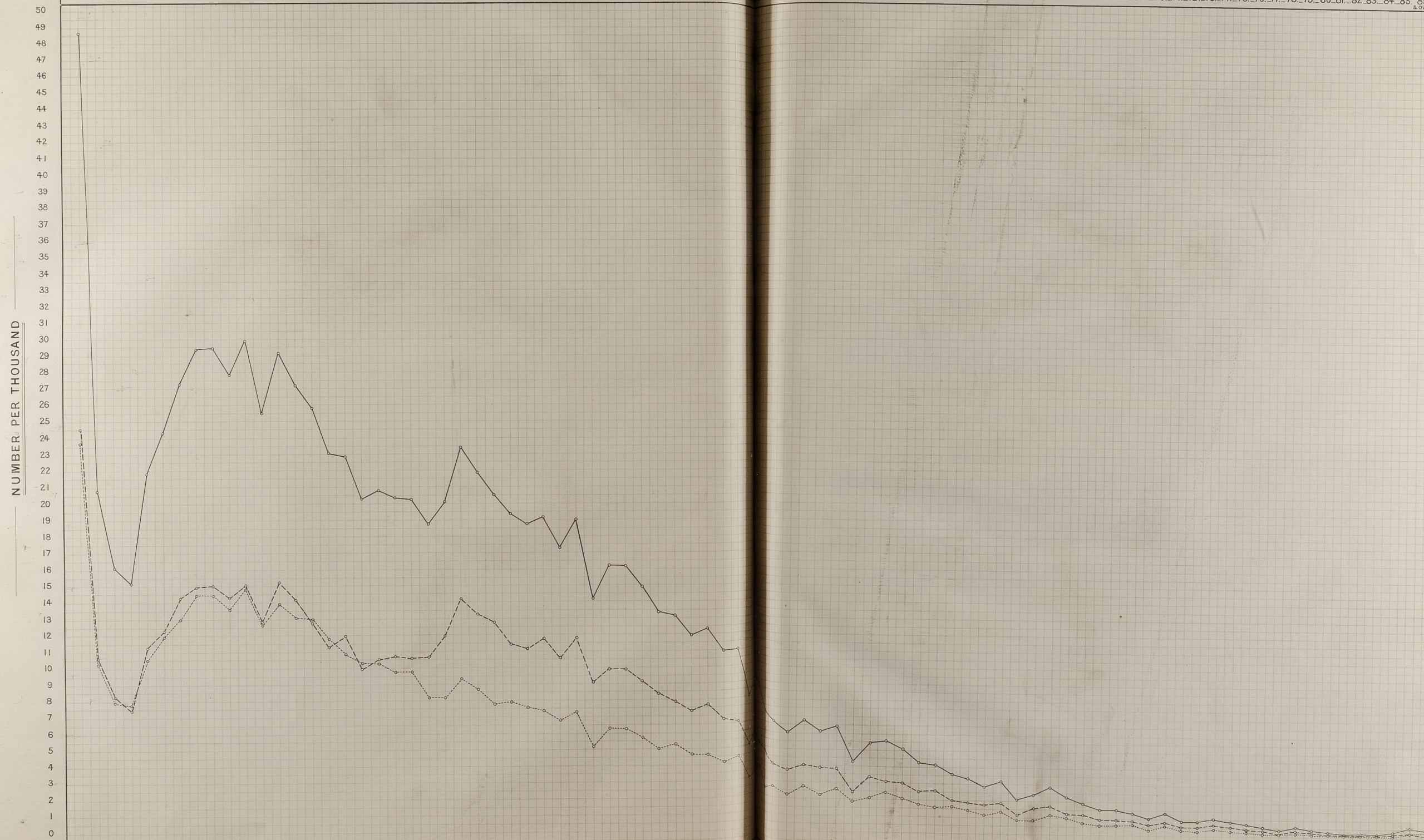
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION (RURAL) PER THOUSAND AT EACH YEAR OF LIFE.

Reference.

PERSONS ———
 MALES - - - - -
 FEMALES ·····

EACH YEAR OF LIFE.

1_2_3_4_5_6_7_8_9_10_11_12_13_14_15_16_17_18_19_20_21_22_23_24_25_26_27_28_29_30_31_32_33_34_35_36_37_38_39_40_41_42_43_44_45_46_47_48_49_50_51_52_53_54_55_56_57_58_59_60_61_62_63_64_65_66_67_68_69_70_71_72_73_74_75_76_77_78_79_80_81_82_83_84_85_85 OVER 15 (SO RETURNED) & OVER



399. The facts indicate an immigration of European males in both instances, but enormously greater in the Urban Districts, where there is also evidence of female immigration.

JOHANNESBURG 400. I have been able to compare the Johannesburg Census IN 1896 AND 1904. of 1896 with that of 1904. It will be noticed that in taking the Census in 1896, the Enumerators commenced, as is usual, with quinquennial periods and afterwards, as is also usual, they enumerated the people in *decennia*, but they departed from the general usage and started the *decennia* from the age of 30 instead of 25.

TABLE 94.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION, LIVING AT QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIODS FROM 0 TO 30 YEARS AND AT DECENNIAL AGE PERIODS FROM 30 YEARS AND UPWARDS, IN JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY IN 1896 AND 1904.

AGES.	JOHANNESBURG, 1896.			JOHANNESBURG, 1904.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0 to 4 years ...	105-900	53-667	52-233	89-524	45-632	43-892
5 ,, 9 ,, ...	86-982	43-687	43-295	83-502	42-405	41-097
10 ,, 14 ,, ...	70-167	35-555	34-612	72-646	35-999	36-647
15 ,, 19 ,, ...	75-884	42-155	33-729	69-731	36-683	33-048
20 ,, 24 ,, ...	133-734	88-102	45-632	116-443	73-798	42-645
25 ,, 29 ,, ...	158-524	109-003	49-521	153-090	105-023	48-067
30 ,, 39 ,, ...	216-964	157-346	59-618	237-552	160-539	77-013
40 ,, 49 ,, ...	101-165	73-369	27-796	112-988	77-805	35-183
50 ,, 59 ,, ...	38-030	26-067	11-963	45-607	30-241	15-366
60 ,, 69 ,, ...	10-274	6-797	3-477	14-298	8-517	5-781
70 ,, 79 ,, ...	2-180	1-296	0-884	3-203	1-607	1-596
80 years and Over...	0-196	0-098	0-098	1-416	1-080	0-336
TOTAL ...	1,000-000	637-142	362-858	1,000-000	619-329	380-671

401. The proportions of the population, persons, males and females, are given in Table 94, and the resulting curve is shown in Diagram 13.

402. It is very satisfactory to note that the curves are remarkably similar. The maximum for persons is reached at the same age period, 30 to 39 years, though the maximum in 1904 was 2.9 per cent. above that of 1896. This increase was principally due to the fact that women at that age had increased by 2.9* per cent., the males being proportionally nearly equal, 157 to 160.

403. These curves also show a higher percentage of children in 1896 than in 1904.

404. The similarity of the curves leads me to suppose that on both occasions the Census was accurately taken.

AGES OF THE POPULATION YEAR BY YEAR.

COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES. 405. I have compared the proportional number of persons, males and females, living at each year of life in the Transvaal and England in Diagram 14. The first fact to be noticed is that there is a difference of 18 per thousand of the total population between those under one year and between one year and two years† in the Transvaal. The mortality in the first year of life is notoriously always high; in England it is from 10 to 18 per cent. of the births, and though the rate of infantile mortality in the Transvaal is great, I cannot suppose that it amounted to 50 per cent.

406. Upon enquiry at the Registrar General's Office I find that during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1903, the number of births registered was 4,894, and the deaths under one year were 841.

407. During the year ending June, 1904, the births registered were 10,812, and the deaths under one year 1,386.

408. Survivors of the children born in 1903-4, numbering 9,426, would roughly represent those under one year old at the Census, 17th April, 1904. The survivors of those born in 1902-1903, numbering 4,053, would represent the children between one and two years old in 1903-1904. It is true that the proportion shewn on the chart would require 4,760 survivors of 1902-03 instead of 4,053 as represented, but the registration of births and deaths was unavoidably inaccurate and the figures are sufficiently similar, taking into consideration the fact that the periods do not exactly coincide and that the effect of immigration cannot be allowed for, to justify me in believing that the difference between the numbers living between 0 to 1 and 1 to 2 years of age are to be explained by the differences in the birth rates in 1902-03 and 1903-04.

409. It will be observed that there is an excess of young people between the age of 6 years and 14 years as compared with the English and Welsh curve—both sexes contribute to this excess, and again there is a deficiency, also participated in by both boys and girls between the years of 16 and 20. It is difficult to explain the excess between 6 and 14, but the deficiency between 16 and 20 may probably be explained by the departure of young people to the Cape Colony and Europe for educational purposes.

410. The most distinctive peculiarity about the Transvaal curve is undoubtedly the large proportion of persons aged from 22 to 42. The women do not contribute to this excess, they follow closely the English curve, the male element is solely concerned. I have already attributed this to the effects of immigration.

411. The fact that after the age of 42 the number of persons per 1,000 of the population is comparatively small is not extraordinary, it would naturally, reckoning per 100 or per 1,000, be impossible to have an excess during the earlier periods of life without a corresponding fall during the latter.

COMPARED WITH CAPE COLONY. 412. I have in Diagram 15 contrasted the Cape Colony curve, based on the actual, not on the interpolated, figures, with the Transvaal curve. It is instructive to observe that all the characteristics of that for the newer colony are to be met with in the older, but are not so exaggerated. No doubt they are explained in a similar manner, excepting that infantile mortality has probably had a larger share in reducing the number, being between 1 to 2 as compared with 0 to 1 years of age.

URBAN AREAS. 413. Diagram 16 gives the curve year by year of the people inhabiting Urban Districts. In this case the proportion of infants is 28 instead of 37 per 1,000; but the smallness of the proportion is probably due to the enormous rise between 22 to 42, which reaches 33 per 1,000 at the age of 30 to 31. For the whole Colony it is only 27 persons per 1,000.

RURAL AREAS. 414. The curve for the Rural Population (Diagram 17) differs very considerably from those which have preceded. The disparity between infants and children between 1 and 2 years of age is extraordinary, in addition to the reason already given for this enormous discrepancy, it is probable that the epidemic of measles which prevailed in 1902-03 may have played an important role.

415. Amongst the country population those between the ages of 17 and 18 form the majority. There is another considerable rise in the 24th year of life, amounting to 23.5 per 1,000, which is due almost entirely to the men. The surplus of men in this case, too, indicates immigration, but to a much smaller extent than in the towns.

IRREGULARITIES OF TRANVAAL CURVES. 416. The usual discrepancy which arises from the fact that people persist in giving their ages in round numbers, *i.e.*, stating their ages as 30, 40, 50, etc., is very noticeable. This error is usually rectified by a process of interpolation; but in my opinion interpolation is not suitable for this Census in the Transvaal. The enormous difference between those living at the ages 0 to 1 and 1 to 2, the excess population between the ages of 6 to 14, and again between 22 to 41, do not lend themselves to the process, and any attempt to regulate and smooth the curve would only introduce an additional error. The curve accurately represents the statements as to ages made on the 17th April, 1904.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

EFFECT OF THE AGE CONTRIBUTION ON THE DEATHS. 417. The proportions of the two sexes and the number of each living at various periods of life is of importance in appreciating the significance of the death rate experienced in any place.

Death rates of the Transvaal worked out on basis of English death rates. 418. The normal death rates of males and females varies. In England and Wales males die at a rate 2.19‡ per thousand higher than females, but the greatest differences are to be met with in the various age groups. Children under five years of age

die at the rate of 56.82‡ per thousand, between 10 and 14 the rate is only 3.02,‡ between 20 and 25 it is 5.61,‡ so that a population consisting largely of women, especially of young adults, should experience a lower death rate than one with the usual proportion of children and aged persons.

419. The population of the Transvaal has a high percentage of males and a very large percentage of persons at periods of life when the death rate is naturally low. Therefore the death rate of the Colony should be considerably below that of a normally constituted population.

* Deduced from Table 94.

† The number per 1,000 under one year is 30,900 and between one and two years 18,933, the difference being 15,373.

‡ 55th Annual Report of Registrar General of England, 1901.

420. The normal death rate of the Transvaal has been worked out on the basis of the normal death rate in England and Wales between 1801 and 1891.*

TABLE 95. SHEWING WHAT THE DEATH RATE OF THE TRANSVAAL AND OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS WOULD BE ON THE BASIS OF THE ENGLISH DEATH RATE.

Table with 4 columns: Areas, Males, Females, Persons. Rows include Urban Areas, Rural Areas, and Transvaal.

421. The following Table contrasts the death rates at eleven age groups, males, females and persons, with the English death rate.

TABLE 96. ENGLISH AND TRANSVAAL DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, COMPARED WITH THE DEATH RATES IN THE TRANSVAAL, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904.

Table with 7 columns: Ages, England and Wales (Persons, Males, Females), Transvaal (Persons, Males, Females). Rows list age groups from 0 to 75 years and upwards.

422. The actual death rate, 14.47, is practically identical with the calculated death rate, 14.5†, the male death rate is nearly 1 per 1,000 higher, and the female 1.4 lower, than the calculated rates.

423. It is surprising to note that until the age of 15 years is attained the actual death rates are below those experienced in England and Wales; from 15 years of age until 45 the Transvaal death rates are high, between 45 and 54 they are practically equal in the two countries, and therefore the Transvaal rates are low in comparison with the English.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

432. For the purpose of the Transvaal Census every householder was required to state whether he and the members of his family, or those in the house on the 17th April, 1904, could read and write, could read only, or were illiterate.

424. The males are, however, higher between the 15th and 55th years of life.

425. The females in the Transvaal have a lower death rate than in England until the 25th year is reached, and, in fact, at all ages, excepting between 25 and 34.

426. The objections against placing too much reliance on this comparison are:—first, that it takes only one year, the only year available, into consideration; secondly—but this is not of so much importance—the Census occurred in April, and not in the middle of the year for which the deaths are recorded; thirdly—and this is of prime importance—the registration of deaths—especially in country districts—was and is defective.

427. If the deaths recorded in Urban and Rural Districts are taken separately then it will be found that the rates per thousand are as follows:—

TABLE 97. DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1904.

Table with 4 columns: Areas, Males, Females, Persons. Rows include Urban Areas and Rural Areas.

428. The Table shows that the death rate in Urban Areas is higher than normal by 4.07 per thousand of the total population, 5.67 and 1.53 per thousand for males and females respectively. This is probably very near the truth, and in any case it is not over-estimated.‡

429. The Rural Areas, on the other hand, appear to have a much lower death rate than would be anticipated by 5.73, 5.40 and 5.98 per thousand persons, males and females respectively.

430. This I am perfectly certain is an under-statement due to defective death registration.

431. The registration of deaths in Johannesburg is probably very nearly correct as regards the white population, and I find that the actual rates in this instance compare with the calculated rates as follows:—

TABLE 98. DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, JOHANNESBURG.

Table with 7 columns: Calculated Death Rate (Males, Females, Persons), Actual Death Rate (Males, Females, Persons). Row for Johannesburg.

Shewing that the mortality of Johannesburg exceeds that of healthy English Districts.

433. In addition an "Educational Form" was issued to all Principals of Colleges and Schools, whether Government or private, requiring the fullest information as to the nature of the instruction afforded, the average attendance, the ages, sex and race of the scholars, and the number of teachers, male and female.

434. Table 99 gives the gross figures with respect to the whole of the Transvaal, the military excepted.

* No later figures were available for comparison. † Table 95.

‡ Compare Table 95, Tables 96 and 97.

TABLE 99.

POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, CANNOT READ AND UNSPECIFIED, ACCORDING TO RACES AND SEX.

Table with 12 columns: Degree of Education, European (Persons, Males, Females), Bantu (Persons, Males, Females), Other Coloured (Persons, Males, Females), All Races (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

435. Tables 100 to 103, inclusive, give the proportions per cent. deduced from Table 99.

TABLE 100.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES, OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF EDUCATION, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RACE.

Table with 12 columns: Degree of Education, European (Persons, Males, Females), Bantu (Persons, Males, Females), Other Coloured (Persons, Males, Females), All Races (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

TABLE 101.

NUMBER PER CENT. OF EUROPEAN, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED PEOPLE, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF EDUCATION.

Table with 12 columns: Degree of Education, Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Other Coloured Races (Persons, Males, Females), All Races (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

TABLE 102.

NUMBER PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES, OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF EDUCATION, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL RACE POPULATION.

Table with 12 columns: Degree of Education, Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Other Coloured Races (Persons, Males, Females), All Races (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

* These figures are balanced as nearly as is practicable.

TABLE 103.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES, WHO CAN READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, CANNOT READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO CAN READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, ETC.

Table with 10 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEANS (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINES (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

436. Out of a total population of 1,347,227 a little under one-fifth* were able to read and write; the enormous number of illiterates is accounted for by the large proportion of coloured people (Table 100).

437. Taking the total population into consideration, Europeans able to read and write constitute 17 per cent. (Table 101). But this qualification must be taken in its very widest interpretation, for, judging by the way in which the householders' forms were filled up, I should say that anyone who could sign his name came under this classification.

438. Less than 1 per cent. of the population are aboriginal persons able to read and write, and 0.7 per cent. of the other coloured races come under this heading (Table 101).

439. If the calculation is based on the race population, then 78 per cent. of the Europeans can both read and write, 1.3 per cent. of the Aborigines and 25 per cent. of the other races (Table 102).

440. Of persons able to read and write 91 per cent. are Europeans or of European descent, 5 per cent. are Aborigines and 4 per cent. other coloured races (Table 103).

441. The proportion of males of All Races able to read and write is as 1.62 to 1 compared with the females; this higher proportion of educated males holds good in all these instances, but it reaches 3.27 to 1 amongst the Aborigines.†

442. The following Table compares the condition of the Colony with that of the Cape and, as regards Europeans only, with Natal.

TABLE 104.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TRANSVAAL AND CAPE COLONY‡ IN RESPECT TO EDUCATION OF ALL RACES, EUROPEAN AND THE COLOURED RACES, AND NATAL§ AS REGARDS EUROPEANS ONLY.

Table with 10 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, ALL RACES (Transvaal, Cape Colony), EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal), COLOURED RACES (Transvaal, Cape Colony). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

The proportion of "Unspecified" in the Transvaal unfortunately compares very unfavourably with that of the Cape or Natal. Even the Europeans in this class exceed those in the Cape by 12 to 1 and those in Natal by 3 to 1. There is, however, a larger proportion of educated white people in the Transvaal than in the Cape, but a much smaller proportion than in Natal.

443. Tables 105 to 116 shew the educational condition of the people under and over 15 years of age.

TABLES 105 AND 106.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, CANNOT READ AND UNSPECIFIED, ACCORDING TO RACE AND SEX.

TABLE 105. OVER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEAN (Persons, Males, Females), BANTU (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

TABLE 106. UNDER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEAN (Persons, Males, Females), BANTU (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

* 18.50 per cent. † Deduced from Table 60.

‡ Cape Census, 1904, page lxxxv. § Natal Census, 1904, page 508.

TABLES 107 AND 108.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ ONLY, NOT ABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

TABLE 107. OVER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEANS (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINES (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

TABLE 108. UNDER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEANS (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINES (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

TABLES 109 AND 110.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ ONLY, NOT ABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 109. OVER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEANS (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINES (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

TABLE 110. UNDER 15 YEARS.

Table with 12 columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEANS (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINES (Persons, Males, Females), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, and Unspecified.

TABLES 111 AND 112.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ ONLY, NOT ABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE RACE POPULATION UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE RESPECTIVELY.

TABLE 111. OVER 15 YEARS.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEANS.			ABORIGINES.			OTHER COLOURED RACES.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write... ..	96-947	60-944	36-003	1-970	1-555	0-415	30-379	23-545	6-834	25-059	16-125	8-934
Read	0-753	0-445	0-308	0-513	0-373	0-140	2-460	1-489	0-971	0-631	0-425	0-206
Cannot Read	1-521	0-967	0-554	97-517	51-620	45-897	62-985	46-918	16-067	73-997	39-634	34-363
Unspecified	0-779	0-448	0-331	...	...	...	4-176	3-042	1-134	0-313	0-200	0-113
TOTAL	100-000	62-804	37-196	100-000	53-548	46-452	100-000	74-994	25-006	100-000	56-384	43-615

TABLE 112. UNDER 15.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEANS.			ABORIGINES.			OTHER COLOURED RACES.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write	39-742	19-326	20-416	0-246	0-119	0-127	10-659	5-773	4-886	7-740	3-774	3-966
Read	3-547	1-844	1-703	0-133	0-073	0-060	2-362	1-261	1-101	0-805	0-423	0-382
Cannot Read	51-892	26-887	25-005	99-621	50-773	48-848	82-115	43-393	38-722	90-475	46-221	44-254
Unspecified	4-819	2-572	2-247	...	...	...	4-864	2-459	2-405	0-980	0-521	0-459
TOTAL	100-000	50-629	49-371	100-000	50-965	49-035	100-000	52-886	47-119	100-000	50-939	49-061

TABLE 113.

NUMBER PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE WHO CAN READ AND WRITE, CAN READ, CANNOT READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO CAN READ AND WRITE, ETC., OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

OVER 15 YEARS.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEANS.			ABORIGINES.			OTHER COLOURED RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write	90-419	56-841	33-578	5-776	4-559	1-217	3-805	2-949	0-856
Read	27-919	16-509	11-410	59-837	43-480	16-357	12-244	7-411	4-833
Cannot Read	0-481	0-306	0-175	96-848	51-266	45-582	2-672	1-990	0-682
Unspecified	58-146	33-423	24-723	...	...	...	41-854	30-484	11-370

TABLE 114.

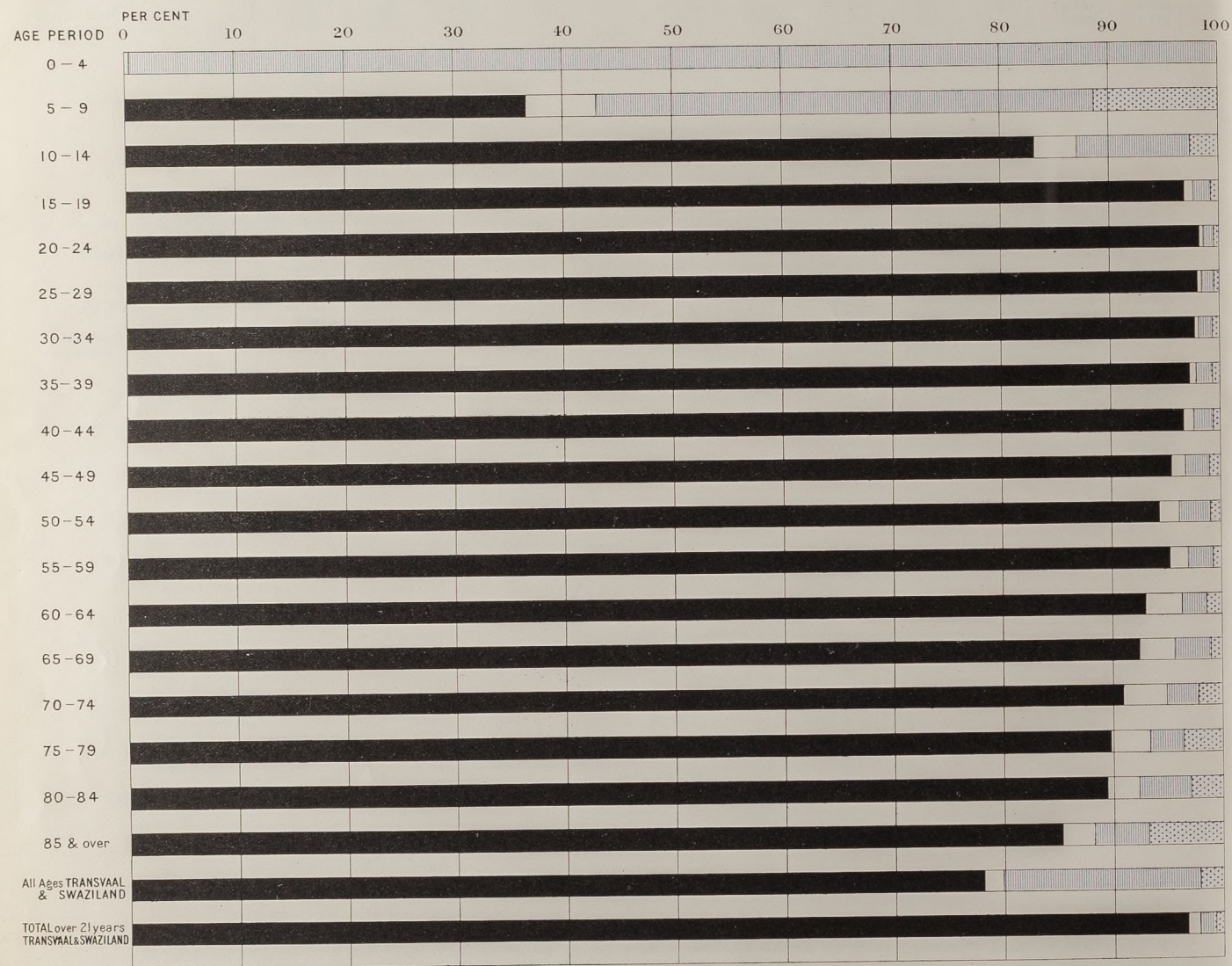
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ, NOT ABLE TO READ, AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, ETC., UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEANS.			ABORIGINES.			OTHER COLOURED RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write	94-941	46-169	48-772	2-536	1-228	1-308	2-523	1-367	1-156
Read	81-460	42-360	39-100	13-163	7-251	5-912	5-377	2-871	2-506
Cannot Read	10-605	5-495	5-110	87-732	47-714	43-018	1-663	0-879	0-784
Unspecified... ..	90-907	48-521	42-386	...	...	...	9-093	4-596	4-496

TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

Plate 18.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS OF THE DEGREES OF EDUCATION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.



(xliii)

TABLES 115 AND 116.

SHewing THE PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND OTHER COLOURED RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, CANNOT READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RACE.

TABLE 115. OVER 15 YEARS.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEAN.			BANTU.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write...	96.95	97.04	96.79	24.69	28.16	20.32	30.38	31.40	27.33	25.06	28.60	20.48
Read only ...	0.75	0.71	0.83	0.39	0.52	0.24	2.46	1.98	3.88	0.63	0.75	0.47
Cannot Read ...	1.52	1.54	1.49	74.92	71.32	79.44	62.98	62.56	64.25	74.00	70.29	78.79
Unspecified ...	0.78	0.71	0.89	...	...	...	4.18	4.06	4.54	0.31	0.36	0.26
TOTAL ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 116.

UNDER 15 YEARS.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEAN.			BANTU.			OTHER COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Read and Write...	39.74	38.17	41.35	0.25	0.24	0.26	10.66	10.92	10.37	7.74	7.41	8.08
Read only ...	3.55	3.64	3.45	0.13	0.14	0.12	2.36	2.38	2.34	0.81	0.83	0.78
Cannot Read ...	51.89	53.11	50.65	99.62	99.62	99.62	82.12	82.05	82.19	90.47	90.74	90.20
Unspecified ...	4.82	5.08	4.55	...	...	...	4.86	4.65	5.10	0.98	1.02	0.94
TOTAL ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 117.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEAN.		ABORIGINES.		MIXED.		ALL RACES.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Read and Write ...	135,128	91,529	8,659	4,451	8,237	735	152,024	96,715
Read only ...	1,717	3,102	1,755	1,943	693	174	4,165	5,219
Cannot Read ...	23,941	27,591	139,181	865,560	17,490	6,728	180,612	900,269
Unspecified ...	2,772	3,299	...	...	921	631	3,693	3,330
TOTAL ...	163,558	125,921	149,595	871,944	27,341	8,268	340,494	1,006,133

TABLE 118.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	EUROPEAN.		ABORIGINES.		OTHER COLOURED RACES.		ALL RACES.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Read and Write ...	10.035	6.797	0.643	0.331	0.612	0.064	11.290	7.132
Read ...	0.128	0.230	0.130	0.144	0.051	0.013	0.309	0.387
Cannot Read ...	1.777	2.079	10.336	64.275	1.299	0.500	13.412	66.854
Unspecified ...	0.206	0.245	...	...	0.068	0.047	0.274	0.292
TOTAL ...	12.146	9.351	11.109	64.750	2.030	0.614	25.285	74.715

444. Tables 105 and 106 deal with gross figures, and show that of a total of 1,347,227 there are 836,764 over 15 and 510,463 under the age specified, i.e., 62.1 and 37.9 per cent. respectively.

445. Calculated on the total population of the Colony, there are 15.6 per cent. of persons over 15 who read and write, and of them 14.1 per cent. are Europeans (Table 107).

446. Of the total population over 15 years of age 25.1 per cent. can read, and 22.7 per cent. of these are Europeans (Table 109).

447. Of the Europeans over 15 years of age 97 per cent. can read and write and 30.4 per cent. of the "Other Coloured Races" (Table 110).

448. The Europeans form 90.4 per cent. of those who are able both to read and write (Table 111).

449. Basing the percentages on the total population of the Colony under 15 years of age, there are 2.9 per cent. persons able to read and write, and 2.8 per cent. of these are European or white (Table 108).

450. On the basis of children under 15, more than 7.7 per cent. both read and write, and 7.3 per cent. are white (Table 112).

451. If the number of each race be considered, then the percentage of those under 15 able to read and write is: Europeans, 39.7 per cent.; Aborigines, 0.2 per cent.; other coloured persons, 10.7 per cent. (Table 113).

452. Amongst children who can read and write, the Europeans amount to 94.9 per cent. (Table 114). Tables 115 and 116 show that amongst the older class the males able to read and write preponderate over the females to the extent of 28.6 to 20.5, the greatest difference appearing amongst the Aborigines. At the younger periods the reverse is the case; the girls have slightly the advantage, 8.1 to 7.4, excepting in the class of coloured persons other than Aborigines.

453. The diagram (Plate No. 18) shows more clearly than can be expressed by words the conditions of the white population as regards education at each of the eighteen quinquennial periods of life, at all ages and over 21 years of age, in the Transvaal and Swaziland.

TABLE 119.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL RACE POPULATION.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEAN (Urban, Rural), ABORIGINES (Urban, Rural), OTHER COLOURED RACES (Urban, Rural), ALL RACES (Urban, Rural). Rows: Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

URBAN AND RURAL. 454. Table 117 gives the gross number of persons in Urban and Rural Areas and their condition as to Education.

455. Table 118 shows that of the total population of the Transvaal 10 per cent. are Europeans able to read and write living in towns, while less than 7 per cent. dwell in the country.

456. The above Table (119) gives the percentage based on Race population. It shows that of the European 78.3 per cent. can read and write; 46.7 per cent. of them live in Urban and 31.6 per cent. in Rural Areas.

TABLE 120.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES, OTHER COLOURED RACES AND ALL RACES, ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS, ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, TO READ, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, CALCULATED ON THE RACE POPULATION OF THE URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, EUROPEAN (Urban, Rural), ABORIGINES (Urban, Rural), MIXED (Urban, Rural), ALL RACES (Urban, Rural). Rows: Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

457. Table 120 gives the percentage based on the Race population of Urban and Rural districts. In this instance, too, the population able to read and write is much greater in town than in the country.

458. If the white population of school age, which for this purpose has been taken as including those between 5 to 14 years, be considered, Table 121 shows that there are 32,024 boys and 31,237 girls of an age to attend school, of these 59 per cent. can both read and write. It also shows that education is more general in towns than in the country.

TABLE 121.

NUMBER OF WHITE OR EUROPEAN PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 14 YEARS), IN URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS AND IN THE COUNTRY, AND THEIR CONDITION AS TO EDUCATION.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females), URBAN AND RURAL (Persons, Males, Females). Rows: Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

TABLE 122.

PERCENTAGE OF EUROPEANS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 14 YEARS), IN URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS, CALCULATED ON THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, LIVING AT THOSE AGES, AND THEIR CONDITION AS TO EDUCATION.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females), URBAN AND RURAL (Persons, Males, Females). Rows: Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

TABLE 123.

PERCENTAGE OF WHITE PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 14 YEARS), ENUMERATED IN URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE COUNTRY, AND THEIR CONDITION AS REGARDS EDUCATION.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females), URBAN AND RURAL (Persons, Males, Females). Rows: Read and Write, Read, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

N.B.—These percentages (Urban and Rural) have been balanced as nearly as practicable.

TABLE 124.

PERCENTAGE OF WHITE PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF SCHOOL AGE (5 TO 14), ENUMERATED IN THE URBAN AND RURAL CENSUS DISTRICTS, CALCULATED ON THE WHITE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS RESPECTIVELY, AND THEIR CONDITION AS REGARDS EDUCATION.

Table with columns: DEGREE OF EDUCATION, URBAN (Persons, Males, Females), RURAL (Persons, Males, Females). Rows: Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL.

459. Tables 123 and 124 give similar information calculated on different bases. The first shows that 45 per cent. of the total whites of school age live in towns and 55 per cent. in the country; the second indicates that 68 per cent. of the white children of the age under consideration living in towns can both read and write, but that only 52 per cent. can do so in the country.

460. Table 122 is of interest because it shows that a much higher proportion of girls are fairly educated than of boys (62 to 57). That in towns the proportions

are more nearly equal, but that in the country there is a very appreciable difference (55 to 49).

EDUCATION IN CENSUS DISTRICTS. 461. Table 125 gives for each Census District the numbers of persons who can read and write, etc., and the next in order affords the same information stated as percentages of the population of the area, and arranged according to the degrees of education recorded.

TABLE 125.

TOTAL NUMBER OF EUROPEANS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED, ENUMERATED IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Table with columns: No., CENSUS DISTRICT, Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified, TOTAL. Rows: 1-20 districts, TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

462. Leaving those who happened to be on the rail on the night of the Census out of consideration, Barberton, with a population of 8678 per cent. able to read and write, is at the head of the list, a percentage appreciably higher than that of the Witwatersrand, which is next. The lowest on the scale is the

TABLE 126.

PERCENTAGE OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION ENUMERATED IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY, UNABLE TO READ AND UNSPECIFIED.

Table with columns: No., CENSUS DISTRICT, Read and Write, Read only, Cannot Read, Unspecified. Rows: 4-7 districts, TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Waterberg, 70.22. The position on the list is practically entirely regulated by two factors, one of which is the number of the Urban inhabitants; the other is the proportion of immigrant white people amongst the population.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL RETURNS.

463. The figures in connection with the above afford conclusive proof of the general progress of the Colony since the termination of the War. In no way has the liberality of the Government been more strikingly evidenced, while the successful result obtained is a matter for general congratulation.

UNDER THE LATE ADMINISTRATION. 464. According to the Report of the Education Department of the late Government, published in 1898, there were, in the last scholastic year prior to the British occupation, 509 Government Schools with an average enrolment of 14,702 scholars.

465. Of these 18 schools were situated in the districts of Vryheid and Utrecht, having 36 teachers, of whom 18 were males and 18 were females, with a total attendance of 564 scholars.

466. All the schools mentioned in this Report were entirely for the education of white children. Under the late Government no record was kept of private or of Mission Schools, and in consequence no figures are available regarding them.

EXPENDITURE. 467. The total amount expended during the year 1898 was £226,416, including maintenance of schools in Utrecht and Vryheid, which districts were subsequently incorporated into Natal, so that separate figures for schools there are now unavailable.

468. During the War educational work was much interfered with still all that was possible was done, and schools were established in the much maligned Concentration Camps.

ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL. 469. In 1902 the property formerly vested in the various School Committees was transferred to Government by Proclamation,* and during the following year an amount of £10,384 was paid out in the discharge of liabilities incurred prior to the date when the Proclamation took effect. This amount formed a portion of a total sum of £351,531 expended by the Educational Department during 1903, while a further sum of £340,211 was voted by the Public Works Department in the erection of school buildings up to the end of December of that year, and a further sum of £26,202 to the end of April, 1904. In addition to the above sum of £351,531, an amount of £6,249 was paid towards education by various Religious Denominations, making a total of £387,521 expended for that purpose during the year 1903.

COMPARISON OF RETURNS. 470. Through the courtesy of the Officials of the Education Department, the returns sent in by the Principals of the various Government European and Coloured Schools have been carefully checked by comparison with the official records, a course which has enabled me to prevent the duplication of figures and rectify some minor errors; thus the

returns for Government Schools shown in Tables V. to XI.† can be taken as fairly accurate.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. 471. The season of the year when the Census was taken was unfortunate, for, while the plague scare accounted for the low average of attendance in the Witwatersrand District, the country schools suffered to an even greater extent, owing to the heavy rain which at that time of the year often renders the roads impassable.

472. As an extreme instance of the former, one school in the Witwatersrand District, with an enrolment of 120 male and 109 female scholars, gave an average attendance of only 45 and 18 respectively, while many of the returns from the Rural Districts mentioned the prevalence of chicken-pox, measles and sore eyes among the physical causes, and heavy floods as natural events which greatly minimised the normal attendance of the children.

473. Owing to the intervention of the Easter School Holidays at the time when the Census was taken, it was decided to take the last five school days of the quarter ending March, 1904, for the attendance of scholars.

TABLE 127.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Table with columns: SOURCE OF INFORMATION, No. OF SCHOOLS, No. OF TEACHERS (Males, Females, TOTAL), HIGHEST NUMBER OF SCHOLARS SHOWN AS ATTENDING SCHOOL (EUROPEAN OR WHITE, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE, TOTAL ALL RACES).

474. Table 127 enables us to contrast the condition of Scholastic Affairs, as regards Government schools, before and after the War.

475. It shows that the number of schools has diminished from 491 to 400, a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

476. The total number of teachers has risen from 800 to 1,006, an increase of 25.75 per cent. But there has been a radical alteration in the constitution of the teaching staff; whereas in 1898 there were two masters to one school mistress, in 1904 the proportion was practically reversed, and now there are 655 women to 351 men teachers.

EUROPEAN SCHOLARS. 476A. Although the number of schools has been reduced, the attendances have been increased from 14,138 in 1898 to 26,327 in 1904, i.e., the number of scholars has been nearly doubled; the exact figures are 86.2 per cent.

477. This increase in the number of pupils attending schools was accompanied by a decrease in the expenditure per pupil. In 1898 the cost per head was roughly £15 8s. 0d., while in 1904 it was £12 17s. 3d.

478. The ages of the pupils at the Government Schools were as follows:—

TABLE 128.

AGES OF PUPILS AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Table with columns: RACE, 0 TO 4 YEARS, 5 TO 14 YEARS, 15 YEARS AND OVER, ALL AGES.

479. The Private Schools numbered 387, and may be classed as follows:—

TABLE 129.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Table with columns: Farm Schools, Mission Schools, Orphanages, Other Private Schools, TOTAL, Undenominational, Dutch Reformed, English, Lutheran, Independent or Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Hebrew, Other Denominations, TOTAL.

* Proclamation No. 9, 1902. † Supplementary Tables: " Annexures to Final Report, "

‡ Does not include 18 schools, with 18 male teachers, 18 female teachers and 504 scholars, all of whom were European or White, situated in the Utrecht and Vryheid Districts, which were, subsequent to the British occupation of the Transvaal, incorporated with Natal.

480. The highest number of attendances at private schools was 15,831, and the sexes, ages, and races were distributed as follows:—

TABLE 130.

AGE, SEX AND RACE DISTRIBUTION IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Table with columns: Race (European or White, Aborigines, Other Coloured Races, TOTAL), Age Groups (UNDER 5 YEARS, BETWEEN 5 AND 14 YEARS, 15 YEARS AND OVER, ALL AGES), Sex (Males, Females, Persons).

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS. 481. The total number of day schools at the end of March, 1904, was 789, of which 400 were Government, 2 Army, and 387 were private schools. All Government and Army schools were situated within the Transvaal proper, while of the private schools 371 were in the Transvaal and 16 in Swaziland.

NUMBER OF CLASS ROOMS. 482. The number of class rooms was 1,487, of which 873 were for Government, 2 for Army, and 612 for private schools. Of the 612 class rooms for private schools, 16 were for Swaziland.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS. 483. The total number of teachers, including head teachers, but exclusive of visiting teachers, was 1,715, of whom 738 were males and 977 females. The number of Government teachers was 1,006, of whom

351 were males and 655 females. The total of Army teachers was 8, all of whom were males; and the total of private teachers was 701, of whom 379 were males and 322 females.

484. The number of children attending school, extracted from the Household's Schedules, exceeds the estimate already given. This was to be expected, because many children absent from school at the time of the Census would be returned by the parents as attending school, and no doubt some small private schools did not send in the special educational returns.

485. The following Table (131) has been abstracted from the Household's Schedules.

TABLE 131.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESCRIBED AS "SCHOLARS" ON THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES. THEIR AGES AND SEXES.

Table with columns: AGES, GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, HOME TUITION, UNSPECIFIED,* (Persons, Males, Females).

TABLE 132.

COMPARING THE FIGURES OBTAINED FROM THE SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL RETURNS, THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES, AND THE RETURNS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OF EUROPEAN OR WHITE CHILDREN, ATTENDING SCHOOL, AGED FROM 5 TO 14 YEARS INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, HOME TUITION, UNSPECIFIED, TOTAL (Persons, Males, Females).

486. Table 132 shows that there is little difference between the number of pupils attending school as obtained from all three sources. The Household's Schedules return the highest number, the Special Educational Returns the lowest. The differences amount to 5.33 and 3.78 per cent. respectively, while the discrepancy between numbers of the Special Educational Returns and the Education Department is 1.60 per cent.

488. The Normal College was not included in the Educational Returns. It was instituted in September, 1902, for the training of teachers. At first there were two branches, situated in Pretoria and Johannesburg, but in March, 1903, the Johannesburg students were transferred to Pretoria. At the end of March, 1904, there were 14 male and 45 female students attending the courses.

487. The number of children between 5 years and 15 years of age are as follows: both sexes, 63,261; males, 32,024; females, 31,237. Therefore, according to the Household's Schedules, 82 per cent. are receiving instruction of some kind, and 40 per cent. of them in Government schools.

489. The Returns of Private Schools include a certain number of native schools receiving Government aid. In future they will be classified with Government Schools, but at the time of the Census they were returned as "not Government aided." About 90 Institutions belong to this class.

* Described as "Scholars," but school not specified.

TABLE 133.

COMPARING THE CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF JOHANNESBURG, AS REGARDS EDUCATION, AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS OF 1896 AND THAT OF 1904, AND GIVING THE SAME FACTS, AS REGARDS PRETORIA, FOR 1904 ONLY. THE FIGURES ARE PERCENTAGES.

	AGE PERIOD.	CAN READ AND WRITE.			READ ONLY.			CANNOT READ.			UNSPECIFIED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Johannesburg, 1896, E	Under 15 years.	12.46	11.37	13.56	35.32	35.64	35.01	52.22	52.99	51.43	...	...	...
" 1904, E		44.33	43.23	45.44	2.43	2.48	2.39	48.46	49.51	47.39	4.78	4.78	4.78
Pretoria, 1904, E		45.26	44.42	46.10	1.85	1.54	2.16	51.48	52.72	50.24	1.41	1.32	1.50
Johannesburg, 1896, E	Over 15 years.	95.79	95.76	95.84	0.82	0.56	1.38	3.49	3.68	2.78	...	...	...
" 1904, E		96.22	96.41	95.87	0.46	0.45	0.48	2.39	2.25	2.65	0.93	0.89	1.00
Pretoria, 1904, E		98.39	98.48	98.22	0.34	0.29	0.43	1.13	1.10	1.19	0.14	0.13	0.16
Johannesburg, 1896, E	All Ages.	73.87	78.25	66.19	9.90	7.84	13.40	16.23	13.91	20.31	...	...	...
" 1904, E		83.47	85.76	79.76	0.95	0.86	1.09	13.71	11.72	16.94	1.87	1.66	2.21
Pretoria, 1896, E		84.66	86.90	81.20	0.73	0.56	0.99	14.16	12.16	17.21	0.47	0.38	0.60
Johannesburg, 1896, A	Under 15 years.	3.93	2.97	5.13	12.20	9.67	15.38	83.87	87.36	79.49	...	...	...
" 1904, A		3.53	3.02	4.44	0.76	0.83	0.64	98.71	96.15	94.92	...	...	...
Pretoria, 1904, A		9.93	8.22	12.54	5.33	4.71	6.27	84.74	87.07	81.19	...	...	...
Johannesburg, 1896, A	Over 15 years.	6.12	5.12	38.51	0.42	0.40	0.88	93.46	94.48	60.61	...	...	...
" 1904, A		6.49	6.13	13.81	0.99	0.88	3.35	92.52	92.99	82.84	...	...	...
Pretoria, 1904, A		20.18	18.80	29.45	4.08	3.74	6.34	75.74	77.46	64.21	...	...	...
Johannesburg, 1896, A	All Ages.	6.07	5.09	29.98	0.68	0.52	4.50	93.25	94.39	65.43	...	...	...
" 1904, A		6.32	6.01	10.79	0.98	0.88	2.47	92.70	93.11	86.74	...	...	...
Pretoria, 1904, A		18.80	17.77	23.99	4.25	3.84	6.32	76.95	78.39	69.69	...	...	...
Johannesburg, 1896, M	Under 15 years.	5.95	5.56	6.37	8.45	9.37	7.48	85.60	85.07	86.15	...	...	...
" 1904, M		21.81	21.53	22.10	3.38	3.65	3.10	72.15	73.25	71.51	2.65	1.57	3.79
Pretoria, 1904, M		17.46	20.85	13.84	4.28	5.38	3.10	77.11	72.42	82.10	1.15	1.35	0.96
Johannesburg, 1896, M	Over 15 years.	41.72	44.77	32.65	0.79	0.52	1.60	57.49	54.71	65.75	...	...	...
" 1904, M		41.62	40.03	46.48	2.82	2.12	4.97	51.79	53.50	46.56	3.77	4.35	1.99
Pretoria, 1904, M		55.18	59.52	40.77	2.35	1.80	4.16	42.01	38.23	54.57	0.46	0.45	0.50
Johannesburg, 1896, M	All Ages.	34.76	39.19	24.28	2.28	1.78	3.47	62.96	59.03	72.24	...	...	...
" 1904, M		37.37	37.13	37.95	2.94	2.36	4.32	56.16	56.60	55.11	3.53	3.91	2.62
Pretoria, 1904, M		45.76	52.46	29.71	2.83	2.46	3.73	50.78	44.47	65.88	0.63	0.61	0.68
Johannesburg, 1896, All	Under 15 years.	11.27	10.20	12.36	31.11	31.12	31.11	57.62	58.68	56.53	...	...	...
" 1904, All		36.73	34.74	39.01	2.32	2.34	2.29	56.95	59.21	54.49	3.95	3.71	4.21
Pretoria, 1904, All		34.93	33.26	36.77	2.83	2.70	2.97	61.15	63.03	59.08	1.09	1.01	1.18
Johannesburg, 1896, All	Over 15 years.	48.10	40.70	83.57	0.62	0.47	1.37	51.28	58.89	15.06	...	...	...
" 1904, All		52.94	45.03	83.32	0.87	0.80	1.17	45.45	53.50	14.52	0.74	0.67	0.99
Pretoria, 1904, All		65.74	60.20	81.26	1.90	1.93	1.79	32.24	37.77	16.79	0.12	0.10	0.16
Johannesburg, 1896, All	All Ages.	42.31	37.57	58.80	5.41	3.61	11.71	52.28	58.82	29.49	...	...	...
" 1904, All		50.17	43.80	69.02	1.12	0.98	1.53	47.42	54.18	27.42	1.29	1.04	2.03
Pretoria, 1904, All		59.07	55.77	66.42	2.10	2.06	2.19	38.50	41.92	30.89	0.33	0.25	0.50

E—European or White. A—Aboriginal. M—Mixed or Other Coloured Races. All—All Races.

490. Table 133 compares the condition of Johannesburg and Pretoria, as regards education, in 1896 and 1904, and Pretoria with Johannesburg in 1904.

491. In the first place, there has been an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the proportion of persons of all races and all ages able both to read and write in Johannesburg during the eight years.

492. The two sexes taken together and the males have a higher proportion of educated members in Pretoria than in Johannesburg; but the educated women in Pretoria are less by 2.6 per cent. than their sisters in Johannesburg.

493. Those over 15 years of age in Johannesburg shew a higher proportion of educated persons in 1904 than in 1896, and at these ages also Pretoria, females excepted, has a considerably greater proportion of educated inhabitants than Johannesburg. Those under 15 years of age, living in Johannesburg, who were able to read and write, were in a very small minority in 1896. In 1904 this class had increased from 11.27 to 34.93 per cent.

494. Taking the White Races alone, there is an improvement in Johannesburg, at all ages, during the period under consideration, of 9.6 per cent., and between birth and 15 years of no less than 32 per cent.

495. Pretoria shews a higher percentage of educated white people at all ages than Johannesburg.

496. It is noticeable that in Johannesburg in 1896 the proportion of children able to both read and write was 12.5 per cent.; of those able to read only, 35.3 per cent. In 1904 the figures were reversed; those able to read and write amounted to 44.3, and those able to read only to 2.4 per cent.

497. The education of the Aborigines of both sexes did not differ materially in Johannesburg in 1896 and 1904, but in both years the women shew a higher percentage of educated persons than the men. The excess in 1904 was considerable, but not so conspicuous as in 1896. This I attribute to the fact that in 1896 only 1,301 female Aborigines were enumerated and 3,840 in 1904.

498. On both occasions, especially on the first, these women consisted largely of domestic servants, whose education is above the average of less civilised men employed on the mines. This is rendered more probable by the high standard of education shown by the natives in Pretoria, where the proportion of raw Kafirs is not as great as on the Rand.

499. Nearly half the mixed races in Pretoria are educated; in Johannesburg the proportion is a little over one-third. In that town the educational standard of women and men was about equal in 1904, but in Pretoria, for some reason I have been unable to discover, there is a falling off as regards women, compared with the men, in the proportion of 52.5 to 29.7 per cent.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

ALL RACES.

500. Tables 134 and 135 give the number and percentage of persons, males and females of all ages, of European, Aboriginal and Mixed Races living in the Colony, who are single, married, etc.

501. The proportion of married men amongst the White and Aboriginal Races is practically identical, nearly one-third; but amongst the Mixed Races it is 10 per cent. higher.

502. On the other hand, the married women amongst the Whites and the Mixed Races are proportionally equal, but amongst the Aborigines they are 7 per cent. higher.

503. The variations to be noticed between the proportion of married persons, male and female, is peculiar.

504. The percentages are, of course, based on the number living of each sex.

TABLE 134.

SHewing THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND (ALL AGES).

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European ...	112,440	68,606	53,862	45,114	3,166	5,177	229	167	914	277
Aboriginal ...	358,050	264,125	169,970	217,840	845	2,462	...	...	7,705	659
Mixed and Other Coloured ...	13,368	6,206	10,282	4,131	491	526	28	17	475	95
TOTAL ...	483,858	338,937	234,114	267,085	4,502	8,165	257	184	9,094	1,031

TABLE 135.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES OF EACH RACE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 134.

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European ...	65.90	57.49	31.57	37.80	1.86	4.34	0.13	0.14	0.54	0.23
Aboriginal ...	66.73	54.45	31.68	44.91	0.16	0.51	...	...	1.43	0.13
Mixed and Other Coloured ...	54.25	56.55	41.72	37.64	1.99	4.79	0.11	0.15	1.93	0.87
TOTAL ...	66.12	55.07	31.99	43.40	0.62	1.33	0.03	0.03	1.24	0.17

505. The fact that a large number of men leave their wives at home when they emigrate to the Transvaal would lead one to suppose that the proportion of married men would be higher than that of married women. This is, however, counterbalanced by the fact that the men greatly outnumber the women, and many

are single male emigrants. If the proportion be based on the European population, male and female, over 15, then the percentages are of married males 43.85, married females 62.02.

TABLE 136.

SHewing THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF TOTAL POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

TABLE 137.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE TO THE TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES OF EACH RACE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 136.

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

506. The large proportion of married women amongst the Aborigines, although many married natives emigrate into the Transvaal leaving their wives behind, may perhaps be explained by the fact that some Transvaal natives are polygamists. If the percentages are based on the total Aboriginal population over 15 years of age the proportions are 51.62 married men to 76.26 married women.

507. The proportion of the married women amongst Mixed races, chiefly Indians, is identical with that found amongst the Europeans, but the relative number of married men is 8.03 higher. This is to be accounted for with a considerable amount of probability by the custom of the Indian people to contract early marriages, so that amongst a given number of male immigrants there would be a higher percentage of married men than in the case of Europeans. Thus 1.27 of the males under 15 years of age are married and only 0.39 of the girls, which implies that more married boys come into the country than girls, because with the Asiatic, even more than the European, the husband is usually the older, and if all the married girls under 15 years had been married in the Colony, there would still be 3 married boys for every girl to be accounted for.

508. The African natives it is true contract marriages* with girls before the girls have reached 15 years of age, but in that case the girl-wife usually lives with her parents until she has passed her fifteenth year, and in any case she rarely cohabits with her husband before that epoch. As the natives were enumerated by means of beads, I am unable to distinguish these married children from other girls.

509. Probably little reliance is to be placed on the figures under the heading "Divorced," it is not a distinction which would be willingly proclaimed, and though the details of a Census are not disclosed, it is difficult to persuade people that they may never become known; about 0.2 per cent. of the Europeans over 15 years of age come under this heading, i.e., 0.19 males and 0.23 females. No doubt many described as married or unspecified were divorced.

510. Divorce is not uncommon amongst South African natives, but no divorced husbands or wives were enumerated; this again is due to the bead system, which did not allow of the distinction being made.

TABLE 138.

SHewing THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF URBAN POPULATION (ALL AGES). TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

TABLE 139.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX OF EACH RACE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 138. (URBAN AREAS.)

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

* For information as to Native Marriage Customs, Ukulobola, etc., see "Report of Commission on Native Law and Customs, Cape of Good Hope, 1883," pp. 26 et seq.

TABLE 140.

SHewing THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF RURAL POPULATION (ALL AGES). TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

TABLE 141.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX OF EACH RACE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 140. (RURAL AREAS.)

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

511. The proportion of married men of all races and all ages is slightly higher in towns than in the country, and the reverse is the case as regards the women.

512. The proportion of white married males in Urban and Rural Districts is similar, and there is only 2.6 per cent. difference as regards the women.

TABLE 142.

COMPARISON OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF URBAN POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

TABLE 143.

SHewing THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH SEX OF EACH RACE OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 142. (URBAN AREAS.)

Table with 11 columns: RACE, SINGLE (Males, Females), MARRIED (Males, Females), WIDOWED (Males, Females), DIVORCED (Males, Females), UNSPECIFIED (Males, Females). Rows include European, Aboriginal, Mixed and Other Coloured, and TOTAL.

TABLE 144.

COMPARISON OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF RURAL POPULATION OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	21,158	8,877	21,832	20,375	1,241	1,943	59	23	244	115
Aboriginal	76,068	61,482	123,131	212,059	554	2,070	...	...	3,050	479
Mixed and Other Coloured	1,731	426	1,579	1,050	107	125	13	3	103	25
TOTAL	98,957	70,785	146,542	233,484	1,902	4,138	72	26	3,397	619

TABLE 145.

SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH RACE OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE, DEDUCED FROM TABLE 144. (RURAL AREAS.)

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European	47.51	28.33	49.02	65.03	2.78	6.20	0.13	0.07	0.56	0.37
Aboriginal	37.51	22.27	60.71	76.81	0.28	0.75	...	...	1.50	0.17
Mixed and Other Coloured	49.00	26.15	44.69	64.46	3.03	7.67	0.37	0.18	2.91	1.54
TOTAL	39.45	22.90	58.41	75.55	0.76	1.34	0.03	0.01	1.35	0.20

Over 15 Years of Age. 513. If, however, the population in town and country over the age of 15 years be considered a considerable difference is met with. Amongst All Races the proportion of married men is 18.8 per cent. higher in the country, and of married women 15.5 per cent. The proportion of married men to married women in towns is 40.60 per cent., and in the country 38.56 per cent.

ABORIGINES.

514. The conjugal condition of the Aboriginal Races is exhibited in the following two Tables:—

TABLE 146.

SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BANTU TRIBES. ALL AGES. URBAN AND RURAL. TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND COMBINED.

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Basuto	139,366	114,544	60,897	90,377	360	902	...	...	3,191	383
Bechuana	21,115	21,450	8,905	12,586	131	355	...	...	146	63
Cape Colony Kafir	8,530	1,859	6,328	1,612	49	125	...	...	478	15
Portuguese and East Coast Tribes	63,809	22,408	36,978	19,725	55	51	...	...	1,266	24
Rhodesian Tribes	1,226	343	636	189	11	3	...	...	121	1
Swazi	48,673	41,130	18,161	35,810	69	551	...	...	317	49
Transvaal Tribes	45,288	45,310	24,450	44,586	22	67	...	...	119	18
Zulu	29,650	16,952	13,511	12,867	147	406	...	...	1,964	104
Unspecified	393	129	94	88	1	2	...	...	103	2
TOTAL ABORIGINES	358,050	264,125	169,970	217,840	845	2,462	...	...	7,705	659

TABLE 147.

PROPORTIONS PER CENT. CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BANTU TRIBES.

RACE.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Basuto	68.38	55.55	29.88	43.83	0.18	0.44	...	...	1.56	0.18
Bechuana	69.70	62.26	29.39	36.53	0.43	1.03	...	...	1.48	0.18
Cape Colony Kafir	55.41	51.48	41.17	44.64	0.32	3.46	...	...	3.10	0.42
Portuguese and East Coast Tribes	62.49	53.09	36.21	46.73	0.05	0.12	...	...	1.24	0.06
Rhodesian Tribes	61.48	63.99	31.90	35.26	0.55	0.56	...	...	6.07	0.19
Swazi	72.41	53.05	27.02	46.18	0.10	0.71	...	...	0.47	0.06
Transvaal Tribes	64.81	50.36	34.99	49.55	0.03	0.07	...	...	0.17	0.02
Zulu	65.49	55.89	29.84	42.43	0.33	1.34	...	...	4.34	0.34
Unspecified	66.50	58.37	15.91	39.81	0.17	0.91	...	...	7.42	0.91
TOTAL ABORIGINES	66.73	54.45	31.68	44.91	0.16	0.51	...	...	1.43	0.13

TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX IN PROPORTIONS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EACH AGE PERIOD.



515 Beyond the bare percentages of both sexes, married, unmarried, and widowed, it is difficult to deduce any further information. The conditions involved are too complicated. Only one of the eight tribes, the Transvaal Kafirs, can be considered in any sense entirely, or nearly entirely, composed of persons born in the Transvaal and constituting a normal population as regards sex and age distribution.

516. The Transvaal Kafirs show more than an average percentage of married men and the highest percentage of married women—35 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women were married, and perhaps polygamy may have assisted to bring this result about. The Tables will perhaps prove useful for purposes of comparison at the next Census.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.

517. Tables 148 and 149 give the proportion of white males and females respectively living at each quinquennial age period in Urban and Rural Areas, distinguishing between single, married, widowed and divorced. Plate No. 19 illustrates the proportions of the Urban and Rural Areas combined.

Males. 518. The proportion of married men is greatest in Rural Areas, and this preponderance is maintained through each successive age period, reaching its acme amongst those aged between 55 and 59 years.

TABLE 148.
SHEWING PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.
COMPARISON OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.
EUROPEAN ONLY—MALES.

AGE PERIOD.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
0 to 14 years ...	100-00	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ,, 19 ,, ...	98-18	98-92	0-27	0-32	...	...	...	...	1-55	0-76
20 ,, 24 ,, ...	91-57	85-03	7-31	13-77	0-08	0-08	0-03	...	1-01	1-12
25 ,, 29 ,, ...	72-39	55-37	26-00	42-80	0-54	0-94	0-08	0-12	0-99	0-77
30 ,, 34 ,, ...	49-61	31-03	48-22	66-16	1-42	2-32	0-25	0-18	0-50	0-32
35 ,, 39 ,, ...	33-17	18-35	63-39	78-48	2-62	2-74	0-20	0-19	0-53	0-25
40 ,, 44 ,, ...	23-38	12-72	71-66	82-39	3-92	4-41	0-58	0-34	0-46	0-14
45 ,, 49 ,, ...	17-10	10-15	75-64	84-43	6-26	4-92	0-45	0-35	0-56	0-15
50 ,, 54 ,, ...	14-14	7-77	75-75	85-73	9-04	6-25	0-53	0-15	0-53	0-10
55 ,, 59 ,, ...	11-13	4-47	76-68	87-12	11-79	8-12	0-13	0-07	0-27	0-22
60 ,, 64 ,, ...	8-97	4-12	74-74	83-63	15-46	11-51	0-31	0-53	0-52	0-21
65 ,, 69 ,, ...	7-90	3-07	72-91	83-73	18-51	13-02	0-68	...	...	0-18
70 ,, 74 ,, ...	7-49	2-17	68-28	74-80	23-79	23-04	...	...	0-44	...
75 ,, 79 ,, ...	5-17	2-70	65-52	66-49	28-45	30-81	...	...	0-86	...
80 ,, 84 ,, ...	...	5-88	47-06	58-82	52-94	35-29	...	...	...	...
85 years and Over...	...	...	44-14	50-00	55-56	50-00	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OVER 15 } YEARS	55-55	47-51	40-91	49-02	2-46	2-79	0-22	0-13	0-86	0-55
TOTAL ALL AGES ...	65-44	66-60	31-81	31-19	1-92	1-77	0-17	0-08	0-67	0-35

519. Amongst men the widowers are proportionally more numerous in Rural places at all ages up to 44 years, with the exception of the fourteenth, but after that quinquennial widowers are relatively more numerous in the towns.

520. Divorced men are more numerous in Urban Districts than in Rural. Unfortunately it is not possible to discover from these statistics which of the sixteen age periods is the most dangerous as regards this misfortune. A man divorced at twenty, unless he re-marries, appears under that classification until he dies; many do re-marry, and it is impossible to ascertain the effect of these two opposed factors. Apparently, however, a man who has reached the age of 64 in the country, or 69 in the town, may be safely ensured against proceedings in divorce. This deduction seems highly probable.

TABLE 149.
SHEWING PROPORTIONS PER CENT. IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.
COMPARISON OF URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.
EUROPEAN ONLY—FEMALES.

AGE PERIOD.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		UNSPECIFIED.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
0 to 14 years ...	100-00	100-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ,, 19 ,, ...	89-01	84-73	...	14-13	...	...	...	...	0-02	1-57
20 ,, 24 ,, ...	61-86	38-13	46-55	60-55	0-83	0-67	0-22	0-07	0-55	0-58
25 ,, 29 ,, ...	27-18	13-14	69-49	84-41	2-84	2-28	0-29	0-02	0-20	0-15
30 ,, 34 ,, ...	16-24	5-85	77-97	90-26	5-18	3-70	0-55	0-16	0-06	0-03
35 ,, 39 ,, ...	11-74	...	4-01	79-82	90-97	7-66	4-95	0-69	0-07	0-08
40 ,, 44 ,, ...	8-50	...	3-65	79-86	88-08	11-14	7-96	0-45	0-22	0-06
45 ,, 49 ,, ...	6-33	...	2-13	76-35	86-95	16-63	10-72	0-48	0-06	0-23
50 ,, 54 ,, ...	5-57	...	1-59	68-81	81-59	25-22	16-68	0-33	0-14	0-07
55 ,, 59 ,, ...	4-16	...	1-37	63-42	74-95	32-31	23-57	0-11	0-11	...
60 ,, 64 ,, ...	3-14	...	1-06	48-73	61-40	47-83	37-54	0-15	...	0-15
65 ,, 69 ,, ...	3-07	...	0-57	33-80	49-72	62-85	49-72	0-28	...	...
70 ,, 74 ,, ...	2-34	...	1-20	28-04	37-35	69-63	61-45	...	...	...
75 ,, 79 ,, ...	4-35	...	...	17-39	38-02	77-17	61-98	1-09	...	...
80 ,, 84 ,, ...	...	...	...	13-16	24-39	84-21	75-61	2-63	...	...
85 years and Over...	3-85	6-25	3-85	18-75	92-31	75-00	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OVER 15 } YEARS	31-69	28-33	59-75	65-03	7-82	6-20	0-35	0-07	0-39	0-37
TOTAL ALL AGES	55-41	59-85	39-01	36-43	5-10	3-47	0-23	0-04	0-26	0-21

Females. 521. This Table gives the same information as that preceding, with respect to the females. It shows that while the proportion of married women to women of all ages is higher in the towns, it is lower than in the country, if women over 15 years only are considered. At each quinquennium the proportion of married women is greater in the Rural than in the Urban Areas; the proportion varies irregularly from period to period, and reaches its height in the fifteenth lustrum.

Comparison with Cape Colony. 522. Table 149A is inserted for comparison with Cape Colony. In Urban Districts the proportion of married males is larger in the Cape than in the Transvaal, at all quinquennia excepting the second, thirteenth, fourteenth and the sixteenth. Amongst women in towns the proportion married is higher in the Transvaal at all periods, excepting the first, twelfth and sixteenth quinquennia.

523. In country places the proportion of married males in the Transvaal and the Cape, at different age groups, varies considerably. The married women, however, are proportionally more numerous in this Colony than the Cape, at all ages, excepting during the twelfth and fourteenth lustra.

TABLE 149A.
PROPORTIONS OF EUROPEAN MALES AND FEMALES LIVING AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, IN THE TRANSVAAL AND THE CAPE COLONY, RETURNED AS MARRIED, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 17TH APRIL, 1904.

AGE PERIOD.	URBAN AREAS.				RURAL AREAS.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Transvaal.	Cape.	Transvaal.	Cape.	Transvaal.	Cape.	Transvaal.	Cape.
10 to 14 years...	...	...	...	0-03	...	0-01	...	0-01
15 to 19 ,, ...	0-27	0-13	9-42	6-93	0-32	0-31	14-15	5-61
20 to 24 ,, ...	7-31	8-25	46-55	39-45	13-77	11-43	60-55	45-26
25 to 29 ,, ...	26-00	33-66	69-49	65-61	42-80	44-46	84-41	74-44
30 to 34 ,, ...	48-22	58-76	77-97	76-54	66-16	71-58	90-26	85-12
35 to 39 ,, ...	63-39	70-42	79-82	77-73	78-48	81-28	90-97	89-71
40 to 44 ,, ...	71-66	77-21	79-86	75-54	82-39	85-05	88-08	86-07
45 to 49 ,, ...	75-64	78-87	76-35	71-55	84-43	85-88	86-95	84-63
50 to 54 ,, ...	75-75	80-21	68-81	63-79	85-73	84-60	81-59	80-02
55 to 59 ,, ...	76-68	79-42	63-42	56-39	87-12	84-14	74-95	72-46
60 to 64 ,, ...	74-74	76-41	48-73	46-10	83-63	82-80	61-40	60-92
65 to 69 ,, ...	72-91	76-95	33-80	36-10	83-73	78-77	49-72	51-58
70 to 74 ,, ...	68-28	67-15	28-04	26-06	74-80	71-50	37-35	38-81
75 to 79 ,, ...	65-52	59-63	17-39	16-59	66-49	63-29	38-02	24-62
80 to 84 ,, ...	47-06	50-17	13-16	12-57	58-82	51-69	24-39	17-13
85 years upwards	44-44	37-38	3-85	10-67	50-00	37-59	18-75	12-93

COMPARISON OF CENSUS DISTRICTS. 524. There is a considerable excess of husbands over wives in this Colony. The following Table shows the numerical excess of husbands in the whole Colony, and in each Census District. It will be noticed that the husbands exceed the wives in all districts excepting that of Lichtenburg, where the married women outnumber the married men by one.

TABLE 150. SHEWING NUMBER OF WIVES OR HUSBANDS (EUROPEANS ONLY) IN EXCESS, IN EACH DISTRICT OF TRANSVAAL.

Table with columns: District, Husbands, Wives, Excess of Husbands, Excess of Wives. Rows include Witwatersrand, Pretoria Town and District, Central South African Railways, etc.

525. The foregoing Table will be more easily appreciated after the consideration of the next, which gives the number of wives per 1,000 husbands in each Census District, arranged in order from the least to the greatest number per thousand.

TABLE 151. NUMBER OF WIVES PER 1,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT OF THE TRANSVAAL. (EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Table with columns: District, Wives per 1,000 Husbands. Rows include Witwatersrand, Barberton, Pretoria, Lydenburg, Heidelberg, Ermelo, Standerton, Zoutpansberg, Krugersdorp.

526. Generally speaking, those districts more especially populated by immigrants, especially British immigrants, shew a comparatively small proportion of married women.

527. For purpose of comparison with England and other Colonies the next Table has been drawn up.

TABLE 152. NUMBER OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES; EXCESS EITHER OF HUSBANDS OR WIVES, WIVES PER 1,000 HUSBANDS. (EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Table with columns: Country, Number of Husbands, Number of Wives, Excess Husbands, Excess Wives, Wives to 1,000 Husbands. Rows include Ceylon, Transvaal, Natal, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, England and Wales.

528. I have drawn up Table 153 in order to compare the Transvaal with respect to the condition under consideration with other countries.

529. As regards all races, the married persons, when compared with the total population, are in greater proportion in the Transvaal than in the Cape Colony, Ceylon, England or New Zealand.

530. Where the population all races, over 15, forms the basis of calculation, the proportion of married males in the Transvaal and the Cape are nearly similar; in Ceylon it is much higher, but the proportion of females is 17 per cent. higher in the Transvaal than the Cape, and 12 per cent. higher than in Ceylon.

531. Confining our attention to the total white population only, the composition of the married population, male and female, is remarkably similar to that of Ceylon. The proportion of the married of both sexes is higher than in the Cape and in New Zealand.

532. If white persons over 15 are the basis of comparison, then the Cape has a higher proportion of married males and a smaller proportion of married women. The proportion of males in New Zealand very closely approaches the Transvaal figures, but the percentage of married women is much smaller.

TABLE 153. CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Large table with columns: Country, Person (Single, Married, Widowed, Other), Male (Single, Married, Widowed, Other), Female (Single, Married, Widowed, Other). Rows include All Races (All Ages), All Races (15 Years and Over), European (All Ages), European (15 Years and Over).

533. For purposes of comparison I have prepared Tables 154 and 155.

534. They shew the numbers of single and married males and females in Johannesburg, at certain age periods, at the time of the Census of 1896 and of the

TABLE 154. NUMBER OF UNMARRIED AND MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS, IN JOHANNESBURG IN 1896 COMPARED WITH 1904.

Table with columns: Age Period, Unmarried (Males, Females), Married (Males, Females). Rows include 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc.

Census of 1904, together with the number of males and females living at those periods per 100 females

535. The two Tables are very similar, but that for 1904 shows a higher proportion of married women.

TABLE 155. JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPALITY. PERCENTAGE OF UNMARRIED AND MARRIED MALES, AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS, TO TOTAL MALES IN JOHANNESBURG IN 1896 AND 1904. SIMILAR FIGURES WITH REGARD TO WOMEN.

Table with columns: Age Period, Unmarried (Males, Females), Married (Males, Females). Rows include 0 to 4 years, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

536. A correct record of the number of persons employed in various occupations is of importance, but it is chiefly useful when careful comparison can be made with the death returns. An excessive mortality in any trade or occupation should lead to careful investigation, in order, if possible, to remove the cause.

preceding Census, to estimate the increase or decrease of any particular kind of industry.

538. The Tables of Occupations for this Census have been carefully prepared, but they will be chiefly of use when the next Census is taken.

537. In this instance I am unable to make any enquiry in the above direction, and am unable to compare the numbers of the present Census with those of any

539. The classification of the Cape Census has been closely followed, and Table 156 gives in broad outline the constituents of the various classes.

TABLE 156. THE MAIN CONSTITUENTS OF THE EIGHT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES. THE NUMBER OF ORDERS, SUB-ORDERS, AND ITEMS IN EACH CLASS.

Table with columns: Class, Order, Description, Number of Sub-Orders, Number of Items. Rows include I. PROFESSIONAL, II. DOMESTIC, III. COMMERCIAL, IV. AGRICULTURAL, V. INDUSTRIAL, VI. INDEFINITE, VII. DEPENDANTS, VIII. UNSPECIFIED.

540. Frequently more than one trade or occupation has been inserted in the schedule against one name. In such cases it has been assumed that the first trade so entered was the most important and the individual has been classified accordingly.

COMPARISON OF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS. 541. Tables 157 and 158 give the number and percentages of persons, males and females, engaged in the eight classes of occupations.

TABLE 157.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL, MIXED AND ALL RACES, EMPLOYED IN THE EIGHT CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Table with 13 columns: Occupation, Class, Name, All Races (Persons, Males, Females), Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Mixed and Others (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants, Unspecified, and a TOTAL row.

TABLE 158.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL, MIXED AND ALL RACES, EMPLOYED IN THE EIGHT CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS, CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH RACE.

Table with 13 columns: Occupation, Class, Name, All Races (Persons, Males, Females), Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Mixed and Others (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants, Unspecified, and a TOTAL row.

N.B.—0.00 shows that the proportion per cent. is insignificant.

542. The "Unspecified" form a very small fraction of the total. The most important, numerically, is the Agricultural class; 37.7 per cent. of the population finds employment on the land, 20.2 per cent. of the whites, 43.4 of the Aborigines, and 14.8 of the Mixed and Other Coloured. In this class 25 per cent. more women of all races are employed. This preponderance of women is due entirely to the large number of females who labour in the meale fields, mostly belonging to coloured people.

543. The next most important class is that described as "dependant;" it is composed largely of young children. This accounts for the large proportion amongst the Aborigines and the small proportion amongst the Mixed and Others, which includes the Asiatics.

544. The next in order is the Industrial Class; 13 per cent. of the population comes under this heading, 16.5 per cent. of the whites, 17.7 per cent. of the Mixed, and 11.9 per cent. of the Aborigines. The women constitute only a small fraction of this class.

545. The number of persons employed in domestic labour is not large; numerically there is not much difference between the Europeans and the Aborigines in this class, the Europeans being the more numerous, but the proportion of Mixed and Others is the highest. There is, however, this difference, that whereas amongst Europeans the majority are women, the reverse is the case with respect to the Aborigines, on account of the large number of "boys" employed as house servants.

546. The Professional Class is small, only 5 per cent. even of the Europeans come under this heading.

COMPARED WITH OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES. 547. Tables 159 and 160 show the percentage of All Races and of Europeans employed in the chief occupations of the Transvaal, Cape and Orange River Colonies.

548. The way in which the native races in Natal have been dealt with in the Final Report prevents me from giving figures relating to All Races with regard to that Colony.

TABLE 159.

SHOWING THE NUMBER PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF ALL RACES, ENGAGED IN EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE AND ORANGE RIVER COLONIES.

Table with 11 columns: Occupation, Class, Name, Persons (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony), Males (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony), Females (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony). Rows include Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants, Unspecified, and a TOTAL row.

TABLE 160.

SHOWING THE NUMBER PER CENT. OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EUROPEANS OR WHITE RACES, ENGAGED IN EACH OF THE EIGHT CHIEF CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE, NATAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONIES.

Table with 14 columns: Occupation, Class, Name, Persons (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony), Males (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony), Females (Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony). Rows include Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants, Unspecified, and a TOTAL row.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.

ALL RACES.

549. It would be of the greatest interest and use if it were possible to arrive at an approximate estimate of the amount and kind of sickness prevalent, not only in the Colony as a whole, but in different parts of the Colony.

550. But this knowledge will never be derived from any Census. In the first place we have to contend with a very large amount of ignorance and secondly with a still greater amount of evasion. A man may be suffering from phthisis or even from leprosy and may be honestly unaware of the fact.

Again, few people will willingly state that members of their household are lunatics, insane, leprosy or syphilitic.

DEFINITION OF "SICKNESS." 551. The word "sickness," too, has a very wide meaning. The Census form restricts it to a sickness which incapacitates a man permanently. It was necessary to make this stipulation, otherwise every trivial ailment, such as a headache or bowel disorder, occurring on the 17th April, 1904, would have been gravely recorded.

552. Again, an epidemic of influenza occurring at the Census time might very well represent 75 per cent. of the population as suffering from sickness.

553. A return of sickness to be useful should specify not only the fact that the person was suffering from some malady, but the place and year in which it was first manifest.

554. The only way to arrive at any conclusion as to the healthiness or otherwise of any particular place is a careful analysis of the deaths and the cases of notified sickness, compared with the number of males and females, and their ages, carried on through several years.

555. Unless I had received specific instructions I should not have touched this subject, because I believe its object to be unattainable by this means.

556. The most that can be said of the figures published in the Annexure is that they are correct tabulations of the information received on the Census forms; that probably not less than the number of persons recorded were suffering in the way indicated; but except as regards the Europeans the proportions per 10,000 are unreliable.

TOTAL SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES. 557. The Census forms indicate that of All Races one out of 137.3 persons were sick within the meaning of the word employed for the purpose of this Census. The ratio amongst men as compared

with that amongst women was 1 in 102.7 of the former to 1 in 228.6 of the latter. It compares with the Cape Census as follows:—

TABLE 161.

SICKNESS, ACCIDENTS AND INFIRMITIES: ALL RACES.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Number, Percentage, Transvaal, 1 in, Cape Colony, 1 in.

558. This computation of sick and infirm of all races is open to two objections:—it is the accumulation of the errors of all classes of sickness and the very imperfect enumeration of sick and infirm amongst the aboriginal population. This latter objection accounts for the discrepancy between the figures for this Colony and those for the Cape.

559. Amongst the European population it appears that 1 in each 42.4 persons, 1 in each 35.2 males and 60.0 females were afflicted. These figures compare with those for the Cape as follows:—

TABLE 162.

SICKNESS, ACCIDENTS AND INFIRMITIES AMONGST EUROPEANS.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Number, Percentage, Transvaal, 1 in, Cape Colony, 1 in.

SICKNESS ONLY. 560. Of all races the proportion of persons suffering from some chronic complaint was 1 in 241.5, of males 1 in 177.0, and females one in 426.4.

TABLE 163.

SICKNESS AMONGST ALL RACES AND BOTH SEXES.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Number, Percentage, Transvaal, and Cape Colony.

561. With regard to Europeans only, 1 out of each 70.9 was reputed sick, 1 out of each 58.4 men and 101.8 women.

TABLE 164.

SICKNESS AMONGST EUROPEANS OR WHITES.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Number, Percentage, Transvaal, and Cape Colony.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.

562. Disregarding the Coloured Races entirely, I will consider the incidence of accidents and infirmities upon the various classes of whites.

SICKNESS. 563. Sickness was most prevalent amongst those born in South Africa. The number per 10,000 was: Persons 134.62, males 161.32, females 106.43.

ACCIDENTS. 564. The proportion of persons per 10,000 of South African parentage, who had received accidental injuries of a serious nature, were 28.00, males 48.61, females 6.24.

INFIRMITIES. 565. The only persons returned as blind were of African or European birth. The former showed a very great preponderance: Persons 10.57, males 10.90, and females 10.22 per 10,000.

Deaf and Dumb. 566. The Deaf and Dumb comprise those who are dumb but not deaf, not those afflicted with deafness only. The Africans of European descent again head the list.

Idiots. 567. The proportion of idiots was highest amongst those born in Africa. Persons 7.85, males 9.38, females 6.24 per 10,000.

Lunatics. 568. The greatest proportion of lunacy was met with amongst Europeans: Persons 7.51, males 7.54, females 7.41 per 10,000.

Epileptics. 569. The proportion of epileptics amongst South Africans was very heavy. Persons 12.20, males 12.03, females 12.38 per 10,000.

570. I believe that these last three returns are peculiarly untrustworthy. The returns were not filled in by medical men, and I have no great confidence in a popular diagnosis of Idiocy, Lunacy and Epilepsy.

Lepers. 571. The only other class worth notice is the Leprous. According to the returns 2.09 persons, 2.24 males and 1.94 females per 10,000 of the native born whites were lepers, in addition no less than 1.27

persons, 1.41 males and 0.87 females per 10,000 born in Europe were lepers. The actual numbers are:—

TABLE 165.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACES OF EUROPEAN LEPEES.

Table with 4 columns: Birthplaces, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Born in South Africa and Born in Europe.

572. At that time I had under my charge 39 white lepers in the Pretoria Leper Asylum. Of these one had been born in Switzerland, and one licensed to live segregated at home had been born in England.

573. Thus all the Africaner lepers are accounted for, but several to my knowledge must have evaded the Enumerator, because I have since had them under my charge.

SICKNESS IN CENSUS DISTRICTS. 574. Returns of sickness, exclusive of every other class of accident or infirmity, when calculated per 10,000 of the population, for each Census district gives the following results:—

TABLE 166.

CASES OF SICKNESS PER 10,000 EUROPEANS, ENUMERATED IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT. (PERSONS).

Table with 4 columns: District, Cases per 10,000, District, Cases per 10,000. Lists various districts like Transvaal and Swaziland, Witwatersrand, etc.

575. Any attempt to decide upon the healthiness or otherwise of any particular district by an inspection of this Table would lead to an erroneous opinion.

SICKNESS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. 576. Besides the sources of error I have already alluded to, the following facts have to be taken into consideration. In this Colony the healthiness or unhealthiness of any district depends very largely on the proportion of the total population living under Urban conditions.

577. Again, in Pretoria town the rate is low, less than half the average, but in the district which is practically extra Urban, the rate is double the average, and more than four times that for Pretoria town.

578. No doubt this accounts for the low sickness rate attributed to Barberton District (102 per 10,000), which as a district is known to be unhealthy, in fact it contains some of the most unhealthy spots in the Transvaal.

579. Moreover, the healthiness or unhealthiness of a locality in the Transvaal is much influenced by the prevalence or otherwise of two diseases, malaria and enteric fever. The former, of course, prevails in the low-lying veld, the latter is probably more prevalent in towns, but the Census was taken at the time of the year when neither of these diseases are common.

Effect of Hospitals. 580. There is another minor source of error as regards the generality of districts, which has an appreciable effect on the figures relating to towns such as Pretoria and Johannesburg. Both these towns contain the largest hospitals in the Transvaal, into which patients from outside districts are received, and these patients have not been distributed.

ABORIGINES.

ENUMERATION BY BEADS. 581. The Tables in the Appendix give the number per 10,000 of Aborigines suffering from certain specified Infirmities. These Tables have been based on the number of cases enumerated and the total aboriginal population.

TABLE 167.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Total number of Natives, Enumerated by Beads, and Enumerated by Forms.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES. 582. The following Table, based on the population enumerated by forms, is much more nearly correct.

TABLE 168.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, PER 10,000 OF THE WHITE AND ABORIGINAL POPULATION SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS, ACCIDENT OR INFIRMITY.

Table with 7 columns: European or White (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Total, Sick, Accident, Infirmities, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, etc.

583. It is, in my opinion, almost certain that the native figures even in this Table are too low. It is highly improbable that the lunatics should be in greater proportion amongst the African coloured than the white races, and, moreover, that the lunatics should outnumber the idiots.

LEPERS. 584. With regard to the lepers, I have, from other sources, this information: in the Pretoria Asylum on the 17th April, 1904, there were 212 Coloured lepers, 129 men and 83 women, but five of the men were Asiatics, leaving 124 males who were Aborigines.

585. The Census accounts for 126 men and 84 women, viz., two men and one woman more than were in the asylum, three in all. Since the 17th April, 1904, no less than 261 native coloured lepers have been admitted, who I am sure were lepers at the date of the Census, therefore 258 must have escaped the Enumerators.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.

COMPARED WITH CAPE COLONY. 586. For the purpose of comparison with the Cape Colony, the following Table has been drawn up:—

TABLE 169.

COMPARING THE PERCENTAGE OF SICK AND INFIRM IN THE TRANSVAAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

(EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Table with 7 columns: Infirmity, Transvaal (Persons, Males, Females), Cape Colony (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Sickness, Accident, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, etc.

Accidents. 587. This Table shows that accidents are nearly three times more frequent in the Transvaal than in the Cape.

Idiots, Lunatics and Epileptics. 588. There are smaller proportions of idiots and lunatics and a slightly higher proportion of epileptics. But I think it would be better, on account of certainty of errors of classification, to mass the three together under the denomination of mentally afflicted.

TABLE 170.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, MENTALLY AFFLICTED IN THE TRANSVAAL AND IN THE CAPE COLONY PER 10,000 OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Table with 4 columns: Persons, Males, Females. Rows include Transvaal and Cape Colony.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES ACCORDING TO AGE.

589. Tables VIII and IX., "Sicknesses and Infirmities," in the Appendix, give the number of persons, males and females, afflicted in the various specified ways at eighteen Age groups, and the proportions per 100,000 of the population.

590. These Tables have been introduced in deference to custom; they give accurately the figures collected on the Census forms, but besides the objections to Census statistics of sickness and infirmity I have already mentioned, they are of no practical use. To be useful, the age at which the sickness or infirmity first occurred should be recorded.

CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

591. On the night of the Census, 17th April, 1904, there were in the Prisons of the Transvaal 3,618 persons, convicted or awaiting trial. The figures were as follows:—

* Transvaal only.

TABLE 171.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS, EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL AND MIXED PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, IN THE TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

Table with 4 columns: Race, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and ALL RACES.

592. The preceding figures show that above one-fifth of the prisoners were European, over three-fifths Aborigines and under one-tenth of Mixed Races, including Asiatics.

TABLE 172.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RACE DIVISION, PER 100 OF EACH SEX AND BOTH SEXES.

Table with 4 columns: RACE, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and ALL RACES.

SEX AND CRIME. 593. It must not be deduced from this Table that crime is more prevalent amongst women than men of Mixed Races; it is very high, but not so great as amongst the males. (See Table 172.)

TABLE 173.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RACE DIVISION, PER 100 CONVICTS.

Table with 4 columns: RACE, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and ALL RACES.

RACE AND CRIME. 594. The next two Tables are of considerable interest, inasmuch as they show, especially when considered in connection with the Table giving the classes of crimes for which the persons were convicted, that the Aboriginal Kafir is very law-abiding.

TABLE 177.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS, OF EACH RACE DIVISION, PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE, IN THE FOUR SOUTH AFRICAN BRITISH COLONIES COMPARED, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF LEAST CRIME.

Table with 13 columns: COLONY, All Races (Persons, Males, Females), Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Mixed and Others (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Orange River Colony, Natal, Cape Colony, and Transvaal.

597. In this Table the Transvaal holds a sorry position, and the Orange River Colony a remarkably good one. In all the race divisions the Transvaal is at the bottom of the scale.

598. In no other Colony do the European or White prisoners bear a higher proportion than the Aborigines, though in Natal there is not much to choose between them (19.97 to 20.59 per 10,000).

599. If the amount of crime were no greater in the Transvaal than in the Orange River Colony there would be 1,055 fewer prisoners, and the saving to the Government would be £49,500* per annum on their maintenance alone.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.

THE CLASSES DEFINED. 600. Offences which render a person liable to criminal prosecution and conviction have been divided into nine classes, and for the sake of convenience and to save space they will be indicated in Roman numerals.

* Cost per annum of each prisoner, £46 18s. 4d. Director of Prisons, Transvaal Administration Report, 1904, p. 1. 3.

TABLE 174. PROPORTION OF CONVICTS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, OF EACH RACE DIVISION, PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND BOTH SEXES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Table with 4 columns: RACE, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Other, and ALL RACES.

TABLE 175.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE DIVISION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Table with 4 columns: RACE, Persons, Males, Females. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and ALL RACES.

595. Of these two Tables the first perhaps gives the best idea of the condition of the three divisions as regards crime, because it is based on 10,000 of each sex of each race, and the number is not diluted by an unequal proportion of women as in the second.

TABLE 176.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS OF EACH SEX OF EACH RACE.

Table with 4 columns: RACE, Males, Females, Total. Rows include European or White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and ALL RACES.

TRANSVAAL AND OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES COMPARED. 596. When a comparison is made with the three other British Colonies in South Africa we obtain the following results:—

TABLE 177.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS AND PRISONERS, OF EACH RACE DIVISION, PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE, IN THE FOUR SOUTH AFRICAN BRITISH COLONIES COMPARED, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF LEAST CRIME.

Table with 13 columns: COLONY, All Races (Persons, Males, Females), Europeans (Persons, Males, Females), Aborigines (Persons, Males, Females), Mixed and Others (Persons, Males, Females). Rows include Orange River Colony, Natal, Cape Colony, and Transvaal.

601. The numerals signify:—

- I.—Offences against the person.
II.—Offences against person and property.
III.—Offences against property.
IV.—Against Good Order.
V.—Defeating the ends of Justice. Contravening Gaol regulations and Perjury.
VI.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency and Revenue.
VII.—Offences against Public welfare.
VIII.—Unspecified.
IX.—Awaiting trial and under examination.

TABLE 178.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS, ABORIGINES AND MIXED, CONVICTED OF EACH OF THE EIGHT CLASSES OF OFFENCE OR AWAITING TRIAL.

Table with 13 columns: CLASS OF CRIME, EUROPEAN (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINAL (Persons, Males, Females), MIXED AND OTHERS (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows I-IX.

TABLE 179.

PROPORTION TO TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF EACH RACE.

Table with 13 columns: CLASS OF CRIME, EUROPEAN (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINAL (Persons, Males, Females), MIXED AND OTHERS (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows I-IX.

TABLE 180.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTS PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE.

Table with 13 columns: CLASS OF CRIME, EUROPEAN (Persons, Males, Females), ABORIGINAL (Persons, Males, Females), MIXED AND OTHERS (Persons, Males, Females), ALL RACES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows I-IX.

CLASSES I, II, AND III. 602. From these Tables we see that, in proportion to the race population, crimes against the person are committed 2.4* times more frequently by the Aborigines than by the white people and that the proportion among the Mixed Races reaches a high figure, this Class of Crime being 7.3* times more frequent amongst them than amongst Europeans. If the three first classes of offence be combined, thus including all offences against the person and property, then the figures stand, Europeans 12.07,* Aborigines 9.58 and Mixed and Others 37.05. Many of the offences amongst Natives under Class I. are not very serious, being merely the result of fights amongst themselves with sticks. Offences against person and property are relatively less frequent amongst the Kafirs than the White, and offences against property are twice as common amongst the Europeans as the Coloured Aborigines. The amount of crime of all three descriptions committed by the Mixed Races, mostly Kafirs and European half-breeds, is very serious.

CLASS VI. 603. Under Class VI., 0.66 per 10,000 of the Europeans were convicted and 0.91 of the Kafirs, but no less than 78 or 0.76

* Table 180.

per cent. were for refusing to pay the Native Tax. Fifteen Europeans, ten Kafirs, and three of Mixed Race were in gaol for forgery.

CLASS VII. 604. In Class VII. the Aborigines appear to occupy an unfortunate pre-eminence compared with the white population. But the figures, 7.93 and 9.00 respectively, require a considerable amount of discounting. There is one offence in this class which no white person can commit, viz., an infringement of the Pass Ordinance. No less than 409 African Natives were in trouble for infringements of the Pass Laws; if these cases be deducted the proportion per 10,000 of convicted Natives is reduced to 5.00.

605. The Mixed Races furnish a very high proportion of criminals, but, as will be seen later, when the Birthplaces of criminals are considered, the amount of crime amongst Asiatics is less than amongst the White Races.

606. Table 181 gives the number of each race and sex convicted of crimes coming under the various classifications and the principal sub-divisions of those classes.

TABLE 181. NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH RACE, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, CONVICTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCES, AND CHIEF SUB-DIVISIONS OF EACH CLASS.

Table with columns for CLASS, CRIMES, ALL RACES, EUROPEAN OR WHITE, MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED, ABORIGINES, BASUTO, and BECHUANA. Rows include I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, II. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY, III. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, IV. OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER, V. OFFENCES RELATING TO CARRYING OUT OF THE LAWS, VI. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY AND REVENUE, VII. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC WELFARE, VIII. UNDEFINED OFFENCES, and IX. PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL AND UNDER EXAMINATION.

TABLE 181—continued.

Table with columns for CLASS, CRIMES, CAPE COLONY KAFIR, PORTUGUESE AND EAST COAST KAFIR, RHODESIAN KAFIR, SWAZI, TRANSVAAL TRIBES, ZULU, and UNSPECIFIED. Rows include I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, II. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY, III. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, IV. OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER, V. OFFENCES RELATING TO CARRYING OUT OF THE LAWS, VI. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY AND REVENUE, VII. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC WELFARE, VIII. UNDEFINED OFFENCES, and IX. PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL AND UNDER EXAMINATION.

TRANSVAAL AND OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN 607.—For purposes of comparison between the four Colonies I have constructed Table 182. The sexes have not been

COLONIES COMPARED. separated, because the number of women prisoners is small, and to do so would make the Table large and confusing.

TABLE 182.

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 10,000 OF EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL AND MIXED RACES, CONVICTED UNDER EACH OF THE EIGHT CLASSES OF CRIME OR AWAITING TRIAL IN THE FOUR BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES.

Table with columns for CLASS OF CRIME, ALL RACES, EUROPEAN, ABORIGINAL, and MIXED AND OTHERS. Rows include I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, II. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AND PROPERTY, III. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, IV. OFFENCES AGAINST GOOD ORDER, V. OFFENCES RELATING TO CARRYING OUT OF THE LAWS, VI. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY AND REVENUE, VII. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC WELFARE, VIII. UNDEFINED OFFENCES, and IX. PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL AND UNDER EXAMINATION.

608. With respect to Europeans of all classes it is to be noted that the Cape Colony takes the third place, the proportions of persons convicted of crimes coming under Class I. are much alike in the Transvaal and the Cape, and both are nearly twice the proportion in the Orange River Colony.

609. Combining the three first classes, which include all offences against the person and property, separately and conjointly, the figures are: Orange River Colony 5.62, Cape Colony 9.34, Natal 11.22, Transvaal 12.07. So that, proportionally, there were twice as many Europeans convicted for these crimes in Natal as in the Orange River Colony and more than twice as many in the Transvaal.

610. The Transvaal, when compared with other Colonies, comes out well with regard to Class IV., "Offences against Good Order." These offences are proportionally much less common than in the other States.

611. With regard to the Aboriginal inhabitants, although the Transvaal shows a greater proportion of persons who have been imprisoned for offences against the person than the Orange River Colony—in fact twice as many—it is, in this respect, in a better position than Natal, and if the three first classes be combined the figures are: Transvaal 9.58, Orange River Colony 11.35, Natal 12.44, Cape Colony 15.34 per 10,000.

612. The Mixed and Other Races in all three Colonies evidently furnish a considerable proportion of criminals.

PUNISHMENTS.

613. Table 183 shows the percentage of persons condemned to certain specified punishments. In calculating the Table persons undergoing examination or awaiting trial have been omitted, the figures relate to persons actually convicted. The number of women convicts was so small that I have not thought it necessary to calculate the percentages for each sex.

TABLE 183.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS, OF EACH OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL RACE DIVISIONS, CONDEMNED TO CERTAIN PUNISHMENT, PER CENT. OF THE RACE POPULATION.

Table with columns for White, Aborigines, Mixed and Others, and All Races. Rows include Corporal Punishment, Under One Month, One Month, under One Year, One Year, under Two, Two Years, under Three, Three Years, under Five, Five Years, under Seven, Seven Years, under Twenty, Twenty, but Less than Life, Life, and Death.

614. In the first place I may remark that the few persons condemned to corporal punishment were young boys who had committed peccadilloes for which a caning was prescribed.

615. The nine women condemned to death were coloured women who had combined to kill one of their late husband's wives; their sentence was commuted to penal servitude.

616. The Table shows, too, that proportionally five times as many of the Aboriginal and Mixed races as the Europeans or Whites were condemned to punishments which were of less duration than one month, which is evidence that a very large proportion of the offences which brought them to gaol were not very serious.

BIRTHPLACES.

617. Table 184 shows the number of White prisoners born in different countries, together with the number per 10,000 of the Transvaal population born in such countries.

TABLE 184.

BIRTHPLACES OF PRISONERS AND CONVICTS (EUROPEAN).

Table with columns for BIRTHPLACE, PERSONS, MALES, FEMALES, and NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL BORN IN EACH COUNTRY. Rows include Transvaal and Swaziland, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, St. Helena, TOTAL BRITISH AFRICA, Foreign Africa, States and Colony, TOTAL AFRICA, British Europe, Foreign Europe, TOTAL EUROPE, Asia, America, Australasia, Unspecified, and TOTAL.

618. It is at once evident that the Native White man, when compared with those from over-sea, is a law-abiding individual; at any rate, his acts do not bring him into prison so frequently as other classes of whites.

619. Table 185 has been drawn up to show the same facts as are set forth in the preceding Table with respect to the African Native Races.

TABLE 185.

BIRTHPLACES OF PRISONERS AND CONVICTS (ABORIGINES).

Table with columns for Birthplace, Number, and Proportions per 10,000. Rows include Basuto, Bechuana, Cape Colony Kafir, Portuguese, Rhodesian, Swazi, Transvaal Tribes, Zulu, and Unspecified.

620. Apparently the Transvaal born Coloured Native is also a well-behaved subject, and his criminal record compares favourably with his white fellow subject.

621. The Transvaal Kafirs have the lowest rate—3.4 per cent.; the Bechuana rank next. The worst are the Cape Kafirs.

622. Probably the fact that the imported Aborigines are mainly single men, living in towns and earning high wages, accounts for the number to be found in prison when compared with the indigenous blacks, who are largely married men in Rural districts with low wages.

623. Lastly there are the Mixed Races, with ten times the amount of crime amongst them compared with the African Coloured Races.

TABLE 186.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, AND THE PROPORTION PER 10,000 PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, BORN IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE, ETC., IN PRISON ON THE 17TH APRIL, 1904.

(MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED).

Table with columns for Birthplace, Number, and Proportion per 10,000. Rows include Transvaal and Swaziland, Cape Colony, Other African Colonies, Asia, America, and TOTAL.

624. The Asiatics, chiefly so-called Indian Coolies, show the least proportion of crime. The amount is very heavy amongst those of mixed race born in the Cape Colony and the American half-castes are the worst.

50 men and 12 women, is fortunately very small, but there is no doubt they are most undesirable colonists. The proportion of criminals amongst this class in the Cape Colony is 3 per cent.

TABLE 187.

SHOWING THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES—ALL RACES.

Table with columns for All Races, Europeans or Whites, and All Other Races, categorized by marital status (Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, Unspecified).

TABLE 188.

SHOWING PROPORTION OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEANS AND OTHERS, SINGLE, MARRIED, ETC., PER 10,000 OF EACH CLASS.

Table with columns for All Races, Europeans or Whites, and All Other Races, categorized by marital status (Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, Unspecified).

CRIME AND CIVIL CONDITIONS.

625. The statistics relating to the Coloured Races are, in my opinion, with regard to widows and widowers, unreliable.

626. The Tables indicate that married men are less liable to commit crimes of sufficient gravity to merit imprisonment than single men, in the proportion of 41 to 50.

627. One can understand that the man who has so far succeeded in life that he has undertaken the responsibilities of matrimony is less likely to transgress than the unmarried man; amongst the latter class there must be a larger proportion of unsuccessful individuals with little or nothing to lose, often destitute and, therefore, more open to temptation.

628. If we are justified in supposing that marriage has a steady effect on the man, the figures relating to women must not lead us to conclude that the estate of matrimony has a deleterious effect on the weaker sex.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

629. The consideration of the possible effect of education on the prevalence of crime is at first sight disappointing. Taking All Races in combination the effect appears to be nil, or, in fact, as if education were conducive to crime.

* Figures so small as to be useless.

TABLE 189. SHEWING THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER 10,000, OF PERSONS AND MALES, EUROPEANS AND OTHERS, ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, ETC., OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Table with columns for Number and Proportion per 10,000, categorized by All Races, European or White, and Coloured, with sub-columns for Persons and Males.

630. In Table 189 the proportion of females in each class has not been worked out, the numbers were too insignificant. The value of the figures relating to those who can "read" i.e., can "read only" is doubtful.

631. White men who have been educated are less likely to become criminals than those who are totally uneducated in the proportion of about 1 to 3. On the other hand, the educated coloured man finds his way into prison more frequently than the uneducated in the proportion of 1.4 to 1.

the educated Kafir is less amenable to discipline than the uneducated—generally called the raw or blanket Kafir. There is no doubt some truth in this contention; but it must not be overlooked that the educated coloured man is a denizen of the towns rather than of the country, and is, therefore, more liable to conviction for contravention of the Pass and other Laws applicable to natives.

AGE AND CRIME.

632. I can only compare the ages of Europeans and Coloured prisoners above and below fifteen years of age.

TABLE 190.

SHEWING THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER 10,000 PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, EUROPEAN AND COLOURED, UNDER AND OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Table with columns for Number and Proportion per 10,000, categorized by Under 15 Years and Over 15 Years, with sub-columns for All Races, European, and Coloured.

633. This Table shows that, Europeans and Coloured alike, the number of offenders under 15 is very small, and there are no girl prisoners. The proportion of coloured prisoners under 15 is greater than that of the white or Europeans; the coloured men over 15 furnish twelve more prisoners per 10,000 than the Europeans.

634. It is possible to scrutinise the ages of the white prisoners more closely, and the following Table has been constructed to ascertain the proportion undergoing sentences at each of the quinquennial age periods.

QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD (EUROPEANS ONLY).

TABLE 191.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION OF PRISONERS, PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, AT EACH QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD. (EUROPEAN ONLY.)

Table with columns for Number and Proportion per 10,000, categorized by Age Period (0 to 4 years, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, Under 15 years, 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44, 45 to 49, 50 to 54, 55 to 59, 60 to 64, 65 to 69, 70 to 74, Over 15 years so returned, and TOTAL OVER 15 YEARS).

635. No person over the age of 74 was in prison, only one boy under 15 and no girl under 20. Of 115 persons returned at the Census as "over 15 years old" 17 were prisoners; but the failure to more closely define the age of prisoners was probably due to carelessness on the part of the Enumerator, who did not take the trouble to ascertain the age of the prisoners more exactly.

636. The Table presents several peculiarities. The proportions amongst the men present four maxima, at the ages 20—24, 45—49, 60—64 and

70—74; there are three minima occurring at the periods 35—39, 55—59, and 65—69.

637. It is difficult to offer any explanation for this fluctuation. The most probable would be that round figures had been supplied, e.g., a lad of 19 would describe himself or be described as 20, a man of 59 as 60, of 69 as 70, and so on. But as it happens, the second maximum does not occur between 40 and 44, but between 45 and 49. The figures relating to females are too small to be of any use.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

LIVE STOCK.

THE LIVE STOCK RETURNS. 638. Questions with reference to the numbers and kind of Live Stock were included in the Household's Schedules, and in addition a "Special Agricultural Return" was issued.

639. Stock belonging to natives was entered on a special form by the Enumerators after they had made enquiries as to the correctness of the figures.

640. It was found impracticable to make any distinction between animals belonging to Europeans and those which were the property of natives, because many animals belonging to white men are in the charge of natives and are mixed up with their herds.

641. The figures relating to Live Stock are, I believe, reliable.

NUMBER, DENSITY, ETC., OF LIVE STOCK IN THE TRANSVAAL. 642. Table 192 gives the number and kind of animal, the number of animals per head of the total population and the density or number of animals per square mile.

TABLE 192.

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF EACH KIND OF STOCK IN THE TRANSVAAL, THE NUMBER PER HEAD OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE NUMBER PER SQUARE MILE.

	Number.	Number per Head of Population.	Density per Square Mile.	Proportion per Cent. Imported.
Horses	52,159	0.04	0.44	1.29
Mules	44,153	0.03	0.38	...
Donkeys	33,013	0.02	0.28	...
TOTAL EQUINE ANIMALS	129,325	0.09	1.10	...
Cattle	553,388	0.41	4.70	0.72
Sheep	846,939	0.63	7.19	1.71
Goats	949,876	0.71	8.07	...
Pigs	160,186	0.12	1.36	...
TOTAL OTHER QUADRUPEDS	2,510,389	1.87	21.32	...
TOTAL QUADRUPEDS	2,639,714	1.96	22.42	...
Fowls and Ducks	562,671	0.42	4.78	...
Other Poultry	10,450	0.01	0.09	...
TOTAL POULTRY	573,121	0.43	4.87	...
TOTAL HEAD OF LIVE STOCK	3,212,835	2.39	27.29	...

643. I have omitted from the Table 14 ostriches and no less than 80,041 dogs. The first figure is so small that five places of decimals would be required to show

* N.B.—The number of persons whose age was not more defined than "Over 15" in the Schedules was 115.

it; figures relating to dogs are, in my opinion, worthless. There are innumerable dogs roaming about, the ownership of which is claimed by no one, to avoid taxation.

644. There is no information available as to the condition of the Colony with regard to Stock before the War.

645. The number of imported animals is probably an understatement, and I give the figures as received.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK IN THE TRANSVAAL. 646. Table I., "Live Stock and Agriculture" (Annexures to Final Report), and Table 193, show the distribution of the various kinds of animals in the Colony.

TABLE 193.

SHEWING THE NUMBER PER CENT. OF EACH KIND OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

	Horses.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Poultry.
Witwatersrand ...	21.61	18.20	2.86	3.75	1.08	0.59	3.80
Pretoria Town } and District }	7.67	7.80	18.00	8.14	5.68	5.53	11.18
Middelburg ...	4.16	4.31	4.79	5.29	3.16	5.37	7.03
Lydenburg ...	2.95	5.41	8.26	4.53	2.50	11.98	5.56
Waterberg ...	0.90	0.77	4.87	7.36	4.49	6.68	2.44
Zoutpansberg ...	2.08	2.65	18.19	15.21	11.96	22.69	4.67
Potchefstroom ...	5.07	7.24	5.80	7.47	6.26	3.70	11.82
Krugersdorp ...	1.03	1.35	1.53	1.88	0.52	0.66	4.24
Wolmaransstad ...	4.80	4.21	5.33	4.32	11.22	9.04	4.34
Rustenburg ...	1.75	1.30	8.25	7.43	3.47	3.29	7.09
Marico ...	1.40	0.74	8.23	4.16	1.40	2.31	3.12
Lichtenburg ...	2.37	2.24	2.84	2.60	5.16	2.58	3.84
Heidelberg ...	5.83	5.06	1.52	3.55	5.56	1.98	6.58
Standerton ...	11.16	9.84	1.43	4.41	11.89	2.22	8.90
Wakkerstroom ...	11.01	4.28	0.80	7.23	14.36	7.40	6.88
Ermelo ...	9.45	16.68	0.90	4.48	9.70	4.32	6.98
Barberton ...	0.62	0.51	3.99	1.30	0.27	1.67	0.88
Military ...	5.17	6.88	0.84	0.13	...	...	0.04
Swaziland ...	0.97	0.53	1.57	6.76	1.32	7.99	0.61
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

647. Excepting in the Witwatersrand and in the Municipality of Pretoria, horses and mules are most numerous in the Potchefstroom, Heidelberg, Standerton, Wakkerstroom and Ermelo districts; donkeys in Zoutpansberg, Rustenburg and Marico. Sheep and goats are evenly distributed excepting in Barberton, Rustenburg and Waterberg. Barberton and Rustenburg being unhealthy have very few of any description.

648. Diagram No. 20A illustrates very clearly the distribution of Live Stock in the Colony.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SOUTH AFRICAN COLONIES. 649. Table 194 gives the number per head of the total population and per square mile of the different kinds of stock in the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and Orange River Colony.

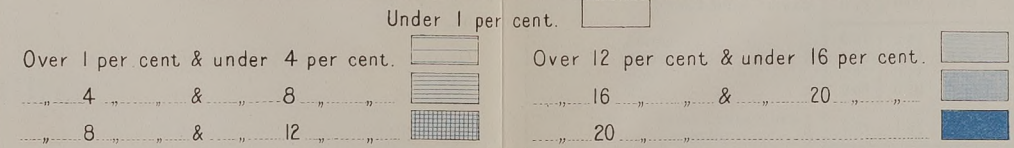
TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

LIVESTOCK.

Shewing the proportion per cent to the total number of each kind of Livestock in each Census District in the TRANSVAAL & SWAZILAND.

REFERENCE.

Numbers shew the exact proportions. Military Livestock not shewn.



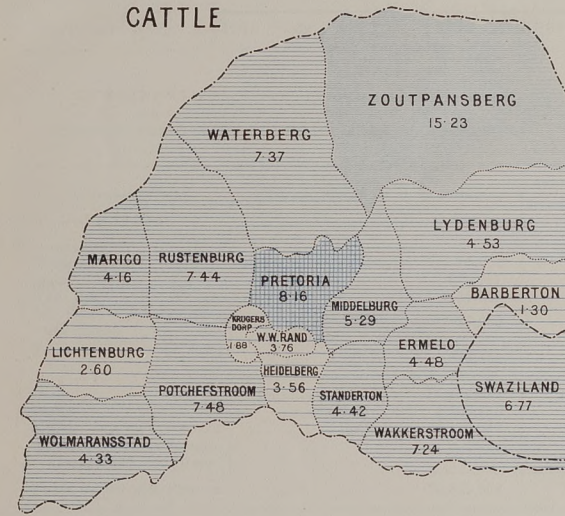
HORSES



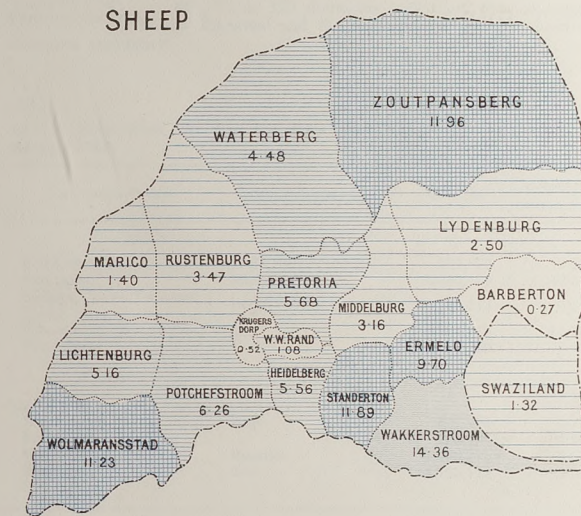
MULES



CATTLE



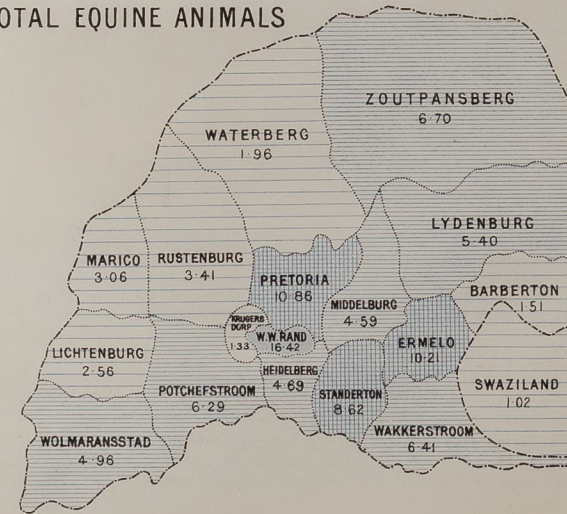
SHEEP



DONKEYS



TOTAL EQUINE ANIMALS



GOATS



PIGS

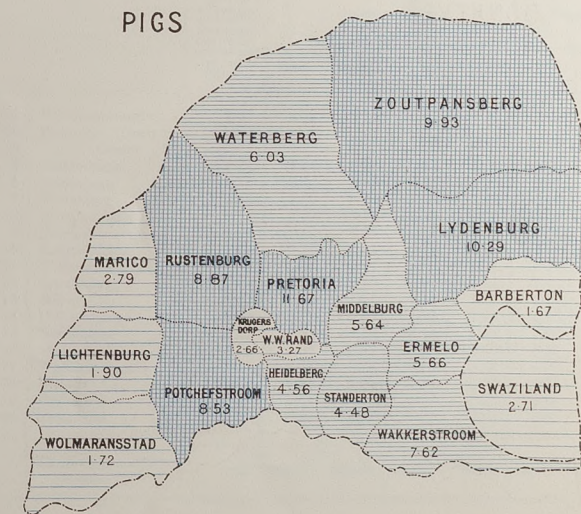


TABLE 194.
SHEWING THE NUMBER PER HEAD AND PER SQUARE MILE OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STOCK IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, NATAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

	SHEWING NUMBER PER HEAD OF TOTAL POPULATION.				SHEWING DENSITY, PER SQUARE MILE.			
	Cape Colony.	Transvaal.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.	Cape Colony.	Transvaal.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.
Horses	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.92	0.44	1.88	1.51
Other Equine Animals ...	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.60	0.66	0.20	0.57
TOTAL EQUINE ANIMALS	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.27	1.52	1.10	2.08	2.08
Cattle	0.81	0.41	0.60	0.94	7.06	4.70	18.85	7.21
Sheep	4.90	0.63	0.60	7.74	42.67	7.19	18.90	59.52
Goats	2.97	0.71	0.90	1.90	25.86	8.07	28.27	14.57
Pigs	0.66	0.12	0.07	0.16	1.39	1.36	2.14	1.22
TOTAL OTHER QUADRUPEDS	9.34	1.87	2.17	10.74	76.98	21.32	68.16	82.52
TOTAL QUADRUPEDS ...	9.52	1.96	2.23	11.01	78.40	22.42	70.24	84.60
TOTAL POULTRY ...	1.61	0.43	1.11	...	14.02	4.87	34.86	...
TOTAL LIVE STOCK ...	11.13	2.39	3.34	...	92.42	27.29	105.10	...

AGRICULTURE.

650. Much of the information required by the Special Agricultural Returns was found to be useless, on account of the ignorance of those who filled them in, of omissions and a desire to underestimate; and I found that no amount of correspondence would avail to make them useful.

651. Tables III, IV, and V, "Live Stock and Agriculture" (Annexures to Final Report), contain all the information which is in the least reliable.

652. The total amount of land under cultivation in the Colony, according to the returns, was 951,802 acres, or 1.26 per cent. of the total area. Of this 485,134 acres, or a little over half of the land utilised, was cultivated by Europeans, the remainder, 466,658 acres, by other than Europeans—practically all natives.

653. In the Cape the cultivated area amounted to 409,644, or 0.23 per cent. of the area of the Cape. In Natal 537,694 areas were under cultivation, or 2.38 per cent. of the whole land.

654. Table 195 shows the amount of each crop produced in the Transvaal and the proportion of each per head of the European population.

TABLE 195.
SHEWING THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE GROWN BY (1) EUROPEANS, (2) ALL RACES IN THE TRANSVAAL DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1904.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.	Weight or Measure.	Quantity.	Quantity per head of European Population.	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.	Weight or Measure.	Quantity.	Quantity per head of European Population.
EUROPEAN—				Potatoes	Muid Sacks (160 lbs.)	229,802	0.79
Wheat	Muid Sacks (203 lbs.)	75,124	0.26	Pumpkins	Each	3,050,409	10.52
Maize	" " "	670,727	2.31	Carrots, Onions, Tomatoes, &c.	Bags (160 lbs.)	33,743	0.12
Kafir Corn	" " "	56,765	0.20	Tobacco	lbs.	3,204,248	11.05
All other Crops grown for Grain	" " "	37,242	0.13	Fruit Trees	Each	3,032,749	10.46
TOTAL CROPS GROWN FOR GRAIN		839,858	2.90				
Oats	Bundles (2½ lbs.)	17,442,598	60.16	ALL RACES—			
Barley	" (4 lbs.)	1,405,613	4.85	Maize (grain)	Bags	1,307,296	0.97
Millet	" (3 lbs.)	1,193,949	4.12	Kafir Corn (grain)	"	506,956	0.38
All other grown for Forage except Chaff and Grass	" "	824,702	2.84	Millet (forage)	Bundles	1,290,171	0.96
TOTAL GROWN FOR FORAGE		20,866,862	71.97	Pumpkins	Each	4,775,729	3.54

655. There are no figures which would enable me to compare the returns of the Census year† with those preceding it.

656. Any comparison, too, between the Transvaal and the other South African Colonies is difficult, especially as regards Natal. The Transvaal produces neither Tea, Sugar, or other semi-tropical crops.

657. Maize or Indian Corn is the most important produce, as regards quantity, grown in the Transvaal, and does not suffice for home consumption. A comparison between the Census Returns of this crop and the reports of the Customs Department, for the nearest available periods, shows that it is necessary to import nearly one quarter of the maize used in the Colony.

TABLE 196.

	lbs.	Per Cent.
Weight of mealies grown and used in the Transvaal. (Census 1904)	264,028,427	76.52
Weight of mealies or mealie meal imported into the Transvaal. (Customs, 30th December, 1904)	79,687,259	23.09
Weight of mealies exported from the Transvaal. (Customs, 30th June, 1904)	1,352,661	0.39

658. Table 197 gives the amount of each of the principal crops grown in the various districts in the Transvaal.

* Oats, Muid sack (163 lbs.). Barley, Muid sack (163 lbs.). Other Grain, Muid sack (159 lbs.). † Year ending 31st March, 1904.

TABLE 197.
SHEWING THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE AREA OF EACH CENSUS DISTRICT UNDER CULTIVATION, AND THE PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE CHIEF CROPS GROWN IN EACH DISTRICT.

	Showing Proportion per Cent. of Area under Cultivation to Total Area of each District.	GROWN FOR GRAIN.				FORAGE.	
		Wheat.	Mealies.	Kafir Corn.	All Other Grain.	Oat. Hay.	Other Forage.
1 Witwatersrand ...	4.08	0.39	1.72	0.29	1.45	3.59	22.91
2 & 3 Pretoria and District ...	3.60	15.62	8.14	7.61	25.91	21.28	18.27
5 Middelburg ...	1.34	4.66	5.28	3.56	5.02	3.21	3.85
6 Lydenburg ...	1.16	12.34	5.53	3.73	4.18	2.91	2.12
7 Waterberg ...	0.45	3.02	5.35	9.34	1.83	1.03	0.48
8 Zoutpansberg ...	0.12	2.52	28.73	38.46	8.18	3.08	3.61
9 Potchefstroom ...	1.64	22.29	4.82	4.47	14.49	20.26	4.67
10 Krugersdorp ...	2.49	10.75	0.94	0.11	2.61	7.03	4.73
11 Wolmaransstad ...	0.48	0.18	1.21	0.97	0.26	0.11	1.33
12 Rustenburg ...	1.02	8.83	2.46	11.04	7.63	7.42	0.65
13 Marico ...	0.69	13.26	1.15	1.45	1.25	3.24	0.42
14 Lichtenburg ...	0.79	2.72	2.96	1.95	1.96	1.73	0.29
15 Heidelberg ...	4.23	0.51	8.18	6.28	3.16	7.01	11.35
16 Standerton ...	3.39	0.86	9.53	1.98	12.75	8.01	16.47
17 Wakkerstroom ...	1.96	0.66	6.08	6.14	5.86	5.36	5.15
18 Ermelo ...	1.35	1.37	6.76	1.86	1.65	4.15	3.11
19 Barberton ...	0.47	...	0.88	0.73	1.52	0.57	0.55
20 Swaziland ...	0.06	0.02	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.01	0.04
TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND ...	1.26	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RETURNS.

RESUMPTION OF WORK AFTER THE WAR. 659. At the time the Census was taken, the whole of the Commercial life of the Colony was in a state of transition. In many instances the working of industries, which had been suspended during the War, had not been resumed owing to the scarcity of labour, while others, which at the present time afford employment for a large proportion of the population, were barely established, and in consequence were non-productive. The Country was slowly recovering, but, while its recuperative powers were everywhere visible, many fields of labour lay dormant pending the introduction of Asiatic labour to augment the inadequate supply available in South Africa.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSVAAL INDUSTRIES. 660. Notwithstanding such obvious disadvantages the number and importance of the Industries returned affords indubitable proof of the enormous possibilities of the future.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. 661. A brief reference seems necessary to the importance of adopting a uniform system of weights and measures in substitution for the methods at present in use. The measurement of land and the weights and measures of various Commercial products of this country are alternately governed by Imperial or Local standards, and the difficulty of reducing a mass of mixed figures to their common value has very greatly embarrassed me in this portion of my work.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES. 662. Excluding Mines and the allied industries, all other industries have been grouped into 23 classes and distributed into 59 sub-classes.

663. In accordance with the undertaking that information regarding any one particular branch of business would not be divulged, it has been found necessary to

include the figures of certain industries, of which there was only one, with those of another sub-class. This system has been invariably adopted, except in one instance where the return was that of a registered company, and where the publication of separate figures was not only infinitely more convenient but formed no breach of confidence as the facts were already at the disposal of the public.

SOURCE OF STATISTICS. 664. The returns upon which the figures now furnished are based were made on forms known as "Special Industrial." These returns were obtained from all businesses turning out goods to the value of £100 and upwards in the preceding twelve months.

ACCURACY OF RETURNS. 665. A considerable amount of correspondence was occasioned by the occurrence of evident errors; but where, as in the case of the Gold, Diamond and Coal Industries, it was possible to check the figures by the annual reports of the Chamber of Mines and that of the Government Mining Engineer the results were so satisfactory, and the reasons for the variations so evident, that, without being able to guarantee the absolute accuracy of the figures, it is believed they are very approximately correct.

666. Returns obtained from 1,630 businesses have for purposes of analysis been divided broadly into two heads—(1) Mines, Gold Diggings and Quarries, (2) All other Industries.

667. Table 198 shows the actual state of industries at the time of the Census of 1904 in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony, and Table 199 shows certain percentages and averages which will simplify comparison.

TABLE 198.

COMPARISON OF INDUSTRIAL STATE OF THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY AND NATAL, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1904.

CLASS OF INDUSTRY.	COLONY.	Number of Institutions.	Amount of Horse-power in use.	Number of Institutions where Engines are employed.	NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED.				APPROXIMATE VALUE OF							
					EUROPEAN.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.		MATERIAL USED.		ARTICLES PRODUCED.		BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.		MACHINERY AND PLANT.	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	£	£	£	£			
Mines, Diggings and Quarries.	Transvaal ...	273	179,627	198	108,290	14,118	...	94,102	...	6,070,552	13,848,311	4,874,221	16,171,837			
	Cape Colony ...	90	17,558	20	22,412	3,442	9	18,528	433	215,917	5,371,193	317,934	993,303			
	Natal ...	23	3,308	21	5,914	285	...	5,513	116	127,778	332,000	113,478	297,684			
All other Industries.	Transvaal ...	1,357	16,271	316	19,818	7,692	731	11,322	73	3,285,247	6,471,082	1,235,818	1,912,690			
	Cape Colony ...	2,527	14,029	595	30,318	13,950	1,679	13,782	907	5,843,593	9,040,579	3,927,709	2,180,336			
	Natal ...	771	13,635	394	23,197	4,417	162	15,839	2,779	1,914,683	3,744,088	1,264,120	1,391,338			
GRAND TOTAL OF INDUSTRIES.	Transvaal ...	1,630	195,898	514	128,038	21,810	731	105,424	73	9,355,799	20,319,393	6,110,039	18,084,527			
	Cape Colony ...	2,617	31,587	615	52,730	17,392	1,688	32,310	1,340	6,059,510	14,411,772	4,245,643	3,173,639			
	Natal ...	794	16,943	415	29,111	4,702	162	21,352	2,895	2,042,461	4,076,088	1,377,598	1,689,022			

TABLE 199.

COMPARISON OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATE OF THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY AND NATAL, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1904. (PERCENTAGES AND AVERAGES.)

CLASS OF INDUSTRY.	COLONY.	Average Horse-power per Institution.	Proportion per Cent. of Institutions using Engines.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Workers to Total Population.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Male European Population.	Proportion per Cent. of other than European Male Workers to Total Male European Population.	Average Proportion of European Workers to each European Worker.	£ VALUE OF MATERIAL USED TO EACH WORKER.		£ VALUE OF PRODUCTS TO EACH WORKER.		£ VALUE OF MATERIAL PRODUCED PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		£ VALUE OF BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.	
								All Races.	Male European.	All Races.	European.	All Races.	European.	All Races.	European.
								£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mines, Diggings, and Quarries.	Transvaal ...	907	73	8.03	8.27	16.77	6.67	56	430	128	981	10.0	48.0	16.0	73.0
	Cape Colony ...	878	22	0.98	1.08	2.06	5.38	10	63	240	1,661	0.1	0.4	2.0	9.3
	Natal ...	158	91	0.53	0.50	1.12	19.34	22	448	56	1,165	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.3
All other Industries.	Transvaal ...	51	23	1.47	4.51	2.02	1.47	166	427	327	842	2.0	11.0	5.0	22.0
	Cape Colony ...	24	24	1.26	4.38	1.53	...	193	419	298	648	2.0	10.1	4.0	15.6
	Natal ...	35	51	2.10	7.78	3.20	3.59	83	433	161	848	1.7	19.7	3.4	38.7
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES.	Transvaal ...	381	32	9.50	12.78	18.79	4.83	73	429	159	932	7.0	32.0	15.0	70.0
	Cape Colony ...	51	24	2.19	5.46	3.59	1.86	115	348	273	829	2.0	10.5	6.0	24.9
	Natal ...	41	52	2.63	8.28	4.32	4.54	70	434	141	867	1.8	21.0	3.7	42.0

THE MINING INDUSTRIES.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED. 668. From Table 198 it can be deduced that the Mining Industries found direct occupation for 8.0 per cent. of the total population and 12.9 per cent. of population over 15 years of age, whilst all the other industries only employed 1.5 per cent. of all ages and 2.4 per cent. over 15 years of age.

669. The Mining Industries employed 8.3 per cent. of the total white male population and 11.5 per cent. of the white male population over 15 years of age; as regards coloured labour they employed 16.8 per cent. of the whole male coloured population and 27.0 per cent. over 15 years of age.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER COLONIES. 670. The proportion of white males employed on the Mines in Cape Colony was 1.6 per cent. of the white male population over 15 and of the coloured 3.7 per cent. The percentages in Natal were 0.7 and 1.8 respectively. As regards the proportion of white to coloured labourers in the Transvaal there were 6.67 of the latter to one European; in the Cape 5.38 and in Natal 19.34 coloured to one white man.

671. The sixth column of Table 199 gives the number of coloured miners to each European miner employed, but the following figures are reversed, as it is thought they are more explanatory; they show the number of white miners working per hundred coloured. In the Transvaal they were 15.0, in the Cape Colony 18.6 and in Natal only 5.2, therefore, while the coloured labour provided work for 3.6 white men less than the hundred than in the Cape, it was nearly three times as great as in Natal.

672. It is a matter of congratulation that apparently no women work on the Transvaal mines. In the Cape Colony there are only 2 per each 100 men so employed, and with few exceptions they are coloured. In Natal the proportion is also 2 per 100 men, but the women are all coloured. In England the number of women per 100 men is 0.5; of late years the proportion of women working in mines has steadily diminished.*

VALUE OF MATERIAL USED AND OF PRODUCTS. 673. Table 198, column 5, gives the value of material employed and that of the output, and it will be seen that although 28.1 times as much material was used in the Transvaal as in the Cape Colony and 47.5 as much as in Natal, the value produced was only 2.6 times as much as in the Cape and 41.7 as much as in Natal.

674. On the other hand, if we compare the excess of the value of output over the cost of materials, it will be found that the Transvaal shows 128.1 per cent. on the cost of materials, Natal 61.51 and the Cape Colony the enormous percentage of 2387.6. This does not include the cost of labour and so does not represent profit; moreover, much of the sum spent in the Transvaal must have been incurred for developmental purposes, still it is an indication that gold-mining, the principal mining industry in the Transvaal, is the most costly of all.

675. The buildings in connection with mining industries in the Transvaal were worth 15.3 times those in the Cape and 43.0 times those in Natal.

676. Machinery bears much the same proportion. That in the Transvaal is 16.3 times more valuable than in the Cape and 54.3 times more than in Natal.

677. Table 199 confirms the opinion that gold-mining, at least in this Colony, is the most expensive of all.

678. Mining is the most important occupation in the Transvaal. For every man engaged in other industries, excluding agriculture, there were 5.5 employed on the mines. The proportions in the Cape and Natal were reversed, for every man who lived by the mines 1.4 were supported by other industries in the Cape and 3.9 in Natal.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED. 679. According to the returns there were, when the Census was taken, 1,387 Industrial establishments in the Transvaal, other than those connected with mining and agriculture. They employed 19,818 persons, of whom 8,423 were European or white and 11,395 were coloured. Of the European 7,692 were males and 731 females, and of coloured 11,322 were males and 73 females.

680. Numerically the number of persons engaged in these pursuits is much below that in the Cape Colony or even in Natal. For each person so employed in this Colony there were 1.53 in the Cape and 1.17 in Natal.

681. The proportion of women per 100 men employed was 4.2 in the Transvaal; in Cape Colony it was 9.3 and in Natal 14.5. The proportion of white women employed in these industries, per 100 men, was 9.5 in the Transvaal, 12.0 in the Cape and only 3.7 in Natal. The proportion of coloured women per 100 men in the three Colonies was lowest in the Transvaal—0.6, in the Cape 6.6, and highest in Natal—17.5.

* Census England and Wales 1901, Table 31, page 260.

VALUE OF MATERIAL USED AND OF PRODUCTS. 682. The total value of the material used during 1903 was £3,285,247, which was 1.8 times less than that in the Cape and 1.7 times more than in Natal.

683. The products in the Transvaal were valued at £6,471,082, which was 1.4 times less than the figures for the Cape Colony and 1.7 times more than for Natal. The excess of the value of output over expenditure for materials was £3,185,835 in this Colony, or equal to 97 per cent., in the Cape Colony it was 54.7 and in Natal 95.5 per cent.

ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES DETAILED.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. 684. Of the 23 classes of industries, mining excepted, 18 severally produced articles to the value of £100,000 and over. The highest figures, those of the Building and Constructing Trade, were £1,124,801. No two other sub-classes combined produced articles of an equal value. Though the value of the output exceeded the outlay for materials by £501,650 or 80.5 per cent. the number of hands employed was remarkably few, viz., 1,264 Europeans and 1,537 coloured men.

GRAIN MILLS. 685. There are 69 Grain Mills in the Colony, of these 46 are driven by steam and 12 by water power. These mills ground 179,043 bushels of wheat and 1,855,691 bushels of other grain, producing 3,203 tons of flour and Boer meal. The material used cost £507,468, the value of the output was £638,484, and the excess of the one over the other equalled 25.8 per cent. In this instance also the number of hands employed was small, viz., 135 Europeans and 234 coloured men. But this number is probably now considerably exceeded because, at the time of the Census, many mills were equipped but not working, they were included, however, to show the value of buildings, machinery, etc., in the trade.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND GUNSMITHS' WORKSHOPS. 686. One Dynamite factory and four Gunsmiths' workshops show the next highest output. The cost of materials employed was £281,450, the output £405,400, an excess of 44 per cent. The number of persons employed in this industry, chiefly dynamite making, was more considerable than those quoted above, viz., 274 Europeans, including 15 women, in addition to 763 coloured labourers.

BREAD, BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY. 687. The Baking Industry is confined exclusively to Urban Areas and principally to Towns of some size. Home-made bread is generally used and preferred in South Africa, and the Transvaal population is more conservative than any other in this respect. Consequently there are only 82 businesses in this sub-class. The cost of materials used was £240,856, the value of the output was £369,933, an excess of 53.6 per cent. Only 720 persons were employed in these businesses—398 Europeans, including 32 women, 321 coloured men and 1 coloured woman.

AERATED WATER. 688. This business, too, is confined to Urban Areas. There were 76 works, using material to the value of £71,464, producing £192,584, or an excess of output over cost of materials of 169.57 per cent. 200 Europeans and 465 coloured persons were employed.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES. 689. At the time of the Census there was only one Distillery in the Transvaal, and that was not working; the value of the buildings and plant, however, was considerable and has been included. Eleven Breweries used 924,734 lbs. of sugar, 1,102,933 bushels of malt, 273,620 lbs. hops, producing 5,454,076 gallons of beer. The quantity of beer brewed was only 18.292 gallons per head of the white population. The cost of the materials was valued at £129,383 and that of the beer at £484,750, or an excess of output over material of 274.77 per cent. According to these returns the beer is worth 21.3 pence per gallon. The number of persons employed were 801, consisting of 276 Europeans and 525 coloured.

WATER WORKS. 690. Only four Water Works were returned. They sold 980,367,795 gallons of water during the year, equal to 156,858,847.2 cubic feet or 539 feet cube. The cost of material was £37,636 and that of the water sold was £181,680, or 382.7 per cent. of the cost of the material. These figures make the price of the water 3/8 per 1,000 gallons.

THE MINING INDUSTRIES DETAILED.

GOLD MINING. 691. The Gold Mining Industry—which was in the past, is in the present, and will for many years in the future be, the most important in the Colony—requires more particular notice.

692. The discovery of gold in the Transvaal was reported to the Government in 1854, but prospecting was prohibited. In consequence of the discoveries in the northern Transvaal by Dr. Mauch in 1867 (after whom the Mauchberg was named) the restrictions were withdrawn, the first gold laws were passed in 1872 and gold-digging commenced, in what was then the Lydenburg district, in 1873. The De Kaap fields were discovered in 1882, and proclaimed and worked in 1884. At first alluvial gold only was obtained, but in 1885 the reef was discovered on the Witwatersrand and work was commenced there in 1886.

* It must not be forgotten that in these calculations rent, labour, light and taxes, etc., are not included.

693. The Government Records kept by the Mines Department afford means to compare the rise of the Gold Industry since 1887, the year after the opening of the Witwatersrand, until the present day.

694. The following figures show the gold output for the whole Colony and for the Witwatersrand separately in ounces and pounds sterling; also the proportion which the gold recovered on the Witwatersrand bears to the whole.

TABLE 200.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND VALUE, IN OUNCES AND POUNDS STERLING, OF GOLD OBTAINED IN THE WHOLE TRANSVAAL AND ON THE WITWATERSRAND, AND THE PROPORTION PER CENT. THE LATTER BEARS TO THE FORMER.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Ounces, Pounds Sterling, Proportion of Gold per cent. obtained in the Witwatersrand.

695. The rapidly increasing importance of the Witwatersrand is shown in this Table; in one year after commencement of work on the reef it was already supplying nearly half the gold output of the Colony, and in seventeen years nearly 97 per cent. This remarkable development of the Witwatersrand is not accounted for by a decrease in the amount produced elsewhere, on the contrary, taking the whole period, the gold output in other mining centres had increased 554 per cent. in the same time. The figures are as follows:—

TABLE 201.

SHOWING THE OUTPUT OF GOLD IN AREAS OUTSIDE THE WITWATERSRAND, IN OUNCES, AND AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE COMPARED WITH THE INCREASE ON THE WITWATERSRAND.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Ounces of Gold Produced outside the Witwatersrand Area, Annual Average Increase or Decrease Outside the Witwatersrand Area, Average Annual Increase or Decrease in the Witwatersrand Area.

696. Thus from the year 1887 to 1893 there was a rapidly augmenting increase of the output; between 1898 and 1904, which include the War years, there was a fall, but the fall which amounted to 14.5 per cent. was not sufficient to reduce the output to less than five and a half times that of 1887. The output on the Rand has not decreased during any of the periods, but the increment, per cent., at each period, has diminished, until during the last period, on account of the War, it had practically vanished.

697. The Chamber of Mines Report shows that the value of the gold produced in the Witwatersrand district steadily increased from 1889 to 1898, with a check in 1896, the year of the Raid, at the average rate of 29.80 per cent. per annum, from which it follows that had the increase continued until 1904, at the same rate, the output would have been worth £72,419,887 instead of £15,539,219. It is hardly to be supposed that an increase at the rate of 30 per cent. would have continued, but if it had only averaged the half the value would have been £35,022,911; this is an indication of how much, in this industry alone, the War and shortage of labour has cost the Transvaal.

698. The figures obtained from the Census Returns have been compared with those published by the Chamber of Mines and by the Government Mining Engineer, both for the year ending 31st December, 1903, the twelve months most nearly coinciding with the Census.

TABLE 202.

COMPARING THE GOLD OUTPUT AS GIVEN BY THE CHAMBER OF MINES, THE GOVERNMENT MINING ENGINEER, 1903, AND THE CENSUS RETURNS, 1904.

Table with 3 columns: Source of Information, Ounces, Pounds Sterling.

* The value of the ounce of gold according to this Table is £4.2477. † Transvaal Chamber of Mines 15th Annual Report, Year 1903, page 22. ‡ Transvaal Chamber of Mines 15th Annual Report, year 1903, page 263. § Annual Report of the Government Mining Engineer, June 1904, page 16.

699. The periods to which the returns relate are identical in all three instances. The Mining Engineer returns more ounces than the Chamber for the same twelve months. The Census return is lower than that of the Government Mining Engineer and higher than that of the Chamber. The figures, however, are sufficiently close (within 0.009 per cent.) to warrant the supposition that they are fairly accurate. The Census figures and those of the Chamber of Mines only differ from the Engineer's figures by 0.31 and 0.30 per cent. respectively.

700. It will be noticed that while the Census returns 250 more ounces than the Chamber of Mines, the value, according to the Census, is lower by £24,863; that the value of the gold per ounce, according to the first two returns, is £4.2477 and by the third only £4.2390. The Census figures are simply additions of all the items returned and are correct as far as the schedules are concerned. The difference is probably to be explained in this way. The ounces in the Chamber of Mines and the Government Engineer reports are fine gold, some of the ounces returned by the smaller mining companies and individual miners were not fine gold, and they returned the approximate value.

701. The figures of the Government Engineer are highest, and, moreover, are certainly more nearly correct, because he would obtain information as to the production of gold in small quantities which would not come to the knowledge of the Chamber, nor would all be returned to the Census, because the miners probably never received any schedules.

702. Owing to the small number and the comparative insignificance of the mining ventures in Swaziland, no separate return has been made for that district.

703. Returns were furnished to the Census by 72 gold mines which produced gold, and by 126 others which were not then productive. Of these 30 paid £3,362,234 in dividends, the value of which varied from 5 to 187.5 per cent. with an average of 45.7 per cent.

704. During the year 1903, £5,489,779 was paid as wages, £3,886,949 to Europeans and £1,602,830 to coloured labourers.

705. Diagram No. 20b shows graphically the progress of the Gold Mining Industry since 1884. Up to 1887 the amount was, in comparison with later years, insignificant, but from that time, when mining operations on the Witwatersrand were definitely started, there was until 1898 a steady rise in production. In 1898 the probability that war would occur, although it only commenced in October, affected the output so that not only was there no increase but an actual diminution occurred.

706. During hostilities the mining industry was carried on. According to the record the production fell to the level of 1888; but probably the records are not very reliable. The effect of peace was immediately apparent, the production increased rapidly until in 1905 it had reached a higher point than in any previous year.

COAL MINING. 707. Coal Mining is the second in importance of the Transvaal industries and had been systematically carried on for a period of some years previous to 1893, of which, however, I have no records.

708. Large deposits of coal of a quality adapted to several requirements of the country are to be found in many places. Coal appears to have been first discovered between the Wilge and Oliphants rivers, near their junction in the neighbourhood of Bronkhorst's Spruit, where, in fact, it was so close to the surface that the farmers dug it up for their own use. Later it was found at the junction of the Vaal and Klip rivers.

709. In 1887 coal was discovered near Boksburg, and a mine was at once started, from which coal was sent to Johannesburg and sold at the rate of 100/- per colonial ton, the price at present being under 10/-.

710. Table 203 shows the amount and value of the coal output during the three years 1893, 1898 and 1904. These years have been selected because the first is the earliest for which I have been able to obtain a return, the second was the year immediately preceding the War, and allows an estimate to be formed of the average yearly increase during a time of peace, and the last is that of the Census.

711. Before the War there was a yearly average increase of 28 per cent. in the tonnage; from that time to the present, including the War years, it had fallen to 3.96 per cent; during the whole period, 1893 to 1904, it was 14.4 per cent.

712. As the price had fallen from 9s. 4.64d. to 7s. 4.06d. per ton the increase as regards value was 21.03 per cent. in the first five years, 4.77 per cent. in the War period and since, and 11.87 per cent. from 1893 to 1904. Therefore, during the eleven years the increased output has more than compensated for the fall in value per ton.

TABLE 203. SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE COAL OUTPUT FOR THE YEARS 1893, 1898 AND 1904, THE VALUE PER TON AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE.*

Table with 6 columns: Year, Output in Tons, Output, Pounds Sterling, Value per Ton, Average Annual Rate of Increase.

713. Table I., "Industries" (Annexures to Final Report), from which the following Table is extracted, shows that there were 26 Coal Mines in the Transvaal of which 2 were not productive, 20 used steam or electric power and 4 manual labour. Ninety-seven engines were employed with an average of 36 horse-power for each engine.

TABLE 204.

NUMBER OF COAL MINES, NUMBER EMPLOYING ENGINES, TOTAL HORSE-POWER, NUMBER AND RACE OF MINERS EMPLOYED, THE AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE OUTPUT IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.

Table with 8 columns: Colony, No. of Mines, No. of Minor Engines, Horse-power, All Races, Europeans, Coloured, Output, Tons, Value, Pounds Sterling.

714. If the figures in Table 204 are expressed in percentages then the three Colonies compare as follows:—

TABLE 205.

COMPARING THE PERCENTAGE OF COAL MINES USING STEAM OR ELECTRIC POWER, THE AVERAGE HORSE-POWER AND THE VALUE OF COAL, PER TON, IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE AND NATAL COLONIES.

Table with 4 columns: Colony, Number per Cent. of Coal Mines using Steam or Electric Power, Average Horse-power per Mine, Value of Coal per Ton.

TABLE 206.

COMPARING THE NUMBER OF MALES, WHITE AND COLOURED, PER 1,000 OF ALL AGES AND OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, EMPLOYED AS COAL MINERS. THE RATIO OF WHITES TO NATIVES EMPLOYED, THE NUMBER OF TONS PRODUCED PER MINER, PER WHITE AND PER COLOURED MINER, EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSVAAL, CAPE AND NATAL COLONIES.

Table with 8 columns: Colony, Number per 1,000 of Male Population Employed on Coal Mines, Number per 1,000 of Males over 15 Years Employed on Coal Mines, Ratio of Whites to Natives, No. of Tons Produced per Miner, No. of Tons Produced per White Miner, No. of Tons Produced per Coloured Miner.

715. The value of coal at the pit's mouth is identical in the Transvaal and Natal, but is more than double in the Colony.

716. The Coal Mining Industry is apparently more important, in every respect, in the Transvaal than in either of the other two Colonies. It affords employment for a greater percentage of the white male population over 15 years of age than in Natal and approximately as great a percentage of natives, while the output is nearly three times as heavy.

* Report of the Government Mining Engineer, 1904.

717. Tables 207 to 210 inclusive afford a means of comparing the figures furnished by the Census, the Chamber of Mines and the Government Department of Mines.

TABLE 207.

SHOWING, FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES, THE OUTPUT OF COAL AND ITS VALUE FOR THE TRANSVAAL DURING THE YEAR 1903, AS SHOWN BY THE MINES DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS, 1902-1903 AND 1903-1904, THE CHAMBER OF MINES ANNUAL REPORT, 1903, AND AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUS OF APRIL, 1904.

Table with 4 columns: Source of Information, Number of Mines, Tons of Coal raised, Value.

TABLE 208.

SHOWING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUTPUT OF COAL AND ITS VALUE, AS SHOWN BY CHAMBER OF MINES AND MINES DEPARTMENT.

Table with 4 columns: Source of Information, Number of Mines, Tons of Coal raised, Value.

TABLE 209.

SHOWING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUTPUT OF COAL AND ITS VALUE, AS SHOWN IN CENSUS RETURNS AND BY CHAMBER OF MINES.

Table with 4 columns: Source of Information, Number of Mines, Tons of Coal raised, Value.

TABLE 210.

SHOWING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUTPUT OF COAL AND ITS VALUE, AS SHOWN IN CENSUS RETURNS AND BY MINES DEPARTMENT.

Table with 4 columns: Source of Information, Number of Mines, Tons of Coal raised, Value.

* Highest number of Mines for period. † Includes certain "dump" coal which presumably accounts for excess above figures shown by the Mines Department. ‡ Includes two Mines which were non-productive for a period. § Accounted for by inclusion of certain "dump" coal in Returns.

¶ The two Mines shown in Census Returns more than the total shown by the Mines Department is due to the inclusion of two Mines which were non-productive.

** The differences shown here is no doubt due to the fact that some of the Coal Companies in rendering information on the Census Industrial Forms have included part of the whole of their "dump" coal.

DIAMOND MINING. 718. Although Diamond Mining has only become of importance since the War, the existence of diamonds in the Transvaal has been known for years. There were alluvial workings before 1899 but the discovery and development of mines in the vicinity of the capital, especially of the Premier Mine, has caused the industry to assume an importance it never before possessed in this Colony.

719. In April, 1904, there were five diamond mines in the Transvaal, employing 198 European and 1,849 coloured men.

720. Two of the mines were worked by steam, two by steam and oil and one by oil only. The number of engines was twenty and the horse-power amounted to 376.

721. The value of the materials used was £67,354, and the output was valued at £245,404 or 264·3 per cent.

722. The building, machinery and improvements in connection with the work were estimated at £82,767.

723. The number of carats produced was 185,956, of an average value of £1 6s. 4·72d.

724. Returns were received from 17 alluvial diggings, employing 27 Europeans and 113 natives. They used material to the value of £480 and produced diamonds to the value of £5,168; the output therefore exceeded the cost of material by 976·6 per cent. The number of carats was 959, of an average value, as returned, of £5 7s. 9·4d. per carat.

725. In addition to the above figures relating to the alluvial diggings, returns were received from 36 other sources, but as the output in no case amounted to £100 in the preceding year they could not, in accordance with the regulations agreed upon by the Commissioners of Census, be entered in the published tables.

726. There can, however, be no objection to publishing the figures separately. Collectively these small diggings afforded employment for 69 white men and 59 natives; they used £568 of material and produced £917, or an excess of 161·4 per cent. over the value of material.

727. The value of the machinery and plant on these 36 diggings was valued at £449, and that of buildings and improvements at £165.

The number of carats recovered was 212, and consequently the value per carat averaged £4 6s. 4·9d.

728. With the exception of one, in the Pretoria district, all the alluvial diggings were in Christiana.

TABLE 211.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, SHEWING THE DIFFERENCE OF THE OUTPUT AND VALUE OF DIAMONDS IN THE TRANSVAAL FOR THE YEAR 1903 BETWEEN THE FIGURES IN THE MINES DEPARTMENT (REPORTS JUNE, 1902-1903, AND JUNE, 1903-1904), AND THE CENSUS RETURNS.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	PRETORIA DISTRICT.			CHRISTIANA DISTRICT.			Total for Transvaal of all Mines and Diggings.	
	Total Mines and Diggings.	Diamonds produced, Carats.	Value of Diamonds.	Total Diggers.	Diamonds produced, Carats.	Value of Diamonds.	Diamonds, Carats.	Value of Diamonds.
Mines Department, January to June, 1903	5*	31,902·82	£ 41,504	6*	605·25	£ 2,452	32,508·07	£ 43,956
" " July to December, 1903	5*	141,620·12	192,344	3*	848·25	3,452	142,468·37	195,796
TOTAL SHEWEN BY MINES DEPARTMENT	5*	173,522·94	233,848	6*	1,453·50	5,904	174,976·44	239,752
Census Returns, TOTAL	5†	184,997·00	245,404	17†	959·00	5,168	185,956·00	250,372
" " More	...	11,474·06	11,556	11	...	...	10,979·56	10,820
" " Less	...	...	...	...	494·50	736	...	...

729. Table 211 contrasts the figures published by the Department of Mines and those obtained by the Census. It will be noticed that the Census returns more than the Mines Department by 10,980 carats, that the surplus, 11,474 carats, is entirely from the Pretoria district and that there is a shortage, compared with the figures given by the Mines Department, of 494 carats in the Christiana district. The surplus I cannot explain, I give the figures as I received them. The shortage in the Christiana district may be due to returns made to the Mines Department of outputs which amounted individually to less than £100 in twelve months; as before mentioned, such returns, amounting to 212 carats, were made to the Census, which would reduce the deficit to 282 carats, and there were probably others which were not sent in as they were not required.

730. The price of the carat seems to have varied. In the Pretoria district, where the diamonds come almost entirely from mines, it varied from 26s. to 27s. 2d. average 26s. 11d. According to the Census it was 26s. 6d. In the alluvial diggings in Christiana it averaged £4 1s. 3d. according to the Mines Department, and £5 7s. 9d. according to the Census returns.

731. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the diamond industry to explain this difference, it will probably be due to two causes—first, that alluvial diamonds, weight for weight, are more valuable than those from the mines, and, secondly, because the smaller stones, of which the carat value is low, are collected to a larger extent by the more perfect process employed by the Mining Companies, and thus the average value of the carat is lessened.

732. The following figures, obtained from the Department of Mines, shew the rapidity with which the industry has developed.

* Highest number for periods.
† Does not include 36 Diggings, 35 of which are situated in the Christiana district and 1 in the Pretoria district. The Returns for these were individually so small that they have been excluded from the Returns. These Diggings shew an output of diamonds as 212 Carats with a value of £917.

TABLE 212.

SHEWING THE DIAMOND OUTPUT IN CARATS, ITS TOTAL VALUE AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE CARAT IN THE MONTHS OF JULY, 1902, 1903 AND 1904.

MONTH.	Carats.	Value in Pounds Sterling.	Average Value of the Carat.
July, 1902	27	75	£ s. d. 2 15 6·7
July, 1903	16,670	23,591	1 8 3·6
July, 1904	85,331	117,667	1 7 6·9

LEAD MINES. 733. A return was furnished from one lead mine. It employed 15 Europeans and 122 coloured labourers and possessed a 12 horse-power steam engine. During the year the material used was valued at £6,000 and the gross output was only £1,005, but the Company had only been registered six months. The Galena obtained weighed 120 tons. The value of the land, buildings and machinery was £59,463.

STONE AND GRANITE QUARRIES. 734. Returns were made by 17 firms employed at quarrying; they employed 86 Europeans and 268 coloured labourers. Three of the quarries were furnished with steam engines and one with electric power. The value of the material used was £10,391 and that of the output £52,524, a surplus of 405·5 per cent.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL 1880-1905. 735. Diagram 20b, which has been constructed from Table 213, shews the progress of the chief industries year by year, the amount of revenue and the expenditure.

CHART SHEWING THE GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL CENSUS 1882-1905.

Reference.

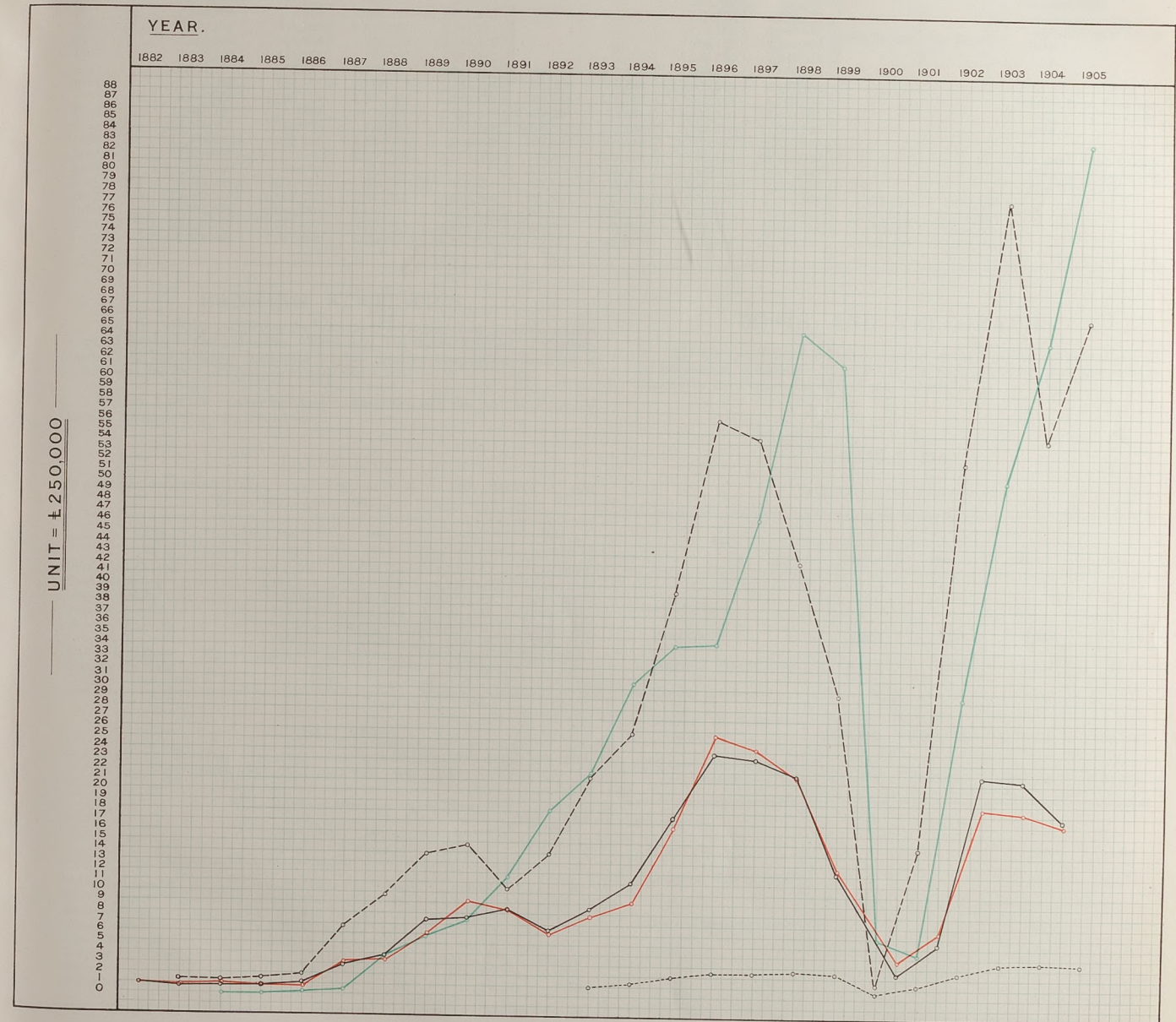
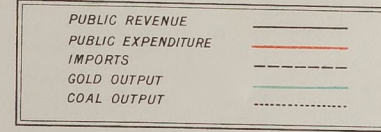


TABLE 213.

SHEWING GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE TRANSVAAL FROM 1880 TO 1905 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Value of Imports.	Duty Paid on Imports.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	COAL OUTPUT.		GOLD OUTPUT.		Value of Exports.	Value of Gold Exports (included in Exports).	REMARKS.
					Quantity.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value £24/73 per oz.			
	£	£	£	£	Tons.	£	Ounces.	£	£	£	
1880	...	20,306	225,615	198,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	War commenced on 20th December, 1880, and hostilities concluded in March, 1881.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	...	35,271	263,524	253,069	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	367,544	36,040	209,156	217,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	340,960	32,865	206,894	222,076	...	...	2,376	10,096	...	...
1885	392,959	38,643	213,345	197,459	...	...	1,414	6,010	...	...
1886	493,991	61,389	308,387	228,678	No Record	No Record	8,171	34,710	...	...	Witwatersrand Gold Field Proclaimed, 20th Sep- tember, 1886.
1887	1,696,768	190,792	722,332	779,303	...	...	39,880	169,401	...	...	Boom commenced in 1888 and lasted until late in 1889.
1888	2,456,681	249,922	965,119	854,592	...	...	227,749	967,416	...	...
1889	3,462,984	372,919	1,846,792	1,521,375	...	...	350,909	1,490,568	...	...
1890	3,698,916	381,190	1,918,567	2,281,354	...	...	440,152	1,869,645	No Record	No Record	
1891	2,602,955	316,660	2,094,145	2,094,440	...	...	688,439	2,924,305	...	...
1892	3,498,792	441,436	1,660,200	1,511,211	...	...	1,069,056	4,541,071	...	...
1893	5,371,701	692,831	2,192,358	1,944,238	548,534	257,454	1,290,218	5,480,498	...	...
1894	6,440,215	812,173	2,792,112	2,284,294	791,358	359,694	1,805,000	7,667,152	...	...
1895	9,816,304	1,085,419	4,358,912	4,125,531	1,133,466	516,215	2,017,443	8,569,555	...	...	Jameson Raid, December, 1895, and January, 1896.
1896	14,088,130	1,355,486	5,972,480	6,622,609	1,437,296	612,561	2,025,510	8,603,821	...	...
1897	13,565,827	1,289,039	5,815,488	6,027,208	1,600,212	612,668	2,743,518	11,653,725	...	...
1898	10,632,895	1,058,224	5,438,076	5,386,840	1,907,808	668,346	3,823,367	16,240,630	...	...
1899*	7,338,983	...	3,030,726	3,123,555	1,735,282	619,406	3,637,713	15,452,025	...	...	War commenced, October 1899, and terminated, 31st May, 1902.
1900†	386,000	54,050	...	...	506,074	197,127	348,761	1,481,442	...	...
1901	3,664,149	500,734	663,121	929,111	797,144	329,113	258,032	1,096,051	...	...
1902	13,067,671	1,578,774	3,333,765	1,609,284	1,590,333	637,640	1,718,921	7,301,501	7,431,632	7,239,888	
1903	19,451,048	2,086,450	5,427,509	4,627,999	2,253,677	877,976	2,972,897	12,628,057	12,969,912	12,589,248	
1904	13,627,377	1,662,977	5,333,342	4,538,539	2,409,033	883,891	3,773,517	16,028,883	17,770,988	16,054,809	
1905	16,560,682	1,641,363	4,411,991	4,261,356	2,606,799	846,272	4,910,884	20,860,141	23,061,635	20,637,105	

BANKING STATISTICS.

736. In 1898, the year before the War, there were eight Joint Stock Companies engaged in the Banking business. They were The National, Standard, Netherlands, Natal and Robinson Banks, the African Banking Corporation, the Bank of Africa, and the Banque Française de Sud Africa.

737. In 1904 the number had been reduced to seven, the Banque Française de Sud Africa having been wound up.

TABLE 214.

STATEMENT COMPARING CERTAIN FIGURES RELATING TO THE BANKS IN THE YEARS 1893, 1898, 1903 AND 1905.

ITEM.	1893.	1898.	1903.	1905.
Subscribed Capital ...	6,925,400	13,255,110	14,735,760	13,635,260
Paid up Capital ...	2,494,783	8,136,238	6,448,650	4,948,525
Reserve Funds ...	824,033	1,395,634	2,586,755	3,245,918
Fixed Deposits ...	559,449	2,668,920	5,444,253	7,593,758
Floating Deposits ...	2,549,540	4,177,730	8,662,517	8,696,501
Notes in Circulation ...	348,395	556,909	843,816	728,712
Bullion in Coiffers ...	1,709,175	1,952,015	4,363,078	3,739,789
Number of Offices ...	33	63	92	108

TABLE 215.

SHEWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE (NUMERICAL) BETWEEN 1893-1898, 1898-1903, 1903-1905 AND 1893-1905.

ITEM.	INCREASE OR DECREASE ON PREVIOUS PERIOD.			INCREASE OF 1903 OVER 1893, 10 YEARS.
	1898 5 Years.	1903 5 Years.	1905 2 Years.	
Subscribed Capital ...	+ 6,329,710	+ 1,480,650	- 1,100,500	+ 7,810,360
Paid up Capital ...	+ 5,641,455	- 1,687,588	- 1,500,125	+ 3,953,867
Reserve Funds ...	+ 571,610	+ 1,191,121	+ 659,163	+ 1,762,722
Fixed Deposits ...	+ 2,109,471	+ 2,775,333	+ 2,149,505	+ 4,884,804
Floating Deposits ...	+ 1,628,190	+ 4,484,787	+ 33,984	+ 6,113,977
Notes in Circulation ...	+ 208,514	+ 171,803	- 115,140	+ 495,421
Bullion ...	+ 242,840	+ 1,787,774	- 623,289	+ 2,653,903
Number of Offices ...	+ 30	+ 29	+ 16	+ 59

* From January 1st to August 31st. No record to end of year 1899.

† From time of British occupation.

‡ No record.

§ Year Period July 1st to June 30th.

|| Decrease due to winding up of Robinson Bank.

¶ Decrease due to decrease of Robinson Bank Capital and winding-up of Banque Française de Sud Africa.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

738. The two following Tables supplied by the Post-Master-General give all the information available with regard to the work performed and the revenue obtained by the Department of Post and Telegraphs.

TABLE 216.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

POST.	YEAR.			
	1896.	1898.	1903.	1905.
TELEGRAPHS—				
Miles open ...	2,090	2,198	2,086	2,445
Length of Wire in miles	4,872	5,652	7,827	9,421
Number of Offices ...	129	147	183	227
Number of Telegrams dealt with ...	3,171,566	3,095,025	4,275,258	4,389,930
Revenue, other than Government ...	£78,678	£65,604	£99,626	£104,392
TELEPHONES—				
Miles Open ...	...	...	203	376
Length of Wire in miles	...	...	4,622	6,034
Connections, Government	No record.	No record.	350	268
Other ...	...	...	1,031	1,738
TOTAL ...	...	...	1,381	2,006
Revenue other than Government ...	£10,513	£14,763	£18,080	£33,768

TABLE 217.

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

Table with 11 columns: Fiscal Year, Total Number of Letters and Post Cards, Total Number of Parcels, Total Number of Articles, Total Revenue, Total Expenditure, Total Value of Money Orders, Total Value of Postal Orders, Post Office Savings Bank (Amount owing, Total Deposits, Total Withdrawals).

RAILWAYS.

739. The Transvaal Railways, which were a portion of those under the control of the Central South African Railways Administration, were, before the War, the property of the Netherlands South African Railway Company, with the exception of 178 miles of the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway Company.

740. The first line built was the line from Pretoria to Ressaño Garcia, for which a Concession was granted by the Volksraad on August 23rd, 1884. This length of 294 miles was commenced in 1890 and completed in October, 1894.

741. The Railway from the South through the Orange River Colony reached Johannesburg on September 15th, 1892.

742. The Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway was not completed until 1899.

743. The Selati Line was completed for a length of 71 miles and then stopped.

744. The uniform gauge is 3 feet 6 inches, laid with 40 to 80 lb. rails, but 60 lbs. is the average, 90 per cent. of the total mileage being of that weight.

745. The steepest gradient is 1 in 50, with the exception of about 4 miles between the stations of Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder on the Delagoa Bay Line, over which a Rack-Rail works on a gradient of 1 in 20. The only tunnel in the Colony is between Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder.

746. The total mileage open to traffic in 1898 was 1,147 kilometres or 712 miles; other particulars previous to that date are unobtainable or unreliable.

* Statistics relative to Paid Money Orders prior to 1894 are not available. Money Order business was recommended by the present Administration on 1st January, 1902.
† Postal Order business was introduced by late Government on 1st January, 1898, and recommended by present Administration on 1st March 1903.
‡ Savings Bank business introduced in the Transvaal in 1898.

747. In 1904, on the 17th April, 979 miles of rail were open, including 52 miles of Mine and Private Sidings. The balance of 927 miles was made up as follows:—

TABLE 218. SHEWING THE VARIOUS LINES AND THEIR MILEAGE IN THE TRANSVAAL ON THE 17TH APRIL, 1904.‡

Table with 3 columns: System (Northern, Central), Line Name, and Mileage.

748. As the Central South African Railways Administration does not deal separately with Transvaal and Orange River Colony Traffic, I am not able to give any information as regards the passenger and goods traffic of the Transvaal alone the same difficulty arises in dealing with the plant and property of the Railway in the Transvaal.

749. The best reference for those who desire information on the subject is the Annual Report of the General Manager of Railways.

§ Note.—Since the above date considerable extension has been and is still being carried out, so that over 500 more miles of Railway were open at the end of 1905.

GEORGE TURNER, Census Commissioner.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Pretoria.

CENSUS 1904.

TRANSVAAL AND SWAZILAND.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT.

Table with 11 columns: CENSUS DISTRICT (No., NAME), AREA (Sq. Miles, Acres), POPULATION (All Races), DENSITY (Per Sq. Mile), AREALITY (In Acres), PROXIMITY (In Yards), CENSUS DISTRICT (NAME, No.).

* These Totals do not include the Imperial Military Forces nor Travellers on the Central South African Railways.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, NAME, No., SUB-DISTRICT, NAME, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes Witwatersrand, Germiston, and Johannesburg municipalities.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, NAME, No., SUB-DISTRICT, NAME, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Continuation of Witwatersrand and Johannesburg municipalities.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, NAME, No., SUB-DISTRICT, NAME, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Continuation of Witwatersrand and Johannesburg municipalities.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, NAME, No., SUB-DISTRICT, NAME, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Continuation of Witwatersrand and Johannesburg municipalities.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Rows include Pretoria Municipality (Wards I-V) and Middelburg (Part of).

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Rows include Pretoria District (Wards 16-49) and Middelburg (Part of).

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts like LYDENBURG and WATERBERG.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts like ZOUTPANSBERG and POTCHEFSTROOM.

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts 10 (KRUGERSDORP), 11 (WOLMARANSSTAD), and 12 (RUSTENBURG).

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts 13 (MARICO), 14 (LICHTENBURG), and 15 (HEIDELBERG).

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts like STANDERTON and WAKKERSTROOM.

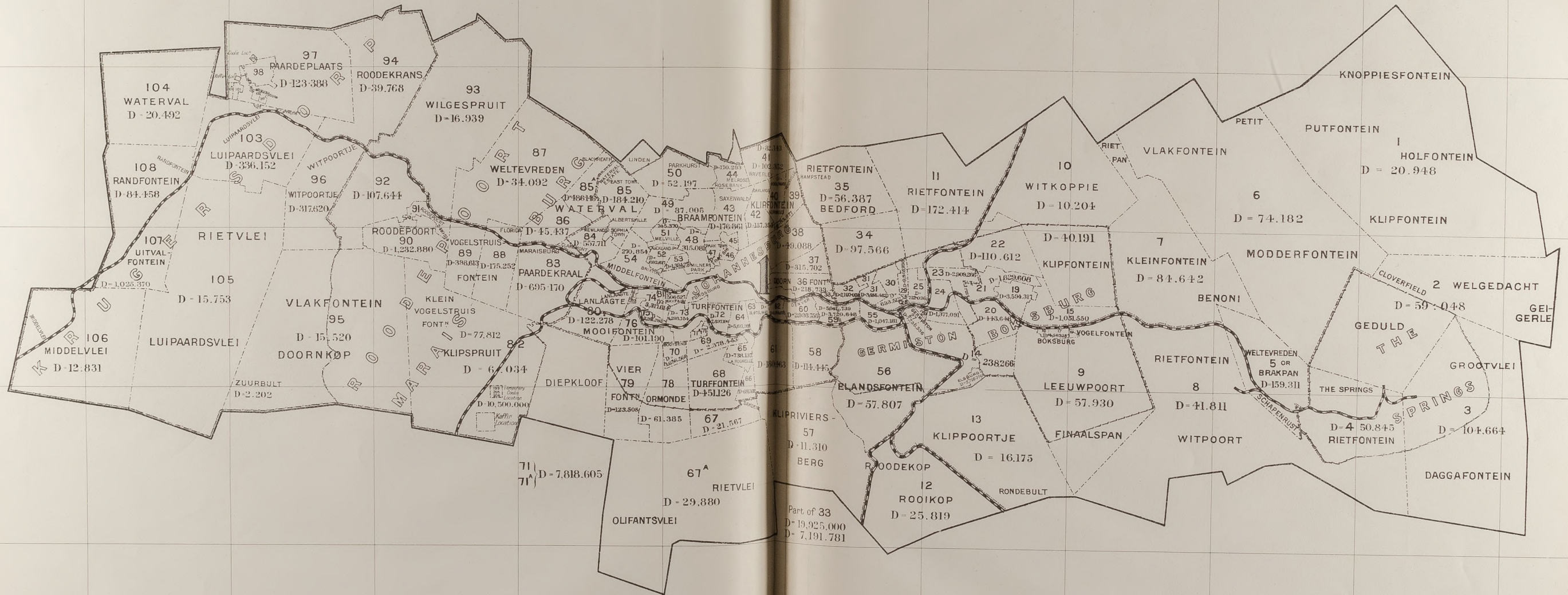
DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION FOR EACH CENSUS DISTRICT—continued.

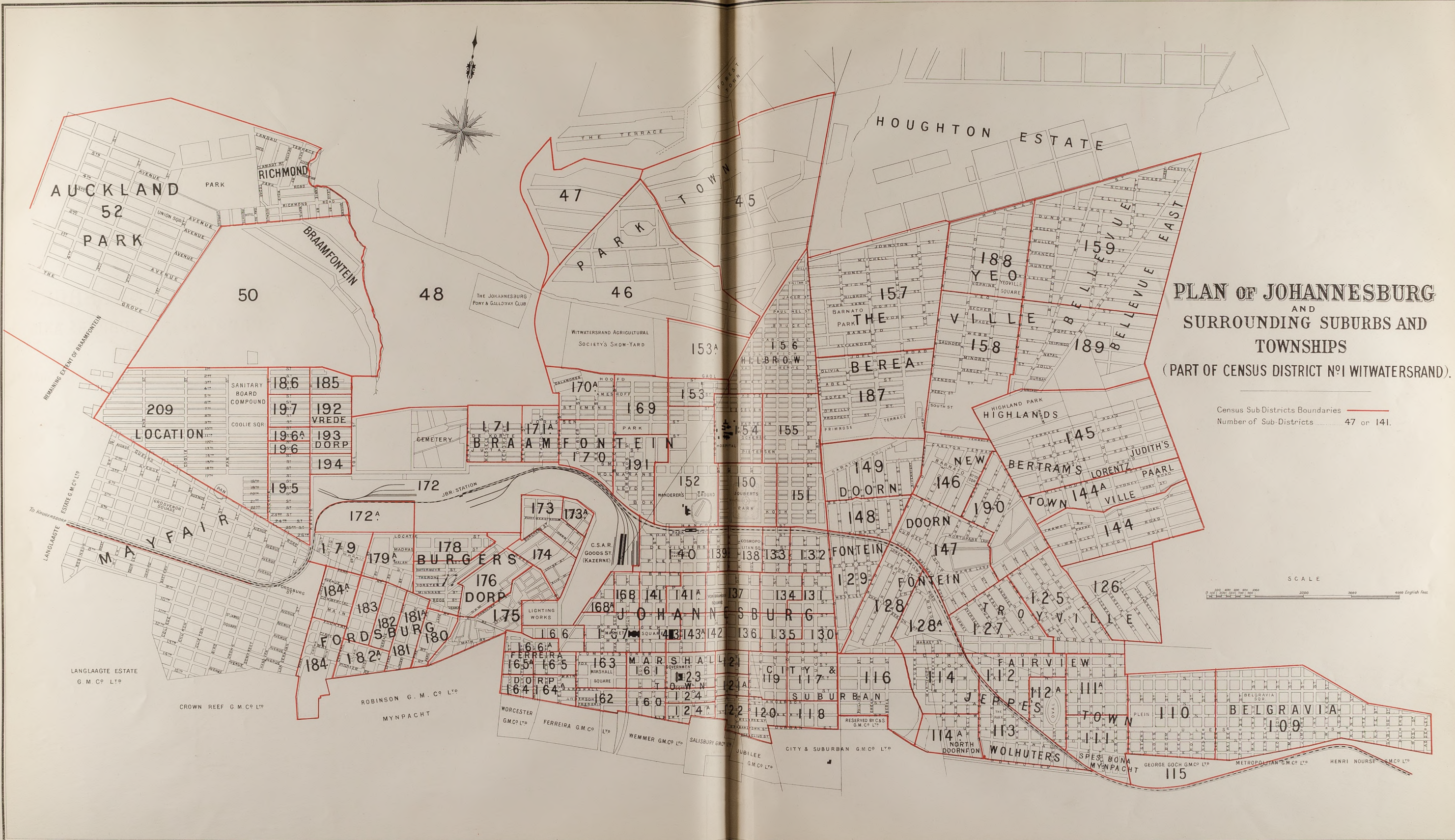
Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, URBAN OR RURAL, POPULATION, AREA, DENSITY, AREALITY, PROXIMITY. Includes districts like ERMELO, BARBERTON, and SWAZILAND.

CENSUS DISTRICT N^o 1.

WITWATERSRAND.

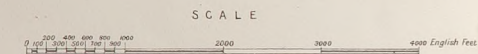
Census Districts indicated thus I
 Boundaries
 Sub-Districts 57
 Boundaries
 Municipal Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq. Mile D=11.310

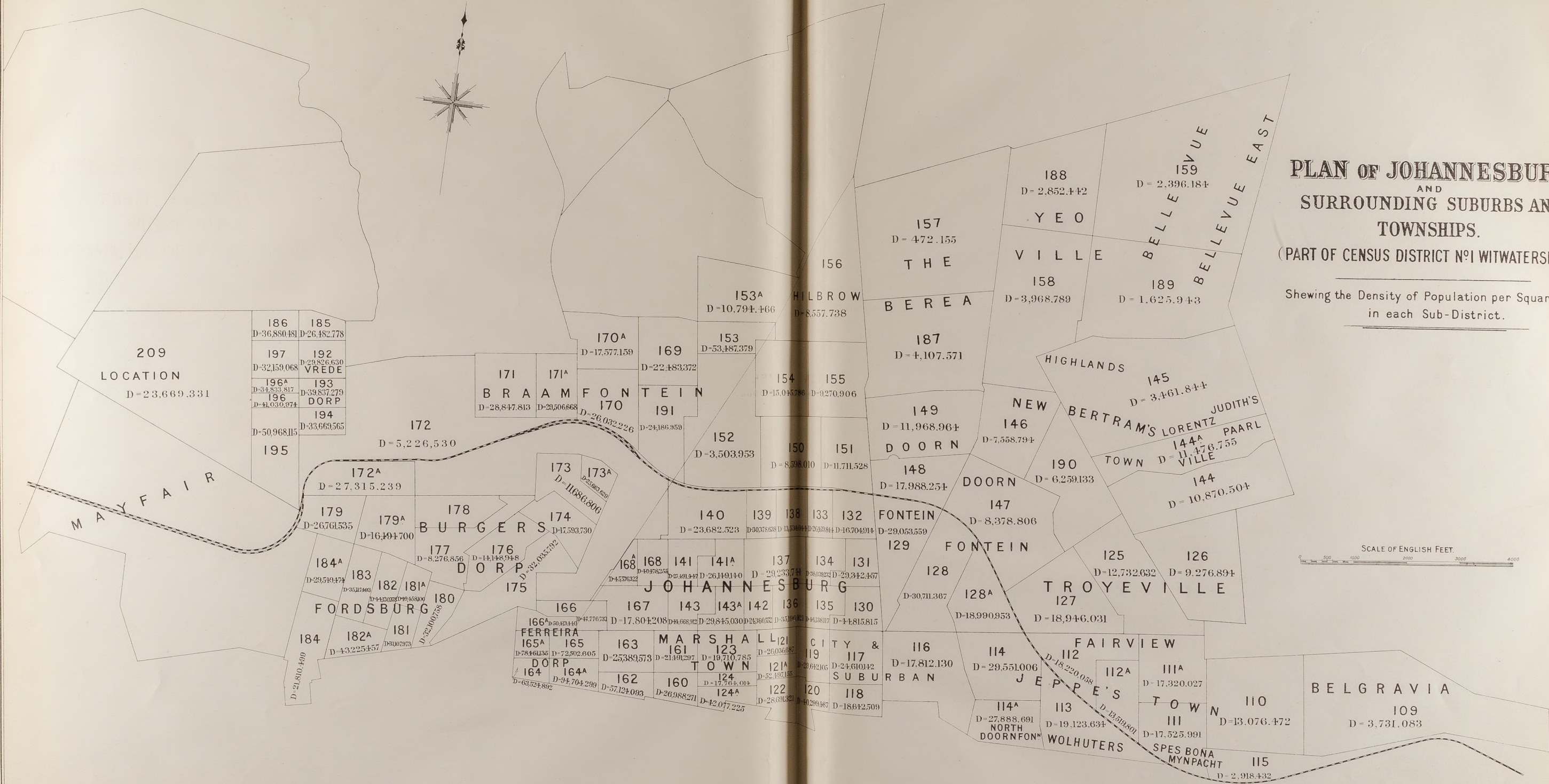




**PLAN OF JOHANNESBURG
AND
SURROUNDING SUBURBS AND
TOWNSHIPS
(PART OF CENSUS DISTRICT N°1 WITWATERSRAND).**

Census Sub-Districts Boundaries ————
Number of Sub-Districts 47 or 141.

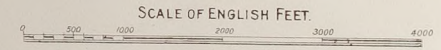




PLAN OF JOHANNESBURG AND SURROUNDING SUBURBS AND TOWNSHIPS.

(PART OF CENSUS DISTRICT NO 1 WITWATERSRAND)

Shewing the Density of Population per Square Mile in each Sub-District.



CENSUS DISTRICT N° 2. PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY.

SCALE.

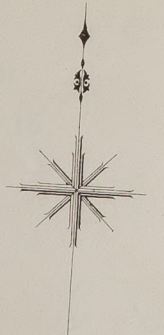
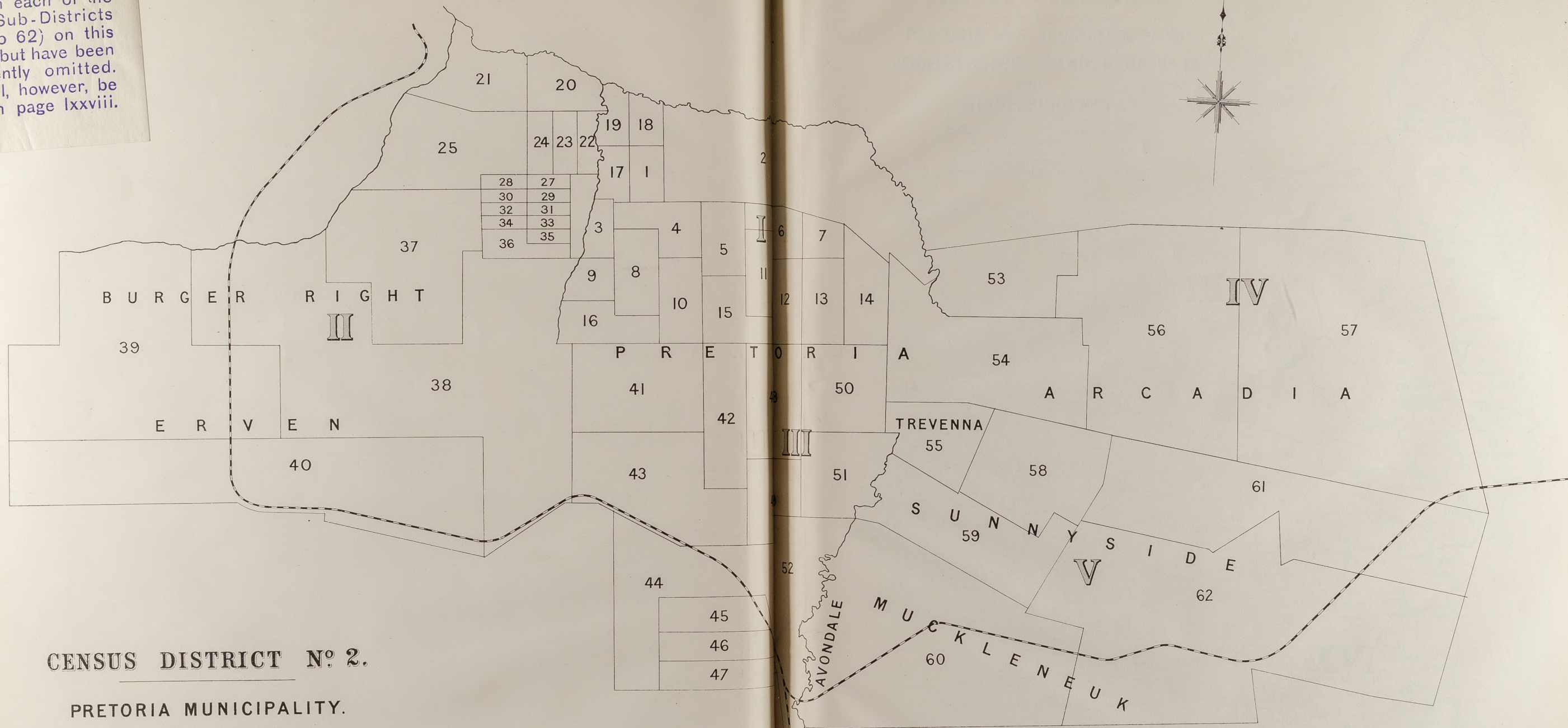
0 1234 5678 9 1000 2000 3000 English Feet.

Wards indicated thus **II**
Census Sub-Boundaries **—**
Sub Districts 39



- 1. Palace of Justice
- 2. Post Office & Telegraph
- 3. Government Building
- 4. New "
- 5. Police Station
- 6. Census Office
- 7. Market Building
- 8. Municipality (New Building)

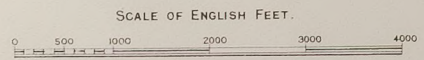
The figures denoting the "Density per Sq. Mile" should have been shewn on each of the Census Sub-Districts (Nos. 1 to 62) on this Diagram but have been inadvertently omitted. They will, however, be found on page lxxviii. ante



CENSUS DISTRICT N^o 2.

PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY.

Shewing the Density of Population per Square Mile in each Sub-District.



CENSUS DISTRICTS
 OF
PRETORIA N° 3, KRUGERSDORP N° 10,
HEIDELBERG N° 15, STANDERTON N° 16.
 AND
MIDDELBURG N° 5,

Census Districts indicated thus III
 Boundaries
 Sub-Districts 17
 Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq. mile D-6-758

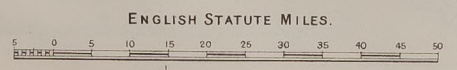
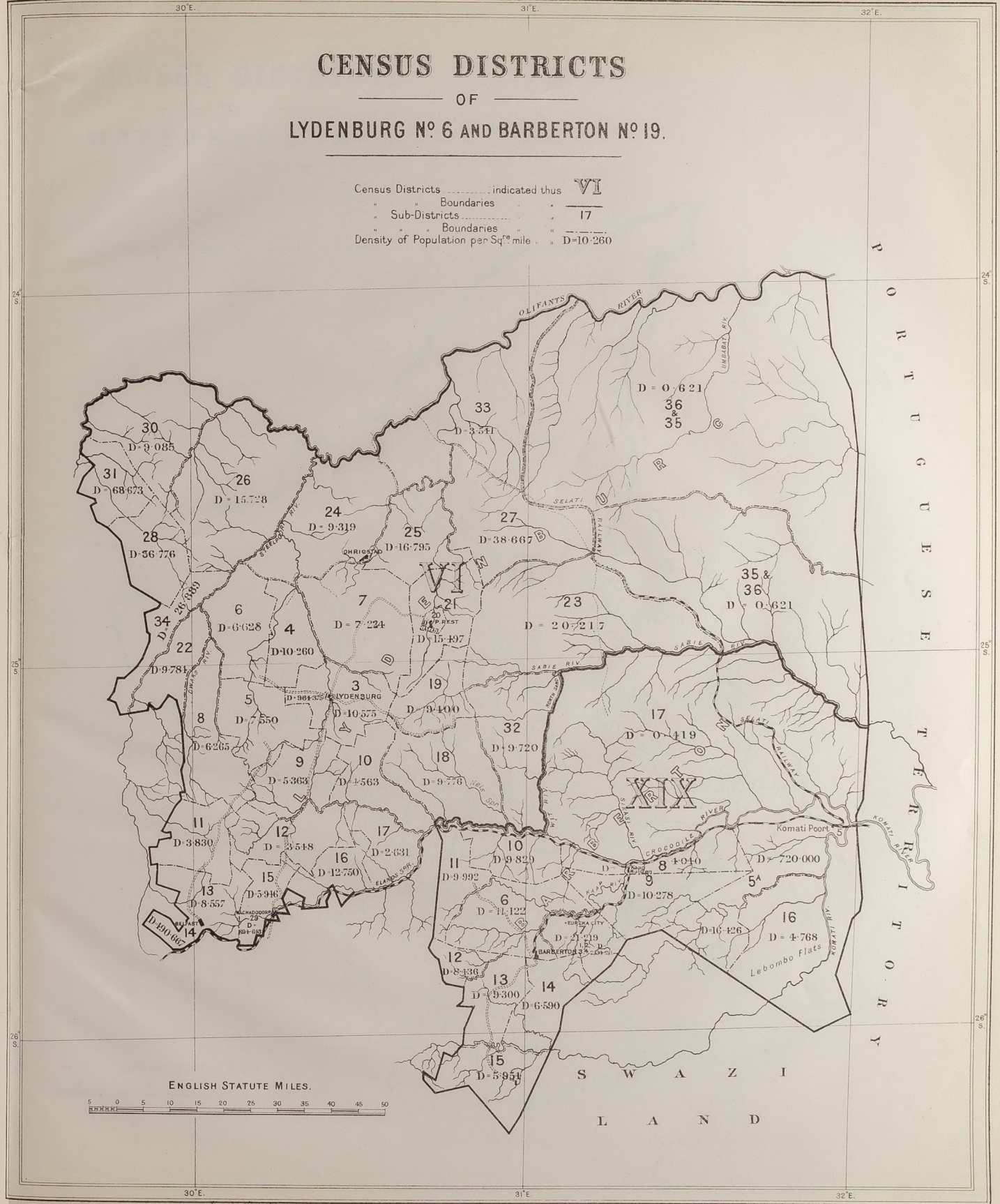


ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

O R A N G E R I V E R
 C O L O N Y

CENSUS DISTRICTS OF LYDENBURG NO 6 AND BARBERTON NO 19.

Census Districts indicated thus **VI**
 Boundaries
 Sub-Districts **17**
 Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq^l mile D-10'260



CENSUS DISTRICT. OF WATERBERG N^o 7.

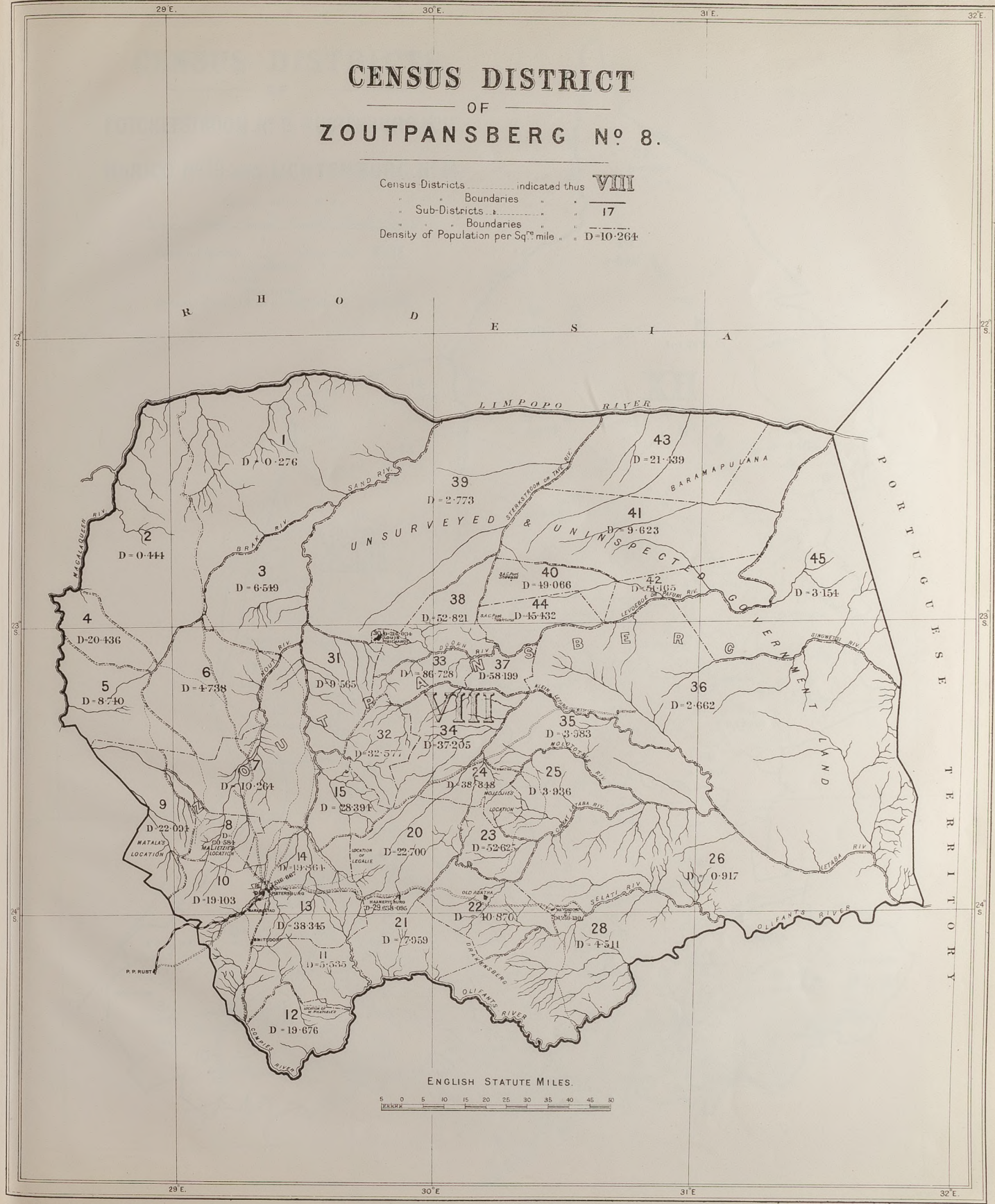
Census Districts indicated thus **VII**
 Boundaries
 Sub-Districts **17**
 Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq^o mile . . . D-4801



ENGLISH STATUTE MILES
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

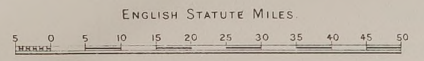
CENSUS DISTRICT OF ZOUTPANSBERG N^o 8.

Census Districts indicated thus VIII
 Boundaries 17
 Sub-Districts 17
 Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq. mile D=10.264

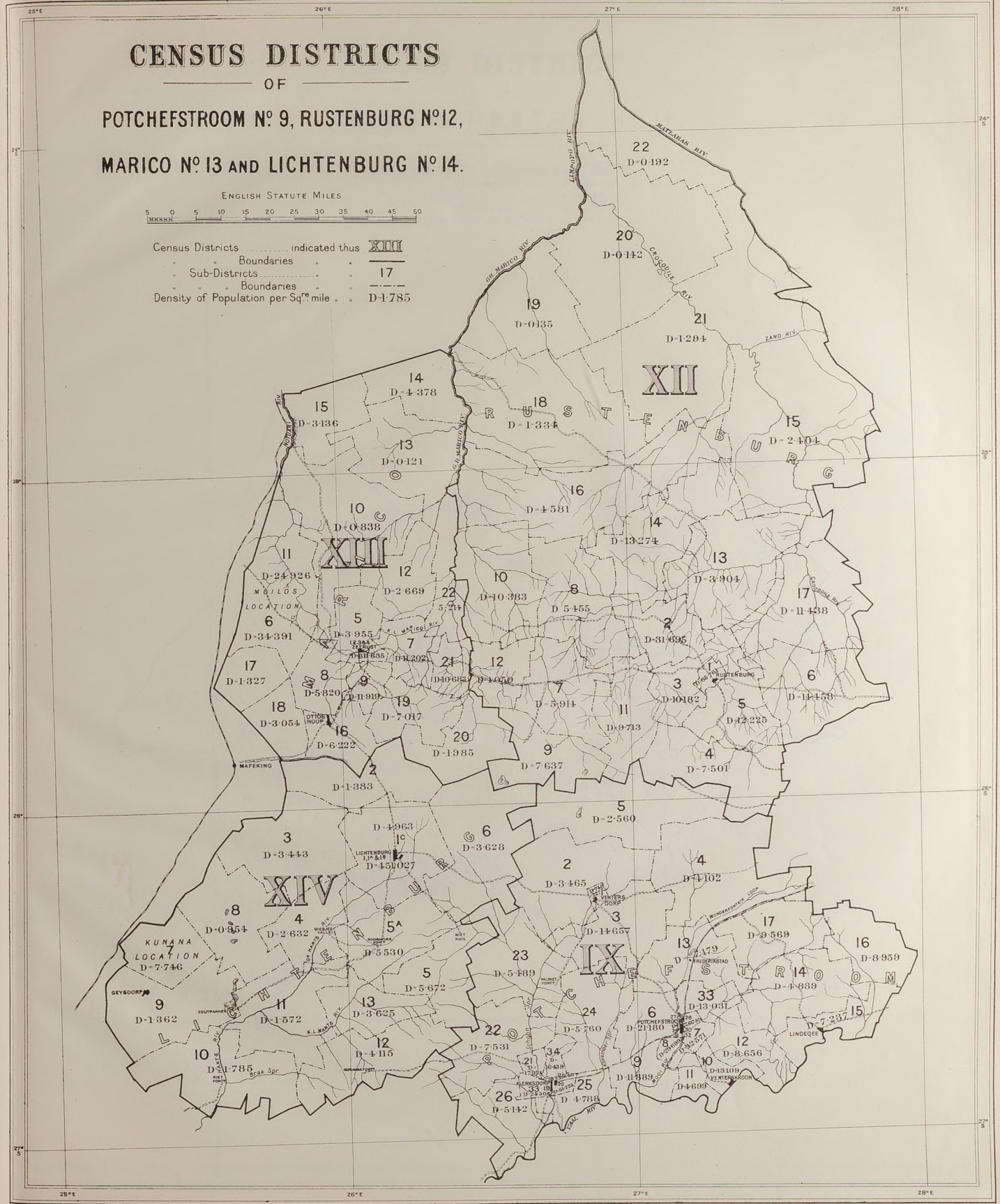


CENSUS DISTRICTS OF

POTCHEFSTROOM N° 9, RUSTENBURG N° 12,
MARICO N° 13 AND LICHTENBURG N° 14.

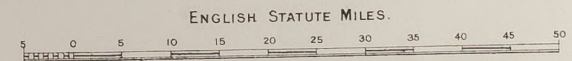
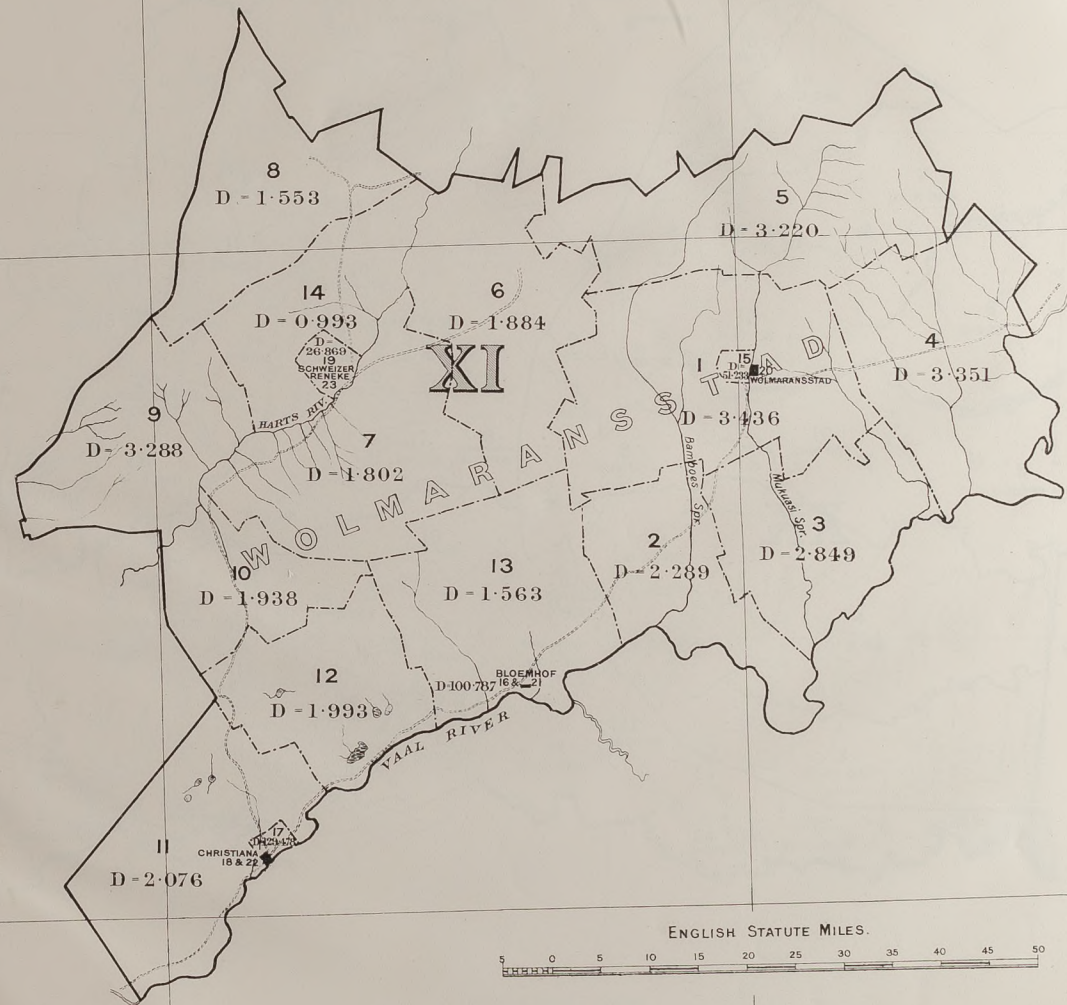


Census Districts	..... indicated thus	XIII
Boundaries	.....
Sub-Districts	.....	17
Boundaries	.....
Density of Population per Sq ^l mile	.....	D-1785



CENSUS DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD N^o II.

Census Districts	..... indicated thus	XI
Boundaries	.....
Sub-Districts	.....	15
Boundaries	.....
Density of Population per Sq ^o mile	.....	D-1884



CENSUS DISTRICTS
 POTCHERSBOOM W. & RUSTENBURG W. 12.
 HANIC W. 13 AND LICHTENBURG W. 14.

CENSUS DISTRICTS.

OF

WAKKERSTROOM, N^o 17, ERMELO N^o 18

AND

SWAZILAND N^o 20.

Census Districts indicated thus **XVII**
 Boundaries
 Sub-Districts 17
 Boundaries
 Density of Population per Sq^{re} mile . . . D-10-907



ENGLISH STATUTE MILES.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

CENSUS DISTRICTS

WALKERSTROM N. D. ERNELO N. B.

SWATLAND N. 50

TABLE
No. 1
CENSUS DISTRICTS



TRANSVAAL CENSUS, 1904.

PART I.

POPULATION, BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.

Province	Population	Buildings	Dwellings
Transvaal	1,234,567	123,456	123,456
Natal	987,654	98,765	98,765
Orange Free State	765,432	76,543	76,543
Western Province	543,210	54,321	54,321
Eastern Province	321,098	32,109	32,109
South West Africa	109,876	10,987	10,987
ALL SOUTH AFRICA	3,911,727	391,172	391,172
Transvaal	1,234,567	123,456	123,456
Natal	987,654	98,765	98,765
Orange Free State	765,432	76,543	76,543
Western Province	543,210	54,321	54,321
Eastern Province	321,098	32,109	32,109
South West Africa	109,876	10,987	10,987
ALL SOUTH AFRICA	3,911,727	391,172	391,172

ANNEXURES TO FINAL REPORT.