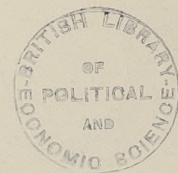


RESULTS OF A CENSUS
1904



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GENERAL REPORT.

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CENSUS
OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1904.

FINAL REPORT.

Census Office, Cape Town,
31st March, 1905.

To the Honourable
Colonel CHARLES PRESTON CREWE, C.B.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to you my Final Report upon the results of the Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which was taken on Sunday, 17th April, 1904. Census of 1904.

2. Since the submission, on the 19th May, 1904, of my Preliminary Report, based upon the figures furnished by the Census Supervisors in their preliminary return of the population in their respective Districts, nearly twelve months have been spent in a careful scrutiny, correction and tabulation of the various forms, and in the printing of the Final Tables. Preliminary Report.

3. The whole of the figures have been subjected in this interval to a searching audit, firstly by the Supervisors themselves, and secondly in the Head Office by means of a system of checks which is referred to again elsewhere. Detailed Audit.

4. In the course of this audit the number of errors discovered was so small as to afford a gratifying testimony to the thorough nature of the work performed. Discrepancies discovered.

5. After all omissions have been supplied and all mistakes adjusted, it will be seen that the relative percentage of the White and the Coloured population has scarcely undergone any appreciable change, while the gross total is only affected in the proportion of 1·77 per thousand. Correction of discrepancies.

CENSUS, 1904.	Preliminary Report.		FINAL REPORT.		Error in Preliminary Report.		Error per 1,000 of population
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Excess.	Deficiency.	
European or White...	580,380	24·13	579,741	24·06	639	...	1·10
Other than European or White ...	1,825,172	75·87	1,830,063	75·94	...	4,891	2·68
Total All Races ...	2,405,552	100·00	2,409,804	100·00	...	4,252	1·77

[G. 19—1905.]

b

Causes of discrepancies.

6. The Final Total is 4,252 in advance of that originally obtained and published in the unaudited Tables. This increase is accounted for to a large extent by the addition of the totals for isolated areas, such as the Ichaboe and Penguin Islands, which, owing to difficulties in communication, were not received in time for publication earlier; to the re-enumeration of certain areas in Robertson which had been found to be seriously defective; and to the rectifying of omissions in parts of the Cape Division. These and other minor mishaps do not, however, affect my general statement that the work of the Enumerators and the Supervisors was most efficiently performed, notwithstanding the somewhat peculiar difficulties attendant upon Census taking in this Colony.

Errors in enumeration of Sexes and Ages.

7. A certain proportion of errors due to inadvertence is always to be looked for in Census Enumeration in the description of the sexes and ages. The correction of these, as the work progressed, has affected the relative proportion of the two sexes over and under fifteen years of age as follows:—

CENSUS, 1904.	Proportion per cent. of the Two Sexes.				Proportion per cent. to the Total of All Ages.					
	Under 15 years.		15 years and Over.		Under 15 years.			15 years and Over.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Preliminary Report ...	50·09	49·91	50·93	49·07	41·54	41·14	41·95	58·46	58·86	58·06
Final Report ...	50·12	49·88	50·91	49·09	41·49	41·11	41·88	58·51	58·89	58·12
Discrepancy ...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·05	0·03	0·07	0·05	0·03	0·07

Census Returns of British South Africa, 1904.

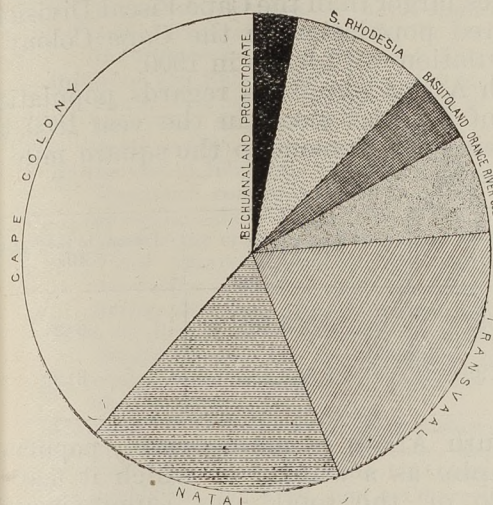
8. It is of interest to compare the population of this Colony with the figures obtained by the other Administrations in British South Africa (south of the Zambesi River) which have been forwarded to me by the courtesy of the officers charged with the direction of the different Censuses. In each case the Census was taken on 17th April, 1904, and in that of Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, I quote from the Preliminary (unaudited) Returns, the final figures not being available up to the present:—

POPULATION, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, 1904.

[See Diagrams I. and II.]

Colony or Administration.	European or White.	Percentage of Total Population.	Other than European or White.	Percentage of Total Population.	Total Population.
Cape Colony ...	579,741	24·06	1,830,063	75·94	2,409,804
Natal ...	97,109	8·76	1,011,645	91·24	1,108,754
Transvaal ...	300,225	22·17	1,053,975	77·83	1,354,200
Orange River Colony ...	143,419	37·25	241,626	62·75	385,045
Southern Rhodesia ...	12,623	2·08	593,141	97·92	605,764
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	1,004	0·83	119,772	99·17	120,776
Basutoland ...	895	0·26	347,953	99·74	348,848
Total of British South Africa (excluding Cape Colony) ...	555,275	14·15	3,368,112	85·85	3,923,387
Grand Total British South Africa ...	1,135,016	17·92	5,198,175	82·08	6,333,191

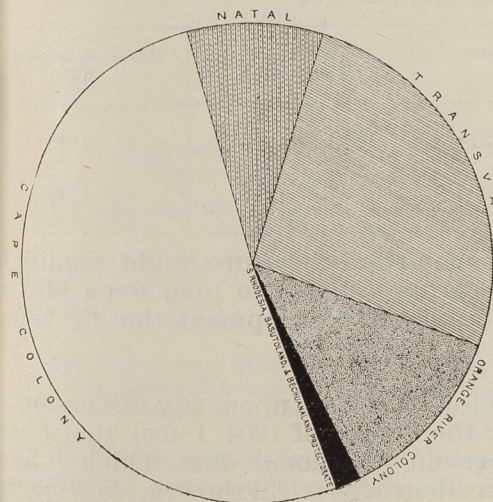
DIAGRAM I.



Population [All Races] of the various States of British South Africa South of the Zambesi.

State	Population
TOTAL POPULATION ...	6,333,191
Cape Colony ...	2,409,804
Natal ...	1,108,754
Transvaal ...	1,354,200
Orange River Colony ...	385,045
Basutoland ...	348,848
S. Rhodesia ...	605,764
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	120,776

DIAGRAM II.



European or White Population of the various States of British South Africa.

State	White Population
TOTAL WHITES ...	1,135,016
Cape Colony ...	579,741
Natal ...	97,109
Transvaal ...	300,225
Orange River Colony ...	143,419
Basutoland ...	895
S. Rhodesia ...	12,623
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	1,004

* Combined, as the figures for Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate are too small to admit of clear presentation in the Diagram.

9. It is a little difficult, perhaps, at the outset, to appreciate the significance of these figures, but it may be of interest to institute a comparison with various towns and countries in other parts of the world.

General comparison of Census figures.

10. The combined population of Liverpool and Manchester in 1901 was just below 1,229,000 persons, or nearly 100,000 more than the entire White population in the British Possessions south of the Zambesi. Liverpool would easily absorb the whole White population of the Cape Colony, Bristol that of the Transvaal, Sunderland that of the Orange River Colony and Southampton that of Natal.

Liverpool.
Manchester.

Bristol.
Sunderland.
Southampton.

London.

11. The entire population of British South Africa, which is spread over an area estimated at a fraction more than a million square miles in extent, is some 250,000 fewer than the number of inhabitants dwelling in 1901 within the district controlled by the Metropolitan and City of London Police—an area not more than thirty square miles larger than the Cape Fiscal Division.

Chicago.

12. The total native and coloured population in the Cape Colony is hardly more numerous than the population of Chicago in 1900.

United States in 1800.

13. In point of fact British South Africa stands, as regards population, very much where the United States of America stood in the year 1800, the relative density of the inhabitants being 6·21 persons to the square mile in the former, while it was 6·29 in the latter.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
British South Africa, 1904 ...	1,021,537	6,333,191	6·21
United States, 1800 ...	843,799	5,308,483	6·29

British Colonial Empire.

14. At the same time British South Africa is more densely populated than the Colonial portion of the Empire as a whole,* of which it may be stated it comprises about one-tenth of the total area (approximately 10,000,000 square miles excluding India) and just under one-ninth of the population (approximately 58,000,000 excluding India).

Australian Commonwealth.

15. As regards its white population it does not in density compare very unfavourably with the Commonwealth of Australia which, with an area all but three times as great, had not in 1901 many more than thrice as many inhabitants.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population (Whites only).	Persons to the Square Mile.
British South Africa ...	1,021,537	1,135,016	1·11
Australian Commonwealth ...	2,972,906	3,773,248	1·27

Main interest of comparisons.

16. Other interesting comparisons of a similar nature might readily be drawn, but the figures furnished will perhaps suffice to give some idea of the possibilities in the way of colonisation and development that lie before this sub-continent.

Reproduction of Historical Survey from Report on Census of 1891.

Work of Mr. Hy. de Smidt, C.M.G., F.S.S.

17. At this stage of my Report, before entering upon any discussion of the specific points brought to light by the Census of 1904, I feel that I cannot do better than reproduce, with certain additional data which I have been able to secure, portions of the excellent Historical Survey, showing the material condition of the Cape from its first settlement, which was published in the Census Report for 1891 by Mr. Henry de Smidt, C.M.G., F.S.S., late Assistant-Treasurer of the Colony, and Director of the Census in that year. Indeed, it will not be out of place to express at the outset my acknowledgments to that gentleman (who was originally selected in 1900 to fill the position of Director of the projected Census, and whom I succeeded under the Census Act of 1900 on the 23rd December, 1902) for the admirable organisation introduced by him at the 1891 Census, the adaptation of which has immensely simplified the work of the present Census, and has been largely instrumental in enabling me to complete the tabulation of a population nearly one million greater than was then dealt with in even shorter time than on that occasion, and at a somewhat smaller relative cost.

*The figures quoted here are taken from the latest Census Returns, and from the Colonial Office List for 1904.

HISTORICAL.

18. From the commencement of the colonisation of the Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope it was the practice to have annual enumerations of the Population, Livestock and Agricultural Produce for the purpose of communicating the ascertained results to the Directors of the Netherlands East India Company.

Historical Survey.

Governor Van Riebeeck took possession of the Cape, on behalf of that Company, on 9th April, 1652, but the earliest Report to which reference has been made relates to the year 1687; from which date, with a few casual exceptions, these annual returns run down to 1785. The statements for the period 1713 to 1743 are, however, imperfect.

At the end of 1690, the Population of the Colony, then bounded by the Drakenstein Mountains, consisted of 836 Burghers, including their families, and 381 slaves. The strength of the Company's Staff was 489 in 1691—no return is available for 1690. The yield of the crops was 4,544 muids of Wheat, 939 of Rye, and 377 of Barley, while the Vines numbered 486,550, the Cattle 3,966, Horses 220, and Sheep 44,741. It is interesting to observe that Cape wine was sent to the Company's Directors in Holland during this year. Wool was exported for the first time in 1700.

From the Report for 1705 it will be found that, besides the Garrison of 542 souls, the Burgher population had increased to 1,669 (706 being females), and the Coloured section to 1,123 persons. Vinestocks were reckoned at 1,912,050, and 1,132 leaguers of wine were made.

From 1713 to 1743 the available statistics of population are imperfect—information being merely given regarding Revenue, Expenditure, and the strength of the Company's staff. The enumeration for 1744 showed, in addition to a Garrison of 1,089, a Burgher population of 4,060, and a Coloured one of 5,127 persons. The harvest being exceptionally good, the wheat crop yielded 27,438 muids. The vintage gave 2,070 leaguers of wine from 3,033,500 Vinestocks, and the Colonists had then 34,789 Cattle, 6,404 Horses, and 162,305 Sheep.

In case the reader wishes to contrast the Census figures for 1865 with those for 1765, the older results are presented below, thus:—

Population—Garrison and Company's staff ...	1,489
„ Burghers and Families (3,216 being Females) ...	7,141
„ Others ...	7,929
Total ...	16,559

Crops—Wheat, 8,653 muids; Rye, 411; Barley, 2,222.
(Season very poor.)

Livestock—Cattle, 36,188; Horses, 6,422; Sheep, 204,429.

Vintage—2,786 leaguers of Wine; Vinestocks, 5,071,000.

Ten years later the population was as follows:—

Garrison and Staff ...	2,019
Burghers and Families ...	8,977
Others ...	9,642
Total ...	20,638

The Report for 1791 is missing, but it has been ascertained from Theal's History that the European Population of the Colony then consisted of 3,613 Burghers, 2,460 women, 6,955 children, 495 men and 1,051 women servants.

19. With the assistance of the Keeper of the Archives (Mr. H. C. V. Leibbrandt), I have endeavoured to ascertain figures for the year 1804 in reference to the population, revenue and produce, &c., of the Cape, but, owing no doubt to the dislocation of Government due to the changes of administration between the British and the Dutch, the necessary Returns cannot be traced.

Absence of Returns for 1804.

20. In 1803, however, when the Colony was restored to the Dutch, the population was stated to be, Europeans, 24,778 (males 6,890, females 4,761, children 13,127); Servants, 482, Baptised Hottentots, 30, Slaves, 35,849 (males 20,960, females 9,169, children 5,720), and Hottentots, 7,375, giving a total of 68,514 persons.

Population, 1803.

21. The Livestock in the Colony in 1803 was computed at 49,778 horses, 225,635 cattle, and 1,490,880 sheep.

Live Stock, 1803.

22. In 1805 the population is given as, Europeans (*i.e.*, excluding soldiers) 25,757, Slaves, 29,545, Indentured Hottentots, Half-breeds and Bushmen, 20,006, or a total of 75,308.

Population, 1805.

Cape Town in 1805.

23. Cape Town in 1805 consisted of 1,258 houses and stores with a population of 16,984 persons, viz.:—6,273 Europeans, 1,130 Asiatics and Free Blacks, 9,129 Slaves and 452 Hottentots.

Annual Returns of Population.

24. In the Report on the Census of 1875, reference is made to the yearly returns of population published in the Annual Blue Books of the Colony from 1823 to 1856. These returns formed part of statistical information on a variety of subjects, such as Area and Population of Divisions, Live Stock, Agricultural and Animal Produce, etc., which was sent in annually to the Colonial Office by the various Civil Commissioners. The returns were discontinued after 1856 owing to the expense involved in the collection of the information, and to the doubts entertained as to its accuracy when collected. Indeed, as was pointed out in the Report above mentioned, it is not easy to reconcile the figures for 1856 with a population of 496,381 returned at the Census of 1875.

Approximate Returns, 1823 to 1856.

25. The approximate returns of population given in the Annual Blue Books for the years 1823 to 1856 are as follows:—

1823 ...	112,870	1830 ...	124,789	1837 ...	142,865	1844 ...	179,709	1851 ...	297,113
1824 ...	121,689	1831 ...	126,848	1838 ...	153,887	1845 ...	178,480	1852 ...	238,571
1825 ...	118,125	1832	No Record	1839 ...	149,719	1746 ...	180,594	1853 ...	241,404
1826 ...	121,497	1833 ...	124,455	1840 ...	156,088	1547 ...	180,186	1854 ...	260,491
1827 ...	127,689	1834 ...	153,328	1841 ...	155,324	1848 ...	185,211	1855 ...	267,973
1828 ...	119,709	1835 ...	154,250	1842 ...	171,724	1849 ...	285,279	1856 ...	267,096
1829 ...	118,717	1836 ...	152,240	1843 ...	172,868	1850	No Record		

The Colony, 1854 and 1904. Comparative Statistics.

26. The year 1904 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Representative Government in the Colony, the first Session of the first Parliament having been opened by Lieutenant Governor Darling on the 30th June, 1854. It would, doubtless, be of interest to trace in some detail the development of the Colony during these fifty years, but I am able in the present Report to make only a few general observations, recapitulating comparative figures under a few of the chief heads in tabular form for the sake of convenience.

Parliament.

27. The Legislative Council elected in January, 1854, consisted of 15 members as compared with 26 to-day, and the House of Assembly, which was elected in the following April, of 46 members against the present total of 107.

Revenue and Expenditure. Area and Population.

The Colonial Revenue has risen from £295,802 to £8,746,528, and the Expenditure from £312,521 to £10,062,681. The area of the Colony has grown from 118,256 square miles to 276,995 square miles; and the population from, approximately, 109,921 White and 138,704 Coloured British Subjects, and 11,866 Aliens, making a total of 260,491 persons to 2,409,804. The number of inhabitants to the square mile has thus advanced from 2.20 to 8.70.

Imports and Exports.

In 1854 the total value of Imports (including £17,589 specie) was £1,565,626; in 1904, £21,863,340 (including £39,031 specie); and of Exports in 1854 (including £53,301 specie) £817,762, and in 1904, £27,406,672 (including £837,790 specie).

Colonial Produce.

The value of Colonial Produce exported in 1854 amounted to £662,936 as compared with £5,100,684 in 1904, exclusive of diamonds, which were valued at a further £5,333,851.

Ports and Shipping.

28. The Ports of the Colony in 1854 numbered four, viz.:—in order of importance, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Simonstown, East London. The number of ships which entered at these was 610, 148, 39 and 29 respectively, giving a total of 826 with a gross tonnage of 240,543; of this total 704 were British vessels. To-day the Colony boasts of eleven Ports and Harbours, and shows a record of shipping entered during 1904 of 2,778 vessels, having a gross tonnage of 11,057,914. The total number of British vessels entered inwards was 2,221.

29. As regards Education, there were 130 Schools in 1854 with 13,961 Scholars on the rolls, and an average attendance of 9,730. The Census Returns for 1904 give 3,492 Schools, 164,855 Scholars and an average attendance of 147,039. Education.

30. Turning to Local Government, in 1854 there were only 24 Municipalities as compared with 114 and 77 Village Management Boards to-day. The returns of Revenue and Expenditure for three of these are wanting for 1854, but the remainder show a total of £22,112 receipts and £23,952 expenditure. Local Government.

31. Cape Town, according to a Census taken by De Lima in 1854, consisted of 3,891 houses and stores, with 25,189 inhabitants; and its revenue and expenditure were £9,510 and £11,438 respectively. In 1904 it shows 13,245 buildings, 77,668 inhabitants, and in the preceding year its receipts were £1,255,342 and its payments £1,178,607. Cape Town.

32. The gross receipts and expenditure of 102 Municipalities for the year preceding 1904 were £2,097,240 and £2,028,055 respectively. In addition there were, in 1904, 75 Divisional Councils with a revenue in 1903 of £210,355 and expenditure amounting to £236,524. Municipal Revenue and Expenditure.

33. Appended is a comparative Table for the years 1854 and 1904. Comparative Table 1854 and 1904.

Cape Colony.		1854.	1904.
Area and Population ...	Area in Square Miles ...	118,256	276,995
	Population ...	259,639	2,409,804
	Persons to the Square Mile ...	2.20	8.70
Finance ...	Revenue ...	£295,802	£8,746,528
	Expenditure ...	£312,521	£10,062,681
Trade ...	Exports, Total ...	£817,762	£27,406,672
	„ Colonial Produce ...	£662,936	£10,434,535
	Imports, Total ...	£1,565,626	£21,863,340
Shipping ...	Ports and Harbours ...	4	11
	Vessels Inwards ...	826	2,778
	Tonnage of Vessels Inwards ...	240,543	11,057,914
Municipal Affairs	Municipalities ...	24	114
	Revenue * ...	£22,112	£2,097,240†
	Expenditure * ...	£23,952	£2,028,055†
Education ...	Schools ...	130	3,492
	Scholars ...	13,961	164,855
	Average Attendance of Scholars ...	9,730	147,039

* Partial only for both years. † For year 1903.

34. For the following paragraphs upon the Censuses of 1865 and 1875 I am indebted to the Report on the Census of 1891. Later Censuses.

CENSUS OF 1865.

35. No Census of this Colony in the proper acceptance of that term was taken before 1865. In 1862 an Act was passed (No. 1 of 1862) providing for the taking on one day of a Census to comprise the following particulars, viz.:—Schedule A: Houses and Huts, Sex, Relationship, Age, Race, Country of Birth, Occupation, Education, Attendance at School (distinguishing Government from Private), Infirmities. Schedule B: Livestock, Land held, Land under cultivation for different crops, quantity of seed sown and Agricultural Produce. Census Act of 1862.

on the 19th May I was able to submit to you, for presentation to Parliament, my Preliminary Report, containing the gross unaudited results of the Census for every District and Enumeration Area in the Colony. All credit is due to the Supervisors for this striking improvement on the record achieved in 1891, which was itself regarded at the time as being "little short of phenomenal."

Enumeration of Military and Naval Forces.

75. For the enumeration of all persons and dwellings, &c., belonging to the Imperial Military and Naval Forces in this Colony, the General Officer Commanding and the Admiral readily complied with a request from Government that special arrangements might be made, and these were in every way satisfactory.

Enumeration of Railway Travellers.

76. The enumeration of Railway Travellers was carried out (under direction of the General Manager) by Officers of the Railway Department, a very complete scheme having been framed for co-operating with the Authorities of the Central South African and Rhodesian Systems to ensure successful results.

Enumeration of Native Areas.

77. The enumeration of the Native Races living in Native Areas is a matter which requires careful handling. As regards the main heads of the information collected, no difference is made in this Colony as is done in other parts of British South Africa, between Europeans and Natives, but certain special directions were included in the Supervisor's Instructions issued in December, 1903, with a view to enlisting the interest of the Natives.

Special arrangements for Native Census.

78. The following extract will serve to illustrate the nature of these:—

The Resident Magistrates in the several Districts should take steps towards explaining to the Natives the scope and objects of the Census. If this has not been done, the proper officials should be requested, as soon as possible after the receipt hereof, to call together the Native people and explain to them the intent and object of the Census Act, and the system upon which it will be administered, particularly that of Enumeration, and no time should be lost in convening meetings, through the Headmen of the different Locations, for the purpose of instructing the people at their meetings. Discussion on the subject of the Census should be invited and every means employed towards popularising the enterprise, and endeavouring to make the Natives see that, as members of the Commonwealth, a successful and reliable Census will be to their advantage. To this end, you should endeavour to enlist the co-operation, not alone of Headmen, but of Missionaries, Native Evangelists, and other leaders of Native opinion.

It is not necessary to prescribe the exact terms in which communications on this subject should be made to the Natives. It is, however, suggested that, *inter alia*, it should be explained that the Census on this occasion is not confined to the Natives alone.

Taking advantage of the feeling of loyalty which the Native generally evinces towards the British Crown, you might mention that the coming Census is to be taken throughout the whole of this Colony, and that a similar Census has been recently held in almost every part of the Dominions of His Majesty, whose eldest son, then H.R.H. the Duke of York, now Prince of Wales, visited this Colony in August, 1901, and that it is specially taken at this time, at the instance of the King's Government, that it is by no means confined to Natives, but that every person, black and white alike, will be required to give the same information, the only difference being in favour of the Native, who will not be asked so many questions as the European.

You cannot too emphatically disclaim any special connection between the Census and taxation, and allay any suspicions that may exist that the Colonial Government has designs on the Natives' family or property.

The main object is to get information regarding every single individual who shall have been alive on the night of the Census Day, the 17th April.

Special inquiries should be made as to whether any movement of the Natives is in contemplation. It is of the utmost importance that any such movement during the enumeration should be checked, and special care should be taken to prevent either the double enumeration or the omission of any persons whether European or Native, travelling whilst the enumeration is taking place.

Attitude of Natives.

79. The result more than realised expectations, especially in the Native Territories, where the various Supervisors wrote in glowing terms of the assistance rendered by the Chiefs and Headmen, more particularly the Pondos, and of the intelligent replies given to the Enumerators. Some who were absent at the time of the Enumeration actually travelled long distances to ascertain if a proper record of themselves and their families had been made.

80. Throughout the community at large it was sought to stimulate interest by means of Circular letters dispatched to Ministers of Religion of all Denominations, to the Members of all Municipal Councils, Divisional Councils, Village Management Boards and School Committees, and to all Chambers of Commerce, Farmers' Associations and Agricultural Societies, as well as to the Public Press, in all of which earnest appeals were addressed to the patriotism and intelligence of the people.

Appeals to the Public.

81. In particular the importance of the undertaking was impressed by the Education Department on all Scholars attending Government Aided Schools, and object lessons were given by the teachers as to the correct manner of filling in various forms.

Aid of School Teachers enlisted.

82. The Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church lent valuable assistance in many directions, and in more than one district even went to considerable inconvenience in cancelling arrangements for the holding of Nachtmal services on the Census Day.

Assistance of D.R. Church Synod.

83. The willing response made to such appeals as these was all the more welcome, as in the nature of things, I was more dependent on the co-operation of outside helpers than any previous Director of a Census in this Colony, owing to the transfer of the country Civil Establishments from that direct control by the Colonial Secretary's Office, which made the prevention of friction and the effective distribution of the work so simple a matter for my predecessors. Under these changed conditions, it was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that the machine would run quite smoothly in every respect. To mention only one example, I was unable to secure a slight re-arrangement of the Circuit Court work, which might have prevented an unfortunate displacement of some sections of the population on the actual date of the Census. On the other hand, I have nothing but praise for the self-denying exertions of the Civil Commissioners and their Staffs, in coping with a very burdensome addition to their already onerous duties.

Administrative Difficulties.

TABULATION.

84. The information collected for the Census, when received at the Head Office, was contained in more than half a million Forms, including, *i.e.*, both the Householders' Schedules and the Special Forms (*viz.*: Agricultural, Education, Ecclesiastical, Industrial, Fisheries and Friendly Societies). In tabulating this mass of material two distinct methods were employed. The particulars regarding the individual inhabitants, *viz.*, Race, Sex, Birth-place, Religion, Age, Degree of Education, Conjugal Condition, Profession or Occupation, and Sickness or Infirmary (if any), were entered from the Householders' Schedules on Cards, in pursuance of the system that had produced such admirable results in 1891; while, on the other hand, the particulars as to Buildings and Dwellings, Livestock, Agricultural Produce, Fisheries, Industries, Education and Ecclesiastical Institutions and Friendly Societies were transcribed from the Forms direct to the Tabulating Sheets themselves.

Number of Census Forms.

Systems of Tabulation.

85. The first parcel of Householders' Forms was received from the Supervisor at Tabankulu, and reached the Census Office on the 6th May, 1904; the last to be received were those relating to the Cape Division and Walfish Bay, which were not complete until the 26th and 29th August respectively. Some of the Special Forms took considerably longer to collect, and it was not until a much later date that the Industrial Forms were complete, or the Forms relating to Religious Organisations or Schools.

Receipt of Census Forms.

86. The carding of the Forms was commenced on the 19th May, 1904, with a temporary staff of 13 Clerks, afterwards increased to 40, assisted by some 250 Civil Servants employed after office hours. The work was completed and audited by the 5th August,* the cost having been approximately £4,000.

Staff.

* Except the Cape and Walfish Bay Forms, which were dealt with immediately on their receipt.

The other method of Tabulation was undertaken by a distinct Staff, which varied in numbers at different times from 3 to 26, and which made a start with the statistics relating to Buildings and Dwellings early in June, 1904.

87. The circumstance which renders the taking of a Census in this Colony so much more intricate a matter than in most of the British Dominions is, of course, the complexity of our Races. At a comparatively early stage in the tabulation of the present Census Results the question of adhering to the classification into six Race Groups, which had been in vogue since the Census of 1875, presented itself for consideration, and I received an instruction from the Government that in this and other respects I should, while freely exercising my discretion in the matter, proceed as far as possible on the lines of the Tables published at the previous Census. The division into six Race Groups was accordingly maintained throughout the Tabulation.

88. The card used at this Census was identical with that introduced in 1891, and a facsimile of a completed Card is reproduced here. Ten "cards" were printed on one sheet of thin card-board, the sheets being plain white for males, and tinted yellow for females, with a pink card for duplicate "infirmity" cards.

Tabulation of Races.

Description of Card used.

95. Nqamakwe		1	
6	1		M

RELATION.....

W Con. 6407

35 Age.

Herd.Occ.

EDUC. 154. W

V Pres.

Rel.....

F Race.

Tr.

Birthpl.....

Infirm.....

The Symbols used on this card show that it relates to a Male (M), Widower (W), of Fingo Race (F), Aged 35, employed as a Herd, earning Wages (W), able to Read and Write (V), a Presbyterian (Pres.), born in the Transkei (Tr.), residing in Enumerator's Sub-District No. 6 in the Census District, 95, Nqamakwe.

89. A set of instructions was issued to each carding clerk from which the following extracts may be quoted here as indicating the mode of procedure:—

NAME AND SURNAME.

Names of individuals should be carefully excluded from the cards.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

In the square to the left of the printed word "Con" write 'M' for married, 'W' for widowed, 'D' for divorced, and a stroke thus: '/' for unspecified.

Where persons are returned as "never married" the square should be left blank. If a wife is not shown on the same form as her husband, or vice versa, write 'a' to the right of, but outside the square, thus [M]^a to indicate the absentee wife or husband as the case may be.

Carding Instructions.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.

In the circle to the left of the printed word 'Age,' insert the age in completed years from one upwards. In cases of children under one year insert a cross, thus: 'X.' If the age is not specified insert 'U' in the circle.

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.

Under this heading fill in the profession or occupation as given in the schedule; but in order to facilitate tabulation, write the general name of the occupation first and then the particular branch,—e.g., "Overseer on Farm" should be carded 'Fr. Over,' 'Accountant in Bank' should figure on card as 'Bank Acct.,' and so on, using the abbreviations set down in these Instructions.

EDUCATION.

In the compartment below the word 'Educ.' write 'V.' for Read and Write, 'R' for Read Only, and stroke thus: '/' for unspecified. Wherever the entry "Cannot Read nor Write" occurs the compartment should simply be left blank.

RELIGION.

Here enter the name of the particular Religion or Denomination or Sect, exactly as specified in the Form, using the abbreviations supplied in these instructions; e.g., 'D' for Dutch Reformed, 'C.E.' for Church of England, 'Pres.' for Presbyterian, and so on. In the case of 'Heathen or Pagan' the space should be left blank.

RACE.

Here enter 'E' in octagon for all European and White; 'M' for Malays; 'H' for all Hottentots, Namaquas, Bushmen and Korannas, adding on the dotted line the abbreviations: 'Nam.', 'Bush' or 'Kor' where the persons belong to any of these three last-named races; and 'F' in octagon for all Fingoes.

In the case of all Kafirs, embracing Bechuanas (including Basuto) Damara, etc., leave the octagon blank, but add on the dotted line to the right of the octagon the abbreviations given in these instructions, to represent the tribal names, e.g., 'X' for all Kafirs belonging to the Amaxosa tribe, 'T' for Tembu, 'P' for Pondo, and so on.

Tribal names not provided for in the list of abbreviations to be written out in full. Enter 'O' in octagon for all persons recorded as 'Mixed' and equally 'O' for all other Cape coloured races, but adding on the dotted line 'Moz.' for Mozambique, 'Hindu' for Indian, and the full names of other coloured races.

BIRTHPLACE.

Here should be inserted the Country or Colony, not the Town, District or other Sub-Division.

For all persons born in the Cape Colony proper, leave the line blank. For all persons born in Natal write 'Nat.'; for Orange River Colony 'O.R.C.,' and so on, using the abbreviations supplied in these instructions.

INFIRMITIES.

In carding 'Infirmities' special cards will be used, males being distinguished from females. When an entry appears in the schedule under the column 'Sickness and Infirmities,' the carding clerk after writing up the card in the ordinary manner, should make a duplicate of the same on the special card provided, using the abbreviations given in these instructions, such as 'S' for Sick, 'Ac.' for Accident, 'D.D.' for Deaf and Dumb, 'Bl.' for Blind, and so on.

90. The cards were checked with the original forms before being finally passed, after which each card was stamped with the name of the Census District to which it belonged and also, by means of automatic hand machines, with a consecutive number. The sheets of cards were then passed to specially trained officers who affixed a reference number to the occupation shown on each card according to an alphabetical index of the 349 chief vocations included in the eight main classes of Occupations, which had been prepared for this express purpose.

91. Each sheet was then cut up by a "guillotine," specially erected on the premises, into the 10 single cards of which it was composed, and these again were carefully labelled and put aside for the sorters. The cards at this stage were arranged in packets according to the Enumerator's Districts, of which there were, in the whole Colony, 2,394.

92. Prior to the commencement of sorting, these Districts (and the cards belonging to them) were combined into separate Tabulation Sub-Areas, which included in each Census District the Rural portion of each

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Checking and Numbering of Cards.

Index of Occupations.

Cutting and arranging of Cards.

Formation of Tabulation Sub-Areas.

Field-cornetcy (or, in lieu of Field-cornetcies, of a convenient number of Enumerator's Districts) and in all the Districts except twelve, which were entirely Rural, of one or more Urban Areas. The number of these Tabulation Sub-Areas was 814, and they are separately shown in Table XXVIII. on pages 32 to 61.

93. The method employed in the sorting of the two packets of cards (viz. : male and female) for each Tabulation Sub-Area, and the general scheme of tabulation were as follows :—

METHOD OF SORTING.

General.—Each clerk was furnished with a wooden sorting-box of simple construction, containing 36 compartments, which was placed before him in an upright position. The sorting was then proceeded with in the following order :—

- (i) Race, (ii) Birthplace and Religion, (iii) Age, Education, and Conjugal Condition, (iv) Occupation, (v) Sickness and Infirmity.

(i) *Race.*—The clerk was handed the cards properly labelled, etc., for a Census District and instructed to sort each Tabulation Area or Sub-Area, into the six main Races, viz. :—“European or White,” “Malay,” “Hottentot,” “Fingo,” “Kafir and Bechuana,” and “Mixed and Other.”

Cards relating to Hottentots, Kafirs and Bechuana, or the Mixed and Other Coloured Races were, however, immediately classified, e.g., Hottentots were sub-divided into Hottentots so returned, Bushmen, Korannas and Namaquas.

In a similar manner information relative to the number of Kafirs and Bechuana belonging to each main tribal sub-division was obtained, and of the Persons, Males and Females, belonging to the Other Coloured Races.

On the completion of the sort for any Area or Sub-Area, the cards were carefully counted for each item of information and the results recorded on “Result Slips” specially provided. At the conclusion of the sort for a District when the Result Slip was totalled, it contained, in addition to totals for each Area and Sub-Area, separate totals for (a) the combined Urban, and (b) the combined Rural Areas, and a grand total for the whole District.

The greatest possible care was exercised in the manipulation of this sort, the Results of which formed the basis for each subsequent sort.

- (ii) *Birthplace and Religion.*—Separate “Result Slips” for Birthplace and Religion showing the “Race” totals obtained by the first sort, were supplied to the sorting Clerks.

As the large majority of Persons were Cape born, it was found an easy matter to sort for both these points together.

The Clerk would begin by sorting for the different Religions of all Cape born Persons, being at the same time on the watch for cards containing an occasional Foreign birthplace, which he would keep in a separate packet.

At the end of the sort for any Area, the packet of cards for Foreign born Persons was sorted into the different Birthplaces, and the result recorded on the Result Slip.

The total Cape born was next obtained by deducting the Foreign born from the total Persons of each Race and Sex. This method rendered the re-counting of many thousands of cards unnecessary.

The different Religions of the Cape born Persons were next counted, and the Religions of the comparatively few Foreign born added.

In the event of any card having been wrongly sorted, it was detected at once during the process of counting, and the accuracy of the sort was thus established at each stage.

- (iii) *Age, Education and Conjugal Condition.*—These three sorts were worked simultaneously. Here, as well as in the sort for Birthplaces and Religions, the Clerk was given a list showing the number of packets of cards of each Race and Sex for the District assigned to him. He was thus in a position to assure himself, prior to commencing the sort, that all the necessary cards were before him.

He next sorted the cards for Ages in single years and entered the result of his count on the Result Slip. Here, again, the Results obtained by the “Race” sort were used as a check. The cards were next arranged into Quinquennial Age groups and sorted for (a) *Education*, viz. :—Able to Read and Write, to Read only, neither to Read or Write, and Unspecified, and (b) *Conjugal Condition*, viz. :—Married, Widowed, Never Married or Single, Divorced, and Unspecified.

The results of each count were recorded in Quinquennial Age Periods. The cards were also sorted for Males, 21 years and over for the different points in regard to Education.

- (iv) *Occupation.*—A new mode of classification was introduced at this Census. The Census Occupations of 1891 were given reference numbers according to alphabetical order, such others being added to the list as were likely to be found represented at the present Census, or as were actually met with from time to time on the cards.

Sorting of
Cards.

Method of
Sorting.

The indexing of the Occupations was performed simultaneously with the Carding of the Householders' Forms and the auditing of the cards, as it was much more convenient to handle them in sheets of ten cards than it would have been after the sheets were cut into single cards. Each card was examined, and a number in red ink placed on it representing the particular Occupation recorded on it. When the sorting stage was reached it was, therefore, a much more easy process than before to arrange the cards in proper order, as they had simply to be sorted consecutively according to number and recorded on result sheets.

The cards were worked separately for each Sex and Race according to Urban and Rural Areas. Sorting boxes similar to those used for Birthplaces and Religions, &c., were used. The compartments were labelled, 0/20, 21/40, 41/60 and so on up to 349. When this sort was complete, the cards in the first compartment were taken out and sub-sorted on the table into their consecutive order and then recorded on the result sheets. A sort for Occupations at different age periods was then made on the table and the result recorded in the respective Age Period column on the result sheet.

A sort for Occupations of Foreign born Males of European Race was also made, and the result recorded in the proper column. A further combined Conjugal Condition and Occupation sort was made in connection with Females, and the result recorded under Married, Widowed, Single, Divorced and Unspecified. When all the cards were recorded, the result sheets were balanced and handed to audit clerks to be checked, and from the audit clerks to the tabulation clerks.

- (v) *Sickness and Infirmity.*—The cards were first sorted for the different Infirmities and Sickness in the following order :—

1. Blind, 2. Deaf and Dumb, 3. Idiomatic, 4. Lunatic, 5. Epileptic, 6. Paralytic, 7. Leprous, 8. Maimed, Lamed and Deformed, 9. Sick, and 10. Accident.

They were next sorted into the six Races ; then followed the sorts for Birthplace, Religion, Age, Education and Conjugal Condition—each Infirmity being separately dealt with—and finally Occupations of the Sick and Infirm combined.

As the work advanced, the Result of each count was immediately tabulated.

METHOD OF TABULATING.

Race.—In tabulating the Races of the People three sheets were used for each District. The first contained the six main Races, viz. :—European or White, Malay, Hottentot, Fingo, Kafir and Bechuana, and Mixed and Other ; the total for All Races, showing Persons, Males and Females, for each Tabulation Area or Sub Area, totals for Urban and Rural separately, and a grand total for the whole District. On the second sheet was shown the detailed classification of the Hottentot and other Coloured Races, except the Kafir and Bechuana, which were separately classified on a third sheet containing the thirteen main tribal sub-divisions.

Birthplace, Religion, Age, Education and Conjugal Condition.—In tabulating for these points separate sheets were used for each Race and Sex, and the Urban Areas were tabulated distinct from the Rural.

An additional sheet contained the Urban and Rural combined totals by Districts. It was thus a simple matter to extract from these sheets, after they had been read over, totalled, checked, re-checked and compared, the figures required for the construction of the many Returns published in the annexures to this Report.

Occupation.—The result sheets as prepared by the Sorting Clerks from the cards were the ground work on which the tabulation was prepared. Two Clerks were set apart to divide the Occupations into eight classes, viz. :—Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants and Unspecified, and to bring out the totals for each. The figures were then tabulated by Census Districts showing (a) Urban and Rural Areas, and (b) Males and Females according to Race. The tabulation of the detailed Occupations, consisting of 387 different items, was then commenced, 14 Clerks having been selected for this work. This proved a long and tedious process, as for each item a separate sheet was required, showing the number of its votaries in each Census District, and each sheet had, further, to be ruled off into 99 columns, to provide for the classification of the said votaries under different Races and Age Periods, and to indicate separately the Foreign born Persons (if any).

Urban Males, Urban Females, Rural Males and Rural Females were tabulated separately in combination with Age Periods ; Urban Females and Rural Females were again tabulated in combination with Conjugal Condition. For the above purposes it was necessary to use 4,644 sheets, each sheet containing 99 columns, or in other words a total of 459,756 columns of figures had to be tabulated, checked and completed before the results were obtained for the Returns as shown in the Census Tables under this single section of the work.

94. The sorting for all the points, except Occupations, was finished before the end of the year, having occupied the time of from 36 to 45 officers for about five months. Occupations were dealt with by a smaller staff during December, 1904, and the two succeeding months.

Completion of
Sort.

Main Tabulation Areas.

95. From the returns shown on the Sub-Area Result Slips were derived the totals for the 317 Main Tabulation Areas which included the entire rural portion of each of the 108 Census Districts and for the 209 Urban Areas distributed over the Colony.

Final Tables.

96. It is to these Tabulation Areas that the Tables published in this Report relate, and they show for each Census "point" the gross figures (Urban and Rural) for every Census District, and separate figures for each of the sixty-one principal Urban Areas, *i.e.*, all those with 2,000 inhabitants or over.

Summary Tables.

97. There are, in addition, a great number of Summary Tables printed, involving a vast amount of labour in preparation. These Tables were compiled concurrently with the work of sorting.

Completion of Sections of Report.

98. As showing the progress of the tabulation, it may be stated that sorting commenced on the 8th August, 1904, and the different sections were completed on the following dates and published as soon as possible afterwards:—

Race Distinction and Sexes	...	...	October, 1904.
Buildings and Dwellings	...	...	November, 1904.
Birthplaces and Religions	...	...	December, 1904.
Age, Education and Conjugal Condition...	...	...	January, 1905.
Sickness and Infirmities	...	...	January, 1905.
Livestock and Agricultural Produce	...	...	February, 1905.
Occupations	...	...	March, 1905.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS. *

POPULATION AND RACE DISTINCTION.

99. The result of the enumeration of the People which took place on the 17th April, 1904, shows the total population to be 2,409,804, of whom 1,218,940 are males and 1,190,864 females.

Population, 1904.

100. The method of division of the Coloured (as distinct from the White) Population into five groups, *viz.*:—Malay, Hottentot (which includes Bushmen, Namaquas and Korannas), Fingo, Kafir (including Bechuana, etc.), and Mixed and Other Coloured, which was adopted in the Census of 1875, and followed in that of 1891, has—as already explained—been adhered to in the present Census Tables.

Grouping of Coloured Races.

101. Ethnologically these groups are by no means scientific, and, although historically they may still be of interest, I am inclined to doubt whether the disadvantages attaching to a method of classification, which is from one point of view unnecessarily detailed, and from another far too restricted, do not outweigh any considerations that can conceivably be advanced in favour of its retention in the future.

Disadvantages of old classification under Five Coloured Race Groups.

102. The three clearly defined Race Groups in this Colony are distinguished by colour, and may be designated, first, White or European; second, Black, comprising the entire aboriginal Bantu Family, whether Kafir, Bechuana or Fingo, etc.; and third, Yellow and Coloured, *i.e.*, the intermediate shades between the first two, comprising the remnant of the old Hottentot inhabitants, the Asiatic or other Coloured Immigrants (including the Malay portion of the community) and the Mixed Races begotten of intermarriage between members of the different groups.

Three Fundamental Race Groups. European or White. Aboriginal Natives. Mixed Coloured Races.

103. As a result of this intermarrying—which is every year becoming less exceptional—the border line between these three Race Groups is growing more and more confused and less easy to determine, but notwithstanding this fact it can hardly be gainsaid that for all intents and purposes the three will for many years to come remain distinct classes, each with its own peculiar social, religious and political problems.

Border Line between Races indeterminate.

104. I am aware that a strong sentimental plea might be put forward in favour of a separate class for the Malays, but on no valid ground can a section of the population which is so loosely defined, so small numerically and so local in its distribution, be held to merit separate statistical treatment in preference to the many more numerous subdivisions that might be named.

Case of the Malay Race.

105. The following table shows at a glance the distribution of the population according to the old classification and that now recommended:—

Classification of Population into (a) Three and (b) Six Race Groups. Table I.

Race Groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Race Groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White.	579,741	318,544	261,197	European or White.	579,741	318,544	261,197
Bantu	1,424,787	692,728	732,059	Fingo	310,720	147,286	163,434
				Kafir & Bechuana.	1,114,067	545,442	568,625
Mixed & Other Coloured.	405,276	207,668	197,608	Malay	15,682	7,882	7,800
				Hottentot	91,260	47,027	44,233
				Mixed & Other	298,334	152,759	145,575
Total All Races	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	Total All Races	2,409,804	1,218,940	1,190,864

* The Returns relating to Populations and Dwellings will be found in Part I of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I—XXXV, pages 1—81, with an Index Table on page I.

Simplification of Census Tabulation with only Three Race Groups.

106. It is difficult to estimate the amount of time and labour that would be saved in compiling the Census Results by the adoption of the simpler classification of Races for all the Main Tables. Some idea of the complications arising from the six-fold division may, however, be derived from the subjoined paragraph, which appeared under the heading "Tabulation" in the Report on the Census of 1891.

The Tabulation of results for a Colony like ours is specially complicated by the necessity for Tables disclosing the Race Distinction. In other countries not troubled with Race Distinction, all the Inhabitants are simply classed together, and one set of sheets, one set of figures, and one set of totals, suffices for all the points and combinations of points. For example, if in England or Australia, the number of persons of each sex belonging to, say, 20 different Age Periods are required to be tabulated, the result is secured upon 2 sets of sheets of 20 columns each. But here, instead of 2 sets of such sheets, the same result can only be attained by the use of 12 such sets. In Tabulating Birthplaces and Religions, I have been similarly handicapped. But it is when we come to the other "points," and we require to combine Sex, Race, and Age Periods with (i) Education (ii) Conjugal Condition, and (iii) Occupations, that the complications of Race Distinction are most alarmingly felt. In England, 2 sexes combined with 20 Age Periods, and these again combined with 4 degrees of Education and Conjugal Condition, would require 16 sets of sheets of 20 columns each. For the same combinations here, 96 such sets of sheets are necessary instead of only 16. The necessity for Race Distinction Results increases the work of tabulation at every stage, and particularly in balancing the results with one another, and in making the separate Tables mutually consistent.

DIVISION OF COLONY INTO THREE SECTIONS.

Reasons for dealing with the Colony by Sections.

107. For the sake of convenience in instituting comparisons between the results of one Census and another in this Colony, which has been continually extending its borders in successive inter-censal periods, it was deemed expedient in 1891 to divide the Colony, as it was then constituted, into three Sections, of which the first comprised the whole of the Territory administered by the Cape Government in 1875, and the second and third the subsequent extensions.

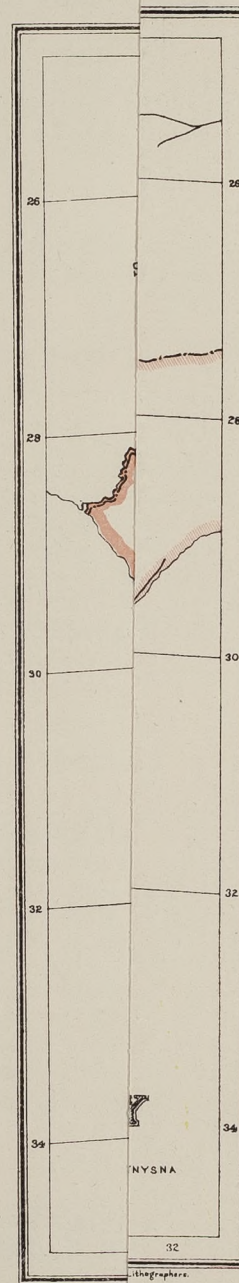
Limits of Sections in 1891 and 1904.

108. Similar steps were taken in regard to the Census of 1904, but as the present Sections do not correspond with those adopted in 1891, it will be well to guard against misconceptions by furnishing a short comparative statement which should be studied in conjunction with Census Map No. 1.

	Distinguishing Letter on Map 1.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.
The Colony proper (as constituted and bounded in 1875)	A	Section I	Section I.
The Province of Griqualand West	B	Section II	
Tembuland, Transkei and Griqualand East with Walfish Bay	C	Section III	Section II.
Pondoland	D	...	Section III.
The Province of British Bechuanaland	E	...	

Township of Port St. John's.

109. One small portion of Pondoland, consisting of the Township of Port St. John's, was indeed administered from Cape Town in 1891; but, as it was only five square miles in area and contained a population of 301 souls only (of whom 103 were Europeans), the fact has been disregarded throughout the Census Tables, with the exception of Tables VII., VIII. and IX. on page 5.



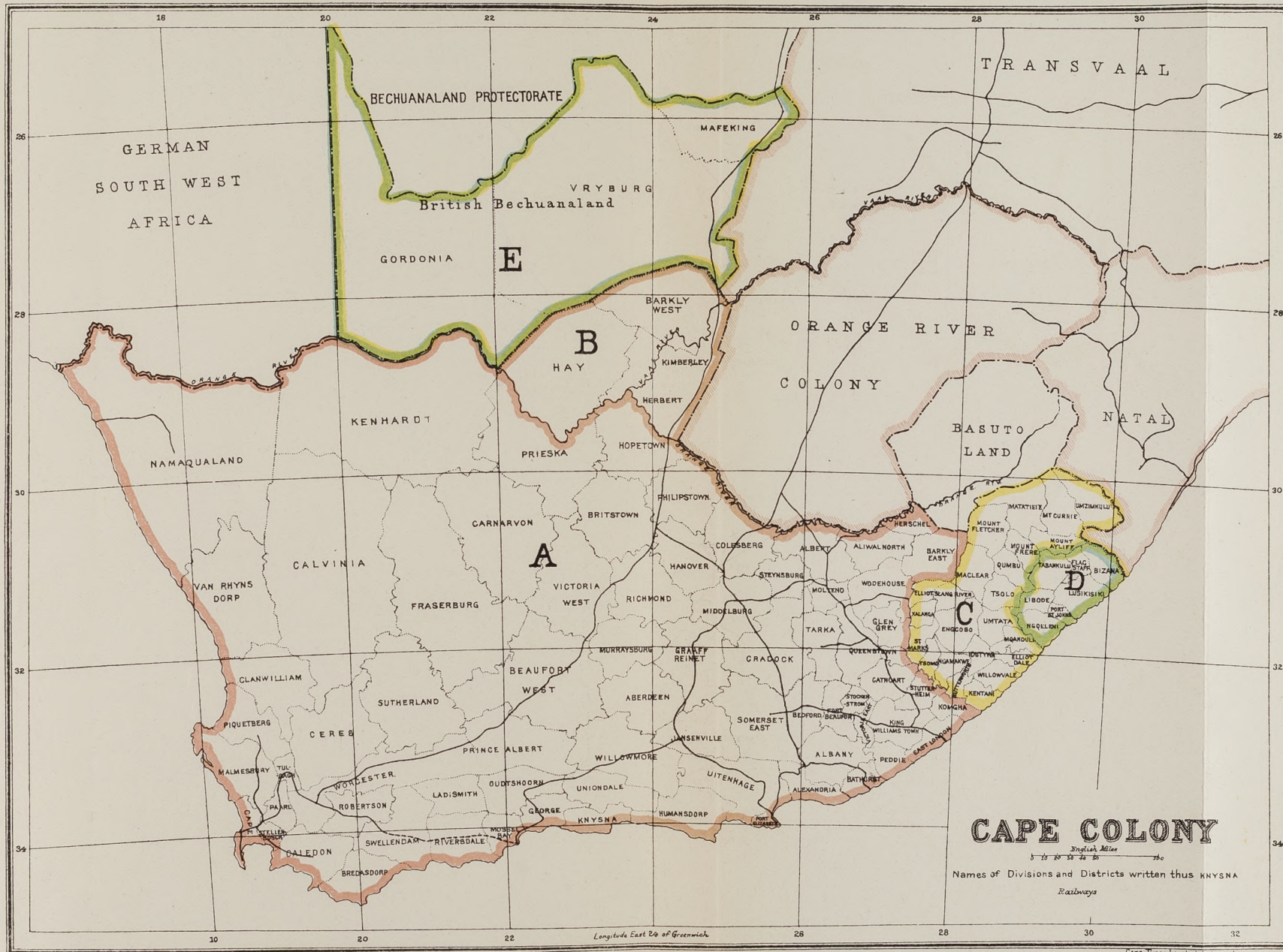
MAP No. 1. Division of the Colony into Census Sections in 1891 and 1904.

- A SECTION I (1891) } SECTION I (1904)
- B SECTION II (1891) } SECTION I (1904)
- C SECTION III (1891) } SECTION II (1904)
- D (Pondoland) } SECTION III (1904)
- E (British Bechuanaland) } SECTION III (1904)

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MAP N^o 1. Division of the Colony into Census Sections in 1891 and 1904.

- A SECTION I (1891) } SECTION I (1904)
- B SECTION II (1891) } SECTION II (1904)
- C SECTION III (1891) } SECTION III (1904)
- D (Pondoland) } SECTION III (1904)
- E (British Bechuanaland) } SECTION III (1904)

CAPE COLONY

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Names of Divisions and Districts written thus KNYSNA
Railways

110. The distribution of the Six Races in the Three Sections of the Colony at the Census of 1904 was as follows:—

Population of Three Sections, 1904, Table VI.

RACE.	THE COLONY.			SECTION I.			SECTION II.			SECTION III.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White ..	579,741	318,544	261,197	553,452	303,833	249,619	15,808	8,792	7,016	10,481	5,919	4,562
Malay	15,682	7,882	7,800	15,615	7,854	7,761	36	12	24	31	16	15
Hottentot	31,269	17,927	14,233	85,669	44,258	41,411	2,130	1,055	1,075	3,461	1,714	1,747
Fingo	311,729	147,286	163,443	118,388	59,650	58,738	177,990	80,917	97,073	14,332	6,719	7,613
Kafir and Bechuana..	1,114,067	545,442	568,625	431,175	227,032	204,143	431,246	200,194	231,052	251,046	118,216	133,430
Mixed and Other ..	298,334	152,759	145,575	285,382	146,380	139,002	5,674	2,706	2,968	7,278	3,673	3,605
Total	2,309,804	1,218,940	1,190,864	1,489,691	789,007	700,684	632,884	293,676	339,208	287,229	136,257	150,972

111. The relative proportions per cent. of the different Races in each of the Three Sections and in the whole Colony are shown hereunder:—

Race Proportion in Three Sections, Table X.

RACE.	THE COLONY.	SECTION I.	SECTION II.	SECTION III.	THE COLONY, 1891.
European or White ...	24·06	37·15	2·50	3·65	24·68
Malay	0·65	1·05	†	0·01	0·91
Hottentot	3·79	5·75	0·34	1·21	3·30
Fingo	12·89	7·95	28·12	4·99	15·04
Kafir and Bechuana ...	46·23	28·94	68·14	87·61	39·84
Mixed and Other ...	12·38	19·16	0·90	2·53	16·23

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

112. The population of the Colony at each successive Census from 1865 onwards shows the following results:—

Population, 1865, 1875, 1891 and 1904.

Year.	Total all Races.	European or White.	Bantu.	Mixed and Other Coloured.
1865	496,381	181,592	100,236	214,553
1875	720,984	236,783	287,639	196,562
1891	1,527,224	376,987	838,136	312,101
1904	2,409,804	579,741	1,424,787	405,276

113. It will be seen from these figures that the Population of the Colony in 1904 is greater than it was in 1891 by 882,580 persons, made up as follows:—

Increase of Population 1891-1904.

European or White	202,754
Bantu	586,651
Mixed and Other Coloured	93,175
Total	882,580

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Increase in each Section.

114. This increase is distributed over the three Sections of the Colony as follows :—

RACE.	Section I.	Section II.	Section III.	Total.
European or White	186,844	5,429	10,481	202,754
Bantu	180,874	139,799	265,978	586,651
Mixed and Other Coloured	82,113	292	10,770	93,175
TOTAL	449,831	145,520	287,229	882,580

Annual Rate of Increase, Sections I. and II.

115. The equivalent annual rates of increase per thousand of the population deduced from the above figures are, in Sections I. and II. :—

RACE.	ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE PER 1,000.	
	Section I.	Section II.
European or White	32·19	32·89
Bantu	31·18	20·25
Mixed and Other Coloured	18·53	2·92
TOTAL	28·04	20·30

Section III. British Bechuanaland Population, 1891.

116. As regards Section III., comprising Bechuanaland and Pondoland, there is no previous Census with which any comparison can be made. In 1891 a partial Census was taken in British Bechuanaland, omitting the extensive Native Reserves, which recorded a population of 5,211 Whites, and an estimated total of 67,525 Coloured.

Pondoland Population, 1896.

In 1896 an endeavour was made to frame an estimate of the population of Pondoland, and the figures returned by the Magistrates were 800 Whites and 165,280 Coloured.

Population, 1904.

Neither of these results is sufficiently trustworthy to be used for statistical purposes, but it may be stated that the figures at the present Census for this Section are 10,481 Whites and 276,748 Coloured.

Rate of Increase, 1891-1904. Tables VII, VIII, IX.

117. To arrive at a true comparison of the rate of increase of population during the last 13 years, I give below the figures for 1904 for the Colony, excluding the Territories annexed since 1891 (*i.e.*, for Sections I. and II., with the Township of Port St. John's only), compared with the 1891 Census results :—

YEAR.	Persons.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			BANTU.			MIXED RACES.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1904	2,122,982	569,441	312,719	256,722	1,158,980	567,938	591,042	394,561	202,286	192,275
1891	1,527,224	376,987	195,956	181,031	838,136	415,201	422,935	312,101	156,170	155,931
Numerical Increase ...	595,758	192,454	116,763	75,691	320,844	152,737	168,107	82,460	46,116	36,344
Percentage Increase ...	39·01	51·05	59·59	41·81	38·28	36·79	39·75	26·42	29·53	23·31

118. The increase in the Europeans, excluding the Territories annexed since 1891, is 192,454 people, or 51·05 per cent. for the 13 years, equal to an annual increase of 32·23 per 1,000 persons.

Annual Rate of Increase. Europeans.

The Bantus in the same area and period have increased from 838,136 to 1,158,980, an increase of 320,844 persons, or 38·28 per cent. for the 13 years, equal to an annual increase of 25·24 per 1,000 persons.

Bantus.

The Mixed and Other Coloured Races for the same area and period have increased to the extent of 82,460 persons, or 26·42 per cent. in 13 years, equal to an annual increase of 18·20 per 1,000 persons.

Mixed and Other Coloured.

119. The following table places these figures in a more compact form :—

Annual Rate of Increase : Summary of.

RACE.	Population of the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891.		Increase.		Increase per annum per 1,000 Persons.
	1904.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.	
European or White	569,441	376,987	192,454	51·05	32·23
Bantu	1,158,980	838,136	320,844	38·28	25·24
Mixed and Other Coloured Races	394,561	312,101	82,460	26·42	18·20

120. To the general conclusions that may be drawn from the figures relating to the increase of the different Races I shall revert in a later portion of my Report.

General Conclusions [see Paragraphs 209 to 234.]

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

I. Census Districts or Fiscal Divisions.

121. Were it at all feasible to do so, it would be of considerable interest to compare the growth of population, District by District, between 1891 and 1904. Out of the 108 Fiscal Divisions or Magisterial Districts which were constituted Census Districts in 1904, nine (and a part of one other) are in Territories annexed since 1891. Of the remaining 99 Districts, five are newly created Fiscal Divisions, and in forty-seven others the proclaimed boundaries have been altered since the date of the Census of 1891, so that an accurate comparison can be made in the case of forty-seven Districts only.

Increase of Population in the several Districts.

Newly created Divisions.

Alterations in boundaries.

122. I have, however, with the valuable assistance of the Surveyor-General's Department, made a minute investigation into each case in which there has been a change of boundary, and have thereby been enabled to readjust the figures for 1891 so as to give what I believe to be a very close approximation to the actual facts.

Approximate Comparisons arrived at.

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Comparison of population 1891 and 1904 Census Districts

123. The subjoined table refers to the 47 Districts in which no alteration of boundaries has taken place:—

CENSUS DISTRICT.	Total, All Races.		European or White.				Other than European or White.			
			Persons.		Proportion Per Cent. to Total All Races.		Persons.		Proportion Per Cent. to Total All Races.	
	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.
Albany ...	23,377	29,875	9,391	10,475	40.17	35.06	13,986	19,400	59.83	64.94
Alexandria... ..	10,005	10,846	2,417	2,606	24.16	24.03	7,588	8,240	75.84	75.97
Barkly East	8,207	8,490	4,092	4,303	49.86	50.68	4,115	4,187	50.14	49.32
Bathurst	9,197	10,751	1,833	2,014	19.93	18.73	7,364	8,737	80.07	81.27
Beaufort West	9,239	10,762	3,875	4,841	41.94	44.98	5,364	5,921	58.06	55.02
Bredasdorp... ..	6,607	7,666	3,271	4,264	49.51	55.62	3,336	3,402	50.49	44.38
Caledon	12,192	15,062	5,821	8,345	47.74	55.40	6,371	6,717	52.26	44.60
Cape... ..	97,283	213,167	48,544	120,475	49.90	56.52	48,739	92,692	50.10	43.48
Cathcart	6,881	11,468	2,119	2,628	30.79	22.92	4,762	8,840	69.21	77.08
Ceres	5,973	6,882	2,488	3,360	41.65	48.82	3,485	3,522	58.35	51.18
Colesberg	8,288	11,716	3,464	4,809	41.80	41.05	4,824	6,907	58.20	58.95
East London	21,538	49,721	7,197	19,793	33.42	39.81	14,341	29,928	66.58	60.19
George	10,086	12,667	4,957	6,582	49.15	51.96	5,129	6,085	50.85	48.04
Herbert	9,074	11,531	2,434	2,858	26.82	24.78	6,640	8,673	73.18	75.22
Herschel	25,059	36,909	193	279	0.77	0.76	24,866	36,630	99.23	99.24
Knysna	6,931	9,333	3,710	4,621	53.53	49.51	3,221	4,712	46.47	50.49
Komgha	6,941	14,708	1,345	1,642	19.38	11.17	5,596	13,066	80.62	88.83
Ladismith	6,704	8,676	3,652	4,926	54.47	56.78	3,052	3,750	45.53	43.22
Middelburg	9,689	20,289	4,042	10,173	41.72	50.14	5,647	10,116	58.28	49.86
Mossel Bay... ..	7,286	10,700	3,445	5,265	47.28	49.21	3,841	5,435	52.72	50.79
Oudtshoorn	23,870	30,398	11,576	15,211	48.50	50.04	12,294	15,187	51.50	49.06
Peddie	16,525	19,739	1,458	1,379	8.82	6.99	15,067	18,360	91.18	93.01
Piquetberg	11,587	14,434	6,515	8,892	56.23	61.61	5,072	5,542	43.77	38.39
Port Elizabeth	25,408	46,832	13,939	23,892	54.86	51.01	11,469	22,940	45.14	48.99
Riversdale	11,366	13,719	6,203	7,944	54.58	57.90	5,163	5,775	45.42	42.10
Robertson	11,348	15,297	6,019	8,446	53.04	55.21	5,329	6,851	46.96	44.79
Stellenbosch	12,780	22,291	4,420	8,672	34.59	38.90	8,360	13,619	65.41	61.10
Steynsburg... ..	7,052	6,162	2,676	2,094	37.95	33.99	4,376	4,068	62.05	51.41
Sutherland... ..	4,012	4,455	2,191	2,829	54.61	63.50	1,821	1,626	45.39	36.50
Swellendam	11,256	13,885	5,585	7,644	49.62	55.05	5,671	6,241	50.38	44.95
Tarka	7,443	9,401	3,149	3,350	42.31	35.64	4,294	6,051	57.69	64.36
Tulbagh	5,654	7,432	1,865	2,311	32.99	31.10	3,789	5,121	67.01	68.90
Uitenhage	20,947	32,020	7,185	12,560	34.30	39.23	13,762	19,460	65.70	60.77
Uniondale	8,415	9,433	3,927	5,057	46.67	53.61	4,488	4,376	53.33	46.30
Maclare	3,901	6,222	1,092	1,393	27.99	22.39	2,809	4,829	72.01	77.61
Mount Ayliff	12,025	16,911	210	173	1.75	1.02	11,815	16,738	98.25	98.98
Mount Currie	7,373	12,328	1,220	1,631	16.55	13.23	6,153	10,697	83.45	86.77
Mount Frere	23,089	33,025	296	260	1.28	0.79	22,793	32,765	98.72	99.21
Qumbu	23,368	31,343	128	183	0.55	0.58	23,240	31,160	99.45	99.42
Tsolo	24,108	31,672	65	270	0.27	0.85	24,043	31,402	99.73	99.15
Umzimkulu	26,481	33,033	407	459	1.54	1.39	26,074	32,574	98.46	98.61
Umtata	34,999	43,456	1,010	1,672	2.89	3.85	33,989	41,784	97.11	96.15
Idutywa	25,707	27,593	219	314	0.85	1.14	25,488	27,279	99.15	98.86
Nqamakwe... ..	30,442	34,234	173	257	0.57	0.75	30,269	33,977	99.43	99.25
Tsomo	16,663	20,034	131	165	0.79	0.82	16,532	19,869	99.21	99.18
Willowvale	36,413	42,429	83	204	0.23	0.48	36,330	42,225	99.77	99.52
Walfish Bay	768	997	31	144	4.04	14.44	737	853	95.96	85.56

Decrease in Steynsburg District.

General European Increase.

124. It will be observed that the only one of these Districts in which the population has diminished between 1891 and 1904 is Steynsburg, where there is a falling off of 890 persons. The number of Europeans in this District has actually increased, but there is a decline of over 2,000 in the Rural population of all races, while the Fingo tribe is now represented by 51 persons only as compared with 741 in 1891.

125. In that part of the Colony lying to the West of the 24th Meridian of Longitude the European Race has gained ground everywhere but in Knysna and Tulbagh out of the above Districts, and in these the Mixed Race has increased more rapidly. To the East of the same Meridian it has lost ground in every District referred to in the Table except East London, Uitenhage, Middelburg, Barkly East and Steynsburg. In the first two its progress is due to a large Urban increase of Europeans, in Middelburg to the military element, and in Barkly East to the Mixed and Bantu Races having remained stationary. Steynsburg has already been referred to. In the

Native Territories the Districts in which the Europeans have gained ground do not call for comment, except perhaps in the case of Walfish Bay, where the large increase is due to the accidental presence of 112 Male Europeans on ships which were anchored there on the Census Day.

126. The subjoined Table relates to the five newly created Fiscal Divisions and the forty-seven other Districts which have undergone boundary changes since 1891; the figures for 1891 are approximate only:—

Comparison of population in 1891 and 1904 in Districts which have undergone boundary changes.

CENSUS DISTRICT.	TOTAL— ALL RACES.		European or White.				Other than European or White.			
			Persons.		Proportion per cent. to Total all Races.		Persons.		Proportion per cent. to Total all Races.	
	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.
Aberdeen	6,585	8,353	3,138	4,431	47.65	53.05	3,447	3,922	52.35	46.95
Albert	11,371	13,122	5,811	6,394	51.10	48.73	5,560	6,728	48.90	51.27
Alwal North... ..	10,119	14,857	4,744	5,969	46.88	40.18	5,375	8,888	53.12	59.82
Barkly West	17,846	26,300	3,523	4,533	19.74	17.24	14,323	21,767	80.26	82.76
Bedford	11,866	13,189	2,370	2,337	19.97	17.72	9,496	10,852	80.03	82.28
Britstown	4,846	9,279	2,255	3,688	46.53	39.75	2,591	5,591	53.47	60.25
Calvinia	10,015	11,776	3,993	5,830	39.87	49.51	6,022	5,946	60.13	50.40
Carmarvon	6,051	5,792	2,652	2,746	43.83	47.41	3,399	3,046	56.17	50.49
Clanwilliam	8,602	9,843	3,400	4,746	39.53	48.22	5,202	5,097	60.47	52.59
Cradock	15,244	18,803	6,602	7,721	43.31	41.06	8,642	11,082	56.69	58.94
Fort Beaufort... ..	14,596	19,956	3,105	3,699	21.27	18.53	11,491	16,257	78.73	81.47
Fraserburg	6,763	6,469	3,458	4,119	51.13	63.67	3,305	2,350	48.87	36.33
Glen Grey	39,616	55,107	1,163	690	2.94	1.25	38,453	54,417	97.06	98.75
Graaff-Reinet... ..	16,419	20,216	6,217	7,830	37.86	38.73	10,202	12,386	62.14	61.27
Hanover	4,220	3,822	1,827	1,888	43.29	49.40	2,393	1,934	56.71	50.60
Hay	8,348	10,507	3,458	4,779	41.42	45.48	4,890	5,728	58.58	54.52
Hope Town	5,442	6,118	2,537	3,125	46.62	51.08	2,905	2,993	53.38	48.92
Humansdorp	11,706	13,999	4,067	5,120	34.74	36.58	7,639	8,879	65.26	63.42
Jansenville	9,287	11,336	4,134	5,188	44.51	45.77	5,153	6,148	55.49	54.23
Kenhardt	5,465	6,909	2,208	3,901	40.40	56.46	3,257	3,008	59.60	43.54
Kimberley	47,947	60,160	20,187	20,400	42.10	33.91	27,760	39,760	57.90	66.09
King William's Town	81,264	103,784	8,589	10,250	10.57	9.88	72,675	93,534	89.43	90.12
Malmesbury	23,204	29,954	10,077	13,607	43.43	45.43	13,127	16,347	56.57	54.57
Molteno	5,353	9,753	2,412	3,485	45.06	35.73	2,941	6,268	54.94	64.27
Murraysburg	4,518	3,564	1,517	1,619	33.58	45.43	3,001	1,945	66.42	54.57
Namaqualand... ..	15,493	20,626	3,284	5,004	21.20	24.26	12,209	15,622	78.80	75.74
Paarl	21,487	30,423	8,269	12,438	38.48	40.88	13,218	17,985	61.52	59.12
Philipstown	5,929	5,743	2,843	3,127	47.95	54.45	3,086	2,616	52.05	45.55
Prieska	4,446	5,676	2,083	2,956	46.85	52.08	2,363	2,720	53.15	47.92
Prince Albert... ..	7,023	9,344	3,705	5,166	52.76	55.29	3,318	4,178	47.24	44.71
Queen's Town... ..	21,179	36,128	5,720	8,685	27.01	24.04	15,459	27,443	72.99	75.96
Richmond	5,097	4,881	1,875	1,862	36.79	38.15	3,222	3,019	63.21	61.85
Somers East	18,669	22,399	6,611	7,843	35.41	35.01	12,058	14,556	64.59	64.99
Stockenström	7,821	9,895	1,671	1,868	21.36	18.88	6,150	8,027	78.64	81.12
Van Rhynsdorp	4,418	5,082	1,507	2,733	34.11	53.78	2,911	2,349	65.89	46.22
Victoria East	15,000	17,120	1,354	1,574	9.03	9.20	13,646	15,546	90.97	90.80
Victoria West... ..	6,530	7,554	3,040	3,624	46.55	47.97	3,490	3,930	53.45	52.03
Willowmore	9,202	11,889	4,404	5,832	47.86	49.05	4,798	6,057	52.14	50.95
Wodehouse	11,848	21,678	4,876	7,024	41.15	32.40	6,972	14,654	58.85	67.60
Worcester	12,562	19,287	5,065	7,974	40.32	41.35	7,497	11,313	59.68	58.65
Matiele	18,411	33,840	646	1,213	3.51	3.58	17,765	32,627	96.49	96.42
Mount Fletcher	13,862	24,311	86	319	0.62	1.31	13,776	23,992	99.38	98.69
Elliot	5,180	10,507	2,879	4,266	55.58	40.60	2,301	6,241	44.42	59.40
Elliotdale	21,983	29,305	35	160	0.16	0.55	21,948	29,145	99.84	99.45
Engcobo	55,493	60,042	330	420	0.59	0.70	55,163	59,622	99.41	99.30
Mqanduli	28,895	35,487	70	169	0.24	0.48	28,825	35,318	99.76	99.52
St. Mark's	22,136	37,607	267	462	1.21	1.23	21,869	37,145	98.79	98.77
Xalanga	11,428	15,068	485	907	4.24	6.02	10,943	14,161		

Districts as against nine only (or 10 allowing for changes in boundaries) in 1891, the Bantu Race in twenty-three as against fifteen (or 16 allowing for boundary changes) in 1891, and the Mixed Races in nine as against fifteen in 1891. In the remaining twenty-eight Districts no one Race Group can show a decisive preponderance over the others.

128. The most pronouncedly European Districts are Fraserburg, where the Whites form 63·67 per cent. of the entire population, Sutherland (63·50 per cent.), and Piquetberg (61·61 per cent.) The Bantus predominate most in Glen Grey (98·23 per cent.), Herschel (96·28 per cent.), and Peddie (92·47 per cent.); and the Mixed Races in Namaqualand (72·30 per cent.), Gordonia (71·07 per cent.), and Tulbagh (66·58 per cent.)

129. The 23 Districts in which the Europeans are in the majority, are:—Fraserburg, Sutherland, Piquetberg, Riversdale, Ladismith, Cape, Kenhardt, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Prince Albert, Robertson, Swellendam, Philipstown, Van Rhynsdorp, Uniondale, Aberdeen, Prieska, George, Hopetown, Port Elizabeth, Barkly East, Middelburg and Oudtshoorn.

The 23 Districts where the Bantus predominate are Glen Grey, Herschel, Peddie, King William's Town, Komgha, Victoria East, Vryburg, Mafeking, Stutterheim, Bathurst, Fort Beaufort, Cathcart, Queenstown, Bedford, Barkly West, Wodehouse, Alexandria, Molteno, Stockenstrom, East London, Tarka, Herschel and Albany.

The 9 Districts in which the majority of the population belong to the Mixed Races are Namaqualand, Gordonia, Tulbagh, Paarl, Worcester, Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, Clanwilliam and Ceres.

130. The following Table illustrates the proportion per cent. to the total population in those Districts in which the Europeans preponderate in 1904, compared with the figures in 1891:—

DISTRICT.	Proportion per cent. of Europeans to Total all Races.	
	1904.	1891.
Fraserburg	63·67	51·13 (a)
Sutherland	63·50	54·61
Piquetberg	61·61	56·23
Riversdale	57·90	54·58
Ladismith	56·78	54·47
Cape	56·52	49·90
Kenhardt	56·46	40·40 (a)
Bredasdorp	55·62	49·51
Caledon	55·40	47·74
Prince Albert	55·29	52·76 (a)
Robertson	55·21	53·04
Swellendam	55·05	49·62
Philipstown	54·45	47·95 (a)
Van Rhynsdorp	53·78	34·11 (a)
Uniondale	53·61	46·67
Aberdeen	53·05	47·65 (a)
Prieska	52·08	46·85 (a)
George	51·96	49·15
Hopetown	51·08	46·62 (a)
Port Elizabeth	51·01	54·86
Barkly East	50·68	49·86
Middelburg	50·14	41·72
Oudtshoorn	50·04	48·50

(a) Figures approximate only owing to boundary changes.

Port Elizabeth.

131. It will be seen that the increase in the percentage of Europeans has been general except in the case of Port Elizabeth, where, although they have

Strongholds of different Races.

European Districts.

Bantu Districts.

Other Coloured Districts.

European Districts, 1891 and 1904.

increased numerically, the Coloured population has increased still more in proportion.

In Middelburg the increase is mainly due to the establishment of a large Military Camp.

Knysna is the only District in which the White Race has failed to maintain its supremacy, the proportion of Europeans to all other Persons having dropped from 53·53 in 1891 to 49·51 in 1904.

132. The Bantu Race forms over 59 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony, the European Race 24 per cent., and the Mixed Race nearly 17 per cent. The numerical superiority of all other Races over the Europeans is thus in the proportion of 316 to every 100 persons. Successive annexations of territory in which there is an enormous preponderance of coloured inhabitants are chiefly responsible for this adverse ratio. Within the borders of the Colony as it was bounded in 1865 the Europeans are to-day in a minority of 100 persons to every 146 persons of other Races only.

133. To the west of the 24th meridian of longitude there are 37 Census Districts South of the Orange River. In each of these the Europeans or Whites number at least 48 per cent. of the population, with the exception of (a) Namaqualand in the extreme North-West—a home of the Mixed Races; (b) a cluster of five South-Western Districts, composed of Malmesbury, Tulbagh, Worcester, Paarl and Stellenbosch, where the "Cape Boy" is the prevalent type; and (c) a cluster of six Midland Districts, composed of Britstown, Richmond, Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Victoria West and Carnarvon, which form, as it were, the meeting ground between East and West in the Colony with their different prevailing characteristics. Thus the "White" Districts fall roughly into two main areas. One of these is the sparsely populated region stretching from Piquetberg, Ceres and Sutherland northwards to Kenhardt, on the Orange River, and thence eastwards to include Prieska and Hope Town, 10 Divisions in all, in most of which the effects of the prolonged drought of 1902 and 1903 were severely felt, and in which during that period of distress the coloured population declined noticeably, causing, among other things, a serious shortage in labour. The other section stretches westwards from Aberdeen, Willowmore, Uniondale and Knysna to Robertson, Caledon and Bredasdorp, and consists of 14 Divisions, which are to a large extent the habitat of what is known as the "Poor White" population.

II. Urban and Rural Areas.

134. In every country difficulties are found to beset the problem of making a satisfactory division between Urban and Rural Areas. I have not found it possible to lay down any hard and fast rule for this Colony, every attempt to do so having been thwarted in one way or another, such, for instance, as an occasional lack of uniformity in the treatment of certain areas by the Supervisors, who were necessarily left largely to the exercise of their discretion in the matter.

135. Subject to exigencies the following have been regarded as Urban Areas:—all proclaimed Municipalities, all Villages under Act 29 of 1881 and Local Authorities under Section 13 of Act 23 of 1897, all other Urban Areas under the Births and Deaths Registration Act and all centres of population with over 2,000 inhabitants. Other cases have, however, been treated on their merits, e.g., the Military Camp at Middelburg was regarded as an Urban Area, while many of the Native communities under Village Management Boards in Queenstown, Stockenstrom, and certain other of the Eastern Districts, seemed more properly Rural than Urban in character and were classed as such accordingly.

136. It follows that the Urban Areas in 1904 do not coincide with those so treated in 1891. Seven areas formerly treated as urban, having a population in 1891 of 3,446, were this year classed as rural, and forty-one old

Middelburg.

Knysna.

Effect of Annexations of Territory on relative strength of Races.

Distribution of European or White Race.

Division of Colony into Urban and Rural Areas.

Definition of Urban Areas.

Divergencies between Urban Areas in 1891 and 1904.

Rural Areas containing a population of 43,511 are now classed as urban. In addition the natives in the Ndabeni Location (Cape) and New Brighton Location (Port Elizabeth) now swell the rural figures, whereas in 1891 natives were still permitted to reside within the urban areas of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth without restriction. On the other hand there are eight new urban areas in the Territories annexed since 1891 with a gross population of 14,081.

137. The net result of these changes is that of the urban population recorded in this Census, 54,146, of whom 16,712 are Europeans, must be regarded as a new element since 1891.

138. The following Table gives the comparative figures (Urban and Rural) for the three main Race Groups :—

RACE.	URBAN AREAS.			RURAL AREAS.		
	1904.	1891.	Increase.	1904.	1891.	Increase.
European or White ...	312,542	155,462	157,080	267,199	221,525	45,674
Bantu ...	119,652	45,126	74,526	1,305,135	793,010	512,125
Mixed and Other ...	197,996	119,431	78,565	207,280	192,670	14,610
Total ...	630,190	320,019	310,171	1,779,614	1,207,205	572,409

139. In the following Table the figures for 1904 have been adjusted by the omission of the Territories annexed since 1891 and by classifying every area in the same way as it was classed in 1891. Thus it shows the actual increase of population in the urban and rural areas, as defined at the Census of 1891, in the intercensal period 1891-1904.

RACE.	AREAS CLASSED AS URBAN IN 1891.			AREAS CLASSED AS RURAL IN 1891.		
	Population, 1904.	Increase 1891-1904.		Population, 1904.	Increase 1891-1904.	
		Numerical.	Per Cent.		Numerical.	Per Cent.
European or White ...	295,830	140,368	90.29	273,611	52,086	23.51
Bantu ...	91,812	46,686	103.46	1,067,168	274,158	34.57
Mixed and Other ...	188,402	68,971	57.79	206,159	13,489	7.00
Total ...	576,044	256,025	79.65	1,546,938	339,733	38.14

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF RACES.

I. European or White Race.

140. The great bulk of the White population were born in the Colony. The main European stocks are the Dutch, dating from the settlement of the original colonists in the Seventeenth century : the French, dating back to the arrival of the Huguenot refugees—variously estimated at from 180 to 300 persons—in 1688-9 : the British, which received a distinct impetus on the landing of nearly 5,000 State-aided immigrants in Algoa Bay in 1820-1, and the German, which is principally met with in King William's Town

Population in new Urban Areas.

Comparison of Urban and Rural Population, 1891 and 1904.

Growth of Urban and Rural Population, 1891 to 1904.

Main European Stocks.

and the neighbouring Districts, and which originated in the settlement of the Anglo-German Legion after the Crimean War and of a detachment of Agricultural immigrants from Northern Germany. Inter-marriage has practically blended the Dutch and French stocks, and is rapidly obliterating the line of distinction between all the nationalities represented among the Colonial-born.

141. The tide of European immigration has considerably swollen in volume of late years—the number of Europeans born in other continents than Africa having shown the following rapid increase since 1891, as compared with that between 1865 and 1891 :—

Increase in European Immigration.

CENSUS.	TOTAL EUROPEANS.	Born outside Africa.	
		Number.	Percentage.
1865 ...	181,592	* 29,033	15.99
1875 ...	236,783	30,920	13.06
1891 ...	376,987	51,549	13.67
1904 ...	579,741	125,711	21.68

* Approximately.

142. These figures will serve to show that the rapid rate of increase among the White Inhabitants between 1891 and 1904 is very largely due to Immigration ; the most noticeable feature in respect to which as regards nationalities is the increase in the number of persons of Russian extraction, who now constitute the strongest of all the foreign elements represented at the Cape.

II. Bantu Race.

143. The Bantu Race is divided in the Census Tables into (a) the Fingo Tribe (b) the other Kafir and Bechuana Tribes.

Bantu Race.

Fingoes.

144. The reason for this separation of the Fingoes is set forth in the Report on the Census of 1875 as follows :—

Fingo Tribe.

“The Fingoes form part of the Bantu Family, but their peculiar relations as involuntary immigrants within its boundaries, and their exceptional intelligence and progress in civilization lead to their here being separately considered.”

145. The Fingoes are descendants of the tribes which were driven south by the powerful Zulu Chief, Tshaka, their first representatives in what is now the Cape Colony being refugees who, on fleeing from their own land, found themselves confronted by the Kafir Races dwelling between the Old Colony and the Indian Ocean, and were reduced by them to a state of servitude. At the close of the Kafir War in 1834, the Colonial Government deprived the defeated tribes of some sixteen or seventeen thousand of their Fingo slaves whom they transferred to the Eastern frontier of the Colony. The Fingoes have lived as a tribe apart both in the Colony proper and in the Transkeian Territories, and up to the present day it is somewhat exceptional to find a member of one of the other Bantu Tribes with a wife of Fingo origin.

146. In 1875 the number of Fingoes was returned as 73,506, and in 1891 as 83,277 in the Colony proper, 1,785 in Griqualand West, and 144,618 in the Native Territories, making a grand total of 229,680. In 1904 the figures are 118,398 in Section I of the Colony, 177,990 in Section II, and 14,332 in Section III, or 310,720 in all. Of these, more than fifty per cent. have accepted Christianity as against some twenty-six per cent. of the other Bantu Tribes, while the proportion of their number who are able to read is nearly eighteen per cent. as compared with under six per cent. among the rest of the Bantus.

Number of Fingoes.

Distribution.

147. The Fingoes are found in every District of the Colony except four (Bredasdorp, Ladismith, Namaqualand and Van Rhynsdorp), and they outnumber all other persons combined in the following Districts:—Tsomo, Nqamakwe, Butterworth and Peddie.

Annual Rate of Increase.

Their annual rate of increase in the thirteen years 1891-1904 has been 25·76 per 1,000 persons in Section I. of the Colony and 16·10 per 1,000 in Section II., or in the two Sections combined 19·81 per 1,000.

Kafirs, Bechuana, &c.

Other Bantu Tribes.

148. The remaining tribes of the Bantu Family have received a very large accession of strength by the annexation of Pondoland and British Bechuanaland.

Numerical Increase.

149. They numbered in 1891, 608,456 persons, and have increased in 1904 to 1,114,067, *i.e.* by 505,611, equal to a percentage increase in the thirteen years of 83·09.

Annual Rate of Increase.

Excluding the Territories annexed subsequently to 1891, the Kafir and Bechuana Tribes number 862,421, a numerical increase of 253,965 on the 1891 Census figures, or a gross increase of 41·74 per cent. in thirteen years, equivalent to an annual rate of increase of 27·20 per 1,000 persons.

Distribution.

150. Representatives of these Tribes are to be found in every District of the Colony, but naturally they are in greatest strength in the Transkeian Territories, Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

151. They outnumber all other persons throughout the Native Territories, with the exception of the three Fingo Districts of Tsomo, Nqamakwe and Butterworth, and in each of the Districts bordering on the Native Territories except Barkly East and Queenstown, in both of which, however, they are strongly represented. They also predominate in Alexandria, Bathurst, King William's Town, Stockenstrom, Fort Beaufort, Bedford, Molteno and Herschel of the Eastern Districts and in Vryburg, Mafeking, Barkly West and Herbert to the North of the Orange River.

Increase in Labour Centres

152. In the three labour districts of the Cape, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth they show a striking increase since 1891, *viz.* :—

DISTRICT.	1904.	1891.	Increase.
Cape	6,852	1,107	5,745
Kimberley	26,318	15,520	10,798
Port Elizabeth	7,494	3,455	4,039

Amaxosa, Tembu.

153. Of the Kafir and Bechuana Tribes, the Amaxosa and Tembu are to be found in every District of the Colony, with the exception of Van Rhynsdorp, but whereas, in regard to the former, the largest number in any one District is returned as living in King William's Town, the latter are mainly confined to Tembuland.

Pondomise.

The Pondomise are principally confined to the Districts of Qumbu and Tsolo, but a considerable number were returned as living in the Engecobo and Umtata Districts, and 2,357 are in the Colony proper.

Baca.

The Districts of Umzimkulu and Mount Frere contain the majority of the Baca Tribe, and only 924 are to be found in the Colony proper.

Xesibe.

Of the Xesibe Tribe, which numbers 14,456, no less than 11,104 are living in the District of Mount Ayliff.

Bomvana.

The Bomvana also appear to keep together to a large extent, as out of a total of 19,741 returned under this heading, 17,712 are shown in the District of Elliotdale.

Kafir (unspecified.)

The Kafir, returned as unspecified, is mainly to be found in the Colony proper as, out of a total of 14,602, this portion of the country accounts for 10,473.

The Bechuana, whose numbers naturally show a large increase over those obtained in 1891, are, as their name implies, principally located in Bechuanaland. They are, however, fairly distributed throughout the Colony and no less than 29,739 are in Barkly West and Kimberley Districts.

Bechuana.

The Basuto are in nearly every District of the Colony, but are mainly resident in the Districts of Matatiële and Mount Fletcher.

Basuto.

Of 2,454 persons returned as Damaras, 1,768 are in the Colony proper.

Damara.

The number of Pondos has increased enormously since 1891, due to the annexation of their Territory. They are, as would be expected, principally to be found in Pondoland, and only 3,291 out of a population of 187,766 are living in the Colony proper.

Pondo.

Of the 12,710 persons belonging to the Hlangwini Tribe, only 11 are returned as living in the Colony, and these are domiciled in the District of Kimberley.

Hlangwini.

The Zulus are to be found in most of the Districts of the Colony, but Umzimkulu has the largest number of any one District.

Zulu.

154. The 24th Meridian of Longitude E. forms a rough dividing line—so far as the Colony south of the Orange River is concerned—between the Districts occupied by the Aboriginal Native and those in which he has not yet made a permanent home. Out of a total of 549,573 members of the Bantu Families in Section I., nearly 520,000 are to be found to the East of the above meridian and fewer than 30,000 Westward of it, and of the latter between 9 and 10 thousand are located in the Cape Division and are only a "floating" population, coming and going between it and the Native Territories to supply the needs of the labour market. The restriction of Natives to residence in locations is, of course, almost universal in the Western part of the Colony.

Density of Bantus in Eastern Section of Colony.

155. The course adopted in 1891 of obtaining particulars to enable the members of the various Native Tribes being separately shown was again followed in 1904, and the annexed Table brings out clearly the numerical and percentage increases of the fourteen tribes so specified since the date of the last Census, and gives the present proportion per cent. of each tribe to the total of the Bantu population.

Numerical Strength of Bantu Tribes.

TRIBE.	Proportion per cent. to Total Bantus, 1904.	Persons.		Increase.	
		1904.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Fingo	21·81	310,720	229,680	81,040	35·29
Amaxosa	22·76	324,225	249,484	74,741	29·96
Tembu	18·69	266,284	184,754	81,530	44·13
Pondomise	3·55	50,557	30,647	19,910	64·97
Baca	2·53	36,083	24,556	11,527	46·94
Xesibe	1·01	14,456	11,766	2,690	22·86
Bomvana	1·39	19,741	11,638	8,103	69·63
Kafir (Unspecified)	1·02	14,602	8,694	5,908	67·95
Bechuana	7·15	101,876	18,371	83,505	454·54
Basuto	4·92	70,104	39,583	30,521	77·11
Damara	0·17	2,454	1,621	833	51·39
Pondo	13·18	187,766	7,229	180,537	2497·40
Hlangwini	0·89	12,710	8,627	4,083	47·33
Zulu	0·93	13,209	11,486	1,723	15·00
Total, Bantus	100·00	1,424,787	838,136	586,651	70·00

III. Mixed and Other Coloured Races.

Mixed and Other Coloured Races.

156. The Mixed and Other Coloured Races are classed in the Census Tables as (a) Malay, (b) Hottentot, (c) Mixed and Other.

Malays.

Malays.

157. The Malay Race is thus described in the Census Report of 1875 and the description is equally applicable to-day:—

Originally of Asiatic origin this small class has become so leavened with foreign elements as to owe its distinctive existence rather to the bond of a common and uniform faith—Mohammedanism—than to any feeling of race. Designated by themselves as Muslim (Islamsche) the national name "Malay" has, to a large number of colonists among whom they live, lost its proper signification and become synonymous with "Mohammedan." It results therefore that a great number of persons of mixed race and many negro proselytes have been included in this class because they are Mohammedans, and also that many have been returned as Malays, when not Malays, because of the association of their origin with that of the mass of a people with whom they are identical in all but faith.

Numerical Increase.

158. In 1875 the number of Malays was returned as 10,817, and in 1891 as 13,097 in the Colony proper, 803 in Griqualand West and 7 in the Native Territories, making a grand total of 13,907. In 1904 the figures are 15,615 in Section I. of the Colony, 36 in Section II. and 31 in Section III. or 15,682 in all. Of these 12,419, or 79.19 per cent., are located in the Cape District, 1,094 in Port Elizabeth, 490 in Kimberley, and 1,120 in Paarl, Stellenbosch, Worcester and Uitenhage, leaving only 559 in the whole of the remaining Districts of the Colony.

Annual Rate of Increase.

159. The annual rate of increase of the Malays since 1891, in Sections I. and II. combined, has been 9.13 per thousand persons.

Hottentots.

Hottentots.

160. The term "Hottentot" as used in the Census includes also the Bushmen, Korannas and Namaquas. Good authorities consider that the Griquas also are allied to the Hottentots, but, as in 1891, these have been regarded as a separate family.

Waning Importance.

161. In Van Riebeeck's time the number of Hottentots in the Colony was estimated at 150,000, but since the first great epidemic of small pox which decimated their ranks in 1713 they have been gradually losing ground and have waned in importance before the more virile members of the Bantu Race.

Uncertainty as to actual numbers.

162. In 1865 the number of Hottentots returned at the Census was 81,598. By 1875 the number had increased to 98,561, of whom 1,263 were in Districts added to the Colony since 1865. Doubt was cast upon the accuracy of these figures on the grounds that the Enumerators had not drawn the line sharply enough between the Hottentots and persons of mixed blood. Special instructions were accordingly given at the Census of 1891 to guard against the inclusion of any individuals as Hottentots in whom the distinctive characteristics of that race did not clearly predominate.

Physical characteristics.

163. These characteristics are of course principally yellow skin, flat noses, and prominent cheek bones, with crisp, tufty hair, and a tendency to abnormal physical developments.

Decline in numbers returned in 1891.

164. Not unnaturally the numbers returned in 1891 showed a notable falling off, being only 42,891, of whom 39,358 were found in Section I. of the Colony.

Increase in 1904.

In 1904 the numbers returned had reverted to 85,892, or, in Sections I. and II. only, to 82,969, showing that the Enumerators followed the precedent of 1875 rather than that of 1891.

	Number of Hottentots.	Proportion Per cent. of Total Population.
Census of 1865	81,598	16.44
Census of 1875	98,561	13.67
Census of 1891	42,891	3.30
Census of 1904	85,892	3.79

165. I have gone into the discrepancy between the figures for 1891 and the Censuses of 1875 and 1904 with some care, and correspondence with Supervisors in all parts of the Colony has confirmed me in my general conclusion, viz., that the number of persons properly definable as Hottentots was understated in 1891, and overstated in 1875 and 1904. A careful estimate framed upon revised figures supplied for each District would place the true number of Hottentots at about 56,000; although it must not be overlooked that *pure bred* representatives of the Race are probably to be found nowhere in the Colony at the present day, and that the distinction between a Hottentot and others of mixed blood is thus become merely one of degree and liable to be decided by local terminology or prejudice or by the personal opinion of an Enumerator, no matter how precise may be the instructions laid down in the hope of securing uniformity of treatment throughout the Colony.

True Enumeration of Hottentots impracticable.

Estimated Number of Hottentots, 1904.

Distribution

166. The Hottentots, according to the Census Returns, were located in most of the Districts of the Colony and principally in Oudtshoorn, Namaqualand, Robertson, and Uitenhage. They were scarcest in four of the coast districts—Bredasdorp, Knysna, Peddie and Komgha, and had undergone a very noticeable diminution in numbers in Clanwilliam.

Bushmen.

167. The rôle played by the Bushmen in Colonial History is that of a tribe of Ishmaelites whose hand has been against every man, whether white or coloured, and every man's hand against them. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that but a remnant of them remain to-day, and that in the greater part of the Colony only an occasional family survives here and there.

Bushmen.

168. The number of Bushmen returned at the Census of 1891 was 5,296, and, in 1904, 4,168, of whom 3,755 were in Sections I. and II. The tribe would therefore have decreased by over 1,500 persons had it not been for the annexation of Bechuanaland, or in other words by over 26 persons per thousand per annum, a rate which would mean the rapid extinction of the Race.

Numbers.

169. Shortly before the Census day last year some 900 of these migratory people, who largely subsist on roots, trekked with their scanty stock into the more inaccessible parts of the Kalahari to take advantage of the renewal of vegetation and the filling of the water "pans" by the rains that fell just at that time. Into this desert it was impossible to pursue them with any hope of successful enumeration, and the population of Gordonia is probably understated to this extent.

Estimate of Number not enumerated in Kalahari.

170. The Bushmen are to be found in greatest numbers in the Districts of Hay, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley, and, as stated above, in Gordonia, but there are only 16 Districts in Section I., and 22 in the Native Territories in which they are absolutely unknown. With exceptions here and there, they are not found in the Colony to the South or East of the Districts through which the main railway line runs from Cape Town to the North, save upon the borders of the Orange River Colony.

Distribution.

Korannas and Namaquas.

Korannas.

171. The Korannas number 1,138 persons, of whom 1,024 are in Sections I. and II. of the Colony, as against 2,131 in 1891. At both of the last Censuses more than half of these were found in the Districts of Kimberley and Barkly West, and they were represented in only 36 Districts in all in 1904.

Namaquas.

172. The Namaquas number 62 individuals, of whom 51 are in Sections I. and II. of the Colony, as against 70 in 1891. Of these 62, 19 are in the District of Hay and 8 in that of Kimberley, and the remaining 35 are scattered over 12 other Districts. Apart from the North and the extreme North-west of the Colony they are found only in the Cape Division with a solitary representative in each of the following Districts—Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, Bathurst and Umtata.

Effect of drought on Hottentots.

173. All the families classed under the head "Hottentot" suffered severely during the drought of 1902-3 in the North-western Districts, to which in all probability may be traced their diminished numbers, as well as their spread in the Western Province, whither many families were brought down by Government as herds and farm labourers to escape starvation.

Coloured Persons in Penal Establishments.

174. It may not be out of place to add here that the presence of representatives of so many of the native races in the Cape Division is partially explained by the situation of the two large penal establishments at the Breakwater in Cape Town and at Tokai near Wynberg, to which native criminals are drafted from all parts of the Colony.

175. Of the other Coloured Races the "Griquas," "Briquas" and "Mixed" may be regarded as indigenous.

Griquas and Briquas.

Griquas.

176. The Griquas number 6,289, or in Sections I. and II. 6,057, as compared with 3,998 only in 1891. I am unable to explain this large increase, which has occurred principally in Griqualand East, where there are now 2,502 persons of this Race as against 717 thirteen years ago. In Griqualand West their numbers have dropped from 2,641 to 2,220. The only other District in which there was any large number of Griquas in 1891 was Colesberg, from which they appear from the Census Returns of 1904 to have migrated almost entirely in the interval. They were found in considerable force in 1904 in Britstown, Herschel, Hopetown and Philipstown, in the first two of which they were entirely unrepresented in 1891. In the Colony, South of the Orange River these are practically the only Districts in which they are met with in any great numbers.

Briquas.

The Briquas number 78 persons in 1904 as against 268 in 1891, but it is doubtful whether they are properly regarded as a separate family.

Mixed.

"Mixed" Class.

177. The "Mixed" class is of course found throughout the Colony. Its numbers vary from 64,273 in the Cape District to 6 in that of Tsomo. Numerically this class has only risen from 239,792 in 1891 to 279,662 in 1904, or, omitting Section III., to 272,866. This comparatively slow rate of increase is due partly to the return of some twenty-nine or thirty thousand of the "Mixed" as "Hottentots," but as a class it probably suffered more than any other during the late war, and it is at the best of times of indifferent stamina having an unusually high rate of mortality especially among infants.

178. It is most strongly represented in the South-Western Districts and along the South Coast as far East as Algoa Bay, but is also strong in Namaqualand and throughout the Districts to the West of the main line with the exception of Sutherland. North of the Orange River it is strongest in Gordonias and at Kimberley. In the Eastern portion of the Colony and the Native Territories it is weak, except in the District of Mount Currie.

Other Coloured.

179. The remaining Coloured Races may be conveniently grouped under Africans, Americans and Asiatics.

180. The African Group comprises 1,852 persons, principally Mozambiques, Abyssinians, Egyptians, Kroomans, Malagasy and Zanzibari.

The American Group numbers 129—the greater part of whom are West Indians.

The Asiatic Group numbers 10,324 persons, chiefly Indians and Chinese, but with a sprinkling of Arabs and Assyrians. Of the Races represented in these groups only the Mozambiques, Indians and Chinese deserve more than a passing reference. The Mozambiques number 1,433, or in Sections I. and II. of the Colony 1,424, as against 1,858 in 1891. They are principally to be met with in the same Districts as in 1891, viz., the Cape, Paarl, Graaff-Reinet and Kimberley. The Indians, who numbered 1,453 at the Census of 1891, now total no fewer than 8,489 of whom 8,300 are in Sections I. and II. of the Colony. Their proportion to the total population of the Colony is thus 3.52 per thousand as compared with 0.95 in 1891. The great majority of them are living in towns in the four chief Urban Districts, viz., Cape (3,866), Port Elizabeth (1,132), Kimberley (1,118), and East London (687). Representatives are to be found in 72 Districts in all. The Chinese have increased in numbers from 215 to 1,380, or in Sections I. and II., 1,348—in other words from 0.14 to 0.57 per thousand of the total Population. In Kimberley, where 185 of their number lived in 1891, there are 214; in Port Elizabeth their numbers have advanced from 19 to 499 and in the Cape from 5 to 329. They are also found in East London (99), Uitenhage (90) and 16 other Districts in Section I., and also in Lusikisiki and Mafeking in Section III.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

181. It is a fairly well ascertained fact that in old established and settled communities the female section of the population tends to outnumber the males, notwithstanding that more male than female births are usually registered. The only explanations of this that appear to be of any great value are, firstly, the greater longevity of the female sex and, secondly, the fact that emigration from the land of birth is far more common among males than females.

182. In the Colonies which are still only in process of settlement, so long as the stream of immigration from the Old World continues, the tendency is for the numerical superiority of the female sex to be reduced or entirely eliminated, according to the extent to which the influence of the in-coming stream makes itself felt.

183. When—as appears to be the case in most of the Australian Colonies to-day—immigration ceases to be a factor of much importance and the increase of the population is governed by natural causes only, the balance of the sexes gradually inclines again in favour of the females. In this Colony, as already mentioned, a period of exceptionally heavy immigration has intervened since the last Census was taken in 1891, in contrast to a stream which up to that year had been too slight to counter-balance the gradual improvement in the relative position of the female sex.

Distribution

Other Coloured Races.

African Coloured.

American Coloured.

Asiatic Coloured.

Mozambiques.

Indians.

Chinese.

General Preponderance of Female Sex over Male Sex.

The Colonies an exception to the above rule.

Effect of Immigration on Sex Proportions in Colonies.

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Number of Females at successive Censuses.

184. The subjoined Table shows (a) the number of females and (b) their proportion to every 100 males, at each Census since 1865 :—

Date of Census.	ALL RACES.			EUROPEANS.			BANTUS.			MIXED & OTHER COLOURED.		
	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.
1865	255,760	240,621	94·08	95,410	86,182	90·33	*	*	*	*	*	*
1875	369,628	351,356	95·06	123,910	112,873	91·09	146,252	141,387	96·67	99,466	97,096	97·62
1891	767,327	759,897	99·03	195,956	181,031	92·38	415,201	422,935	101·86	156,170	155,931	99·83
1904	1,218,940	1,190,864	97·70	318,544	261,197	82·00	692,728	732,059	105·68	207,668	197,608	95·16

* Unascertainable: the two Coloured Races combined show 160,350 males, 154,439 females, or 96·31 females to every 100 males.

Proportion of Sexes among Bantus.

185. The sudden rise in the proportion of females to males in the Bantu Tribes between 1875 and 1891 was due to the annexation of the Native Territories in the interval. In Section I. of the Colony the Native males still considerably outnumber the Native Females: the explanation of this is no doubt the immigration of males from the Native Territories in search of labour.

Proportion of Sexes among Europeans.

186. The decline in the proportion of females to males among the European and Mixed Races calls for fuller discussion. To turn first to the Europeans the proportion of females to males among the Colonial born portion of the community is 99·28 per cent., or in other words the two sexes are pretty nearly upon an equality. Among the foreign-born Europeans on the other hand the proportion is only 42·79 females to 100 males. These figures show that the balance in favour of the males is due to a preponderance of more than two to one on the side of that sex among the immigrants to the Colony.

Proportion of Sexes among Mixed Races.

A similar condition of things prevails among the Mixed Races where among the Colonial born there are 99·98 females to 100 males, and among the foreign-born only 25·94 females to 100 males.

European Races. Excess of Foreign Born Males.

187. The excess of males over females among the foreign-born Europeans is greater by 38,597 than it was in 1891, having risen from 17,152 in that year to 55,749 in 1904; among the foreign-born of the Mixed Races it has increased by 7,565, viz., from 2,458 in 1891 to 10,023 in 1904. It is somewhat strange that the decline in the proportion of females to males is found in the Rural as well as the Urban Areas. The Rural Areas are, of course, not affected by Immigration to anything like the same degree as the towns, so that the explanation in their case does not lie in any extraordinary influx of males. On the contrary it appears to lie in a distinct migration of females from the country districts into the towns. Thus while the number of Colonial born females of European Race in Urban Areas has increased from 59,401 in 1891 to 101,055 in 1904, the number in Rural Areas shows only a very small advance, viz., from 102,063 in 1891 to 118,448 in 1904.

Females in Urban Areas.

In 1891 58·46 per cent. of all the white women in the Colony lived in Rural Areas; in 1904, only 47·41 per cent. lived in such areas.

Females in Rural Areas.

188. In the Urban Areas the fact that, despite this large influx of females from the Rural Areas, the proportion of that sex has fallen as compared with males is explained by the very heavy preponderance of male over female Immigration. It has already been pointed out that Immigration is practically confined to the towns and it may be added that of the total of foreign-born whites in the Colony, approximately 85 per cent. live in Urban Areas. Of this number the vast majority are males, the proportion of females being only just 30 per cent.

Immigration heavier into Urban Areas.

189. Precisely the same features are met with in the case of the Mixed Races. The females living in the Rural Areas in 1904 number only 49·87 per cent. of the entire female population of the Mixed Races as against 59·44 per cent. in 1891, figures which point to a movement into the towns of the coloured women as well as of the white.

Mixed Races Females in Rural Areas.

190. Out of every 100 foreign-born persons of Mixed Race 79 are males, and out of the same number of foreign-born the proportion (of both sexes) who have settled in Urban Areas is 80 per cent. As illustrating the small number of females among coloured immigrants it may be mentioned that of 8,489 Indians in the Colony only 841 are females, and of 1,380 Chinese only 14 are females. The bulk of these people arrived in the Colony between 1891 and 1904.

Excess of Foreign Born Males.

191. The following Table gives the actual number of males and females of different races in Urban and Rural Areas, respectively, and the proportion of females to every 100 males :—

Sex Proportions Urban and Rural Areas.

RACE DISTINCTION.	TOTAL POPULATION.			URBAN AREAS.			RURAL AREAS.		
	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	No. of Females to 100 Males.
European or White	318,544	261,197	82·00	175,186	137,356	78·41	143,358	123,841	86·39
Malay	7,882	7,800	98·96	7,153	7,195	100·59	729	605	82·99
Hottentot	47,027	44,233	94·06	11,130	12,183	109·46	35,897	32,050	89·28
Fingo	147,286	163,434	110·96	11,032	8,408	76·21	136,254	155,026	113·78
Kafir and Bechuana	545,442	568,625	104·25	59,889	40,323	67·33	485,553	528,302	108·80
Mixed and Other	152,759	145,575	95·30	80,643	79,692	98·82	72,116	65,883	91·36
All Races, 1904	1,218,940	1,190,864	97·70	345,033	285,157	82·65	873,907	905,707	103·64
All Races, 1891	767,327	759,897	99·03	165,154	154,865	93·77	602,173	605,032	100·47

192. For purposes of comparison the number of females to every 100 males in Urban and Rural Areas, respectively, in 1891, is appended :

Sex Proportions 1891.

RACE DISTINCTION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES, CENSUS 1891.		
	Total Population.	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.
European or White	92·38	93·68	91·48
Malay	107·17	108·64	84·24
Hottentot	91·97	100·80	90·32
Fingo	111·56	88·42	112·45
Kafir and Bechuana	98·43	52·12	102·48
Mixed and Other	101·13	114·18	93·42

193. In the consideration of the above figures, the observations made in a previous part of this Report as to the variations between the Urban and Rural Areas of 1891 and 1904, respectively, must be borne in mind, but it will be found that they do not affect the broad conclusions now arrived at.

Figures not materially affected by changes in Urban areas since 1891.

194. In Section I. of the Colony there are only thirteen Districts in which the Females outnumber the Males, viz., Glen Grey, Peddie, King William's Town, Herschel, Stockenstrom, Victoria East, Bathurst, Stutterheim, Albany, Herbert, Bedford, Graaff-Reinet and Queenstown. In none of these Districts, with the exception of Albany and Graaff-Reinet, do the Europeans compose as many as one-fourth of the population.

Districts in which Female sex preponderates. Table XXIV.

Sections II. and III.

In Sections II. and III. of the Colony, on the other hand, there are only five Districts in which the females are in the minority, viz., Walfish Bay, Elliot, Mount Currie, Gordonia and Maclear.

Bizana.

195. The highest proportion of females was found in Bizana, where they numbered 125.82 to every 100 males, but I am informed that this was entirely accidental, it being due to the absence of an unusually large number of young men (viz., between 3,000 and 4,000) in search of labour.

Glen Grey. Paucity of Females in Kimberley and Middelburg.

In Section I. the highest proportion was in Glen Grey, viz., 119.04 females to 100 males. In Kimberley the females numbered only 56.22 to every 100 males, and in Middelburg 50.47; in the former case this is due to the large numbers of males employed on the Diamond Mines; in the latter to the establishment of a large Military Camp.

Cape District.

In the Cape District the proportion of females to every 100 males has dropped from 95.22 to 73.53. This is due to the great number of male immigrants who have taken up their abode there.

Districts in which Females preponderate among Europeans.

196. The only Districts in which the European females outnumber the males of the same Race are Graaff-Reinet and Xalanga. There were thirteen such Districts at the previous Census.

Sex Proportions Cape Colony and Australasia.

197. The proportion of females to every 100 males in the Cape Colony compares as follows with the returns for 1901 in the different States of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand:—

- Victoria, 98.94.
- Cape Colony, 97.70 (*All Races*).
- South Australia, 96.61.
- Tasmania, 92.44.
- New South Wales, 90.82.
- New Zealand, 90.33.
- Cape Colony, 82.00 (*Europeans only*).
- Queensland, 79.77.
- Western Australia, 63.12.

England.

198. In England for the same year the proportion was 106.9 females to every 100 males, and it is recorded that the proportion has been steadily increasing since 1851, having progressed from 104.2 in that year to 105.3 in 1861, 105.4 in 1871, 105.5 in 1881, 106.4 in 1891, and 106.9 in 1901.

199. On the other hand the proportion of European females, and, except in the case of Natal, that of females of all Races also, is very much lower in the neighbouring South African Colonies than in the Cape Colony, the unaudited Census Returns giving the following ratios in the former:—

COLONY.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.	
	All Races.	Europeans or Whites only.
Orange River Colony ...	84.33	75.41
Natal ...	101.36	71.09
Transvaal ...	82.98	66.51

DENSITY, AREALITY AND PROXIMITY.

Explanation of Terms. Density. Areality.

200. By the term "Density" is understood the average number of persons to the square mile in a given area.

"Areality" is an expression used to denote the space available for each individual if the whole of a given area were equally distributed among all the inhabitants. In this Report the "Areality" is indicated in acres.

"Proximity" means the distance (here expressed in yards) which would separate each individual from his next neighbour on any side if the entire population of a given area were spread uniformly over the surface of that area. The "proximity" is determined mathematically by constructing out of a given area as many regular hexagonal allotments of equal size as there are individuals dwelling within the area, placing each individual in the centre of his hexagon, and computing the distance in yards between him and any of his six neighbours in the centre of any one of the adjacent hexagons.

201. The following Table shows the gradual growth in the "Density" of the population since 1865, and the corresponding decrease in "Areality" and "Proximity":—

Proximity.

Comparative Table 1865-1904.

CENSUS YEAR.	Density (Persons to the Square Mile).	Areality (Acres).	Proximity (Yards).
1865 ...	2.96	216.2	1099.62
1875 ...	3.61	177.3	995.97
1891 ...	6.90	92.8	719.94
1904 ...	8.70	73.6*	641.20

202. The increase in Density in 1904 cannot be attributed to annexation of Territory as was the case in 1891. On the other hand, it has actually been retarded thereby, for the number of persons to the square mile in Section III. (Pondoland and Bechuanaland) is only 5.18, whereas the number in Sections I. and II. alone is 9.58.

Increase in Density.

203. The Density of each Race compared with the results obtained in 1891 is as follows:

Density of Individual Races. Table XI and XIX.

RACE DISTINCTION.	Persons to the Square Mile.	
	1904.	1891.
European or White ...	2.09	1.70
Malay ...	0.06	0.06
Hottentot ...	0.33	0.23
Fingo ...	1.12	1.04
Kafir and Bechuana ...	4.02	2.75
Mixed and Other ...	1.08	1.12

204. The increase in the number of European or White persons to the Square Mile would have been still more pronounced had there been no annexation of additional Territory during the Inter-censal period, as the density of this Race in Pondoland and Bechuanaland is only 0.19, whereas it has increased in Section I. from 1.76 to 2.68, and in Section II. from 0.71 to 1.08.

Increase in Density of Europeans.

The increase in the density of the Kafir and Bechuana Races is largely due to the addition of the population of Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

Increase in Density of Kafirs. Density Cape District.

205. The Cape District, with an area of 663 Square Miles, is by far the most densely populated District in the Colony, it having 321.52 persons (of whom 181.71 are Europeans or Whites) to the Square Mile, 2 acres per head of population, and an average proximity of person to person of 105.47 yards.

The "Areality" may also be expressed as 34.8 morgen per head of the population.

Port Elizabeth.

The District of Port Elizabeth, with an area of slightly over one quarter of that of the Cape, has a density of 266.09—of which the European or White proportion is 135.75—an areality of 2.4 acres and a proximity of 115.94 yards.

Kenhardt.

206. No other District has a density exceeding 100 persons to the Square Mile, and Kenhardt, with 0.43 persons to the Square Mile, 1,488.4 acres per head of the population, and a proximity of no less than 2,874.01 yards, is the most sparsely populated District in the Colony.

Gordonia.

Gordonia follows closely behind with a density of 0.48, an areality of 1,333.3, and a proximity of 2,740.37.

Density in each District shown on Maps 2-5.

207. Census Maps 2, 3, 4, 5 (at end of Report), show the density in each Census District (excepting Walfish Bay only) of the Total Population independently of Race Distinction, of the European or White Race, the Bantu Race, and the Mixed and Other Coloured Races.

These Maps show at a glance the contrast between the condition of the Eastern and Western parts of the Colony and between the North West and South West.

Density in England and Australasia.

208. The Density of the population in the Cape Colony may be compared on the one hand with that of England, and on the other with that of the Australasian States, according to the Census Returns of 1901.

Cape Colony (All Races) ... 8.70 to the Square Mile.
Cape Colony (Europeans only)... 2.09 " "

England 558 " "

Victoria 13.66 " "
New Zealand 7.39 " "
Tasmania 6.57 " "
New South Wales 4.36 " "
Queensland 0.75 " "
South Australia 0.40 " "
West Australia 0.19 " "

CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Increase of Population. Determining Factors. "Natural" and "Actual" Increase.

209. The increase of the population in any State is governed by two factors—the balance between births and deaths and the balance between immigration and emigration. The former of these factors determines what is commonly termed the "natural increase" which is greater or smaller than the "actual increase" according as the State loses or gains as the result of the general migratory movement.

Old and New Countries compared.

210. In old communities the "natural increase" is as a rule reduced owing to losses by emigration: in the Colonies, generally speaking, the converse is true; and the balance of arrivals over departures in these often affects the growth of the population to a degree which is out of all proportion to the natural rate of increase.

Subsidiary factors.

211. Underlying these two main factors there are, of course, subsidiary causes at work at different times in different communities, but in most new countries, and certainly in the Cape Colony, these do not operate to any serious extent.

212. The following table compares the rate of "natural" and "actual" increase in the ten years 1891-1901 in England and Wales and the various Colonies in the Australian Commonwealth:—

Relative Rates of Increase in England and Australian Commonwealth.

COUNTRY.	Natural Increase per 1,000 per annum.	Actual Increase per 1,000 per annum.
England and Wales	11.75	11.54
Victoria	14.21	5.22
South Australia	16.85	12.44
Tasmania	17.62	16.34
New South Wales	18.39	18.43
Queensland	20.32	23.80
Western Australia	28.11	139.73

213. In the first four cases the balance of migration has been against the country, *i.e.*, the emigrants have exceeded the immigrants, this being most marked in Victoria; in the last three the balance has been in favour of the country, and in Western Australia the inrush of immigrants to the Goldfields resulted in an enormous addition to the population.

Effect of Migration on Figures.

214. In the Cape Colony the actual rate of increase in the thirteen years between 1891 and 1904 has been, in Sections I. and II. combined, 25.64 per thousand persons per annum.

Actual Rate of Increase in Cape Colony.

215. Unfortunately the necessary data are not available for calculating the natural rate of increase. The Births and Deaths Registration Act was promulgated only on the 1st January, 1895, and even now it is doubtful whether the returns for any other class than Europeans can be accepted without considerable reservations, especially in the rural districts.

Insufficiency of data.

On the other hand the record of arrivals and departures by sea and rail is incomplete, the railway returns having been discontinued from the outbreak of the War in 1899 up to the present year.

216. Confining the attention to Section I. of the Colony and to the European Race, for which the data to hand may be taken as sufficiently trustworthy, the number of Births and Deaths registered in the nine years 1895-1903 is found to be 133,209 and 62,548 respectively, the excess of Births over Deaths being thus 70,661.

European Rate of Increase: Estimate of.

The White population in Section I. was estimated in 1895 at 406,000. On this basis the following figures are obtained:—

White Population in Section I. of Colony.		Actual Increase, 1895-1903.	Excess of Births over Deaths, 1895-1903.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures, 1895-1903.
1895.	1904.			
406,000	553,452	147,452	70,661	76,791

217. These figures give a rate of Natural Increase of 17.99 per thousand Europeans per annum, and a rate of Actual Increase of 35.02 per thousand: results which, upon the face of them, appear by no means improbable.

Probability of Result.

218. The value of the official record of arrivals and departures for the different sea ports of the Colony during the years 1891-1903 is much depreciated by the fact that children under sixteen are only reckoned as fractional parts of an adult; but notwithstanding this defect the Return which is subjoined may not be without interest.

Arrivals and Departures by Sea.

RECORD OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT AND FROM CAPE PORTS,
1891-1903 (excluding Military and Naval Passengers.)

COUNTRY.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of	
			Arrivals.	Departures.
<i>British Possessions—</i>				
United Kingdom	278,490	137,220	141,270	...
Natal	57,650	58,018	...	368
Zanzibar	947	101	846	...
British East Africa	56	...	56	...
St. Helena	820	214	606	...
Ascension ... ..	...	11	...	11
Mauritius	4,889	776	4,113	...
West Africa... ..	11	...	11	...
India and Ceylon	6,928	1,516	5,412	...
Hong Kong ... ..	...	1	...	1
Straits Settlement ... ..	...	5	...	5
Aden	116	177	...	61
Canada	11	...	11	...
West Indies ... ..	...	12	...	12
Australian Commonwealth	14,976	9,975	5,001	...
New Zealand	8	1,548	...	1,540
<i>Other Countries—Europe—</i>				
Austria	1	...	1	...
Belgium	53	1	52	...
Denmark	1	...	1	...
France	620	564	56	...
Germany	2,740	1,175	1,565	...
Holland	1,171	124	1,047	...
Italy	204	133	71	...
Norway and Sweden	42	5	37	...
Portugal	52	30	22	...
<i>Africa—</i>				
Native West Africa	5	5	...	...
French West Africa	1	31	...	30
German West Africa	2,082	1,564	518	...
German East Africa	1	3	...	2
Madeira	1,245	323	922	...
Canary Islands	685	290	395	...
Egypt	112	92	20	...
Delagoa Bay	5,537	1,467	4,070	...
Portuguese East and West Africa	573	1,431	...	858
Madagascar	194	61	133	...
<i>Asia—</i>				
Dutch Indies ... ..	...	3	...	3
Ladrones ... ..	...	2	...	2
China	1	...	1	...
<i>America—</i>				
U.S. America	36	19	17	...
Argentine	266	358	...	92
Uruguay	2	7	...	5
Brazil	28	3	25	...
Total	380,554	217,265	166,279	2,990

219. The total gain is thus shown to be 163,289, a figure which I estimate should not be far short of 182,000 if each child were recorded as a separate individual. It must not be overlooked that a large number of these immigrants do not remain in the Colony, but proceed by rail to one or other of the Inland States. A scrutiny of the combined Returns of travellers by sea and rail for the three years 1896-8, for which alone they are available in a complete form, shows that out of every 100 European arrivals overland or oversea in those years, 88.09 were "birds of passage," and only 11.91 remained in the Colony. It is to be hoped that more exact information as regards immigrants and emigrants will be forthcoming by the next Census. Under the operation of the Alien Immigration Act of 1904 this should not be a matter of difficulty.

220. In the year 1901, it may be observed, in passing, the number of South Africans in England and Wales was 12,706. On the other hand the number of Natives of the United Kingdom resident in British South Africa was then estimated at 217,000. This figure would at that date naturally include a very large number of military.

It is more surprising to find in a new country like Victoria a similar balance in favour of South Africa. In 1901 the Census Returns for that Colony showed only 356 denizens of Cape Colony resident there, whereas for some time past some concern would appear to have been caused to the authorities of Victoria by a growing tendency on the part of young colonists to leave that Colony for South Africa. From the official figures it would appear that 24,701 Victorians migrated to South Africa in the nine years 1895-1903 as against 14,699 arrivals from South Africa, showing a total gain to South Africa from this one source of 10,002 persons.

221. I have already commented on some marked features in the striking increase of population in the Colony since the last Census was taken, viz., the rapidly increasing influx of persons of European extraction, the preponderance of males among both White and Coloured Immigrants, and the tendency of the population, and more especially of the new element in it, to concentrate in the larger Urban Areas.

222. As to the first of these features I shall have some interesting figures to give when discussing 'Birthplaces' and 'Occupations.' Although an increasing ratio of White to Coloured inhabitants is of prime importance to the progress of the Colony, the European influx has not in some respects been an unmixed advantage; but the more objectionable aspects of the matter should be removed by the restrictions now placed by Parliament upon unlimited Immigration from abroad. In the Australasian Colonies there was for a considerable time a stream of 'selected' Immigration, the benefits of which can hardly be exaggerated, but this has not been the case in South Africa.

223. The growing preponderance of males is of course a serious problem and it will be found to have affected in some measure the statistics relating to marriages.

224. The growth of great cities at a rate out of all proportion to the growth of the State as a whole, appears to be almost universal in the experience of newly established Colonies, especially where, as is the case in South Africa and Australia, the chief towns lie on the coast and there is a lack of navigable rivers to open up the interior. In this respect, however, the Cape is not as yet so unfortunately circumstanced as the Australian Colonies. Cape Town, though the metropolis, is not to the Cape Colony either what London is to England or Paris to France, nor what Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney are to South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales respectively, nor even what Johannesburg is to the Transvaal.

225. Greater London contains 20.23 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales; Adelaide 45.31 per cent. of that of South Australia; Melbourne 41.69 per cent. of that of Victoria; Cape Town, including its Suburbs, contains on the other hand only 7.04 per cent. of the population of this Colony.

Net Result of Migration by Sea or Rail.

South Africans in England.

Victoria.

Features of Increase in Population.

European Immigration.

Preponderance of Male Sex.

Rapid Growth of Towns.

Development of Cape Town.

At the same time the development of Cape Town, especially in the direction of the Suburbs, has been little short of extraordinary during the last 29 years, and it is interesting to compare its position to-day with Johannesburg and Durban, the other two great cities of South Africa.

YEAR.	Cape Town.		Greater Cape Town (i.e., including Suburbs).	
	Population.	Population.	Proportion per cent. to total population of Colony.	
1865	28,457	37,791	7.61	
1875	33,239	45,240	6.27	
1891	51,251	78,866	5.16	
1904	77,668	169,641	7.04	

Johannesburg, Population (1904) 160,017
 Proportion per cent. to total population of Transvaal, 11.82.
 Durban, Population (1904) 69,903
 Proportion per cent. to total population of Natal, 6.24.

Cape Town—
White
Population.

226. The proportions are, of course, much higher if the white population only be taken into consideration, as will be seen from the following Table; but even so, Cape Town occupies a very secondary position compared with Johannesburg and Durban.

YEAR.	Cape Town.		Greater Cape Town.	
	White Population.	White Population.	Proportion per cent. to total White Population of Colony.	
1865	15,118	20,422	11.25	
1875	18,973	25,567	10.79	
1891	25,393	40,844	10.83	
1904	44,203	103,887	17.92	

Johannesburg, White Population (1904) 84,113
 Proportion per cent. to total White Population of Transvaal, 28.02.
 Durban, White Population (1904) 32,926
 Proportion per cent. to total White Population of Natal, 33.91.

In character, Cape Town remains one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the World, belonging in customs, languages, religions, and I might even add in architecture also, almost as much to the East as to the North or the West, and perhaps less to the South than to any of the three former.

227. There is no other town in Cape Colony which presents so striking a growth as Cape Town has shown between 1875 and 1904, but the rise of Kimberley from the time the first mining camps were established about 1870 to a town (including Beaconsfield) with nearly 44,000 inhabitants in 1904; and of East London from 2,134 inhabitants in 1875, to 25,220 in 1904 are worthy of remark.

228. In my Preliminary Report on the Census of 1904 (G.80/1904) a passing reference was made to yet another feature of the growth of the population, viz., the fact that the increase in the Native Territories between 1891 and 1904 had been by no means so great as was to be expected from the analogy of the years 1879 to 1891, whereas in the Eastern Districts of the "Old Colony" and in "Kaffraria" it had been much more rapid than was anticipated. The primary inference which I intended to be drawn from my observations was that the natives had been leaving the Territories to settle or to find work in these Districts, though the figure

Development
of Kimberley.

East London.

Native rate of
Increase.

pointed also to the possibility of there having been a somewhat abrupt check in the rate of reproduction. Even now with the full Census Returns before me I feel that it would be far from safe to base any definite conclusions upon figures which are to a considerable extent only presumptive.

229. The Bantu Races residing in the Native Territories (excluding Pondoland) show the following relative rates of increase since 1879.

POPULATION OF BANTU RACE.				Increase per 1,000 Persons per annum.	
1879.	1891.	1904.	1879-1891.	1891-1904.	
256,000 (approx.)	469,225	609,064	51.11	20.27	

230. These figures are no doubt affected by the absence, as reported by the Supervisors themselves, of an abnormal number of young natives from the Territories at the date of the Census, owing to the existence of a demand for labour elsewhere which did not prevail in 1891.

In this connection an examination of age periods among natives in the different sections of the Colony shows an extraordinary increase since 1891 in the number of males of all ages from 15 years upwards in the Colony as compared with the Native Territories, more especially at the age period 15 to 39 years, in which the increase has been 53 per cent. in Section I, as against less than 23 per cent. in Section II.

231. In the Eastern portion of the Colony (i.e., East of the 24th Meridian of Longitude), the Bantus have increased as under:—

POPULATION OF BANTU RACE.				Increase per 1,000 Persons per annum.	
1875.	1879.	1891.	1904.	1879-1891.	1891-1904.
275,792	282,000 (approx.)	301,543	465,665	5.60	33.99

232. Natives in the prime of life have evidently been moving in great force, though it may be only temporarily, into this part of the Colony, and even farther afield to Cape Town and Kimberley, where the increase in their numbers is no less marked.

233. Combining the two sets of figures given above I find, in that portion of the Colony (including the Native Territories) treated of, a numerical increase between 1879 and 1891 of some 232,768 Bantus, equivalent to an annual increase of 30 per thousand, and between 1891 and 1904 a numerical increase of 303,961, equivalent to just under 26 per thousand per annum. Had the higher rate of increase been maintained, the number of Bantus in this area in 1904 must have been between 63,000 and 64,000 greater than it actually was. In the remainder of the Colony the total increase of Bantus since 1891 is under 17,000, so that even if allowance be made for a considerable movement to the mining districts in the Transvaal,* I think there is ground for belief that the Native Races have not increased at so high a rate as previously obtained among them.

234. This is perhaps the more remarkable as the internecine tribal wars have long been a thing of the past, and also because, so far as can be judged from the number of children surviving in 1904 at ages below 13, i.e., born since the Census of 1891, the birth-rate among the Natives cannot have declined in any marked degree, if at all.

* The estimated number of native labourers from all parts temporarily resident in the Transvaal in 1904 was 133,745 and in Southern Rhodesia 20,367 (vide Report of S. A. Native Affairs Commission, 1903-5, Annexure 8), but it was surmised that not more than one quarter of these hailed from the other British S. African States. In the same Report it is observed that there are now 1,291 persons, including women and children, in the Fingo settlement from the Transkeian Territories established near Bulawayo in 1894.

Native
Territories.

Absence from
home of Native
Labourers.

Eastern
Districts of
Colony.

Influx of
Natives.

Apparent fall
in rate of
Increase of
Natives.

Possible
Explanations.

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Assuming that the figures shown for the year 1879 are not very much understated, the only conjecture I am able to make by way of explanation—without in any way claiming that it covers the whole ground—is that the mortality both among children and adults has probably been unusually high among the natives during the last decade. The climatic and other conditions which surround the native labourer away from his home, the adoption of European customs in dress, etc., without a right understanding of European ideas of hygiene, etc., are believed to have induced the spread of consumption and pleurisy and other kindred diseases to a marked degree among adults; while among children the lack of milk diet since the destruction of cattle by rinderpest has been responsible for a much higher mortality than ordinarily exists.

At the same time, regarded simply by itself, a rate of increase of over 25 per 1,000 among a people which has not been reinforced by immigration is distinctly above the general average.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Bearing of Census on Parliamentary Representation. Tables XV. to XVIII.

235. In the Cape Colony the results of the Census are not of such immediate importance in relation to the subject of Parliamentary Representation as in those Colonies in which an automatic redistribution of seats takes place periodically upon the basis of the population returns of each succeeding Census. At the same time the rectification of anomalies in the Electoral System must depend to a very large extent upon the facts brought to light by the Census, and in Tables XV to XVIII, on pages 7 to 9, I have classified the population according to the Electoral Provinces and Divisions as constituted at the date of writing.

Changes in Electoral Boundaries.

236. Considerable changes were made in the boundaries both of the Electoral Provinces and Divisions in the Colony as a result of the Parliamentary Representation Act of 1898. The Electoral Division of the Cape has been abolished and those of Woodstock, Wynberg, Simonstown, Cathcart, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Middelburg, Prieska, Mafeking and Vryburg have been created since 1891. The new Electoral Province of British Bechuanaland has also been constituted, and in many other cases the boundaries of the old Constituencies have been readjusted.

Method adopted to obviate difficulties.

237. Hence the difficulties already referred to as having been experienced in endeavouring to institute an exact comparison of the population in 1891 and 1904 in the Fiscal Divisions, apply equally in the case of the Electoral Divisions and Provinces, and identical steps were taken in regard to the latter in order to obviate such difficulties. The present Electoral Divisions have, so to speak, been traced out upon the Census Maps of 1891, and the population as enumerated in that year has been apportioned to the new areas with as much accuracy as was possible. The Voters' Roll for 1891 was dissected in the same manner and the voters carefully distributed among the present Electoral Divisions. In this way, though perforce prevented from making comparisons between 1891 and 1904 in Tables XV and XVI, I have obtained a set of figures for 1891 which are so near an approximation to the truth that I have not hesitated to use them in Tables XVII and XVIII.

Additional Parliamentary Representation Act of 1904.

238. In showing the number of Parliamentary representatives in Tables XV and XVI, I deemed it advisable to use the figures which obtain under the Additional Parliamentary Representation Act of 1904, although this measure was not in point of fact promulgated until eleven days after the actual Census Day, viz., on the 28th April, 1904.

Increase in Members of the Two Houses.

239. Notwithstanding the addition of 4 members to the Legislative Council (1 in 1895 and 3 in 1904) and of 31 to the House of Assembly (3 in

1895, 16 in 1898 and 12 in 1904), the average number of persons represented by each member of the two Houses is considerably greater in 1904 than it was in 1891, as will be seen from the following Tables:—

CENSUS.	Number of Representatives in Legislative Council.	Number of Persons represented by a Legislative Councillor.		
		ALL RACES.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1904	26	92,685	22,298	70,387
1891	22	69,419	17,136	52,283
Numerical Increase ...	...	23,266	5,162	18,104
Percentage Increase...	...	33.52	30.12	34.63

CENSUS.	Number of Representatives in the House of Assembly.	Number of Persons represented by a Member of the House of Assembly.		
		ALL RACES.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1904	107	22,521	5,418	17,103
1891	76	20,095	4,960	15,135
Numerical Increase ...	...	2,426	458	1,968
Percentage Increase	...	12.07	9.23	13.00

240. To put the above results in another form, it may be stated that the Electoral Unit for a Legislative Councillor is now one-third larger than it was in 1891, and that for a member of the House of Assembly about one-eighth larger.

Size of the Electoral Unit.

This increase is of course largely accounted for by the annexation of Pondoland and Bechuanaland which, while not adding materially to the voting power of the country, has brought a very considerable accession of numbers to the population governed through its Parliamentary Institutions.

241. The average constituency of a member of the House of Assembly in 1904 consists of 22,521 persons of whom 1,263 are Voters. The 22,521 persons in his constituency would include 5,418 Europeans, 10,412 Kafirs and Bechuana, 2,903 Fingoes, 854 Hottentots, 146 Malays, 79 Indians, 13 Chinese, and 2,696 Other Coloured Persons. The 1,263 electors whom he would represent would be 1,069 Europeans, 51 Kafirs, 25 Fingoes, 12 Hottentots, 7 Malays, 4 Indians, 1 Chinese and 94 Other Coloured Persons.

Composition of Average Constituency.

242. In the Table given below are shown for each Census District (a) the number of males over 21 years of age, (b) the number of the same who can read and write, and (c) the number of registered Voters, and the proportion per cent. of voters to males over 21 who can read and write. Except for voters registered prior to 1892 ability to read and write a civilised language is a necessary qualification in order to be placed on the Register.

Comparison of Registered Voters with Educated Adults.

[G. 19—1905.]

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The general results of this Table as compared with the figures for 1891 are as follows:—

Table with columns: AREA, ALL RACES, European or White, Other than European or White. Rows include The Colony, 1904, Do. [Sections I and II], and The Colony, 1891.

PROPORTION OF REGISTERED VOTERS TO MALES OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, ALL RACES, EUROPEAN OR WHITE, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE, Proportion per cent. of Voters to Males over 21 Years able to Read and Write. Includes 'The Colony' and various districts like Aberdeen, Albany, etc.

PROPORTION OF REGISTERED VOTERS TO MALES OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

Table with columns: CENSUS DISTRICT, ALL RACES, EUROPEAN OR WHITE, OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE, Proportion per Cent. of Voters to Males over 21 Years able to Read and Write. Includes sections I, II, III and districts like Maclear, Matatiele, etc.

Decline in Proportion of Registered Voters.

243. The following decreases are shown since 1891 in the proportion of Registered Voters to Males over 21 years of age who are able to read and write: All Races, 82.41 to 62.49 per cent.; Europeans or Whites, 78.06 to 69.06 per cent.; other than Europeans or Whites, 99.83 to 40.98 per cent.

European Voters.

The decline among the Europeans or Whites is accounted for to some extent by the temporary disfranchisement of a large number of voters for the offence of High Treason, by the large increase in the number of His Majesty's Troops in the Colony, and by the growth in the number of Aliens within its borders. The effects of the first cause mentioned may be traced in such Districts as Aliwal North, Barkly East, Colesberg, Hay, Herbert, Kenhardt and Wodehouse, where the proportion of European Voters is abnormally low; the second cause accounts for the exceptional figures shown for Middelburg; the third, in conjunction with the presence of Military and Naval, and Consular Establishments, etc., has no doubt affected the proportion in the Cape Division.

Coloured Voters.

The Coloured Voters have actually decreased numerically since 1891 by over 1,000 persons, a fact which leads me to doubt the absolute reliability of the figures for the former year, which, indeed, were only submitted in the Report on the Census of 1891, with considerable reservations.

Apparent excess of Voters in certain Districts.

244. The Districts in which the number of Registered Voters of either Race exceeds the number of persons of full age who are able to read and write are given below, but it must be borne in mind that the Voters' Roll of 1903 was completed some twelve months before the date to which the Census figures refer.

CENSUS DISTRICT.	EXCESS OF VOTERS.	
	Europeans.	Coloured.
Port Elizabeth	159	...
Herschel	1	...
Glen Grey ... ..	...	317
Namaqualand ... ..	...	69
Stockenstrom ... ..	...	42
Beaufort West ... ..	...	2

DWELLINGS OR HABITATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Definition of Term "Dwelling."

245. The word 'dwelling' was declared by Section nine of the Census Act to include "any house, building, booth, tent, wagon, cart, hut or other erection in or under which any person usually sleeps, and every ship or other vessel in any port or harbour."

Instructions to Enumerators.

246. The instructions contained in the Census Householders' Form required a separate Form to be used 'for each separate family occupying a separate dwelling or separate portion of a dwelling.'

A Separate Family.

The exact purport of this injunction was made clearer in the Special Instructions to Enumerators, No. 33 of which provided that 'a separate Form need not be used for each separate building, but for each building or separate suite, block, or set of buildings, forming a separate establishment.'

As a still further guide a 'separate family' was thus defined in No. 18 of the same set of Instructions.

"This term should only be applied to a family, even of but one person, occupying not only a separate dwelling, but also keeping a separate establishment."

"Thus servants, bijwoners, or squatters, living with their families in separate detached huts on a farm, each keeping a separate establishment, constitute separate families living in separate dwellings."

"On the other hand, however, the servants, visitors, or lodgers, of one household sleeping in outbuildings would not constitute a separate family, and should be included in the one Form for that household. The persons living at an hotel or at a boarding house constitute, together with the proprietor, but one family."

"The Enumerator was further instructed that he "must see whether the Form is a return for the whole house, or for only a part of it, and in case it is occupied by more than one family he must obtain returns for the other parts on separate Schedules."

Need of detailed Instructions.

247. Detailed instructions on this head are found to be very necessary in every country, and they are specially so in this Colony where so many of the inhabitants live for extended periods, or even permanently, in huts, tents, wagons or, it may be, under bushes and in caves; and even with their assistance there is evidence that some Supervisors were perplexed as to what constituted a separate family or a separate inhabited dwelling.

Separate Tenements.

248. In European countries it is easy to distinguish between an uninhabited or inhabited house on the one hand and a tenement, *i.e.*, the habitation of a separate family on the other. The accepted Census definition of a 'house' in England is 'all the space within the external and party walls of a building,' and one inhabited house may thus include many 'tenements.'

In this Colony a 'tenement' would have to include not only 'flats,' etc., used as separate habitations, but tents, wagons, etc.; while the two or three or more huts in which one Native resides with his different wives, strictly speaking form but one tenement.

Proportion of Dwellings to Separate Families.

This consideration will, perhaps, explain why with a total of 455,999 inhabited dwellings (*i.e.*, excluding ships and boats) in the Colony, only 335,220 heads of households are returned, instead of the number of families or separate occupiers being in excess of the number of inhabited houses as might be expected.

Dwellings returned as Uninhabited.

249. A further point in the Tables calling for explanation is the large number of buildings intended for habitation which are returned as 'uninhabited' in the Native Territories. The Native Householders' Forms provided for the description of buildings as 'occupied' or 'unoccupied' only. In the Colony proper the word 'occupied,' as contrasted with 'inhabited' was used for buildings not intended for habitation but which were in use for their original purpose, *e.g.*, stores, churches, schools, etc. In the Native Territories, on the one hand, a grain hut was returned as 'occupied' or 'unoccupied' according as it was on the Census Night being used as a store or was empty owing, *e.g.*, to the crops not having been harvested, and, on the other, a hut intended for habitation was equally returned simply as 'occupied' or 'unoccupied.' Thus the number of buildings or huts returned in the Tables as intended for habitation really includes in all native areas a large number of mere store-huts, both among the 'inhabited' class and the 'uninhabited' class.

Buildings intended for Habitation.

250. Of the 455,999 Buildings returned as inhabited on the 17th April, 1904, 455,565 were classified as intended for Dwelling Houses, and 434 as not intended for that purpose, and 130,117 of this number were described as being composed of Brick and Stone.

251. The following return shows the classification of inhabited buildings in 1904 compared with that of 1891:—

Classification of Inhabited Houses Tables XII. and XXXIII.

CENSUS YEAR.	CLASSIFICATION OF INHABITED HOUSES ACCORDING TO MATERIAL.					
	Total.	Brick and Stone.	Wood, Iron or Lath and Plaster.	Wattle and Daub, Mud Sod Huts.	Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs.	All Others.
1904	455,999	130,117	22,821	296,649	5,379	1,033
1891	276,526	77,342	10,611	181,730	3,819	3,024

Increase in Number of Inhabited Houses.

252. The total number of Inhabited Houses has grown by 179,473 since 1891, made up of increases in the following classes, viz. :—

Brick and Stone	...	...	...	52,775
Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster	...	...	...	12,210
Wattle and Daub, Mud Sod Huts	...	...	...	114,919
Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs	...	...	...	1,560

with a decrease of 1,991 under the heading "All Others."

The increase in the number of dwellings composed of Brick and Stone since 1891, is very noticeable, and shows that there has been a marked advance in the class of buildings which have been erected during the intercensal period. Moreover the increase is but slightly influenced by the annexation of Pondoland and Bechuanaland, as only 1,736 inhabited houses of this description were returned for those Territories.

The increased number of dwellings composed of Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster, is perhaps not so gratifying, but it may be largely ascribed to the prevalent method of housing Native Labourers engaged on Railway and other large constructive works, and reference has already been made to the considerable increase in the number of Natives in the Colony proper.

The large increase in the number of Wattle and Daub, and Mud Sod Huts is only natural when the corresponding increase in the Native Population is considered, as well as the fact that Pondoland and Bechuanaland are responsible for an addition to the total for the rest of the Colony of no fewer than 57,882 such erections.

253. In Cape Town and Suburbs, out of 25,622 inhabited buildings 24,776 or 96·70 per cent. are classified as Brick and Stone.

254. There are only five houses returned for the whole of the Colony containing more than 100 rooms, and of these four are in the Cape and one is in the Stellenbosch District.

255. The average number of persons to an inhabited building, excluding Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs, etc., is 5·36 for the whole Colony, as compared with 5·66 in 1891.

Although it is scarcely in those Districts which are mainly of a rural character that one would expect to find the largest number of persons to an inhabited dwelling, this is nevertheless the case; the highest figures being 9·66 persons to a dwelling in Kenhardt, 8·98 in Sutherland, 8·97 in Calvinia, 8·29 in Gordonia, and 8·25 in Fraserburg. In no other District does the proportion amount to more than eight persons to each inhabited house.

In the Cape, East London, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth the figures are, respectively, 6·51, 6·72, 7·15 and 5·37 persons to the inhabited dwelling.

256. Taking the three sections of the Colony separately the averages are :—

Section	I.	...	6·07 persons to the inhabited dwelling.
"	II.	...	4·59 " " "
"	III.	...	4·87 " " "

257. In the Transkeian Territories included in Section II. (with the exception of Maclear, Mount Currie, Elliot and Xalanga, in each of which there is a comparatively large proportion of Europeans), and also in Pondoland, the number of persons to the inhabited dwelling, as will be seen on reference to Table XIX., page 11, varies very little in the different Districts. For the reasons stated above, however, it should not be hastily assumed that the Natives are in the habit of housing fewer people in their dwellings than the Europeans or Coloured People. In all probability the low average in the Native Territories is due to an over-statement of the number of huts intended for habitation and in human occupation.

Cape Town : Inhabited Buildings. Houses with over 100 Rooms.

Number of Persons to an Inhabited Building. Table XIX.

Averages in Three Sections.

Native Territories.

258. The average number of persons to each inhabited dwelling in England and Wales in 1901 was 5·19, and it is surprising to find how closely the average for this Colony, viz. 5·36, approaches this, when the vastly different character of the surroundings and the population are taken into consideration. It is interesting to note that there are also a fraction over five persons to every inhabited house in Australasia.

259. Out of every hundred persons of all Races in the Colony, the number residing in each of the different descriptions of dwellings, on Shipboard and Boats, or Travelling or Camping out, is as follows :—

Brick and Stone Buildings	...	...	...	33·87
Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster	...	...	...	5·66
Wattle and Daub, Mud Sod Huts...	...	...	...	58·46
Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs	...	...	...	1·16
All other Dwellings	...	...	...	0·20
On Shipboard and Boats	...	...	...	0·26
Travelling or Camping out...	...	...	...	0·39

100·00

260. The number or density of inhabited dwellings to the Square Mile in 1904, excluding temporary shelters, was 1·62, i.e., 0·40 in excess of the density in 1891.

261. The average number of persons to each room in every inhabited house, excluding people on shipboard or boats, and those travelling or camping out, was 2·48 in 1904 compared with 2·70 in 1891.

262. The following Table gives the number of the Heads of Families or Households of each Race occupying the inhabited houses in 1904 as compared with the figures obtained in 1891, and also the average number of persons to a Family or Household :—

RACE.	No. of Heads of Families or Households.		Average Number of Persons to a Family or Household.	
	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.
European or White	102,453	65,894	5·66	5·72
Malay	2,450	2,025	6·40	6·87
Hottentot	13,339	6,479	6·84	7·78
Fingo	36,510	26,452	8·51	8·68
Kafir	132,930	68,448	8·38	8·89
Mixed and Other	47,538	34,749	6·27	7·13
Total, all Races	335,220	204,047	7·19	7·48

Average number of Persons to an inhabited dwelling in England.

Distribution of Population according to Class of Dwellings, Table XIV.

Density of Inhabited Dwellings, Table XIX.

Average number of persons to a room.

Average number of persons to a Family or Household.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.*

Number and Proportion of Persons Born in Colony. (See Diagrams III. and IV.)

263. Out of the total population of 2,409,804 persons enumerated on the 17th April, 1904, the number born in the Colony was 2,205,937 or 91.54 per cent, made up as follows:—

RACE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent. of Colonial Born.
European or White	440,604	221,101	219,503	19.97
Malay	15,037	7,298	7,739	0.68
Hottentot	89,108	45,888	43,220	4.04
Fingo	306,435	145,130	161,305	13.89
Kafir and Bechuana	1,070,667	519,729	550,938	48.54
Mixed and Other	284,086	140,948	143,138	12.88
Total, Born in Colony ...	2,205,937	1,080,094	1,125,843	100.00

Number and Proportion of Persons Born outside Colony.

264. The Races of the remaining 203,867 persons who were born outside the Colony, and who form 8.46 per cent. of the total population, are shown in the following Table:—

RACE.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent. of Foreign Born.
European or White	139,137	97,443	41,694	68.25
Malay	645	584	61	0.32
Hottentot	2,152	1,139	1,013	1.05
Fingo	4,285	2,156	2,129	2.10
Kafir and Bechuana	43,400	25,713	17,687	21.29
Mixed and Other	14,248	11,811	2,437	6.99
Total, Born outside Colony ..	203,867	138,846	65,021	100.00

Of the 203,867 persons shown in the above Table, 68,193 were born in Africa, 118,377 in Europe, 10,387 in Asia, 3,011 in America, 3,654 in Australasia, 118 at Sea, and 127 did not give sufficient particulars to allow of their places of birth being allocated, and are classed as "Unknown and Unspecified."

265. The number of persons of each Race born respectively within the Colony and outside its borders, and the relative proportions of Colonials to Foreign-Born in 1904 and 1891, are shown in the subjoined Table:—

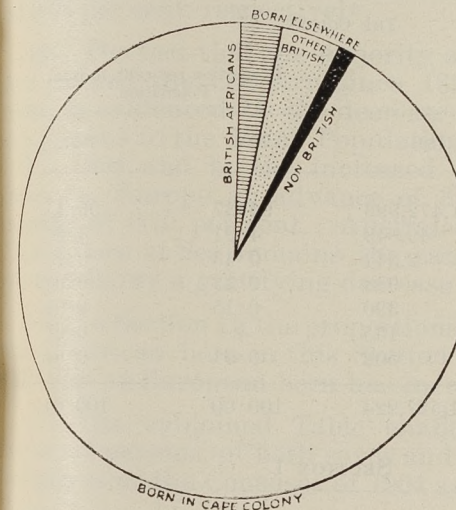
RACE.	Total Persons.	Born in Cape Colony.				Born outside Cape Colony.		
		Persons.	Proportion per Cent.		Persons.	Proportion per cent.		
			1904.	1904.		1891.	1904.	1904.	1891.
European or White	579,741	440,604	76.00	85.09	139,137	24.00	14.91	
Malay	15,682	15,037	95.89	99.20	645	4.11	0.80	
Hottentot	91,260	89,108	97.64	98.18	2,152	2.36	1.82	
Fingo	310,720	306,435	98.62	97.01	4,285	1.38	2.99	
Kafir and Bechuana	1,114,067	1,070,667	96.11	94.04	43,400	3.89	5.96	
Mixed and Other	298,334	284,086	95.23	97.80	14,248	4.77	2.20	
Total, all Races ...	2,409,804	2,205,937	91.54	93.07	203,867	8.46	6.93	

* The Returns relating to Birthplaces will be found in Part II of the Annexures to this Report Tables I to XVIII, pages 83 to 131. It has an Index Table on page 83.

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This Table shows that the relative proportion of Foreign-Born to Colonial Born is greater for each Race except the Fingoes and Kafirs in 1904 than it was in 1891, but only in the case of the White Race is the difference very noteworthy. The fact that the Kafirs and Fingoes do not show a similar result to the other Races is due to the addition of so many Colonial Born to their numbers by the annexation of Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

DIAGRAM III.



Birthplaces of the People. All Races.

TOTAL POPULATION 2,409,804

Born in Cape Colony 2,205,937

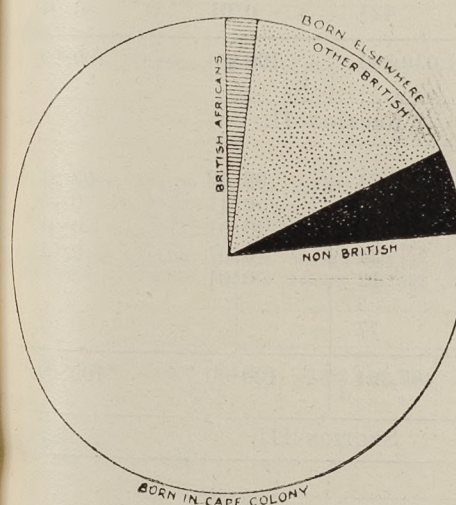
Born Elsewhere :

British Africans 63,698

Other British ... 101,148

Non-British ... 39,021

DIAGRAM IV.



Birthplaces of the People. European or White Race.

TOTAL WHITES ... 579,741

Born in Cape Colony 440,604

Born Elsewhere :

British Africans ... 12,347

Other British ... 93,287

Non-British... ... 38,503

Birthplaces in Detail.
Table IX.

266. Table IX, on pages 104 to 111, shows the Birthplaces of the People in detail, and without reference thereto it is difficult to appreciate the cosmopolitan character of the Population of this country. In point of fact it is no easy matter to-day to find a single State or Dependency of any repute which has no representative in Cape Colony.

Numbers and Proportions of different Birthplaces.
Tables IV & V.

267. The following Table shows (a) the population of the Colony, and of each Section thereof separately, classified according to the different groups of Birthplaces, and (b) the proportions of the different groups to the Total Population for 1904 compared, where possible, with the figures obtained in 1891:—

BIRTHPLACE.	THE COLONY.			
	Persons.		Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	
	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.
Africa	2,274,130	1,472,996	94.37	96.45
Europe	118,377	49,849	4.91	3.26
Asia	10,387	2,344	0.43	0.15
America	3,011	988	0.13	0.06
Australasia	3,654	390	0.15	0.03
At Sea	118	155	†	0.01
Unknown and Unspecified ...	127	502	0.01	0.04
Total	2,409,804	1,527,224	100.00	100.00
SECTION I.				
Africa	1,358,841	987,522	91.21	94.97
Europe	114,059	48,140	7.66	4.63
Asia	10,105	2,281	0.68	0.22
America	2,911	964	0.19	0.09
Australasia	3,554	378	0.24	0.04
At Sea	108	150	0.01	0.01
Unknown and Unspecified ...	113	425	0.01	0.04
Total	1,489,691	1,039,860	100.00	100.00
SECTION II.				
Africa	630,076	485,474	99.56	99.61
Europe	2,602	1,709	0.41	0.35
Asia	85	63	0.01	0.01
America	59	24	0.01	0.01
Australasia	47	12	0.01	†
At Sea	7	5	†	†
Unknown and Unspecified ...	8	77	†	0.02
Total	632,884	487,364	100.00	100.00
SECTION III.				
Africa	285,213	...	99.30	...
Europe	1,716	...	0.60	...
Asia	197	...	0.07	...
America	41	Unobtainable.	0.01	Unobtainable.
Australasia	53	...	0.02	...
At Sea	3	...	†	...
Unknown and Unspecified ...	6	...	†	...
Total	287,229	...	100.00	...

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

268. It was remarked in the Census Report for 1891 that the population of the Colony, as then constituted, was only reinforced to the extent of 3½ per cent. from countries outside of Africa, but the above figures show that it now owes more than 5½ per cent. of its numbers to such sources.

Reinforcement of Population from outside Africa.

In other words the proportion of the entire population which was born in Africa has become 2.08 per cent. smaller than in 1891. The proportion of those born in Europe has increased by 1.65 per cent.; of the Asiatic born by 0.28 per cent.; of the American born by 0.7 per cent.; and of the Australasian born by 0.12 per cent. The proportions of those born at Sea or whose birthplaces are Unknown or Unspecified have decreased by 0.01 and 0.03 per cent. respectively.

269. The fact that the majority of other than African born persons who have entered the Country since 1891 have settled in Section I. of the Colony is evidenced by the decrease in the proportion per cent. of African born persons to the Total Population in that Section from 94.97 in 1891 to 91.21 in 1904, and by the increased proportion of those with other Birthplaces, e.g., Europe, an advance of 3.03 per cent.; Asia, of 0.46 per cent.; America, of 0.10 per cent.; Australasia of 0.20 per cent. The proportion of those born at Sea remains the same, and that of the Unknown or Unspecified shows a gratifying decrease from 0.04 to 0.01 per cent.

Section I of the Colony.

270. In Section II. the proportions per cent. have varied but slightly. The ratio of African born in this Section has fallen, however, by 0.05 per cent., while that of European born has increased by 0.06 per cent.

Section II of the Colony.

271. The subjoined Table enables a comparison to be made of the number of persons, of both sexes and of each Race, returned under the Main Birthplaces at the Censuses of 1904 and 1891 respectively.

Comparison of Birthplaces 1904 and 1891.

The relative proportion of the total number of persons of each Race born in each of the Main Birthplaces is also given for both years.

RACE.	CENSUS OF 1904.			CENSUS OF 1891.			CENSUS OF 1904.			CENSUS OF 1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per Cent.			Proportion per Cent.		
							Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
AFRICAN BORN.												
European or White	454,030	228,343	225,687	325,438	161,631	163,807	78.31	71.69	86.40	86.33	82.48	90.48
Malay	15,226	7,443	7,783	13,827	6,635	7,192	97.09	94.43	99.78	99.42	98.85	99.97
Hottentot	91,259	47,027	44,232	50,368	26,239	24,129	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.96	99.96	99.95
Fingo	310,717	147,284	163,433	229,643	108,550	121,093	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98	99.98
Kafir and Bechuana	1,114,040	545,426	568,614	608,128	306,381	301,747	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.95	99.92	99.98
Mixed and Other ...	288,858	143,662	145,196	245,592	121,375	124,217	96.82	94.05	99.74	99.11	98.51	99.69
EUROPEAN BORN.												
European or White	118,259	84,977	33,282	49,769	33,202	16,567	20.39	26.68	12.74	13.20	16.95	9.15
Malay	8	7	1	...	...	...	0.05	0.09	0.01	...	...	...
Hottentot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kafir and Bechuana	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Other ...	105	82	23	80	60	20	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02
ASIATIC BORN.												
European or White	1,142	802	340	430	252	178	0.20	0.25	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.10
Malay	444	428	16	77	75	2	2.83	5.43	0.21	0.55	1.12	0.03
Hottentot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kafir and Bechuana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Other ...	8,801	8,498	303	1,837	1,511	326	2.95	5.56	0.21	0.74	1.23	0.26

RACE.	CENSUS OF 1904.			CENSUS OF 1891.			CENSUS OF 1904.			CENSUS OF 1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per Cent.			Proportion per Cent.		
							Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
AMERICAN BORN.												
European or White	2,474	1,857	617	766	533	233	0·43	0·58	0·24	0·20	0·27	0·13
Malay	3	3	...	1	1	...	0·02	0·04	...	0·01	0·01	...
Hottentot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kafir and Bechuana	1	1	...	...	...	...	†	†	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Other	533	501	32	221	213	8	0·18	0·33	0·02	0·09	0·17	0·01
AUSTRALASIAN BORN.												
European or White	3,635	2,427	1,208	380	213	167	0·63	0·76	0·46	0·10	0·11	0·09
Malay	1	1	...	1	1	...	0·01	0·01	...	0·01	0·01	...
Hottentot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kafir and Bechuana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Other	18	4	14	9	5	4	0·01	†	0·01	†	†	†
BORN AT SEA.												
European or White	109	63	46	151	86	65	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·04
Malay	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...
Hottentot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kafir and Bechuana	2	2	...	...	...	...	†	†	...	...	...	...
Mixed and Other	7	1	6	3	2	1	†	†	†	†	†	†
BIRTHPLACE UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED.												
European or White	92	75	17	53	39	14	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01
Malay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hottentot	1	...	1	20	9	11	†	...	†	0·04	0·04	0·01
Fingo	3	2	1	37	16	21	†	†	†	0·02	0·02	0·01
Kafir and Bechuana	19	9	10	328	254	74	†	†	†	0·05	0·08	0·01
Mixed and Other	12	11	1	64	43	21	†	0·01	†	0·03	0·04	0·01

Birthplaces of African-Born Population in detail.

272. The following Table (a) gives details of the Birthplaces of the 2,274,130 persons born in Africa both as regards the Colony as a whole and its three Sections, and (b) compares the proportion per cent. of the African-born Population hailing from each Birthplace in 1904 and 1891. The Birthplaces cannot be given in greater detail, owing to the number of Territorial changes since the Census of 1891.

BIRTHPLACE.	COLONY.			SECTION I.			SECTION II.			SECTION III.		
	Persons.	Proportion per cent. to Total African Born.		Persons.	Proportion per cent. to Total African Born.		Persons.	Proportion per cent. to Total African Born.		Persons.	Proportion per cent. to Total African Born.	
		1904.	1904.		1891.	1904.		1904.	1891.		1904.	1904.
The Colony	2,205,937	97·01	96·19	1,318,495	57·98	65·01	611,076	26·87	31·18	276,366	12·16	0·12
Natal	14,134	0·63	1·04	3,544	0·16	0·29	7,932	0·35	0·75	2,658	0·12	0·03
Basutoland	20,372	0·90	1·19	11,551	0·51	0·59	8,184	0·36	0·60	637	0·03	0·01
Orange River Colony	13,513	0·59	0·44	9,817	0·43	0·34	1,837	0·08	0·10	1,859	0·08	0·01
Transvaal	11,647	0·51	0·39	8,387	0·37	0·39	683	0·03	†	2,577	0·11	0·01
St. Helena	1,712	0·07	0·10	1,702	0·07	0·10	2	†	†	8	†	†
Other African British Possessions	2,320	0·10	0·37	1,615	0·07	0·08	20	†	0·29	685	0·03	0·02
German Possessions	2,283	0·10	0·09	1,574	0·07	0·06	323	0·01	0·03	386	0·02	0·01
Portuguese	1,881	0·08	0·09	1,850	0·08	0·09	3	†	†	28	†	†
Other African Possessions	331	0·01	0·10	306	0·01	0·10	16	†	†	9	†	†
Total African Born...	2,274,130	100·00	100·00	1,358,841	59·75	67·05	630,076	27·70	32·95	285,213	12·55	0·12

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

273. It is to be regretted that owing to the fact that the final Census Tables for 1904, in the other British Colonies in South Africa are not at present available, I am unable to give the number of Cape Colonists residing therein.

274. The number of persons born in Natal, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, residing in this Colony, has considerably increased since 1891, the figures being as follows:—

BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.		INCREASE.	
	1904.	1891.	Numerical.	Per Cent.
Natal	14,134	12,480	1,654	13·25
Orange River Colony	13,513	6,465	7,048	109·02
Transvaal	11,647	5,771	5,876	101·82

275. Of the 118,377 persons born in Europe, 88,217 gave their place of birth as the United Kingdom or some other British Possession in Europe, and of these one was a Malay, 5 were returned as Kafirs or Bechuana, and 42 as belonging to the Mixed and Other Coloured Races. The disproportion of the sexes among these 88,217 persons is most marked, there being 62,528 Males and only 25,689 Females.

276. Of the other European born persons, the largest total from any one State is shown against Russia, the number, including 470 Poles, being 12,137 persons. In 1891 only 1,094 persons were returned as having been born in that Empire, and the increase in comparison with other countries is very conspicuous, although, proportionately, the increase in the number of Greeks is still greater.

277. The following Table shows (a) the number of persons returned as born in the various States of Europe in 1904, compared with the 1891 Census figures, and (b) the proportion per cent. of those born in each State to the total European-born population in 1904 and in 1891:—

BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.		INCREASE.		PROPORTION PER CENT. TO TOTAL EUROPEAN BORN PERSONS.	
	1904.	1891.	Numerical.	Per Cent.	1904.	1891.
EUROPE, TOTAL	118,377	49,849	68,528	137·47	100·00	100·00
United Kingdom or British Possessions in Europe*	88,217	38,699	49,518	127·96	74·52	77·63
Austria and Hungary	1,161	233	928	398·28	0·98	0·47
Denmark	654	343	311	90·67	0·55	0·69
France	701	360	341	94·72	0·59	0·72
Germany	7,455	6,549	906	13·83	6·30	13·14
Greece	962	76	886	1165·79	0·81	0·15
Holland	1,663	870	793	91·15	1·41	1·75
Italy	2,010	290	1,720	593·10	1·70	0·58
Norway and Sweden	1,858	698	1,160	166·19	1·57	1·40
Portugal	347	243	104	42·80	0·29	0·49
Russia and Poland	12,137	1,094	11,043	1009·41	10·25	2·20
Spain	203	62	141	227·42	0·17	0·12
Switzerland	338	176	162	92·05	0·29	0·35
Other and Unspecified	671	156	515	330·13	0·57	0·31

Cape Colonists residing in other S.A. Colonies.

Persons Born in other S.A. Colonies.

Birthplaces of European Born Population.

Increase in Russian Born.

Birthplaces of European Born Population in detail.

* BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN DETAIL AS ACTUALLY RETURNED.

BIRTHPLACE.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	63,447	44,827	18,620
Scotland	15,709	11,170	4,539
Ireland	8,605	6,198	2,407
Great Britain	85	78	7
Isle of Man	41	34	7
Isle of Wight	2	2	...
Channel Islands	199	142	57
Gibraltar	61	32	29
Malta	68	45	23
TOTAL	88,217	62,528	25,689

Increase in Number of European-born Persons, 1865-1904

278. The great increase in the number of persons in the Colony who were born in Europe between the years, 1891 and 1904, as compared with previous inter-censal periods is brought out by the following Table:—

BIRTHPLACE.	1865.		1875.		1891.		1904.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.
British Possessions in Europe.	(a)	(a)	22,246	3·09	38,699	2·53	88,217	3·66
Other European States.	(a)	(a)	6,860	0·95	11,150	0·73	30,160	1·23
TOTAL EUROPE	26,319	5·30	29,106	4·04	49,849	3·26	118,377	4·91

(a) Details unobtainable.

Relatively small numbers.

279. The proportion of European-born persons in the Colony is exceedingly small when compared with that existing, for instance, in the Australasian Colonies, but this is largely accounted for by the vast numbers of Aboriginal Natives included in the Population of the Cape Colony.

Natives of the United Kingdom in Cape Colony and Australasia.

280. The proportion of Natives of the United Kingdom (who form by far the greater part of the European-born immigrants), both in Australasia and the Cape Colony, is shown in the following Table, in which the figures for Australasia are those obtained at the Census taken in 1901, and are exclusive of Aborigines:—

COLONY.	NATIVES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.
New Zealand... ..	205,111	26·56
Queensland	126,159	25·42
Western Australia	41,551	22·60
Victoria	214,371	17·92
New South Wales	220,401	16·28
South Australia	56,862	15·69
Tasmania	19,815	11·52
Cape Colony... ..	87,889	3·65

281. A more correct comparison would of course be obtained by excluding from consideration in the figures for Cape Colony that part of the population corresponding to the Aborigines of Australasia, viz.: the Bantu and Hottentot families. Even then, however, the natives of the United Kingdom would only form 9·83 per cent. of the population as thus reduced.

Proportion to population excluding Bantus, &c.

282. The proportion of British among persons of European birth has slightly decreased since 1891, being now just under three-fourths of the whole instead of just over three-fourths.

British Europeans.

The representatives of all the other European States have increased in numbers, but the Germans, only to a relatively small extent, with the result that, from a proportion per cent. of 13·14 in 1891 they have decreased to 6·30 in 1904.

German Europeans.

283. That the European born Immigrant as a class is addicted to Urban life is plainly evidenced by the fact that 103,665 or 87·57 per cent. of such persons were returned as residing in Urban Areas against 14,712 or 12·43 in Rural Areas.

Proportion of European Born Persons in Urban and Rural Areas.

284. Asia was returned as the Birthplace of 10,387 persons, of whom 1,142 are Europeans or Whites, 444 Malays, and 8,801 are classified as Mixed and Other. Of this number 93·66 per cent. are Males. The number of persons similarly returned in 1891 was 2,344, composed of 430 Europeans or Whites, 77 Malays and 1,837 Mixed or Other Coloured Races.

Asiatic Born Population.

The proportion of the total number of persons belonging to each of the respective Races, who were returned as born in Asia in 1904 and in 1891 is as follows:—

RACE.	1904.	1891.
European or White	0·20	0·11
Malay	2·83	0·55
Mixed and Other	2·95	0·74

No person of Hottentot, Fingo or Kafir Race had an Asiatic Birthplace.

285. Of 3,011 persons born in America, 2,474 were returned as Europeans or Whites, 3 as Malays, 1 Kafir or Bechuana, and 533 as Mixed and Other. Of this number 649 are females, viz.: 617 Europeans or Whites and 32 Mixed and Other.

American Born Population.

In 1891 the number of American Born returned was 988. They have, therefore, increased in the thirteen years by 2,023 persons, and now represent a proportion per cent. of 0·13 to the total population, as compared with 0·06 in 1891.

286. No fewer than 3,654 persons, viz.:—2,432 Males and 1,222 Females were enumerated as having been born in Australasia. In 1891 only 390 persons, 219 Males and 171 Females, were so returned. The increase of 3,264 persons is therefore comparatively large, and Australasians now represent a proportion per cent. to the total population of 0·15 as compared with 0·03 in 1891.

Australasian Born Population

287. The number of those born At Sea has decreased in comparison with those returned at the last preceding Census, there being only 118 in 1904 as against 155 in 1891.

Persons born At Sea.

288. It is satisfactory to note that the number of persons who did not know or who were unable to specify their place of birth has decreased from 502 in 1891, to 127 in 1904.

Unspecified Birthplaces.

289. The following Table shows (a) the number of and proportion of persons of All Races, and the number and proportion of Europeans or

Birthplaces of Urban & Rural Population.

Whites, born in the main divisions of the World; and (b) the distribution of the same between the Urban and Rural Areas in the Colony. It will be seen therefrom that both among All Races, and among Europeans and Whites alone, it is only the African born who are to be found in greater strength in the Rural Areas. In all other cases the preponderance is largely in favour of the Urban Areas.

BIRTHPLACE.	ALL RACES.						EUROPEAN OR WHITE.					
	Total Persons.	Pro-portion per cent.	Urban.		Rural.		Total Persons.	Pro-portion per cent.	Urban.		Rural.	
			Persons.	Pro-portion per ct.	Persons.	Pro-portion per ct.			Persons.	Pro-portion per ct.	Persons.	Pro-portion per ct.
Africa ...	2,274,130	94.37	510,679	21.19	1,763,451	73.18	454,030	78.31	202,427	34.92	251,603	43.33
Europe ...	118,377	4.91	103,665	4.31	14,712	0.61	118,259	20.39	103,559	17.86	14,700	2.33
Asia ...	10,387	0.43	9,738	0.40	649	0.03	1,142	0.20	1,002	0.17	140	0.03
America ...	3,011	0.13	2,632	0.11	379	0.02	2,474	0.43	2,122	0.37	352	0.06
Australia ...	3,654	0.15	3,294	0.14	360	0.01	3,635	0.63	3,275	0.56	360	0.07
At Sea ...	118	†	94	†	24	†	109	0.02	87	0.02	22	†
Unknown and Unspecified ...	127	0.01	88	†	39	†	92	0.02	70	0.02	22	†
Total ...	2,409,804	100.00	630,190	26.15	1,779,614	73.85	579,741	100.00	312,542	53.92	267,199	46.08

British Subjects by Birth.

290. The number of British Subjects by birth enumerated on the 17th April, 1904, and the proportion born in each main birthplace, were as follows:—

BRITISH SUBJECTS BY BIRTH.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent.
Africa ...	2,269,635	1,115,932	1,153,703	95.74
Europe ...	88,217	62,528	25,689	3.72
Asia ...	8,447	7,944	503	0.36
America ...	710	574	136	0.03
Australasia ...	3,649	2,430	1,219	0.15
At Sea ...	71	45	26	†
Unknown and Unspecified (presumably British) ...	54	36	18	†
Total British Born ...	2,370,783	1,189,489	1,181,294	100.00

Other than British Subjects by Birth.

291. The Non-British, or Foreign-Born, portion of the population numbers only 39,021 persons who are distributed among the different birthplaces as follows:—

OTHER THAN BRITISH SUBJECTS BY BIRTH.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per cent.
Africa ...	4,495	3,253	1,242	11.52
Europe ...	30,160	22,542	7,618	77.29
Asia ...	1,940	1,784	156	4.97
America ...	2,301	1,788	513	5.90
Australasia ...	5	2	3	0.01
At Sea ...	47	21	26	0.12
Unknown and Unspecified (presumably other than British) ...	73	61	12	0.19
Total Foreign-Born ...	39,021	29,451	9,570	100.00

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

292. Thus, out of the total population of 2,409,804 persons in the Colony, 2,370,783, equal to a proportion of 98.38 per cent., are British Subjects by birth, and only 39,021 or 1.62 per cent. are Foreign born.

Among the European or White Race alone, out of 579,741 persons 546,238, or 94.22 per cent., were born in British Possessions; while 33,503 persons, or 5.78 per cent. are Foreign Born.

293. The extent to which immigration is affecting the growth of our larger Urban centres is shown by the detailed Birthplaces given in Table VI. (pp. 89-99) in respect of the population of every centre of over 2,000 inhabitants. In every one of these sixty-one centres without exception, there is to be found a representative of England and Wales, of Ireland, and of Germany. There is a Scotchman in all except Peilton, in the King Williamstown District, and a Russian in every one except Peilton and Swellendam. The ubiquitous Russian is a new feature in our population.

294. The presence of new-comers is most noticeable in the four Sea Ports—Cape Town (and Suburbs), East London, Port Elizabeth and Simonstown, and in Kimberley. In Simonstown, however, it must not be overlooked that the naval element is very strong.

295. In these five centres are congregated 99,849 persons, or very nearly one-half of the total population of All Races born outside the Colony (viz.: 203,867), and of the 139,137 foreign-born Whites in the Colony they contain no fewer than 83,688, or over sixty per cent.

The figures for each of the five centres are given below:—

TOWN.	INHABITANTS OF ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE INHABITANTS.	
	Born in Colony	Born outside Colony.	Born in Colony.	Born outside Colony.
Cape Town ...	44,850	32,818	15,859	28,344
Suburbs of Cape Town ...	61,397	30,576	30,997	28,687
Total, CAPE TOWN & SUBURBS ...	106,247	63,394	46,856	57,031
East London ...	17,395	7,825	7,776	6,898
Port Elizabeth ...	20,985	11,974	12,037	9,950
Simonstown ...	2,429	4,214	1,033	3,810
Kimberley ...	21,889	12,442	7,557	5,999

Relative proportions of British Born Persons and others.

Birthplaces of Population of larger Urban Centres. Table VI.

Foreign-born Immigrants. Sea Ports. Kimberley.

Separate Figures.

296. Simonstown is the only large urban centre in which the Colonial-born persons of all Races are in a minority as compared with the Foreign-born of all Races. Among the European or White Race only, the Foreign-born exceed the Colonial-born in Cape Town, Green and Sea Point, Mowbray, Wynberg, Mafeking, Simonstown and Umtata.

Local preponderance of Immigrants.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.*

Information as to Religious Belief Non-Compulsory.

297. In compliance with a principle which, I believe, prevails throughout the British Empire, no compulsion is put upon any member of the community to indicate his religious persuasion upon the Census Schedules in this Colony.

The right to withhold information on this point was, however, exercised by 406 individuals only at the Census of 1875, by 661 in 1891, and by 235 at the Census of 1904. The number of persons whose religion was unknown or unspecified, apart from the above cause, was no fewer than 56,308, or 7.81 per cent. of the entire population, in 1875. These figures were reduced at the Censuses of 1891 and 1904, owing to the greater care taken by the enumerators, to 3,277, or 0.22 per cent. of the population, and 3,286, or 0.14 per cent. of the population, respectively.

Absence of Flippant Replies.

298. Yet another satisfactory feature about the returns in 1904 is that no foolish or flippant entry was made under the heading "Religious Denomination."

Lack of Uniformity in Denominational Titles.

299. Even among those people who are able or willing to indicate their religion, a wonderful variety of terms is used to denote one and the same sect or denomination, in spite of earnest appeals made to the members of the different Churches by their Ministers to adopt a uniform designation.

Difficulty of classification of Religions.

300. This want of consistency leads to serious difficulties in the Tabulation of the Religious Statistics; and I was, at an early stage of the work, confronted with the problem whether to follow the procedure adopted at the Census of 1891, when "the greatest care was taken to preserve the exact words of the replies in every case where there was the slightest doubt," and to cumber the Tables, as appeared to me unnecessarily, with a multitude of Denominations possessed of no recognised separate entity; or whether to group all those persons whose reply could possibly be regarded as indicating a particular Religious Body as belonging to that Body. The latter course was strongly urged upon me by representative Ministers of Religion of different Denominations, and I eventually decided in its favour, partly on that account, and partly because it enabled me to present the Tables in a more compact and more generally useful form.

Adoption of Amended Classification.

301. This decision led me to abandon the nine main Groups of Religions adopted in 1891, which, owing to a miscellaneous classification of Protestants, Other Christians, Asiatic Religions, etc., under the Classes "Other Sects" and "No Denomination," appeared to me to fall short of an altogether satisfactory result—if only because there were no means of readily arriving at the gross figures for Christians of all Denominations. In place of these two Classes I substituted new Classes, *viz.*, "Other Christian Sects" (*i.e.*, Other than Protestant or Catholic), and "Other Non-Christian Sects" (*i.e.*, Other than Jews or Mohammedans). The published figures for 1891 were carefully readjusted to fit in with this new classification, and a transfer was made of the 2,032 persons formerly tabulated as of "No Denomination" and "Other Sects" to other Classes as follows: Protestants, 119; Other Christians, 461; Other Non-Christian, 1,297; No Religion, 155.

Assistance of Ministers.

302. I am aware that the Classification of Religions is a thorny question and I am under no small obligation to the different Ministers who have assisted me in my task, in which I have also constantly referred to the most modern Census classifications in vogue in other British Colonies.

Number and Proportion of different Religions, Tables III. and IV.

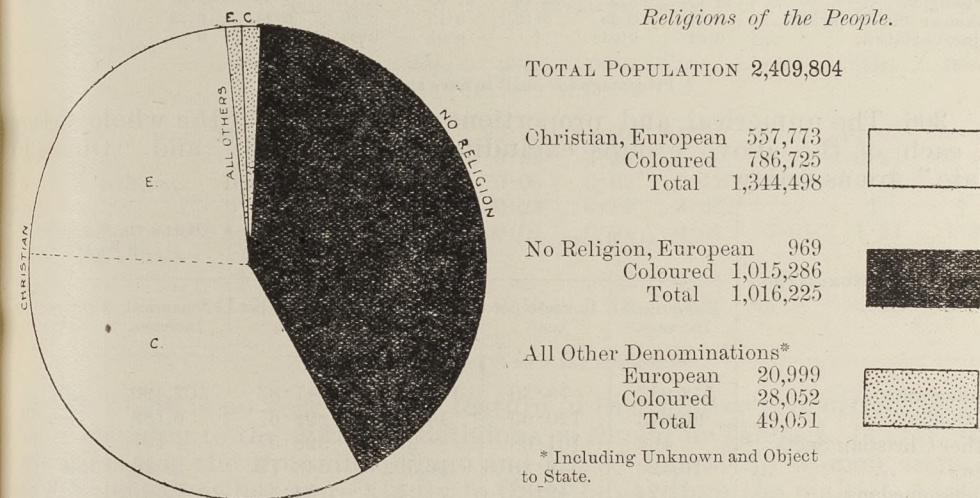
303. The number and proportion of the population (*a*) of All Races, of the European or White Race, and (*c*) of the Other Races, returned at the Census of 1904 under the main Religions, is shown in the following Table:—

* The Returns relating to Religions will be found in Part III of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I to XVI, pages 133 to 177. It has an Index Table on page 133.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	THE COLONY, 1904.					
	Total All Races.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
Protestants*	1,305,453	54.17	527,875	91.04	777,578	42.49
Catholics	38,118	1.58	29,508	5.09	8,610	0.47
Other Christian Sects	927	0.04	390	0.07	537	0.03
Jews	19,537	0.81	19,509	3.37	28	†
Mohammedans	22,623	0.94	48	0.01	22,575	1.23
Other Non-Christian Sects	3,370	0.14	82	0.01	3,288	0.18
No Religion	1,016,255	42.17	969	0.17	1,015,286	55.48
Unknown and Unspecified	3,286	0.14	1,147	0.20	2,139	0.12
Object to State	235	0.01	213	0.04	22	†
Total	2,409,804	100.00	579,741	100.00	1,830,063	100.00

See Diagram V

DIAGRAM V.



304. A comparative statement of the results obtained at the Censuses of 1904 and 1891, in the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891, is furnished below:—

Comparative Results, 1904 and 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	THE COLONY AS CONSTITUTED AND BOUNDED IN 1891.					
	Census of 1904.			Census of 1891.		
	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Protestants	1,236,578	518,013	718,565	732,166	357,078	375,088
Catholics	37,331	29,088	8,243	17,275	14,853	2,422
Other Christian Sects	924	387	537	461	91	370
Jews	19,382	19,354	28	3,009	3,007	2
Mohammedans	22,446	48	22,398	15,099	31	15,068
Other Non-Christian Sects	3,292	81	3,211	1,297	54	1,243
No Religion	799,127	954	798,173	753,979	670	753,309
Unknown and Unspecified	3,262	1,124	2,138	3,277	720	2,557
Object to State	233	211	22	661	483	178
Total	2,122,575	569,260	1,553,315	1,527,224	376,987	1,150,237

* Including "Protestant Catholics," a term adopted at the suggestion of the Metropolitan of the English Church in the Colony to denote the "English Church or Church of England, including Episcopalians."
 † Percentage too small to have any significance.

Proportions of different Religions, 1904 and 1891.

305. The subjoined Return indicates the proportions per cent. of the population (a) of All Races, (b) of the European or White Race, and (c) of the Other Races, belonging to each Religion in 1904 in the whole Colony, and in Sections I. and II. only, as compared with the results of the Census of 1891:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.		
	The Colony.			The Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891 (i.e. Sections I. and II.)			The Colony.		
	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Protestants ...	54.17	91.04	42.49	58.26	91.00	46.26	47.94	94.72	32.61
Catholics ...	1.58	5.09	0.47	1.76	5.11	0.53	1.13	3.94	0.21
Other Christian Sects ...	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Jews ...	0.81	3.37	†	0.91	3.40	†	0.20	0.80	†
Mohammedans ...	0.94	0.01	1.23	1.06	0.01	1.44	0.99	0.01	1.31
Other Non-Christian Sects...	0.14	0.01	0.18	0.15	0.01	0.21	0.08	0.01	0.11
No Religion ...	42.17	0.17	55.48	37.65	0.17	51.39	49.37	0.18	65.49
Unknown and Unspecified...	0.14	0.20	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.19	0.32
Object to State ...	0.01	0.04	†	0.01	0.03	†	0.04	0.13	0.02

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

Numerical and Proportionate Increases, 1891-1904.

306. The numerical and proportionate increases for the whole Colony in each of the above groups excluding "Unspecified" and "Object to State" are as follows:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.
Protestants ...	573,287	78.30	170,797	47.83	402,490	107.31
Catholics ...	20,843	120.65	14,655	98.67	6,188	255.49
Other Christian Sects...	466	101.08	299	328.57	167	45.14
Jews ...	16,528	549.29	16,502	548.79	26	1,300.00
Mohammedans ...	7,524	49.83	17	54.84	7,507	49.82
Other Non-Christian Sects ...	2,073	159.83	28	51.85	2,045	164.52
No Religion ...	292,276	34.79	299	44.63	261,977	34.78

Increases in Sections I. and II. of Colony.

307. In the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891, the increases, numerical and per cent., of the five main groups are, Protestants, 504,412 or 68.89 per cent.; Catholics, 20,056 or 116.10 per cent.; Jews, 16,373 or 544.13 per cent.; Mohammedans, 7,347 or 48.65 per cent.; No Religion, 45,148 or 5.99 per cent.

The figures for the White and Coloured Races separately are as follows:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.
Protestants ...	160,935	45.07	343,477	91.57
Catholics ...	14,235	95.84	5,821	240.34
Jews ...	16,347	543.63	26	1,300.00
Mohammedans ...	17	54.84	7,330	48.65
No Religion ...	284	42.39	44,864	5.96

From the above Tables it will be seen that relatively the Jewish Faith has made the greatest advance since 1891 in Sections I. and II. of the Colony among the White Population, although the Christian Denominations have also made good progress. Among the Coloured People, the Roman Catholic Church shows the best comparative record (i.e. excluding the Jews, whose numbers are too insignificant here to be of much account); but the Protestants still maintain a commanding position among those of them who profess any religious belief at all. The very small increase in the number of Coloured persons of No Religion (chiefly, of course, Heathen) is somewhat surprising; on the other hand there is a comparatively large increase in the number of Mohammedans, which I can only account for on the supposition that the bulk of the recent Indian immigrants are included under this head.

308. Excluding the Unspecified, and those who Objected to State their Religion at each of the three last Censuses, the proportions of the populations (a) of All Races, (b) of the European or White Race, and (c) of the Other Races belonging to the different Religions, were as follows:—

Proportions of Religious Denominations, 1875-1904.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	ALL RACES.			EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
Protestants ...	54.96	48.07	54.25	95.92	95.02	91.27	32.58	32.69	42.54
Catholics ...	1.46	1.13	1.59	3.69	3.95	5.10	0.23	0.21	0.47
Other Christians...	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03
Jews ...	0.08	0.20	0.81	0.23	0.80	3.37	...	†	†
Mohammedans ...	1.69	0.99	0.94	0.01	0.01	0.01	3.61	1.31	1.24
Other Non-Christians ...	†	0.09	0.14	†	0.02	0.01	†	0.11	0.18
No Religion ...	41.79	49.49	42.23	0.10	0.18	0.17	64.57	65.65	55.54

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

309. There is no very striking feature in the relative proportions of the sexes belonging to the different Religions as shown in Tables I., II., III. and IV., but among the Hottentot, Fingo and Mixed Races the women seem to have taken somewhat more kindly to Christianity than the males. Among the Kafirs and Bechuana, on the other hand, the proportion of Christians is rather lower among women than among men. The almost universal predominance of males in the different Religions is due to the marked numerical superiority of that sex among all persons except those of the Bantu Race, and not to any psychological cause.

Proportion of the Sexes. Tables I., II., III. and IV.

310. Of the European or White Race, the bulk (viz., 96.20 per cent.) are, of course, Christians; of the 21,968 persons, forming 3.80 per cent. of their number, who belong to other Creeds, 19,509 are Jews, and 1,360 have not any religion specified (including 213 "Objectors"). The remaining 1,099 persons constitute only 0.19 per cent. of the Europeans in the Colony, and of these 532 returned themselves as having no Religion, 232 as Agnostics, 119 as Free Thinkers, 61 as Atheists, 48 as Mohammedans, 22 as Spiritualists, 20 as Deists, 16 as Theists, and 11 as Hindus. There were also three Buddhists among the Europeans.

Religious Denominations. European or White Race.

Of the Malays, the vast majority, forming 96.18 per cent. of the whole, are Mohammedans. There are only 599 persons, constituting 3.82 per cent. of the Race, who do not belong to the Mohammedan Faith, and of these 575 are Christians, and 8 are returned as Unspecified. Of the remaining 16 individuals, 3 profess Buddhism, 1 Hinduism, and 12 no religion at all.

Malays.

Of the Hottentots 77.47 per cent. are now Christians, as compared with under 55 per cent. in 1891. Nine persons of this Race are returned as Mohammedans, and the remainder, viz., 20,550, are either Unspecified or

Hottentots.

Heathen, with the exception of three individuals who objected to give information.

Fingoes.

Of the Fingoes the proportion of Christians is 50·42 per cent. and of Heathens 49·55. There are 2 Fingo Mohammedans, 94 whose religion was Unspecified, and one "Utopian."* In 1891 under 28 per cent. of the Fingoes had adopted Christianity, and the advance shown since that year is the more remarkable because of the addition to this Race of 10,538 Heathens as compared with only 3,793 Christians resident in Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

Kafirs and Bechuana.

The Kafirs and Bechuana show a proportion of 73·84 per cent. Heathens, and 26·08 Christians. The latter is just twice the proportion obtaining in 1891, but is nevertheless much lower than it would have been but for the annexation of Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

The number of Kafirs who objected to state their Religion was 5, and there were 931 returned as "Unspecified." The classification of the remaining individuals of this Race might appear somewhat extraordinary to those who are not acquainted with the rapid intellectual progress made by some of its members, viz.:—Mohammedans (2), Deist (1), Agnostics (2), Free Thinker (1) and "Utopian"* (22).

Mixed and Other.

Among the Mixed and Other Coloured Race Group, 89·88 per cent. are Christians. The 30,199 individuals belonging to this Group who do not profess Christianity include 18,518 returned as of "No Religion," 7,479 Mohammedans, 2,021 Hindus, 773 Confucians, 483 Buddhists and 28 Jews. The "Unspecified" number 845, and there are 14 "Objectors." The more interesting of the other "persuasions" returned are Agnostics (8), Atheist (1), Free Thinkers (11) and "Utopian"* (12).

Mohammedan Religion.

311. The change in the composition of the Mohammedan Body is one of the most striking points in the Religious Tables in the recent Census. In 1891, the terms "Mohammedan" and "Malay" were almost synonymous; over 97 per cent. of the Malays were Mohammedans, and about 90 per cent. of the Mohammedans were of the Malay Race. In 1904, while 96 per cent. of the Malays still profess Mohammedanism, the latter Religion finds just one-third of its adherents outside that Race, although the number of White Mohammedans is only 48.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Christian Faith.

312. The Christian Faith claims 55·79 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony in 1904, or 60·06 per cent. of the population of Sections I. and II., as compared with 49·10 per cent. in 1891.

The increase in its ranks in the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891 since the Census taken in that year is shown below for each of the Six Main Races:—

RACE.	Increase 1891-1904.	
	Numerical.	Per Cent.
European or White	175,466	47·17
Malay	261	86·14
Hottentot	41,625	151·13
Fingo	88,687	138·16
Kafir and Bechuana	163,645	206·40
Mixed and Other	55,247	26·75
Total Christians	524,931	70·00

* Probably a corrupted form of "Ethiopian."

313. Its adherents in the whole Colony number no fewer than 1,344,498, viz.: 690,239 Males and 654,259 Females, who are distributed among the main Christian Churches, as follows:—

Main Christian Churches.

Religious Denomination.	Persons.	Proportion per cent. of Total Christians.
1. Dutch Reformed (including Z.A. Gereformeerde Kerk)	405,696	30·17
2. Methodists	290,264	21·59
3. English Church	281,433	20·93
4. Congregationalists	112,202	8·35
5. Presbyterians	88,660	6·59
6. Lutherans	80,902	6·02
7. Roman Catholics	37,069	2·76
8. Baptists	14,105	1·05
Other Christian Sects	34,167	2·54
Total Christians	1,344,498	100·00

314. The relative order of importance of the above Denominations among (a) the European or White Race, (b) the Bantu Race, and (c) the Mixed and other Coloured Races is shown in the following Table which indicates the proportion per cent. of Christians among each of these three Races who belong to the several Churches referred to.

Strength of Christian Churches among different Races.

European or White Christians.	Proportion per Cent.	Bantu Christians.	Proportion per Cent.	Mixed and Other Coloured Christians.	Proportion per Cent.
1. Dutch Reformed	54·28	Methodists	46·32	Dutch Reformed	26·88
2. English Church	22·69	English Church	16·72	English Church	23·59
3. Methodists	6·46	Congregationalists	12·44	Congregationalists	15·20
4. Roman Catholics	5·11	Presbyterians	12·24	Methodists	13·86
5. Presbyterians	4·73	Lutherans	5·00	Lutherans	13·21
6. Lutherans	2·46	Dutch Reformed	2·61	Presbyterians	2·23
7. Baptists	1·78	Roman Catholics	0·83	Roman Catholics	1·43
8. Congregationalists	0·89	Baptists	0·69	Baptists	0·32
Other Christian Sects	1·60	Other Christian Sects	3·15	Other Christian Sects	3·28

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS: URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

315. The proportion of the population claimed by the different Religions in the Urban and Rural Areas in 1891 and 1904 respectively, is shown in the subjoined Table, which indicates that under 7 persons in every 100 living in Urban Areas are of no religion, whereas in Rural Areas nearly 55 in every 100 are Pagans. In 1891, 8 persons in every 100 in Urban Areas were of no religion, and 60 out of every 100 living in Rural Areas.

Proportion of Religious Denominations, Urban & Rural Areas. Tables VIII, IX, XI and XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Protestants	81·52	44·49	81·53	39·03
Catholics	4·80	0·44	4·45	0·25
Other Christians	0·06	0·03	0·03	0·03
Jews	2·81	0·10	0·81	0·04
Mohammedans	3·33	0·09	4·45	0·07
Other Non-Christians	0·50	0·01	0·40	...
No Religion	6·74	54·73	7·97	60·34
Unknown and Unspecified	0·22	0·11	0·25	0·21
Object to State	0·02	...	0·11	0·03

Principal Denominations.

316. The number and proportion of the adherents of the four principal Denominations, viz., Protestants, Catholics, Jews and Mohammedans, are shown below for Europeans and for Other than Europeans in both Urban and Rural Areas :—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	URBAN AREAS.				RURAL AREAS.			
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
Protestants ...	267,296	85.52	246,471	77.59	260,579	97.53	531,107	35.12
Catholics ...	25,487	8.16	4,740	1.49	4,021	1.50	3,870	0.25
Jews ...	17,671	5.65	23	0.01	1,838	0.69	5	†
Mohammedans ...	36	0.01	20,959	6.60	12	†	1,616	0.11
Others ...	2,052	0.66	45,455	14.31	749	0.28	975,817	64.52
Total ...	312,542	100.00	317,648	100.00	267,199	100.00	1,512,415	100.00

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

Protestant Denominations.

317. The figures for the main Denominations included among Protestants are given below for (a) Europeans, and (b) Other than Europeans, in Urban and Rural Areas respectively :—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	URBAN AREAS.				RURAL AREAS.			
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
Baptists ...	8,120	3.04	1,097	0.44	1,820	0.70	3,068	0.58
Congregationalists ...	4,352	1.63	40,658	16.50	634	0.24	66,558	12.53
Dutch Reformed ...	87,711	32.81	45,480	18.45	215,072	82.54	57,433	10.81
English Church ...	102,527	38.36	69,347	28.14	24,025	9.22	85,534	16.11
Lutherans ...	9,854	3.69	17,903	7.26	3,856	1.48	49,289	9.28
Methodists ...	25,970	9.71	56,070	22.75	10,062	3.86	198,162	37.31
Presbyterians ...	22,375	8.37	10,024	4.07	3,982	1.53	52,279	9.84
Other Protestants ...	6,387	2.39	5,892	2.39	1,128	0.43	18,784	3.54
Total Protestants	267,296	100.00	246,471	100.00	260,579	100.00	531,107	100.00

As regards the European Race, the Dutch Reformed Church is the only one of the above Denominations which is stronger in Rural than in Urban Areas. Relatively this Church has lost ground slightly both in Urban and Rural Areas as compared with its position in 1891, while the English Church and the Presbyterians have on the other hand gained in influence in both. On the whole, however, there has been no radical change in the position of the different Protestant Denominations among the White Races since 1891.

Among the Coloured Races, all the Denominations are now numerically stronger in the Rural Areas; indeed, this could hardly be otherwise, considering the relative numbers of Coloured People living in the Urban centres and outside them. A very large majority of the Congregationalist, Lutheran and Methodist Churches belong to the Coloured Races, and the last named easily takes the first place in the Rural Areas where it has 198,162 Coloured Adherents.

318. For Protestants of All Races, it will be seen from the following Table that only the Baptists and the English Church draw the majority of their members from Urban Areas. The Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed Church, Lutherans, Methodists and Presbyterians all find their stronghold among the Rural Population.

Protestants. Relative Proportions Urban and Rural Areas.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	ALL RACES.			
	Urban Areas.		Rural Areas.	
	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.
Baptists ...	9,217	1.79	4,888	0.62
Congregationalists ...	45,010	8.76	67,192	8.49
Dutch Reformed ...	133,191	25.93	272,505	34.42
English Church ...	171,874	33.45	109,559	13.84
Lutherans ...	27,757	5.40	53,145	6.71
Methodists ...	82,040	15.97	208,224	26.30
Presbyterians ...	32,399	6.31	56,261	7.11
Other Protestants ...	12,279	2.39	19,912	2.51
Total Protestants ...	513,767	100.00	791,686	100.00

319. The following Table apportion among the various Protestant Churches the 1,305,453 Protestants in the Colony under the two Race groups "European or White" and "Other than European or White"; and indicates also the comparative figures for 1891 and 1904 within the Colony as constituted and bounded in the former year :—

Comparative Figures Protestant Churches 1904 and 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.								CENSUS OF 1891.			
	The Colony.				The Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891.				The Colony.			
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	
Baptists ...	9,940	1.88	4,165	0.54	9,878	1.91	3,982	0.55	6,205	1.74	749	0.20
Congregationalists ...	4,986	0.95	107,216	13.79	4,800	0.93	87,878	12.23	2,627	0.74	66,453	17.72
Dutch Reformed ...	302,783	57.36	102,913	13.23	296,905	57.31	101,639	14.15	228,627	64.03	77,693	20.71
English Church ...	126,552	23.97	154,881	19.92	124,055	23.95	147,865	20.58	69,789	19.54	69,269	18.47
Lutherans ...	13,710	2.60	67,192	8.64	13,643	2.63	65,602	9.13	10,879	3.04	40,715	10.85
Methodists ...	36,032	6.83	254,232	32.70	35,315	6.82	227,269	31.63	21,702	6.08	89,815	23.95
Presbyterians ...	26,357	4.99	62,303	8.01	26,014	5.02	60,819	8.46	12,684	3.55	24,412	6.51
Other Protestants ...	7,515	1.42	24,676	3.17	7,403	1.43	23,511	3.27	4,565	1.28	5,982	1.59
Total Protestants	527,875	100.00	777,578	100.00	518,013	100.00	718,565	100.00	357,078	100.00	375,088	100.00

320. While all of the main Protestant Denominations have thus added considerably to the number of their adherents, both White and Coloured, since 1891, some have made greater progress relatively than others. The Dutch Reformed and Lutheran Churches, which together claimed 67.07 per cent. of the White Protestants in 1891, and 31.53 per cent. of the Coloured, now claim only 59.94 per cent. and 23.28 per cent. respectively. The Congregationalists have also five fewer followers among every hundred Coloured Protestants than in 1891, although as a set off they have bettered their

Progress of different Protestant Churches.

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position slightly among the Europeans. All the other Denominations claim a larger percentage of Protestants of All Races than in 1891.

321. Protestants form over nine-tenths of the population in twenty-three districts; the highest proportions being 99.43 per cent. in Bredasdorp and 98.82 in Swellendam. They form less than ten per cent. of the population in seven districts, viz.: Mqanduli (9.95), Libode (9.81), Kentani (9.30), Ngqeleni (8.77), Lusikisiki (4.56), Bizana (3.88), and Elliotdale (1.24).

Roman and Greek Catholics constitute over five per cent. of the population in three districts, viz.: Port Elizabeth (7.70), Namaqualand (7.24), and Cape (6.78). In one district—Van Rhynsdorp—they are entirely unrepresented.

Jews are strongest in the Cape division, where they number 5.25 per cent. of the population. In no other district do they reach more than half that percentage, and in Glen Grey, Herschel and Stockenstrom in Section I., and in 20 districts in Sections II. and III. they are unrepresented.

Mohammedans form 7.93 per cent. of the population of the Cape division, but do not reach 5 per cent. in any other district. There are 21 districts in Section I., and the same number in Sections II. and III., where they have no adherents.

The "No Religion" class constitutes nine-tenths or over of the population in each of the seven districts in which there are not ten per cent. of Protestants, the highest proportion being 98.71 in Elliotdale. In four districts under one per cent. of the inhabitants are without any religion, viz.: George (0.71), Oudtshoorn (0.56), Swellendam (0.54), and Bredasdorp (0.21).

322. Bredasdorp maintains the position it held in 1891 as the "most religious district" of the Colony, and it may be of interest to compare the figures returned for it at the last two Censuses:—

BREDASDORP.

Census Year.	Total Population.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Jews.	Mohammedans.	No Religion.	Unspecified.	Object to State.
1904	7,666	7,623	2	25	...	16	...	...
1891	6,607	6,533	...	6	1	26	36	5

323. Peculiar interest will be found to attach to Table V. in which the Religious Denominations of the Inhabitants of sixty-one Urban Centres are given in detail.

The Returns for Cape Town and for its Suburbs compare as follows:—

Religious Denomination.	Cape Town.			Suburbs.		
	Persons.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Persons.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Protestants	50,278	28,526	21,752	77,359	51,988	25,371
Catholics	7,727	7,034	693	5,031	4,663	368
Other Christians	64	61	3	104	95	9
Jews	8,114	8,109	5	2,568	2,564	4
Mohammedans	9,237	10	9,227	5,925	6	5,919
Other Non-Christians... ..	881	7	874	130	17	113
No Religion	1,120	296	824	613	171	442
Unknown and Unspecified	215	129	86	187	130	57
Object to State	32	31	1	56	50	6
Total	77,668	44,203	33,465	91,973	59,684	32,289

The Main Christian Churches in the same Centres show the following figures:—

Religious Denomination.	Cape Town.			Suburbs.		
	Persons.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Persons.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Baptists	690	571	119	1,299	1,179	120
Congregationalists	781	425	356	1,893	1,464	429
Dutch Reformed	11,556	4,552	7,004	15,794	7,381	8,413
English Church	25,039	15,091	9,948	39,904	27,580	12,324
Lutherans	3,491	2,220	1,271	2,616	2,010	606
Methodists	4,426	1,846	2,580	7,807	4,996	2,811
Presbyterians	2,921	2,767	154	5,528	5,406	122
Roman Catholic	7,194	6,506	688	4,802	4,444	358

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.*

324. In addition to the particulars obtained from the Household Schedules as to the religious persuasion of every member of the community, a special Ecclesiastical Form was circulated among all Ministers of Religion, with a view to eliciting information as to the number, importance and financial position of the places of worship connected with each Denomination.

325. In the collection of this information I have experienced unexpected difficulties, owing to the degree of indifference or forgetfulness shown in many quarters in regard to this part of the requirements of the Census Act. It is only after a wearisome amount of correspondence, carried on through the different Census Supervisors, that I have succeeded in attaining at last to a satisfactory result, and, even now, I am fully aware that in regard to a certain number of out-stations, especially in the Native Territories and Bechuanaland, the Tables published in Part XI. on pages 532 to 539 are not so complete as could have been hoped. At the same time the deficiency is not of very serious moment in respect of any point except the actual number of places of worship, which, it will be noticed, has apparently diminished since the previous Census in the case of one or two Denominations. All the more important places of worship are included in the returns given, and such as are missing are almost exclusively mission out-stations with buildings of a temporary nature only at which services are held more or less infrequently.

326. The number of places used, regularly or occasionally, for religious services in 1903 is returned as 2,403, an increase of 521 on the number recorded at the Census of 1891. Of these 2,299 belong to Protestant Churches, as against 1,783 in 1890; 70 to Roman Catholic Churches, as compared with 80 in 1890; 14 to the Jewish and 20 to the Mohammedan Denomination, as against 3 and 16 respectively at the previous Census. The seating accommodation available in these places of worship is now sufficient for 490,432 persons, or for one in five of the entire population, as compared

* See Tables VII. to X. on pages 532 to 539 of Part XI. of the Annexures of this Report.

Religious Denominations Census Districts Tables XIV. & XV., Protestants.

Catholics.

Jews.

Mohammedans.

No Religion.

District of Bredasdorp.

Religious Denominations, larger Urban Centres. Table V. Cape Town and Suburbs.

Special Ecclesiastical Form Tables.

Difficulty in Collecting Information

Places of Worship.

Accommodation Provided.

Average Attendance.

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with 351,999 persons in 1890. The average attendance of worshippers in 1890 was 197,051, and in 1903 was 256,277.

327. The following Table summarises the position of the eight principal Christian Denominations in the Colony in 1890 and 1903 respectively :—

DENOMINATION.	Places of Worship.		Seating Accommodation.		Average Attendance.		Total Professed Adherents in Colony.		Total Persons belonging to Congregations.		Total Number of Communicants.	
	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.
Baptists	51	33	10,847	7,080	5,029	3,776	14,105	6,954	7,493	Not Recorded.	3,261	1,882
Congregationalists	176	135	41,198	32,358	24,208	19,976	112,202	69,070	53,135		17,189	11,985
Dutch Reformed...	243	330	113,112	100,595	47,523	49,264	399,487	297,983	254,831		100,207	78,331
English Church ...	548	425	79,648	55,874	45,809	32,034	281,433	139,058	121,652		40,441	21,415
Lutherans	111	113	29,868	26,951	15,941	15,572	80,902	51,594	50,580		19,955	14,476
Methodists	786	519	128,811	72,731	78,073	46,681	290,264	111,517	145,551		48,207	26,240
Presbyterians ...	305	158	48,677	25,580	21,911	14,490	88,660	37,096	40,909		17,688	8,635
Roman Catholic...	70	80	15,330	8,374	8,510	5,960	37,069	17,222	24,824		13,347	7,025

There is a considerable disparity between the total number of professed adherents to the several Denominations, as recorded by themselves on the Householders' Schedules, and the total number definitely recognised by the Ministers of Religion or Church Officers as belonging to their congregations. The proportion of the latter to the former is, roughly speaking, about fifty per cent.—in the case of the English and Presbyterian Churches somewhat less than that, and in that of the Dutch Reformed, Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches between 60 and 70 per cent. This disparity is no doubt largely due to the inclusion of young children in the one case and not in the other.

328. The proportion per cent. of communicants to the total number of professed adherents at the Census of 1891 and 1904 compares as follows :—

DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Baptists	27.18	30.10	13.42	1.87
Congregationalists	36.50	40.24	14.33	16.44
Dutch Reformed ...	29.76	32.61	11.56	8.24
English Church ...	11.49	14.69	16.73	16.11
Lutherans	27.93	34.51	24.00	26.33
Methodists	16.24	16.91	16.66	25.13
Presbyterians	14.80	12.76	22.13	28.74
Roman Catholic ...	38.03	43.20	29.29	26.09

329. Of a total of 1,344,498 Christians in the Colony, the estimated average attendance at public worship is 253,618, or just under 19 per cent. At the previous Census out of 749,902 Christians there was an average attendance of 195,203 persons, or about 26 per cent., so that there appears to have been a decided falling off in this respect in the interval.

330. The proportion per cent. of Communicants to professed Christians at the last two Censuses shows a corresponding decline, as will be seen from the following figures :—

RACE.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European or White	20.70	28.21	24.92	31.46
Other than European or White	12.23	20.72	14.16	23.21
Total All Races (Christian)	15.96	23.63	19.64	27.19

331. The average attendance of Jews at public worship has also fallen since 1890, when it figured at 7.64 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants of that Faith, the proportion now being only 4.63 per cent. This is attributable, in large measure, to the rapid increase in the number of Jews scattered throughout the Colony, whereas the number of Synagogues established is as yet relatively small.

332. The number of weekly services held by the different Denominations is 9,969, an increase of 3,691 since 1890. There appear, however, to be considerably fewer services held at less frequent intervals, *i.e.*, from once a fortnight to once a quarter, the numbers being 1,223 in 1890, and only 420 in 1903. The greatest number of services held by any one Denomination in the course of the year is 168,150 by the Methodists, this being an average of 214 at each place of worship belonging to that body.

333. Returns have been filled in in regard to 2,108 Sunday Schools, an increase of 602 on the previous Census: the average attendance has risen in the inter-censal period from 63,211 to 96,189. Both in the number of Schools and in the total average attendance of children the first place is taken by the Dutch Reformed Church.

334. The number of Baptisms returned for the year 1903 is 47,931, as compared with 28,847 in 1890; Marriages show a total of 11,122 as against 6,020; and Burials—so far as any record was kept in either year—15,221, as compared with 7,145 in 1890.

The Comparative Returns for the principal Denominations are as follows :—

DENOMINATION.	BAPTISMS.		MARRIAGES.		BURIALS.	
	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.
Baptists	433	137	150	64	370	76
Congregationalists	2,860	1,475	1,137	611	1,751	481
Dutch Reformed ...	13,204	10,063	3,134	1,944	3,496	1,785
English Church ...	12,586	7,630	2,521	1,365	3,723	1,916
Lutherans	3,300	2,093	666	423	1,290	799
Methodists	10,224	4,552	2,091	1,034	2,669	1,208
Presbyterians	3,172	1,511	714	301	903	314
Roman Catholic ...	1,709	814	327	146	599	305
Jews	Nil.	Nil.	138	11	112	17

Receipts and
Payments.

335. The total Returns of the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the 2,403 Places of Worship amount respectively to £627,080 and £617,435, figures which are more than twice as great as those supplied at the Census of 1891, when the Receipts were but £311,759 and the Expenditure £301,160.

Dutch
Reformed
Church.

The Dutch Reformed Church appears to be the wealthiest Denomination, with Receipts amounting to £219,584 and an Expenditure of £206,631. Under every item its receipts were greater than those of any other Denomination except that of "Grants and Special Contributions" in which it is passed by the English and Methodist Churches. It pays more than any other Denomination in support of Ministers and Missions, but less in regard to Education than either of the Churches just named, both of which spent more than double the amount spent by the Dutch Reformed Church under this head. The Dutch Reformed Church received a revenue of £44,505 from Land, etc., in 1903, a sum which formed slightly over one-fifth of its total receipts. No other Denomination except the English Church derived an income of one-tenth of this amount from such a source.

Offertories, etc.

Out of the total receipts of £627,080, nearly one-half, viz., £271,420, was raised by means of offertories, collections, etc., the leading Denominations in this respect being the Dutch Reformed Church with a total of £77,235, the English Church with £56,613, and the Methodists with £52,471.

336. Tables VIII. and X. on pp. 534-5 and 538-9 give details of the position of the Religious Denominations as a whole, in each of the Census Districts in Section I. of the Colony and in East Griqualand, Tembuland, the Transkei, Pondoland and Bechuanaland.

The following Summary shows for the Three Sections of the Colony and the Colony as a whole the total number of places of worship returned, the proportion per cent. of the population of 15 years and over for which accommodation is provided, and the proportion per cent. to the population of the same age included in the return of average attendance at the principal services:—

SECTION.	Places of Worship.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
Section I.	1,409	38·29	19·77
Section II.... ..	834	33·91	18·41
Section III.	160	16·17	8·29
The Colony	2,403	34·78	18·18

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.*

337. There is probably no item of personal information asked for in a Census as to which a less satisfactory result is obtained than is the case with "Ages."

Inaccuracy in
statement of
age.

In England it was not made compulsory to give particulars as to age upon the Census Schedules until the Census taken in the year 1841, and even then to avoid arousing public feeling, every person above the age of 15 years was allowed the option of setting down, in place of the exact age, "that multiple of five years which either expresses his or her real age or is next below his or her real age."

In view of the general complaint among statisticians as to the difficulty of obtaining from the population at large a statement of age in anything but "round numbers" such as 20, 25, 30, 35 and so forth, it is interesting to find that this habitual inaccuracy was actually connived at in the first place by Census Officials.

Whether or no the English Census Instruction of 1841 is in any way to be blamed for it, the fact remains that misstatements of age are a very common feature of every Census, and that such misstatements appear to be deliberate as well as merely careless or unintentional.

338. The three main causes of erroneous entries in the age column of the Census Schedules in this Colony or elsewhere appear to be:—

Main causes of
Inaccuracies.

1. Failure through ignorance to understand the term "age last birthday," or the instruction as to indicating by a cross (x) children under one year of age and them alone.

2. Ignorance of actual age on the part of the individual and the computation of the same in "round numbers" by himself or his relatives, or, in the case of natives especially, by the enumerator.

3. Wilful misstatement, which, as experience shows, occurs chiefly by way of exaggeration of age among old people and understatement of age by women (particularly between the ages of 25 and 45) and a tendency on the part of those just under 21 to declare themselves "of full age."

339. One of the surest indications of the large number of errors due to the second and third, *i.e.* to the more important, of the above causes is the abnormal numbers occurring in the Age Tables at each age which is a multiple of five and particularly at the multiples of ten. This has led to the system of treating the population as far as ages are concerned not in single years but in quinquennial periods, *i.e.* in groups of five years taken together, which is now generally adopted in Census Reports.

Consequent
tabulation by
quinquennial
age periods.

It has further suggested the advantage of re-distributing, by means of actuarial investigation, the total number of persons in each quinquennial, decennial or other group among each of the five, ten or other number of years contained therein in what should theoretically be the proper proportions.

340. Table XX. on pages 212 to 215 is a double Table framed on the basis of the quinquennial group totals, which are here assumed to be sufficiently correct, so as to show on the left hand page the number of persons of all ages in single years as actually returned on the Schedules, and on the right hand page the numbers according to actuarial calculation. No re-adjustment has, however, been made for ages of eighty-five years and up-

Probable
numbers for
single years
arrived at by
interpolation.
Table XX.

* The Returns relating to Ages will be found in Part IV. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to XX., pages 179 to 215. It has an Index Table on page 179.

Comparison of probable numbers with actual returns for different ages.

wards. The latter set of figures in this Table is of course the more reliable, but the juxtaposition of the two series brings out in an interesting manner the eccentricities of the original record of ages. For instance, at age 60 the number of Hottentots living is given by the enumerators as 1,787 as compared with only 143 at 59 years and 91 at 61 years, the number of persons aged 60 exceeding those at all ages from 55 to 59 years. It will be seen that the probable number of persons living at the age of 60 is computed at 704 only, and even then the figure is considerably higher than would be the case if the process of interpolation had not been restricted to each separate quinquennial period without reference to those immediately above or below it. In fact a comparison of the figures in the Bantu, Hottentot and Mixed Races at each of the decennia from 10 to 100 with the ages immediately above and below them is most suggestive, and even among the more civilised Malays there are some curious anomalies in the decennial figures between the ages of 30 and 80.

Among the Europeans the sudden drop in numbers between ages 30 and 31, 40 and 41, 50 and 51, 60 and 61, is very noticeable both as regards males and females, and it affords a good illustration of the tendency even among the more educated class of the community to keep to round numbers in stating age. The high percentage of males as compared with females at all ages from 21 to 30 may possibly not be due to any exaggeration in the figures, but it is distinctly noteworthy, as there does not appear to have been any such inequality between the sexes at the time when the previous Census was taken.

Unspecified Ages.

341. The number of persons whose ages were unspecified in the Census Schedules in 1904 was only 979 or 0.04 per Cent. of the entire population. At the Census of 1891 there were 1,014 such persons, forming 0.07 per Cent. of the population.

Numbers and proportions at different Age Periods.

342. The sub-joined Table shows in brief the results of Age tabulation in 1891 and 1904 respectively under the three main Race Groups:—

Table with columns for AGE PERIOD, CENSUS OF 1904, and CENSUS OF 1891. Sub-columns include All Races, European or White, Bantu, and Mixed and other Coloured, with further sub-columns for Number and Proportion per Cent.

Returns of ages of 90 years and upwards, especially among the coloured population. At least four of the individuals recorded as 111 years or over cannot be traced at the

343. Too much reliance must not be placed upon the Returns of ages of 90 years and upwards, especially among the coloured population. At least four of the individuals recorded as 111 years or over cannot be traced at the

age at which they should figure in the 1891 Census Returns. Needless to say the veteran Fingo of 140 years is one of these four, although there was an aged individual of that Race returned in 1891, who, if still surviving, might now be 133 years of age.

344. The proportion of the population under 15 years of age continues to decrease, as it has done since 1875. Such a decline may be due to several causes acting separately or in combination, viz.: (a) a diminished birthrate, (b) an increased deathrate among children as compared with adults, (c) extensive adult immigration.

Explanation of Decrease in proportion of children under 15.

Owing to the incompleteness of the statistics available as regards Births and Deaths I am unable to estimate the degree of influence exerted by the first two of these causes since 1891, but the third has certainly played no unimportant part in this respect, as will be seen from a consideration of the figures in the Urban centres, into which the influx of immigrants is greatest.

345. The following Table shows the proportion of the population under 15 years and of 15 years and over at each successive Census:—

Proportions under and over 15, 1865-1904.

Table with columns for AGE PERIOD, PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, with sub-columns for years 1865, 1875, 1891, and 1904.

346. The figures for Europeans or Whites only in 1904 are given below, and are compared with the proportions obtaining in England and Wales; in the Australian Commonwealth in 1901; and in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony as recorded in the unaudited returns of the Census of 1904.

Comparison with other Countries.

Table with columns for COUNTRY, UNDER 15 YEARS, and 15 YEARS AND OVER, with sub-columns for Persons, Males, and Females.

The juvenile population of all Races contained in the Cape Colony is still, despite the decline referred to above, numerically well above the average strength as indicated in the cases of England and Australia, and also of the sister Colonies; but for the European Races alone it has lost ground considerably since 1891, owing no doubt to the number of adult immigrants. The proportion of the European population of both sexes under fifteen years of age in 1891 was 42.20 per cent.; that of males only 41.19 per cent, and of females only 43.30 per cent.

347. One noticeable feature brought out in the above Table is the lack of adult white females in this Colony as compared with England and the Commonwealth as a whole. In Queensland the same conditions obtain in even more marked degree, there being only 59.02 persons of 15 years and over in every 100 females.

Lack of Adult White Females.

Preponderance of Adults in Urban Centres.

348. The following Tables illustrate the fact that the excess of adults in the Colony occurs among the Urban rather than the Rural population—the Urban figures for males being very remarkable, both for all Races and for Europeans only, when it is remembered that many children from Rural districts attend boarding schools in Urban centres.

ALL RACES.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	The Colony.	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.	The Colony.	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.	The Colony.	Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.
Under 15 Years ...	41.49	32.32	44.74	41.11	29.36	45.75	41.88	35.90	43.76
15 Years and Over ...	58.51	67.68	55.26	58.89	70.65	54.25	58.12	64.10	56.24

The proportion of males under 15 has dropped since 1891 in Urban Areas from 34.24 to 29.35 per cent., and risen in Rural Areas from 45.64 to 45.75 per cent. The proportion of females under 15 has dropped in Urban Areas from 37.40 to 35.90 per cent., and in Rural Areas from 44.59 to 43.76 per cent.

Urban and Rural Figures, 1891 and 1904.

349. The comparative figures for 1891 and 1904 as regards the European or White Race only are as follows:—

AGE PERIOD.	URBAN POPULATION.						RURAL POPULATION.					
	1904.			1891.			1904.			1891.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
Under 15 Years ...	30.91	27.63	35.07	37.06	36.07	38.12	42.08	40.14	44.32	45.81	44.75	46.97
15 Years and Over ...	69.10	72.37	64.93	62.94	63.93	61.88	57.92	59.86	55.68	54.19	55.25	53.03

Main Urban Centres.

350. In the five centres which contain the bulk of the foreign-born white population, viz., Cape Town (and Suburbs), East London, Port Elizabeth, Simonstown and Kimberley, the proportion of adults among white males is even higher than that shown in the above Table for all Urban centres, which confirms the view that the increasing preponderance of adults is, in this Colony, due primarily to immigration.

Number and proportion under and over 21.

351. The number and proportion of persons under twenty-one years of age as compared with those who have "attained their majority," is as follows:—

RACE.	UNDER 21 YEARS.						21 YEARS AND OVER.					
	Number.			Proportion per cent.			Number.			Proportion per cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
European or White ...	280,482	143,724	136,758	48.38	45.12	52.36	299,259	174,820	124,439	51.62	54.88	47.96
Other than European or White ...	1,035,583	514,477	521,106	56.59	57.14	56.03	794,480	385,919	408,561	43.41	42.86	45.03
TOTAL ALL RACES ...	1,316,065	658,201	657,864	54.61	54.00	55.24	1,093,739	560,739	533,000	45.39	46.00	44.03

Among the White Races the proportion of males of full age has risen since 1891 from 47.56 per cent. to 54.88 per cent., and of females from 44.12

per cent. to 47.64 per cent. Among the Coloured population the reverse has been the case, and the proportion of persons of full age has dropped as follows: Males, 43.77 to 42.86 per cent.; Females, 44.59 to 43.95 per cent.

352. The proportion of males and females of full age to the total male and female population of the Colony at each successive Census period has been as follows:—

Proportion of persons of full age, 1865-1904.

SEX.	1865.	1875.	1891.	1904.
Males ...	47.93	*	44.74	46.00
Females ...	45.51	*	44.48	44.76

* Unobtainable: Europeans only, Males, 44.95; Females, 40.39.

353. The Age Period at which the population is divided into two equal portions is now just under 19 years instead of just under 18 as in the Census of 1891. For Males only it is about 19½ years and for Females slightly below 18. The Whites are found in almost equal numbers above and below 22 years of age; the dividing line in the case of males of this Race being just under 23 and in the case of Females just under 20.

Equal numbers under and over 19.

354. In the two following Tables the Male and Female Population, with the exception of those whose ages were unspecified, will be found arranged in the following groups:—

Numbers at principal periods of life.

Males 0-14 Years, "Dependent Ages." Females 0-14 Years, "Dependent Ages."
 15-64 Years, "Supporting Ages." 15-44 Years, "Reproductive Ages."
 65 and Over, "Old Ages." 45-64 Years.
 18-49 Years, "Military Ages" (as defined by Burgher Force and Levies Acts). 65 and Over, "Old Ages."

RACE DISTINCTION.	MALES.							
	Dependent Ages up to 15 Years.		Supporting Ages, 15 and under 65.		Old Ages, 65 and Over.		Military Ages, 18 and under 50.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
European or White	105,963	33.28	205,143	64.42	7,323	2.30	165,874	52.07
Other than European or White...	395,103	43.91	478,088	53.13	26,621	2.96	363,117	40.33
Total, all Races ...	501,066	41.13	683,231	56.08	33,944	2.79	528,991	43.42

RACE DISTINCTION.	FEMALES.							
	Dependent Ages up to 15 years.		Reproductive Ages 15 and under 45.		Ages of over 45 and under 65.		Old Ages 65 and over.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
European or White	103,059	39.46	124,234	47.57	27,118	10.38	6,732	2.59
Other than European or White ...	395,704	42.57	414,033	44.55	91,102	9.80	28,602	3.08
Total, all Races ...	498,763	41.89	538,267	45.21	118,220	9.93	35,334	2.97

Comparison of Ages of Europeans with Australasian Colonies.

355. The figures for Europeans in this Colony may be compared with similar returns for the Colonies of Australasia published in Coghlan's "Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand 1902-3":

COLONY.	MALES.			FEMALES.			
	Proportions per cent. of Total Male Population.			Proportions per cent. of Total Female Population.			
	Dependent Ages.	Supporting Ages.	Old Ages.	Dependent Ages.	Re-productive Ages.	Ages 45 to 64.	Old Ages.
Cape Colony (Europeans only)	33.26	64.42	2.30	39.46	47.57	10.38	2.58
New South Wales	34.79	61.39	3.82	37.34	48.63	11.00	3.03
Victoria	34.30	59.57	6.13	33.96	49.57	11.56	4.91
Queensland	33.76	63.34	2.90	40.98	46.63	10.14	2.23
South Australia	35.36	60.66	3.98	35.93	47.78	12.02	4.27
Western Australia	23.83	74.16	2.01	37.09	53.11	8.31	1.48
Tasmania	36.32	59.40	4.28	38.05	47.13	10.97	3.83
New Zealand	32.24	63.02	4.74	34.66	50.03	12.00	3.31

It will be observed that throughout the above Tables the proportions in this Colony compare more closely with Queensland than with any other of the Australasian Colonies, a fact that may be partially due to a certain similarity in the general tendencies of immigration in the two countries since 1891.

Small numbers at ages 65 and over.

356. The comparatively small proportion found in the "Old Ages" columns in this Colony is probably but another effect of the influx of immigrants in the prime of life. Queensland and Western Australia, for instance, in both of which the same feature may be noted, are the only two Australasian Colonies which have gained in numbers through immigration in recent years.

In England and Wales the proportion of males over 65 years of age is 4.20 per cent., and of females 5.10 per cent. These figures are considerably higher than obtain in this Colony, and are equalled by few of the Australasian Colonies.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.*

357. The information collected under the heading "Education of the People" comprised (a) particulars in regard to the ability of every individual to "read and write" or to "read only," or his inability either to read or write; (b) particulars in regard to every person receiving instruction as to whether he was attending a Government Aided School or a Private School, or was only being taught "at home" or at "Sunday School," both these items being provided for in the ordinary Householders' Schedules; and (c) particulars as to the number of enrolled pupils, average attendance, etc., at every scholastic institution in the Colony, which were obtained by means of a Special Educational Form. The replies to the queries put upon the Householders' Schedules furnish a more satisfactory body of information than was obtained from the Special Form, and I shall accordingly deal first with the former, leaving the consideration of the latter to the close of this section of my Report.

Nature of information collected. Householders' Schedules.

Special Educational Form.

358. The returns of the Census of 1904 show that out of a total population of 2,409,804 persons, 621,037 or 25.77 per cent. were able to read and write, and 45,897 others, or 1.90 per cent. to read only; 1,735,491 persons, forming 72.02 per cent. of the inhabitants, were unable to read or to write, and in the case of 7,379 persons, or 0.31 per cent., the degree of education was not specified in the Schedules.

Number of Persons of each degree of Education. Tables I and II. See Diagrams VI and VII.

359. The proportion in every hundred persons of All Races, of Europeans or Whites, and of Other than Europeans or Whites, respectively, who were returned as being able to read, read and write, etc., at each successive Census since 1865 is shown in the subjoined Tables:—

Proportions of each degree of Education, 1865-1904.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	ALL RACES.				EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			
	1865	1875	1891	1904	1865	1875	1891	1904	1865	1875	1891	1904
Read and Write	25.29	24.62	22.26	25.77	60.71	62.35	67.96	75.00	4.85	6.17	7.29	10.18
Read only	4.60	4.03	3.04	1.90	4.23	3.93	3.17	1.79	4.81	4.08	2.89	1.94
Neither Read nor Write	70.11	71.35	74.59	72.02	35.03	33.72	28.14	23.04	90.34	89.75	89.72	87.53
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	0.11	0.31	...	...	0.13	0.17	...	...	0.10	0.35

In this Table the apparent contradiction involved in the fact that the proportion of illiterates of All Races is nearly two per cent. greater in 1904 than in 1865, although it has been steadily decreasing for both the Europeans and the Coloured Races individually, is due to the enormous disparity in numbers between the two Race Groups to-day as compared with 1865 owing to the successive annexations of Territories containing only a very small proportion of Europeans. The leaven of educated Whites has thus had a gradually lessening influence upon the general result for the Colony as compared with that exercised by the mass of illiterate natives: a consideration which renders the reduction in the proportion of those unable to read or write by 2.57 persons in every hundred during the last thirteen years all the more creditable.

Explanation of relative increase of illiteracy.

* The Returns relating to Education will be found in Part V of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I to XXXVIII, pages 217 to 253. It has an Index Table on page 217. See also Table XI in Part VII and Tables XI to XV in Part XI.

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DIAGRAM VI.

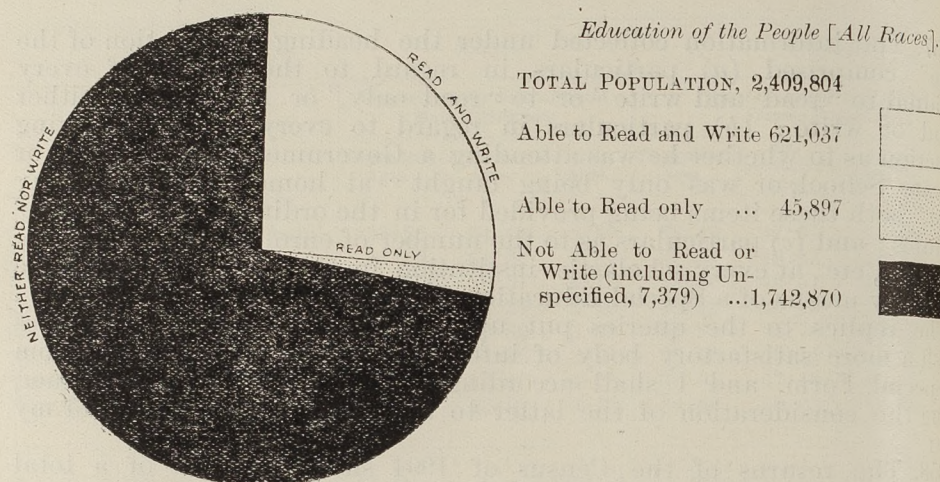
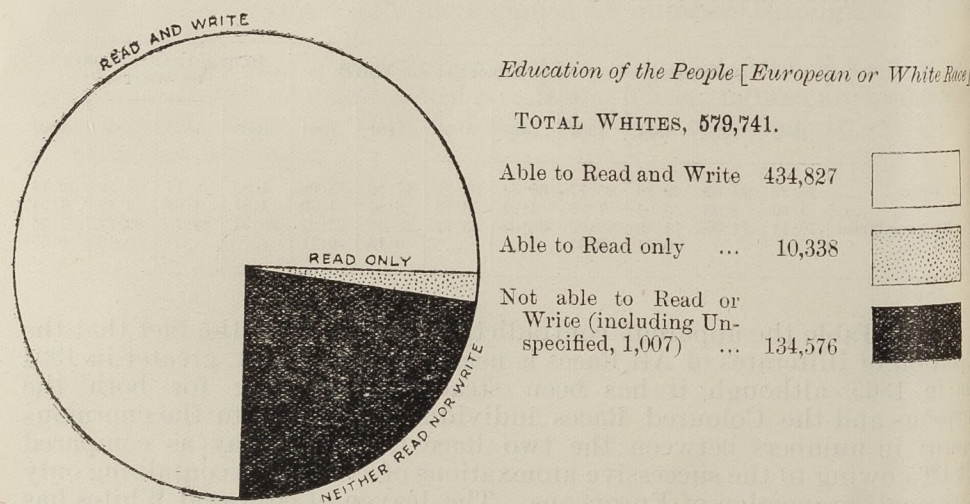


DIAGRAM VII.



Degree of Education of different Races, Tables V. & VI.

360. In Tables V. and VI. on page 221, will be found details of the condition in regard to education of each of the six Main Races. It will be seen that the Mixed and Other Coloured Race Group comes next—though at a long interval—to the European or White, in the proportion of persons able to read and write, and that the Malays, Fingoes, Hottentots and Kafir and

Bechuana follow in the order named; there having been no change in the relative positions occupied by the six Races since 1891.

361. In each of the six Races except the Europeans and the Kafirs and Bechuana (*i.e.* the highest and the lowest in the educational scale respectively) the proportion per cent. of females able to read and write is higher than that of males, the greatest disparity being among the Malays of whom 24.14 women in every hundred can read and write as against only 16.38 per cent. of the men. In 1891 the females were behind the males in education only among the Kafir and Bechuana Race Group, and it would be somewhat remarkable to find them yielding the first place to the males among the White Race also were it not for the simple explanation that the percentage of White females under 5 years (and consequently tabulated as unable to read and write) is about one-fifth greater than that of males.

Among the total population of All Races the males have decidedly turned the tables on the other sex since 1891. In that year out of every 10,000 females 2,228 could read and write as compared with 2,224 in every 10,000 males. In 1904 out of 10,000 males 2,728 can both read and write and out of the same number of females only 2,422. The total increase in the number of males in the Colony able to read and write between 1891 and 1904 is 161,892 or nearly 95 per cent. as against an increase of only 119,112 persons, or just over 70 per cent. for the female sex. Up to age 19 the females still have a decided advantage, but for all ages from 20 years upwards the male population is better equipped educationally than the female.

362. In comparing the standard of education reached in 1891 and 1904 it is important to bear in mind that at neither of the last two Censuses was any child of under three years of age tabulated as able to read or to write, whatever entry was found in the Schedules, nor was any child tabulated as able to write as well as read unless he were at least 5 years old, although the lesser qualification was allowed to pass unquestioned in the case of children of 3 and 4 years.

363. The following Tables which compare the educational figures of the Censuses of 1891 and 1904, exclude from consideration all children under three years of age for the above reason.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.					
	ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Read and Write ...	621,037	28.33	434,827	81.31	186,210	11.23	340,033	24.58	256,213	75.13	83,820	8.03
Read only ...	45,897	2.09	10,338	1.93	35,559	2.15	46,376	3.35	13,072	3.83	33,304	3.20
Neither Read nor Write ...	1,518,119	69.24	88,614	16.57	1,429,505	86.24	995,242	71.95	71,253	20.89	923,989	88.66
Unspecified ...	7,379	0.34	1,007	0.19	6,372	0.38	1,668	0.12	496	0.15	1,170	0.11
Total, 3 years and over ...	2,192,432	100.00	534,786	100.00	1,657,646	100.00	1,383,317	100.00	341,034	100.00	1,042,283	100.00

364. The number of persons in every hundred of the population of 3 years and over who are entirely illiterate has thus dropped from 71.95 to 69.24, while of those able to read and write the numbers have risen from 24.58 to 28.33 per cent. Slight though these changes may seem as a result of thirteen years' strenuous efforts to disseminate education throughout the Colony, yet to those who know the circumstances of the Country and realise in full the inevitable check on the educational progress of the population, viewed as a whole, caused by the absorption into it of such

The two Sexes compared.

Children of under 3 Years treated as Unable to Read.

Population of 3 Years and Over.

Proportion of Illiterates over 3 Years of Age.

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vast numbers of totally uneducated natives, the mere fact that the movement is in the right direction cannot fail to afford encouragement.

Educational progress of the Six Races.

365. The progress made in the case of each of the six Main Races since 1891 is shown below :—

RACE.	Illiterates.	Read and Write.
European or White ...	4·32 fewer in every 100 persons	6·18 more in every 100 persons
Malay ...	9·04 " "	8·80 " "
Hottentot ...	2·49 " "	3·11 " "
Fingo ...	7·53 " "	7·85 " "
Kafir and Bechuana ...	2·60 " "	2·29 " "
Mixed and Other ...	5·27 " "	8·03 " "

Urban and Rural Areas.

366. The inhabitants of Urban Areas are almost equally divided between White and Coloured, whereas the former Race is in a minority of about one to six in Rural Areas, and this fact coupled with the existence of a much larger number of Schools and greater educational facilities in towns, and possibly also the higher educational requirements for the more common Urban occupations, goes far to explain the superiority of the Urban over the Rural population in the matter of education. In a lesser degree, perhaps, the same causes account for the superiority of one District over another. Thus, of the seven Districts in which alone the number of persons able to read and write exceeds the number of illiterates, the European Race is the predominant one in six, viz., the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Fraserburg and Ladismith. In the Cape, and Port Elizabeth in addition, the Urban population is particularly strong; while in Bredasdorp, Fraserburg and Ladismith, which are essentially Rural Districts, the majority in favour of the educated is of the barest kind. In the seventh District, Stellenbosch, the high standard of education is explained by the exceptional advantages to be found there.

Comparative Figures : 5 Years and Over.

367. The following Table compares the educational standard of the Urban and the Rural Population over five years of age in 1891 and 1904 :—

CENSUS YEAR.	URBAN POPULATION.			RURAL POPULATION.		
	Proportion per cent. able to read and write.			Proportion per cent. able to read and write.		
	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1904	59·56	89·73	29·38	19·46	81·36	8·29
1891	55·85	87·20	26·49	18·39	76·07	5·57

Degree of education at different Age periods.

368. In dealing with the education of the people it is essential to consider the question in relation to the different Age Periods, and Tables VII. to XXVI. on pages 222 to 235 give very complete statistics for this part of the subject, including comparisons with the results of the Census of 1891.

Three main Age groups above 3 Years.

369. For present purposes the ages below 3 years may be disregarded: ages 3 and 4 years fall in a class by themselves as they contain no children who can both read and write: ages 5 to 14 years inclusive form another class which might be termed the School Age Period: ages 15 years and upwards form yet another class in which it is of interest to trace the varying standards of education in each quinquennial period.

370. In the first group, viz., children of 3 and 4 years, the figures for 1891 and 1904 point to a falling off in educational attainments both among Whites and Coloured. Such a state of affairs, however, need not cause very serious concern even to the most enthusiastic educationalists :—

Age Period 3 and 4 Years.

CENSUS YEAR.	CHILDREN OF AGES 3 AND 4 YEARS.								
	Total.			Able to Read.					
	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Number.			Proportion Per Cent.		
				All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1904	150,735	29,045	121,690	612	381	231	0·41	1·31	0·19
1891	99,748	23,868	75,880	805	579	226	0·81	2·43	0·30

371. At ages 5 to 14 years, or the "School Ages," the figures for the Censuses of 1891 and 1904 compare as follows :—

Age Period 5 to 14 Years.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	CHILDREN OF 5 TO 14 YEARS.											
	All Races.				European or White.				Other than European or White.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.	Num-ber.	Per Cent.
Read and Write ...	128,840	20·39	70,501	16·97	81,846	60·62	50,626	50·99	46,994	9·46	19,875	6·29
Read only ...	20,653	3·27	19,564	4·71	6,772	5·01	8,854	8·92	13,881	2·80	10,710	3·39
Neither Read nor Write	479,732	75·94	324,750	78·17	45,740	33·88	39,568	39·86	433,992	87·37	285,182	90·20
Unspecified ...	2,497	0·40	617	0·15	664	0·49	232	0·23	1,833	0·37	385	0·12
Total ...	631,722	100·00	415,432	100·00	135,022	100·00	99,280	100·00	496,700	100·00	316,152	100·00

372. The above figures indicate a material improvement in the educational standard attained by children at the ordinary school-going ages, and it will be of interest to place side by side with this Table a return showing the numbers and proportions of children of the same age group attending school or receiving instruction elsewhere, and of those not receiving instruction, respectively.

Number of Children receiving Instruction Part VII., Table XI.

SCHOOL CONDITION.	CHILDREN OF AGES 5 TO 14 YEARS.											
	All Races.				European or White.				Other than European or White.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Receiving Instruc-tion ...	180,592	28·59	103,725	24·97	91,769	67·97	60,010	60·44	88,823	17·88	43,715	13·83
Not receiving Instruction ...	451,130	71·41	311,707	75·03	43,253	32·03	39,270	39·56	407,877	82·12	272,437	86·17
Total ...	631,722	100·00	415,432	100·00	135,022	100·00	99,280	100·00	496,700	100·00	316,152	100·00

Government Aided Schools.
Private Schools.
Scholars undefined.
Children not at School.

Of the 180,592 children returned at the Census of 1904 as receiving instruction, 124,316 (viz., 51,431 Europeans and 72,885 Others) were at Government Aided Schools; 27,151 (viz., 19,556 Europeans and 7,595 Others) were at Private Schools; and the remaining 29,125 (comprising 20,782 Europeans and 8,343 Others) were being taught at home or at Sunday School, or were returned simply as "Scholars."

Of the 451,130 children returned as not receiving instruction, 222,956 (viz., 9,926 Europeans and 213,030 Others) were described as at work of some kind or another; and 228,174 (of whom 33,327 were Europeans and 194,847 Others) were without any occupation. The proportion of children, of ages 5 to 14, who were neither at school nor at work, was thus 36.12 per cent. for All Races, 24.68 per cent. for Europeans and 39.23 per cent. for the Coloured Races.

373. In the following Tables the percentages of Males and Females of the different degrees of education are given separately:—

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	CHILDREN OF AGES 5 TO 14 YEARS.											
	ALL RACES.				European or White.				Other than European or White.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Read and Write ...	19.34	21.48	15.68	18.31	59.06	62.23	48.67	53.38	8.51	10.44	5.36	7.25
Read only ...	3.28	3.27	4.56	4.87	5.39	4.63	9.06	8.78	2.70	2.89	3.16	3.63
Neither Read nor Write	77.06	74.79	79.58	76.71	34.98	32.73	41.98	37.67	88.53	86.19	91.34	89.02
Unspecified ...	0.32	0.46	0.18	0.11	0.57	0.41	0.29	0.17	0.26	0.48	0.14	0.10

SCHOOL CONDITION.	CHILDREN OF AGES 5 TO 14 YEARS.											
	ALL RACES.				European or White.				Other than European or White.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Receiving Instruction	27.49	29.72	23.67	26.32	66.29	69.70	58.39	62.56	16.90	18.89	12.81	14.88
Not receiving Instruction	72.51	70.28	76.33	73.68	33.71	30.30	41.61	37.44	83.10	81.11	87.19	85.12

The number of male children returned as "at work" in 1904 was 118,895, and of females 104,061. Of these 6,753 males and 3,173 females were Europeans, and 112,142 males and 100,888 females belonged to the Coloured Races. The number of males and females neither at school nor at work was returned as 113,278 and 114,896 respectively. Of the males 16,380 were Europeans and 96,898 Coloured, and of the females 16,947 were Europeans and 97,949 Coloured.

374. The percentages of children of the school-going age able to read and write, in Urban and Rural areas respectively, compare as follows:—

AREAS.	ALL RACES.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Urban ...	48.00	71.46	26.34
Rural ...	13.14	51.09	6.77

Children in Urban and Rural Areas.

These figures bear out what has already been stated in regard to the superior educational opportunities enjoyed in the Urban Areas.

375. Before leaving this part of the subject it may be worth while to state that the proportion of children of the school-going age (viz., 5 to 14 years) to the total population of the Colony is no less than 26.21 per cent. for both sexes, 26.27 per cent. for the male sex alone and 26.16 per cent. for the female sex alone. For the European or White Race only the proportions are as follows: of the male sex, 21.54 per cent., of the female sex, 25.42 per cent., and of both sexes combined, 23.29 per cent. Or if the school-going age be restricted to the years 7 to 13 inclusive the proportions of the two sexes, and of the total population, included would be as follows:—

RACE.	Persons per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.
All Races ...	18.16	18.29	18.03
European or White Race ...	16.40	15.01	17.71

Proportion of Children at School Age to Total Population.

376. As regards the population aged 15 years and upwards a comparison between the results of the Censuses of 1891 and 1904 is given in the two following Tables, quinquennial period by quinquennial period, for males and females both of the White and Coloured Races: the two points dealt with being the classes "read and write" and "neither read nor write."

AGE GROUP.	AGES 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS. (i) EUROPEAN OR WHITE.							
	CENSUS OF 1904.				CENSUS OF 1891.			
	Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.	
	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.
15-19 years ...	92.98	96.51	5.43	2.83	88.99	95.10	7.69	3.34
20-24 " ...	95.62	96.99	3.74	2.58	94.67	96.98	4.00	2.20
25-29 " ...	95.68	97.20	3.65	2.30	95.09	96.42	3.76	2.50
30-34 " ...	94.35	96.33	4.87	3.05	95.21	96.17	3.63	2.49
35-39 " ...	94.34	96.74	4.81	2.52	94.93	95.30	3.71	2.93
40-44 " ...	93.89	96.47	5.11	2.52	94.79	95.23	3.64	2.85
45-49 " ...	94.58	96.06	4.35	2.78	94.31	94.26	3.93	3.32
50-54 " ...	93.50	95.32	5.22	3.19	93.86	93.24	4.08	3.66
55-59 " ...	93.96	94.75	4.66	3.69	94.59	92.79	3.61	3.59
60-64 " ...	94.00	93.90	4.45	4.07	92.57	91.44	5.25	4.70
65-69 " ...	94.16	93.33	4.06	4.32	92.66	90.75	4.78	5.17
70-74 " ...	93.26	90.51	5.39	5.90	90.41	88.71	6.24	6.29
75-79 " ...	92.06	89.63	5.59	6.38	90.54	88.61	6.22	7.03
80 years and over ...	89.51	87.78	7.23	7.40	87.64	84.10	10.15	10.04
Total all Ages 15 years and over	94.48	96.22	4.53	2.89	93.62	95.18	4.57	3.05

Quinquennial Age Periods, 15 Years and Over. Tables VII to XX.

AGES 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS (ii) OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.

AGE GROUP.	CENSUS OF 1904.				CENSUS OF 1891.			
	Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read and Write.		Neither Read nor Write.	
	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.	Males per Cent.	Females per Cent.
15-19 years	16.72	22.07	81.05	75.63	10.81	16.95	86.48	79.92
20-24 "	16.34	17.26	81.84	80.76	11.14	15.41	86.51	81.56
25-29 "	16.85	14.29	80.92	83.57	10.96	12.02	86.21	85.00
30-34 "	14.89	11.00	82.99	86.82	10.39	9.24	86.39	87.05
35-39 "	14.42	11.02	83.02	86.28	10.25	7.74	85.53	88.51
40-44 "	11.70	7.97	85.76	89.27	7.71	6.42	88.01	89.32
45-49 "	10.82	7.15	86.10	89.72	8.22	5.97	86.67	89.33
50-54 "	8.64	6.06	87.94	90.88	6.24	4.98	88.20	90.09
55-59 "	8.69	5.99	87.62	90.00	5.24	3.40	89.60	92.71
60-64 "	6.85	3.83	89.52	92.99	3.89	2.84	91.48	93.35
65-69 "	6.21	4.09	89.48	91.95	4.60	3.02	89.94	91.83
70-74 "	4.19	2.61	92.16	94.68	2.71	1.53	92.76	95.02
75-79 "	4.88	3.13	90.47	92.54	2.69	1.69	92.42	94.46
80 years and over	3.33	1.84	93.46	95.79	1.62	0.90	95.66	97.36
Total all Ages 15 years and over	13.82	12.99	83.67	84.52	9.25	10.40	87.19	86.04

European Race.

377. At the Census of 1891 the curious fact was noticed that the European Females reached a higher educational standard than the Males at all the Quinquennial Age Periods from 5 to 44 years, the Males being to the fore on the other hand from 45 years upwards. The figures for 1904 exactly bear this out, and thus indirectly testify to the accuracy of the enumeration at both Censuses, for the European Females now show a higher proportion able to read and write for all the quinquennia up to 59 years, *i.e.*, for those which most nearly coincide with the quinquennia ending at 44 years at the previous Census, allowing for the 13 years that have elapsed. From 60 years upwards the males show the better educational results.

Malay.

The figures for the Malay Race point to an almost unbroken predominance in the above respect among the females, the males showing the higher proportions at age-groups 60-64 years and 75-79 years only.

Hottentot.

The Hottentots show more irregular results, the females having the better figures at all ages to 29 years, at 35-39 years, 55-59 years, and 80 years and upwards.

Fingo.

The Fingo women are also more advanced in education than the men up to the age of 29, but after age 30 the males take the first place. The same characteristics prevail among the Kafir and Bechuana, except that the women are surpassed by the men ten years earlier, *viz.*, at age 20.

Kafir and Bechuana.

In the "Mixed and Other" Race Group the proportion of females able to read and write is greater than that of males up to age 44, and at the quinquennia 50-54 years and 70-74 years.

Mixed and Other.

378. For each of the five Coloured Race Groups except the Malays, the quinquennial age period containing the highest proportion of persons able to read and write is that from 15 to 19 years—the respective percentages being 41.08 for the Mixed, 32.91 for the Fingoes, 11.91 for the Hottentots, and 9.65 for the Kafirs and Bechuana. A lower age period, *viz.*, 10-14 shows the best results among the Malays, as was also the case in 1891 with this Race. Among the European Race the proportion of those able to read and write is highest at age period 25 to 29, when it reaches the high figure of 96.27 per cent.

Age periods showing highest degree of education.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF "SCHOLARS."

379. In addition to the children of ages 5 to 14 years Table XI. in Part VII. gives details as to persons of under 5 years and over 15 years who were returned as "Scholars" in the Householders' Schedules. There were 5,189 such persons under the age of 5 years, 32,923 persons of ages 15 to 19 inclusive, and 3,031 of 20 years and upwards.

"Scholars" of different Races. Part VII., Table XI.

Details in respect of the different Races are given in the attached Summary:—

Where Receiving Instruction.	Age Period.	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
Government Aided Schools	0-4 yrs.	793	85	38	120	192	625	1,853
	5-14 yrs.	51,431	1,520	2,651	20,553	21,837	26,324	124,316
	15 & over	9,663	39	422	8,926	7,870	1,671	28,591
Total		61,887	1,644	3,111	29,599	29,899	28,620	154,760
Private Schools	0-4 yrs.	428	31	13	6	39	125	642
	5-14 yrs.	19,556	696	418	1,065	2,183	3,233	27,151
	15 & over	3,288	28	39	303	493	245	4,396
Total		23,272	755	470	1,374	2,715	3,603	32,189
At Home, Sunday School Or Unspecified	0-4 yrs.	1,980	51	30	37	106	490	2,694
	5-14 yrs.	20,782	387	432	1,009	2,675	3,840	29,125
	15 & over	1,570	14	43	326	800	219	2,972
Total		24,332	452	505	1,372	3,581	4,549	34,791

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FORMS: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

380. Strenuous endeavours were made to obtain information under certain specific heads respecting every School—whether Government Aided or Private—in the Colony, a Special Form being circulated through the Census Supervisors to every Institution of the kind which could be ascertained to be in existence. As a result Forms were obtained from 2,657 Government Aided Schools, and from 835 Private Schools. No means exist of satisfying one's self as to the number or whereabouts of the latter class of School in any District, and the 835 Forms which are filled in can hardly include more than a bare majority—if even that—of the total number of such Institutions in the Colony. The return of Government Aided Schools is very much more complete, as particulars of these are regularly published by the Education Department.

Circulation of Special Forms.

381. The information asked for included the number of class-rooms, number of teachers, degree or certificate possessed by head teacher, description of school and whether connected with any religious denomination or undenominational in character; also the total number of children who attended school, during any part of the school week between the 11th and 17th April, 1904, classified according to sex, age and race, and the average attendance of scholars on the five days April 11th to 15th, distinguishing between boys and girls and between white and coloured.

Particulars asked for.

382. Out of a total of 154,760 persons described as scholars at Government Aided Schools in the Householders' Schedules, 147,067 are accounted for on the Special Educational Form as having attended school during the

Government Aided Schools.

Private Schools.

week preceding the Census. When the fact is taken into consideration that many schools had not yet re-opened after the Easter Holidays during the week in question this result is eminently satisfactory. On the other hand out of a total of 32,189 persons described in the Householders' Schedules as scholars at Private Schools only 17,788 are similarly accounted for on the Special Forms relating to such Institutions. The deficiency being, probably, a fair measure of the proportion of Private Schools which escaped detection, due allowance being made for those which were closed at the time and those in regard to which, for a variety of reasons, sufficient information was not forthcoming. All defects notwithstanding, such a body of information as was actually collected in reference to Private Schools is quite unique, and in view of its wide utility and interest I have not hesitated to publish it *in extenso* in Part XI (Tables XIII and XV) of the Census Tables.

Return of Teachers.

383. Out of a total of 8,052 persons described as School Teachers in the Householders' Schedules the number returned in the Special Educational Form is 6,651. The deficit of 1,401 is partially accounted for by the fact that neither First and Second Year Pupil Teachers nor Visiting Teachers were included in the Special Returns; Teachers in schools for which no Returns were obtained and Teachers temporarily out of employment will, probably, account for the balance.

Examination of Results.

384. As indicating the degree of success which attended the circulation of the Special Educational Form it will be useful to compare the main results in regard to Government Aided Schools with the Statistics published by the Education Department for the first and second quarters of the year 1904.

Source of Information.	No. of Government Aided Schools. (a).	No. of Teachers. (b).	Scholars on Roll. (c).	Average Attendance. (d).
Departmental Returns— January-March, 1904 ...	2,634	5,565	152,906	126,655
Census Returns— 11th-15th April, 1904 ...	2,657	5,454	147,067	130,767
Departmental Returns— April-June, 1904 ...	2,690	5,693	157,300	128,774

In studying these figures the following points must not be overlooked:—

- A school which earns a grant one quarter need not necessarily do so the next. Consequently the number of Aided Schools is subject to considerable variations.
- In both sets of figures 1st and 2nd year Pupil Teachers are excluded; in the Census Returns Visiting Teachers are excluded also.
- The Departmental Returns give the average strength of the Roll for an entire quarter; the Census Returns give the number of children who actually attended at school on some day during a particular school-week, and are here lower than the number according to the Householders' Schedules, viz., 154,760.
- The Departmental Returns give the average attendance for an entire Quarter; the Census Returns for five days only. The two averages would naturally show a considerable divergence, the probability being in favour of a higher average for the shorter period.

385. From the Tables themselves it will be found that the ages of the 163,841 scholars returned as attending school during the week preceding the Census were as follows:—

Ages of Scholars. Part XI. Tables XIV and XV.

RACE DISTINCTION.	ALL SCHOOLS.						GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS ONLY.					
	Under 5 Years.		5 Years and Under 15.		15 Years and Upwards.		Under 5 Years.		5 Years and Under 15.		15 Years and Upwards.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
European or White ...	730	769	29,022	29,293	6,069	5,303	514	543	24,804	24,405	5,061	4,317
Malay ...	61	87	444	618	22	4	56	86	422	591	10	2
Hottentot ...	73	64	1,348	1,551	147	233	56	48	1,214	1,406	144	213
Fingo ...	305	450	9,689	12,899	3,893	4,282	275	411	9,341	12,557	3,742	4,131
Kafir and Bechuana ...	423	496	12,064	11,017	4,718	3,352	325	400	10,690	9,833	4,370	3,075
Mixed and Other ...	635	702	10,679	11,790	810	813	573	628	10,171	11,224	706	723
Total, all Races ...	2,227	2,568	63,246	67,168	15,659	13,987	1,799	2,116	56,642	60,016	14,033	12,461

The tendency is thus for children of the Fingo and Kafir Races to continue their schooling to a later age than those of the White or Mixed Races, and for a greater proportion of Male scholars than of Females to remain at school after their fifteenth year in every Race except the Hottentots.

386. The total number of scholars of all ages returned as attending school during the week referred to was as follows, for the different Races:

School Attendance.

RACE DISTINCTION.	ALL SCHOOLS.			GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS ONLY.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
European or White	35,821	35,365	71,186	30,379	29,265	59,644
Malay	527	709	1,236	488	679	1,167
Hottentot	1,568	1,848	3,416	1,414	1,667	3,081
Fingo	13,887	17,631	31,518	13,358	17,099	30,457
Kafir and Bechuana	17,205	14,865	32,070	15,385	13,308	28,693
Mixed and Other	12,124	13,305	25,429	11,450	12,575	24,025
Total, All Races	81,132	83,723	164,855	72,474	74,593	147,067

387. In order to gauge the position in regard to school attendance among White children in the different Census Districts I have caused the following abstract to be prepared, showing (a) the total number of children of ages 5 to 14 years inclusive returned in the Householders' Schedules as receiving instruction either at school, at Home or at Sunday School, (b) the total number returned in the Schedules as scholars at Government-aided and Private Schools, (c) the total number returned in the Education Forms as having attended Schools of these classes, (d) the number apparently not in receipt of instruction of any kind.

School Attendance of White Children in different Districts.

EUROPEAN CHILDREN AGES 5 TO 14 (INCLUSIVE.)

DISTRICT.	Total Returned as Receiving Instruction.	Total Returned as Scholars, Government Aided and Private Schools.	Total attendance Government Aided and Private Schools, 10th-15th April.	Total Not Receiving Instruction.
1. Aberdeen ...	638	511	490	598
2. Albany ...	2,256	1,986	1,360	291
3. Albert ...	1,068	723	428	668
4. Alexandria ...	493	358	281	238
5. Aliwal North ...	1,109	853	749	508
6. Barkly East ...	816	551	431	365
7. Barkly West ...	796	398	343	409
8. Bathurst ...	294	252	226	134
9. Beaufort West ...	750	554	461	504
10. Bedford ...	378	277	262	184
11. Bredasdorp ...	600	431	352	498
12. Britstown ...	570	363	284	308
13. Caledon ...	1,208	1,001	886	953
14. Calvinia ...	1,039	457	257	561
15. Cape ...	15,846	13,428	11,056	3,703
16. Carnarvon ...	386	145	124	404
17. Cathcart ...	538	356	285	109
18. Ceres ...	421	299	254	440
19. Clanwilliam ...	500	384	322	793
20. Colesberg ...	670	469	412	315
21. Cradock ...	1,342	919	739	732
22. East London ...	3,133	2,661	2,282	907
23. Fort Beaufort ...	706	532	510	272
24. Fraserburg ...	596	216	174	597
25. George ...	1,213	1,039	855	715
26. Glen Grey ...	115	79	82	57
27. Graaff-Reinet ...	1,491	1,267	1,220	550
28. Hanover ...	286	188	156	177
29. Hay ...	804	380	211	664
30. Herbert ...	515	226	111	309
31. Herschel ...	54	26	15	9
32. Hopetown ...	428	234	159	425
33. Humansdorp ...	821	694	474	554
34. Jansenville ...	718	534	326	736
35. Kenhardt ...	837	220	218	341
36. Kimberley ...	3,839	3,189	2,649	716
37. King William's Town ...	2,040	1,820	1,615	631
38. Knysna ...	836	766	741	475
39. Komgha ...	278	203	169	134
40. Ladismith ...	772	640	507	585
41. Malmesbury ...	2,144	1,889	1,388	1,512
42. Middelburg ...	989	667	461	388
43. Molteno ...	657	418	374	264
44. Mossel Bay ...	855	742	673	471
45. Murraysburg ...	272	239	210	121
46. Namaqualand ...	616	279	198	669
47. Oudtshoorn ...	2,396	2,137	1,695	1,872
48. Paarl ...	2,187	2,019	1,788	566
49. Peddie ...	235	199	172	140
50. Philip's Town ...	550	353	252	279
51. Piquetberg ...	1,067	754	606	1,483
52. Port Elizabeth ...	3,599	2,948	2,684	682
53. Prieska ...	441	217	167	418
54. Prince Albert ...	890	606	499	563

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EUROPEAN CHILDREN AGES 5 TO 14 (INCLUSIVE.)

DISTRICT.	Total Returned as Receiving Instruction.	Total Returned as Scholars, Government Aided and Private Schools.	Total attendance Government Aided and Private Schools, 10th-15th April.	Total Not Receiving Instruction.
55. Queen's Town ...	1,575	1,915	1,048	447
56. Richmond ...	264	206	190	169
57. Riversdale ...	1,316	1,048	744	823
58. Robertson ...	1,537	1,355	1,114	782
59. Somerset East ...	1,320	933	663	805
60. Stellenbosch ...	1,365	1,198	1,039	372
61. Steynsburg ...	490	347	301	308
62. Stockenström ...	347	284	256	175
63. Stutterheim ...	450	351	329	196
64. Sutherland ...	322	143	114	508
65. Swellendam ...	1,154	929	802	938
66. Tarka ...	557	417	268	317
67. Tulbagh ...	407	345	280	146
68. Uitenhage ...	2,194	1,839	1,246	971
69. Uniandale ...	877	651	545	512
70. Van Rhynsdorp ...	275	152	83	495
71. Victoria East ...	308	243	204	144
72. Victoria West ...	646	482	459	356
73. Willowmore ...	928	661	689	728
74. Wodehouse ...	1,322	842	683	648
75. Worcester ...	1,311	1,154	1,027	497
76. Maclear ...	227	165	141	143
77. Matatiele ...	231	128	118	76
78. Mount Ayliff ...	39	28	21	7
79. Mount Currie ...	307	257	204	77
80. Mount Fletcher ...	41	33	18	38
81. Mount Frere ...	38	23	18	5
82. Qumbu ...	29	24	20	9
83. Tsolo ...	44	33	37	9
84. Umzimkulu ...	60	24	2	20
85. Elliot ...	736	370	344	477
86. Elliotdale ...	21	16	16	16
87. Engcobo ...	51	35	7	28
88. Mqanduli ...	29	11	12	17
89. St. Mark's ...	100	79	68	28
90. Umtata ...	301	267	285	43
91. Xalanga ...	209	192	162	55
92. Butterworth ...	128	113	94	17
93. Idutywa ...	81	67	61	9
94. Kentani ...	54	39	28	6
95. Nqamakwe ...	48	34	23	12
96. Tsomo ...	33	26	21	5
97. Willowvale ...	27	19	14	11
98. Walfish Bay ...	6	...	...	...
99. Bizana ...	17	13	10	1
100. Flagstaff ...	29	26	22	8
101. Libode ...	26	18	...	7
102. Lusikisiki ...	23	19	15	7
103. Ngqeleni ...	16	14	15	3
104. Port St. John's ...	49	33	26	8
105. Tabankulu ...	29	16	12	3
106. Gordonia ...	325	195	156	141
107. Mafeking ...	416	265	245	193
108. Vryburg ...	953	538	383	423

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.*

Varying status of marriage tie among different Races.

388. The main difficulty in dealing with statistics relating to the condition as to marriage of the inhabitants of this Colony arises from the different status of the marriage tie among the different races. For instance, a large number of the married persons of the native races are united according to native law and custom, which permit of polygamy and provide for separation of husband and wife on restoration of the cattle passed at the marriage. Such unions, while not accorded the full status of a civil marriage, have necessarily been countenanced by the State, and they are duly recognised as marriages in the Census Schedules. Among the Malays of Mohammedan Faith it is also permissible to have more than one wife. Hence it follows that it is not easy to institute comparisons as to conjugal condition between the population of Cape Colony and that of other countries, except in regard to marriages in which one at least of the contracting parties is of European or White Race; although, of course, many marriages between Coloured persons are celebrated according to Christian rites.

Persons whose Conjugal Condition was unspecified.

389. Of the 1,218,940 males and 1,190,864 females enumerated in the Colony in 1904, the conjugal condition of 1,501, forming 0.12 per cent., of the former, and of 984, or 0.08 per cent., of the latter, was unspecified in the Census Schedules. At the previous Census the number returned as unspecified was 1,885 males and 1,369 females, forming 0.24 and 0.18 per cent. respectively of the total population of the two sexes.

Conjugal Condition of the rest of Population.

390. The conjugal condition of the rest of the inhabitants in 1904 was as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Persons.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.
Unmarried (including Divorced)	1,562,449	64.84	844,215	718,234	85.08
Married	738,563	30.65	352,828	385,735	109.33
Widowed	106,307	4.41	20,396	85,911	421.21

Of the 738,563 married persons, in 645,376 instances husband and wife (or wives) were recorded on the same Schedule. In the case of 46,409 husbands the wife was not recorded on the same Schedule and in the case of 46,778 wives the husband's name did not appear on the same Schedule, leaving a balance of 369 husbands presumably absent from the Colony on the night of the Census. If the Coloured races were excluded, the balance would be on the other side, and there would be an excess of some thousand husbands whose wives were not returned as living in the Colony.

Proportions of different degrees of Conjugal Condition, 1865-1904.

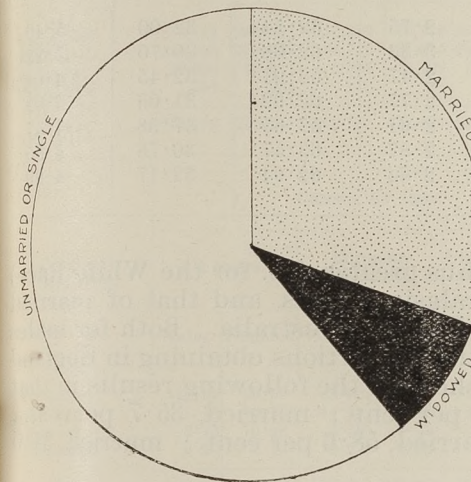
391. The proportions of the Unmarried, Married and Widowed Persons respectively of the two sexes are not available for the year 1865 but at each successive Census for 1875 onwards they were as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	All Races.			European or White.			All Races.			European or White.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
Unmarried (including Divorced) ...	69.50	69.61	69.26	69.15	67.57	67.73	62.77	60.70	60.31	64.87	63.31	61.54
Married	29.14	28.43	28.95	29.13	30.48	30.37	32.12	32.33	32.39	30.84	31.83	33.42
Widowed	1.36	1.72	1.67	1.72	1.84	1.85	5.11	6.79	7.22	4.29	4.83	5.02
Unspecified ... ..	...	0.24	0.12	...	0.11	0.05	...	0.18	0.08	...	0.03	0.02

* The Returns relating to Conjugal Condition will be found in Part VI of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I to XLII, pages 255 to 299. It has Index Tables on page 255 and 293 (Ages, Education and Conjugal Condition in combinations.)

The accompanying Diagrams VIII to IX present in a graphic form the relative proportions for the Census of 1904.

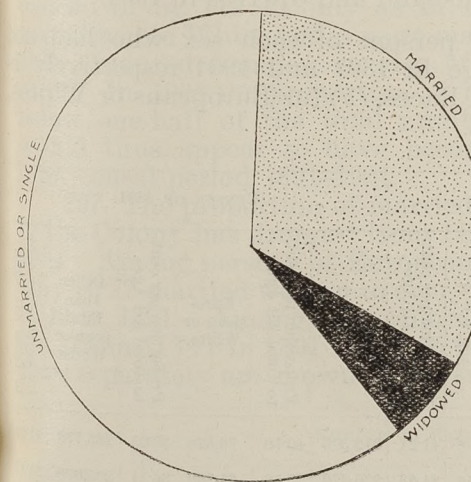
DIAGRAM VIII.



Conjugal Condition of the People. All Races.

TOTAL POPULATION	...	2,409,804
Married	...	738,563
Widowed	...	106,307
Unmarried or Single	...	1,564,934
Including Divorced ...	...	5,155
and Unspecified ...	...	2,485

DIAGRAM IX.



Conjugal Condition of the People. European or White Race.

TOTAL WHITES	...	579,741
Married	...	184,030
Widowed	...	19,013
Unmarried or Single	...	376,698
Including Divorced ...	...	437
and Unspecified ...	...	194

Comparison with other Countries

392. The proportions of the two sexes who were Unmarried, married or widowed at the Census taken in 1901 in the various Australasian Colonies were as follows:—

COLONY.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
New South Wales ...	68.56	28.69	2.75	62.54	32.00	5.46
Victoria ...	67.25	29.42	3.33	62.08	30.70	7.22
Queensland ...	71.34	26.19	2.47	62.91	32.45	4.64
South Australia ...	67.54	29.69	2.77	62.92	31.06	6.02
Western Australia ...	68.91	28.48	2.61	57.65	37.98	4.37
Tasmania ...	68.24	28.89	2.87	63.57	30.78	5.65
New Zealand ...	68.10	29.26	2.64	62.94	32.17	4.89

The proportion of married men is thus greater (*i.e.* for the White Race) in this Colony than in any of the Australasian States, and that of married women is exceeded only in the case of Western Australia. Both for males and females, however, it is lower than the proportions obtaining in England and Wales in 1901, the Census Returns showing the following results in that country, viz.: Males, unmarried, 60.8 per cent.; married, 35.7 per cent.; widowed, 3.5 per cent.; Females, unmarried, 58.6 per cent.; married, 34.0 per cent.; widowed, 7.4 per cent.

Statutory Age for Marriages.

393. In this Colony the statutory age for marriage, with the consent of parent or guardian, is 12 years for females and 14 for males. The number of marriages actually contracted before both of the parties are at least 15 years old is so small as to have very little significance. In 1891 there were 86 wives and 1 widow below the age of fifteen, and 56 wives and 1 widow in 1904; the number of husbands below the same age was 23 in 1891, and 11 in 1904. Of these the number of persons of European Race was only 1 husband and 4 wives in 1891, and 1 husband and 6 wives in 1904.

Number of Persons below Statutory Age.

394. The number and proportion of persons of each sex who had not attained the statutory age for marriage in 1891 and 1904 respectively is given in the subjoined Table (*a*) for All Races, (*b*) for Europeans or Whites, (*c*) for Other than Europeans or Whites.

SEX.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.					
	ALL RACES.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.	European or White.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.	Other than European or White.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.	ALL RACES.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.	European or White.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.	Other than European or White.	Proportion per cent. to Total All Ages.
Males (under 14) ...	470,468	38.59	99,410	31.21	371,058	41.21	312,306	40.70	76,528	39.05	235,778	41.27
Females (under 12) ...	408,543	34.31	83,777	32.07	324,766	34.93	270,370	35.58	65,362	36.11	205,008	35.67

395. The following Tables show the number and the proportion per cent. of persons legally permitted to marry, *i.e.*, of males of 14 years and upwards and females of 12, years and upwards, at the last two Censuses.

Number of Persons of Statutory Age.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.					
	ALL RACES.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		ALL RACES.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	373,747	309,691	116,339	76,978	257,408	232,713	222,804	190,903	56,882	49,239	165,922	141,664
Married ...	352,828	385,735	96,745	87,285	256,083	298,450	218,148	245,678	59,726	57,629	158,422	188,049
Widowed ...	20,396	85,911	5,904	13,109	14,492	72,802	13,184	51,577	3,604	8,748	9,580	42,829
Unspecified ...	1,501	984	146	48	1,355	936	1,885	1,369	216	53	1,669	1,316
TOTAL ...	748,472	782,351	219,134	177,420	529,338	604,901	455,021	489,527	119,428	115,669	335,593	373,858

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.					
	All Races.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		All Races.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	49.93	39.58	53.09	43.39	48.63	38.47	48.75	39.00	46.79	42.57	49.44	37.89
Married ...	47.14	49.31	44.15	49.19	48.38	49.34	47.94	50.19	50.01	49.82	47.20	50.30
Widowed ...	2.73	10.98	2.69	7.39	2.74	12.04	2.90	10.53	5.02	7.56	2.86	11.46
Unspecified ...	0.20	0.13	0.07	0.03	0.25	0.15	0.41	0.28	0.18	0.05	0.50	0.35
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

396. The proportion of women entitled to marry without the consent of parents or guardians to every 100 men of the same status was thus 107.58 in 1891, as compared with only 104.53 in 1904. Among the European Race alone the proportion shows a most serious falling off, viz., from 96.85 in 1891 to 80.96 in 1904. Among the Coloured Races, however, the marriageable women outnumber the marriageable men by 114.27 to 100 instead of by 111.40 only as in 1891. In 1891, just over one-half of the marriageable White males were married and over one-half of the marriageable Coloured females, as also of the total marriageable females of all races. In 1904 the proportion of married persons in both the sexes is well below one-half of the total number entitled to marry. The population would thus appear to have become more inclined to celibacy during the inter-censal period 1891-1904.

Proportions of the Sexes of Statutory Age.

397. The proportion of married women to every hundred married men in the Colony has dropped from 112.62 to 109.33 in the thirteen years 1891-1904. Among persons of European Race the proportion is much lower, being only 90.22 married women to every hundred married men, as compared with 96.49 in 1891. Among the Coloured Races the proportion has also declined, viz., from 118.71 in 1891 to 116.55 in 1904. The comparative figures for each Race separately are shown in the subjoined Table:—

Proportion of Wives to Husbands.

YEAR	NUMBER OF MARRIED WOMEN TO EVERY 100 MARRIED MEN.						
	ALL RACES.	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.
1904 ...	109.33	90.22	96.52	108.63	121.50	120.93	100.03
1891 ...	112.62	96.49	103.54	114.35	127.13	119.30	111.99

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These figures are, of course, not an absolute criterion of the condition as to marriage of any one Race independently of the others, as they do not indicate the extent to which inter-marriage between the different groups may affect the number of husbands or wives in each separate group.

398. It is to be regretted that no attempt was made in the Census of 1891 to investigate this question of "mixed marriages," especially as regards inter-marrying between Whites and Others. At the Census of 1875 an endeavour was made to obtain full information under the head of mixed marriages, and the statistics then obtained showed that the number of persons of each Race who were married to persons of a different Race was as follows:—

Sex.	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.
Males ...	311	13	79	3	85	142
Females ...	93	3	269	22	49	306
Total ...	404	16	348	25	134	448

Since 1875 the proportion of married men of European Race with coloured wives has risen from 86 in every 10,000 to 187, and that of white women married to coloured husbands from 27 to 32 in every 10,000.

Of 96,745 White husbands, 1,805 had coloured wives, the latter being distributed among the other Races as follows:—Malays 8, Hottentots 32, Fingoes 6, Kafirs and Bechuana 28, Mixed and Other 1,731.

Of 87,285 White wives, 276 had coloured husbands, viz.:—4 Malays, 6 Hottentots, 2 Fingoes, 7 Kafirs and Bechuana, and 257 Mixed and Other.

The proportion of Europeans married to persons of their own colour is thus 91·65 wives to every 100 husbands, and of Coloured persons 115·93 wives to every 100 husbands.

399. Assuming the term "married" to have been correctly used in every instance, the balance of European husbands over wives should afford an indication of the number of married men who are residing in the Colony leaving their wives, and possibly their families, in the land of their birth, a tendency which is known to have been becoming more and more common, and, to account for which, various explanations, such as the cost of living, have been advanced at different times.

On the other hand the balance of Coloured wives over husbands is no doubt an index of the extent to which polygamy survives among the native races.

European or White Race.

400. The proportion of married persons of all ages belonging to the White Race is 31·74 in every hundred as compared with 31·13 in 1891. The total White population of marriageable age is 396,554, of whom 219,134 are males and 177,420 females. Of the marriageable males 96,745, or 44·15 per cent., are married and 5,904, or 2·69 per cent., are widowed. In 1891 the corresponding proportions were 50·00 per cent. and 3·02 per cent., so that there has been a distinct decline in the marriage rate among the male sex in the inter-censal period. The number of males returned as "divorced" was 97 in 1891 and 233 in 1904, the respective percentages being 0·08 and 0·11 of the total of marriageable men. The proportion of unmarried and unspecified, excluding the divorced, was 46·89 per cent. in 1891, and 53·05 per cent. in 1904. Of the 177,420 marriageable females, 87,285,

Mixed Marriages.

Disparity in numbers of Wives and Husbands.

Conjugal Condition of European or White Race.

or 49·20 per cent., are married and 13,109, or 7·39 per cent., are widowed, as compared with 49·82 per cent. married and 7·56 per cent. widowed in 1891. Thus among females of marriageable age also there has been a slight falling off in the marriage rate. The number and percentage of the female "divorced" in 1891 and 1904 were 87, *i.e.*, 0·08 per cent., and 204, *i.e.*, 0·11 per cent., respectively. In 1891, excluding the divorced, 42·54 per cent. were unmarried or unspecified, and 43·31 per cent. in 1904.

Coloured Races.

401. The subjoined Table shows the proportion of married persons to persons of marriageable age in 1891 and 1904 for each of the Coloured Races:—

Conjugal Condition of Coloured Races.

RACE.	CENSUS OF 1904.						CENSUS OF 1891.					
	Marriageable Persons.		Married Persons.				Marriageable Persons.		Married Persons.			
	Number.		Number.		Proportion per cent.		Number.		Number.		Proportion per cent.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Malay ...	4,976	5,313	2,759	2,663	55·45	50·12	4,209	4,874	2,402	2,487	57·07	51·03
Hottentot ...	30,234	30,282	13,119	14,251	43·39	47·06	17,390	16,880	7,764	8,878	44·65	52·57
Fingo ...	81,850	105,539	39,458	47,940	48·21	47·32	58,949	76,279	28,465	26,202	48·29	34·35
Kafir and Bechuana ...	317,794	367,786	156,891	189,728	49·39	51·46	183,890	196,691	86,502	103,200	47·04	52·47
Mixed and Other ...	94,484	95,981	43,856	43,868	46·42	45·70	71,155	79,134	33,289	37,282	46·78	47·11

402. In the consideration of these figures the observations already made as to the character of wedlock among the various Coloured Races must be borne in mind. The excess of married females over married males may be set down to the practice of polygamy among the Fingoes and Kafirs; among the Hottentots and Mixed Races an explanation of the same feature was sought at the last Census in the loose ideas prevailing as to the meaning of the term "married," and in this respect there has been little change since 1891.

Excess of Wives over Husbands.

403. The married state, using the words in the widest sense so as to embrace all the kinds of union above referred to, appears to be most popular among the Malays. They are not debarred by their religion from keeping more than one wife, but it cannot be said that polygamy is gaining ground among them, as the excess of wives over husbands which existed in 1891 to the extent of 84 persons, has been converted since then into a minority of 96, by which figure the Malay husbands now outnumber the married women of the same race.

Malay Race.

404. In their recently published Report the South African Native Affairs Commission which sat from 1903 to 1905 expressed the opinion that polygamy is also decreasing among the aboriginal Natives, but, so far as the Cape Colony is concerned, the Census figures do not furnish very strong corroborative evidence of this, except among the Fingo Race in which the proportion of wives to every 100 husbands has fallen from 127·18 in 1891 to 121·50 in 1904. Among the other Bantu families the proportion has risen from 119·30 to 120·93 wives to every 100 husbands in the inter-censal period. Of course the Fingoes are the most advanced of the native tribes, and it may reasonably be hoped that, as the remaining members of the Bantu Race progress in civilisation and Christianity, the same tendency to abandon polygamy will spread to them also.

Polygamy among Natives.

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Widowed and Divorced Persons.

405. The number of "widowed" and "divorced" persons among the different Coloured Races, with the proportions per cent. of the total number of marriageable persons of each sex, is shown in the following Table for the Census of 1904 :—

RACE.	WIDOWED.				DIVORCED.			
	Number.		Proportion per Cent.		Number.		Proportion per Cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Malay ...	193	611	3.88	11.50	18	28	0.36	0.53
Hottentot ...	1,559	2,381	5.16	7.86	69	83	0.23	0.27
Fingo ...	1,698	12,947	2.08	12.27	84	511	0.10	0.48
Kafir and Bechuana ...	7,394	49,042	2.33	13.33	737	2,792	0.23	0.76
Mixed and Other ...	3,648	7,821	3.86	8.15	163	233	0.17	0.24

The striking disparity between the number of widowers and widows among the Fingo and Kafir Tribes may be explained by the fact that in a polygamous society a man does not become a widower so long as one wife is left to him, while one man on his death may leave many widows behind him.

The term 'divorced' as applied to the Coloured Races does not usually imply any legal dissolution of the marriage tie, but simply indicates that the husband has put away his wife, or the wife abandoned her husband. Where there has been no civil marriage there can of course be no judicial separation.

Unmarried Persons.

406. The proportion of persons of marriageable age who have never been married or whose conjugal condition is unspecified among each of the Coloured Races is as follows :—

RACE.	Males.	Females.
Malay ...	40.31	37.85
Hottentot ...	51.22	44.81
Fingo ...	49.51	39.93
Kafir and Bechuana ...	48.05	34.45
Mixed and Other ...	49.55	50.91

Urban and Rural Areas

407. The following Tables show the proportion of males and females living at each Quinquennial Age Period from 10 years upwards, in Urban and Rural Areas respectively, who were returned as married at the Censuses of 1891 and 1904. The first Table deals with persons of All Races and the second Table deals separately with the White Race and the Coloured Races.

AGE PERIOD.	ALL RACES.							
	Urban Areas.				Rural Areas.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10 to 14 years...	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	†	0.04	0.02	0.10
15 " 19 " ...	0.76	5.65	0.59	5.01	0.71	8.29	0.63	11.43
20 " 24 " ...	12.27	38.56	13.51	38.15	15.39	57.39	15.25	57.85
25 " 29 " ...	37.65	64.31	40.06	64.52	48.40	78.19	49.96	79.27
30 " 34 " ...	59.38	73.95	59.41	73.11	72.14	82.33	71.51	83.76
35 " 39 " ...	70.04	76.49	70.39	75.14	83.15	83.82	82.62	85.10
40 " 44 " ...	74.46	73.00	72.67	70.05	85.43	78.50	84.62	81.60
45 " 49 " ...	77.39	69.62	77.41	67.19	87.61	73.71	88.37	77.42
50 " 54 " ...	77.53	61.14	75.79	59.72	86.00	63.76	85.02	69.89
55 " 59 " ...	77.72	55.24	76.75	51.35	87.66	56.76	89.46	59.56
60 " 64 " ...	72.87	44.25	70.94	41.08	83.81	44.46	83.51	46.11
65 " 69 " ...	73.42	37.89	73.46	37.86	84.49	39.27	83.28	42.43
70 " 74 " ...	65.81	28.02	62.09	25.37	79.21	28.43	79.03	28.60
75 " 79 " ...	58.76	20.91	57.91	17.80	77.22	24.17	75.83	24.59
80 " 84 " ...	51.06	16.31	42.45	12.47	72.37	17.19	71.18	18.26
85 years and over ...	42.85	14.77	41.81	11.40	68.44	12.93	66.32	12.78

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.											
	Urban Areas.		Rural Areas.		Urban Areas.		Rural Areas.									
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.									
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.								
10 to 14 years	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.05	†	0.05	0.03	0.12		
15 " 19 "	0.13	6.93	0.24	4.60	0.31	5.61	0.43	9.33	1.36	4.53	0.89	5.34	0.78	8.74	0.68	11.89
20 " 24 "	8.25	39.45	11.34	37.56	11.43	45.26	19.32	53.11	17.23	37.79	15.33	38.63	16.38	59.34	14.19	58.99
25 " 29 "	33.66	65.61	39.64	65.33	44.46	74.44	58.44	79.12	42.14	63.07	40.39	63.77	49.42	78.74	47.82	79.29
30 " 34 "	58.76	76.54	65.18	75.60	71.58	85.12	77.36	87.33	60.05	71.30	54.41	70.65	72.27	81.90	69.78	83.00
35 " 39 "	70.42	77.73	75.82	75.81	81.28	86.71	85.16	88.68	69.63	75.14	64.71	74.42	83.60	83.30	81.93	84.43
40 " 44 "	77.21	75.54	79.50	72.65	85.05	86.07	87.37	87.09	71.63	70.31	66.34	67.54	85.50	77.38	83.97	80.60
45 " 49 "	78.87	71.55	80.69	67.83	85.88	84.63	89.08	84.88	75.70	67.51	73.84	66.48	88.00	71.96	88.20	75.95
50 " 54 "	80.21	63.79	80.04	61.92	84.60	80.02	87.27	80.66	74.59	58.67	71.61	57.66	86.28	61.42	84.48	67.91
55 " 59 "	79.42	56.39	79.05	52.51	84.14	72.46	86.05	74.76	75.73	53.95	73.77	49.97	88.56	53.79	90.12	57.27
60 " 64 "	76.41	46.10	73.72	43.70	82.80	60.92	83.62	62.03	69.73	42.48	68.23	38.71	84.00	42.46	83.49	43.76
65 " 69 "	76.95	36.10	74.78	38.31	78.77	51.58	77.71	54.15	69.65	39.81	71.36	37.33	85.63	37.24	84.91	39.86
70 " 74 "	67.15	26.06	64.49	25.46	71.50	38.81	74.05	38.98	64.68	29.68	59.64	25.29	80.39	27.34	80.01	27.31
75 " 79 "	59.63	16.59	56.82	17.68	63.29	24.62	63.15	26.93	57.98	25.03	59.18	17.93	79.97	24.12	78.89	24.23
80 " 84 "	50.17	12.57	48.18	10.34	51.69	17.13	59.20	20.64	51.65	18.43	38.84	13.90	74.88	17.19	72.65	18.10
85 years & over	37.38	10.67	31.58	7.57	37.59	12.93	41.18	18.07	45.02	16.37	46.67	12.96	70.81	12.93	67.91	12.53

The general conclusions that may be drawn from the above figures are (a) that the proportion of married persons of both sexes is higher at each quinquennium in Rural than in Urban areas, the exceptions being for females of all Races at 85 years and over, European Females at ages 15 to 19, Coloured Females at ages 55 and upwards, and Coloured Males at ages 15 to 24; (b) that among Europeans the proportion of married men at each quinquennium has decreased since 1891 in Urban areas at ages up to 49 and increased at ages over 50, while in Rural areas it has decreased at all ages up to 64; (c) that among European Females there has been a general decrease in the proportions of married persons in the Rural areas and a general increase in Urban areas, except at ages 65 to 69 and 75 to 79; (d) that at nearly every quinquennium the proportion of married men of Coloured races has increased since 1891 both in Urban and Rural areas, and (e) that among Coloured Females the Urban figures show decreases up to age 29 and increases from 30 upwards, while the Rural figures show a consistent decrease except at ages 20 to 24 and 70 to 74.

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

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OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.*

General Importance of Subject.

408. The Tabulation of the Statistics relating to the Occupations of the People in the Census of 1904 proved to be a task of difficulty, involving the expenditure of more time and labour than any of the other Returns.

There are few subjects of more vital importance at the present day than those which are concerned with the organisation of Industry, and perhaps nothing throws greater light on this problem than the information derived from the Census Schedules as to the different occupations pursued by the inhabitants.

It is not as yet sufficiently recognised that there are economic laws in operation, which are in many respects as fixed as any of the natural laws, and which so govern the distribution of labour, &c., among the different industries in a country that the kinds of service or occupations in existence, and the number of hands employed therein, can never, in the long run, be artificially manipulated to suit the theories or policies of any individual or body in the State.

In the Cape Colony perhaps the natural features of the country, no less than the natural bent of the mass of the people, are responsible for the absorption of so much of the available labour power in the agricultural and pastoral pursuits, which aim at supplying the primary wants of the human race. The fact that so large a proportion of its population—amounting in 1891 to one-half of all the males and one-third of the women—is employed in these pursuits, yet without sufficing to supply the needs of the community, is undoubtedly one of the principal explanations of the very gradual development of the Colony in those mercantile, industrial and professional directions which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of other countries.

The figures given in the succeeding pages and in the later chapter dealing with "Industries" cannot fail to supply valuable material for the consideration of the question, so much in debate at the present moment, as to whether the Cape Colony can ever be expected to become an industrial country on any large scale.

Classification adopted in 1891 again followed.

409. As regards the classification of the occupations in the present Census, no change has been made in the general principles laid down at the Census of 1891, which, it is understood, were largely based upon the work of that eminent statistician, Dr. W. Farr. It was not thought expedient to depart from the old lines without much fuller consideration of the question in conjunction with the other South African Colonies than was practicable in the circumstances of the present Census; but, before the time arrives for the next Census to be taken, I am of opinion that it would be well for all the Governments to consider the advisability of adopting the improved system now followed by the Australian and some of the other Colonies. This scheme provides for the complete separation of "Workers" from "Dependants," a fundamental distinction which, with all its excellencies in other respects, the classification adopted in this Colony fails to observe in the composition either of Class II. (Domestic) or of Class VI. (Indefinite).

Classes and Orders.

The eight Classes into which the Occupations of the People are divided in the present Report embrace eighteen chief Orders of Occupations, the general scheme being as follows:—

* The Returns relating to Occupations will be found in Part VII. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to XXI., pages 301 to 423. It has an Index Table on page 301.

No. of Order.	Class.	Number of Sub-Orders Contained.	Index Numbers of Separate Items.
<i>CLASS I.—Professional.</i>			
Order 1	Persons engaged in the General or Local Government (not otherwise classed) or the Defence or Protection of the Country	3	1-18
Order 2	Persons ministering to Religion and Charity, Law, Health, Education, Art, Literature and Science, and Amusement	10	19-66
<i>CLASS II.—Domestic.</i>			
Order 3	Persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Household duties	1	67-68
Order 4	Persons engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging, and in rendering personal offices for, and attendance on man	2	69-83
<i>CLASS III.—Commercial.</i>			
Order 5	Persons who Buy, Sell, Exchange or Insure, Keep or Lend Money, Property or Goods of all kinds	1	84-104
Order 6	Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages	6	105-137
<i>CLASS IV.—Agricultural.</i>			
Order 7	Persons Possessing, Working or Cultivating Land, Raising or Dealing in Animals, or following pursuits subsidiary thereto	4	139-169
<i>CLASS V.—Industrial.</i>			
Order 8	Persons engaged in Working and Dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	13	170-204
Order 9	Persons engaged in the Construction or Repair of Buildings, Railways, Roads, Docks, Earthworks, Water Storage Works, and in the disposal of Dead Matter and Refuse... ..	4	205-232
Order 10	Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics, in Dress, and in Fibrous Materials	3	233-249
Order 11	Persons Working and Dealing in Food, Drinks, Narcotics and Stimulants	3	250-271
Order 12	Persons Working and Dealing in Animal and Vegetable Substances	2	272-287
Order 13	Persons Working or Dealing in Minerals	7	288-322
Order 14	Persons engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour, the nature of which is undefined	1	323-328
<i>CLASS VI.—Indefinite.</i>			
Order 15	Persons of Property or Rank, or Independent Means, not returned under any Office or Occupation; also persons whose pursuits are imperfectly described	3	329-337
<i>CLASS VII.—Dependants.</i>			
Order 16	Persons dependent for support upon Natural Guardians	1	338-341
Order 17	Persons supported by the Community	2	342-348
<i>CLASS VIII.—Unspecified.</i>			
Order 18	Persons whose Occupation is Unknown or Unspecified	1	349

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Sub-Orders.

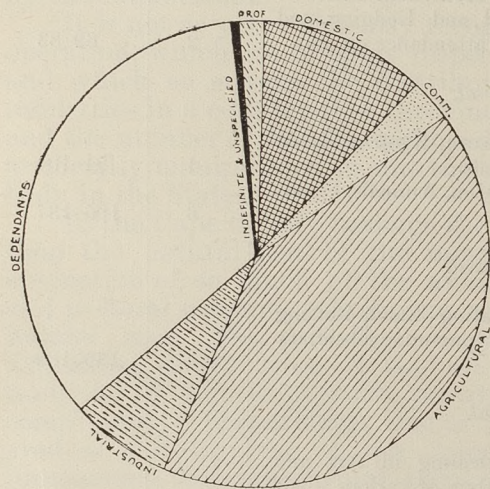
Combined Occupations.

410. The composition of each of the 67 Sub-Orders is shown in a series of Summary Tables in a later portion of this Report, where also is given a complete index of the 387 separate items (including subsidiary items.)

411. As in 1891 wherever a combination of Occupations was assigned to any person in the Census Schedules that which was given the first place was treated in the Tabulation as the principal one. It is a very common practice in this Colony for a man to combine two or more occupations, but in any scheme of classification it is impossible to treat such persons under more than one such occupation without confusion.

DIAGRAM X.

Occupations of the People. All Races.

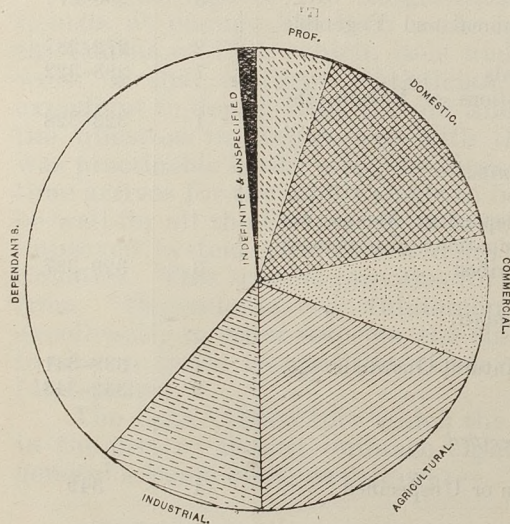


TOTAL POPULATION 2,409,804

Professional ...	38,311
Domestic ...	278,770
Commercial ...	69,275
Agricultural ...	1,009,474
Industrial ...	177,889
Dependants ...	821,718
{ Indefinite ...	9,297
{ Unspecified ...	5,070

DIAGRAM XI.

Occupations of the People. European or White Race.



TOTAL WHITES ... 579,741

Professional ...	32,202
Domestic ...	99,319
Commercial ...	46,750
Agricultural ...	111,175
Industrial ...	67,728
Dependants ...	214,982
{ Indefinite ...	6,027
{ Unspecified ...	2,008

412. The classification of the occupations followed by the population according to the Census of 1904 shows the following general results:—

Numbers and Proportions of the Classes. (See Diagrams X. & XI).

No. of Class.	CLASS.	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
1	Professional ...	38,311	1.59	29,100	2.39	9,211	0.77
2	Domestic ...	278,770	11.57	17,195	1.41	261,575	21.96
3	Commercial ...	69,275	2.87	65,812	5.40	3,463	0.29
4	Agricultural ...	1,009,474	41.89	524,228	43.01	485,246	40.75
5	Industrial ...	177,889	7.38	168,860	13.85	9,029	0.76
6	Indefinite ...	9,297	0.39	3,342	0.27	5,955	0.50
7	Dependants ...	821,718	34.10	407,311	33.42	414,407	34.80
8	Unspecified ...	5,070	0.21	3,092	0.25	1,978	0.17
	TOTAL ...	2,409,804	100.00	1,218,940	100.00	1,190,864	100.00

413. There has been a considerable falling off in the proportion of persons in every 10,000 of the population who are to be found in the Agricultural Class in the Colony as a whole as compared with the year 1891. But for the Territories annexed since the last Census, the proportion in this Class in 1904 would be still smaller, while the progress of the remaining Classes (excluding Indefinite and Unspecified) would be correspondingly greater, owing to the fact that out of a total population of 287,229 in the new Territories under 5 per cent. (viz., 12,527) are classed otherwise than as 'Agricultural' or 'Dependants.'

Comparison with 1891.

ALL RACES.—OCCUPATIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1891 AND 1904.

CLASS.	OCCUPATION.	PROPORTION IN EVERY 10,000 OF THE POPULATION.								
		Persons.			Males.			Females.		
		The Colony.	The Colony as bounded in 1891.	The Colony.	The Colony.	The Colony as bounded in 1891.	The Colony.	The Colony as bounded in 1891.	The Colony.	The Colony as bounded in 1891.
		Census of 1904.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1904.	Census of 1891.
1	Professional..	159	174	117	239	258	167	77	87	66
2	Domestic ...	1,157	1,284	1,330	141	154	208	2,196	2,460	2,463
3	Commercial..	287	320	171	540	596	320	29	33	21
4	Agricultural..	4,189	3,839	4,403	4,301	4,004	4,999	4,075	3,666	3,801
5	Industrial ...	738	822	510	1,385	1,530	922	76	86	94
6	Indefinite ...	39	43	75	27	30	45	50	56	104
7	Dependants...	3,410	3,495	3,344	3,342	3,400	3,291	3,480	3,593	3,398
8	Unspecified...	21	23	50	25	28	48	17	19	53
	Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

414. The above Table indicates that the proportion of Dependants of both sexes has been on the increase, a fact due almost entirely to the

Proportionate Increases and Decreases.

conditions prevailing in the Native Territories, and that there has been a heavy reinforcement of the ranks of the males working in Professional, Commercial and Industrial pursuits, at the expense largely of the Agricultural Class. The proportion of women employed in Professional and Commercial undertakings also shows a comparatively large increase, but in the Industrial Class there is a decided falling off.

Some idea of the extent to which the attraction of labour to one Class rather than another has been operating may be obtained from the following figures showing the number of males and females actually returned under the Professional, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial groups in 1891 and in 1904 in Sections I. and II. of the Colony combined, with the relative increases per cent. in the interval:—

OCCUPATION.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891.	1904.	Increase per Cent.	1891.	1904.	Increase per Cent.
	Professional ...	12,769	27,921	118·66	5,018	9,029	79·93
Commercial ...	24,512	64,513	163·19	1,604	3,429	113·78
Agricultural ...	383,612	433,523	13·01	288,846	381,225	31·98
Industrial ...	70,779	165,607	133·97	7,127	8,950	25·59

Proportions of Different Occupations. 1875-1904.

415. The number of persons in every hundred of each sex, and of both sexes combined, classified under the eight main Occupation Groups as enumerated at the Censuses of 1875, and 1891 and 1904, is shown in the accompanying Table:—

OCCUPATION.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
	Professional ...	1·10	1·17	1·59	1·80	1·67	2·39	0·36	0·66	0·77
Domestic ...	11·55	13·30	11·57	2·38	2·08	1·41	21·19	24·63	21·96
Commercial ...	1·85	1·71	2·87	3·52	3·20	5·40	0·09	0·21	0·29
Agricultural ...	29·01	44·03	41·89	34·79	49·99	43·01	22·92	38·01	40·75
Industrial ...	5·07	5·10	7·38	8·33	9·22	13·85	1·65	0·94	0·76
Indefinite ...	0·05	0·75	0·39	0·06	0·45	0·27	0·04	1·04	0·50
Dependants ...	43·66	33·44	34·10	43·26	32·91	33·42	44·08	33·98	34·80
Unspecified ...	7·71	0·50	0·21	5·86	0·48	0·25	9·67	0·53	0·17

There is no Class which shows a progressive increase from one Census year to the next for both males and females. The proportion of males has, however, increased regularly in the Industrial Class, and that of females in the Professional, Commercial and Agricultural Classes. Of course, the successive additions of Native Areas in which the vast majority of the inhabitants, both male and female, are classed either as "Agricultural" or "Dependants," have affected very adversely the proportions claimed by the remaining classes.

416. Of the total male population of the Colony in 1904, 805,195, or 66·06 per cent., are classified under some specific occupation, and the same is true of 768,524 females, forming 64·53 per cent. of the entire population of that sex. These proportions compare very closely with the conditions obtaining in 1891, when the first five, *i.e.*, the definite classes of occupations, claimed 66·16 per cent. of the males, and 64·45 of the females in the Colony.

Proportions with definite Occupations.

417. In view of the special interest attaching to the Occupations of the different Races in the Colony, the proportions per 10,000 of the population (*a*) of the European or White Race, (*b*) of the Bantu Race, and (*c*) of the Mixed and Other Coloured Races are given hereunder for males and females in 1891 and 1904 respectively.

Occupations of Three Main Races.

OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				BANTU.				MIXED OR OTHER COLOURED.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Professional ...	773	291	515	230	53	13	50	7	39	32	39	35
2. Domestic ...	145	3,625	115	4,136	76	841	141	785	353	5,330	503	5,075
3. Commercial ...	1,370	119	843	77	121	1	71	1	663	15	322	11
4. Agricultural ...	2,286	1,469	3,037	806	5,624	5,938	6,362	6,212	2,977	614	3,838	739
5. Industrial ...	1,918	237	1,365	245	860	13	517	13	2,323	95	1,447	139
6. Indefinite ...	82	131	91	172	6	19	12	45	16	59	75	185
7. Dependants ...	3,385	4,102	3,975	4,278	3,248	3,166	2,819	2,902	3,585	3,822	3,688	3,720
8. Unspecified ...	41	26	59	56	12	9	28	35	44	33	88	96

418. The proportions of males and females following some definite calling thus compare as follows in the years 1891 and 1904:—

Males and Females of Different Races with Definite Occupations.

RACE.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.
	European or White ...	64·92	58·75	57·41	54·94
Bantu ...	67·34	71·41	68·06	70·18
Mixed and Other ...	63·55	61·49	60·86	59·99

419. In the Report on the Census for 1891 attention was drawn to the high proportion of Europeans in the Dependant Class (*i.e.*, the class which includes children receiving instruction) as compared with the Coloured Races, and the explanation was put forward that Europeans were not expected to begin to earn their own livelihood at such an early age as Coloured children. This is, no doubt, still true; and, if so, the explanation of the decreased proportion of Dependants among Europeans—especially among males—must be sought in the heavy immigration of adult workers, so frequently referred to in the course of the present Report. The increase in the Dependants of Bantu Race may, on the other hand, be due to the absence of adult native labourers from the Colony, as well as to an actual growth in the proportion of young children of aboriginal extraction. It is a curious fact that only among the Bantus should the proportion of persons with definite occupations have fallen off within the last thirteen years.

Dependant Class.

420. As regards the separate classes of occupations it will be observed that the working natives, males and females, are practically all employed in Agricultural pursuits; the main subsidiary callings being Industrial for males and Domestic for females, with a sprinkling of males in the Commercial Class also. The proportion of persons following the staple occupation of "Agriculture" has, however, declined considerably since 1891.

Chief Occupations of Different Races.

The males of the European and Mixed Races are more evenly distributed among the different Classes, the order of precedence in both cases being 'Agricultural,' 'Industrial,' 'Commercial.' The Professional Class claims the next highest proportion of male Europeans, and the Domestic of male Coloured persons. In both of these Races the Agricultural Class has lost ground materially since 1891, while the Industrial and Commercial Classes have been increasing in importance.

The bulk of the European Females, as indeed of those of the Mixed Races also, are employed in 'Domestic' callings; followed in both Races by the number engaged in Agricultural pursuits. The increase among the European females in this class is due to a slight change in classification, by which the wives and daughters of farmers were tabulated as assisting on the farms, instead of as domestic workers pure and simple. White women are also found in considerable numbers in the Professional and Industrial Classes. The only Sub-orders, it may be observed in passing, in which they are entirely unrepresented are the following, viz.: Persons engaged in Defence; ministering to Science; working and dealing in Surgical Instruments, in Arms and Explosives, and in Machines, Tools and Implements.

More detailed reference to the occupations of women will be found under a separate heading in this Section.

421. It has been generally recognised that since the practice was first adopted of tabulating Census results for "occupations" and "ages" in combination, and thereby providing material for determining such points as what callings are usually entered early in life and what at a later stage, and what is the average age of persons in different professions, etc., a new field of enquiry has been opened out which is of the utmost importance in connection with life assurance and kindred matters.

It is no small addition to the work of a Census to go even a very little way into this question, and I have not found it practicable on the present occasion to do more than classify (in Table X. on page 356) the males and females of European or White Race and Other than European or White, respectively, under each separate occupation, according to quinquennial age-groups from 5 to 19 years, and decennial groups from 20 to 69 years. This can only be regarded as a preliminary step towards the proper investigation in this Colony of so important a question, and I must leave it to future Census takers to follow up and extend my pioneer work in this direction.

422. Table X., to which I have made reference, deals with both White and Coloured persons, but in the subjoined Summary I confine myself to the European Race, both on account of the greater variety of occupations found among it and the greater reliability of the age returns. This Summary gives the number of males and females of the European or White Race found in each of the Occupation Orders (except those in the Indefinite, Dependant, and Unspecified Classes) at the age periods under 20 years, and 70 years and over (including Unspecified), and at each decennium in between these limits.

NUMBER OF EUROPEAN OR WHITE PERSONS RETURNED UNDER SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS.

Number of Occupation Order.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Under 20 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70 yrs & ov'r	Total	Under 20 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70 yrs & ov'r	Total
I. Professional.																
1. ...	1,184	10,440	2,824	978	378	120	77	16,001	7	53	46	15	9	3	3	136
2. ...	518	2,882	2,583	1,462	694	327	144	8,610	1,571	3,497	1,276	625	332	114	40	7,455
II. Domestic.																
3. ...	26	21	6	1	4	10	18	86	9,973	27,137	21,085	13,121	7,632	4,246	2,188	85,382
4. ...	462	1,768	1,160	669	281	114	93	4,547	2,340	2,644	1,846	1,174	741	357	202	9,304
III. Commercial.																
5. ...	3,499	9,494	6,142	3,425	1,710	697	247	25,214	934	1,025	377	217	154	95	79	2,881
6. ...	3,061	7,454	4,429	2,121	953	303	95	18,436	45	79	35	30	19	9	2	219
IV. Agricultural.																
7. ...	14,489	19,739	14,879	10,652	7,083	3,883	2,077	72,802	7,417	10,954	8,323	5,096	3,601	1,682	700	38,357
V. Industrial.																
8. ...	818	2,523	1,954	1,076	597	251	90	7,309	101	74	27	7	4	1	2	316
9. ...	2,089	8,394	6,060	3,956	1,977	765	266	23,507	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	5,201
10. ...	498	1,918	1,309	631	280	120	58	4,314	1,485	1,973	898	457	236	109	43	5,191
11. ...	853	2,582	1,813	972	478	169	55	6,922	144	178	79	48	35	26	9	1,201
12. ...	102	433	332	250	115	46	29	1,367	52	35	11	12	8	2	2	120
13. ...	1,068	3,314	2,792	1,552	725	287	103	9,641	19	30	13	11	3	3	1	80
14. ...	1,225	2,553	1,810	1,027	553	248	101	7,520	11	15	11	8	4	2	1	51
TOTAL	29,972	73,518	47,891	28,772	15,828	7,340	3,453	206,776	24,101	47,097	34,030	21,422	12,777	6,649	3,272	149,848

Occupations and Ages, Table X.

Numbers of different Orders of Occupations at different Age Periods.

423. The proportions represented by the above Totals to the total number of European males and females, respectively, living at ages 5 to 19 and each decennial age period upwards are as follows:—

Proportions at different Age Periods.

Age Period.	Males.	Females.
5 to 19 years.	31.24	25.47
20 ,, 29 ,,	97.75	97.57
30 ,, 39 ,,	98.55	97.97
40 ,, 49 ,,	98.00	97.67
50 ,, 59 ,,	96.06	96.49
60 ,, 69 ,,	90.99	93.02
70 years and over.	79.23	82.17

These figures show that the idle portion of the white community is very small indeed.

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES.

424. It has already been stated that the Returns show a total for the whole Colony of 768,524 females classified under some specific Occupation; and of these 149,948 are Europeans and 618,576 are Other than European.

Main Female Occupations.

The Occupations of the Other than European females do not present a very great variety. There are, for instance, 422,269 "peasants"; 91,193 working as mothers, wives, daughters, &c., at home; 57,601 domestic servants; 17,254 laundry women; 12,447 farm servants; 10,573 assisting their families on farms. After deducting these there remain but 7,239 workers to be accounted for, and in no case do these appear to threaten serious rivalry to their male kinsfolk.

Other than European.

425. With the females of European or White Race the choice of a profession or calling is not so limited, although they have not entered into so keen a competition with the male sex, as for instance in England and Wales. No doubt this is in part due to the comparatively small proportion of women among the White Population.

European.

The main Occupations of the 149,948 classified European females, of whom 82,636 live in Urban Areas and 67,312 in Rural Areas, are as follows:—

OCCUPATION.	Urban.	Rural.	TOTAL.
Domestic duties (mothers, wives, daughters, etc.) ...	59,036	26,346	85,382
Farmers and relatives assisting ...	2,497	34,750	37,247
Servant—Domestic, Hotel, etc. ...	4,504	1,579	6,083
Teacher, Governess ...	2,825	2,003	4,828
Milliner, Sewing, etc. ...	3,864	357	4,221
Commercial Clerk, Bookkeeper, etc. ...	1,738	128	1,866
Housekeeper ...	764	246	1,010
Hospital Attendant, Nurse, Midwife ...	796	82	878
Boarding House Keeper or wife assisting ...	832	39	871
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer and Assistant ...	771	18	789
Farm Labourer, Servant ...	86	643	729
Laundry Work ...	454	139	593
Retail and General Dealer or wife assisting ...	413	148	561
Shorthand Writer, Typist, Reporter ...	537	11	548
Hotel Keeper or wife assisting ...	377	125	502
Music Teacher ...	441	15	456
Capitalist, Financier ...	192	59	251
Minister, Missionary, Preacher ...	158	49	207

Occupations in which Female Sex preponderates.

Outside the above callings there are only 2,351 European females employed in Urban Areas, and only 575 in Rural Areas, or 2,926 in all. 426. Excluding 79,323 wives and widows engaged in domestic duties for husbands or children at home (including farms), I find that the number of European females exceeds that of European males in the following Occupations:—

OCCUPATION.	Females.	Males.
Nurses and Hospital Attendants	878	242
Shorthand Writer, Typist, Reporter	548	95
Teaching	4,828	1,332
Music Teachers... ..	456	89
Domestic Service (indoor), including Relatives Assisting	49,214	20,720
Laundry Work	593	55
Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.	4,347	1,581
Total of above Occupations	60,864	24,114
„ Wives and Widows (as above)... ..	79,323	...
Total, all other Occupations	9,761	182,662
Grand Total	149,948	206,776

Competition of Females with Males.

427. As illustrating the very limited extent to which female labour is competing with that of males in Occupations that may be regarded as open to Europeans of both sexes, I have constructed the following Table, showing the percentage of women to the total workers of both sexes in certain selected Occupations:—

OCCUPATION.	1904.	1891.
Teacher (not Music)... ..	78.38	74.85
Shorthand Writer, Typist, Reporter	85.23	0.00
Photographer	13.13	11.60
Commercial Clerk and Bookkeeper	14.79	10.62
Printer, Compositor	5.64	4.15
Bookbinder	31.21	22.50
Draper, Linendraper, Mercer	34.86	27.14
Tobacconist, Tobacco Manufacturer	26.37	20.59
Feather Buyer, Dresser, Dealer	19.15	11.27
Jeweller	5.00	4.10
Laundry Work	91.51	99.05

In none of these Occupations except the second (typewriting, &c.) is the increase in female employment very striking: in this one case, however, 85 out of every 100 persons are now females, whereas there was not a single White female so employed in 1891. In Laundry work there is actually an increase of male employment—a fact which holds good for the Coloured Races also. The establishment of steam laundries and Chinese laundries may explain this feature in the Return.

Occupations of Married Women.

428. With a view to ascertaining to what extent the married women of European Race are employed in occupations which are likely to interfere with the proper performance of home duties, I have caused to be tabulated the conjugal condition of every female under each separate occupation item, for Urban and Rural areas respectively.

In the following cases it may be assumed that there is no undue diverting of attention from domestic claims.

OCCUPATION.	URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
	No. of Married Women.	No. of Widows.	No. of Married Women.	No. of Widows.
Domestic Duties	40,893	5,361	16,658	1,681
Farming (own account)	20	81	167	858
Do. (assisting relatives)	1,663	48	21,852	743
Indefinitive (Class VI).	796	796	415	319
Unspecified (Class VIII)	85	74	67	81
Total	43,457	6,360	39,159	3,682

In the following cases the occupation is such as to render it not impossible to give sufficient time to domestic duties:—

OCCUPATION.	URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
	No. of Married Women.	No. of Widows.	No. of Married Women.	No. of Widows.
Providing Board and Lodging	607	425	102	26
Assisting Husband, etc. (Shopkeeper)	161	2	86	1
„ „ „ (Shoemaker)	3	2	...	...
„ „ „ (Butcher)	11	3	1	...
Total	782	432	189	27

The total number of married women and widows of European Race is as follows:—

URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
Married Women.	Widows.	Married Women.	Widows.
46,887	8,842	40,398	4,267

Deducting from this number the totals of the above occupations the following figures are derived as the number of married women and widows following callings which are not ordinarily compatible with the proper care of house and family:—

URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
Married Women.	Widows.	Married Women.	Widows.
2,648	2,050	1,050	558

of whom persons dependent on charity and criminals account for:—

URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
Married Women.	Widows.	Married Women.	Widows.
55	58	8	7

The total percentage of married women and widows absorbed in occupations other than those which are entirely or partially of a household nature may be said to be:—

	Married Women.	Widows.
In Urban Areas	5.53	22.52
In Rural Areas	2.58	12.91

And for the whole Colony 4.16 19.51

On the whole these figures may be said to point to a not unsatisfactory state of affairs.

OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS.

Number of Children under 15 Years of Age.

429. The number of children living at the three quinquennial periods from under one year up to and including 14 years according to the Census of 1904, was as follows:—

RACE.	0 TO 4 YEARS.			5 TO 9 YEARS.			10 TO 14 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White	74,000	37,347	36,653	68,982	34,915	34,067	66,040	33,701	32,339
Other than European or White ...	294,107	143,540	150,567	257,087	129,363	127,724	239,613	122,200	117,413
Total, All Races	368,107	180,887	187,220	326,069	164,278	161,791	305,653	155,901	149,752

Number assisting in Occupations, Table XI.

Of these the number returned as engaged or assisting in various occupations, *i.e.* exclusive of those returned as scholars, as receiving instruction at home or at Sunday School, or as being without any definite occupation, was as follows:—

RACE.	5 TO 9 YEARS.			10 TO 14 YEARS.			TOTAL 5 TO 14 YEARS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White	562	527	35	9,364	6,226	3,138	9,926	6,753	3,173
Other than European or White ...	67,941	34,949	32,992	145,089	77,193	67,896	213,030	112,142	100,888
Total, All Races	68,503	35,476	33,027	154,453	83,419	71,034	222,956	118,895	104,061

No child of under 5 years of age was tabulated under any other heading than as a scholar or as of no occupation.

Age Group, 5 to 9 years, Europeans.

430. Dealing first with the Age Group 5 to 9 years, 1 European boy and 4 European girls are returned as "relatives" or "visitors" in the Indefinite Class, so that only 15 European boys in every 1,000, and not 1 in every 1,000 European girls can be said to have a regular occupation other than that of scholar. Out of 526 boys so returned, 284 are assisting parents or relatives on farms, 141 are herds, 52 are out-door labourers on farms, 19 are domestic servants, 10 are employed in connection with cabs, wagons, etc., 7 are general labourers, 1 is a pauper, and the remaining 12 are assistants to persons in various lines of business. Of 31 girls 18 are helping parents or relatives in domestic duties, 8 are farm-servants, and 5 are herds.

Other than Europeans.

Of the 34,949 boys and the 32,992 girls of Other than European Race, 2 boys and 12 girls are returned simply as "relative" or "visitor"; excluding these, a definite occupation is recorded against 270 in every 1,000 coloured boys in this Age Group, and against 258 in every 1,000 coloured girls. These figures are not so serious as they may appear on the surface, when due allowance is made for the primitive conditions of life among the aboriginal native tribes, in whose ranks are found all but 1,371 of the boys and 927 of the girls here referred to. Native "peasants" account for 32,260 of the boys and 31,527 of the girls; and of the remainder there are 6 boys and 217 girls engaged in domestic duties at home, 198 boys and 829 girls working as domestic servants, 159 boys and 208 girls assisting relatives on farms, 1,440 boy-herds and 53 girl-herds. There are in addition 590 boy labourers on farms, 8 garden labourers, 7 general labourers, 8 working in connection with railway construction, 16 on diamond mines, 5 on copper mines, 21 working in connection with wagons, etc., and 27 as messengers or errand boys: also 117 girls working as farm-servants and 7 engaged in laundry work.

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431. In the Age Group 10 to 14 Years, 10 of the European boys and 25 of the girls of the same Race are returned as "relative" or "visitor." The remaining 6,216 boy-workers and the 3,113 girls form 18.45 per cent. and 9.62 per cent. of the total of their respective sexes in this Race and Age Group. The bulk of these are engaged in domestic service or upon farms, but the following specimens of other occupations may prove of interest:—

Age Group, 10 to 14 years Europeans.

EUROPEAN RACE AGES 10 TO 14 YEARS.

Occupation.	Boys.	Girls.	Occupation.	Boys.	Girls.
School Teacher	1	29	Tailor	29	5
Hairdresser	16	1	Bottle Stores	20	...
Clerk (Commercial)	324	73	Tobacco, Cigar, &c., Manu- facture	8	12
Bookbinding	10	9	Mining	25	...
Compositor	58	6	Blacksmith	34	...
Mason, Bricklayer	39	...	Locksmith	18	...
Carpenter	67	...	Convict	25	...
Painter... ..	17	...			
Milliner, Machinist, &c. ... ..	...	104			

Of the coloured boys and girls in this Age Group, all but 10,969 of the former and 7,273 of the latter belong to the aboriginal races, and accordingly, as in the case of the Age Group 5 to 9 years, the bare statement of the percentage of the whole having stated occupations, *viz.*, 63.17 for boys and 57.83 for girls, must be accepted with some reserve. The ratios mentioned are, however, disappointingly high as compared with the proportion of children receiving instruction. The "peasant" class contains 56,390 of the 77,193 boys and 56,793 of the 67,896 girls, and the large majority of the remainder are in domestic or farm service just as is the case with European children of the same age. Mining finds employment for as many as 429 males, and there are 103 boy and 5 girl criminals. Yet another noteworthy item is "School Teachers," which accounts for 1 male and 8 female persons of coloured race between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

Other than Europeans.

432. It may be argued that these figures do not point to any undesirable amount of child-labour in the Colony, but I do not think that anyone who considers them in conjunction with those already given under the heading "Education of the People," will dispute that they emphasise the need for authority to compel the attendance of children at school during a specified period.

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS OF FOREIGN (*i.e.* NON-BRITISH) BIRTH.

Occupations of Foreign-born Whites.

433. The influx of Europeans of other than British nationalities has been so marked a feature in this Colony in the last few years that the question not unnaturally arises, what are the principal Occupations followed by these people, and how far do they appear to be entering into competition with the British portion of the community?

The reply to the question is, perhaps, best indicated by stating that in the six main Groups of Occupations the Foreign-born element—which, of course, is not synonymous with the "uitlander" or "alien" element, as a number of persons born in foreign countries may yet be British subjects by parentage as well as by naturalisation—constitutes no more than 11.08 per cent. or roughly speaking one-ninth of the entire number of male White persons.

434. There is no Foreign-born male returned as a Head of a Government Department, Member of Divisional Council, Theological Student, Judge,

Palmist, Lighthouse Keeper, Telephone Operator, Agricultural School Officer or Student, Game Keeper, Cemetery Keeper or Grave Digger, Wool Presser or Washer, or Hay or Straw Dealer; but in practically every other profession or line of business his class is represented in greater or lesser strength, as will be seen from the following Summary Table:—

Class of Occupation.			No. of Foreign Born White Males.	Proportion per cent to Total White Males in Class.
Professional ...	Order 1 ...		335	2.09
	Order 2 ...		1,047	12.13
	Total ...		1,382	5.62
Domestic ...	Order 3 ...		6	6.98
	Order 4 ...		1,619	35.61
	Total ...		1,625	35.07
Commercial ...	Order 5 ...		5,238	20.77
	Order 6 ...		2,226	12.07
	Total ...		7,464	17.10
Agricultural ...	Order 7 ...		1,641	2.25
Industrial ...	Order 8 ...		1,085	14.84
	Order 9 ...		3,878	16.49
	Order 10 ...		1,522	31.62
	Order 11 ...		1,861	26.89
	Order 12 ...		330	24.14
	Order 13 ...		1,208	12.53
	Order 14 ...		1,217	16.18
Total ...		11,101	18.17	

The position in regard to many of the above Orders will be found to be dealt with later in some detail in the Analysis of Orders and Sub-Orders of Occupations, but the following items may be referred to here, the number of Foreign-born White Males being given in each instance:—

Order 1: Police, 137; Ministers and Missionaries, 230. *Order 2:* Medical Practitioners, 70; Dentists, 13; Chemists and Druggists, 35; Professors, 9; Teachers, 119; Photographers, 84; Music Masters and Musicians, 91. *Order 6:* Railways, 300; Cab and Wagon Drivers, 235; Boatmen, 174. *Order 7:* Farmers, 626; Market Gardeners, 142; Fishermen, 492; Livestock Dealers, 41. *Order 8:* Compositors, 71; Watch and Clock Makers, 209; Shipbuilders, 75; Sailmakers, 71; Furniture Makers and Dealers, 183. *Order 9:* On Railway Construction, 427. *Order 10:* Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer, 135. *Order 11:* Dairymen, 58; Butchers, 362; Fishmongers, 94; Bottle Store and Canteen Keepers, 61; Barmen, 213; Aerated Water Manufacturers, 117; Tobacconists, 50; Tobacco Manufacturers, etc., 117. *Order 12:* Feather Buyers, &c., 193. *Order 13:* Jewellers, 129. *Order 14:* General Labourers, 866.

URBAN AND RURAL.

435. Naturally enough there is the greatest divergence between the occupations of the dwellers in Urban and Rural Areas, respectively, as indicated in the subjoined Summary Table, which shows the numbers and proportions of the two sexes falling under each of the main classes. Rather over one-third of the population, both Urban and Rural, belongs to the Indefinite, Dependant, or Unspecified Group. Of the remainder of the Urban inhabitants, about two-thirds are found in the Domestic and Industrial classes, and about one-eighth in the Agricultural; while of the rest of the Rural community, nearly five-sixths belong to the Agricultural Class and under one-sixth to the Domestic and Industrial Classes combined.

Urban and Rural Occupations. Tables XII. and XIII.

No. of Class.	CLASS.	URBAN.						RURAL.					
		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
		Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
1	Professional ...	28,560	4.53	22,575	6.54	5,985	2.10	9,751	0.55	6,525	0.75	3,226	0.36
2	Domestic ...	158,057	25.08	12,225	3.54	145,832	51.14	120,713	6.78	4,970	0.57	115,743	12.78
3	Commercial ...	54,654	8.67	51,730	14.99	2,924	1.02	14,621	0.82	14,082	1.61	539	0.06
4	Agricultural ...	51,871	8.23	36,296	10.52	15,575	5.46	957,603	53.82	487,932	55.83	469,671	51.86
5	Industrial ...	121,231	19.24	113,674	32.95	7,557	2.65	56,658	3.18	55,186	6.32	1,472	0.16
6	Indefinite ...	5,211	0.83	2,218	0.64	2,993	1.05	4,086	0.23	1,124	0.13	2,962	0.33
7	Dependants ...	208,454	33.08	104,926	30.42	103,528	36.31	613,264	34.46	302,385	34.60	310,879	34.32
8	Unspecified ...	2,152	0.34	1,389	0.40	763	0.27	2,918	0.16	1,703	0.19	1,215	0.13
	TOTAL ...	630,190	100.00	345,033	100.00	285,157	100.00	1,779,614	100.00	873,907	100.00	905,707	100.00

436. To put the matter in another way the relative strength of each of the eight classes in Urban and Rural Areas respectively is as follows:—

Relative Strength of Different Classes.

	Number in Urban Areas.	Number in Rural Areas.
Out of every 1,000 persons in the Professional Class ...	745	255
do. do. Domestic class ...	567	433
do. do. Commercial Class ...	789	211
do. do. Agricultural Class ...	51	949
do. do. Industrial Class ...	681	319
do. do. Indefinite Class ...	560	440
do. do. Dependant Class ...	254	746
do. do. Unspecified Class ...	424	576

437. In Urban Areas of every 1,000 male Europeans, 688 are returned under some specific occupation in the Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural or Industrial Class, the four chief Orders represented and the number of male Europeans in every 1,000 belonging to it being as follows:

European Males, Urban Occupations.

	Number in every 1,000 Male Europeans.
1 (Order 5). Persons who buy, sell, exchange or insure, keep or lend money, property or goods of all kinds ...	119
2 (Order 9). Persons engaged in the construction or repair of buildings, railways, roads, docks, earthworks, water storage works, and in the disposal of dead matter and refuse ...	108
3 (Order 6). Persons engaged in the conveyance of man, animals, goods and messages ...	89
4 (Order 1). Persons engaged in the General or Local Government (not otherwise classed), or the defence or protection of the country ...	78

Rural Occupations.

In Rural Areas only 602 of every 1,000 male Europeans are returned in one or other of the five Classes mentioned above, and of these 449 belong to Order 7, viz., Persons possessing, working or cultivating land, raising or dealing in animals, or following pursuits subsidiary thereto. The four Orders which take precedence in the Urban Areas claim only a very limited support in the Rural Areas: thus, Order 5 includes only 30 out of every 1,000 male Europeans, Order 9 only 32, Order 6 only 20, and Order 1 only 17.

European Females. Urban Occupations.

438. Out of every 1,000 female Europeans in Urban Areas 582 belong to the five definite classes of occupations. The bulk of these, viz., 430 fall under Order 3, Persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Household Duties; of the remainder Order 4, Persons engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging and in rendering personal offices for and attendance on man, claims 52; Order 10, Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics, in Dress and in Fibrous Materials, claims 35; and Order 2, Persons Ministering to Religion and Charity, Law, Health, Education, &c., claims 38.

Rural Occupations.

In Rural Areas 543 of every 1,000 female Europeans fall under specific Occupation Groups. Of these 288 belong to Order 7, i. e., the Agricultural and Pastoral group, and 213 to Order 3, just mentioned, leaving only 42 in every 1,000 in the various other Orders.

CENSUS DISTRICTS OR FISCAL DIVISIONS.

Contrast between Sections of Colony.

439. Throughout Section I. of the Colony the Dependants form the numerically strongest class, with the exception of five densely peopled Native Districts (East London, Glen Grey, Herschel, King William's Town, Peddie), and four sparsely populated European Districts (Clanwilliam, Frasersburg, Sutherland and Van Rhynsdorp), in which the Agricultural Class is still stronger. In Sections II. and III. the reverse is the case; the only District in which the Dependants outnumber the Agricultural Class—which predominates everywhere else—being Gordonia.

Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Districts.

440. Perhaps a fairer test in order to determine the real character of a District—at all events in Section I. of the Colony—would be to examine the occupations of the male European population, excluding the Dependant Class. Upon this basis it would appear that the only Districts in which the Agricultural Class is not the prevailing type are: (a) Colesberg and Middelburg, in which the Professional Class takes the first place—although in the case of Middelburg this is entirely owing to the large Military Camp established there; (b) East London and Port Elizabeth, which are primarily Commercial (as also is the handful of Europeans in the Native Reserves of Herschel and Glen Grey); and (c) Albany, Barkly West, the Cape, Kimberley, King William's Town, Paarl, Queenstown, Stellenbosch and Uitenhage, in which the Industrial Class predominates.

ANALYSIS OF ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL (ORDERS 1 AND 2).

441. The Professional Class contains, as stated above, two Orders, the composition of which is indicated in the two Summary Tables given below, which are framed so as to afford a general comparison between the Census Results of 1891 and 1904.

Class I. Professional.

CLASS I. ORDER I.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Order 1.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in the General Government ...	5,776	2,504	130	74	7,774	3,926	142	90
2	Officers of Local Government ...	512	240	6	1	533	275	7	3
3	Persons engaged in the Defence or Protection of the Country ...	9,713	3,207	...	...	9,994	3,356	...	...
	Total ...	16,001	5,951	136	75	18,301	7,557	149	93

442. There has been a very considerable increase in this Order, particularly among the males, in Sub-Orders 1 and 3. Of these, Sub-Order 1 includes all Public Servants, from the Governor and the Ministers of the Crown downwards, with the exception of Officers in the Law Department, Medical Departments, Education Department, Railway and Postal Telegraph Services, Agricultural and Forest Departments, who are tabulated under distinct Classes, to which they seem to belong more appropriately.

Comparison with 1891.

Sub-Order 3 is composed of persons connected with the Imperial, Colonial, or Foreign Military and Naval Services, whether on the Active or Retired list, and, of course, includes no females. It includes only 76 persons of foreign—i.e. Other than British or British-Colonial birth, so that it is almost entirely made up of the Imperial and Colonial Services.

The more noteworthy of the increases in the different Sub-Orders since 1891 are as follows:—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1	Government Officers (various) ...	1,565	827	866	548
	Police and Detective ...	3,707	1,010	1,251	619
	Penal, i.e., Convict and Prison Service ...	634	173	461	271
3	Army (Officers and Men) ...	6,711	12	1,374	1
	Navy (Officers and Men) ...	2,032	203	689	1

Of the 142 females in this Order, 119 are salaried Matrons in the Prison Service. The Transfer of Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates to Order 2 (Magistrates) has reduced the number of Heads and Principal Officers of Government Departments from 230 in 1891 to 35 in 1904.

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Order 2.

CLASS I. ORDER 2.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 10.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Clergymen, Ministers and Church Officers ...	1,151	800	329	196	1,782	1,083	340	206
2	Persons Ministering to Law ...	1,500	671	11	5	1,635	689	12	5
3	Persons Ministering to Health ...	1,597	794	949	365	1,822	935	1,339	721
4	Persons Ministering to Literature ...	279	105	617	27	307	107	618	28
5	Persons Ministering to Science ...	48	13	...	...	48	13	...	...
6	Persons Ministering to Engineering, Surveying and Architecture ...	1,580	230	3	1	1,595	248	3	1
7	Persons Ministering to Education ...	1,393	1,069	4,864	3,148	2,492	1,647	6,056	3,604
8	Persons Ministering to Fine Arts ...	485	210	94	57	495	217	96	59
9	Persons Ministering to Music ...	243	122	494	259	248	136	502	263
10	Persons Ministering to Amusement ...	334	120	94	35	375	137	96	38
	Total ...	8,610	4,134	7,455	4,093	10,799	5,212	9,062	4,925

Comparison with 1891.

443. The growth of this Order is not so marked as that of Order 1. but it is more evenly distributed between males and females.

In the case of the male sex, the most striking increase occurs in Sub-order 6 which includes civil engineers, surveyors, architects and draughtsmen: in the case of females, it occurs in Sub-order 4 which includes authors, journalists, reporters and typists, the last-named class being no doubt principally accountable for the increase.

The following comparisons between the years 1891 and 1904 are of interest; the figures for Sub-order 7 being given in detail in view of the special importance of the educational class.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1.	Minister, Missionary and Preacher	1,123	609	682	251
	Nun, Sister of Charity ...	207	...	79	...
2.	Attorney, Notary and Conveyancer	491	1	259	2
	Law Clerk ...	468	19	175	3
3.	Medical Practitioner ...	623	6	334	2
	Dentist (and Assistant) ...	133	3	44	...
	Chemist and Druggist ...	406	4	270†	13†
	Hospital Attendants, Nurses, &c. ...	755	153	272	31
	Midwives and Nurses ...	365	252	193	327
4.	Reporters &c., and Typists ...	643	2	20	...
6.	Civil Engineer ...	347	...	70	...
	Surveyor ...	221	3	79	1
	Architect (and Assistant) ...	262	1	36	...
	Draughtsman ...	129	...	32	...

† Including Assistants.

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Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
7.	Education Department Officer, Male	46	...	12	...
	" " " Female	5	...	...	...
	College Professor Male	53	...	21	...
	School Teacher Male	1,255	1,099	999	576
	" " Female	4,511	1,187	2,753	451
	Tutor, Governess Male	24	...	33	1
	" " Female	317	5	381	5
	Others Male	15	...	4	1
	" " Female	31	...	14	...
8.	Photographer (and Assistant) ...	419	9	164	7
9.	Music Master ...	89	2	49	...
	" Mistress ...	546	7	232	1

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC (ORDERS 3 AND 4).

444. The Domestic Class is divided into two Orders, the line of separation being between those working for their own families, etc., without wages, and those working for others for remuneration. In both Orders the female sex predominates very considerably, as will be seen from the subjoined Summary Tables.

Class II. Domestic.

CLASS II. ORDER 3.—SUB-ORDER 1.

Order 3.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1.	Wife, Widow, Mother engaged in Domestic Duties. ...	...	...	57,332	48,872	...	...	117,166	94,192
	Daughter, other Relative engaged in Domestic Duties. ...	86	13	28,050	20,845	299	35	59,409	34,718
	Total ...	86	13	85,382	69,717	299	35	176,575	128,910

CLASS II. ORDER 4.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Order 4.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging ...	1,571	798	1,476	694	1,695	854	1,603	755
2	Persons engaged in Attendance ...	2,976	1,437	7,828	4,459	15,201	15,053	83,397	57,531
	Total ...	4,547	2,235	9,304	5,153	16,896	15,907	85,000	58,286

The Foreign born persons would appear to thrive in the hawking and peddling trades, as they outnumber their British born competitors by 362, and they also furnish nearly one half of the Retail and General Dealers. Produce Dealers are also well represented among Foreign born persons.

Order 6.

448. Order 6 is composed of six Sub-Orders including the extensive Railway and Postal Services, in both of which there has been a heavy increase in the staff employed. Persons employed in the construction or repair either of the permanent way or the rolling stock of the various railway systems do not, however, figure in this Order, but in the Industrial Class.

CLASS III. ORDER 6.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 6.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in conveyance by Rail ...	6,738	1,720	33	13	7,968	2,170	45	22
2	Persons engaged in conveyance by Tramways and Roads ...	3,976	2,074	22	48	12,951	6,310	36	67
3	Persons engaged in conveyance by Sea and River ...	4,016	1,817	17	5	4,790	2,135	17	5
4	Persons engaged in Storage	245	245	...	...	5,326	1,510	5	4
5	Postal and Electric Telegraph Service ...	2,721	1,003	138	37	3,261	1,246	145	39
6	Messengers and Porters ...	740	170	9	2	1,705	505	18	18
	Total ...	18,436	7,029	219	105	36,001	13,876	266	155

Comparison with 1891.

449. The following comparative figures in the various Sub-Orders are of interest:—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1.	Railway Department Officer, &c. ...	2,298	9	710	7
	Engine Driver, &c. ...	2,009	361	388	94
	Guard, Porter, &c. ...	2,074	808	592	262
2.	Tramway Driver, &c. ...	313	70	30	50
	Coach, Wagon, &c., Driver ...	1,177	7,394	447	3,341
	Carrier, Carter ...	820	593	371	199
	Livery Stable Keeper ...	38	58	941	428
	Transport Rider, Kurveyor ...	1,302	731		
3.	Port, Shipping, Harbour Board Officer	608	5	56	...
5.	Post and Telegraph Department Officer	380	...	110	...
	Telegraph Inspector, Operator, &c. ...	939	91	407	74
	Postmaster, Letter Carrier, &c. ...	1,341	311	400	56

In Sub-Order 3, it should perhaps be mentioned, are included all persons employed on vessels in the merchant service within Colonial waters on the Census night. That among these are a number of foreigners not strictly belonging to the population of the Cape Colony is shown by the large proportion of white males of other than British birth figuring in this Sub-Order, viz., 1,387 out of a total of 4,016.

CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL (ORDER 7).

450. The Agricultural Class is so homogeneous that it is not necessary to divide it into distinct Orders, the different groups of persons comprising it being readily classified into four Sub-Orders, as shown in the following Table:—

Class IV., Agricultural.

CLASS IV. ORDER 7.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 4.

Order 7.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in Agricultural and Pastoral Pursuits ...	70,278	58,064	38,360	14,581	517,053	377,440	485,211	288,784
2	Persons engaged in Woods and Forests ...	905	966	1	5	2,344	2,185	17	49
3	Persons engaged on Land (not cultivating or grazing) ...	15	21	1	...	123	68	1	...
4	Persons engaged about Animals ...	1,604	458	11	...	4,708	3,919	17	13
	Total ...	72,802	59,509	38,373	14,586	524,228	383,612	485,246	288,846

451. Except for the apparent increase of females in Sub-Order 1, which is due to a slight change in classification already referred to, this Class has made but little headway in numbers as compared with most of the others, for the bulk of the persons returned as belonging to it are native peasants, and the number of these has, of course, largely increased as a result of the annexation of Pondoland.

Comparison with 1891.

At the same time, the Class is one of vital importance to the Colony, and special interest attaches to the following comparative statement as to the number of Farmers of different kinds at the Censuses of 1891 and 1904.

Farmers.

CLASSIFICATION OF FARMERS (SUB-ORDER 1).

DESCRIPTION.	CENSUS OF 1904.				CENSUS OF 1891.			
	European or White.		Coloured.		European or White.		Coloured.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
General ...	5,219	233	1,415	124	3,624	153	599	48
Agricultural, Grain ...	6,109	198	2,855	209	6,071	269	1,837	123
Wine ...	1,548	41	10	...	1,355	45	16	2
Tobacco ...	252	16	22	...	305	16	88	6
Pastoral, Live Stock, Sheep, Cattle, Dairy ...	15,139	522	1,420	97	13,978	549	1,255	64
Ostrich ...	951	34	14	...	167	13	4	1
Combination of above ...	3,988	140	351	35	3,350	134	199	12
TOTAL ...	33,206	1,184	6,087	465	28,850	1,179	3,998	256

The number of Tobacco Farmers has actually decreased, and the only very noteworthy increase is in the ranks of the Ostrich Farmers. It is interesting in this connection to note that the yield of tobacco has dropped from just below 11 million pounds in 1891 to under half that amount in 1904, while the return of ostrich feathers has increased from 144,000 lbs. to 388,000 lbs.

Of the remaining items under the various Sub-Orders of Order 7 the following furnish the most noteworthy comparisons:—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1.	Agricultural Department Officer	237	3	73	2
	Farm-Manager, Overseer (and Assistant) ...	4,001	791	2,200	520
	Bijwooner	3,019	933	1,955	898
	Labourer (Outdoor)	7,262	65,623	3,664	36,239
	Farm Servant	522	12,436	835	17,087
	Herd	2,545	31,548	2,618	36,251
	Market-Gardener, Fruit-Grower, Florist ...	1,815	1,992	892	1,484
	Garden Labourer	183	1,598	182	644
4.	Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier	228	76	107	31
	Horse-Breaker, Trainer, &c.	151	600	37	27
	Fisherman	986	1,900	204	1,275

European and Coloured Races.

452. The number of native peasants in Order 7 has increased from 488,971 in 1891 to 756,945 in 1904. Excluding these, the number of persons in Sub-Order 1 is reduced to 177,253 persons, of whom 72,645 were European or White, in 1891, and to 245,319 persons in 1904, of whom 108,638 are European or White. This, then, may fairly be considered to represent the real strength of the agricultural and pastoral interest in the country, the 108,638 White being in the main the employers, and the 136,681 Coloured persons the employed. The Europeans so engaged are very nearly one-fifth of the entire population of that race. One curious feature in the Returns of this Sub-Order is the decided decrease in the number of farm-servants and herds. Another interesting feature is the apparent increase in the number of coloured persons who have set-up as farmers on their own account.

CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL (ORDERS 8 TO 14).

Class V. Industrial.

453. Second only in importance to the Agricultural Class, if indeed to that, comes the Industrial Class. In almost every respect it forms a decided contrast to the Agricultural Class. It is of so complex a character that it requires seven orders to contain its manifold branches instead of one single one. It finds its followers chiefly in the Urban Areas instead of being an overwhelmingly rural character. In place of an almost equal division between the two sexes the males in its ranks outnumber the females by nearly nineteen to one: and, lastly, whereas nine-tenths of the Agricultural Class consist of Coloured Persons, well over one-third of the Industrial Class are European or White.

Numerically the class is still weak considering its immense importance, for it contains only 177,889 persons in all, of whom 67,278 are European or White.

454. Order 8 is sub-divided in 13 Sub-Orders, as shown in the following Summary Table:—

CLASS V. ORDER 8.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 13.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Books ...	1,560	887	168	59	1,886	1,086	219	75
2	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Musical Instruments ...	113	48	8	...	113	49	8	...
3	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Prints and Pictures ...	31	21	3	...	33	22	3	3
4	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Carving Figures and Ornaments ...	54	4	2	...	77	4	3	...
5	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Designs, Medals and Discs ...	84	15	3	...	90	15	4	...
6	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	402	205	2	...	421	215	2	...
7	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Surgical Instruments ...	12	6	...	...	12	6	...	...
8	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Arms and Explosives ...	136	52	...	...	986	54	...	...
9	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Machines, Tools and Implements ...	1,144	587	...	1	1,211	615	...	2
10	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Carriages, Saddlery and Harness ...	2,414	2,144	6	6	3,587	3,360	10	13
11	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Ships and Boats ...	542	147	1	...	664	188	1	...
12	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Furniture ...	815	287	23	18	1,050	392	30	28
13	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Chemicals ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	Total	7,309	4,403	216	84	10,132	6,006	281	121

Comparison with 1891.

455. The following comparisons between the years 1891 and 1904 in various Occupations included in the above order are noteworthy :—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1	Printer, Compositor ...	1,223	277	554	120
4	Wood Carver ...	40	21	4	...
6	Watch, Clock Maker (and Assistant) ...	404	19	205	10
8	Gunsmith, Workers in Arms and Explosives ...	136	850	52	2
9	Mechanical Engineer, Engine and Machine Maker, etc. ...	1,074	49	518	15
10	Coach Maker, Dealer (and Assistant) ...	392	39	147	15
	Wagon Maker ...	898	513	1,086	554
	Railway Carriage Maker ...	125	2	25	...
11	Ship-builder, Shipwright ...	327	76	41	4
	Boat-builder ...	36	4	5	4
	Sail-maker ...	164	42	68	28
12	Furniture, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer ...	591	164	205	63
	Picture Frame Maker, Carver, Gilder ...	54	8	9	...

The decrease in the number of Wagon Makers and the increase in Printers and Compositors and in the workers in Arms and Explosives are, perhaps, the most striking feature of the above figures. In the last-mentioned case the establishment of the large dynamite factory owned by De Beers Company in the Stellenbosch District is almost entirely responsible for the increase.

Order 9.

456. Order 9 shows a very large increase, particularly in Sub-Order 2, for which I append a supplementary return indicating the number of persons of other than British birth finding employment therein.

CLASS V. ORDER 9.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 4.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons engaged in the construction and repair of Railways ...	4,351	1,204	2	...	18,356	7,603	4	...
2	Persons engaged in the construction of Roads, Docks, Bridges, Earthworks, Houses and Buildings ...	18,490	5,953	6	4	38,624	13,084	12	28
3	Persons engaged in the construction of Water and Irrigation Works ...	404	252	1	...	810	662	5	9
4	Persons engaged in the disposal of Dead Matter and Refuse ...	262	83	2	1	539	183	4	4
	Total ...	23,507	7,492	11	5	58,329	21,532	25	48

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Comparison with 1891.

457. Under almost every heading included in the above Sub-Orders there has been a very marked increase since 1891 as will be seen from the following Table :—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1	Railway Construction, Maintenance, Engineer Inspector, etc. ...	258	4	60	...
	Railway Construction, Contractor, Foreman, Ganger, etc. ...	1,683	442	476	161
	Railway Construction, Platelayer, Navy, etc. ...	1,631	13,514	597	6,233
2	Public Works Department and Local Government Works Inspector, Officer, etc. ...	195	3	74	3
	Contractor, Overseer, Foreman, etc. ...	689	125	128	23
	Excavator, Road and Dock Labourer ...	868	8,543	64	872
	Builder, Foreman, etc. ...	1,232	232	241	99
	Stone, Marble Mason, Mason, etc. ...	3,524	5,209	1,558	2,638
	Bricklayer ...	1,321	641	125	122
	Plasterer ...	297	117	16	7
	Mason's, Bricklayer's, etc., Labourer ...	174	1,760	59	469
	Carpenter, Joiner and Labourer ...	7,727	1,989	2,374	858
	Painter, Plumber, Glazier, etc. ...	2,330	1,407	795	621
3	Dam-maker (and assistant) ...	195	243	196	333
	Well-sinker, Borer, etc. ...	185	167	51	85

The only decrease in the above is a slight one under the heading Dam-makers; in all branches connected with house-building the increases are very remarkable.

Order 10.

ORDER 9. SUB-ORDER 2.—OCCUPATIONS OF FOREIGN BORN WHITES.

Foreign Born Whites.

OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN MALES.	
	Total (All Birthplaces.)	Foreign Born.
Contractors, Overseers, Foremen, &c. ...	688	102
Excavator, Road Labourer, Dock Labourer, &c. ...	868	385
Builder, Building Contractor, Foreman, &c. ...	1,230	179
Stone, Marble Mason, Mason, Pavier ...	3,524	614
Bricklayer ...	1,321	232
Carpenter, Joiner... ...	7,714	1,272
Painter, Paperhanger, Plumber, Glazier, &c. ...	2,329	523

458. Order 10 contains three sub-orders, as follows :—

CLASS V. ORDER 10.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics ...	1,512	987	794	368	1,573	1,025	814	383
2	Persons working and dealing in Dress ...	3,271	1,365	4,397	3,302	4,908	2,692	5,524	4,317
3	Persons working and dealing in Fibrous Materials ...	31	19	10	1	43	24	18	27
	Total ...	4,814	2,371	5,201	3,671	6,524	3,741	6,356	4,727

Comparison with 1891.

The development of this Order is not so marked as in the case of Order 9, from which it differs also in the number of females included. The more noteworthy increases occur under the following heads :

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ..	618	15	} 1,308	31
	Assistant ...	1,645	46		
2	Tailor ...	1,684	837	} 600	621
	Milliner, Dressmaker ...	3,798	935		
	Assistant ...	87	5	} 2,614	604
	Shirtmaker, Seamstress ...	329	154		
	Shoe and Boot Maker, Dealer ...	1,260	792	} 712	641
	Assistant ...	113	28		

In one instance out of the above, viz., Shirtmakers, there has been a decrease instead of an increase.

This Order contains a large proportion of persons of foreign birth among the European male tailors and shoemakers. Of the former there are 770 non-British as against 788 British-born, and of the latter 493 non-British as compared with 740 persons British by birth.

Foreign Born Tailors and Shoemakers.

Order 11.

459. Order 11 is composed of the following Sub-Orders, which include the bulk of the people immediately concerned with the daily supply of food and drink to the community at large. Curiously enough the foreign element in the population is very much to the fore in this Order, over one-fourth of all the Male Europeans finding employment in it being of other than British birth.

CLASS V. ORDER 11.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons working and dealing in Animal Food ...	1,946	1,035	80	88	2,998	1,987	358	280
2	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Food ...	2,932	1,571	241	241	5,401	2,466	444	394
3	Persons working and dealing in Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants ...	2,044	899	198	129	2,623	1,310	291	184
	Total ...	6,922	3,505	519	458	11,022	5,763	1,093	658

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460. Attention may be called to the following increases in the various Sub-Orders :

Foreign Born Whites.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1	Cowkeeper, Dairyman, Milk Seller...	232	361	146	273
	Butcher and Meat Salesman ...	1,301	330	} 797	363
	Butcher's Assistant ...	188	230		
	Fishmonger, Dealer, Curer ...	243	301	115	192
2	Miller, Flour Mill Worker ...	310	123	259	94
	Baker, Biscuit Maker, &c. ...	843	457	} 594	271
	Assistant ...	129	178		
	Grocer, Coffee, Tea Dealer ...	680	429	} 583	93
	Assistant ...	567	248		
	Confectioner, Pastry Cook ...	212	112	166	35
	Greengrocer, Fruiterer ...	347	1,052	} 102	340
	Assistant ...	33	19		
	Jam Maker, Fruit Preserver ...	22	28	7	5
3	Brewers, &c. ...	118	180	55	89
	Bottle Store, Licensed Victualler, Canteen Keeper ...	176	27	} 446	149
	Bottle Store, Licensed Victualler, Canteen Keeper, Assistant, Barman, Barmaid ...	1,038	181		
	Erated Water, Cordial Manufacturer ...	302	85	} 80	18
	Ice Manufacturer, Dealer ...	13	7		
	Tobacco, Cigar, Snuff, &c., Manufacturer ...	251	136	101	42
	Tobacconist ...	151	12	69	9

There are 198 foreigners by birth out of 798 White male Bakers ; 124 among 655 White male Grocers ; and 234 among 342 White male Greengrocers. Foreign born males are also much in evidence in Sub-Order 3, in which they form very nearly one-third of the total number of male Europeans.

Comparison with 1891.

461. In Order 12 the number of persons of European or White Race employed has increased but slightly, and the number of persons of Other Races has decreased very considerably. The Order comprises but two Sub-Orders.

Order 12.

CLASS V. ORDER 12.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons working and dealing in Animal Matters ...	578	672	101	37	960	1,481	163	263
2	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Matters ...	789	527	19	56	1,835	1,755	154	263
	Total ...	1,367	1,199	120	93	2,795	3,236	317	526

Comparison with 1891.

Comparison with 1891.

462. The comparative figures under certain of the occupations included in the Order will show in what respects ground has been lost or gained.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Population.	Coloured Population.	European or White Population.	Coloured Population.
		1	Wool Presser, Washer	25	100	27	122
	Tanner	57	97	121	97
	Currier	18	14	23	13
	Leather Manufacturer	33	3	9	...
	Feather Buyer, Dresser, Dealer, etc.	449	134	275	16
2	Firewood Dealer, Seller, Chopper ...	78	306	64	452
	Fencer, Hurdle-maker, Splitter ...	118	104	10	31

Order 13.

463. Order 13, which includes in Sub-Order 1 all persons employed in connection with mines, possesses peculiar interest in this Country. It is divided into seven Sub-Orders, in five of which considerable increases are shown, the exceptions being in the case of workers in connection with salt and with water.

CLASS V. ORDER 13.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 7.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons employed in connection with Mining	3,272	2,566	3	50	24,213	12,960	424	170
2	Persons working or dealing in Coal, Fuel and Light ...	81	42	24	...	197	99	157	10
3	Persons working or dealing in Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass	1,341	382	10	14	4,865	1,522	25	34
4	Persons working or dealing in Salt	43	46	2	6	114	172	23	29
5	Persons working or dealing in Water	48	58	...	...	154	119	6	7
6	Persons working or dealing in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	287	144	15	5	309	153	15	6
7	Persons working or dealing in Metals, other than Gold and Silver	4,569	2,270	26	4	6,055	3,301	29	4
	TOTAL	9,641	5,508	80	79	35,907	18,326	679	260

Sub-Order 1.

464. In Sub-Order 1 the detailed classification is given hereunder with comparative figures for 1891; only 216 persons in this Sub-Order are of other than British birth.

ORDER 13.—SUB-ORDER 1.

OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
Mining Department: Inspector, Officer, Clerk	3	8	...	...	3	8	...	...
Mining Engineer, Inspector, Surveyor	123	47	...	...	123	47	...	...
Mine Owner, Company Director, Manager, Officer, Clerk ...	97	52	...	...	99	52	...	...
Diamond Merchant, Broker, Dealer, Buyer	37	54	...	...	37	54	...	...
Diamond Merchant's Assistant, Clerk	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Mine Manager, Contractor, Overseer, Foreman, Mechanic ...	624	301	...	...	639	307	...	...
Mine Guard, Sundry Workers ...	472	122	...	...	618	138	273	...
Diamond Miner, Digger, Mine Labourer, Debris Washer, Sorter	1,404	1,623	3	50	18,874	10,963	104	170
Gold Miner	54	40	...	...	58	61	...	...
Copper Miner	75	67	...	...	887	76	...	...
Coal Miner	120	26	...	...	2,321	433	...	...
Miner (Unspecified)	151	148	...	...	382	576	3	...
Mineral Prospector	90	30	...	...	91	30	...	...
Others engaged in Mining	18	48	...	...	77	215	44	...
Total	3,272	2,566	3	50	24,213	12,960	424	170

465. In the remaining Sub-orders the following comparisons are of interest:—

Comparison with 1891.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
		2	Gasworks Service, etc.	83	123	41	36
3	Quarry Owner, Worker	277	619	49	45
	Stone Cutter, Dresser	278	73	73	18
	Lime Burner, Quarrier, Dealer ...	173	146	104	76
	Brick Maker, Dealer	568	2,516	112	753
4	Salt Pan Owner, Worker, Dealer, etc.	45	92	52	149
6	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller, etc.	300	22	122	10
7	Iron Founder, Worker, Dealer, etc.	198	11	54	8
	Blacksmith, Whitesmith, Boiler Maker	2,662	1,012	1,560	709
	Hardware Merchant, Ironmonger, etc.	206	4	78	2
	Brass Founder, Worker, Dealer, etc.	57	3	11	...
	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter ...	936	193	13	...

There are 195 persons of other than British birth among the European Male Quarry Owners and Workers, 114 among the Stone Dressers and Cutters, and 99 among the Brickmakers and Dealers.

Foreign Born Whites.

466 The last Order in the Industrial Class, No. 14, is composed entirely of persons whose occupation is not expressed exactly enough to enable them to be classed among any of the preceding Orders, 8-13. The increase in these as compared with 1891 is very considerable, both among Europeans and Coloured Persons.

Order 14.

CLASS V. ORDER 14.—SUB-ORDER 1.

SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1.	Persons engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour, the nature of which is undefined	7,520	2,269	51	40	44,151	12,175	278	581
	Total	7,520	2,269	51	40	44,151	12,175	278	581

Of the entire Order no fewer than 40,263 persons, of whom 4,021 were Europeans, were returned simply as "General Labourers."

CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE (ORDER 15.)

Class VI. Indefinite.

467: The Indefinite Class is numerically smaller than at the Census of 1891. It contains only one Order, the most important group in which is Sub-Order 1—made up largely of pensioners and annuitants and persons of rank or independent means.

Order 15

CLASS VI. ORDER 15.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons of Independent means	1,983	942	937	596	2,126	1,054	1,004	644
2	Persons of Imperfectly defined Pursuits	479	292	2,346	2,026	956	894	4,744	5,025
3	Persons returned as of no Occupation	147	552	135	489	260	1,533	207	2,232
	Total	2,609	1,786	3,418	3,111	3,342	3,481	5,955	7,901

Comparison with 1891.

468. The principal increases are under the following heads:—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1.	Annuitant ... ..	...	551	43	379
	Persons of Independent Means ... ..	...	394	38	164
	Landed Proprietor ... ..	...	1,632	86	773
	Pensioned and Retired Official ... ..	...	333	43	212

Among the Landed Proprietors there are 193 male Europeans of foreign birth.

CLASS VII.—DEPENDANTS (ORDERS 16 and 17).

469. The two Orders included in the Dependent Class consist respectively of scholars and children under 14 years of age, who are not otherwise classified, and of persons such as paupers, prisoners, etc., who are supported by the community at large.

Class VII. Dependants.

CLASS VII. ORDER 16.—SUB-ORDER 1.

Order 16.

OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
Scholar, Government Aided School	31,825	14,791	30,062	12,829	76,385	35,294	78,375	35,809
Scholar, Private School	10,969	9,607	12,303	11,402	15,395	12,318	16,794	14,183
Receiving Instruction at Home, at Sunday School only, and Scholar Unspecified	11,871	11,268	12,461	12,472	16,857	14,225	17,934	16,051
Children of 14 years and under not classed as Scholars, nor returned under any other Occupation	52,118	41,741	52,008	40,632	291,594	186,298	299,498	190,819
Total	106,783	77,407	106,834	77,335	400,231	248,135	412,601	256,862

It is not necessary to do more here than to refer to the remarks made under the heading "Education of the People" as regards the above Order, which is, moreover, dealt with in greater detail in Table XI. on page 370.

470. Order 17 includes two Sub-Orders as under:—

CLASS VII. ORDER 17.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Order 17.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				ALL RACES.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1891.
1	Persons supported from Voluntary Sources and Public Revenue	175	78	273	86	1,546	805	1,368	1,059
2	Criminal Classes	884	410	33	17	5,534	3,595	438	293
	Total	1,059	488	306	103	7,080	4,400	1,806	1,352

471. In Order 17 the following comparisons are noteworthy:—

Comparison with 1891.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
		European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.	European or White Persons.	Coloured Persons.
1.	Inmate of Charitable Institution	276	1,061	62	66
	Pauper, Beggar, Vagrant, Tramp	115	1,235	101	1,633
2.	Convict and Prisoner	910	5,024	420	3,378

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CLASS VIII.—UNSPECIFIED (ORDER 18).

Class VIII.
Unspecified
Order 18.

472. The "Unknown or Unspecified" Class shows a very satisfactory decrease as compared with the Census of 1891, the number of persons belonging to the European or White Race included having dropped from 2,192 (1,167 males and 1,025 females) to 2,008 (1,317 males and 691 females) and of persons belonging to the Coloured Races from 5,496 (2,530 males and 2,966 females) to 3,062 (1,775 males and 1,287 females). The total proportion of persons of All Races, whose occupation was unknown in 1891 was 0.50 per cent.; in 1904 it is only 0.21 per cent.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF OCCUPATIONS.

Index of Occu-
pations.

473. A complete Index of Occupations, arranged alphabetically, is annexed which shows for each profession the Order, Sub-Order and key-number as well as the number of persons of All Races and of the European or White Race alone who are following it.

OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS, 1904, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.		Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.	
				All Races.	European or White.					All Races.	European or White.
A											
5	1	95	Accountant, Bookkeeper (undefined), Assistant Bookkeeper ...	2,118	2,091	12	2	286	Basket-maker, Box-maker, Broom-maker ...	107	24
1	1	3	Accountant (Government). See Government Department, etc.			8	12	202	Bed-maker. See Mattress maker, etc.		
2	1	90	Accountant. See Banker, etc.			17	1	343	Beggar. See Pauper, etc.		
2	10	63	Actor ...	77	77	13	7	321	Bell-hanger. See Locksmith, etc.		
5	10	63	Actress ...	64	63	8	10	191	Bicycle-maker. See Motor-car Dealer, etc.		
11	3	268	Ærated Water, Cordial Manufacturer and Assistant ...	387	302	7	1	151	Bijwooner ...	3,952	3,019
5	1	88	Agent (Estate). See House Owner, etc.			2	10	65	Billiard Table Keeper, Marker ...	87	83
5	1	89	Agent (not Law). See Commission, etc.			11	2	258	Biscuit-maker. See Baker, etc.		
6	3	121	Agent (Ship). See Ship Owner, etc.			13	7	318	Blacksmith, Whitesmith, Boiler-maker ...	3,674	2,662
8	9	185	Agent (Machine). See Mechanical Engineer, etc.			4	1	76	Board and Lodging, sundry persons engaged in ...	19	19
6	5	132	Agent (Post). See Post Contractor, etc.			4	1	74	Boarding, Lodging House Keeper and Assistant ...	1,146	1,093
12	1	274	Agent (Wool). See Wool Merchant, etc.			8			Boarding, Lodging House Keeper's wife, son, daughter, and other relatives assisting in business ...	74	72
7	1	139	Agricultural Dept., Officer, Assistant, Clerk ...	240	237	11	11	196	Boat Builder ...	40	36
7	1	140	Agricultural School, Officer, Assistant, Clerk, Student ...	33	33	8	11	198	Boats, sundry persons connected with. See Ships and Boats.		
7	1	159	Agriculture, sundry persons connected with ...	148	57	6	3	126	Boatman, Boat Proprietor. See Waterman, etc.		
2	10	66	Amusement, sundry persons ministering to ...	103	93	13	7	318	Boiler-maker. See Blacksmith, etc.		
11	1	255	Animal Food, sundry persons working and dealing in ...	109	6	10	2	236	Bonnet-maker. See Hatter, etc.		
12	1	279	Animal Matters, sundry persons working and dealing in ...	117	41	8	1	171	Bookbinder ...	220	173
7	4	169	Animals, sundry persons engaged about ...	545	26	5	1	95	Bookkeeper. See Accountant (undefined), etc.		
15	1	329	Annuitant ...	594	551	8	1	174	Books sundry persons connected with	10	8
2	3	36	Apothecary. See Chemist, etc.			8	1	170	Bookseller, Stationer, Publisher ...	214	203
2	3	36a	Apothecary's Assistant. See Chemist's Assistant.			10	2	244	Bookseller's Assistant ...	126	90
5	1	87	Appraiser. See Auctioneer, etc.			10	2	244a	Bootmaker. See Shoemaker, etc.		
14	1	325	Apprentice (undefined) ...	222	126	10	2	244a	Bootmaker's Assistant. See Shoemaker's Assistant.		
2	6	47	Architect, Architect's Assistant ...	263	262	9	3	226	Borer (Water). See Well-Sinker.		
2	6	50	Architecture, sundry persons connected with. See Engineering, sundry persons.			7	1	155	Botanic Gardens Worker. See Public Parks, etc.		
1	3	12	Army, Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier ...	6,430	6,418	2	5	44	Botanist. See Curator (Museum), etc.		
1	3	11	Army Officer ...	293	293	11	3	267	Bottle Store, Licensed Victualler, Publican, Canteen Keeper ...	203	176
2	8	56	Art Student. See Artist, etc.			11	3	267a	Bottle Store, Licensed Victualler's Assistant, Barman, Barmaid ...	1,219	1,038
2	8	59	Arts, Fine. See Fine Arts.			12	2	286	Box-maker. See Basket-maker.		
2	8	56	Artist Sculptor, Art Student ...	126	124	13	7	320	Brass Founder, Moulder, Worker, Dealer ...	60	57
2	8	58	Artist, Photographic. See Photographer, etc.			11	2	258	Bread-maker. See Baker, etc.		
4	2	83	Attendance, sundry persons engaged in ...	126	101	7	4	164	Breeder (Horse). See Horse Proprietor, etc.		
2	2	30	Attorney, Notary and Conveyancer	492	491	11	3	266	Brewers, and others engaged in Brewing ...	298	118
2	2	32	Attorney's Clerk. See Law Clerk, etc.			9	2	215	Bricklayer ...	1,962	1,321
5	1	87	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer ...	271	270	9	2	218	Bricklayer's Labourer. See Masons, etc.		
2	1	41	Author, Editor, Writer, Journalist	179	174	13	3	307	Brickmaker, Dealer, etc. ...	3,084	568
B											
11	2	258	Baker, Bread, Biscuit-maker, Dealer	1,300	843	5	1	94	Broker, Dealer, Jobber, etc., Share, Stock ...	316	300
11	2	258a	Baker's Assistant ...	307	129	12	1	274	Broker (Wool). See Wool Merchant, etc.		
5	1	90	Banker, Bank Manager, Accountant, other Officer, Clerk ...	1,338	1,327	12	2	286	Broom-maker. See Basket-Maker.		
4	2	81	Barber. See Hairdresser, etc.			9	2	213	Builder, Building Contractor, Foreman, Measurer, Clerk ...	1,464	1,232
11	3	267a	Barmaid. See Bottle Store, etc.			11	1	251	Butcher, Meat Salesman and wife assisting in business ...	1,631	1,391
11	3	267a	Barman. See Bottle Store, etc.			11	1	251a	Butcher's Assistant ...	418	188
2	2	29	Barrister ...	47	45	C					
6	2	112	Cab Driver. See Coach Driver, etc.			6	2	112	Cab Driver. See Coach Driver, etc.		
8	12	199	Cabinet-maker. See Furniture-maker, etc.			8	12	199	Cabinet-maker. See Furniture-maker, etc.		

OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS, 1901, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Section C-continued.

OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS, 1901, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Section D-continued, F-continued, G.

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 86 87 88 89 90

Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.		Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.	
				All Races.	European or White.					All Races.	European or White.
G—continued.											
10	2	243	Glover. See Hosier, etc.			11	3	268a	Ice Manufacturer, Dealer and Assistant	20	13
13	1	295	Gold Miner	58	54	15	2	336	Imperfectly defined pursuits, sundry persons of	448	310
13	6	313	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller and Assistant	322	300	8	9	187	Implements. See Machines, Implements, etc.		
13	6	314	Gold, sundry persons working and dealing in	2	2	5	1	85	Importer. See General Merchant, etc.		
2	7	54	Governess	322	317	15	1	330	Independent Means, Persons of	432	39
1	1	1	Government Department Head of (not elsewhere classified)	13	13	4	2	79	Inn Servant. See Hotel Servant, etc.		
1	1	3	Government Clerk, Accountant, etc.	778	775	8	7	183	Instruments. See Surgical, etc.		
1	1	4	Government Intermediate and Subordinate Officer	973	157	5	1	92	Insurance Agent, Canvasser and others engaged in	144	141
1	1	2	Government Principal Officer (not elsewhere classified)	22	22	5	1	91	Insurance Company Manager, Officer, Clerk	248	248
1	1	8	Government Officer, Civil Servant (not elsewhere described)	534	527	13	7	317	Iron Founder, Worker, Moulder, Dealer	209	198
1	1	7	Government Officers, other	72	71	13	7	319	Ironmonger. See Hardware Merchant, etc.		
11	2	256	Grain, Flour, Meal, Merchant, Dealer	16	13	13	7	319a	Ironmonger's Assistant	165	163
11	2	256a	Grain Merchant's Assistant	2	2	13	7	319a			
9	4	227	Grave Digger. See Cemetery Keeper, etc.								
11	2	261	Greengrocer, Fruiterer	1,399	347						
11	2	261a	Greengrocer's Assistant	52	33						
11	2	259	Grocer, Coffee, Tea Dealer	1,109	680	11	2	262	Jam-maker, Fruit Preserver	50	22
11	2	259a	Grocer's Assistant	815	567	13	6	313	Jeweller. See Goldsmith, etc.		
4	2	73	Groom. See Domestic Servant, etc. See also Horsebreaker, etc.			5	1	94	Jobber, Share, Stock. See Broker, etc.		
6	2	110	Guard (Tramway). See Tramway Driver, etc.			7	4	166	Jockey. See Horsebreaker, etc.		
8	8	184	Gunsmith, and others making and dealing in Arms and Explosives	986	136	9	2	219	Joiner. See Carpenter, etc.		
						2	4	41	Journalist. See Author, etc.		
						2	2	26	Judge	7	7
H											
10	2	243	Haberdasher. See Hosier, etc.			6	2	114	Kurveyor. See Transport Rider.		
4	2	81	Hairdresser, Barber	718	496						
9	2	212	Harbour and Docks Construction, Labourer. See Excavator, etc.			5	1	88	Land and Estate Agent. See House Owner, etc.		
6	3	118	Harbour Board Department Officer, Clerk (not engaged in construction work), Port and Shipping Officer	613	608	15	1	331	Landed Proprietor	1,718	1,632
9	2	210	Harbour Works, Engineer, Officer, Clerk	54	53	7	3	163a	Land, sundry persons engaged on	2	2
13	7	319	Hardware Merchant, Dealer, Ironmonger	210	206	4	2	80	Laundry Keeper	159	66
8	10	192	Harness-maker. See Saddler, etc.			4	2	80a	Laundry Keeper's Assistant, Washer-woman	18,262	582
10	2	236	Hatter, Cap-maker, Straw Hat, Bonnet-maker	21	20	2	2	31	Law Agent	184	180
10	2	236a	Hatter's Assistant, etc.	1	1	2	2	32	Law Clerk	487	468
5	1	103	Hawker, Pedlar, Togganger	1,814	746	2	2	28	Law Court Officer, Clerk	206	99
12	2	286a	Hay and Straw Dealer	6	2	2	2	33	Law, sundry persons connected with	16	13
2	3	40	Health, sundry persons ministering to	263	84	6	2	112	Leader. See Coach Driver, etc.		
7	1	154	Herd	34,093	2,545	12	1	277	Leather Manufacturer, Dealer	36	33
12	1	272	Hide, Skin-dealer, Salesman	27	8	2	4	41	Lecturer. See Author, etc.		
9	2	218	Hodman. See Mason's Hodman, etc.			6	5	131	Letter Carrier. See Postmaster, etc.		
7	4	166	Horsebreaker, Trainer, Jockey, Groom	751	151	2	4	43	Librarian, etc. See Literary persons, etc.		
7	4	164	Horse Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer	45	41	11	3	267	Licensed Victualler, Canteen Keeper, Publican. See Bottle Store, etc.		
10	2	243	Hosier, Haberdasher, Glover	20	19	11	3	267a	Licensed Victualler's Assistant. See Bottle Store, etc.		
10	2	243a	Hosier's Assistant	1	1	6	3	120	Lighthouse Keeper, Assistant	38	37
2	3	37	Hospital Officer (not medical man), Attendant, Hospital Nurse	908	755	13	3	306	Lime-burner, Quarrier Dealer, and Assistant	319	173
4	1	69	Hotel-keeper, Hotel-keeper's Assistant	1,058	1,047	6	2	115	Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	101	79
4	1	70	Hotel-keeper's wife, son, daughter, or other relative assisting in business	428	423	6	2	115a	Livery Stable Keeper	24	22
4	2	79	Hotel, Inn, Clubhouse, Eating-House Servant	1,960	1,018	6	2	115a	Livery Stable Keeper's Assistant	54	42
4	2	77	Housekeeper, Steward	1,442	1,086	7	4	167	Live Stock Buyer, Seller, Dealer	180	177
5	1	88	House Owner, Agent, etc.	74	66	7	1	145	Live Stock (Farmer). See Farmer Pastoral, etc.		
12	2	282	Hurdle-maker, Splitter. See Fencer, etc.			9	2	209	Local Government Works, Clerk, Inspector, Officer. See Public Works Department		
						13	7	321	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter	1,129	936

Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.		Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.	
				All Races.	European or White.					All Races.	European or White.
L—continued.											
4	1	74	Lodging House Keeper, etc. See Boarding House Keeper.			11	1	250	Milk Seller. See Cowkeeper, etc.		
4	1	75	Lodging House Keeper's wife, etc. See Boarding House Keeper's wife, etc.			11	2	257	Miller, Flour Mill Worker	433	310
4	1	76	Lodging, sundry persons engaged in. See Board and Lodging, etc.			10	2	239	Milliner, Dressmaker	4,733	3,798
						10	2	240	Milliner's Assistant	92	87
						8	9	186	Millwright	39	39
						13	1	293	Mine Guards, sundry Workers	891	472
						13	1	294	Mine Labourer. See Diamond Miner, etc.		
						13	1	292	Mine Manager, Contractor, Overseer, Foreman, Mechanic	639	624
						13	1	290	Mine Owner, Company Director, Manager, Officer, Clerk	99	97
						13	1	298	Miner (unspecified)	385	151
						13	1	299	Mineral Prospector	91	90
						13	1	288	Mining Department, Inspector, Officer, Clerk	3	3
						13	1	289	Mining Engineer, Inspector, Surveyor	123	123
						13	1	300	Mining, sundry persons engaged in	121	18
						2	1	19	Minister of Religion	1,132	832
						2	1	21	Missionary, Preacher	600	291
						3	1	67	Mother (Domestic Duty). See Wife, Widow, etc.		
						8	10	191	Motor Car Dealer, Bicycle Maker, Dealer	212	189
						4	2	78	Motor Car Driver. See Domestic Servant.		
						13	7	320	Moulder (Brass). See Brass Founder, etc.		
						13	7	317	Moulder (Iron). See Iron Founder, etc.		
						14	1	324	Manufacturer, Mechanic (undefined)	260	241
						9	2	214	Marble Mason. See Stone, Marble, etc.		
						7	1	156	Market Gardener, Fruit Grower, Florist	3,807	1,815
						9	2	214	Mason. See Stone, Marble, etc.	1,934	174
						9	2	218	Mason's, Bricklayer's, Plasterer's, Slater's Labourer, Hodman	11	6
						10	3	246	Mat, Matting, Rope-maker, Dealer		
						13	2	303	Match Manufacturer. See Gas Works, etc.		
						8	12	202	Mattress, Bed-maker	83	19
						11	2	216	Meal Merchant, etc. See Grain Merchant, etc.		
						9	2	213	Measurer. See Builder, etc.		
						11	1	252	Meat Preserver. See Provision, Curer, etc.		
						11	1	251	Meat Salesman. See Butcher, etc.		
						14	1	324	Mechanic (undefined). See Manufacturer, etc. (undefined)		
						8	9	185	Mechanical Engineer, Engine and Machine-maker, Fitter, Machinist, Agent, Dealer	1,123	1,074
						14	1	328	Mechanical Operations (indefinite), sundry persons engaged in	272	188
						8	5	181a	Medals and Dies, sundry persons connected with. See Designs, etc.		
						2	3	34	Medical Practitioner	629	623
						5	1	104	Mercantile Pursuits, sundry persons engaged in	124	99
						10	1	233	Mercer. See Draper.		
						6	3	122	Merchant Service. See Ship Master, etc.		
						5	1	85	Merchant. See General Merchant, etc.		
						5	1	100	Merchant. See Produce Merchant, etc.		
						6	6	136	Messenger, Porter (not Government or Railway)	1,432	649
						6	5	131	Messenger (Postal). See Postmaster, etc.		
						6	5	133	Messenger (Telegraph). See Telegraph Inspector.		
						13	7	322	Metals, other than Gold and Silver, sundry persons working in	183	82
						2	3	39	Midwife	442	194
M—continued.											
						11	2	257	Miller, Flour Mill Worker	433	310
						10	2	239	Milliner, Dressmaker	4,733	3,798
						10	2	240	Milliner's Assistant	92	87
						8	9	186	Millwright	39	39
						13	1	293	Mine Guards, sundry Workers	891	472
						13	1	294	Mine Labourer. See Diamond Miner, etc.		
						13	1	292	Mine Manager, Contractor, Overseer, Foreman, Mechanic	639	624
						13	1	290	Mine Owner, Company Director, Manager, Officer, Clerk	99	97
						13	1	298	Miner (unspecified)	385	151
						13	1	299	Mineral Prospector	91	90
						13	1	288	Mining Department, Inspector, Officer, Clerk	3	3
						13	1	289	Mining Engineer, Inspector, Surveyor	123	123
						13	1	300	Mining, sundry persons engaged in	121	18
						2	1	19	Minister of Religion	1,132	832
						2	1	21	Missionary, Preacher	600	291
						3	1	67	Mother (Domestic Duty). See Wife, Widow, etc.		
						8	10	191	Motor Car Dealer, Bicycle Maker, Dealer	212	189
						4	2	78	Motor Car Driver. See Domestic Servant.		
						13	7	320	Moulder (Brass). See Brass Founder, etc.		
						13	7	317	Moulder (Iron). See Iron Founder, etc.		
						1	2	9	Municipal or Divisional Council, Member of, not otherwise described	4	4

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections for Q-continued, P, and R.

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Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Item No., Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections for S-continued and T.

OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS, 1904—ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.		Order.	Sub-Order.	Item No.	Occupation.	Total.	
				All Races.	European of White.					All Races.	European of White.
T—continued.											
13	7	316	Tin, Quicksilver, Zinc, Worker, Dealer	394	240	8	10	189	Wagon-maker	1,411	84
11	3	269	Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette, Snuff, Manufacturer, Agent, Worker	387	251	6	2	111	Wagon-maker's Assistant	67	3
11	3	270	Tobacconist	163	151	4	2	80a	Wagon Proprietor. See Coach, etc., Proprietor, etc.		
5	1	103	Togtgranger. See Hawker, etc.			8	6	182	Washerwoman. See Laundry, etc.	418	36
6	2	116	Toil Keeper, Contractor, Collector	50	35	8	6	182a	Watch, Clock-maker, ...	5	1
8	9	185a	Toolmaker, Cutler, etc.	32	14	13	5	312	Watch-maker's Assistant	20	1
6	2	112	Traction Engine Driver. See Coach, etc.			13	5	311	Water, sundry persons working and dealing in...	78	3
5	1	102	Trader	953	896	6	3	126	Water Supply, Overseer, Carrier, Dealer and Assistant	537	34
2	3	38	Trained Nurse (not Hospital)	175	171	9	3	224	Waterman, Boatman, Boat Proprietor	25	2
7	4	166	Trainer. See Horsebreaker, etc.			13	5	310	Waterworks, Engineer, Contractor, Superintendent, Foreman	62	1
17	1	343	Tramp. See Pauper, etc.			12	1	273	Waterworks Service, sundry persons engaged in	352	18
6	2	110	Tramway, Driver, Guard, Servant...	383	313	8	10	193	Washer (Wool). See Wool Presser, etc.	194	18
6	2	109	Tramway Owner, Company, Officer, Clerk	36	36	13	7	318	Well Sinker, Borer, etc.		
6	2	111	Transport, Agent, Clerk. See Coach, Omnibus, etc.			5	1	85	Wheelwright, Wood Turner		
6	2	114	Transport Rider	2,033	1,302	15	2	335	Whitesmith. See Blacksmith, etc.	1,083	34
1	3	17	Trooper. See Cape Mounted Riflemen, etc.			3	1	67	Wholesale Dealer. See General Merchant.	188	7
12	2	283	Turner	127	125	15	2	335	Widow (so returned)	3,981	218
2	7	54	Tutor	24	24	3	1	67	Widow (domestic duty). See Wife, etc.	117,166	57,382
2	4	42	Typist. See Reporter, etc.			15	2	335	Widower (so returned)	125	12
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8	12	203	Undertaker, Coffin-maker	52	48	11	3	264	Wife, Daughter, Relative, Visitor (so returned)	66	37
18	1	349	Unknown or Unspecified Occupations	5,070	2,008	11	3	264a	Wife, Widow, Mother, engaged in domestic duties	125	12
8	12	199	Upholsterer. See Furniture-maker, etc.			13	7	322	Wine, Spirit Merchant's Assistant...	61	40
V											
17	1	343	Vagrant. See Pauper, etc.			8	4	180	Wire Worker, Fencer. See Metals, sundry persons.		
5	1	87	Valuer. See Auctioneer, etc.			8	10	193	Wood Carver		
11	2	263	Vegetable Food, sundry persons working and dealing in...	38	15	7	2	161	Wood Turner. See Wheelwright, etc.		
12	2	287	Vegetable Matter, sundry persons working and dealing in...	128	48	7	2	162	Woodman. See Forests, Woodcutter, etc.		
7	4	167a	Vermin Destroyer. See Gamekeeper, etc.			10	1	233a	Woods and Forests, sundry persons engaged in	76	24
7	4	165	Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, Farrier's Assistant	304	228	10	1	234	Woollen Manufacturer, all Branches Dealer	28	11
15	2	334	Visitor. See Wife, Daughter, etc.			12	1	274	Woollen Manufacturer's Assistant. See Draper's, etc.	49	4
2	9	61	Vocalist. See Musician, etc.			12	1	273	Wool Merchant, Agent, Broker, Buyer	125	12
17	1	344	Voluntary Sources, sundry persons supported from	227	57	2	4	41	Wool Presser, Washer and Assistant Writer. See Author, Editor, etc.		
W											
6	2	112	Wagon, Conductor, Driver, etc. See Coach, etc., Driver, etc.			13	7	316	Zinc Worker. See Tin, etc.		

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SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE.*

473. It seems unnecessary to point out the importance of statistics respecting the **Sickness and Infirmities** of the people. It is clearly important to know what proportions of the people are temporarily or permanently disabled by sickness or infirmity; whether the population is improving or retrograding in these respects; and whether the Colony compares favourably or the reverse with other countries in these large health matters. Such statistics possess an increasing value each successive Census.

Importance of Subject.

Since the Census of 1891, an immense step has been taken by the enactment in 1894 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, which, with the Census, truly forms the basis of Public Health work. The Annual Reports of the Registrar-General, however, do not contain the information as to Sickness, Accidents and Infirmities that can only be secured at a Census, and it is a wise practice to use the machinery of the Census for this purpose.

Births and Deaths Registration.

474. The instructions in the Householder's form as regards the column headed "Sickness and Infirmities" were as follows:—

Instructions in Householder's Forms.

"If laid up or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, write 'Sick' or 'Accident,' or if afflicted by any of the following infirmities, write 'Deaf and Dumb,' 'Blind,' 'Insane,' 'Idiotic,' 'Epileptic,' 'Paralytic,' 'Leprous,' 'Lost a Limb or an Eye' as the case may be."

These instructions were identical with those issued in 1891, and, as far as can be judged, they have been carefully attended to. One mistake largely made was the return of "Deaf" persons, when only "Deaf and Dumb" were asked for. A considerable number, too, of minor losses (such as loss of one or more fingers, loss of an ear, etc.), were reported that have not been included in these Statistics; they will, however, be briefly dealt with at a later part of this Report (see par. 534). In a considerable number of instances, also, two or more Infirmities were reported of the same person. These have been enumerated under the chief Infirmity only, but a table will be presented showing the other Infirmities noted, at the end of this Report (see par. 542). Persons do not appear to have been reported as suffering from an Infirmity, and from Sickness or Accident as well.

Minor Infirmities.

Two or more Infirmities.

SICKNESS, ACCIDENT AND INFIRMITIES COMBINED.

475. The total number of persons returned under the three heads of Sickness, Accident and Infirmities, was 28,921: 17,713 being males, 11,208 females.

Numbers Sick and Infirm.

Of these, 12,741 persons were returned as laid up or unable to follow their usual occupation by reason of illness; 1,103 as similarly disabled by accident; and 15,077 as afflicted by one of the scheduled infirmities.

The 15,077 persons comprised 5,233 maimed, lamed and deformed; 3,019 idiotic and insane; 2,802 blind; 1,230 leprous; 1,198 paralytic; 1,016 deaf and dumb; and 579 epileptic.

* The Returns relating to Sickness and Infirmities will be found in Part VIII. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to XX., pages 425 to 457. There is an Index Table on page 425.

Comparative Return 1904 and 1891.

476. The following Table gives the figures and proportions for 1904 and 1891, and facilitates a comparison between the two years:—

YEAR.	SICKNESS, ACCIDENT, AND INFIRMITIES.			SICKNESS.			ACCIDENT.			SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT.			INFIRMITIES.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1904	28,921	17,713	11,208	12,741	7,272	5,469	1,103	701	190	13,844	8,185	5,659	15,077	9,298	5,779
1891	21,849	12,525	9,324	10,449	5,516	4,931	845	675	170	11,294	6,193	5,101	10,555	6,332	4,223
	Proportions per 10,000 of population.			Sick, Acc., & Inf.			Sickness.			Accident.			Infirmities.		
1904	120.01	145.32	94.12	52.87	50.66	45.93	4.58	7.49	1.50	57.45	67.15	47.52	82.56	78.17	48.00
1891	143.06	103.22	122.70	68.42	71.91	64.89	5.53	8.79	2.24	73.95	80.70	67.13	69.11	82.52	55.57
1904	Number of persons to one sick, &c.			Sick, Acc., & Inf.			Sickness.			Accident.			Infirmities.		
1904	83	69	106	189	168	218	2.185	1.335	6.267	174	149	210	160	128	215
1891	70	61	81	146	139	154	1.807	1.137	4.470	135	124	149	145	121	180

Relative Diminution in Sickness and Infirmities.

477. Treating the population as a whole, the returns show a considerable diminution in the rate of occurrence of sickness, accident, and infirmities at this Census as compared with the Census of 1891. There were fewer persons proportionally laid up or disabled by illness, fewer by accident, and fewer suffered from the specified infirmities. It will be seen that in 1891 one person in every 70 of the population was reported under one of the three heads; in 1904, only one person in every 83.

Conditions in Territories annexed since 1891.

This diminution is no doubt partly due to the inclusion of the relatively healthy Native Territories annexed since 1891. The returns of sickness, accident, and infirmities in these territories numbered 2,084, or 72.56 per 10,000, the rate for the whole Colony being 120.01, and for the Colony proper, 149.59. These figures roughly show from one point of view the difference in the casualties from sickness and infirmities of civilisation and semi-civilisation.

Numbers in Hospitals, Asylums, &c., and in Private Dwellings.

These annexed territories were responsible at this Census for 878 persons suffering from sickness and accident; 333 blind; 74 deaf and dumb; 34 and 35 idiotic and lunatic respectively; 17 epileptic; 100 paralytic; 22 leprous; and 591 maimed, lamed, and deformed. This is a side of annexation that is apt to be overlooked, though it has a direct bearing on the question of Hospital accommodation. The annexed Territories, compared with the Native Territories, as bounded in 1891, showed relatively more sickness, more accidents, considerably more blindness, more deaf and dumb persons, more paralytic, and more maimed, lamed, and deformed; but fewer insane and epileptic, and far fewer leprous.

478. The answer to the enquiry—"How many of the above 28,921 sick and infirm persons were being treated in Hospitals and Asylums, and how many in Private Dwellings," is given in the following Table:—

	Sick, Accident, Epileptic, Paralytic, Maimed, Lamed, Deformed.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Insane.	Leprous.	TOTAL.
In Hospitals, Asylums and Prisons ...	2,071	46	5	41	1,341	1,087	4,591
In Private Dwellings ...	18,783	2,756	1,011	788	849	143	24,330

Proportion of different Infirmities in each R. C.

479. It is interesting to compare the relative position of the several races of this country as to Sickness, Accident, and Infirmities, and for purposes of a general view and detailed comparison, the following Table is printed here:—

RACE DISTINCTION.	TOTAL POPULATION.		PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION SUFFERING FROM												
	Number.	Per Cent.	Sickness.				Infirmities.								
			Sick.	Accident.	Blind.	Deaf & Dumb.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	Leprous.	Maimed, Lamed and Deformed.			
<i>Both Sexes.</i>															
Total all Races ...	2,409,804	100.00	120.01	52.87	4.58	11.63	4.22	3.44	9.09	2.10	4.97	5.10	21.71		
European or White ...	579,741	24.06	179.17	88.01	8.52	9.45	7.76	6.37	15.99	5.49	8.47	1.55	27.56		
Malay ...	15,682	0.65	129.45	44.00	10.20	10.20	3.19	0.64	12.76	1.28	12.11	2.55	32.52		
Hottentot ...	91,260	3.79	191.43	81.74	5.37	22.46	5.04	4.27	17.97	3.40	8.99	15.34	26.85		
Fingo ...	310,720	12.89	72.51	26.26	2.42	9.69	2.70	2.22	3.99	0.93	2.19	4.73	17.38		
Kafir and Bechuana ...	1,114,067	46.23	81.95	30.92	2.50	11.28	2.33	1.82	5.57	0.77	2.81	5.60	18.32		
Mixed and Other ...	298,334	12.38	174.33	85.94	6.37	15.89	5.77	4.96	11.23	3.79	7.41	7.54	25.40		
<i>Males.</i>															
Total all Races ...	1,218,910	100.00	145.32	59.66	7.49	12.40	5.06	3.94	10.70	2.65	5.53	5.96	31.93		
European or White ...	318,544	26.13	203.33	94.24	12.87	9.86	8.19	6.28	16.86	5.23	8.16	2.10	39.24		
Malay ...	7,882	0.65	168.74	44.41	17.76	15.22	5.08	1.27	13.96	1.27	12.69	3.80	53.28		
Hottentot ...	47,027	3.86	227.95	83.78	8.72	20.84	7.41	4.89	25.62	4.04	9.99	21.05	41.68		
Fingo ...	147,286	12.08	95.94	31.44	3.94	12.97	3.73	3.12	5.02	1.02	2.72	5.23	26.75		
Kafir and Bechuana ...	545,442	44.75	106.57	38.41	4.49	12.49	3.08	2.26	7.52	1.03	3.54	6.66	27.09		
Mixed and Other ...	152,759	12.53	183.62	83.99	9.49	14.07	6.15	5.70	9.95	4.26	7.53	7.72	34.76		
<i>Females.</i>															
Total all Races ...	1,190,814	100.00	94.12	45.93	1.59	10.83	3.35	2.93	7.44	2.15	4.10	4.22	11.28		
European or White ...	261,177	21.93	149.70	80.40	3.22	8.96	7.21	6.47	14.94	5.78	8.50	0.88	13.31		
Malay ...	7,800	0.66	89.74	43.59	2.56	5.13	1.28	...	11.54	1.28	11.54	1.28	11.54		
Hottentot ...	44,233	3.72	152.60	79.58	1.81	24.19	2.49	3.62	9.95	2.71	7.90	9.27	11.08		
Fingo ...	163,434	13.72	51.40	21.60	1.04	6.73	1.77	1.41	3.06	0.86	1.71	4.28	8.94		
Kafir and Bechuana ...	568,625	47.75	58.33	23.72	0.60	10.13	1.60	1.41	3.69	0.53	2.16	4.59	9.90		
Mixed and Other ...	145,575	12.22	164.59	88.00	3.09	17.79	5.36	4.18	12.58	3.30	7.35	7.35	15.59		

480. I present a list of what may be called the Census order of healthiness of the Races, or more accurately, the order of immunity from Sickness, Accident and the specified Infirmities. The figures show the number per 10,000 of the several races suffering from Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity at the last two Censuses.

	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.
Fingo ...	73	117	96	117	51	79
Kafir and Bechuana ...	82	98	107	117	58	79
Malay ...	129	108	169	210	90	93
Mixed and other ...	174	194	184	218	150	179
European ...	179	203	203	221	165	182
Hottentot ...	191	217	228	225	165	212

It will be observed that in 1904 as in 1891 the Fingoes, and the Kafirs and Bechuana are at the head of the list, and the Hottentots at the bottom of the list. The Hottentots are not a large class, and in these Census figures are not accurately marked off from the Mixed Races, so that too much cannot be made of the figures relating to them. The Malays are a much smaller class, only numbering 15,682 in all. The Europeans occupy a disappointingly low position. No doubt the information obtained is fuller and more accurate as to them than as to any other Race. But it would appear that even in a Colony that has scarcely yet known the pressure of life and the struggle for existence, and that is not yet highly organised, the burden of civilisation falls heavily on the White Races in the shape of relatively high rates of Sickness, Accident and Infirmities, notwithstanding many advantages which would tend to lower these rates. It is satisfactory to note that the rates for all Races and for both sexes are in

Relative immunity from Sickness of different Races.

Position of White Race.

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every instance but one (that for male Hottentots) lower than the corresponding rates in 1891.

Comparison with other Countries.

481. In Cape Colony, one European in every 56 was reported as suffering from Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity. In Ireland (1901), the Sick and Infirm of all kinds were 1 in 65 of the whole population. In Victoria (1901) the total Sickness, Accident, and Infirmity rate was 223.22 per 10,000, or 1 in 45.

The two Sexes compared.

482. Sickness, Accident and the specified Infirmities are considerably less prevalent among females than males—the numbers being 1 in 106 of the female population, 1 in 69 of the male population. This is true of all the Races; and it was true also in the Census of 1891. The nearest approximation of male and female rates was in the case of the mixed Races—the male rate being 183.62 per 10,000, the female 164.59.

Birthplaces of European sick and infirm.

483. The birthplaces of those figuring under the three heads—Sickness, Accident and Infirmities—are of interest in the case of the European Race. The following Table summarises the chief points in respect to this class in 1891 and 1904:—

SICKNESS OR INFIRMITY.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE PERSONS.				PROPORTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS.			
	1904.		1891.		1904.		1891.	
	Born in Africa.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Africa.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Africa.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Africa.	Born elsewhere.
Sick...	3,617	1,485	2,762	921	79.66	109.42	84.87	178.66
Accident ...	310	184	217	80	6.83	13.56	6.67	15.52
Blind ...	487	61	404	58	10.72	4.49	12.41	11.25
Deaf and Dumb ...	431	19	317	6	9.49	1.40	9.74	1.16
Idiotic ...	356	13	273	11	7.84	0.96	8.39	2.13
Insane ...	569	358	291	154	12.53	26.38	8.94	29.87
Epileptic ...	277	41	235	29	6.10	3.02	7.22	5.63
Paralytic ...	385	106	267	88	8.48	7.81	8.20	17.07
Leprous ...	84	6	47	4	1.85	0.44	1.44	0.78
Maimed, Lamed and Deformed	1,224	374	827	230	26.97	27.56	25.41	44.62
Total ...	7,740	2,647	5,640	1,581	170.47	195.04	173.29	306.69

The 3,635 Europeans born in Australasia gave 51 persons suffering from Sickness, Accident, or Infirmities, or 1 in 71. The 2,474 Europeans born in America gave 62 persons so suffering, or 1 in 40; so that if any inference can be drawn from so small a sample, the superiority lies with the Australasians. One in every 125 Australasians were on the sick returns; 1 in 75 of the Americans. Australasia had 1 in 909 insane; America 1 in 309.

The ratio of Sickness, Accident, and Infirmities combined is 170.47 per 10,000 in Europeans born in Africa, and 195.04 per 10,000 in Europeans born elsewhere. I have no doubt but that an examination of age returns in the two classes would show that the Europeans born in Africa are on the average considerably younger than the Europeans born elsewhere who have come to live in Africa; and this must be remembered in considering the above table. Sickness and infirmities steadily increase with age, so that without a knowledge of the distribution of the ages of the two groups, a comparison of the totals is robbed of much of its value.

484. The steady increase of Sickness, Accident, and Infirmities combined with increasing age is illustrated by the following figures: for the entire population, the rate per 10,000 from 0 to 14 years is 32.78; from 15 to 39 years, 115.56; from 40 to 54, 226.43; from 55 to 69 years, 391.65; at 70 years and over, 839.20. The same steady increase is noticed in both males and females, although in females the rate is always lower than in males. For the above age periods, the same statements apply to the combined sexes of all Races and to the males and females of all Races, with one trifling exception, and they apply to the quinquennial age periods for both Europeans and other than Europeans, and to the males and females of both classes with one inconsiderable exception. Everywhere the steady deterioration of Age confronts both sexes alike, from childhood to old age.

Increase of Sickness at successive Age Periods.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT COMBINED.

485. The numbers and proportions per 10,000 of the population for 1904 and 1891 are given in Table VI.

Degree of Sickness and Accident.

The returns of Sickness and Accident show a considerable relative decrease at this Census, both in the case of males and females. In 1891, one male was returned as laid up or disabled by Sickness or Accident in every 124; this Census, the ratio is 1 in every 149. In 1891, one female was similarly returned in every 149; this Census, the proportion, is 1 in every 210. The decrease in the rate per 10,000 since 1891 has been: Males, European, 8.22; Females, European, 11.39; Males, Other than European, 15.82; Females, Other than European, 21.02.

The returns of Sickness and Accident are often regarded as representing approximately the amount of temporary disablement by Sickness and Accident on Census day, as distinguished from the more or less permanent disablement of the infirmities. Between the ages of 20 and 60, or rather 15 and 65, and in the case of males especially, these returns probably do give a very fair measure of the degree of temporary disablement from Sickness and Accident, and are specially valuable on that account.

486. Comparing the returns for male Europeans for 1904 and 1891, there is, in 1904, a lowered rate of Sickness and Accident at every quinquennial period, with the exception of that from 0 to 4 years, and that from 20 to 24 years, when there are increases of 3.65 and 15.10 per 10,000 respectively over the 1891 rates.

Comparison with 1891.

487. The figures show a marked excess of recorded Sickness and Accident in Europeans compared with Other than Europeans. In the case of males, the European rate is double that of the other than Europeans; in females, it is more than double. No doubt, this is partly due to the more accurate returns that are naturally to be expected in the case of Europeans, and to a finer sense in Europeans of what illness is. Many of the Other than Europeans have yet to learn when they are ill, in the European sense; too often they are ill, only to die. It probably takes a less serious illness to lay up a European or prevent him from following his occupation than a member of the other Races. But when all allowances have been made, the greater prevalence of Sickness and Accident in the European undoubtedly remains.

White and Coloured Races.

The rate of 96.53 per 10,000 for European persons may be compared with the rate in Ireland (1901) of 80 per 10,000; the "Temporarily Diseased" of the Irish Census corresponds in the main with the "Sickness and Accident" Class here. The Victoria rate was (1904) 149.33; (1891), 127.96.

Sickness Rate in Ireland and Victoria.

488. Comparing the individual Races and arranging them in order of immunity from Sickness and Accident, the order for males is: Fingo (35 per 10,000), Kafir and Bechuana (43 per 10,000), Malay (62), Hottentot (93), Mixed (93), European (107). For females it is: Fingo (23 per 10,000), Kafir and Bechuana (24), Malay (46), Hottentot (81), European (84), Mixed (91).

Relative immunity of different Races.

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SICKNESS (EXCLUSIVE OF ACCIDENT.)

No. of Sick (excluding Accidents.)

489. On Census day, 12,741 persons were returned as "laid up, or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness." The males were 7,272, the females, 5,469.

The Sickness rate should be the best test of the health of a country. And it is satisfactory to note that the Sickness rate of this country has dropped from 68.42 per 10,000 in 1891 to 52.87 per 10,000 in 1904. (See Table VI., p. 431.) There has been a fall of 15.55 per 10,000 persons; for males the fall was 12.25 per 10,000; for females, 18.96 per 10,000. Whereas 1 person in 146 was sick in 1891, 1 person in 189 was sick in 1904; 1 male in 139 in 1891, 1 in 168 in 1904; 1 female in 154 in 1891, 1 in 218 in 1904.

Order of Immunity from Sickness.

490. How does Sickness affect the six chief Races of this country? This question is best answered by the following Table, in which the Races are arranged in order of freedom from sickness on Census day, 1904, and 1891. The figures show the number per 10,000 of the several Races suffering from Sickness (excluding accident.)

CAPE COLONY.					
Males.			Females.		
	1904.	1891.		1904.	1891.
Fingo	31	47	Fingo	22	30
Kafir and Bechuana	38	48	Kafir and Bechuana	24	30
Malay	44	80	Malay	44	44
Hottentot	84	99	Hottentot	80	80
Mixed	84	103	European	80	80
European	94	124	Mixed	88	88

The only Sickness rate that is higher in 1904 than 1891 is that of the Hottentot males. The altered position and rates of the Malays are very noticeable; but the Malays are few in number, and violent fluctuations are to be expected.

Colonial and Foreign Born Whites.

491. The Sickness rate of Europeans born in Africa cannot be satisfactorily contrasted with that of Europeans born elsewhere in the absence of particulars as to the age-periods of the two groups. Such a contrast would have been interesting, and would have helped to throw light on the subject of acclimatization.

Comparisons with 1891.

The Sickness rate for European persons born in Africa (practically South Africa) was 79.66 per 10,000 such persons; for European persons born elsewhere, 109.42 per 10,000. In 1891, the Sickness rates were 84.87 and 178.66 per 10,000 respectively (see par. 483).

The Sickness rate of European males born in Cape Colony was 80.09 per 10,000; of European males born elsewhere than Africa, 128.49 per 10,000. The rate for European females born in Cape Colony was 78.40 per 10,000; for European females born elsewhere than in Africa, 91.80 per 10,000.

These last rates may be compared with similar rates in 1891: for Males, 83.95 and 192.28 per 10,000; for Females, 85.77 and 151.53 per 10,000 respectively.

Rate of Sickness in Victoria.

492. The Sickness rate in Victoria, in 1901, was: Males, 147.58 per 10,000; Females, 105.08. In 1891, it was 126.84 and 98.42 respectively.

Decline in Rate of Sickness.

493. The fall in the Sickness rate from 1891 to 1904 was for Europeans 9.69 per 10,000; for other than Europeans 17.08 per 10,000.

The Sickness rate for Other than Europeans was in 1904: 47.42 for males and 36.24 for females. In 1891 it was 61.27 for males and 56.40 for females. The fall in the rate is considerable, though not quite so considerable if the comparison be restricted to the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1891, i.e., excluding the Native Territories annexed since 1891.

494. The Sickness rate for males is more than twice as high in the Colony proper as it is in the Native Territories; and for females the proportions are even more favourable to the Native Territories. The European rates are somewhat lower in the Native Territories, but the difference is mainly caused by the low sickness rate in Kafirs and Bechuana in the Territories as compared with the Colony proper.

Sickness of Section I. of Colony.

495. In Europeans and Other than Europeans, the sickness rate increases at each quinquennial age period, both in males and females, with but one exception (the male European rate, 20 to 24 years, is anomalous). Throughout the span of life, as shown by these figures, increased age means increased sickness.

Increase of sickness at advanced ages.

How do the quinquennial Sickness rates compare with those of 1891? With inconsiderable exceptions, the Sickness rates for Europeans and Other than Europeans, both males and females, were lower at each quinquennial period in 1904 than they were in 1891. (The exceptions are 0-4 and 20-24 years male European; 25-29, 35-45 years female Europeans; 65-69, 80 years and over, males, Other than Europeans).

Comparison with 1891.

The Sickness rate for European males is higher than for European females, except at the ages 30-44 and 50-54. For Other than Europeans, the male rate is always higher, except at 10-14 years.

White and Coloured Males and Females.

The European Sickness rate both for males and females is higher than the rates for Other than Europeans at all periods. Up to 20-24 years, the male European rate is double the Other than European rate, and from 55 years onwards the same holds. From 25-44 years, and at 50-54 years, the two approximate most closely, but the European rate is always at least 45 per cent. higher than the Other than European rate.

496. An analysis of the Sickness rates of the various Races at certain selected age-periods (see Table XII., p. 438), brings out (1) the steady increase in the rate with increasing age in all the Races, and in both sexes (the solitary exception is Malay females, 55-69 years); (2) that while in males, the European males have the highest rates from 15-69 years, and in females, the European females from 40-69 years, the Mixed Race heads the list in both males and females at all other periods; and (3) that while the male rates are nearly always higher than the female rates, the female rates are higher from 40-54 years in the Europeans, Malays, Hottentots, and Mixed Races; (4) that compared with 1891, the Sickness rates in 1904 are lower in every Race and at every period with but few exceptions (the exceptions are the Hottentot males, from 0-14, 15-39 and 70 years and over, and the Mixed Races, males and females 70 years and over).

Sickness at different Age-Periods in different Races.

ACCIDENT.

497. The persons laid up by Accident, or prevented by Accident from following their usual occupation numbered 1,103; of whom 913 were males and 190 females.

Degree of Accident.

The numbers and proportions are given in Tables VI. and VII.; and it will be observed that there has been a diminution in the Accident rate both in Males and Females at this Census, as compared with the Census of 1891. The European rate, however, is higher (both males and females), and the Malay male rate; the Hottentot and "Mixed" female rates are also slightly higher.

Arranging the Races in the order of freedom from Accident, we get the following result:—Males: Fingo (3.94 per 10,000), Kafir and Bechuana (4.49), Hottentot (8.72), Mixed (9.49), European (12.87), Malay (17.76). Females: Kafir and Bechuana (6.0), Fingo (1.04), Hottentot (1.81), Malay (2.56), Mixed (3.09), European (3.22). The Malays have the highest Accident rate, but as there were only 16 Malays enumerated under Accidents, little importance can be attached to the figures.

Relative immunity from Accident.

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The Accident rate in the Colony proper is between three and four times as high as in the Native Territories. In the latter the Kafir male rate is approximately 2 per 10,000, in the former 8 per 10,000.

The European rate per 10,000 is 12·87 for males, 3·22 for females. The Other than European, 5·59 for males, and 1·14 for females.

The Accident rate in Victoria in 1901 was 35·47 males, 10·18 females; in 1891, it was 23·04 and 5·33 respectively.

Accidents were most numerous from 15 to 39 years, numbering 537; 256 belonged to the 40-54 age period; 134 to the 55-69 period. The Accident rate increases with age, but not very regularly through the quinquennial periods.

THE INFIRMITIES.

The Blind.

Number of Blind.

498. The number of persons reported Blind was 2,802. The following Table shows the number of Blind at the Censuses of 1875, 1891 and 1904, the proportions per 10,000, and the population to one Blind person:—

YEAR OF CENSUS.	BLIND.			PROPORTIONS PER 10,000.									NUMBER OF PERSONS TO 1 BLIND.											
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	All Races.			European or White.			Other than European or White.			All Races.			European or White.			Other than European or White.					
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.						
1875	692	350	342	9·60	9·47	9·73	1,042	1,056	1,027	1,345	1,277	1,429	938	971	907	1,042	1,056	1,027	1,345	1,277	1,429	938	971	907
1891	2,331	1,139	1,192	15·26	14·84	15·69	655	674	638	816	790	846	615	641	592	655	674	638	816	790	846	615	641	592
1904	2,802	1,512	1,290	11·63	12·40	10·83	860	806	923	1,058	1,014	1,116	812	752	880	860	806	923	1,058	1,014	1,116	812	752	880

From 1891-1904 the population increased 57·79 per cent., the persons enumerated as Blind, 20·21 per cent.; the White population increased 53·78 per cent., the White Blind, 18·61 per cent.; the Other than White population increased 59·10 per cent., the Other than White Blind 20·59 per cent.

The Blindness rate per 10,000 from 1891 to 1904, decreased 23·78 per cent.; the European Blindness rate, 22·92 per cent.; the Other than European Blindness rate, 24·18 per cent.

Blindness in different Races.

499. A comparison of Blindness as it affects the different Races will be facilitated by the following tables:—

RACE.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European or White ...	176	462	548	97	248	314	79	214	234
Malay ...	11	31	16	6	14	12	5	17	4
Hottentot ...	111	145	205	55	72	98	56	73	107
Fingo ...	101	339	301	44	160	191	57	179	110
Kafir and Bechuana ...	211	907	1,258	107	443	682	104	464	576
Mixed and Other ...	82	447	474	41	202	215	41	245	259
Total ...	692	2,331	2,802	350	1,139	1,512	342	1,192	1,290

PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION OF EACH RACE.

RACE.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
	European or White ...	7·43	12·26	9·45	7·83	12·66	9·86	7·00	11·82	8·96
Malay ...	10·19	22·29	10·20	11·58	20·85	15·22	8·87	23·63	5·13
Hottentot ...	11·26	28·78	22·46	10·87	27·43	20·84	11·67	30·24	24·19
Fingo ...	13·74	14·76	9·69	12·08	14·74	12·97	15·37	14·78	6·73
Kafir and Bechuana ...	9·85	14·91	11·28	9·74	14·45	12·49	9·97	15·37	10·13
Mixed and Other ...	9·41	18·04	15·89	9·38	16·39	14·07	9·43	19·66	17·79
Total ...	9·60	15·26	11·63	9·47	14·84	12·40	9·73	15·69	10·83

The extraordinary increase in Blindness in the period 1875-91 commented on in the last Report has not been maintained. In every Race, and in both sexes, the Blindness rate is lower than in 1891.

The Europeans have a lower Blindness rate than any other Race, and the same could be said in 1891 and 1875.

The Blindness rate for Other than Europeans in the years 1875, 1891, and 1904 were, respectively, as follows:—Persons, 10·66, 16·25, and 12·32. Males, 10·30, 15·59, and 13·31. Females, 11·03, 16·90, and 11·36.

500. How does the Colony compare with other countries in regard to its Blindness rate? The answer is given in the Table below:—

Comparison with other Countries.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BLIND PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.						
	Cape Colony.			England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Victoria.
	All Races.	Europeans.	Other than Europeans.				
1871 ...	...	...	...	9·51	8·99	11·73	6·86
1875 ...	9·60	7·43	10·66	...	...	...	...
1881 ...	...	...	...	8·79	8·45	11·81	8·60
1891 ...	15·26	12·26	16·25	8·09	6·95	11·35	8·72
1901 ...	...	...	...	7·78	7·27	9·54	9·01
1904 ...	11·63	9·45	12·32	...	...	...	...

A million of the population give 727 blind in Scotland, 778 in England, and 954 in Ireland; the same number of the White population in Cape Colony would give 945 blind, and of the Other than White, 1,232. Or stated in another way, in Cape Colony 1 person in every 1,058 White persons is blind, 1 in every 812 Other than White persons; while in Ireland it is 1 in every 1,048, in England 1 in every 1,285, in Scotland 1 in every 1,376.

501. The Blindness rate increases with increasing age. From 20-34 years, however, the rate rather declines in the European males; the increase is more regular in the Other than Europeans.

In England and Wales, since 1851, there has been a marked decline in the Blindness rate under 25. In this Colony, there has been since 1891 a decrease at all the selected age-periods; the decline for the period 0-14 years being the greatest in males (26 per cent.), and in females being second only to the decline in the period 70 years and over (they are respectively 31 per cent., and 39 per cent.). There is still much room for improvement in

Age and Blindness.

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these figures; for instance, the Blindness rates for Europeans up to 24 are very considerably higher than the rates obtaining in England as long ago as 1851, since which time there has been a marked decline in the rate. The Blindness rate in Europeans from 0-14 years is as high as 3.40; in the Kafir it is only 1.62.

502. With few exceptions, there is more blindness in males than in females, at each age period. The Blindness rate is, however, higher in the Hottentot and Mixed females than in the males of these Races. In 1891, the Blindness rate was higher in the females of all Races except the Europeans.

In 1904, as in 1891, the European rates are higher in the earlier years of life, the Other than European in the later years. The European males have the higher rate from 0-24 years; the Other than European, from 40 years upwards. The European females have the higher rates from 5-14 and 25-44 years; the Other than European, from 45 years upwards, with one slight exception.

503. The only Institute for the Education of the Blind in the Colony is the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind at Worcester. It was founded by the Rev. W. Murray in 1881, and is supported by the fees, the Government grant, and charity. At the date of writing 30 blind boys and 13 girls are being educated there. A number of them are only partially blind, and of the 99 pupils (43 blind, 56 deaf and dumb), 24 belong to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

At the Census, there were 168 Europeans of ages from 5 to 29 years, so that after allowing for the Blind who are beyond the reach of educating influences, there must remain a considerable number who could benefit by training, but who are not trained; and untrained, they must be a burden to their relatives or the State, and must lead darkened lives indeed. The Other than European from 5 to 29 years numbered 327.

At Worcester, the Blind are taught the Braille type, they type-write, learn music and basket-making, and the girls sew and knit.

Deaf and Dumb.

504. The number of Persons reported as Deaf and Dumb or Dumb and Deaf was 1,016. The numbers and the proportions of the "Deaf and Dumb" and "Dumb" at the Censuses of 1875, 1891 and 1904 are given below:

YEAR OF CENSUS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TO ONE DEAF AND DUMB.														
	Deaf and Dumb.			Proportions per 10,000.			All Races.			European or White.			Other than European or White.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
1875	256	139	117	3.55	3.77	3.33	2,816	2,659	3,003	2,133	2,100	2,171	3,339	3,071	3,600
1891	802	475	327	5.25	6.19	4.30	1,904	1,615	2,324	1,167	1,036	1,351	2,401	1,998	2,800
1904	1,016	617	399	4.22	5.06	3.35	2,372	1,976	2,985	1,288	1,220	1,382	3,233	2,529	4,427

The 1,016 persons included 190 dumb persons (males 108; females 82). Many cases of "dumbness" are congenital, and are properly grouped with congenital deafmutism and acquired deafmutism (practically, the latter is acquired before the attainment of 15 years*). But other cases of "dumbness" are acquired in later life, after attacks of paralysis.

* For an examination of this question, see Report on the Census of Ireland, 1901, p. 39.

etc., and they belong to a different class, and would, if it were practicable, be grouped separately from the deafmute cases proper. Experience, however, shows that they are not very numerous, and do not seriously affect the returns. Of the total of 1,016, 18.7 per cent. were "dumb;" in 1891, 18.0 per cent. were "dumb." Of the European total at this Census, 12.4 per cent. were "dumb;" of the Other than European 23.7 per cent.

From 1891 to 1904, the population increased 57.79 per cent., the persons enumerated as Deaf and Dumb, 26.68 per cent. The European population increased 53.78 per cent., the European Deaf and Dumb, 32 per cent. The Other than European population increased 59.10 per cent., the Other than European Deaf and Dumb, 18.16 per cent.

The decrease in the Deaf and Dumb rate per 10,000 from 1891 to 1904 was for the entire population, 19.62 per cent. For Europeans, it was 9.45 per cent.; for Other than Europeans, 25.90 per cent.

505. The numbers and proportions for the various Races are given below:—

RACES.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	111	323	450	59	189	261	52	134	189
Malay ...	5	9	5	3	6	4	2	3	1
Hottentot ...	44	24	46	28	15	35	16	9	11
Fingo ...	16	81	84	7	45	55	9	36	29
Kafir and Bechuana ...	41	193	259	27	116	168	14	77	91
Mixed and Other ...	39	172	172	15	104	94	24	68	78
TOTAL ...	256	802	1,016	139	475	617	117	327	399

RACE.	PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	4.69	8.57	7.76	4.76	9.65	8.19	4.60	7.40	7.24
Malay ...	4.62	6.47	3.19	5.79	8.94	5.08	3.55	4.17	1.28
Hottentot ...	4.46	4.76	5.04	5.53	5.72	7.44	3.33	3.73	2.49
Fingo ...	2.18	3.53	2.70	1.92	4.15	3.73	2.43	2.97	1.77
Kafir and Bechuana ...	1.91	3.17	2.33	2.46	3.78	3.08	1.34	2.55	1.60
Mixed and Other ...	4.47	6.94	5.77	3.43	8.44	6.15	5.52	5.46	5.36
Total ...	3.55	5.25	4.22	3.77	6.19	5.06	3.33	4.30	3.35

In 1904, as in 1891 and 1875, the Deaf and Dumb rate is lowest in the Kafir and Fingo Races, and highest in the European. One European in 1,288 is Deaf and Dumb; one Other than European in 233. The Deaf and Dumb rate in the mixed Races comes next to the European.

Deafmutism is less frequent in females than males; the figures being one in 1,220 European males, one in 1,382 European females; one in 2,529 Other than European males, one in 4,427 Other than European females.

Sex and Blindness.

Training of the Blind in Cape Colony.

Number of Deaf and Dumb.

Comparison with other Countries.

Decrease in numbers.

Deaf and Dumb of different Races.

Deaf and Dumb of different Races.

Deaf and Dumb Males & Females

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Comparison with other Countries.

506. The Deaf and Dumb rates per 10,000 of the population of the Colony and some other Countries are exhibited below for purposes of comparison:—

YEAR.	CAPE COLONY.			England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Victoria.
	All Races.	European.	Other than European.				
1871 ...	...	...	...	5.07	6.21	10.26	2.70
1875 ...	3.55	4.69	2.99	...	...	...	...
1881 ...	...	...	...	5.12	5.73	9.92	3.33
1891 ...	5.25	8.57	4.17	4.89	5.28	9.49	3.19
1901 ...	...	...	...	4.69	5.90	8.91	3.41
1904 ...	4.22	7.76	3.09	...	...	...	...

The Deaf and Dumb Rate in Europeans in this country is high, and yet the Deaf and Dumb Rate per 10,000 for Europeans born elsewhere than Africa is only 1.40, while for Europeans born in Africa it is 9.49, so that the Deaf and Dumb are very largely native to the country.

Deaf and Dumb at different Age Periods.

507. In order to eliminate errors and get a better knowledge of the true Deaf and Dumb, the returns for the earlier Age-periods should be examined, that from 10-14 years being perhaps the most important, as by that time it is quite clear what the condition is. I therefore present the following table:—

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEAN.						OTHER THAN EUROPEAN.			
	Cape Colony.		England.	Cape Colony.		England.	Cape Colony.			
	Males, 1891.	Males, 1904.	Males, 1901.	Females, 1891.	Females, 1904.	Females, 1901.	Males, 1891.	Males, 1904.	Females, 1891.	Females, 1904.
0-4 ...	3.29	2.94	1.14	2.38	1.36	0.91	1.56	0.56	1.06	0.47
5-9 ...	10.65	12.89	4.57	9.07	9.10	3.54	5.41	3.94	3.42	1.80
10-14 ...	13.86	11.87	6.13	12.01	12.99	4.66	5.03	4.17	4.46	2.50
15-19 ...	19.94	8.85	5.93	14.07	10.28	4.77	8.07	5.67	4.93	2.90
20-24 ...	15.95	8.36	6.54	9.49	7.26	4.70	5.06	6.92	2.49	3.94

The above Table shows that, compared with England, there is a decided excess of Deaf and Dumb in the European population of the Colony. The Irish Census Report for 1901, which deals with this question of the Deaf and Dumb very fully, bears out the commonly-held opinion that close consanguinity, or the intermarriage of relatives, and also hereditary predisposition, are causes of congenital Deafmutism. One might go further, perhaps, and say that these are the chief causes; and it clearly behoves the families in this Colony afflicted with this disease to remember this in view of its prevalence here.

The Deaf and Dumb rates in Europeans are highest between 5 and 14 years, thence generally declining, though somewhat irregularly, with increasing age. In the later ages the numbers are no doubt reinforced by cases of acquired dumbness from paralysis, etc. In the Other than European Races, the highest number and highest rate occurs in the period 10-14 years.

Conjugal Condition of Deaf and Dumb.

About 91 per cent. of the Deaf and Dumb are single. It must be remembered, however, that it is essentially a congenital affliction, or one acquired in early life.

508. At the Census, there were 266 Deaf and Dumb Europeans the between ages of 5 and 24, a very small proportion of whom are properly trained and educated. Of the European Deaf and Dumb, 64 per cent. can neither read nor write.

Training of Deaf and Dumb in Cape Colony.

There appear to be but three schools for the Deaf and Dumb in this Colony. The Worcester Institute (already referred to in connection with the Blind), at the date of writing, had 56 Deaf and Dumb in training—26 boys, 30 girls, all Europeans. The combined Oral and Manual systems are taught. Besides the ordinary school subjects, the boys learn carpentering, gardening, etc., the girls dressmaking and domestic work.

In Cape Town, there is a small school for the Deaf and Dumb, under the care of the Nuns of the Sisterhood of St. Dominic, where 14 European and 16 coloured children are taught. This school has, it is stated, existed in a small way for the past 30 years.

Number of Deaf only.

At the Convent, King William's Town, there is another small school for European Deaf and Dumb, where 2 boys and 5 girls are being educated at present.

509. In 995 instances, "Deafness" was reported, 487 being in Europeans. Only the "Deaf and Dumb" and the "Dumb" were, however, asked for, and these 995 "Deaf" have not been included in the 1,016 "Deaf and Dumb" and "Dumb" here reported on.

The Insane.

510. In the Instructions to Householders, returns were asked for, as in the Census of 1891, under the two heads—"Insane," and "Idiotic," as they cover more or less completely the ground of well-marked mental unsoundness. At the 1901 Census in England and Scotland, the additional term "Feeble-minded" was used for the first time—as it was thought, that while many would shrink in certain cases from using the terms "Lunatic," "Idiot" or "Imbecile," they would freely use "Feeble-minded;" and yet "Feeble-minded" would still, broadly speaking, only include persons of a certifiable degree of mental unsoundness. While this no doubt is the case, I think the figures of the present Census may be regarded as affording a fairly accurate measure of the mental unsoundness of the country. They err on the side of understating, not of overstating it.

Insane and Idiotic Persons.

Though for the purposes of Enumeration, it is necessary to ask for returns of "Idiotic" and "Insane" or the like, it would be misleading to treat the returns separately. The returns have little value as a return of the "Idiotic" in the scientific sense; the word, when used by the people, has been used in the popular, not in the scientific sense. In the scientific sense, an "idiot" is a person suffering from a marked degree of mental impairment that is either congenital or that has developed during the first few years of life. And yet it will be found, for example, that a considerable percentage of the Census "Idiots" are married or widowed. As here used therefore the term "Insane" represents "Idiotic" and "Insane" (or "Lunatic") combined.

511. The combined returns of "Idiotic" and "Insane" persons numbered 3,019. The "Idiotic" numbered 829 persons, viz., 480 males, 349 females. The "Insane" or "Lunatic" numbered 2,190 persons, viz., 1,304 males, 886 females.

Numbers of Insane.

The so-called "Idiotic" were 806 in 1875; 813 in 1891; 829 in 1904; the proportions per 10,000 of the population being 11.18, 5.32, and 3.44, respectively.

The "Lunatic" or "Insane" were 504 in 1875; 1,108 in 1891; 2,190 in 1904.

As the percentage of the Insane under official cognizance increases, the term "Idiotic" will be used more and more in its scientific sense, as the

returns are made by asylum physicians. This growing percentage in the last three Censuses accounts, in part, at least, for the relative diminution in the numbers of the "Idiotic."

The numbers and proportions of the Insane at the Censuses of 1875, 1891, and 1904, are given in the table below:—

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Insane.			Proportions per 10,000.			Number of Persons to 1 Insane.			Number of European Persons to 1 European Insane.			Number of Other than European Persons to 1 Other than European Insane.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1875	1,310	706	604	18.17	19.10	17.19	550	523	582	507	462	567	574	561	589
1891	1,921	1,090	831	12.58	14.21	10.93	795	704	914	517	481	562	965	837	1,137
1904	3,019	1,784	1,235	12.53	14.64	10.37	798	683	964	447	432	467	1,062	860	1,375

It will be seen that, though the number of the Insane has increased since 1891 by 1,098, the proportion per 10,000 has slightly decreased. This is due partly, no doubt, to the inclusion of the large population of the Native Territories annexed since 1891; for the Insanity rate of this Section (III.) was 2.40 per 10,000, while that of the Colony Proper (Section I.) was 18.25, and of the Native Territories as in 1891 (Section II.) 3.66.

At the Census of 1865, the proportion of the Insane was 5.20 per 10,000 of the population.

512. Before discussing further the question of the increase or the decrease of Insanity, it will be convenient to give a table showing the numbers of the Insane of the various Races, and the proportions per 10,000 at the Censuses of 1875, 1891, and 1904.

RACE.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	467	729	1,296	268	407	737	199	322	559
Malay ...	26	16	21	15	9	12	11	7	9
Hottentot...	200	126	203	102	60	143	98	66	60
Fingo ...	142	184	193	64	111	120	78	73	73
Kafir and Bechuana	262	469	823	145	291	533	117	178	290
Mixed and Other...	213	397	483	112	212	239	101	185	244
Total ...	1,310	1,921	3,019	706	1,090	1,784	604	831	1,235

RACE.	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	19.72	19.33	22.36	21.63	20.77	23.14	17.63	17.79	21.41
Malay ...	24.09	11.51	13.40	28.94	13.41	15.23	19.52	9.73	11.36
Hottentot ...	20.29	25.01	22.24	20.17	22.86	30.41	20.43	27.34	13.57
Fingo ...	19.32	8.01	6.21	17.57	10.22	8.14	21.04	6.03	4.47
Kafir and Bechuana	12.24	7.70	7.39	13.20	9.49	9.78	11.22	5.90	5.10
Mixed and Other ...	24.43	16.02	16.19	25.63	17.21	15.65	23.23	14.85	16.76
Other than European	17.41	10.36	9.41	17.85	11.95	11.63	17.02	8.79	7.28

Comparative Numbers of Insane, 1875 to 1904.

Insane in 1865.

Insane of different Races, Sexes, 1875 to 1904.

Since 1891 the numbers of the European Insane have increased more rapidly than the European population. The Other than European Insane less rapidly than the Other than European population. The figures are given in tabular form, and also the increase or decrease per cent. in the Insanity ratio per 10,000, which is the truest measure of the increase or decrease of Insanity.

Relative rate of Increase or Decrease of Insanity.

	1875-1891.			1891-1904.		
	Total.	European.	Other than European.	Total.	European.	Other than European.
Increase of Population per cent. ...	111.82	59.21	137.55	57.79	53.78	59.10
Increase of Insane per cent. ...	46.64	56.10	41.39	57.16	77.77	44.55
Increase or Decrease of Insanity-rate per 10,000 of Population per cent.	-30.76	-1.98	-40.49	-0.40	+15.68	-9.17

(Decreases indicated by minus sign, —).

Comparing the Insanity rates of the Other than European population of the Colony Proper (including Griqualand West) in 1891, and 1904, it will be found that the rate advances from 12.85 per 10,000 to 15.41 per 10,000; whereas the Other than European rate for the whole Colony was 10.36 in 1891 and 9.41 in 1904. The Asylums for the whole Colony are in the Colony Proper, but allowing for this, it would appear that the decrease in the Insanity rate of this class for the whole Colony is largely conditioned by the low rates in the Native Territories.

The Fingo and the Kafir occupy their usual place at the head of the list, with the lowest Insanity rates. The European is at the bottom with the highest rate. The European rate is 22.36 per 10,000; the Other than European 9.41 per 10,000.

The Insanity rate of Europeans born in Africa is 23.73 per 10,000, that of the Europeans born elsewhere 29.51 per 10,000. For want of the age periods of the two groups, an interesting comparison cannot be followed up.

513. It is interesting to compare the Cape Colony Insanity rates with the rates in other countries; and for this purpose I have constructed the following table:—

Rates of Insanity compared with other countries.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Cape Colony.			Insane per 10,000 of Population.			
	All Races.	Europeans.	Other than Europeans.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Victoria.
1871 ...	...	...	...	30.39	33.97	30.49	27.02
1875 ...	18.17	19.72	17.41	...	...	...	...
1881 ...	...	...	...	32.53	38.54	35.58	34.72
1891 ...	12.58	19.33	10.36	33.58	38.41	45.04	36.17
1901 ...	...	...	...	40.78	45.37	56.18	41.00
1904 ...	12.53	22.36	9.41	...	...	...	...

It will be seen that the European Insanity rate is only about half that of Scotland, and rather more than half that of Victoria and England. Compared with these countries, the burden of Insanity in the Colony is light.

The increase of the Insanity rate per cent. was 7.04 in England and Wales from 1871 to 1881; 3.23 from 1881 to 1891; and 21.44 from 1891 to 1901. In Scotland, from 1881 to 1891, there was a decrease of 0.33; from 1891 to 1901, an increase of 18.1 per cent. In Ireland, an increase from 1881 to 1891 of 26.6 per cent., and from 1891 to 1901, 24.7 per cent. The increase in

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Cape Colony for Europeans, from 1891 to 1904 was 15.68 per cent. The increase in Victoria from 1891 to 1901 was 13.35 per cent.

514. Do these figures—22.36 European Insane in this Colony per 10,000, 45.37 in Scotland, 41.00 in Victoria, and 40.78 in England and Wales—represent a real difference, and a difference of this apparent magnitude, in the prevalence of Insanity in the Europeans of these countries? Is there so much less Insanity in this country than in England and Wales, and Victoria?

This is a difficult question to answer, and this is scarcely the place to discuss it. All things considered, perhaps it would be best not to reckon too much upon the apparent superiority of this Colony. In considering the question it would be necessary to remember among other things (a) that the Cape has a larger percentage of persons under 15 years than either Victoria or England, and the Insanity rate, as will be seen, is lowest at that age-period; (b) the Cape has a smaller percentage of persons over 65 than either England or Victoria, and the Insanity rate is highest at that period; (c) in England and the older countries, and also in Victoria, there has been, in a greater degree than at the Cape, an increase in the number of the Insane, owing to the decrease in their rate of mortality, due to the care and treatment in asylums of a much larger proportion of the Insane than in this Colony; (d) a number of the European Insane in this Colony have been sent to Europe, and, spread over many years, this must have lessened the numbers here in some degree; (e) the use of the term "feeble-minded" in the last English and Scotch Census greatly increased the numbers grouped together as "Insane"; (f) many persons are returned as "Insane" in one country, for example in England, that in this country would not be so returned—the social and economic conditions of a country greatly influence the conception of "Insanity" in that country, and affect the Census returns; (g) the proportion of mentally-defective persons living per 10,000 (not the proportion of fresh cases of Insanity occurring) is by no means always highest in urban and industrial centres, as one might expect; but as the experience of Scotland has shown, it may be highest in regions mainly rural and non-industrial. In large rural and non-industrial districts in Scotland, the ratio of persons insane is 75 per 10,000, while in urban and industrial districts it is 33 per 10,000.† Questions of immigration and emigration also bear on the problem.

On the whole, the more correct view is probably that Insanity is less prevalent in the Europeans of this country than in Great Britain and Victoria, but not to the extent that the figures indicate.

515. The Insanity rates per 10,000 of male and female Europeans at different age periods are given below:—

AGE PERIODS.	Cape Colony—Male Europeans.			England and Wales, Males.	Cape Colony—Female Europeans.			England and Wales, Females.
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1901.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1901.
0—14	6.49	5.08	4.90	7.15	5.22	4.34	3.89	5.42
15—39	24.04	23.33	22.29	*	18.66	21.33	22.89	†
40—54	48.56	51.41	53.69	*	44.29	39.81	52.82	†
55—69	39.97	54.39	72.64	*	68.36	51.86	59.54	†
70 and over ...	14.29	29.12	54.21	*	70.73	50.23	71.28	†

* 15—24 years, 26.73; 25—34, 45.62; 35—44, 65.21; 45—54, 78.99; 55—64, 89.52; 65—74, 101.47; 75—84, 113.42; 85 and upwards, 137.44.
 † 15—24 years, 21.22; 25—34, 39.54; 35—44, 66.86; 45—54, 90.76; 55—64, 108.26; 65—74, 121.61; 75—84, 144.95; 85 and upwards, 178.52.

‡ See a very able examination of this question in the Forty-fifth Report of the General Board of Commissioners in January, for Scotland, 1903.—p. lxii.

Trustworthiness of such comparisons.

Insanity at different ages.

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An analysis of the age-periods of the European Insane, shows that there is a steady increase in the Insanity rate in both males and females up to the quinquennial period, 50—54 years, in which period there is a fall. In males, the rate remains fairly constant at about 72 per 10,000 till 55—69 years; from 70 years upwards, it is 54 per 10,000. In females, the rate from 55—69 years is 60 per 10,000; from 70 upwards, 71 per 10,000.

The rates at 65 years and upwards for males were:—In Cape Colony, 62.82 per 10,000; in Victoria, in 1901, 103.74.

For Females:—In Cape Colony, 54.96 per 10,000; in Victoria, in 1901, 112.14. The same rates for Persons in England and Wales in 1901 were 119.22; in Scotland, 116.93.

The Insanity rate increased very considerably from 1875 to 1891, and from 1891 to 1904 in males of 55—69 years, and 70 years upwards. The female rates were irregular in the three Censuses.

From 0—14 years, there has been a steady fall in the Insanity rates both in males and females at each of the Censuses, 1875, 1891, and 1904. The rates at this period are probably as good a measure of the increase or decrease of Idiocy as a Census can give, for practically all the cases reported may be regarded as cases of Idiocy or Imbecility, attacks of Insanity at this period being so few that they may be disregarded. The English rate at this age declined from 5.83 in 1871 to 5.09 in 1891, but increased to 6.29 in 1901, presumably from the substitution in 1901 of the term "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot"; and it is thought that the 1901 results are the most accurate hitherto obtained.

516. The Insanity rate is higher in males than females in 1904, as in 1891 and 1875. It is higher in males than in females both in Europeans and Other than Europeans. The only Race in which it is higher in females than in males is the Mixed Race.

In England and Wales the Insanity rate per 10,000 is higher in females than in males, and has been so since 1871: in 1901, the male rate was 39.46; the female, 42.02,—there being 1,065 Insane females to 1,000 Insane males. In Cape Colony, 1904, there were only 758 European females to 1,000 European males, and 618 Other than European females to 1,000 Other than European males. Scotland resembles England in having a higher rate in females; Ireland and each Australian Colony agree with Cape Colony in having a higher male than female rate.

517. In European Protestants there is 1 Insane in 484; in Catholics, 1 in 222; in Jews, 1 in 488.

In Other than European Protestants there is 1 Insane in 1,050; in Mohammedans, 1 in 705; in those of "No Religion," 1 in 1,219.

518. Of the total 3,019 Insane persons 1,382 (41 "Idiotic," 1,341 "Insane") were in Asylums, Hospitals, and Prisons on Census day; 1,637 in Private Dwellings. The percentages are:—In Asylums, etc., 45.78; in Private Dwellings, 54.22. In 1891, the percentages were:—33.32 in Asylums; 66.68 in Private Dwellings.

In England and Wales, 1901, 79.5 per cent. were in Asylums or Workhouse Establishments, 20.5 per cent. elsewhere. In New South Wales practically all the Insane are in Asylums or Licensed Houses; about 4 per cent. of them are absent on leave, with relatives or friends, in Private Dwellings. In Victoria, 8.55 per cent. of Census Insane are in Private Dwellings; and in addition, of the Insane in Asylums, 4.8 per cent. are with relatives or friends, or boarded out in Private Dwellings.

Registered Insane.

The following Table contrasts the number of Insane enumerated at the last three Censuses, and the number of Registered Insane (that is, Insane that come under official cognizance) in Asylums, Chronic Sick Hospitals, and Private Dwellings.

Male and Female Insane.

Insanity and Religious Denominations.

Insane in Hospitals, Asylums, &c., and in Private Dwellings.

YEAR.	CENSUS INSANE.			REGISTERED INSANE (C)			PERCENTAGE OF CENSUS INSANE NOT REGISTERED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1875 ...	1,310	706	604	278	161	117	78.78	77.20	80.63
1891 ...	1,921	1,090	831	645	396	249	66.42	63.67	70.04
1904 ...	3,019	1,784	1,235	1,773	1,078	695	41.27	39.58	43.72

(C) Excluding 14 Insane in Gaols in 1891, and 25 in 1904. The numbers of Registered Insane are as on December 31st, 1875 and 1891, and June 30th, 1904.

The percentage of Census Insane that do not come under official cognizance (excluding Gaols) has been reduced from 66.42 in 1891 to 41.27 in 1904; but there is still room and need for further improvement in this respect.

In England and Wales, the percentage of Census Insane not officially known to the Commissioners in Lunacy was in 1871, 17.8 per cent.; in 1881, 13.5 per cent.; in 1891, 10.9 per cent.; in 1901, 18.6 per cent., (the rise being due to the use of the term "Feeble-minded" in place of "Idiot.")

In Scotland, in 1901, 23.7 per cent. of the Census Insane were not officially known to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.

In Victoria, the percentage of Census Insane (March 31st, 1901) not registered on December 31st, 1901, was only 8.55 per cent. In New South Wales (March 31st, 1901,) there were 4,326 Insane according to the Census; on December 31st, 1901, there were 4,488 under official cognizance.

Registered Insane in Cape Colony and Other Countries.

519. What is the proportion of Registered Insane per 10,000 of population in Cape Colony, and how does Cape Colony compare in this respect with other countries? The following Table answers this, and other allied questions. The Registered Insane of the Colony are taken as on June 30th, 1904, and do not include the Insane in Gaols.

	REGISTERED INSANE PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.								Popu- lation to one Reg- istered Insane.	Perce- ntage of Insane not Reg- istered (1).
	Year.	Persons.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.		
Cape Colony—Total ...	1875	3.86	1904	7.35	8.84	5.84	1,359	41.27		
" European ...	1891	9.28	1904	14.75	15.60	13.72	678	34.03		
" European born in Africa ...	1891	5.07	1904	10.59	...	...	944	48
" European born elsewhere ...	1891	35.89	1904	29.75	...	...	336	(2)
" Other than European ...	1891	2.56	1904	5.02	6.45	3.62	1,994	46.72		
England and Wales ...	1859	18.67	1903	34.71	32.93	36.38	288	18.6		
Scotland ...	1859	19.8	1903	35.84	...	...	278	(3)
New South Wales ...	1869	25.3	1901	32.5	37.1	27.4	308	...		
Victoria ...	1877	33.6	1901	37.3	38.0	36.5	268	8.55		
Queensland ...	1877	20.5	1901	34.2	38.4	29.0	292	...		
New Zealand (excluding Maoris) ...	1876	19.7	1903	35.3	39.9	29.9	284	...		
" (including Maoris) ...	...	...	1903	33.8	38.3	28.8	296	...

(1) Calculated on Registered Insane in Census Years: 1904, Cape Colony; 1901, England and Wales, and Scotland.
 (2) On June 30th, 1904, the Registered European Insane born elsewhere than in Africa numbered 374; on Census Day, April 17th, 1904, they numbered 371. (3) Practically, all are under official cognizance.

Compared with the countries given, it is clear that the burden of Insanity in Cape Colony, *quâ* numbers at least, is unusually light. Cape Colony has comparatively few Insane to provide for, and even so, it provides for a relatively small percentage of its Insane only. The only exception is in the case of the European Insane born elsewhere than in Africa; practically the whole of this class comes under official cognizance.

That this Colony is, however, by degrees overtaking its work in this field, the figures given above show. And it may be added that in the 30 years, from 1875 to 1904, the population has increased 234 per cent., while the Insane under official cognizance have increased 538 per cent. By way of comparison, it may be stated that from 1858 to 1902, the population of Scotland increased 50 per cent., the Registered Insane 186 per cent.

520. What proportion of the population of the country every year break down mentally, and are admitted as patients into Asylums or otherwise come under official cognizance as being of unsound mind? Taking the population as on Census night, April 17, 1904, and counting the admissions and re-admissions during the year 1903, 1 person in every 5,935 is found to have been entered as an admission on the Official Register of Cape Colony; 1 European person in every 2,696; 1 Other than European person in every 9,581. In Victoria (1903) the admission rate (including re-admissions) is 1 in 1,603; in New South Wales (1903) 1 in 1,344; in New Zealand, 1 in 1,428. In England and Wales, excluding admissions into Idiot Establishments, the proportion is 1 in 1,502, or excluding all but first admissions, 1 in 1,818. In Scotland, for first admissions only, 1 in 1,647.

Annual Increase in Insanity.

521. The lowness of the European Insanity rate for the higher ages in this Colony has already been pointed out. Similarly I find in Asylums (taking the numbers and ages as on June 30th, 1904), that only 23.62 per cent. of the total patients were 50 years and over; 72.42 per cent. were under 50 years; in 3.96 per cent. the ages were unknown. In New Zealand Asylums (1903), 39.07 per cent. were over 50 years of age; in Victoria Asylums (1903), 35.47 per cent.; in New South Wales Asylums (1903), 35.11 per cent.; in London County Council Asylums (1903), 42.18 per cent.

Ages of Insane in Asylums.

522. There are five Asylums for Insane Patients in Cape Colony (at Valkenberg, Robben Island, Graham's Town, Port Alfred, Fort Beaufort); and a number of patients are also accommodated at the Old Somerset Hospital and the Graham's Town Chronic Sick Hospital.

Asylums for Insane in Colony.

There is one small Institute (at Graham's Town) for the care of Imbecile Children.

The Epileptic.

523. The number of the Epileptic enumerated was 579.

Numbers and proportions of Epileptics.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Epileptic.			Proportions per 10,000.			Number of Persons to 1 Epileptic.			No. of European Persons to 1 European Epileptic.			No. of Other than European Persons to 1 Other than European Epileptic.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
1891 ...	531	301	230	3.48	3.92	3.03	2,876	2,549	3,304	1,428	1,306	1,587	4,308	3,784	4,990
1904 ...	579	323	256	2.40	2.65	2.15	4,162	3,774	4,651	1,823	1,907	1,730	7,012	5,772	8,854

The Epilepsy rate per 10,000 decreased 31.03 per cent. from 1891 to 1904. The European rate decreased 21.57 per cent.; the Other than European, 38.6 per cent.

RACE.	Persons.		Males.		Females.		PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.					
							Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.
European or White...	264	318	150	167	114	151	7.00	5.49	7.65	5.23	6.30	5.78
Malay ...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1.44	1.28	1.49	1.27	1.39	1.28
Hottentot ...	34	31	19	19	15	12	6.75	3.40	7.24	4.04	6.21	2.71
Fingo ...	26	29	13	15	13	14	1.13	0.93	1.20	1.02	1.08	0.86
Kafir and Bechuana	61	86	38	56	23	30	1.00	0.77	1.24	1.03	0.77	0.53
Mixed and Other ...	144	113	80	65	64	48	5.81	3.79	6.49	4.26	5.13	3.30
TOTAL ...	531	579	301	323	230	256	3.48	2.40	3.92	2.65	3.03	2.15

The decrease in the Epilepsy rate was in every Race, and in both males and females of every Race.

The European rate was the highest; it was nearly four times as high as the Other than European rate, which was 1.43 only. The European rate of 5.49 per 10,000 is markedly higher than the Victoria rate of 3.80 in 1901, and notwithstanding the decrease since 1891, it must still be regarded as relatively a high rate. It is especially high at the highest age-periods.

In Europeans the rate is somewhat higher in females than males; in Kafirs and Fingoes, Hottentots and Mixed, it is higher in males. In 1891 it was higher in males in every Race. In three of the four last Victoria Censuses it was higher in males than females.

In Europeans, both males and females, the rate increases steadily in the age-periods 0-14 years, to 70 years and over inclusive. In the other Races it is very irregular at these different age-periods, though there is a marked increase in the rate at the higher ages in the Mixed and Hottentot Races. The rate in Kafirs and Bechuana is low in both sexes at every age-period.

Treatment of Epileptics in Colony.

524. There is no separate Hospital for sane Epileptics in this Country. They are either in Private Dwellings or the Chronic Sick Hospitals, or Hospitals. Many Epileptics who are Insane, are in the various Asylums. On June 30th, 1904, there were 175 in the various Asylums—96 being Europeans; these Epileptic Insane were enumerated with the Insane, not with the Epileptic.

The Paralytic.

Number and Proportions of Paralytics.

525. The number of persons enumerated as Paralytic was 1,198.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Paralytic.			Proportions per 10,000.			Number of Persons to 1 Paralytic.			Number of European Persons to 1 European Paralytic.			Number of Other than European Persons to 1 Other than European Paralytic.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
1891 ...	849	491	358	5.56	6.40	4.71	1,799	1,563	2,122	1,061	883	1,361	2,528	1,214	2,573
1904 ...	1,198	674	524	4.97	5.53	4.40	2,012	1,810	2,273	1,181	1,184	1,176	2,588	2,223	3,078

The Paralysis rate per 10,000 decreased 10.61 per cent. from 1891 to 1904. The European rate decreased 10.08 per cent.; the Other than European, 10.23 per cent.

RACE.	Persons.		Males.		Females.		PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.					
							Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.	1891.	1904.
European ...	355	491	222	269	133	222	9.42	8.47	11.33	8.46	7.35	8.50
Malay ...	12	19	7	10	5	9	8.62	12.11	10.43	12.69	6.95	11.54
Hottentot ...	37	82	17	47	20	35	7.34	8.99	6.47	9.99	8.29	7.90
Fingo ...	59	68	40	40	19	28	2.57	2.19	3.68	2.72	1.57	1.71
Kafir and Bechuana	180	316	103	193	77	123	2.96	2.84	3.36	3.54	2.55	2.16
Mixed and Other ...	206	222	102	115	104	107	8.31	7.44	8.28	7.53	8.35	7.35
Total ...	849	1,198	491	674	358	524	5.56	4.97	6.40	5.53	4.71	4.40

The above Table shows the decline in the Paralysis rate to be irregular; there was a decline in the rate in males of the European, Fingo and Mixed Races, and in the females of the Kafir, Mixed and Hottentot Races.

The Malay and the Hottentot stand highest, in the order named; next to them come the Europeans, with a rate of 8.47 per 10,000. The corresponding rate in Victoria in 1901 was 10.24 per 10,000, and in 1891, 9.62 per 10,000. Taking the Other than European Races as a whole, their rate was only 3.86 per 10,000.

The rate of the Kafir and Bechuana males in the Native Territories annexed since 1891 is comparatively high (4.23 per 10,000), and the total Paralysis rate for this portion of the Colony is relatively high.

Paralysis is commoner in the male than the female in every Race, except the European, where the female is slightly higher.

Paralysis steadily increases with age in all the Races, and in both males and females. The Kafir, Mixed and European rates are from 0-14 years, 1.09, 2.53 and 3.30 respectively; at 55-69 years, 8.56, 30.69 and 40.46 respectively; at 70 and over, 14.59, 87.19 and 89.34 respectively. The Victoria rate at 65 years and over was in 1901, 87.18 per 10,000.

The Paralysis rate is 2.05 per 10,000 (1 in 4,877) in European Jews, and 8.86 per 10,000 (1 in 1,129) in Other than European Mohammedans.

The Leprous.

526. The number of persons returned as suffering from Leprosy was 1,230 (including 99 Orange River Colony patients in Robben Island Leper Asylum).

Number and Proportions of Leprous.

YEAR OF CENSUS.	Leprous.			Proportions per 10,000.			Population to 1 Leprous.			White Population to 1 White Leprous.			Other than White Population to 1 Other than White Leprous.		
	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.	Males.	Fe-males.
1875 ...	52	44	8	0.72	1.19	0.23	13,865	8,401	43,919	118,391	123,910	112,873	9,684	5,714	34,069
1891 ...	625	366	259	4.09	4.77	3.41	2,444	2,097	2,934	7,392	6,757	8,229	2,004	1,695	2,442
1904 ...	1,230	727	503	5.10	5.96	4.22	1,959	1,677	2,368	6,441	4,754	11,356	1,605	1,364	1,937

The returns show a very considerable increase in Leprosy since 1891, both among Europeans and Other than Europeans. The total population increased 57.79 per cent.; persons enumerated as leprosy, 96.8 per cent. The European population increased 53.78 per cent.; the European leprosy, 76.47 per cent. The Other than European population increased 59.10 per cent.; the Other than European Leprosy, 98.61 per cent.

The increase in the total Leprosy rate per 10,000, from 1891 to 1904, was 24.69 per cent. The corresponding increase in the European Leprosy rate was 14.81 per cent.; in the Other than European Leprosy rate 24.85 per cent.

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Excluding the 99 Orange River Colony Lepers who are detained and treated at Robben Island by an arrangement between the two Governments—deducting them alike from the population and from the leprosy—the increase in the total leprosy rate for Cape Colony rose from 4.09 per 10,000 in 1891 to 4.69 per 10,000 in 1904, which is at the rate of 14.67 per cent. The increase in the European Leprosy rate for Cape Colony was 14.07 per cent.; and in the Other than European rate 14.03 per cent. These results are more favourable, and of course more accurate.

Similarly, excluding the 99 Orange River Colony Lepers, the Colonial persons enumerated as Leprous increased from 1891 to 1904, 80.96 per cent.; the European Leprous, 74.51 per cent.; the Other than European Leprous, 81.53 per cent. The population increases were respectively 57.78 per cent.; 53.78 per cent.; and 59.09 per cent.

Of the 99 Orange River Colony Lepers, 61 were males, 38 females. The only European was a female. The Other than Europeans were 61 males and 37 females.

527. The subjoined Tables show the number and proportion of Leprous persons at the Censuses of 1875, 1891 and 1904.

RACE.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	2	51	90	1	29	67	1	22	23
Malay ...	...	7	4	...	5	3	...	2	1
Hottentot ...	15	69	140	12	43	99	3	26	41
Fingo ...	...	125	147	...	65	77	...	60	70
Kafir and Bechuana ...	10	192	624	7	114	363	3	78	261
Mixed and Other ...	25	181	225	24	110	118	1	71	107
Total ...	52	625	1,230	44	366	727	8	259	505

RACE.	PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF EACH RACE.								
	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.	1875.	1891.	1904.
European ...	0.09	1.35	1.55	0.08	1.48	2.10	0.09	1.21	0.88
Malay ...	...	5.04	2.55	...	7.45	3.80	...	2.78	1.28
Hottentot ...	1.52	13.69	15.34	2.37	16.38	21.05	0.62	10.77	9.27
Fingo ...	...	5.44	4.73	...	5.99	5.23	...	4.95	4.28
Kafir and Bechuana ...	0.47	3.16	5.60	0.64	3.72	6.66	0.29	2.58	4.59
Mixed and Other ...	2.87	7.31	7.54	5.49	8.93	7.72	0.23	5.70	7.35
Total, Other than European ...	1.03	4.99	6.23	1.75	5.90	7.33	0.29	4.09	5.16

It would be interesting to know the rate of increase in the Leprosy rate in the Colony Proper, and in the Native Territories as constituted and bounded in 1891, respectively; but as the patients in the Leper Asylums of Robben Island (Colony Proper) and Emjanyana (Native Territories) have not been distributed, it is impossible to arrive at accurate results as to these different Sections of the Colony from the Census numbers and proportions.

Comparative Figures, 1875 to 1904.

The Hottentot and the Mixed have the highest Leprosy rates; the European the lowest. In Leprosy and Blindness alone have Europeans the distinction of having lower rates than any other of the Races. The Kafirs and Bechuana have for them the relatively high rate of 5.60 per 10,000.

528. The Male Leprosy rate is always higher than the Female in the various Races. The difference is less marked in the Mixed, the Kafir and the Fingo than in the other Races.

There is a decline in the rate in European Females compared with 1891, but it is more than made up for by the increase in the European Males. Reference to the Table will show the increases or decreases in the other Races.

529. Leprosy is comparatively rare in the earlier years of life. Only 1 European and 17 Other than European were reported as under 10 years old; the Leprous were most numerous from 30-34 years; comparatively few survive 70 years.

An analysis of the Male rates at the various Age-periods shows (a) that there is an increase in the European and the Kafir rate to 55-69 years (inclusive), and in the Mixed and Hottentot to 40-54 years (inclusive); and a more or less decided drop at 70 years and over; (b) that compared with 1891, the Male European rates are higher in the middle periods of life, lower at either extreme; and that the Kafir rate is markedly higher from 15-69 years; (c) that the European Male rate is always higher than the European Female rate in 1904, except at 5-9 and 60-64 years, and the Other than European Male rate higher than the Female, except at 70-74 years.

530. Of the 90 European persons reported as Leprous, 84 were born in the Colony, 6 in Europe; so that 1 European in every 5,245 Europeans born in the Colony was Leprous, 1 in every 19,710 Europeans born in Europe.

Of the 1,140 Other than Europeans, 1,080 were born in Cape Colony, 7 in Natal, 10 in Basutoland, 40 in the Orange River Colony or Free State, and 2 in the Transvaal. One was born in Asia. It will be observed that only 40 are returned as born in the Orange River Colony, or Free State, though 99 persons belonging to that Colony are detained at Robben Island, at the instance of the Orange River Colony Government, and are included in the total of 1,230 Leprous persons enumerated.

531. European Jews number 19,509, but none were reported as Leprous. In the general European population, there is 1 Leprous in 6,441. The Catholics have 1 Leprous in every 7,377 Europeans; the Protestants, 1 in every 6,138 Europeans.

In the Other than European populations, the Protestants have 1 Leprous in 1,150; the Catholics 1 in 2,152; the Mohammedans, 1 in 3,762; those of No Religion 1 in 2,251. In the general Other than European population, there is 1 Leprous in 1,756 (*i.e.* excluding Orange River Colony cases).

532. Of the 1,230 persons enumerated as Leprous, 1,087 were in Asylums, Hospitals, or Prisons, 143 in Private Dwellings. The percentage in Asylums, etc., was 88.4; in Private Dwellings, 11.6. In 1891 the corresponding percentages were 19.2 in Asylums, etc.; 80.8 in Private Dwellings. The Leprosy Repression Act of 1887 was not promulgated till May, 1892. This Act is of course responsible for the great increase in the proportion of the Leprous now detained and treated in Asylums: till it came into force segregation was voluntary and discharge from Asylums could be claimed at will. The 99 Orange River Colony Lepers detained at Robben Island also contribute to the increase.

A statement of Lepers under treatment in the various Institutions of the Colony at different periods, will not be without interest:—

Male and Female Lepers.

Leprosy at different Age-Periods.

Birthplaces of Lepers.

Leprosy and Religious Denominations

Treatment of Lepers in Colony.

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Maimed, Lamed and Deformed.

536. This class of "Maimed, Lamed and Deformed" is a large class, rather more than 1 person in every 3 persons suffering from the specified Infirmities belonging to it.

The Fingo and Kafir still head the list, having the lowest rates, but they have a much smaller advantage over the European than they have in Sickness or in Accident, or in any other Infirmity, excepting Leprosy and Blindness, where, as has been seen, their rates exceed the European rates.

The European rate shows a lower decrease per cent. since 1891, than the Other than European. After the war of 1899-1902, it would not have been surprising had there been an increase, instead of a decrease. In Victoria, 1891, the rate per 10,000 of "Lameness, Mutilation, Deformity, etc.," was: for Males, 27.61; for Females, 8.98.

The Kafir rate in the Native Territories annexed since 1891 is 20.12 per 10,000, being slightly lower than that in the Colony Proper, but almost half as high again as the rate in the Native Territories as bounded in 1891.

The proportion of Maimed, Lamed, and Deformed, as a class, steadily increases with Age. It is noticeable that even in the earliest years (0-14 years) the rates are considerably higher in Male Europeans than in Male Other than Europeans. In Female Europeans, from 0-14 years, the opposite is the rule.

The Male rate is nearly three times as high as the Female rate; and, as might be expected, Males compare less favourably with Females, at the higher than the lower Ages.

537. Seven hundred and thirty-nine Europeans (574 Males, 165 Females) and 1,270 Other than European (962 Males, 308 Females) were reported as having "Lost an Eye." The rates per 10,000 were:—Male European, 18.02; Female European, 6.32; Male Other than European, 10.68; Female Other than European, 3.31. In other words, one Male European in 555 had "Lost an Eye"; 1 Female European in 1,583; 1 Male Other than European in 936; 1 Female Other than European in 3,018. These proportions are markedly more favourable than the corresponding figures of 1891.

538. "Loss of a Limb" was enumerated in 412 European (347 Males, 65 Females), and 564 Other than European (477 Males, 87 Females). The respective rates per 10,000 were: Male European, 10.89; Female European, 2.49; Male Other than European, 5.29; Female Other than European, 0.94. The total rate per 10,000 was 4.05 in 1904; 4.49 in 1891.

539. The "Lame" numbered 1,636: of whom 260 were Male Europeans, 91 Female Europeans, 911 Male Other than Europeans, 374 Female Other than Europeans. The respective rates per 10,000 were:—Male European, 8.16; Female European, 3.48; Male Other than European, 10.12; Female Other than European, 4.02. The total rate per 10,000 in 1904 was 6.79; in 1891, it was 5.43.

540. The "Deformed" numbered 533:—Male European, 65; Female European, 27; Male Other than European, 249; Female Other than European, 192. The total rate per 10,000 is 2.21; in 1891, it was 0.94.

There were 79 returns of a Miscellaneous character, all but 4 relating to Other than Europeans.

INFIRMITIES, 1891 AND 1904, COMPARED.

541. The following Table gives a bird's-eye view of the increase or decrease of the different Infirmities since 1891. It brings out the increase per cent. in the numbers enumerated under the several Infirmities in 1904 as compared with 1891, and shows that only in the cases of European Insane, the total Leprous, the European Leprous, and the Other than European Leprous, are the percentages higher than the percentages representing the increase of the corresponding population from 1891 to 1904. The second

Persons who have Lost an Eye.

Lost Limb.

Lame.

Deformed, &c.

General comparisons with 1891.

portion of the Table summarises the increase or decrease per cent. in the various ratios per 10,000 in 1904, as compared with 1891.

PERSONS.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. IN NUMBERS, 1891-1904.							
	Population.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	*Leprous.	Maimed, etc.
Total	57.79	20.21	26.68	57.16	9.04	41.10	80.95	49.69
European	53.78	18.61	39.32	77.77	20.45	38.31	74.51	51.18
Other than European	59.10	20.59	18.16	44.55	-2.25	43.12	81.53	49.04

PERSONS.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. IN RATIOS PER 10,000, 1891-1904.							
	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	*Leprous.	Maimed, etc.	
Total	-23.78	-19.62	-0.40	-31.03	-10.61	+14.67	-5.15	
European	-22.92	-9.45	+15.68	-21.57	-10.08	+14.07	-1.71	
Other than European	-24.18	-25.90	-9.17	-38.6	-10.23	+14.03	-6.32	

* Excluding the 99 Orange River Colony Leprous.

INFIRMITIES IN COMBINATION.

542. As already mentioned (see par. 474), in a considerable number of instances, two Infirmities were reported of the same person. These were enumerated under the chief Infirmity only, but I now give a Table showing the other Infirmities reported. It is to be regretted that these double Infirmities are not more carefully recorded.

Combined Infirmities.

INFIRMITY ENUMERATED.	Blind.	Deaf, Dumb.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	Leprous.	Maimed, etc.
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Blind ... ..	...	3	4	...	6	...	9
Deaf, and Dumb	2	...	8	...	4	...	13
Insane	6	3	...	58	3	...	12
Epileptic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paralytic ... ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	2
Leprous ... ..	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Maimed, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	14	18	58	13	...	37

The total number of "Blind" in the country on Census day was accordingly 2,810, viz., the enumerated Blind, 2,802, and the Blind enumerated as Deaf and Dumb and Insane, 8.

In three instances triple Infirmities were recorded of the same person, e.g., Idiotic, Blind, and Deaf and Dumb; Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Lame; Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Paralytic.

In not a few instances persons were reported as having lost both an eye and one or more limbs.

CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.*

Number of Convicts and Prisoners.

543. On the 17th April, 1904, 5,934 persons, of whom 5,527 were males and 407 females, were returned as Convicts and Prisoners. Of these 910 (including 26 females) were European or White; while of the 5,024 Coloured persons, there were 35 male and 3 female Malays, 1,059 male and 99 female Hottentots, 287 male and 17 female Fingoes, 2,345 male and 85 female Kafirs and Bechuana, and 917 male and 177 female Mixed and Others.

Daily Average in year 1903.

544. It is of interest to compare these figures with the daily average number of persons incarcerated in the various Penal Establishments in the Colony during the year 1903. This number was 5,404, of whom 330 were females, and 940 (including 27 females) were European or White.

Proportion of Convicts and Prisoners per 10,000.

545. The proportions in every 10,000 persons of the entire population of the Colony who were enumerated at the Census of 1904 as confined in Penal Establishments are as follows:—

For all Races ... Persons, 24·63 Males, 45·34 Females, 3·42,
and for European or White persons only :
Persons, 15·70 Males, 27·75 Females, 1·00.

In other words, in every 10,000 of the total population of the Colony, 24·63 belong to the class "Convicts and Prisoners."

Comparison with 1891.

546. At the Census of 1891 the proportions per 10,000 of the people were:
All Races ... Persons, 24·88 Males, 46·85 Females, 2·70.
European or White ... Persons, 11·14 Males, 20·92 Females, 0·55.

Criminality among the White population has thus distinctly increased, while for the population as a whole there is a decrease in the male sex and an increase in the female sex.

Classification of Offences.

547. As in the Census of 1891, it has been deemed advisable to employ the classification of offences adopted in the Statistical Register, the figures showing the following principal classes of crime in the case of the Europeans and Coloured Races, respectively, returned as under confinement:—

Europeans.—Property offences, 303 (33·30 per cent.); Good Order offences, 157 (17·26 per cent.); Person and Property, 142 (15·61 per cent.); Personal offences, 96 (10·54 per cent.); Awaiting Trial, 132 (14·50 per cent.).
Coloured Races: Property offences, 2,455 (48·86 per cent.); Personal offences, 884 (17·59 per cent.); Good Order, 566 (11·27 per cent.); Person and Property, 298 (5·93 per cent.); Awaiting Trial, 481 (9·57 per cent.).

Offences against Property and Person.

548. The more detailed returns in Table V. afford an indication of the extent to which some of the more serious crimes prevail. It will be noted at once that Thefts of Stock and Thefts of other Property are together responsible for a very large proportion of the offences leading to conviction. No fewer than 1,425 persons were convicted of the former, including 890 Kafirs and Bechuana, 340 Hottentots and 100 Mixed and Others; while 1,166 were convicted of the latter, including 432 Kafirs and Bechuana, 228 Europeans, 228 Hottentots, and 199 Mixed and Others. Drunkenness is responsible for 501 cases, all Races being represented. Other noteworthy features are 319 cases of assault, and 203 Housebreaking and Theft. The chief offences in the case of the females seem to be Drunkenness (131 cases), and Theft.

* See Part IX. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to XI., pages 459 to 475, with Index Table on page 459.

549. Four males (2 Hottentots, 1 Kafir and Bechuana and 1 Mixed and Other) and 1 female (Hottentot) were under Sentence of Death; and 57 males (7 Europeans, 11 Hottentots, 32 Kafirs and Bechuana, and 7 Mixed and Others), and 4 females (2 Kafirs and Bechuana, and 2 Mixed and Others) were to be incarcerated for Life. Sentence of over 1 year and up to 20 years had been passed on 1,664 males and 38 females, including 287 European males and 1 female. There were 1,935 sentences for over 3 months and up to 1 year, and 1,419 for shorter periods.

Sentences.

550. All the Malays, Hottentots, Fingoes and Kafirs in the various Penal Establishments were born in Africa, the great majority of them in Cape Colony. Of the Europeans, 212 were born in the Colony, 5 in Natal, 5 in the Orange River Colony, 9 in the Transvaal, 1 in Rhodesia, 3 in St. Helena, 556 in Europe, 7 in Asia, 59 in America, and 45 in Australasia. 1,040 of the Mixed and Others were born in Africa, 6 in Europe, 31 in Asia, 16 in America, and 1 in Australasia.

Birthplaces.

551. Of the European Prisoners and Convicts, 587 classed themselves as Protestants (including 572 males and 15 females); 261 were Roman (or Greek) Catholics (including 250 males, 11 females), and 55 were Jews. Of the 38 Malays, 7 stated that they were Protestants. Amongst the 1,158 Hottentots, there were 895 Protestants, and 16 Roman or Greek Catholics; amongst 304 Fingoes, 185 Protestants; and amongst 2,430 Kafirs and Bechuana, 985 Protestants and 11 Roman or Greek Catholics. Lastly, in the case of the "Mixed and Others" class, we find 959 Protestants and 27 Roman or Greek Catholics. The balance in each case is made up of "No Religion" and "Unspecified."

Religions.

552. Of the European Convicts and Prisoners (884 males and 26 females in all), 797 males and 22 females could read and write; 4 males could read only; 60 males and 4 females could neither read nor write; while the education of 1 male was unspecified. As regards Conjugal Condition, 223 males and 9 females were married; 26 males and 8 females were widowed; 1 male was divorced; and the balance of 634 males and 9 females was composed of single persons.

Education and Conjugal Condition (Europeans).

There were 4,643 male and 381 female Coloured Convicts and Prisoners on the 17th April, 1904, of whom 469 males and 55 females could read and write; 102 males and 17 females could read only; 4,038 males and 307 females could neither read nor write; while the education of 34 males and 2 females was unspecified. With respect to Conjugal Condition, 1,839 males and 101 females were married; 91 males and 27 females were widowed; 3 males and 1 female were divorced; 2,709 males and 252 females were single; and the condition of 1 male was unspecified.

Education and Conjugal Condition (Other than European).

One European female, and 3 Coloured males and 1 female of those married were between the ages of 15 and 19; while 9 Coloured males were upwards of 70 years old.

Ages.

553. From Table XI. it will be seen that there were 25 European boys, 104 Coloured boys, and 4 Coloured girls under the age of 15. Between the years of 15 and 19, there were among the Europeans 40 lads and 4 girls, and among the Coloured races 373 lads and 63 girls. The largest number of persons occurs under the period 20 to 39 years, the figures being as follows: European males, 641; females, 17; Coloured males, 3,215; females, 248. Three European males and 19 Coloured males were over the age of 70 years.

554. The list of Occupations followed by the convicts and prisoners prior to their incarceration is a very representative one. The largest item is that of Outdoor Labourers—1,516 persons. Other high figures are: 763 Peasants; 681 General Labourers; 355 Domestic Servants; 332 Herds.

Occupations.

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LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.*

555. The particulars collected in regard to Live Stock were for the most part furnished in the Ordinary Householders' Schedules, but provision was made in a Special Supplementary Agricultural Form for a return of the number of sheep actually owned on the Census Day under the heads of "Woolled," "Africander," "Persian," "Lincoln," "Shropshire," "Leicester," "Cross Bred," and for certain additional information in regard to deaths of stock from disease.

This Supplementary form was issued at the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture, and through its agency valuable returns were obtained as to the number of morgen under vines, etc.; classification of raisins and dried fruit made and wines in greater detail, etc.

As regards the Agricultural Returns as a whole it must be remembered that they do not claim to be anything more than approximations, and that they apply only to "occupied allotments of land half a morgen and upwards in extent."

LIVE STOCK.

Tables framed mainly on basis of Census Report, 1891.

556. With the object of facilitating comparison, the Returns now published adhere as closely as possible to those which appeared in the Report on the Census of 1891, the main exception being the inclusion of two additional Tables showing (1) woolled sheep classified according to breed; (2) deaths of Live Stock from disease.

Ownership of Live Stock.

557. Commencing with Tables I. and II., which deal with the Live Stock of the Colony according to the Racial distinction of the owner or person in charge, it is as well to emphasise the fact that it is impossible for Enumerators to ascertain the real ownership in every case, and a certain number of Stock, especially sheep, which, during a drought such as prevailed at the time of the taking of the Census, are removed great distances from the owner's homestead in the search for pasture and water, have probably been enumerated according to the Race of the herd in charge. Drought, too, must necessarily have caused a certain amount of displacement of Stock, the Returns for the well-watered Districts thus benefiting at the expense of those less favoured.

Distribution of Stock among different Races.

As in 1891, Fingoes, Kafirs and Bechuana, i.e., the entire Bantu family, have been classed as one Race for purposes of this Racial distribution. These share with Europeans the bulk of the Live Stock, and in one or two instances they lead the way. Under the first head, Cattle, the difference in favour of the Europeans is not very great, the actual figures being Kafirs 891,566; Europeans, 995,392; but in the case of Horses, Mules and Asses, the preponderance in favour of the White Race is larger. Kafirs take first place as regards Bulls, Cows, Pigs and Dogs. In every other case the weight of numbers is on the side of the Europeans.

*The Returns relating to Live Stock and Agriculture will be found in Part X. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to XVII., on pages 477 to 519. It has an Index Table on page 477.

558. The following Table showing the numbers and the proportion per cent. belonging to the three Main Race Groups, indicates the position more concisely:—

Numbers and Proportions per cent. Tables I. & II.

LIVE STOCK.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE RACES.		BANTUS.		MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED.	
	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.
Bulls	23,912	39.26	34,819	57.17	2,176	3.57
Milch Cows	228,547	42.30	295,206	54.64	16,557	3.06
Oxen	272,585	51.05	241,550	45.23	19,847	3.72
Other Cattle	470,348	57.42	319,991	39.06	28,852	3.52
Stud Stallions	7,586	92.40	317	3.86	307	3.74
Brood Mares	42,043	92.87	1,665	3.68	1,562	3.45
Horses and Mares (Other)	107,355	53.25	86,844	43.08	7,381	3.67
Mules	60,843	94.43	902	1.40	2,688	4.17
Asses	88,358	87.95	2,914	2.90	9,198	9.15
Woolled Sheep	5,932,615	70.08	2,404,629	28.41	128,064	1.51
Other " "	2,818,881	84.06	359,440	10.72	175,200	5.22
Angora Goats	2,406,508	86.69	313,057	11.28	56,362	2.03
Other " "	2,129,158	48.54	2,058,117	46.92	199,261	4.54
Pigs	162,726	42.16	192,974	50.00	30,245	7.84
Ostriches	353,245	98.68	1,337	0.37	3,388	0.95
Dogs	107,239	27.50	244,142	62.62	38,537	9.88

RACE.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF STOCK PER PERSON OF EACH RACE.				
	Cattle.	Horses and Mules.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Ostriches.
European or White	1.72	0.53	22.92	0.28	0.69
Bantus	0.80	0.08	4.60	0.17	†
Mixed and Other Coloured	0.09	0.03	0.77	0.04	†

Average number of Stock per head of Population.

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

559. When, however, Live Stock and population are considered in relation to each other, the average per European person is found to be very much higher than that of any of the other Races, as will be seen from the figures below:—

The corresponding figures returned in 1891 are as follows:—

RACE.	Cattle.	Horses & Mules.	Sheep & Goats.	Pigs.	Ostriches.
European or White	2.92	1.03	50.56	0.38	0.40
Bantus	1.20	0.15	3.91	0.14	†
Mixed & Other Coloured	0.33	0.09	3.20	0.08	†

Comparison with 1891.

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

It will be seen that Europeans show a lower average holding than in 1891 in all kinds of Stock except Ostriches; Kafirs a lower average in Cattle and Horses; and Other Races in all classes.

560. Comparing the figures given in Table III. with those returned at the Census of 1891, a marked falling off will be found under every head except Bulls, Stud Stallions, Mules and Asses, Other than Woolled Sheep, Other than Angora Goats, Pigs and Ostriches. Taking the figures for the Colony

Relative numbers of different kinds of Stock, 1904 and 1891.

as bounded in 1891*, Cattle have decreased by 460,092 or 20·8 per cent.; Horses, Mules and Asses by 144,541 or 26·7 per cent.; Woolled Sheep by 5,336,690 or 39·2 per cent.; and Angora Goats by 452,223 or 14·2 per cent.

In view of the large increase in the Population of the Colony since 1891, these figures, at first sight, appear most disappointing, but it is only necessary to turn back to the events of the last five years to find an explanation.

Events of recent years unfavourable to Stock-farming.

561. In the years 1895 to 1897 rinderpest raged, and decimated the Cattle of the Colony; in October, 1899, war broke out, and, in addition to the ordinary losses resulting therefrom, farmers were called on to meet huge demands for Cattle and Sheep for slaughter purposes, and for Horses, demands which in most cases they were only too glad to supply in view of the enhanced prices paid. Large quantities of Stock have also been purchased in this Colony since the war for the purpose of re-stocking the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Lastly, at the time of the taking of the Census the Colony was suffering from a severe and prolonged drought, and farmers in the dry districts had incurred very heavy losses, especially of Sheep, from this cause.

Comparison with Official Returns for 1899.

562. It is satisfactory to be able to record here that, except in the case of horses and sheep, the figures now under consideration show some improvement on the last available prior to 1904, as published in the Statistical Register for 1899. For purposes of comparison the respective figures are here given side by side, but as the figures for the earlier year are incomplete as regards Bechuanaland, the necessary deductions have been made in each case from the total Census figures:—

	1904.	1899.	
Cattle	1,937,043	1,077,044	As on 31·5·1899
Horses, Mules, &c. ...	417,757	478,203	" "
Sheep	11,818,829	12,639,992	" 31·12·1898
Goats	6,973,454	5,572,793	" "
Ostriches	357,889	260,672	" 31·5·1899
Pigs	385,234	245,947	" "

Decrease in number of Woolled Sheep and Angora Goats.

563. It is worthy of note that while woolled sheep have decreased to so large an extent since 1891, other sheep show a small increase, and the falling off in angora goats is almost balanced by the increase in other goats. This is without doubt an instance of the survival of the hardiest, the common goat and Africander sheep standing a drought much better than their more aristocratic congeners. The actual increase in the case of the former is 67,372 or 2·2 per cent., and in the case of the latter 424,283 or 12·3 per cent. That drought is mainly responsible for this change and for the bulk of the decrease in woolled sheep is well instanced in the case of Calvinia, Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Prieska districts, which suffered most severely from that cause, for in all of these other sheep have increased, while woolled sheep show an enormous decrease. This decrease is probably due, to a certain extent, to the removal of sheep to other districts in the search for pasturage and water.

Increases in Sundry Classes of Stock.

564. The only other increases which call for notice are in Mules, 13,002 or 25·5 per cent., Asses, 51,130 or 112·6 per cent., Pigs, 63,447 or 22·2 per cent., and Ostriches, 202,532 or 130·77 per cent. The increase under the last head is the natural result of the return of ostrich feathers to popular favour.

* Throughout the Livestock Tables in this Chapter, wherever comparison between the figures for 1891 and 1904 is made, only the Colony as bounded in 1891 is dealt with.

565. The following statement shows the density of Livestock in the different Sections of the Colony:—

Density of Livestock Table IX.

	NUMBER TO SQUARE MILE.						
	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules & Asses.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ostriches.	Pigs.
Colony	7·06	0·92	0·60	42·67	25·86	1·29	1·39
Section I.	5·95	0·77	0·77	45·14	26·50	1·73	1·16
Section II.	35·41	5·13	0·09	143·60	76·15	†	7·56
Section III.	3·67	0·35	0·08	6·87	10·14	†	0·62

† Percentage too small to have any significance.

It will be seen that the Transkeian Territories are much more densely stocked than the Colony proper, which again carries more Stock than Pondoland and Bechuanaland (Section III).

566. Elliotdale with 62·12 has the greatest number of Cattle to a square mile, Cape the highest average of Horses, 14·93, and Mules, 7·43, Ngamakwe leads in Sheep, 435·00, St. Mark's in Goats, 197·86, Tosmo in Pigs, 21·69, and in Ostriches, Oudtshoorn with 48·20 is easily first, carrying, as it does, 22·26 per cent. of the Ostriches in the whole Colony.

Density and Numbers of Stock in different Districts.

Turning to actual numbers, King William's Town is first in Cattle, 70,380, Cape in Horses, 9,900, Calvinia in Mules and Asses, 10,181, Barkly East in Sheep, 550,586, Somerset East in Goats, 332,217, Malmesbury in Pigs, 28,431, and Oudtshoorn in Ostriches, 79,669.

567. Turning to the Imported Livestock, it will be seen that in the last thirteen years, great strides have been made in the direction of improving Colonial Livestock. The figures for 1891 and 1904, are here given side by side:—

Imported Stock Table X.

	1891.	1904.
Bulls	87	257
Cows	318	1,542
Stallions	120	203
Mares	191	1,243
Rams	945	714
Ewes	1,575	4,550

In regard to the figures for 1904, it may be as well to make some allowance for the probable inclusion in some instances of the progeny of Imported Stock.

Malmesbury shows the highest number of Imported Bulls (28); Swellendam, of Cows (301); Cape, of Stallions (42); Malmesbury, of Mares (102); Philipstown, of Rams (66); Victoria West, of Ewes, (750).

568. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature in all these Livestock Returns is the enormous decrease in the number of deaths among Cattle from Lung-sickness and Redwater in the year ending 31st March, 1904, as compared with the year ending 31st March, 1891. The figures are as follows:—

Deaths from Disease. Table VII.

DISEASE.	CENSUS OF 1904.		CENSUS OF 1891.	
	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per Cent. of Cattle in Colony.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion per Cent. of Cattle in Colony.
Lung-sickness	4,966	0·28	75,377	3·41
Redwater	7,127	0·41	96,883	4·38

It would be of interest to know whether the mortality among Livestock from other diseases shows a similar decrease, but in the Census of 1891 only the two diseases mentioned were dealt with.

Rinderpest.

The deaths from disease in the Native Territories are higher in proportion to the number of Cattle than in the Colony Proper, where the percentage of losses from Lung-sickness and Redwater combined is 0.48, as against 1.19 in Section II., and 0.74 in Section III. The losses attributed to "Rinderpest" occurred in the great majority of instances among Cattle owned by Other than European Races, and while they have been tabulated as shown in the Householders' Forms, from the enquiries made into individual cases, I feel assured that the statements cannot be relied upon, but that in cases of doubt as to the cause of death, it has been ascribed to Rinderpest, the devastations caused by which were still fresh in the memory of the people at the time of the Census.

The total losses from disease in the Colony Proper and in the Native Territories and Bechuanaland are shown in the following Table:—

AREA.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.
Colony Proper	20,033	277,259	67,006	558
Native Territories and Bechuanaland	10,521	18,558	5,316	49

King William's Town, Barkly East, Graaff-Reinet and Albert show the greatest number of losses among Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Horses, respectively.

Return of Wool Mohair and Feathers.

569. It is also very satisfactory to note that the average return of wool, mohair, and feathers per head of Sheep, Goats, and Ostriches, respectively, shows a material increase, the figures being as follows:—

CENSUS YEAR.	Average yield of Wool per Sheep.	Average yield of Mohair per Angora Goat.	Average yield of Feathers per Ostrich.
1904	4.99	3.23	1.09
1891	4.11	2.15	0.93

AGRICULTURE.

570. The number of persons returned as directly employed in farm work of all kinds, according to the Special Agricultural Forms, in Sections I. and II. of the Colony was 151,414 males and 53,049 females, as against 132,984 males and 47,449 females in 1891; while for the whole Colony the total was 156,595 males and 54,347 females, of whom 66,538 males and 22,125 females were Europeans.

As in 1891 Malmesbury shows the greatest number of workers, viz. 7,348, made up of 5,872 males and 1,476 females; Oudtshoorn coming next with 5,738, of whom 4,435 are males. Malmesbury has the largest number of male workers, 5,872, and East London the largest number of females, 1,988.

The proportion of female workers to every 100 males is as follows:—Europeans 33.25, all Other Races, 35.77. In 1891 the percentages were for Europeans 39.43, and for Others 33.30, as against percentages in 1904 in the Colony as then constituted and bounded (*i.e.* Sections I. and II.) of Europeans 33.32, and Others 36.32. There has thus been in this portion of the Colony a considerable drop in the proportion of female to male workers among Europeans, and a small increase as regards all Other Races.

571. The information obtained as to land under cultivation shows that in the Colony proper 16,547 morgen are under vines, 16,592 $\frac{1}{4}$ morgen under fruit trees, 6,937 $\frac{3}{4}$ morgen under vegetables, and 141,293 morgen in fallow.

Land under Cultivation. Table XI.

In Section II. only 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ morgen are planted with vines, as against 1,078 $\frac{1}{2}$ morgen under fruit trees, and in Section III. the figures are vineyards 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ morgen, fruit orchards 204 $\frac{3}{4}$ morgen.

The approximate area of the three Sections is Section I. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ million morgen, Section II. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million morgen, Section III. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million morgen.

Agricultural Produce. Table XII.

572. A comparison of the Produce returns for 1904 with those for 1891 reveals some remarkable changes in the quantities returned in Sections I. and II. under the different heads. Thus Wheat shows a drop from 909,163 muids to 561,102 muids; the return of Tobacco is less by one-half, and Kafir Corn, Rye, Pumpkins and Mangolds, all show a decline. On the other hand more Oats, Oathay, Potatoes, Onions and Clover are produced than in 1891, and the extent to which Lucerne has grown in popular favour is indicated by an enormous increase in the amount produced.

The following Table showing the crops of Cereals and Tobacco harvested in the Colony Proper during the years 1891, 1894, 1896, 1898, as published in the Statistical Register, and according to the Census of 1904, is of interest:—

Comparative Returns for different Years.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Oathay.	Barley.	Mealies.	Rye.	Tobacco.
	Muids.	Muids.	Bundles.	Muids.	Muids.	Muids.	lbs.
1891*	884,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	593,338 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,926,250	302,245 $\frac{1}{16}$	543,080 $\frac{3}{8}$	175,711 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,479,590
1894*	999,514	457,515	37,895,078	256,962	536,519	186,798	4,699,465
1896*	710,570	543,112	33,871,962	220,733	216,394	202,101	4,295,798
1898*	626,744	475,230	46,342,694	299,454	302,793	95,822	3,767,998
1904	535,592 $\frac{1}{2}$	796,388 $\frac{3}{4}$	62,926,794	294,781 $\frac{1}{2}$	424,583	93,499 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,073,727

* See Statistical Register for 1898.

It will be seen that the fall in the production of Wheat has continued without a break since 1894. Tobacco declined regularly until the year 1898, but the figures for 1904 show a slight improvement. Oats show remarkable variations; touching the lowest point in 1894, they recovered in 1896, dropped again in 1898, and for 1904 showed the highest return yet reached. The yield of Oathay was lowest in 1896, but since that year it has made great strides, doubtless owing to the large demand created by the war. Barley and Mealies declined steadily until 1896, and have as steadily recovered since that year, while Rye has dropped persistently—the yield for 1904 being the lowest recorded.

Crops raised in different Districts.

573. Malmesbury still holds pride of place for the growth of Cereals, its return of Wheat, Oats and Oathay being well ahead of that shown for any other District, while in Rye it is just beaten by Piquetberg, and in Barley it is third on the list. The greatest quantity of Barley comes from Caledon, of Mealies from Ngqeleni, of Kafir Corn from Libode, and of Peas and Beans from the Cape Division.

The Potato crop is returned at 627,644 muids, as against 360,943 in 1898. The figures for the Colony as bounded in 1891 are in 1904 623,290 muids as compared with 253,349 muids in 1891. Cathcart produces the largest quantity of Potatoes, viz., 76,307 muids, and Caledon most Onions, viz., 24,948 muids. More than one third of the Lucerne of the Colony and nearly one fourth of the Tobacco is grown in Oudtshoorn, the figures being, Tobacco 1,214,324 lbs., Lucerne 5,839,320 bundles. It will be seen that the decrease in the Mangold and Beet produced is much more than balanced by the increase in Lucerne and Clover.

In the Transkeian Territories less Kafir Corn and Mangold and Beet was grown than in 1891, and no appreciable difference is shown in the amount of Wheat, Oats and Mealies produced. All the other items show increases, notably in the case of Oathay, Barley, Peas and Beans, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Tobacco and Lucerne. It is remarkable that Mealies, the staple article of diet among the Kafirs, should show no increase.

The principal crops grown in Pondoland and Bechuanaland are Mealies, Kafir Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins and Tobacco.

574. In comparing Table VII. with the Livestock Returns it should be borne in mind that the former represents the results for an entire year and the latter the number enumerated on a particular date, and that in the case of Livestock allowance has to be made for a certain amount of displacement due to different causes.

575. The clip of Wool for the year ending March, 1904, is returned as 42,244,731 lbs., giving an average of 4.99 lbs. per sheep (see paragraph 569).

To this the Colony proper contributed 32,953,923½ lbs., the Transkeian Territories (Section II.), 8,829,365 lbs., and Pondoland and Bechuanaland 461,442½ lbs. Barkly East shows the largest return, viz.: 3,121,574 lbs., Queenstown being the only other District to exceed two million lbs. In 1891 seven Districts produced over two million lbs. of wool each.

The clip of Mohair for the Colony proper is 8,555,836¾ lbs., for the Transkeian Territories 364,839½ lbs., and for Pondoland and Vryburg 35,953 lbs., giving a total of 8,956,629¼ lbs. for the whole Colony. Jansenville shows the highest return for any District, viz.: 1,025,305 lbs., Somerset East coming next with 994,874 lbs.

Over three times as many Cattle Hides are shown for the Colony proper as for the Transkeian Territories, and the proportion in the case of Horse Hides is even greater. The reverse was the case in 1891.

The figures for the whole Colony are: Cattle Hides 84,673, Horse Hides 2,313, Sheep skins 1,385,350, and Goat skins 846,118. 32,503 Horns are shown.

The Feathers plucked in the Colony totalled to 389,050¾ lbs., of which the Colony proper is responsible for 388,953¾ lbs., Oudtshoorn producing 125,625¼ lbs., or nearly one-third of the whole.

Of the total return of 553,686 lbs. of salt butter and 3,051,323 lbs. of fresh butter, 506,357 lbs. and 2,862,381 lbs. respectively, were made in the Colony proper; Queenstown shows the highest output of butter, viz., 306,329 lbs.

Somerset East makes one-fourth of the cheese produced in the Colony proper, its output being 2,024 lbs. out of the total of 7,944 lbs. The Transkeian Territories and Bechuanaland together made 49,922 lbs.

The Colony proper accounted for 880,076 lbs. of fat out of the total of 911,347 lbs., and 738,931 lbs. of soap out of 772,565 lbs., the largest individual returns coming from Malmesbury and Calvinia, respectively.

576. The following Table shows for the Colony as bounded in 1891, the figures returned at the present Census and at the Census of 1891, respectively:—

Year.	Wool.	Mohair.	Hides.		Skins.		Horns No.	Ostrich Feathers lbs.	Butter.		Cheese, lbs.	Fat, lbs.	Soap, lbs.
			Cattle No.	Horse No.	Sheep.	Goats.			Salt, lbs.	Fresh, lbs.			
1891	56,038,650½	6,833,558	248,058	14,794	1,847,025	918,217	299,653	144,341½	742,537	2,058,861	45,598	2,697,998	2,212,455
1904	41,783,288½	8,920,676½	78,322	2,205	1,344,677	764,240	29,276	388,967¾	549,322	2,974,989	57,798	901,644	738,931

As is only to be expected the figures for 1904 show a falling off in the majority of cases in sympathy with the decrease in the number of Livestock. The returns of Mohair and Fresh Butter, however, furnish notable exceptions. The returns of Wool, Hides, Skins and Horns are very much lower than in

Returns of Livestock, Table VII.

Pastoral Produce, Table XIII.

Wool.

Mohair.

Hides.

Ostrich Feathers.

Butter.

Cheese.

Fat and Soap.

Comparative figures 1904 and 1891.

1891. Ostrich Feathers are the most hopeful feature of this Table, showing an increase of 244,626½ lbs.

577. The total number of Vinestocks in the Colony is returned as 77,893,187, of which 19,237,259 are grafted on American or other Stocks. The fruit of 14,666,643 of these Stocks is adapted for the making of red wine, and that of 34,979,386 Stocks for the making of white wine, not including Hanepoot, of which there are 17,493,974. Of other kinds there are 10,753,184 Stocks. A total of 5,809,609 baskets of grapes were made into Wine or Brandy, giving a return of 1,460,721½ gallons of red wine, 4,225,950½ gallons of white wine, 1,534,069½ gallons of brandy, in addition to 114,015 gallons of vinegar.

A total of 1,838,325 lbs. of Raisins were dried, made up of 60,520 lbs. of Stalk Raisins, 1,726,895 lbs. Loose, 43,116 lbs. Sultanas, and 7,794 lbs. of Currants.

The returns show that 467,316 baskets of grapes were not put to any of the above uses, and, with a small deduction for home consumption, may be taken as representing the market supply of fresh fruit. Naturally the bulk of this supply is drawn from Districts upon the Railway line, Worcester, Paarl, the Cape Division, Graaff-Reinet and Robertson figuring most prominently. Oudtshoorn, notwithstanding its lack of facilities, also disposes of a large quantity of fresh fruit.

In addition to contributing the largest quantity of grapes for table use, Worcester makes more wine than any other district, producing 276,274 gallons of red and 1,080,584 gallons of white wine. In addition it is responsible for 350,915 gallons of brandy, being second to Robertson, which distils 576,299½ gallons. Robertson also makes the largest quantity of red Wine, 384,776 gallons.

In Raisins, Worcester is again to the fore with 998,953 lbs., Oudtshoorn being second with 283,278 lbs.

It will be seen that Viticulture has taken no hold in the Native Territories and Bechuanaland, Gordonias being the single exception worthy of note.

578. The following are the figures for the Colony as bounded in 1891 as returned in that year and in 1904, respectively:—

	1891.	1904.
Vinestocks { Hanepoot	17,520,793	17,406,126
{ Red Wine	12,148,095	14,664,425
{ All Other	48,905,236	45,582,379
Made into Wine, Brandy or Raisins	5,129,092 Baskets	5,801,500 Baskets
Otherwise disposed of	268,030½ "	464,890½ "
Wine made { Red Wine	1,047,906 Gals.	1,460,321½ Gals.
{ White Wine	4,964,616 "	4,225,838½ "
Brandy	1,423,043½ "	1,530,470½ "
Vinegar	137,133¾ "	113,568½ "
Raisins	2,599,147 lbs.	1,803,199 lbs.

Vinestocks &c. Table XV.

Wine & Brandy.

Vinegar.

Raisins.

Comparative figures 1904 and 1891.

This shows a large increase in the quantity of grapes sold for the table, due probably to the greater facilities for transport now available, and a corresponding drop in the output of Raisins. The increase in the amount of Red Wine made is likewise balanced by a decrease in White Wine. The similarity in the figures as a whole is a remarkable coincidence, and to the casual observer it would appear that the cultivation of the Vine is at a standstill in this Colony, but this is far from being the case, the apparent want of progress in this important branch of the farming industry being entirely due to the outbreak of phylloxera, which entailed the destruction of millions of vines. It is satisfactory to find that the losses from this cause

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have now been made good, and that the old Vinestocks have been replaced to a large extent by others, which are not attacked by phylloxera.

Chief
Vine-growing
Districts.

579. A reference to the figures returned for the Districts in which the Vine is most largely cultivated (see statement below) shows that, in the majority, the number of Vinestocks has increased considerably, while only Paarl and Stellenbosch show a big decrease, and in both of these, Orchards have taken the place of many of the Vineyards destroyed owing to the outbreak mentioned above. The decrease in the return of grapes from these two Districts is more than compensated for by the increase in the quantity of other fruit grown. This is notably so in the Paarl District, as will be seen later.

DISTRICT.	Number of Vinestocks in 1904.	Number of Vinestocks in 1891.
Cape	4,389,386	3,008,202
Ceres	1,277,850	515,500
Malmesbury	5,137,871	4,403,600
Oudtshoorn	2,898,335	2,543,259
Paarl	13,540,045	25,376,365
Piquetberg	2,081,119	1,030,580
Robertson	12,758,767	7,049,419
Stellenbosch	8,286,998	14,114,993
Swellendam	1,814,276	637,828
Tulbagh	3,230,900	2,166,600
Worcester	13,513,525	9,821,970

Fruit.

580. As the Western Province is the headquarters of Viticulture, so also is it there that the great bulk of other fruit is grown, though this does not apply to all species. For instance, those of the citrus family are obtained in greatest quantity from the South Western Districts and the Eastern Province, Humansdorp taking the lead with 5,146,510 Oranges and 150,350 Lemons. Paarl grows the largest number of Oranges in the Western Province, viz., 2,027,940, and it produces more Lemons than any other District in the Colony. Clanwilliam is also a great orange-growing District.

Oranges and
Lemons.

In the other kinds of fruit specified in this Table, with the exception of Pears, Paarl is first in every instance, the production of fruit in this district having received a great impetus of late years. It produces 5,207,855 Apples, 898,034 Pears, 5,364,938 Peaches, 24,297,875 Apricots, and 24,153,512 other fruit. The largest number of Pears is grown in Stellenbosch, which returned 1,807,350, the figures quoted for Paarl being the next best.

Pears.

Comparative
figures, 1904
and 1891.

The figures for 1904 show a large increase over those returned at the Census of 1891, as will be seen from the following statement, Lemons being the only exception :—

YEAR.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Apricots.	All Other.
1904	34,661,109	3,395,328	20,688,021	7,551,406	22,423,774	33,661,590	69,091,221
1891	24,452,980	5,891,450	11,985,535	6,794,735	21,604,857	8,882,105	25,816,268

Taking into account the vast improvement in the quality of the fruit since 1891, these figures must be considered very satisfactory.

Dried Fruit.

581. The quantity of fruit dried is returned at 2,290,164 lbs., made up of Apricots, 237,621½ lbs.; Pears, 317,377 lbs.; Apples, 156,617½ lbs.; Peaches,

1,202,480 lbs.; Prunes, 176,070 lbs.; Mebos, 43,948 lbs.; and other fruits (chiefly) Figs 156,050 lbs. Here again Paarl is first with 343,596 lbs., and, as is to be expected, Districts such as Oudtshoorn, Clanwilliam, and Prince Albert, which are distant from the main line of Railway, all show up well.

At the Census of 1891, the fruit dried was returned at 2,612,662 lbs., as against 2,257,859 lbs. in 1904, in Sections I. and II. of the Colony. This decrease is no doubt due to the higher prices now obtainable for fresh fruit, and the greater facilities for its transmission to distant markets.

582. The following wood was cut on private property during the year ended 31st March, 1904, the bulk being contributed by the Colony proper :—
Stinkwood, 1,896 planks; Yellowwood, 45,336 planks; Waggonwood, 5,135 loops; Firewood, 200,280 loads; Other Wood, 24,319 loads; and Bark 1441,532 lbs.

Wood Cut.

The returns, kindly furnished by the Conservator of Forests, of wood cut on Government property, are as follows :—

CONSERVANCY.	Stinkwood in cubic feet.	Yellow-wood in cubic feet.	Firewood in loads.	Other Kind of Wood in loads.
Western	Nil.	Nil.	3,595	1,086
Midland	59,443¼	197,192	247	2,166
Eastern	Nil.	111,516	3,085	405
Transkei	Nil.	163,239	5,947	621

Here again a comparison of the figures for 1891 and 1904 for the Colony as bounded in the former year indicates a very large falling off in the amount of wood cut. This is due to some extent to private forests having been depleted of their best trees, but mainly to the small demand for sleepers for Railway purposes during the year 1903.

583. In view of the vital importance of Irrigation in this Colony the returns furnished in Table XIV. are of special interest.

Irrigation.
Table XIV.

The first portion of the Table shows the extent of land irrigated by means of streams, dams, etc., the figures for the Colony being 107,212¾ morgen under constant streams, 64,975¾ under periodic streams, and 24,212 morgen watered from dams and wells, giving a total of 196,400½ morgen.

Once more Oudtshoorn heads the list, showing 24,464¾ morgen, of which 10,518¾ morgen is under constantly flowing streams. Herein lies the explanation of the excellent position which this district holds in these Agricultural Tables. Worcester comes next with 14,459 morgen, 12,786¾ morgen being under perennial streams.

Albert relies more largely than any other district on dams and wells for its water supply, 1,987¾ morgen out of a total of 3,678½ morgen being irrigated from these sources. An examination of the figures in this Table indicates the large extent to which the majority of the Karoo districts are dependant for irrigation on periodical streams and dams and wells, necessarily very precarious sources of supply in a time of drought. They are, however, the only means of coping with the water difficulty in those districts, and, under the circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the number of artesian wells in Sections I. and II. has risen from 617 in 1891 to 2,129 in 1904, and of other wells from 4,904 in 1891 to 7,977 in 1904. The figures for the whole Colony now stand at 2,168 artesian wells and 8,662 other wells.

584. In the Colony 12,523,165 morgen of land are enclosed by wire, 190,207 morgen by stone, 55,033 by clay or mud, and 574,168 morgen by fencing of other sorts.

Fencing.

For Sections I. and II. the figures are: In wire fencing 12,451,367 morgen, stone 189,332, clay or mud 54,962, other fencing 557,476, as against the following figures in 1891:—Wire fencing 4,100,564 morgen, stone 309,317 morgen, clay or mud 66,187 morgen, other fencing 239,371 morgen. It will be seen that the extent of land fenced with wire has trebled since 1891. In the Transkeian Territories the increase under this head is even larger, being nearly 600 per cent.

585. A mere reiteration of the figures returned under the head of Agricultural Machinery would be of no great service, but the following statement of the figures for 1891 and 1904 will show the progress made in the use of some of the more important implements or kinds of machinery:—

Agricultural Machinery Table XVII.

	1904.	1891.
Cream Separators	4,026	741
Dipping Tanks	7,898	3,559
Grape Mills	1,419	528
Hay Presses	893	44
Incubators	1,515	540
Corn Mills	1,504	2,089
Pumps, Turbine & Water	1,616	803
" Wind	2,468	508
Reapers, Ordinary	1,734	1,631
" Self Binders	1,929	89
Stills	2,980	3,257
Threshers	542	519
Wine Pressers	1,082	1,234

The large increases in such items as Cream Separators, Dipping Tanks, Hay Presses, Incubators, Pumps and Reapers (Self Binders), are satisfactory indications of the steady advance in farming methods. This is as noticeable in the Transkeian Territories as in the Colony proper.

The omission of wind motors and water wheels in 1891 would seem to imply that they did not exist in any appreciable number at that time. There are 1,275 of the former, and 364 of the latter in use in the Colony at the present time.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIES.*

586. The measure of success attending the issue of a special Industrial Form at the Census of 1891, by means of which there were collected for the first time comprehensive and trustworthy returns of the Industries established in the Colony, was sufficient warrant for repeating the experiment, and provision was made in the Census Act of 1903 for the issue of a similar Form.

Special Industrial Form.

This Form was applicable to "all Establishments where goods are manufactured of the total value of £100 or upwards per annum, all Works at which gas, horse or water power is used, and all Stone Quarries and Salt-pans, but not mere Stores and Shops, or ordinary Farm Stills, although some small manufacturing Industry may be carried on thereat, or unless the existence of Industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice."

It was made permissible to render approximate particulars if exact information were not available, and to deal with the calendar year 1903, or the twelve months ended 31st March, 1904, as might be more convenient.

587. There are few subjects of the day in this Colony upon which more conflicting opinions are held than that of its local Industries, and one of the great needs of the country is the possession of reliable statistics as to their condition. The importance of the question is indicated by the various Parliamentary Enquiries held within the last 13 years into the state of particular Industries, or of the Industrial conditions of the Colony as a whole, as well as by the frequent Tariff changes which have been made in the endeavour to balance the interests of the producer of the raw material, the manufacturer and the consumer.

Importance of Industrial Statistics.

588. In most other Colonies, such facts as these seem to be keenly appreciated by the community, and, recognising that a Census affords an exceptional opportunity to collect satisfactory data, the persons connected with industrial undertakings appear to emulate one another in assisting to attain a successful result. Far other has been my experience during the present Census in this Colony, public-spirited action of this kind having been singularly lacking. Many examples of reluctance to impart information, even under the strictest precautions to ensure secrecy, might be given, but it will suffice to mention that the solitary instance of a prosecution and fine under the Census Act was owing to the persistent refusal of one of the principal brewing concerns in the Colony to render an Industrial Form. No Returns, it may be added in passing, can be included in the present Industrial Tables for this particular Establishment.

Reluctance to supply Returns in Cape Colony

589. In effect Returns have been obtained from 2,617 Establishments and Works of various descriptions as compared with 2,230 in 1891; and no pains have been spared by exhaustive examination of the Forms and enquiries on doubtful points to render the information as accurate as possible with the means at my disposal.

Number of Establishments furnishing Returns.

590. An abstract of the Industrial Tables printed in the Report on the Census of 1891 would show the following result:

Abstract of Results, 1891, and 1904.

CLASS OF INDUSTRY.	Value of Articles produced.	No. of Works.	No. of Workers.		No. of Works employing Gas, &c. Engines.	Horse Power of Gas, etc. Engines.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings and Improvements.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land.
			Male.	Female.						
Mines, Diggings, Quarries, etc.	£ 3,888,776	68	15,751	109	21	3,320	651,419	190,692	589,659	9,567,997
All Others ...	5,350,094	2,162	14,133	2,742	316	3,597	3,460,493	1,135,291	975,238	542,983
Total ...	9,238,870	2,230	29,884	2,851	337	6,917	4,111,912	1,325,983	1,564,897	10,110,980

* See Part XI., of the Annexures to this Report, Tables I. to IV. on pages 522 to 529.

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On the same basis the figures for the present Census would read :

CLASS OF INDUSTRY.	Value of Articles produced.	No. of Works.	No. of Workers.		No. of Works employing Gas, &c., Engines.	Horse Power of Gas, etc., Engines.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings and Improvements.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land.
			Male.	Female.						
Mines, Diggings, Quarries, etc.	£ 5,371,193	90	21,970	442	20	17,558	215,917	317,934	993,303	2,196,231
All Others ...	9,040,579	2,527	27,732	2,586	595	14,029	5,843,593	3,927,709	2,180,336	2,629,087
Total ...	14,411,772	2,617	49,702	3,028	615	31,587	6,059,510	4,245,643	3,173,639	4,825,318

Reason for separating Mining from other Industries.

591. Probably the first thing that strikes the eye in looking at these figures is the relative magnitude and lucrative nature of the mining and kindred operations, which not only dwarf the remaining Industrial undertakings in the Colony, but inflate the returns to such an extent that it is extremely difficult to gauge the real progress being made in other directions from any summary which combines both classes of Industries.

For this reason, as also because of certain inherent differences in the two classes, I have tabulated the Industrial Statistics on this occasion in two distinct divisions, the one containing mines, diggings, quarries, etc., and the other embracing general Industries of the required importance.

Attitude of former Governments towards establishment of Industries.

592. An interesting chapter might be written on the Industrial History of the Cape Colony, showing how inevitably the original policy of treating the settlement merely as a store-house in connection with the East Indian Trade broke down, and first the pastoral and agricultural resources of the country began to be developed, later the mineral resources, and how in their train has followed the attempt to establish manufactories of various kinds.

Memorandum of Commissioner De Mist.

As showing the suspicion with which the building up of industries was regarded by the Government in the past,* I cannot refrain from quoting the following extract from the Memorandum prepared in 1801-2, by Commissioner de Mist, embodying the recommendations of the Department of Indian Affairs for the reorganisation of the Government of the Colony by the Batavian Republic.

Manufactures from Agricultural Produce.

The Fiscals, he complains, have always 'zealously opposed the introduction of such branches of agriculture, whose produce would require labour for preparation and afford materials for manufacture' or 'the making of even coarse stuffs from the wool of the sheep, pretending that by allowing the manufactories in the Fatherland would be injured.'

Mines.

The opinion of De Mist himself, on the subject of the development of mines, is also worth quoting, in view of the vast changes that have come over the country in the century that has elapsed.

"Although," he writes, "in an agricultural country mines should be considered of secondary importance, a difference should evidently be made between those whose produce would give rise to useless luxury—the withdrawal of working and useful hands from agriculture, and all the losses and misfortunes resulting therefrom to the public—and such whose ore only produces metals that are useful and necessary for the promotion of agriculture. The first kind are to be considered as most extremely injurious for a community that is just commencing to live, and should therefore be opposed by all means, whilst the exploitation of the latter deserves the most zealous support of a Government whose object it is to draw all possible advantages from the soil of the Colony. To the latter most certainly copper belongs, and according to later information the lead mines which exist in and around the Cape."

To-day the most important industries are those which depend most for the supply of raw material for manufacture upon the agricultural and pastoral resources of the Colony, and that of diamond-mining, though circumstances have been more favourable to the development of the latter than of the former class.

* The theory then advanced was that the Cape should supply raw material and receive it back in manufactured articles from the Fatherland.

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593. As is well known the Census of 1904 was taken on the very eve of a serious depression in trade following on a prolonged period of over-expansion. Foreshadowings of this depression have probably affected the Returns to a certain degree, as some industries, notably tanneries and soap and candle works (*vide* Class 4), had already felt the pinch, while other Establishments were compelled to shut down between the date of the Census and the completion of the tabulation, thereby rendering it impracticable, in one or two cases, to supply necessary amendments and additions to the Forms originally received. Taken as a whole, however, the series of comparative Tables which I give below will be found to afford a fair index of the progress or retrogression in different classes of industries in the thirteen years 1890 to 1903.

Depression in Trade 1904.

594. The gross increases and decreases between the two Censuses are shown in the following summary :—

Comparison of Gross Results 1891 and 1904.

CLASS OF INDUSTRY.	Value of Articles Produced.	No. of Works.	No. of Workers.		No. of Works Employing Gas, &c., Engines.	Horse Power of Gas, &c., Engines.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings and Improvements.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land.
			Male.	Female.						
Mines, etc., 1904...	£ 5,371,193	90	21,970	442	20	17,558	215,917	317,934	993,303	2,196,231
Mines, etc., 1891...	3,888,776	68	15,751	109	21	3,320	651,419	190,692	589,659	9,567,997
Increase ...	1,482,417	22	6,219	333	...	14,238	...	127,242	403,644	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	435,502	...	...	7,371,766
All Others, 1904...	9,040,579	2,527	27,732	2,586	595	14,029	5,843,593	3,927,709	2,180,336	2,629,087
All Others, 1891...	5,350,094	2,162	14,133	2,742	316	3,597	3,460,493	1,135,291	975,238	542,983
Increase ...	3,690,485	365	13,599	...	279	10,432	2,383,100	2,792,418	1,205,098	2,086,104
Decrease ...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Table IV.

MINES, DIGGINGS, QUARRIES, &c.

Diamond Mines and Alluvial Diggings.

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate value of		Diamonds Produced.	No. of Establishments Employing		No. of Engines in use and amount of Horse Power.			
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.		Steam Engines.	Manual Labour.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	H.P.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.									Females.
1904 ...	40	19,631	17,139	11	2,879	7	14,260	4	5,026,648	827,973	2,557,008	7	33	211	3	15,568
1891 ...	35	13,950	13,950	...	2,697	...	11,253	...	3,599,843	534,549	2,518,235	10	25	121	...	2,077
Increase ...	5	5,681	3,189	11	182	7	3,007	4	1,426,805	293,424	38,773	...	8	90	3	13,491
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...

Diamond Mines and Diggings.

595. The first diamond was discovered in the Colony in the year 1867, and since 1871 when diamond mining was first undertaken on a serious scale, the development of the Industry has been the principal feature of the industrial history of the Colony and has been intimately bound up with its entire progress.

In actual quantity the total out-put of diamonds in 1903 shows only a trifling increase on that of 13 years previously, but the value of the stones has risen by very nearly 40 per cent. The total horse power employed is nearly seven fold what it was in 1890, and the number of workers engaged in the mines and diggings is over forty per cent. greater than in that year. The principal mines are situate in the Kimberley District with smaller workings in the Districts of Hay and Barkly West, in the latter of which are

also found the diamond diggings of an alluvial nature. In regard to the latter some difficulty was experienced in arriving at anything like a true return for the year 1903, and I have availed myself in the above Table of information placed at my disposal from official sources which has resulted in an addition of 2,481 to the total number of diggers (sex and race unspecified), 47,664 carats to the total of diamonds produced, and £185,240 to the value of the same, over and above the figures tabulated elsewhere.

An attempt was made at the Census of 1891 to place a value on the diamondiferous deposits of the Colony, viz., £9,407,285: such an estimate must necessarily be largely of the nature of guess work and in the present Returns a much lower figure is given, viz. £1,993,527, which must be taken as a valuation of the site of works, &c., independently of the deposits. If the latter were included, it is estimated by those in a position to judge that the valuation should figure at from £7,000,000 to £8,000,000.

Copper Mines.

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.						Approximate Value of			Copper Ore Produced.	No. of Establishments Employing				No. of H.P. Engines and Gas Engines.	
		All Races.			European.		Coloured.	Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.		Steam Engines.	Animal Power.	Manual Labour.	Steam Engines.		
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males										Fe-males.
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Tons.	£		£	£	£			
1904 ..	3	1,746	1,662	84	188	..	1,474	84	106,800	281,051	76,000	71,742	3	..	..	..	..
1891 ..	6	1,136	1,031	105	172	..	859	105	58,300	257,892	35,900	28,997	4	1	1	1	..
Increase ..	..	610	631	..	16	..	615	..	48,500	23,159	40,100	42,745	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease ..	3	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..

Copper Mines.

596. The Copper Mines of Namaqualand were the first known sources of mineral wealth in the Colony, and the fame of them dates back to at least the time of Commander Simon van der Stel who conducted an expedition thither in the year 1685. A long period intervened, however, before the mines were considered worth working by Europeans.

The amount of ore produced in 1903 was considerably more than double the record of the year 1890, but the value has not increased in anything like the same proportion, being only about 9 per cent. greater. Employment is now found for over half as many persons again as was the case thirteen years ago.

Coal Mines.

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			Coal Raised.	No. of Establishments Employing		
		All Races.			European.		Coloured.	Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.		Steam Engines.	Manual Labour.	
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males							Fe-males.
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Tons.	£		£	£	
1904 ..	12	2,420	2,161	259	151	2	2,010	257	29,033	165,293	72,828	188,498	4	..
1891 ..	4	387	383	4	18	..	365	4	2,450	19,887	6,500	23,559	1	..
Increase ..	8	2,033	1,778	255	133	2	1,645	253	26,583	145,406	66,328	164,939	3	..

597. The Coal Mines of the Colony are situated in the Districts of Wodehouse, Molteno and Engcobo, but the last-named district does not supply any large amount of coal at present. No other Industry shows a more striking or more welcome development than this since 1891, when it was still in its infancy. The output of coal has increased sevenfold, the value is all but eight times as great, and the number of workers more than five times as large.

Gold Mines.

598. In 1891, there was returned a quantity of 321 oz. of Gold, obtained from the Knysna District. Practically no operations were carried on at these diggings, which are of alluvial nature, in 1903, the production of gold being only 12 oz.

Stone and Granite Quarries and Stone-Breaking Works.

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands employed.			Approximate value of			No. of Works Employing			H. P.
		All Races.		Coloured.	Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Manual Labour.	
		Persons	Males	Males.							
		Persons	Males	Males.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1904 ..	32	879	218	661	10,360	76,865	15,994	3	3	26	87
1891 ..	21	187	42	145	3,533	9,910	3,310	4	..	17	61
Increase ..	11	692	176	516	6,827	66,955	12,684	..	3	9	26
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Coal Mines.

Gold Mines.

Stone and Granite Quarries and Stone-Breaking Works.

599. This class of Industry also shows a striking advance since the previous Census, the number of workers being nearly five times what it then was, and the value of the articles produced being between 7 and 8 times as great. As yet machinery is employed but little on these works, which are almost entirely carried on by manual labour.

The principal seats of the Industry are the Districts of the Cape and Paarl, the former contributing some two-thirds of the total value produced.

VEGETABLE FOOD.

Grain Mills.

(CLASS 2. SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Mills.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of :			Grain operated on and Flour and Meal produced.		No. of Mills employing :								
		All Races.			European.		Coloured.	Material used.	Articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Wheat operated on.	Other Grain operated on.	Flour and Meal produced.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Water Power.	Wind Power.	Animal Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam and Gas Engines.	
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males														Fe-males.
		Persons	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	Males	Fe-males.	£	£	£	Bushels	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1904 ..	190	1,190	8	502	3	688	5	1,890,479	2,201,896	339,277	7,074,277	145,253	213,620 1/2	61	42	77	..	8	2	2,755	
1891 ..	262	863	36	461	17	402	19	1,004,658	1,303,080	188,429	2,402,849	291,043	80,360	86	..	157	3	16	..	1,163	
Increase	327	..	41	..	286	..	884,821	898,816	140,848	4,671,428	..	133,260 1/2	..	42	2	1,592
Decrease ..	72	..	28	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	145,700	..	25	..	80	8	8	..	..

Grain Mills.

600. The Milling Industry is, in this Colony, second only in importance to the Diamond Mines; but its condition to-day, as compared with the year 1890, is not altogether a matter for congratulation. On the one hand, the value of the machinery and plant has increased enormously, and the utilisation of water, wind, and animal power has given way very largely to the use of gas and steam engines, the total horse power in 1903 being considerably more than double what it was in 1890. Nearly three times as much grain is now operated upon; the total amount returned, viz. 7,219,530 bushels, being vastly in excess of the amount harvested in the Colony in the year preceding the Census.

Over 2½ times the amount of flour and meal is produced, the total value being, however, no more than 70 per cent. greater than it was in 1890, indicating a relative decline of more than one-third in the market price of the finished product.

On the other hand the number of mills has decreased by over one-quarter, the number of employees is not half as large again as in 1890, and the employment of white workers appears to be giving way to that of coloured.

The chief centres of the Milling Industry are Port Elizabeth and the Cape; but it also flourishes in the Districts of King William's Town, Tulbagh, Molteno, Paarl and Kimberley. The out-put in the Port Elizabeth District is not far short of six times what it was in 1890, and is more than double the return of the Cape, which in the former year was by far the larger of the two.

Bread, Biscuit and Confectionery Works.

(CLASS 2. SUB-CLASS 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			Number of Works Employing				H.p.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material used.	Articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.								
1904	*156	1,583	246	834	165	749	81	£ 587,597	£ 840,888	£ 95,670	12	6	2	136	210
1891	106	746	114	480	83	266	31	281,464	387,713	36,040	7	...	...	99	100
Increase ...	50	837	132	354	82	483	50	306,133	453,175	59,630	5	6	2	37	110

* Including 1 Confectionery Establishment and Jam Factory combined.

Bread, Biscuit and Confectionery Works.

601. This Industry appears to be in a flourishing condition. It finds employment for just under a thousand Europeans, and for almost as many Coloured persons, the total number of hands being more than twice as many as in 1890. The use of machinery is growing, including electric power; the materials used and the articles produced are both over double the return for 1890, and the number of works is half as large again. The principal centres of this Industry are the Districts of the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Albany.

Fruit-preserving Works and Jam Factories.

(CLASS 2. SUB-CLASS 3.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing			H.p.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material used.	Articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.							
1904	6	288	210	116	25	172	185	£ 93,500	£ 156,500	£ 25,500	6	...	6	188
1891	14	165	83	98	57	67	26	56,352	78,180	9,881	8	...	6	69
Increase ...	...	123	127	18	...	105	159	37,148	78,320	15,619	...	...	...	119
Decrease ...	8	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	

602. Although the number of Works of the above nature is not half so large as in 1890, they are of much greater importance to-day than then. Nearly twice as many hands are employed. The value of the output has doubled and the value of the machinery and plant has increased proportionately.

The industry is carried on in the districts of the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Paarl and Stellenbosch.

Fruit Preserving and Jam Factories.

DRINKS, NARCOTICS AND STIMULANTS.

Aerated Water Works and Ice Factories.

(CLASS 3. SUB-CLASSES 1 AND 5.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing				H.p.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
1904	159	1,112	16	440	15	672	1	£ 109,756	£ 257,619	£ 185,185	32	66	4	57	1,015½
1891	62	346	19	182	19	164	...	27,974	61,797	31,529	27	3	...	32	161
Increase ...	97	766	...	258	...	508	1	81,782	195,822	153,656	5	63	4	25	854½
Decrease ...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

603. Judging from the above Return it would appear that Cape Colony is a particularly congenial spot for Aerated Water and Ice Factories. Expensive and fairly powerful machinery has been installed, the number of works has considerably more than doubled, and the number of employees has risen more than three fold to well over the thousand. The material used has increased in value four fold, and the articles produced to even more than that extent.

The home of these industries is in the Districts of the Cape and Port Elizabeth; Kimberley also being to the fore as regards Aerated Water Factories.

[G. 19.—1905.]

Aerated Water Works and Ice Factories.

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Breweries.

(CLASS 3. SUB-CLASS 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	Hands employed.						Approximate Value of				Materials used and Beer Produced.				No. of Breweries employing			
	All Races.		Euro-pean.		Co-loured.		Material used.	Articles Pro-duced.	Machinery and Plant.	Sugar used.	Malt used.	Hops used.	Beer produced.	Steam Engines.	Animal Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.												
1904	7	323	1	96	1	227	£	g	g	lbs.	Bushels.	lbs.	Gallons.	5	..	..	..
1891	4	148	..	45	..	103	124,081	202,196	89,250	597,078	69,508	113,561	1,715,432	3	..	..	..
Increase ..	3	175	1	51	1	124	53,224	104,706	51,050	129,913	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,247	..	..	..	..	..	..

Breweries.

604. Unfortunately the returns for the Breweries are, as explained in Paragraph 588, incomplete, so that the falling off in the amount of beer produced is not genuine. The greatly enhanced value of the liquor is a curious feature in the figures.

The great bulk of the business is in the Cape Division, but it has also made a good start in the Districts of Queenstown and Port Elizabeth.

From such means as are at my disposal I have formed an estimate that the production of beer in the year 1903, was approximately between 5 and 6 million gallons, valued at over half a million sterling; the number of hands employed cannot have been far short of 800, and the total value of machinery and plant must also have been greatly in excess of that given above—probably not less than 5 or 6 times the sum named.

Tobacco, Cigar, Snuff, etc.—Manufactories.

(CLASS 3. SUB-CLASS 8.)

CENSUS YEAR.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			Quantities Manufactured.			No. of Factories Employing					
	All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Water Power.	Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.												
1904	34	361	222	201	85	160	£	g	g	lbs.	lbs.	No.	7	10	2	1	14	
1891	37	282	103	167	72	115	44,365	68,079	8,557	493,638	104,114	3,835,824	11	..	..	..	20
Increase ..	..	79	119	34	13	45	79,243	135,238	11,190	1,093,320	43,566	325,976	..	10	2	1	..
Decrease ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	12

Tobacco, Cigar, Snuff Manufactories.

605. The centre of this Industry has shifted from the Cape Division to Oudtshoorn, except as regards the manufacture of snuff. It has made considerable progress in the Stockenstrom District, but has entirely collapsed apparently in that of Prince Albert.

The increased output of tobacco—which is especially noticeable in the District of Port Elizabeth is the most noteworthy feature of the returns. The value of the material used and the articles produced are both nearly three times as great as in 1890; and although there is a slight decrease in the number of manufactories, more hands—especially coloured girls—are employed and the use of machinery has been greatly extended.

ANIMAL MATTERS.

Soap and Candle Works.

(CLASS 4. SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			Quantities Manufactured.		No. of Works Employing		
		All Races.		Euro-pean.		Coloured.		Material used.	Articles produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Soap.	Candles.	Steam Engines.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.								
1904	12	90	27	20	12	70	£	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	2	..	48	
1891	13	66	16	28	6	38	30,168	58,382	5,261	1,200,000	2,191,365	2	..	48	
Increase ..	..	24	11	..	6	32	19,188	19,068	..	423,750	1,854,613	..	..	..
Decrease ..	11	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2,197	..	..	6	5	21

Soap and Candle Works.

606. Whether or no it may be connected with the diminution of stock in the Colony the two main Industries dealing in animal products have both failed to take that position which might have been expected of them.

King William's Town is now the only District in which soap is manufactured, whereas in 1890 only 13,700 lbs. of soap out of a total of over 776,000 lbs. was produced there. It has also quite out-distanced its only rival—the Cape Division—in the output of candles.

The use of machinery has not unnaturally declined since 1890, seeing that only two out of thirteen works remain in existence. The number of hands employed has, however, increased and the total output has risen very largely—that of candles being over six times as large as it was thirteen years previously. The value of the products has risen by fifty per cent. which is not so large an increase as that on the value of the material used and not at all proportionate to the increased output.

Tanneries, Fellmongeries, and Woolwashing Establishments.

(CLASS 4. SUB-CLASS 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of		
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.			
1904	*28	751	59	245	9	506	£	£	£	
1891	64	1,004	256	242	41	762	261,966	334,759	39,763	
Increase ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	698,253	908,935	69,787
Decrease ..	36	253	197	..	32	256	436,287	574,176	30,024	

CENSUS YEAR.	Quantities Manufactured or Produced.					Tan Pits in Use.	No. of Works employing				
	Hides Tanned.	Skins Tanned.	Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool obtained from Sheep Skins.	Wool Washed.		Steam Engines.	Water Power.	Animal Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.
1904	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	17	..	1	10	544
1891	52,635	48,769	5,682	20,935	6,686,000	890	33	2	1	28	588
Increase ..	41,315	92,800	27,796	54,797	27,405,578	966	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease ..	11,320	..	..	33,862	20,719,578	76	16	2	..	18	44

* Including 1 Tannery and Boot Factory combined.

Tanneries,
Fellmongeries,
Woolwashing
Establishments.

607. The decline in the above Industries is clearly indicated by the fact that over one-half of the Establishments returned in 1891 have now ceased to exist—indeed, several additional Tanneries have closed down in the Cape District since the date of the Census. The decline applies equally, however, to both Tanneries and Woolwashing Establishments. The number of workers has dropped from 1,260 to 810: the value of machinery and plant by about 40 per cent., and the value of material used and articles produced is in both cases only about one-third of what it was in 1891. There is an increase of over 25 per cent. in the number of hides tanned, but skins tanned have dropped by nearly 50 per cent., sheep skins stripped by nearly 80 per cent., and wool washed by over 75 per cent. The greatest number of tan pits are in the Cape and Port Elizabeth Divisions; the number in the Paarl District, which took second place in 1891, having fallen off considerably. Uitenhage, King William's Town and Paarl still do the bulk of the woolwashing, but the output in the first-named is not one-sixth part of what it was in 1891.

WORKS CONNECTED WITH WOOD.

Saw Mills.

(CLASS 6, SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Mills.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			Number of Mills employing			Horse-power of Steam Engines, &c.
		All Races.		Europeans.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Water Power.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.							
1904	38	730	3	295	1	435	2	£ 206,309	£ 262,849	£ 60,984	31	7	...	h.p. 354
1891	27	400	4	160	3	240	1	127,553	184,515	46,838	26	...	...	343
Increase ...	11	330	...	135	...	195	1	78,756	78,334	14,146	5	7	...	211
Decrease ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Saw Mills.

608. The largest Saw Mills are situated in the Divisions of Cape and Port Elizabeth: Those at King William's Town and Knysna coming next in importance.

The number of mills is not far short of half as large again as in 1891, and the use of machinery has increased correspondingly. The articles produced are valued at over 40 per cent. more than in the former year, and the number of hands employed has nearly doubled.

Cooperage Works.

(CLASS 6, SUB-CLASS 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing			Horse-power of Steam Engines, &c.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines, &c.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1904	7	85	1	45	1	40	...	£ 9,730	£ 15,510	£ 605	1	6	...	h.p. 14
1891	16	140	...	49	...	91	...	23,341	37,646	1,701	2	14	...	...
Increase ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	9	55	...	4	...	51	...	13,611	22,136	1,096	1	...	...	...

Cooperage
Works.

609. This class of Industry shows a decided falling off since 1891. The bulk of the business is done in the Paarl Division, but the total number of Establishments is not one-half what it was at the previous Census, the number of workers is much smaller, and the value of the output is less than half the returns for 1891.

HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.

Builders', Carpenters' and Joiners' Establishments.

(CLASS 6, SUB-CLASS 4; AND CLASS 7, SUB-CLASSES 1 AND 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Establishments Employing.					Horse-power of Steam Engines, &c.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.									
1904	*262	4,264	17	2,253	13	2,011	4	£ 595,013	£ 965,957	£ 80,569	17	12	6	227	h.p. 433	
1891	115	1,128	6	633	5	495	1	154,761	306,505	12,962	6	1	...	108	43	
Increase ...	147	3,136	11	1,620	8	1,516	3	440,252	659,452	67,607	11	11	6	119	390	

* Including 1 Oven Building Establishment.

610. The above classes of Industry have been making a great advance in the last thirteen years, numbering 262 as against 115 only, and finding employment for nearly four times as many workers. The value of machinery has risen over six-fold: of materials used, nearly four-fold; and of articles produced, well over three-fold.

Builders',
Carpenters'
and Joiners'
Establishments.

FURNITURE, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Furniture:—Cabinet Works, Upholstery, Picture Frame Making,

Wood Carvers, etc.

(CLASS 8, SUB-CLASSES 1, 2, & 3.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing					Horse-power of Steam Engines, etc.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
1904	87	1,035	44	737	34	298	10	£ 100,506	£ 196,824	£ 16,245	1	8	3	75	h.p. 138	
1891	26	219	19	121	12	98	7	15,217	38,080	2,893	1	...	...	25	11
Increase ...	61	816	25	616	22	200	3	85,289	158,744	13,352	...	8	3	50	127	

611. As would be expected the improvement in the above Industries goes hand in hand with that of Carpentry and Joinery in the Colony. The number of Establishments is between 3 and 4 times as large as in 1891; the number of hands nearly 5 times as great; the value of material used nearly 7 times as great and that of the articles produced over 5 times as large.

Furniture and
Cabinet Works,
&c.

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CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES.
Coach, Wagon, Cart, Harness, Saddle Manufactories.
(CLASS 9, SUB-CLASS 1; AND CLASS 10, SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing					Wagon and Cart Works.			
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Water Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam and other Engines.	Wagons made.	Carts made.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.												
1904 ...	416	3,366	12	1,946	7	1,420	5	336,631	652,446	89,079	29	11	3	1	372	499	3,489	5,337	720
1891 ...	471	2,998	18	1,862	11	1,136	7	336,274	635,023	68,318	24	1	...	...	446	186	3,142	3,397	457
Increase ...	...	368	...	84	...	284	...	355	17,423	20,761	5	10	3	1	...	313	347	1,400	263
Decrease ...	55	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...

Wagon, Cart, and Harness Works.

612. No great advance, if any, has been made in the above Industries, which are carried on in a large number of Districts, both in the Colony proper and the Native Territories. Wagon Making and Blacksmiths' Works are often carried on in conjunction in the Colony and in such cases the whole Establishment has been treated under the more important head (viz., Wagon Making).

The number of Works is rather smaller than in 1891; the number of hands employed somewhat larger and the value of machinery and plant has increased by nearly one-third. The value of material used has, however, remained almost stationary, and that of articles produced has increased but slightly. The output of wagons has increased by about 11 per cent., of carts by over one-third and of other vehicles by over one-half.

Wagons are made principally in King William's Town, Paarl and Cape Districts; carts in the Paarl District; other vehicles in King William's Town and the Cape. The last-named District also produces nearly one-half of the harness made.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC.

Printing Establishments, Bookbinders, Manufacturing Stationers, India Rubber Stamp Factories, Engravers, and Die-Sinkers.

(CLASS 12, SUB-CLASSES 1 & 2; AND CLASS 13, SUB-CLASSES 1 & 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Establishments employing					h.p.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines, &c.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.									
1904* ...	99	1,713	196	1,441	144	272	52	123,585	517,823	175,038	3	34	17	45	284	
1891 ...	69	1,033	76	863	62	170	14	71,998	265,155	135,635	8	9	...	52	78	
Increase ...	30	680	120	578	82	102	38	51,587	252,668	39,403	...	25	17	...	210	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...

* Including 1 Paper-box Factory.

Printing, Bookbinding, &c., Works.

613. The above Industries have made a great advance since 1891, both in the quantity and quality of the work produced. The use of machinery has been greatly extended. The number of Establishments has risen nearly 50 per cent: considerably over half as many more workers are employed than in 1891. The value of material used is some 70 per cent. greater than in the year mentioned and that of articles produced has practically doubled.

The great bulk of the printing and bookbinding is done in the Cape District; Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London following in order of importance.

LIGHTING.

Electric Lighting Works.

(CLASS 14, SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing Steam Engines.	Horse-Power of Steam Engines.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.		
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.					
1904 ...	3	229	...	112	...	117	...	15,300	49,600	124,700	3	1,789
1891 ...	8	50	...	43	...	7	...	10,080	12,033	19,479	8	296
Increase ...	...	179	...	69	...	110	...	5,220	37,567	105,221	...	1,493
Decrease ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...

Electric Lighting.

614. The Returns for the present Census are to a certain extent incomplete; installations in connection with private works and the figures for certain public concerns being wanting. The increase in the value and power of machinery used is, however, very striking in such returns as have been supplied.

It may not be out of place to mention that in the Cape District alone partial returns were received for nine private Electrical Plants, employing 20 hands, and having machinery of over 500 horse power valued at from £15,000 to £20,000.

Gas Works.

(CLASS 14, SUB-CLASSES 2 AND 3.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate value of			No. of Works employing				h.p.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam and Gas Engines.	
		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.								
1904 ...	*4	449	1	118	1	331	...	87,340	113,750	266,830	2	1	1	202	
1891 ...	3	76	...	40	...	36	...	15,000	29,500	100,000	1	...	2	4	
Increase ...	1	373	1	78	1	295	...	72,340	84,250	166,830	1	1	...	198	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

* Including one Acetylene Gas Establishment.

Gas Works.

615. Of the 4 Works returned, 2 were in Albany, 1 in the Cape and 1 in Port Elizabeth, the latter being the most important of the four. The Return does not call for detailed comment, the growth of the Industry being apparent from the figures themselves.

DRESS.

Tailoring Establishments.

(CLASS 15. SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of					No. of Establishments employing	
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Electrical Motors.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1904	226	1,177	64	807	46	370	18	136,487	292,104	6,880	1	225	h.p. 34½	
1891	153	936	204	574	165	362	39	113,849	212,386	5,863	...	153	...	
Increase	73	241	...	233	...	8	...	22,638	79,718	1,017	1	72	3½	
Decrease ... ..	...	...	140	...	119	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tailoring Establishments.

616. The replacement of female by male labour is a curious feature in the above Return, which also points to a considerable growth in the number of Establishments and the value of the articles produced. The latter has increased by over one-third as against an increase of only one-fifth in the value of the material used. In one Establishment electric power is used.

Dressmaking Establishments.

(CLASS 15. SUB-CLASS 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of					No. of Establishments employing	
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Gas Engines, etc.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1904	100	65	881	50	793	15	88	66,966	104,411	2,967	1	1	98	h.p. 31
1891	215	50	959	47	811	3	148	75,561	116,105	3,487	...	...	215	...
Increase ... ..	...	15	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	3½	...
Decrease	115	...	78	...	18	...	60	8,595	11,694	520	...	...	117	...

Dressmaking Establishments

617. As in the case of Tailoring Establishments, male labour would appear to have been to a certain extent replacing female labour, a result due, no doubt, in both cases to the substitution of machinery for manual work. It is by no means easy, however, to draw a hard and fast line as to what Establishments of the above class do the necessary amount of business, and the comparative figures for 1891 and 1904, showing as they do an apparently large decrease in the volume of business in the inter-censal period, are probably explained by the rejection of returns which would have been included at the former Census.

Boot and Shoe-making Establishments.

(CLASS 15. SUB-CLASS 5.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Establishments employing			Horse Power of Steam and Gas Engines.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Manual Labour.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1904	88	448	24	249	23	199	1	61,298	94,336	8,437	1	4	83	h.p. 34½
1891	95	455	34	277	23	178	11	48,257	84,324	6,939	2	1	92	13
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	13,041	10,012	1,498	...	3	...	21½
Decrease	7	7	10	28	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	9	...

618. The number of Establishments and of European workers appears to have fallen off since 1891. On the other hand the value of materials used and of the articles produced have both risen slightly.

Boot and Shoe Making Establishments.

FIBROUS MATERIALS.

Sail, Tent and Tarpaulin Manufactories.

(CLASS 17. SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Establishments employing Manual Labour.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1904	6	34	...	15	...	19	...	4,829	9,489	680	6
1891	8	34	1	26	1	8	...	10,693	15,210	442	8
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	238	...
Decrease	2	...	1	11	1	...	...	5,864	5,721	...	2

619. This is only a small Industry, but, such as it is, it shows a distinct decline since 1891, the value of articles produced being less than two-thirds of what it was in the year named.

Sail, Tents, etc., Manufactories.

METALS (OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.)

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Works, Iron and Brass Foundries, Plumbers, Tin and Coppersmiths, etc.

(CLASS 18. SUB-CLASSES 1-5.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing					Horse-Power of Steam Engines, etc.
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Manual Labour.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
1904	131	1,492	3	1,027	3	465	...	242,579	409,716	69,032	8	16	7	100	h.p. 440½	
1891	65	484	2	347	2	137	...	56,289	86,570	33,361	14	2	...	49	103	
Increase	66	1,008	1	680	1	328	...	206,290	323,146	35,671	...	14	7	51	337½	
Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

Engineering Works, Foundries, Copper-smiths, etc.

620. The number of Establishments of the above classes is just over double the return for 1891. The Industry has, however, made very rapid strides in the interval, the machinery now used being over twice as valuable and more than four times as powerful, while the number of workers has increased more than three-fold, the value of material used nearly seven-fold, and that of articles produced not far short of five-fold.

PROCESSES RELATING TO STONE, CLAY, GLASS, ETC.
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.
(CLASS 19. SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works Employing									
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Bricks Made.	Machines for preparing Clay.	Machines for preparing Bricks and Pottery.	Steam Engines.	Electric Power.	Animal Power.	Labour.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.													
1904	143	3,049	11	605	2	2,444	9	99,161	318,899	144,354	137,668,200	182	79	29	9	1	4	100	1,021	
1891	54	677	6	207	4	470	2	19,640	61,029	10,796	24,362,446	51	13	2	..	..	23	28	16
Increase	89	2,372	5	398	..	1,974	7	79,521	257,870	133,558	113,305,754	131	66	27	9	1	..	71	1,005	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Including 1 Glass Beveling and Silvering Establishment.

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works.

621. The above Industries have sprung from comparative insignificance in 1891 into one of the most important classes of Establishments in the Colony, and have developed much more rapidly in the past 13 years than the closely allied Building Industry. The number of Works is considerably more than double the number returned in 1891, and the plant and machinery, which were trifling in the year named, are now valued at over £144,000, and supply over 1,600 horse-power. The value of materials used has increased five-fold, and that of articles produced by a similar amount. The output of bricks has risen by 113 million, and is now considerably over five times as large as in 1891. Over a million bricks were made in 14 Districts, the greatest number being 70 million in the Cape District, 16 million in East London, and 15 million in Stellenbosch. The increase in the number of hands employed is between four and five fold, and work is now found for as many as 2,453 persons of Coloured Race.

Monumental Works; Stone and Marble-Sawing, Polishing, etc.
(CLASS 19. SUB-CLASS 4.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.			Approximate Value of			Number of Works employing Manual Labour.
		All Races.	European.	Coloured.	Material used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	
		Males.	Males.	Males.				
1904	11	111	74	37	£ 5,710	£ 16,030	£ 423	11
1891	8	73	35	38	£ 4,320	£ 11,325	£ 1,922	8
Increase	3	38	39	..	£ 1,390	£ 4,705	..	3
Decrease	..	..	..	1	..	..	£ 1,499	..

Monumental Works, etc.

622. The above Industries show steady progress, although the value of Machinery and Plant is returned as very much less than in 1891. Half as many hands again are employed as in that year, and the value of the articles produced is over 40 per cent. greater.

CHEMICALS.

Manufacturing Chemists, Dye and Oil Works, Match Factories, Salt Pans, Creosote Works, &c.

(CLASS 20, SUB-CLASSES 1, 2, & 3; & CLASS 21, SUB-CLASS 1.)

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Works.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Works employing.				
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Wind Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse-power of Steam and Gas Engines.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
1904	36	565	243	223	65	342	178	£ 64,135	£ 114,758	£ 35,479	4	..	2	30	h.p. 115
1891	54	651	337	265	71	386	266	£ 30,222	£ 71,134	£ 22,270	5	1	4	44	46
Increase	18	..	86	94	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

623. Although the above Return indicates a considerable falling off in the number of Establishments and of workers, the output has increased in value over fifty per cent., and the value of materials used by a similar amount.

Manufacturing Chemists, Dye Works, Match Factories, Salt Pans, &c.

ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.

Ammunition Works, Gunsmiths' Establishments, &c.

(CLASS 22, SUB-CLASSES 1 & 2.)

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.						Approximate Value of			No. of Establishments employing			
		All Races.		European.		Coloured.		Material Used.	Articles Produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Water Power.	Manual Labour.	Horse Power of Steam Engines.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							
1904	5	1,579	1	611	1	968	..	£ 43,940	£ 67,445	£ 184,200	1	..	4	1,280
1891	6	33	..	27	..	6	..	£ 4,050	£ 6,700	£ 3,800	2	1	3	12
Increase	..	1,546	1	584	1	962	..	£ 39,890	£ 60,745	£ 180,400	..	..	1	1,268
Decrease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

624. The enormous increase shown in the above Table since 1891 is due to the establishment of a new Colonial Industry in the shape of the Explosives Factory in the Stellenbosch District. Comparisons between the two sets of figures would, under the circumstances, be misleading.

Ammunition Works, &c.

FISHERIES AND FISH CURING.

625. I have not hitherto referred to the returns relating to the Cape Fisheries. A great deal of trouble was expended in connection with this matter, which was to a certain extent wasted owing to the impossibility of arriving at anything like an approximation of the number of fish of different kinds caught at certain of the fishing stations—notably those in the Cape District.

Cape Fisheries.

It has not been customary for records to be kept at places where special provision has not been made by Government in connection with the returns now annually published by the Government Biologist.

Number of Fishing Stations.

626. Excluding the Cape Division the returns of fishing stations number 32, the principal Districts being Malmesbury with 10 and Bredasdorp with 5. Excluding the Cape, returns were received for 28 such stations at the Census of 1891.

At these stations the number of fishing boats or vessels was 152 in 1890 and 232 in 1903; the number of fishermen employed was 745 in the former year and 1,282 in the latter.

The detailed figures for the year 1903 are as follows:—

FISHING STATIONS: CENSUS DISTRICTS.

CENSUS DISTRICTS.	Number of Fishing Stations.	Boats or Vessels Used.						Horse Power of Steam Vessels.	Number of Fishermen employed All Races.
		Total.	Propelled by		Nett.	Gross.	Number of Fishermen employed		
			Steam.	Sails.					
TOTAL	32	232	4	228	397	902	558	1,282	
Bathurst	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	
Bredasdorp	5	17	...	17	...	8	...	81	
George	2	9	...	9	...	4	...	43	
Humansdorp	1	6	...	6	...	3	...	48	
East London	1	9	1	8	...	45	40	74	
Malmesbury	10	73	...	73	221	396	...	365	
Mossel Bay	1	18	1	17	176	184	50	97	
Piquetberg	2	27	...	27	...	82	...	135	
Port Elizabeth	1	38	2	36	...	139	468	234	
Port Nolloth	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	10	
Knysna	1	16	...	16	...	16	...	80	
Komgha	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Riversdale	3	2	...	2	...	7	...	20	
Stellenbosch	1	12	...	12	...	12	...	84	
Swellendam	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3

Number of Fish Caught.

627. Again excluding the Cape, the return of fish caught amounts to a total of 3,769,950 of all kinds, the principal items being Harders, 1,252,710; Gabeljouw, 442,620; Snoek, 360,429; Silver Fish, 349,379; and Geelbek, 305,252. Oysters figure at 146,975.

A similar Return for 1890 would show a total of 5,592,885 fish, of which some 2,800,000 were Harders and 1,500,000 Snoek.

The detailed figures for the present Census are given below; they do not of course include the operations of Steam Trawlers.

APPROXIMATE NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT AND OYSTERS GATHERED AT VARIOUS FISHING STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY (CAPE DISTRICT EXCEPTED) DURING YEAR 1903.

CENSUS DISTRICT.	Total.	Snoek.	Geelbek.	Gabeljouw.	Silver Fish.	Hottentot.	Harders.	Albercore.	Elf.	Panga.	Red and White Stumpnose.	Soles.	Other Fish.	Oysters Gathered.
Total	3,916,925	360,428	305,252	442,620	349,379	70,849	1,252,710	123	58,720	61,197	145,816	231,620	491,236	146,975
Bathurst	19,000	8,000	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...
Bredasdorp	316,315	2,715	2,790	20,950	...	...	207,000	...	...	...	4,500	...	76,185	2,175
George	22,840	...	3,300	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	8,200	...	54,923	10,000
Humansdorp	90,042	20,754	2,704	11,161	...	...	...	...	...	21,197	500	...	46,538	...
East London	286,150	78,119	39,497	39,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,450	...	41,152	...
Malmesbury	1,046,034	336,198	150	200	7,135	67,229	425,517	...	7,575	...	33,420	...	168,610	60,000
Mossel Bay	342,510	19,518	136,410	124,389	...	120	...	123	...	40,000	...	160,000	1,940	...
Piquetberg	796,491	24,230	326	600	2,700	...	616,190	...	51,145	...	...	...	101,300	...
Port Elizabeth	518,566	147,490	233,492	29,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,546	30,468	5,000	...
Port Nolloth	2,803	...	...	...	...	...	2,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,800
Knysna	134,374	11,730	8,777	37,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...
Komgha	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Riversdale	8,600	1,500	900	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...
Stellenbosch	120,200	14,950	10,450	69,500	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	6,200	...	24,000	...
Swellendam	3,000	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...

628. The Government Biologist has courteously placed at my disposal the complete Returns relating to the Cape District obtained by him for the year 1904, and these show the following comparisons with the Returns supplied in 1891.

Returns for Cape District.

YEAR.	No. of Fishing Stations.	Boats or Vessels Used.					Horse Power of Steam Vessels.	Number of Fishermen Employed All Races.
		Total.	Propelled by.		Nett.	Gross.		
			Steam.	Sails.				
1904.	5	201	3	198	126	423	1,047	903
1891.	9	148	...	148	...	348	...	663

FISH CAUGHT.

YEAR.	Total.	Snoek.	Geelbek.	Gabeljouw.	Silver Fish.	Hottentot.	Harders.	Albercore.	Elf.	Panga.	Red and White Stumpnose.	Soles.	Other Fish.
1904	4,197,155	384,995	52,695	93,816	724,368	305,907	173,445	60,473	116,697	64,936	51,979	695	2,167,149
1891	8,592,485	4,311,916	26,635	199,517	1,350,830	125,100	921,025	5,100	18,680	599,040	92,700	400	941,542

629. Side by side with the falling off in the Fishing Returns there has been a great decline in the Fish Curing Industry. The number of works returned in 1904 is 16, as compared with 81 in 1891; employment is found for only 234 persons, as compared with 919, and the value of articles produced has dropped from £35,047 to £24,469, the number of fish cured being but 880,676 in 1904, as against 6,269,387 in 1891. In 1904 fish curing was carried on in the following Districts:—Mossel Bay (522,300), Piquetberg (164,476), Stellenbosch, Malmesbury, Cape, George and Bathurst. In 1891, 3,431,182 fish were cured in the Cape, 1,504,100 in Malmesbury, 496,205 in Piquetberg, 386,000 in Caledon, 304,000 in Bredasdorp, and smaller numbers in six other Districts.

Fish Curing.

630. In the following Table I have arranged the different Census Districts with an industrial output exceeding £50,000 in the year 1903, in order of merit. Mines are excluded from the return.

Main Industrial Districts.

CENSUS DISTRICT.	Number of Industrial Institutions and nature of Power Employed.				Number of Workers usually Employed.				Horse Power of Steam and Gas Engines.	Approximate Value of (i) Material used and (ii) Articles Produced during the year preceding the Census.		Approximate Value of Land, Buildings and Improvements and Machinery and Plant at the date of the enumeration.		
	Total.	Number of Institutions employing			European or White.		Other than European or White.			Material Used.	Articles Produced	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Machinery and Plant.
		Steam Engines.	Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Cape	612	82	65	51	6,068	587	4,627	472	5,117 1/2	2,336,438	3,807,136	1,770,705	1,897,592	846,183
Port Elizabeth	158	27	30	...	1,064	193	1,232	18	1,517 1/2	863,505	1,194,896	197,927	425,348	301,935
East London	120	22	3	...	624	94	902	38	650	417,453	572,887	74,890	115,306	60,824
King William's Town	82	16	16	1	656	60	897	5	1,460	310,851	362,592	97,835	119,020	161,208
Humansdorp	74	26	6	...	446	109	540	93	711 1/2	290,387	410,045	37,605	59,128	81,946
Albany	143	13	3	4	514	155	484	18	1,738 1/2	169,083	327,380	44,140	94,750	53,665
Stellenbosch	79	7	12	...	381	66	308	8	258	126,439	199,876	27,076	62,195	50,339
Albany	35	8	6	...	718	4	1,399	50	1,824	100,557	174,874	101,539	651,033	299,040
Queenstown	69	9	1	...	278	51	280	...	180	107,730	172,793	21,115	49,331	34,960
Worcester	35	3	1	...	130	...	257	5	73	95,308	142,421	24,013	57,562	18,352
Paarl	13	6	...	...	39	...	83	...	188 1/2	99,767	119,292	1,845	11,035	16,830
Malmesbury	12	3	3	...	30	2	53	9	42	95,979	113,458	2,016	13,579	18,410
Roberson	119	7	...	...	884	41	882	15	1,511 1/2	65,038	98,273	21,513	36,564	15,202
Oudtshoorn	23	2	...	...	238	20	129	41	27 1/2	53,707	98,111	21,680	25,713	17,317
Albany	63	4	3	...	146	21	85	1	140	62,458	93,722	8,140	16,094	9,173
Mossel Bay	24	4	1	...	105	16	101	10	85	52,583	72,413	7,503	25,180	28,607
Cathart	17	4	3	...	58	14	175	14	118 1/2	39,630	60,408	31,550	14,750	13,872
Alwal North	4	...	...	...	15	...	43	...	82	54,962	59,970	903	2,850	8,540
Craddock	31	...	...	...	114	15	102	...	80 1/2	37,891	54,476	7,193	13,756	13,004
Middeburg	43	...	...	...	173	47	73	35	57	30,785	53,382	8,705	20,819	10,868
Middeburg	37	5	3	...	197	10	107	2	53	32,562	52,898	6,138	12,161	9,572

Herschel and Peddie—two mainly Native Districts—were the only Divisions rendering a *nil* return as regards Industries of the required importance.

Railway Workshops and Harbour Board Works.

Railway and Harbour Board Works.

631. The Industrial Tables do not include Returns for any workshops connected with the Cape Government Railways or the various Harbour Boards in the Colony.

By the courtesy of the officials concerned I am enabled to supplement the Tables by the following particulars relating to such works:—

CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY WORKSHOPS AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	RAILWAY SYSTEM.	Number of Works.	Hands Employed.			Approximate value of		Number of Works Employing					
			All Races.	European.	Coloured.	Material Used.	Machinery and Plant.	Steam Engines.	Oil or Gas Engines.	Electric Power.	Animal Power.	Manual labour only.	Horse-Power of Engines.
Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Repairing, Maintenance, etc.—Workshops.	Western System	5	1,750	1,483	267	121,998	90,393	5	...	...	...	1	515
	Rhodesia	1	233	151	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midland	5	1,917	1,279	638	105,590	58,665	2	...	...	...	3	490
	Eastern	3	1,461	868	593	51,320	40,950	2	...	...	...	1	191
Total	...	14	5,361	3,781	1,580	278,908	190,008	9	...	...	...	5	1,169
Metal Machine Shop	Western System	1	120	97	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mill	"	1	30	25	5	59,980	9,750	2	...	...	...	...	50
Electric Lighting Works	"	1	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing Works	"	1	23	10	13	20,164	24,500	1	1	1	...	...	1,056
Sailmaking and Tarpaulin Repairing Works	Western System	2	18	18	...	744	40	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Midland	2	50	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern	1	15	10	5	30,334	81	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	...	5	83	63	20	31,078	121	...	...	...	...	5	...
Brickyards	Western System	*2	47	8	39	950	2,100	1	...	...	...	2	20
Stone Quarries and Stone-breaking Works.	"	2	56	2	54	300	770	1	...	...	...	1	16
Other Works	"	3	38	35	3	10,911	1,076	...	...	...	1	2	7
Total	Western System	18	2,152	1,748	404	402,291	228,325	14	1	2	2	13	2,318
	Rhodesia	1	233	151	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midland	7	1,967	1,314	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern	4	1,476	878	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	30	5,828	4,091	1,737	402,291	228,325	14	1	2	2	13	2,318

* There were two other brickmaking establishments, the figures for which are included in the returns for Maintenance Workshops, etc. The number of bricks made during the year preceding the Census was 6,334,800, and the machines in use numbered 12 (10 for preparing clay and 2 for bricks).

(2.) LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SYSTEM.	Number of Workshops.	No. of Engine changing and Coaling Depôts.	Number of European and Coloured Employees.	The Value of Supplies expended during 1903 (including cost of Coal, etc.)	The Value of Machinery and Plant.
Western...	3	7	3,051	£ 519,217	£ 101,778
Midland...	1	11	2,605	331,848	62,015
Eastern ...	1	9	1,333	210,254	42,100
Rhodesia ...	1	2	233	8,869	9,488
Total ...	6	29	7,222	£1,070,188	*£215,376

* Excluding the Value of Locomotives.

RETURN SHOWING CERTAIN PARTICULARS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HARBOUR WORKS OF CAPE COLONY.

			Cape Town.	Port Elizabeth.	East London.	Mossel Bay.	The Colony.
Daily Labour (average in April, 1904)—Free men... Convicts ...	No.	...	1,410	2,247	1,024	170	4,851
	No.	...	516	Nil.	271	Nil.	787
	Total	No.	1,926	2,247	1,295	170	5,638
Value of Property ... Buildings, etc. ... Machinery and Plant ... Materials used in 1903 ...	£	...	5,020,980	150,000	322,864	90,000	5,583,844
	£	...	406,802	280,000	1,099,716	800	1,787,318
	£	...	703,320	750,480	374,313	12,000	1,840,113
	£	...	244,627	216,727	98,959	3,742	564,055
Breakwaters, Quays, Jetties, etc. ... Floating Basins—Superficial Area ...	Length	Feet	18,455	3,877	6,622	1,320	30,274
	...	Acres	72½	Nil.	100	Nil.	172½
Railways ...	Length	Miles.	13	15	...	...	28
Other Property } Graving Dock ... Patent and other Slips ...	No.	...	1	Nil.	Nil.	...	1
	No.	...	1	1	3	...	5
Steam and Electric Power available ...	H.p.	...	6,300	2,554	8,780	85	17,719
Lighting—Electric Power available ...	Candle Power	...	64,000	*	...	...	...
Vessels—Tugs ... Launches ... Steam Lighters ... Dredgers ... Other ...	No.	...	11	7	3	...	21
	No.	...	1	...	1	...	2
	No.	...	1	1	...	...	2
	No.	...	...	...	4	...	4
	No.	...	17	56	...	...	73
	Total	No.	30	64	8	...	102
Cranes, Appliances, etc.—Electric Cranes ... Electric Warehouse Cranes ... Hydraulic ... Steam ... Other Cranes ... Transporters ... Aerial Ropeways ... Donkey Engines ... Locomotives ... Other ...	No.	...	28	1	...	...	29
	No.	...	6	...	...	...	6
	No.	...	...	23	...	...	23
	No.	...	5	3	11	6	25
	No.	...	...	2	...	...	2
	No.	...	4	...	...	...	4
	No.	...	...	1	1	...	2
	No.	...	48	5	...	...	53
	No.	...	...	15	...	...	15
	No.	...	...	11	12	...	23

* Not stated.

The expenditure incurred in connection with the different Harbour Works in the inter-censal period 1891-1904 was, approximately: Cape Town, £2,184,000; Port Elizabeth, £1,134,000; East London, £1,109,000, and Mossel Bay, £89,000.

Harbour Works Expenditure 1891-1904.

632. There are also extensive Harbour Works under construction by the Imperial Government at Simonstown, details as to which were not procured. Employment is found on these for 981 persons of whom 536 are Europeans.

Admiralty Harbour Works

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.*

Nature of Information.

633. Provision was made in the Census Act for obtaining statistical information respecting the Friendly Societies in the Colony, the form of Return employed being that adopted at the Census of 1891.

The members of Friendly Societies are generally workmen, artisans, mechanics, and such like, who combine together for the relief of those who may fall sick, and for the decent burial of the dead. Some of the larger societies have in their ranks, both as financial and honorary members, persons of all stations in life. While Burial Societies have no doubt been in existence from very early times, the idea of providing relief in the case of sickness is of later growth.

Friendly Societies in Cape Colony.

634. The Cape Legislature dealt with Friendly Societies for the first time in the year 1880, when the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee "to consider the question as to the expediency or otherwise of giving further and more permanent security and stability to the various Friendly and Benevolent Societies in the Colony." As the result of the recommendations of this Committee, an Act for the encouragement and protection of Friendly Societies, was passed in the year 1882. This Act is known as the Friendly Societies Act, No. 7 of 1882.

In the year 1889 a Select Committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to report upon the working of the Act No. 7 of 1882. This Committee reported (*inter alia*) that "the benefits conferred by the Societies, with scarcely any exceptions, are in excess of what is justified by the payments," and following up on the report of this Committee there was passed an amending Friendly Societies Act known as Act No. 5 of 1892, one of the principal requirements of which is "that no Society shall be allowed to register unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the contributions which it proposes to charge are adequate to provide for the benefits which it undertakes to grant." In the case of old-established Societies, where it appears that the rates of contribution have been too low, it is provided that any new scale of contribution is to apply to members admitted subsequently to the date of registration. The contributions of existing members thus remain unaltered.

A number of Societies have applied for registration under the Act of 1892, but the requirement as to the adoption of adequate rates of contribution has proved a barrier to many of them.

Both the Acts of 1882 and 1892 are permissive merely, and not the slightest compulsion can be applied. There are between 40 and 50 of the Societies (mostly of the better class) registered under one or other of the two Acts.

Difficulty in collecting proper Statistics.

635. It is understood that very special difficulties (not met with in other countries) present themselves in connection with the regulation of Cape Friendly Societies. A large number of members in the Cape District are coloured people with little education, and it can hardly be expected that such persons will be able to carry on any proper system of bookkeeping or accounts. Then the birth and death rates amongst the coloured classes are very different from those experienced amongst the white population, and no doubt the sickness rates are very different also. Thus, the tables of mortality and sickness deduced from the experience of Friendly Societies in England must be applied with considerable reservations to Friendly Societies composed of coloured people, but at present the English Tables are the only ones available.

* See Part XI. of the Annexures to this Report, Tables V. and VI., pages 530 and 531.

636. As shown by the General Summary (page 530) there were in the Colony on 31st December, 1903:—

129 Societies, with 17,077 members, as compared with 130 Societies, with 14,277 members, on 31st December, 1890. 5,220 members received sick pay amounting to £13,581 during the year 1903: as compared with 3,302 members who received £8,438 during the year 1890.

Number of Societies and Members.

485 members died during the year 1903, and the death claims in that year amounted to £7,767: as compared with 250 members who died during the year 1890, and death claims in that year of £4,671.

The total income of the Societies from all sources in the year 1903 was £56,547, as compared with £33,214 for 1890: the total expenditure for 1903 was £46,118, as compared with £26,457 in 1890: and the total of the accumulated funds at the end of the year 1903 was £159,622, as compared with £88,846 at the end of the year 1890.

Income.

There is thus a substantial increase in the number of members and amount of funds during the period 1891-1903, although the actual number of societies shows a decrease of one. It may be mentioned that a considerable number of the smaller Societies—probable between 30 and 40—which figured in the Census of 1891, have ceased to exist during the interval, but their places have been taken by new Societies of a similar type.

637. The following Table shows the position of the Cape Societies as compared with those of other Colonies:—

Comparison with other Countries.

COLONY.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.
			£
Victoria	1,111	97,937	1,267,068
New South Wales	809	79,021	710,003
New Zealand	443	40,257	766,480
South Australia	487	42,703	475,654
Queensland	357	30,726	245,937
Cape	129	17,077	159,622
Tasmania	136	13,548	108,984
Western Australia	108	6,890	46,306

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE GROWTH OF COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS, COMMERCE, ETC.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University.

638. The University of the Cape of Good Hope was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1873, and took the place of the Board of Public Examiners, which had been similarly established in 1858 under the administration of the late Sir George Grey.

The Board of Examiners under its original Constitution, was empowered to grant:

(a) First and Second class certificates in Literature and Science, corresponding to the Degrees of Master and Bachelor of Arts of the University:

(b) First and Second class certificates in Law and Jurisprudence, corresponding to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws and the Law Certificate of the University: as well as

(c) Certificates in Land Surveying, Engineering and Navigation. In the year 1865, there was added to the scheme of examinations conducted by the Board, an examination for

(d) A Third class certificate in Literature and Science, corresponding to the Matriculation Examination of the University.

When the University Incorporation Act of 1873 was passed, the Board of Examiners ceased to exist; its property was transferred to the University Council, and the examinations hitherto held by the Board were henceforth conducted by the Council.

In 1875 a University Extension Act was passed, empowering the Council to hold its examinations beyond the borders of the Cape Colony, and to frame bye-laws and regulations under which persons not resident in the Colony may compete for and hold any scholarship or other prize, at the disposal of the Council.

Royal Charter.

In 1879, a Royal Charter was granted to the University, declaring that the Degrees conferred by the University are entitled to the same rank, precedence and consideration as the Degrees of any University in the United Kingdom.

In 1896, a University Amendment Act was passed, under which it is provided that "one or more of the Governments of Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic" may be represented on the Council of the University. In 1897, the Government of Natal availed itself of the privileges conferred by the Acts of 1875 and 1896, with the result that on the Council of the University, the Government of Natal is now represented by three members, while students in that Colony are eligible for all open Scholarships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, etc., at the disposal of the Council precisely as if they were residents in Cape Colony.

Number of Students.

During the years 1874-1903 the students who obtained degrees in Arts, Law and Science numbered 698, while 5,544 matriculated, 620 passed the Law Certificate examination, and 544 the various Civil Service Law examinations; 367 obtained certificates for proficiency in the theory of Land Surveying, and 52 passed the Final Mining examination. Teachers' Diplomas in Music were granted to 94 candidates, while 3,851 obtained certificates in music. The successful candidates for the School Elementary and School Higher Examinations numbered 30,820, and the total number examined for all examinations was 66,759, of whom 44,010 passed.

Funds

The Funds held by the University, as at 31st December, 1903, amounted to a total of £81,899.

BANKING STATISTICS.

639. On 31st December, 1891, there were five Joint Stock Banks operating in the Colony, viz., The Standard Bank, the Bank of Africa, the African Banking Corporation, the Worcester Commercial, and the Stellenbosch District Bank. The total subscribed capital was £5,394,370, the paid-up capital £1,550,570, and the Reserve Funds £709,064.

On 31st December, 1903, the number of Banks operating was seven. These were:—The Standard Bank, the Bank of Africa, the African Banking Corporation, the National Bank of South Africa, the Robinson Bank, the Netherlands Bank, and the Stellenbosch District Bank. The total subscribed capital of these Banks was £13,010,700, the paid-up Capital £5,956,825, and the Reserve Funds £2,816,579.

The following figures show the Fixed and Floating Deposits held by Banks in the Colony at various periods:—

Banks.

Fixed and Floating Deposits.

DEPOSITS.			1865.	1874.	1890.	1903.
			£	£	£	£
Fixed	...	...	1,026,361	1,884,501	2,630,018	4,712,029
Floating	...	...	1,052,294	2,197,551	3,452,205	6,847,095

The highest figures, as regards Deposits, were reached in the year 1902, when the Fixed Deposits stood at £5,519,238, and the Floating Deposits at £11,358,414.

Legal Tender Notes were introduced by the Bank Act of 1891. On 31st December, 1903, the amount of such notes in circulation in the Colony was £1,149,057; while other notes in circulation amounted to £6,181.

Notes.

The coin in the Bank coffers in the Colony on 31st December, 1890, was £2,110,704; on 31st December, 1903, £2,832,280.

Coin.

Cape Government Securities held in the Colony by the Banks amounted on 31st December, 1890, to £570,666; on 31st December, 1903, to £2,807,406.

Securities.

In the year 1890, the Banks carrying on business in the Colony had 67 offices. In 1904 the number of offices had increased to 161.

Offices.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

640. The returns filed by Life Assurance Companies, in terms of the Life Assurance Act, 1891, show that, in the year 1891, there were 16 Foreign, and 2 Colonial Companies, operating in the Colony. On lives resident in the Colony the Foreign Companies had in force 9,518 policies, assuring £4,340,425; while the Colonial Companies had 9,296 policies, assuring £4,394,059; making a grand total of 18,814 policies, assuring £8,734,484.

Life Assurance.

At the end of the year 1901, the figures stood as follows:—25 Foreign and 4 Colonial Companies were carrying on Life Assurance business. On lives resident in the Colony, the Foreign Companies had in force 18,524 policies assuring £8,111,451; while the Colonial Companies had 31,196 policies, assuring £6,654,077; making a grand total of 49,720 policies, assuring £14,765,528.

COMMERCE AT CENSUS PERIODS.

641. The total value of all Imports, including Specie, was £34,685,020 in 1903, against £10,106,466 in 1890, £5,725,412 in 1874, and £2,493,389 in 1864. Under the head of Merchandise, the largest values in 1903, were £7,747,160, for textile fabrics and dress, £8,533,515 for food supplies, etc., and £4,104,980 for building materials, but Government Articles were introduced to the

Value of Imports.

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value of £2,336,283. By way of comparison the following figures are shown :—

IMPORTS.	YEAR.			
	1864.	1874.	1890.	1903.
All Imports, including Specie Merchandise only...	£ 2,493,389	£ 5,725,412	£ 10,106,466	£ 34,685,020
Merchandise, classified—				
1. Arms and Ammunition	22,200	153,736	242,955	300,251
2. Textile Fabrics, Dress, etc.	1,006,496	2,055,764	3,296,474	7,747,160
3. Food, Drinks, etc.	716,281	1,500,752	1,742,137	8,533,515
4. Animal and Vegetable Substances	172,529	333,365	429,820	1,356,010
5. Minerals, etc.	84,387	227,464	381,840	1,102,639
6. Building Materials	282,831	647,421	904,840	4,104,980
7. Live Animals	5,911	11,628	19,196	626,354
8. Miscellaneous	180,304	484,258	1,453,288	*7,654,639
Total Merchandise	2,470,939	5,414,388	8,470,550	31,425,548
Colonial Government Articles	400	143,827	895,896	2,336,283
Specie	22,050	167,197	740,020	923,189
Grand Total Imports	2,493,389	5,725,412	10,106,466	34,685,020

(* Including :—Agricultural Implements and Tools, £448,114 ; Books Printed, £251,864 ; Carts and Carriages and Bicycles, £500,102 ; Drugs and Chemicals, £350,420 ; Furniture, £924,027 ; Machinery, £1,554,003 ; Railway Material, £976,082 ; Stationery, £498,894.)

The value of Merchandise entered for consumption in 1903 was £30,587,231, as compared with £8,373,719 in 1890. The distribution was as follows :—

	1890.	1903.
1. Cape Colony	£ 6,652,017	£ 22,369,205
2. Orange River Colony	755,564	2,021,131
3. Transvaal	831,001	5,233,437
4. Bechuanaland and other Territories	135,137	963,458†
	8,373,719	30,587,231

(* Exclusive of goods free of duty by Customs Union Tariff.)

Value of Exports.

642. The Export trade of the Colony was valued at £25,714,440 (including specie) in 1903 ; at £9,970,370 in 1890 ; at £5,773,933 in 1874 ; and at £2,613,709 in 1864. Minerals exported in 1864 were valued at £123,659. In 1874 they were exported to the value of £1,650,836, and in 1890 to the value of £5,989,560†, while in 1903, the value was £17,916,478†. The only other large figures are those for produce of Sheep, Cattle, and Ostrich Farms, namely :—£2,112,783 in 1864, £3,662,648 in 1874, £3,558,511 in 1890, and £3,892,159 in 1903.

No special record is kept of Colonial and Imperial Government Articles.

† Includes gold from the Transvaal.

A comparative Table of the Export Trade is shown below :—

EXPORTS.	YEAR.			
	1864.	1874.	1890.	1903.
All Exports including Specie Produce	£ 2,613,709	£ 5,773,933	£ 9,970,370	£ 25,714,440
Produce classified :—				
1. Minerals	123,659	1,650,836	5,989,560	17,916,478
2. Produce of Sheep farming, etc.	2,112,783	3,662,648	3,558,511	3,892,159
3. Produce of Grain farming	54,082	14,792	17,934	9,319
4. Produce of Wine farming	40,682	19,684	26,265	31,068
5. Produce of Gardening	23,329	8,243	3,607	13,829
6. Produce of the Sea	24,490	40,384	26,844	22,984
7. Produce of Forests and the Chase	12,353	39,368	20,869	41,373
8. Produce of Sundry Colonial Industries	3,070	6,731	6,028	15,602
9. Miscellaneous	1,225	1,338	4,364	11,400
Total Colonial Products exported	2,395,673	5,444,024	9,653,982	21,954,212
Specie	19,115	235,186	132,574	3,212,158
Imported Goods re-exported	...	...	...	548,070

643. Side by side with the development of the import and export trade of the Colony there has been a corresponding growth in the number and size of the vessels calling at the various Ports, as indicated in the following Comparative Table :—

YEAR.	VESSELS ENTERED.			VESSELS CLEARED.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
1864	989	328,456	16,011	977	325,358	16,099
1874	1,458	691,855	30,485	1,426	656,490	30,026
1890	2,249	4,007,010	114,786	2,275	4,012,905	114,620
1903	2,979	10,716,214	208,809	3,053	10,914,897	210,809

A comparison of the figures for steamships and sailing vessels in 1890 and 1903, respectively, reveals an extraordinary development in regard to the former, while the slight decrease in the number of the latter is more than compensated for by the increase in total tonnage.

YEAR.	VESSELS ENTERED.			VESSELS CLEARED.		
	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Steam.	1890 ...	1,672	3,684,926	107,802	1,668	3,673,147
	1903 ...	2,430	10,186,289	200,123	2,457	10,317,783
Sailing.	1890 ...	577	322,084	6,984	607	339,758
	1903 ...	549	530,925	8,686	596	597,114

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Postal and Telegraph Operations.

644. In 1882 the Parcel Post and the Postal Card Systems were initiated, and in 1884 the Postal Note Scheme, as well as the Post Office Savings Bank, were started (the Bank taking over the business done by the Government Savings Bank).

Savings Banks.

645. On the 31st March, 1904, the balance due to Savings Bank Depositors was £2,480,405, and the number of accounts open was 99,752. These figures compare with £881,976, balance due, and 25,859, number of accounts open, on 31st March, 1891.

Number of Post Offices.

646. The total number of Post Offices in 1864 was 313. Ten years later the number had only increased to 394, but in 1890 it was 675, while in 1903 the number was 1,003. The number of Telegraph Stations in these years were respectively 14, 22, 268 and 528. The length of line compared with length of wire was the same in 1864 and 1874, but in 1890 the mileage of line was 4,640, and the mileage of wire 11,779; while in 1903, the figures were 7,812 line mileage and 29,774 wire mileage. Up to the year 1873, the telegraph was worked by a private company.

A general Table of Post Office Statistics is appended:—

POSTAL STATISTICS.	YEAR.			
	1864.	1874.	1890.	1903.
Post Offices, 31st December	313	394	675	1,003
Letters (private) posted	1,157,600	2,373,080	16,703,308	44,086,478
Newspapers posted... ..	947,588	1,942,555	6,898,460	11,062,532
Book and Sample packets... ..	327,115	670,585	3,431,220	3,609,652
Parcels (started 1782) ... ..	...	...	609,973	605,735
Post Cards (started 1882)... ..	...	...	267,878	1,222,027
Telegraph Stations	14	22	268	528
Telegraph Line Miles	760	945	4,640	7,812
Telegraph Wire "	760	945	11,779	29,774
Telegraph Messages Number	No Record, Private Company.	45,534	1,291,984	3,946,619
Cable Messages Number	No Cable	No Cable	9,145	29,226
" Words			84,191	301,731
Telephones—Number of Subscribers ... ..	...	...	...	2,467
Telephone Lines Miles	...	...	...	2,190
Telephone Wires ... .. "	...	...	...	1,339
Telephones in use Number	...	...	...	3,977

RAILWAYS.

Railway Lines.

647. The Colonial Government acquired its first Railway by the purchase of the Cape Town and Wellington Line, 64 miles in length, from the Cape Railway Company under Act 15 of 1872. At the date of the Census of 1875 there were also open 92 miles of private railway belonging to the Cape Copper Mining Company, linking Port Nolloth on the Coast of Namaqualand with O'okiep in the interior.

The inter-censal period 1875 to 1891 witnessed very rapid railway developments in the Colony: the Western Main Line reached Kimberley towards the close of 1885: the Midland Line—the first section of which was opened in 1875—and the Eastern Line opened in the following year also underwent extensions from year to year until the mileage of the Government System was 1,890 by the end of the year 1890.

Private lines had also been opened in 1883 between Grahamstown and Port Alfred, 43 miles in length, and in 1887 between Worcester and Ashton, 42 miles in length. The total railway mileage in the Colony in 1890 was thus 2,067. Since 1891 the line of the Cape Central Railways Company has been extended another 105 miles to Riversdale: and two private lines have been constructed from Bamboo Junction for the Cape Collieries Company, 21 miles in length, and from Sterkstroom to Indwe, 66 miles in length, both of which have been purchased by the Government, which at the end of 1903 owned a total length of railways of 2,222 miles.

The growth in the mileage of railways open on all systems at the close of the year preceding each Census is shown in the following Table:—

	1864.	1874.	1890.	1903.
Mileage Open	64	156	2,067	2,504

At the present time the Government Railways open for traffic are 2,526 miles in length with an additional 531 miles under construction.

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CONCLUSION.

Personal.

648. When I was requested by the Prime Minister in 1903 to undertake the duties of directing the operations connected with the Census I was somewhat apprehensive lest, having regard to the importance and volume of the work with which I was already charged, I should be overweighed by the addition of these new duties. A study of some of the reports of Directors of Censuses in various countries convinced me that the taking of a Census was a work of considerable magnitude, calling for the possession of mental qualities which I was by no means sure formed part of my equipment, and of a physical endurance which I feared was already being tested to its limits in the discharge of my ordinary duties as Permanent Head of the Colonial Secretary's Department. Upon now looking back I feel that my apprehensions were not altogether groundless, but that I had failed in my early consideration of the matter to give due weight to the immense assistance to be derived from the hearty co-operation of a loyal and capable Staff.

Staff.

649. The work of Mr. Dale, the Assistant Director, in connection with the preliminary work of preparing for the Census has already been referred to. His matured experience was at this period invaluable to me. Shortly after the Census Returns were received, however, his health broke down so completely as to necessitate his taking long leave of absence and he was unable much to my regret to rejoin the Census Staff on his return to office, his health not having been re-established.

I had prior to this juncture been granted the services of Mr. W. Murray, M.A., Oxon., the then Principal Clerk of the Health Branch, who was specially detached for service as Secretary in connection with the Census work. Mr. Murray at once took over, in addition to his own duties as Secretary, the work that would have fallen to Mr. Dale, and, throughout the whole period of strenuous work since the Tabulation of the results of the Census began, he has relieved me not alone of detail but has assisted me materially in the work of organization generally, in the construction and arrangement of the Tables and in the preparation of this report—the early submission of which is due very largely to his able and unceasing efforts. Mr. Murray had already been selected by the Government for the post of Chief Clerk of the Local Government and Health Branch. He will now take up the duties of that appointment, and I feel confident, from the closer experience I have thus gained of his ability and qualifications generally, that no more suitable official could have been selected to take charge of this very important Branch of the Department.

Mr. James McGowan, B.A., the Government Actuary, to whom Mr. de Smidt expressed his great obligation in connection with the 1891 Census, again assisted, from the outset, in the work of the present Census. His willing and trained help was always at my disposal, and in the preparation of some of the most intricate Tables of the Report the work could not have gone through satisfactorily without his aid.

Mr. Brande, who holds at present the post of Principal Clerk of the Defence Department, and who had gained useful experience in the Statistical Department, has rendered me most valuable assistance throughout. The work of Carding, Sorting and Tabulation had of necessity to be carried out by a Staff of temporary Officers hastily got together and trained as the work progressed. This somewhat loose organization called for capable direction in order to secure the best results, and in this work, as well as in that of passing the sheets through the press, Mr. Brande's services have been of the greatest help to me.

Mr. A. F. Scharffenorth assisted me greatly in connection with the General Tabulation—a task to which he has devoted the most assiduous attention and care—and in the proof reading of the mass of material that has since passed through the Printers' hands.

Mr. Rupert Gill has done excellent work in preparing the Tables of the Dwellings, Agricultural and Live Stock, and has rendered capable assistance generally wherever his services were required from time to time.

Mr. W. W. Elliott was engaged mainly in connection with Industrial, Educational and Ecclesiastical Forms and was thus charged with a very troublesome section of the work. His duties were carried out most satisfactorily.

The detailed arrangements for the preparation of the Tables dealing with Occupations for the People were left almost entirely to Mr. W. Johnstone who gave unremitting attention to his duties.

Mr. J. Ashby was largely employed in connection with the appointments of Enumerators, Carding Classes, Tabulation of Dwellings, Live Stock, Produce, etc., and was generally of much service to me.

The Staff as a whole have worked remarkably well, and I desire to place on record an expression of my cordial thanks for the loyal and hearty assistance rendered by them during a time of great pressure.

I would also express my indebtedness to Dr. W. J. Dodds, the Inspector of Asylums, for valuable assistance in dealing with the statistics relating to Sickness and Infirmities.

I have the honour to be,

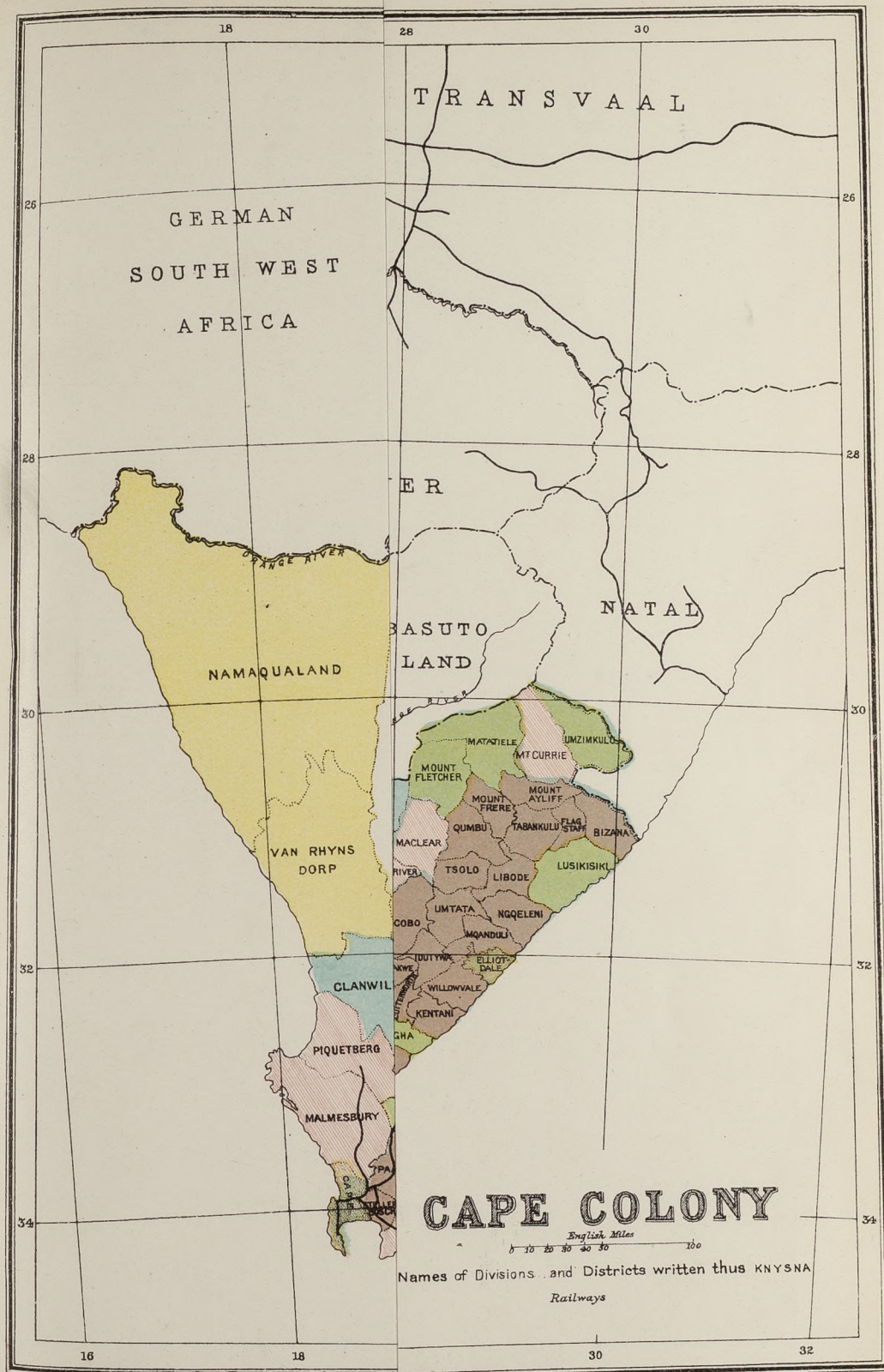
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NOEL JANISCH,

Under Colonial Secretary

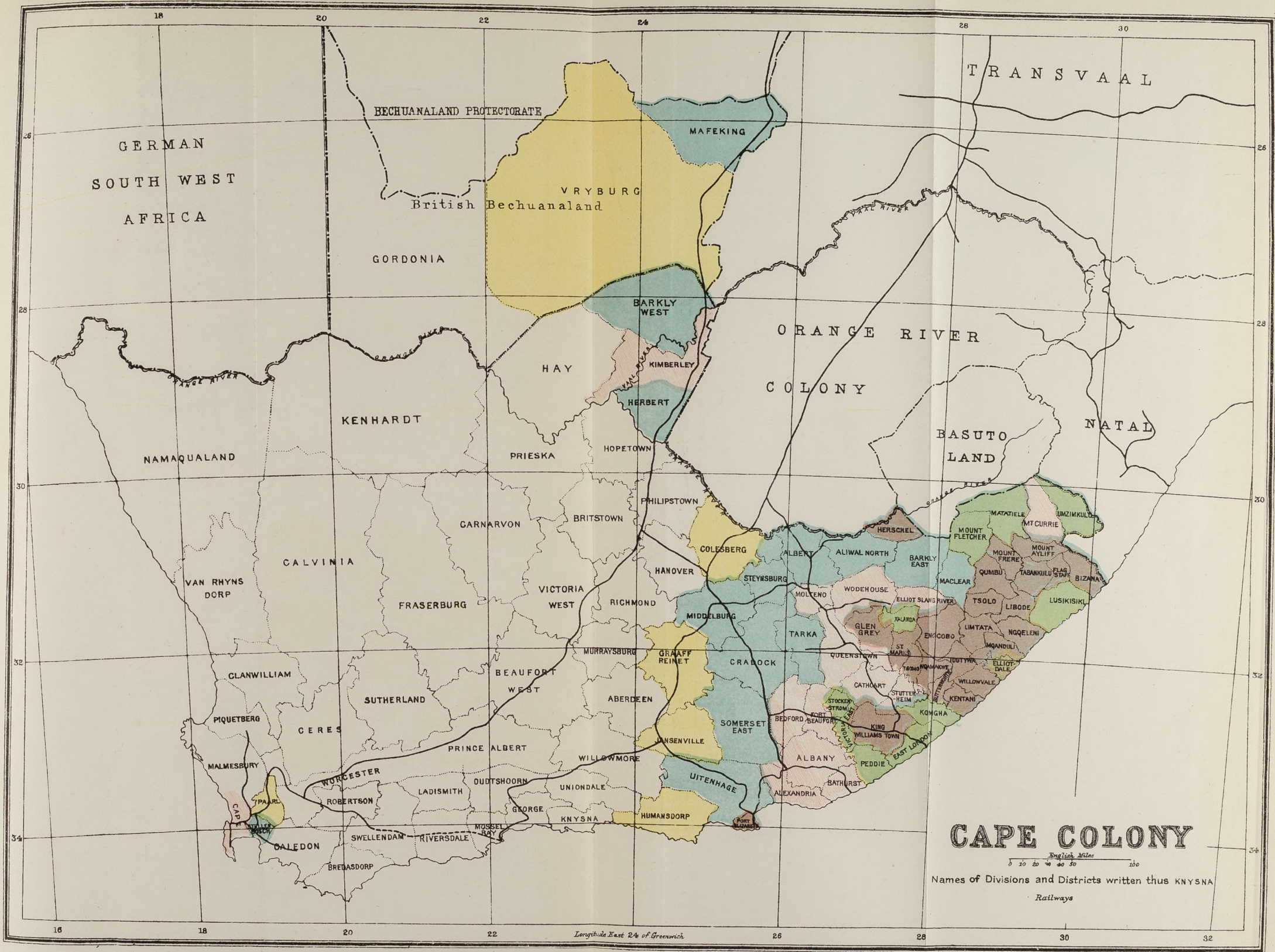
and Director of the Census.



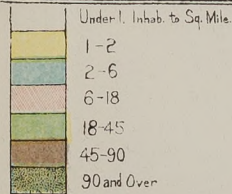
Cape Times, Limited, Lithographers.

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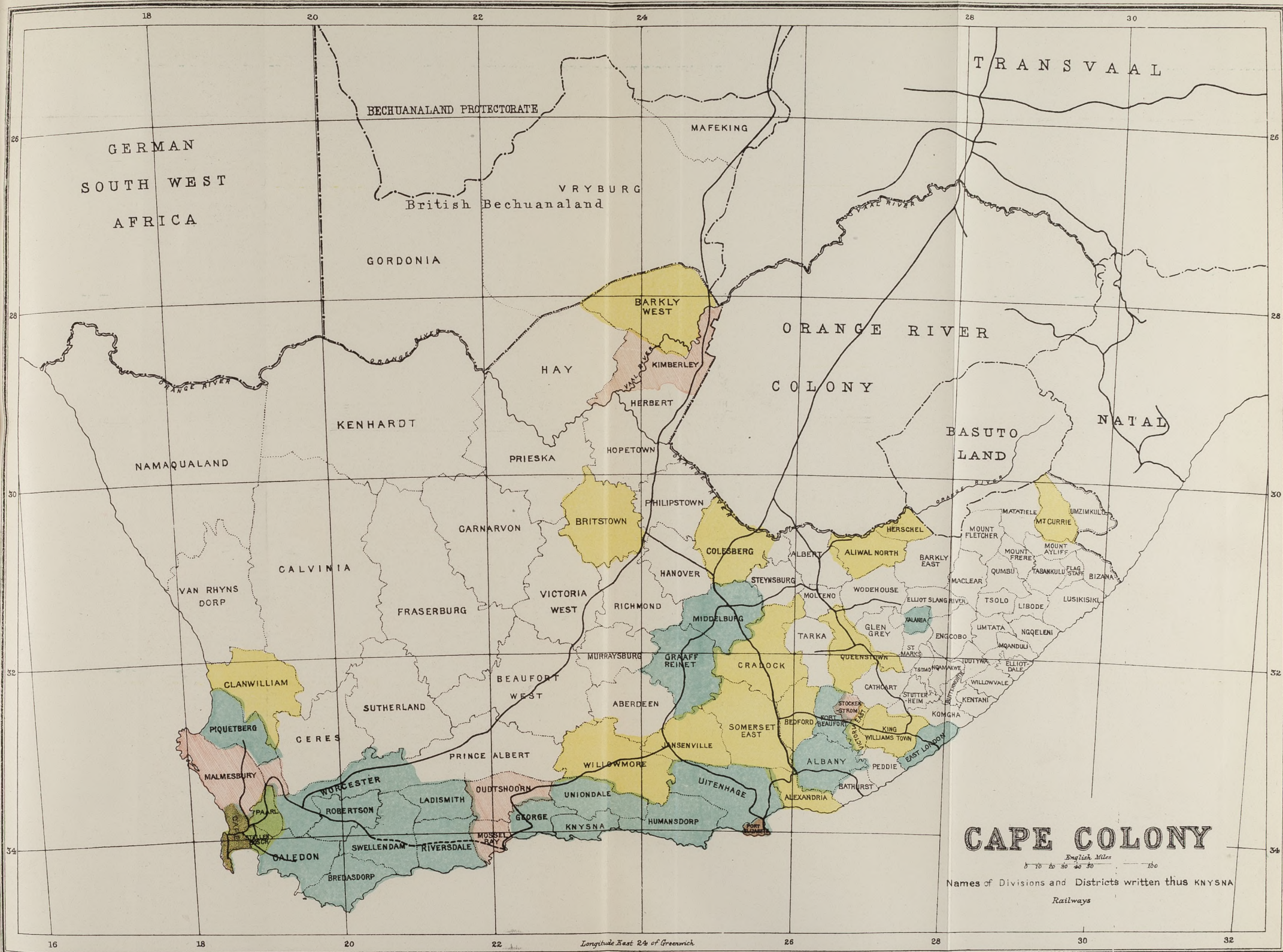
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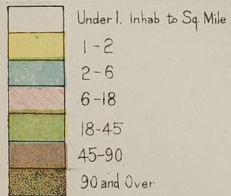
MAP No 4. Distribution of the Population according to the Census of '904. [Bantus or Aboriginal Natives]



Cape Times, Limited, Lithographers.



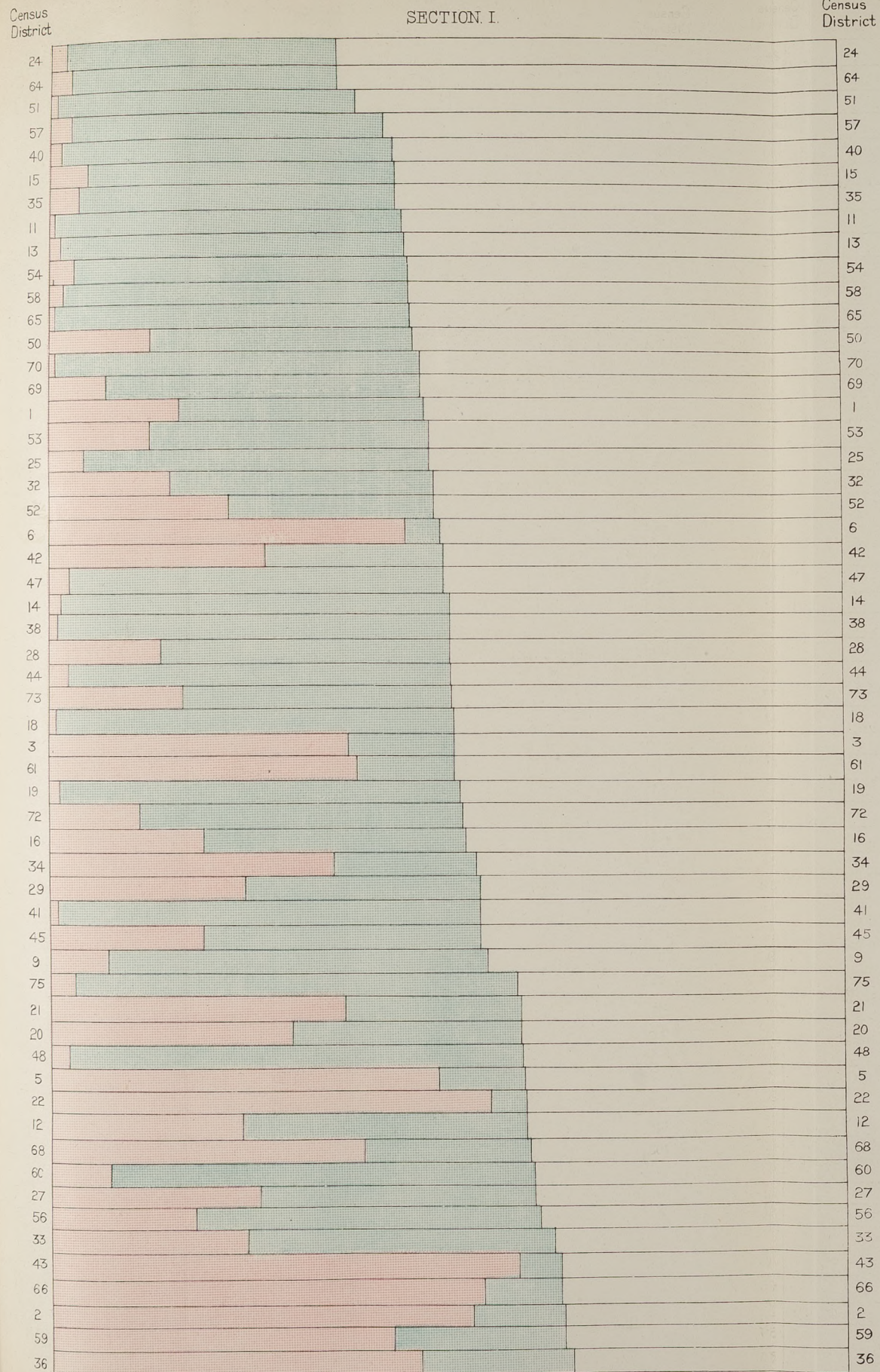
MAP No 5. Distribution of the Population according to the Census of 1904. [Mixed Coloured Races]



Cape Times, Limited, Lithographers.

Diagram XII

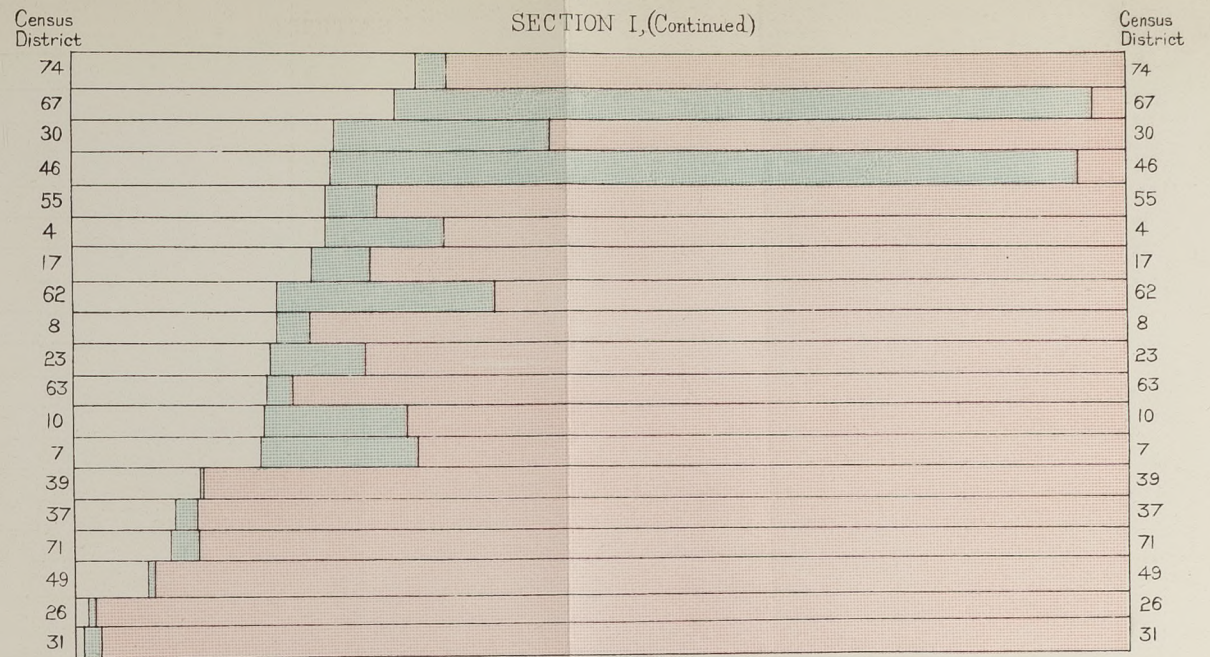
SECTION I.



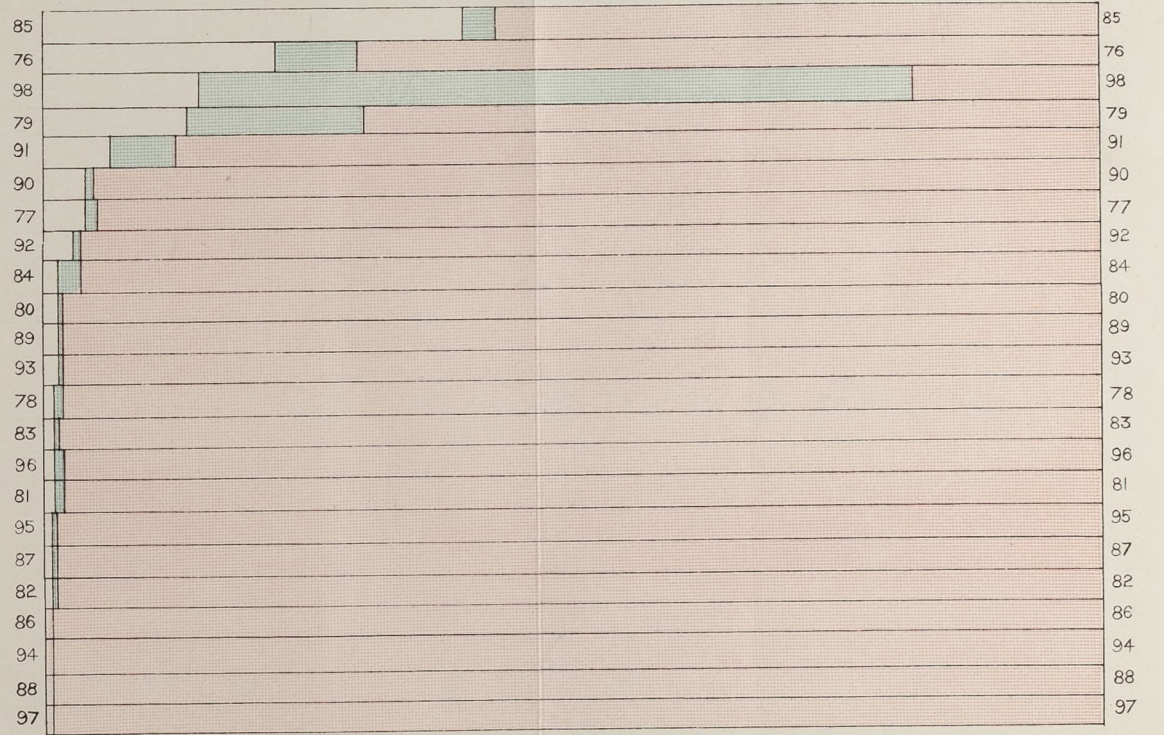
The above Diagram indicates the proportion per cent of the entire population in each Census District which is Composed of
 European or White Persons; Persons of Mixed, other Coloured Races; Aboriginal Natives or Bantus.

Diagram XII

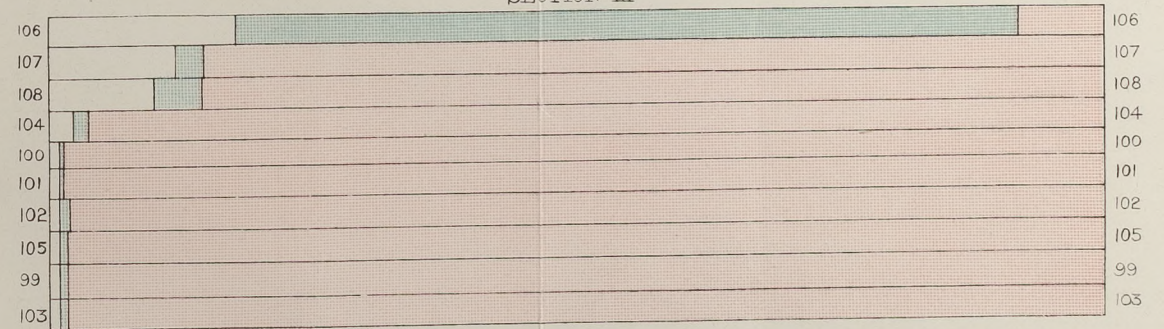
SECTION I, (Continued)



SECTION II.



SECTION III



The above Diagram indicates the proportion per cent of the entire population in each Census District which is Composed of
 European or White Persons; Persons of Mixed, other Coloured Races; Aboriginal Natives or Bantus.