



TRANSVAAL.

Native Affairs' Department.

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT.—1ST JULY, 1904, TO 30TH JUNE, 1905.

The Administration of Native Affairs was carried on during the past year in accordance with the general line of policy indicated in the Annual Reports of the Department for 1901-2, 1902-3, and 1903-4.

It was obviously undesirable to embark upon any material changes in view of the appointment of the South African Native Affairs Commission which met for the first time in Capetown on the 29th September, 1903, and concluded its labours on the 30th January, 1905.

It had all along been recognised that such important questions as those which relate to the tenure of land, the settlement of natives on Government and private farms, and the administration of native locations required mature consideration before they could be dealt with by new or further legislation. These matters have from time to time been prominently brought to notice, and although their postponement has necessarily been attended with many difficulties and inconvenience, there can be no doubt that incalculable advantage has been gained by preserving a free hand for the Transvaal to shape its legislation upon the basis of the recommendations of a Commission expressly appointed and empowered to conduct an exhaustive investigation into all the present conditions of native life from a wide South African point of view.

Now that the report of that Commission has been before the public for some time, this opportunity may be taken for briefly referring to its conclusions upon some of those problems which are of more immediate and particular concern to this Colony.

Before proceeding to an expression of the views of the Commissioner for Native Affairs however, it should be understood that no measures can be taken by the Administration until the representative form of Government which is to be established under the new Constitution has come into being.

In any case it will be necessary to exercise every caution in the consideration of reforms involving radical changes of policy, of administration, or of existing native institutions and customs.

The older Colonies of the Cape and Natal have learnt by experience to recognise that it is unwise to press forward too hastily with a policy of progress in the direction of modern civilisation. Time alone can be expected, under the gradual influence and civilizing agency of the European community and of the Administration, to wean the native from his savage state and bring him generally under the common laws of the country. Any undue haste would inevitably lead to an unsettlement of the native mind and possibly to alienation instead of sympathy with the Government.

The question of foremost importance is :—

The Tenure of Land.—Though a small section of the native population wish to acquire land and alter their conditions, the masses are living under the communal system and are neither ready nor anxious for change. Time is required to ascertain whether any natives now in occupation of tribal land are desirous of having individual tenure, and when that time arrives such a form of tenure should only be regarded as an experiment and introduced in selected areas prior to which legislation would of course be necessary.

The most suitable parts to begin may possibly be in the locations on the Western border of the Transvaal which are more or less isolated.

Meanwhile a Commission has been appointed to investigate matters in regard to existing locations and to report whether other locations should be granted in terms of pledges by the late Government or Treaties with His Majesty's Government.

The general scope of the duties of the Commission may be gathered from the following terms of reference :—

- (a) To make recommendations as to the boundaries, where undefined, of existing locations granted to Native Tribes ;
- (b) To investigate the claims to locations on the part of other Tribes in respect of promises made to them by the late Government, and to report on the extent, and where such locations, if any, should be granted ;
- (c) To ascertain what, if any, other tribes claim locations within the meaning of the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, and to recommend where and to what extent, such should be granted ; and
- (d) To report on any questions arising out of these terms of reference.

A copy of the Memorandum in which the Commissioner for Native Affairs recommended the constitution of this Commission is appended hereto. (*Annexure "A."*)

Squatting.—This subject is in need of regulation. To eject or to summarily remove a large section of the native population now squatting on Crown and private lands would entail much distress and lead to trouble.

The present Squatters Law might possibly be amended or reconstructed upon the basis of the Cape Colony Law and Regulations recently issued, which provide that squatting, where held to be necessary or desirable, should only be allowed under Government sanction and control.

The following resolutions of the report are recommended for adoption in the Transvaal:—

- (1) That no native other than *bonâ fide* servant of the owner or occupier, with their families, should be permitted to live on private lands, except under Government sanction and control, and, further, that such sanction should only be given on proof that it is necessary or desirable, and, save in the case of labour tenants, should be subject to an adequate annual licence to be paid by the owner or occupier of the land. The word 'families' does not include adult sons unless they themselves are *bonâ fide* servants.
- (2) That the main principles contained in the resolutions relating to locations on private property should be applied to natives on Crown lands other than those duly set apart as native reserves or locations, and that sanction for native occupation on such Crown lands should not be given unless an adequate rent is charged to the native occupier, based upon the producing value of the land.
- (3) That contracts of tenancy exceeding one year should be in writing and duly attested.
- (4) That, so far as may be practicable, lands held by municipalities or other public bodies or societies which are occupied by natives should be subject to regulations similar to those applicable to private or Crown lands, as already recommended by this Commission."

In the meantime efforts are being made to procure full information with regard to native locations, other than those specifically set apart and recognised, on Crown farms and private land.

Purchase of Land by Natives.—Up to the present time the policy has been to continue that observed under the late Republic, viz., that in approved cases the Government should take and hold in trust land purchased by natives as indicated in the Conventions of 1881 and 1884 between His Majesty's Government and the South African Republic.

The Commissioner for Native Affairs shares the views expressed in the Report to the effect that there will be many administrative and social difficulties created by the multiplication of a number of native units scattered throughout a white population and owning the land of the country equally with them, and that such a situation cannot fail to accentuate feelings of race prejudice and animosity with unhappy results.

He therefore supports the resolution of the Commission as to the necessity for certain restrictions upon purchase, and considers it would be well to adopt the following recommendations for the assignment of areas within which the natives may purchase and hold land at pleasure:—

- (1) That purchase by natives should in future be limited to certain areas to be defined by legislative enactment.
- (2) That purchase of land which may lead to tribal, communal or collective possession or occupation by natives should not be permitted."

Native Locations.—The principles laid down in the following recommendations, particularly Sub-Sections 1 and 2, as regards the early definition and delimitation of all lands dedicated and set apart with a view to finality in the provision of land for the native population, should clearly be accepted by and applied to this Colony:—

- (1) That the time has arrived when the lands dedicated and set apart, or to be dedicated and set apart, as locations, reserves, or otherwise, should be defined, delimited and reserved for the natives by legislative enactment.
- (2) That this should be done with a view to finality in the provision of land for the native population and that thereafter no more land should be reserved for native occupation.
- (3) The creation, subject to adequate control, of native locations for residential purposes near labour centres or elsewhere, on proof that they are needed.
- (4) That the right of occupation of the lands so defined and set apart shall be subject to a condition of forfeiture in case of rebellion."

Tribal System.—It is evident from the findings of the Commission that the abolition of the tribal system and chieftianship should be left to time and evolution towards civilization, assisted by legislation when necessary and administrative methods.

It is acknowledged on all sides to be inadvisable to break down or sweep away existing native laws and customs, which are interwoven with the entire social system, in so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity and civilization.

The Commission's recommendation that under no consideration should natives be prevented from freely taking their cases into Court without the interference of agents-at-law, is one which is entirely supported by this Department.

Urban Locations for Natives.—The best means of attracting natives to live and carry on continuous labour in urban areas is to improve the state of Urban Locations so far as to afford inducement to the natives to better their position and become accustomed to and contented with permanent employment. The locations everywhere admit of much improvement which the municipal authorities should take in hand.

It should be our aim to encourage the establishment in these locations of a respectable class and give them every opportunity to respect themselves and advance. The more they improve the more necessary it becomes for them to be continuous wage earners.

In such locations it will be well to set apart an area within which those who desire it may purchase their own holdings and gain fixity of tenure, which will inspire in them the desire to improve their surroundings and general conditions.

The erection by local authorities of buildings for the accommodation of those who require it at low rents, the establishment of sound sanitary and healthy arrangements, together with easy and cheap facilities for movement to their sphere of labour, are aims of the greatest importance.

Education.—As pointed out by the Commission it would be undesirable to unduly force the extension of education among the native population. But where there is a demand for it and where the natives themselves are willing to contribute in some measure towards the cost of supplying it, their efforts should be aided and directed by Government, whilst grants-in-aid should be made in no unstinted way, subject of course to such conditions and regulations as it may be deemed necessary to impose.

Taxation.—In view of the fact that there is such a demand for labour throughout the Transvaal and that good wages are easily obtainable by those who are willing to learn and perform any work required of them, there appears to be no need for any alteration of the taxation now imposed.

It has been felt, however, that agriculture has in the past few years suffered considerably from drought and other causes, and that the natives have sought and still seek higher wages than the farmer can afford to pay.

It is of the highest importance that farmers should be able to rely upon continuity of labour, and that labourers should be attracted to dwell permanently upon farms in fixed and continuous employment. If so employed it is not easy for them to go to markets where high wages are offered.

It is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether all farm natives in *bonâ fide* and continuous employment should not be exempt from payment of the full tax of £2 now imposed by law and rendered liable only for a reduced tax so long as they may be so employed.

Inspection of Districts.—In consequence of his absence on the Native Affairs Commission, it was not possible for the Commissioner to undertake any general visit of the districts for the purpose of becoming more closely in touch and acquainted with the natives, and of affording them facilities for personally addressing representations to him, of studying their local conditions, and of satisfying himself as to the administration of the general policy of the Government.

He took an opportunity, however, of making a short tour through the Lydenburg District, towards the end of April, when a satisfactory conference was held with the Magistrates and Sub-Native Commissioners of that and of the Middelburg District.

Transfer of Head Offices from Johannesburg to Pretoria.—It was decided towards the end of June to transfer the headquarters of this Department from Johannesburg to Pretoria, and the removal was actually effected on the 19th of that month.

When the Department was created in 1901 the importance of the labour question on the Mines made it a matter of necessity that the head office should be located in Johannesburg. The organization of an effective machinery for the supervision and control of such a large number of natives as are employed by the mining industry required the most careful and constant attention, and the success of that work depended upon our being in the closest possible touch with the representatives of the industry. And although the reasons which then demanded the presence of the head office in Johannesburg have to a great extent disappeared, the control of the native labour there still constitutes such a very important branch of our work that it will be necessary for the Commissioner or Secretary for Native Affairs to devote at least one day a week to that work in Johannesburg for some time to come.

The principal functions of the Commissioner for Native Affairs are those which attach to his office as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. In the former capacity he takes an active part in the deliberation of all such affairs of the Colony as may require the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in the latter he represents the Government upon all legislative and political questions affecting the native population and the administration of their affairs.

It is essential, therefore, that the Commissioner should have his headquarters at the seat of Government, which is in Pretoria. Under the circumstances the policy of the Government in regard to Native Affairs and the control of the whole district administration can unquestionably be directed with more advantage from the seat of Government—wherever it might be—than from any other centre.

2.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

As foreshadowed in the report of last year, the Administration of Native Affairs in the Ermelo, Potchefstroom, Lichtenburg and Heidelberg Districts has been conducted by the Resident Magistrates, and in the Wakkerstroom, Middelburg, Lydenburg, Barberton and Waterberg Districts by Sub-Native Commissioners under the control of the Resident Magistrates.

While this arrangement has worked well in certain Districts, it has been found on the whole to be unsatisfactory, because of the inability of the Magistrates, on account of their numerous other duties, to devote sufficient time and attention to the supervision of Native Affairs in their respective Districts.

It was soon felt that the Department was losing touch with the natives in these Districts, and consequently that effective control which is of such paramount importance in the administration of Native Affairs could not be maintained.

As the result of representations to the Government it has been decided to reinstate Sub-Native Commissioners in certain Districts during the current financial year, and the restoration of these officers may be expected to have beneficial results in every sphere of Native Administration.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in the collection of the Native Tax on the Witwatersrand, principally due to the presence of large numbers of alien natives who, by length of residence and other circumstances, would appear to have established their domicile in this country, it was found necessary to appoint an additional Sub-Native Commissioner to deal with this work.

For financial reasons it was resolved, at the commencement of the year under review, to reduce the number of native messengers, although it was felt at the time that such a reduction might be prejudicial both to the cause of order and to the regular and prompt collection of revenue.

Results have shown that it was impossible for the District Officers to efficiently carry out the duties entrusted to them with the limited number of native messengers at their disposal, and authority was therefore obtained towards the end of the year for the employment of 64 additional native messengers.

The necessity of still further increasing the strength of this invaluable force is strongly urged by the District Officers, and is receiving consideration.

It may be noted that the jurisdiction of Resident Justices of the Peace has been consolidated under a new statute, viz.:—Ordinance 19 of 1904.

The judicial functions of the District Officers of this Department is, however, slightly affected by this change.

The reports of the Native Commissioners and Resident Magistrates administering Native Affairs in the Districts are attached (*Annexures "D" to "T"*).

3.—NATIVE PETITION UPON THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

On the 11th May a Petition, purporting to have been signed by members of the United Political Associations, 46 Chiefs, and 25,738 natives of the Transvaal, was presented to me for transmission to His Majesty the King.

For the reasons therein set forth the petitioners sought for a general protection of native interests by the Imperial Government under the new Constitution which is to be established next year. A copy of the Petition is appended (*Annexure "B"*).

A Memorandum has since been submitted to His Excellency the Governor upon the various questions which are more particularly referred to in illustration of the apprehensions entertained by the petitioners as to their future position under a representative form of Government with unrestricted control over the native population.

It is not apparent that the natives have any grounds for fearing that they will not receive fair and just treatment at the hands of the local legislature, nor is there any reason to believe that the white inhabitants of this Colony do not recognise their obligations and responsibilities towards the coloured races. Public opinion may be relied upon, when the time comes, to see that no undue advantage is taken of the present position of the Europeans towards the natives. On the contrary it will probably be found that the tendency of future legislation will be to lay the broad foundations of a policy based on considerations in equitable relation to the varying interests of the white and coloured people.

4.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

It is with regret that the death of Chief Gopane, who exercised an exemplary influence over the Bahurutse tribe for many years, is recorded. Upon receipt of the notification of his death, which took place on the 26th September, a message was sent to Tom Mokgatla and his people, expressing sympathy with the tribe in the loss which it had suffered by the Chief's death, and in communicating that message the Sub-Commissioner was requested to make it known that the Government had always recognised, and that the officials of this Department had been deeply sensible of, the good services rendered by Gopane and of his loyal and upright conduct towards the Government which should serve as a good lesson to the tribe.

The death of another Chief of importance has also to be recorded, viz., that of Malakutu, of the Bapedi tribe, in the Pokwani District. According to native custom, the eldest son—Sekwatie—was nominated by the Councillors as Chief of the tribe in succession to his late father. In his death the natives have lost a kind and considerate Chief and the Government a loyal and faithful subject.

A third Chief, Nyumba Mabena, died in the Hamanskraal District on the 6th February. As this Chief had left no issue, the indunas of the tribe nominated Mbongo Mabena, his half brother and his next-of-kin, to succeed him in the Chieftainship; but being a young man of little experience and influence it was decided to appoint Somrata (Mbongo's uncle) to manage the affairs of the tribe, with the chief councillors, for the time being.

The only other death which need be noted is that of the old Chief Moshwete, which occurred at the end of March, in the Lichtenburg District. Owing to his advanced age the affairs of the Barolong tribe had for a long time been managed by Aaron Moshwete, and this arrangement will continue pending the final appointment of a successor to the late Chief.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in dealing with the Chief Hans Masibi of the Mapela tribe in the Potgietersrust District. The whole conduct of this Chief during and since the war had been consistently unsatisfactory. It was reported that he had been guilty of, or directly responsible for, murder, public violence, insolvency, levying money under false pretences, cruel treatment of his people and drunkenness. In all his dealings with the Sub-Native Commissioner he had been found to be disobedient and at all times evinced a passive resistance to orders and instructions.

The violence of his temper and intemperate habits alone (combined with his harmful influence over the tribe) unfitted him for any position of responsibility. It was decided therefore

to depose and to deport him, but, before this decision could be carried out, he was arrested on a charge of incest, and while under arrest, it was discovered that he had completely lost his reason. He was thereupon removed to the Asylum where he now remains in confinement.

Upon the death of the Chief Magato, who had held considerable influence for many years over a large tract of country in the Northern Transvaal, he was succeeded in the Chieftainship of the Bavenda by his eldest son Mpefu, in the year 1895.

Owing to the contumacious and independent attitude assumed by this Chief towards the late Government, an expedition was sent against him in 1898.

After a short resistance Mpefu fled to Rhodesia where he was received and temporarily located by the Rhodesian Government.

During the late war Mpefu rendered good service to the British Military Authorities and was brought back to Zoutpansberg without the leave of this or of the Rhodesian Government.

In the interval matters relating to the tribe were managed by certain indunas and a younger brother named Sentumula.

Mpefu applied at intervals to return to his father's country, but during the process of resettlement of the natives it was considered undesirable that he should be allowed to do so.

The late Government had for many years contemplated beaconing off Magato's location, but it was never done, and just before the late war broke out a Commission was appointed to deal with it.

At the latter end of July, 1904, Mpefu returned to this country without permission. He, however, reported himself formally and submissively to the Native Commissioner at Pietersburg and pleaded for leave to go and live within his own rights with his own people.

As he had not been banished by the late Government and had suffered sufficient punishment by his exile in Rhodesia, and in view of the fact that his people were without a head and disorganised, his return was assented to by this Government subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That a limited location be clearly demarcated for the tribe.
- (2) That he should be properly and authoritatively placed and informed where he was to reside and what his duties and obligations were.
- (3) That he be warned that his settlement is of a provisional nature subject to his good behaviour and without prejudice to any land policy which the Government may hereafter deem fit to adopt.
- (4) That he be not allowed under any circumstances to recall people living on farms or living with other Chiefs who formerly may have been his or his father's adherents, and that he should not have the right to settle within the area allowed him any persons whatever without the consent first had and obtained of the Native Commissioner.

A Commission was thereupon appointed to lay off a suitable location to which Mpefu and his people have since been removed.

Owing to the fact that a number of farms had already been allotted to Europeans by the late Government, and to other difficulties which need not be entered into here, it was not practicable to restore Mpefu to the actual lands which had been formerly occupied by him and his people.

The location which has now been assigned to the tribe, however, should be ample and well suited to all their requirements.

5.—LAND.

A most important development of the Native land question issues from the decision of the Supreme Court in the application *ex parte* Tsewu.

It had been generally accepted that the transfer of fixed property in this Colony could not be registered in the name of a native, but that all land acquired by natives—either tribally or individually—was necessarily registered in trust for the actual owners. This condition was held to result from the terms of Article XIX. of the Convention of London, and of certain Volksraad Resolutions. It was decided, however, by the Supreme Court in the *ex parte* application referred to, that no statutory provision is in force which precludes a native from holding land in this country registered in his own name, and in consequence of this decision it would appear that as regards the acquisition and tenure of land the native is at the present time in the same position as the European. It is much to be feared that the release from tutelage in this direction will be followed by cases in which native tribes or communities will be exposed to considerable loss by reason of unscrupulous persons taking advantage of their ignorance. Such cases were not unknown when the natives enjoyed the protection afforded them by the compulsory intervention of a European in their behalf in all transactions relative to the ownership of land. This decision, which was given early in April, is of too recent date to allow of any observation as to its probable consequence as regards the extension of native ownership of land.

It has given rise, however, to wide discussion both in the Legislature and the public press. A motion adopted by the Legislative Council to the effect that the condition observed under the late Government should be reverted to, points to the introduction of legislation for this purpose.

On the 18th April the Commissioner for Native Affairs brought before the Executive Council the question of appointing a Commission to enquire into the numerous questions connected with the occupation of locations by the various native tribes. It was resolved to appoint a Commission consisting of three members and a Secretary, the terms of reference to which are quoted in the prefatory remarks of this Report.

There can be no doubt of the extreme importance of finally defining and disposing of the obligations in regard to the provision of land for native tribes to which the Government has succeeded, and it is hoped that this result may be effected by the Commission to be appointed.

Some ten farms have been registered to the Commissioner for Native Affairs in trust for native communities during the course of the year. These farms were purchased in common by the

natives who occupy them. There has been no instance of the acquisition of land by individual natives, except in one case where a native purchased six township lots.

It has been decided to grant an area of Government land in the Zoutpansberg District as a location for the following of the Bavenda Chief Mpefu, whose return from Southern Rhodesia has already been referred to. When beaconed and surveyed, this land will constitute the location promised by the late Government to Magato, the father of Mpefu.

6.—NATIVE EDUCATION.

A return of state-aided Schools is appended (*Appendices Nos. 5 and 6*).

There are 142 of such schools, and 7,814 pupils, with a staff of 222 teachers, giving an average of 35 pupils to each teacher.

A sum of £5,850 was voted towards the upkeep of these schools, representing an average of £41 per school, or 15s. per pupil.

The average attendance of pupils during the year was 83 per cent., which may be considered as highly satisfactory.

From the appended returns (*Appendices Nos. 6 and 7*) of unaided schools, *i.e.*, native schools not in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government on account of certain conditions set forth in previous Reports not being complied with, it will be seen that there are 134 of such schools, with 203 teachers and 10,098 pupils.

The average attendance of pupils during the year is 82 per cent., which approximates very closely to the attendance at the State-aided schools.

On the representations of the Inspector of Native Education, it has been decided to exempt certain native students, accepted by the Education Department as fit to enter on a course of training, from the payment of the General Native Tax.

The names of such students are submitted and recommended by the Inspector of Native Education, and each case so submitted is considered on its merits.

7.—HEALTH.

The general health of the natives in the Transvaal is good.

The outbreak of plague on the Witwatersrand, referred to in the last Annual Report, would appear to have been entirely stamped out.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out on the Witwatersrand during the latter months of the year.

Vaccinating Officers have been appointed at the various Pass Offices in the labour districts and also at Pretoria, and it is a significant fact that the native population has escaped the disease to a much greater degree than the white population.

This would appear to be due to the thorough and systematic way in which the vaccination of natives has been carried out.

Leprosy and syphilis continue to be very prevalent in the Zoutpansberg District, and the Medical Officer of Health proposes to proceed to the Northern Districts to investigate the latter disease during the current year.

8.—NATIVE TAX.

Instructions were issued early in the year for the general collection of tax to be commenced on the 1st March, which was slightly earlier than the date on which previous collections had been commenced.

A sum of £236,380 was accounted for to the Treasury on the 30th June on account of the 1905 Tax.

From the attached returns (*Appendices Nos. 20 and 21*) it will be seen that the total amount of Tax collected to the 30th June, 1905, on account of 1903 Tax, *viz.*:—£374,768, is slightly in excess of the sum collected to the same date for 1904 Tax, *viz.*:—£345,422, and the excess is due to the fact that two years have been available for the collection of 1903 arrears as against one year for collecting 1904 arrears.

It is also interesting to note (*Appendix No. 22*), and valuable for future guidance in estimating the amount of Native Tax for revenue purposes, that the Tax collected for 1903 and 1904 averages a little over £3 per square mile of the total area of the Transvaal, or 8s. 10d. per head of the whole population, so that of a native population of 7.3 per square mile only 1.6 pay Tax, the remaining 5.6 being adults exempted by reason of old age or physical incapacity, widows, first wives, unmarried women and children.

9.—LABOUR AGENTS.

The total number of recruiting or conducting Licences issued during the year under the Regulations for Labour Agents amounted to 390, which were taken out by 274 Agents. Of this number, 118 were renewals and two were transfers from the original holders. An analysis of these Licences is given in Appendix No. 24.

The total amount of fees collected was £2,055.

10.—COMPOUND OVERSEERS.

Two hundred and ninety-two Compound Overseers' Licences were issued to 163 Licencees, employed by 129 Companies or individuals, as follows:—

94 Gold Mining Companies employed 109 Overseers (2 Assistants).

17 Collieries employed 21 Overseers.

3 Diamond Mining Companies employed 3 Overseers.
The Central South African Railways employed 4 Overseers (3 Assistants).
Other Employers employed 26 Overseers (7 Assistants).

The total fees amounted to £1,529.

11.—LETTERS OF EXEMPTION.

The number of applications for Letters of Exemption under Proclamation No. 35 of 1901 was 42, of which 15 applications were granted.

12.—REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

Two hundred and twenty-six Registration Certificates under Ordinance No. 28 of 1902 were taken out by Coloured Persons (as distinguished from natives) in terms of Government Notice No. 542 of 1902.

The Revenue collected in respect of these Certificates amounted to £226 5s. 0d.

13.—ADMINISTRATION OF INTESTATE ESTATES.

Approximately six hundred estates of deceased natives have been dealt with during the year. The gross receipts under this head were £2,873 8s. 4d., whilst the payments were £1,063 15s. 4d. Included in these figures are the amounts received and paid out, as compensation in respect of accidents to natives in the employment of the Mines (*vide infra*). viz. :—

£1,997 10s. and £532 10s. respectively.

14.—COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF ACCIDENTS IN THE MINES.

The arrangement arrived at in conjunction with the Chamber of Mines under which compensation is paid to natives injured in the service of the Mines or to the next of kin of those who are killed, was modified during the year, when the system was re-established on a different basis to take effect as from the 1st March, 1904.

The existing scale of Compensation is :—

- (1) In case of permanent total disablement or death : £10.
- (2) In case of permanent partial disablement : £5.
- (3) In case of Picanninis or Umfaans : Half these amounts.

In the case of death the benefits of the scheme are confined as hitherto to wives, children under age or parents, if proved to have been dependent on the deceased. If after a period of twelve months the next of kin cannot be traced, the money is returned to the Mines. The provisions of the scheme apply to aboriginal natives from any part of British South Africa or from Portuguese East Africa. All compensation moneys due in respect of fatal accidents are paid to this Department which undertakes to trace the beneficiaries under the scheme.

15.—MARRIAGES.

A statement showing the number of marriages contracted according to the provisions of Law No. 3, 1897 (Coloured Persons Marriage Law) is attached (*Appendix No. 4*). A satisfactory increase in the number of legal unions under this Law is disclosed, which may perhaps be attributed to the reduction of the Marriage fee from £3 to 5s. The reduction was effected by Ordinance No. 39 of 1904, by which also was altered the definition of the term "Coloured Person" in the Marriage Law.

16.—DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

During the first three months of the financial year, there was a marked falling off in the amount of the remittances due—to a great extent—to large numbers of natives returning to their homes, and the good crops reaped by them in many Districts ; but since the month of October, 1904, the results have been very encouraging, and show a decided increase as compared with any corresponding previous period.

The greatest difficulty besetting the administration of the Agency lies in the unsatisfactory means of communication with payees and the considerable delays which frequently occur in paying remittances, militating against a successful expansion of the work of this institution. A scheme is, however, being submitted whereby it is hoped to obviate the present difficulties. Money is now being remitted to all British Territories in South Africa, also to Delagoa Bay. Special mention must be made of the great assistance rendered by missionaries of various Societies ; and whose services and friendly co-operation have done much to further the work of the Agency.

There is a considerable increase in the amount of deposits during the period under report as compared with the previous year, and it augurs well for the ultimate success of the Agency in this respect. Naturally suspicious, it is a question of time before the confidence of natives is gained yet, as in the case of remittances, substantial progress is being made, and the number of depositors is steadily increasing. Every opportunity is taken to encourage natives to avail themselves of the Agency as a channel for remitting money or as a depository for their savings.

An arrangement was come to during the year whereby the Transvaal Government agreed to bear one half of the net expenditure incurred in the working of the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, the remaining half being apportioned among the various Colonies on a basis of remittances,

The total transactions during the year were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Remittances	32,595	8	2
Deposits	15,203	12	0
Withdrawals	12,521	10	3
Remittance Fees	574	5	0
Fixed Deposits on 30th June, 1905	5,250	0	0

A return of remittances, deposits and withdrawals as well as a statement of Revenue and Expenditure accompanies this Report (*Appendices Nos. 25, 26 and 27*).

17.—NATIVES COMPENSATION CLAIMS FOR WAR LOSSES.

In July, 1904, His Excellency the High Commissioner decided, upon the representations of this Department, to increase the £200,000 originally allotted to natives from the Imperial Grant of two millions for compensation to British subjects and others by the further sum of £100,000 and to allocate the total sum of £300,000 as follows :—

Transvaal	£114,000
Orange River Colony	171,000
Natal (for ceded territory)	15,000
	£300,000

A circular was thereupon issued (*Annexure "C"*) to the Native Commissioners and Magistrates giving them instructions as to the procedure to be followed in the distribution of the fund allocated to the Transvaal.

The first instalment of £50,000 of this fund was placed at the disposal of this Department on 23rd August, 1904, and final arrangements were immediately made for commencing the distribution at the rate of 3s. 5d. in the pound on all claims for losses sustained, whether by the action of the British troops or by the action of the Boers. On the 15th September, 1904, remittances were sent to the Native Commissioners and Magistrates of such amounts as had been respectively applied for, and the distribution was commenced simultaneously all over the country and carried on uninterruptedly until 30th April, 1905.

As stated in the Report of the Secretary for Native Affairs on this subject attached to my previous Report, a considerable number of claims which had been made to the Military Compensation Board were included in our schedules in several Districts, although the claimants had not appeared before the Native Commissioners to support them, and were provisionally assessed, so that, if finally proved, they might participate in the distribution. Many of these claims have since been proved and have been settled, the provisional assessments in some cases having been reduced after taking evidence. It has been found, however, that a large number of natives have applied for payment of claims made to the Military Compensation Board, of which no trace could be found in our schedules. This was owing to the fact that in some Districts no claims were scheduled unless the claimants personally appeared to support them, and many claims properly made to the Military Authorities were thus excluded from participation in the distribution. The exclusion of these claims was of course due to the non-appearance of the claimants before the Native Commissioners, but, as already mentioned, many claims in exactly the same position, in other Districts were provisionally assessed and have shared in the distribution. It is only fair, therefore, that they should all be treated alike and it is proposed that the unscheduled claims should be paid a dividend out of the surplus of the fund, after all the scheduled claims have been disposed of.

With this object in view a circular was issued on the 28th February directing the distribution of the scheduled claims to be completed by 30th April, so that the additional claims might be dealt with between that date and the end of June, when it was hoped the distribution would be finally closed.

A further circular was issued on 6th May calling for :—

- (1) A list of scheduled claims remaining unsettled on which it was recommended that payment should still be made;
- (2) A list of scheduled claims made by natives whose whereabouts had not been ascertained; and
- (3) A list of scheduled claims which it was recommended should be cancelled.

It was also requested that a list should be furnished of any claims not included in the schedules which it was recommended should be considered in terms of the previous instructions.

It was intended that these lists should enable me to ascertain what amount of the fund would be available for distribution on the unscheduled claims and what dividend this would permit of being paid, but the replies were so inconclusive that it was found impossible to come to any decision before 30th June, and payment on the scheduled claims was therefore continued.

The payments made to natives from month to month have been as follows :—

1904—October	£26,378	3	6
November	20,089	16	1
December	6,399	11	5
1905—January	5,754	5	7
February	10,367	1	8
March	11,363	11	4
April	5,538	7	2
May	668	16	9
June	957	14	10

£87,517 8 4

The attached schedule (*Appendix No. 23*) shows the position of the claims as at 30th June, 1905. It will be observed that the number and the assessed amount of the claims have been altered through reductions made on re-assessments and through the admission of additional claims, from 15,885 claims assessed at £661,106 16s. 1d. as stated in the last Report to 16,029 claims assessed at £657,033 17s. 7d., and of these 10,337, claims of an assessed value of £512,458 18s. 7d. have been settled by payment of £87,517 8s. 4d., leaving 5,692 claims of an assessed value of £144,544 19s. still to be disposed of. It is expected that a considerable number of the remaining claims will be cancelled and that the balance of the fund thereby set free will suffice to pay a dividend on the unscheduled claims equal to that paid on the claims in the original schedules.

18.—NATIVES' MILITARY RECEIPTS.

As stated in the last Report, the balance of the monies received by this Department to redeem the Military Receipts belonging to natives for stock, etc., requisitioned from them during the war was handed over to the Transvaal Repatriation Department, either directly or through the Treasury, as well as a number of receipts which had not been passed for payment. The balance of cash amounted to £12,168 4s. 6d., representing 406 receipts, and it is understood that the control of these funds was afterwards transferred from the Repatriation Department to the Central Judicial Commission, but no information has been received as to how much has been paid out to natives, or as to how the amount remaining unpaid has been disposed of.

19.—APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERING OFFICERS UNDER THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

In connection with the appointment of Registering Officers under the Transvaal Constitution Order in Council, 1905, this Department was asked to consent to the appointment as such of certain Sub-Native Commissioners in various districts.

Six Sub-Native Commissioners were gazetted as Registering Officers under Proclamation Administration No. 47/05, and are still carrying on the work in conjunction with their ordinary duties.

20.—TRIBAL HISTORY.

The compilation of this work setting forth concisely the history of the Native Tribes of the Transvaal, collected from information obtained from District Officers of the Department and from the records of the late Government, was completed during the year.

Owing to the transfer of the Head Office from Johannesburg to Pretoria, at the time when the work was about to be put into the printer's hands, it was found impossible to lay the history on the table of the Legislative Council until September of the current year.

The history contains information as to the original place of residence and sphere of influence of the larger tribes of the Transvaal, and describes the causes of their frequent sub-divisions and migrations.

The history of the tribes belonging to distinct groups is outlined, and many tribal customs and characteristics are referred to.

This publication should prove a valuable addition to works already in existence having reference to the Bantu races of South Africa.

21.—GAME PRESERVATION.

The Report of the Warden is attached (*Annexure "U"*). The control of this vote is now in the hands of the Colonial Secretary.

22.—LABOUR.

As the Pass Commissioner has dealt with this subject at some length in his Report (*Annexure "V"*) it is only necessary here to refer to a few of its principal features.

Under the Proclamation No. 48 of 1904, the boundaries of the labour districts were clearly defined and somewhat extended with the dual object of removing certain doubts as to the sphere within which the passport system was actually in operation, and of ensuring more effective control over the native labourers.

A very marked improvement is shown in the total labour supply as compared with the previous year.

The number of natives registered on the 1st July in all labour districts during the past three years was as follows :—

	1903.	1904.	Increase over 1903.	1905.	Increase over 1904.
Mines	67,782	77,567	9,785	107,906	30,339
Other Employ	49,131	55,716	6,585	73,964	18,248
Total	116,913	133,283	16,370= 14 per cent.	181,870	48,587= 36 per cent.

The attached Appendices Nos. 30, 31 and 32 shew that the influx of labour reached its highest proportions from the various sources of supply throughout South Africa during the months of January, February and March, whilst the exodus took place principally during the winter months of May, June, July and August.

Taking the total average number of labourers employed, the nett increase in 1904-5 over 1903-4 was no less than 33,790, and the supply attained its maximum during the month of April, when 187,130 labourers are shewn to have been registered. It is satisfactory to note that this figure exceeds any previously recorded in the history of the mining industry.

The growing evil of desertion to which the Pass Commissioner draws attention has been a matter of serious concern to this Department and to the large employers of labour alike.

Every endeavour is being made to minimise this evil by additional police supervision and by an extension of the finger print system by which offenders may be brought to account.

The results which have so far attended the partial introduction of that system to the Cape Colony natives are certainly encouraging and afford good ground for considering the advisability of a wider application of the experiment.

23.—LIVING CONDITIONS OF NATIVES ON MINES.

The report of the Pass Commissioner bears ample testimony to the general improvements which have been effected throughout the Compounds in the interests of the labourers.

It is due to the Chamber of Mines and to the individual Companies and mine managers to say that, in its efforts to secure these improvements, the Department has invariably met with their most cordial co-operation and support. In the absence of specific powers to enforce them, the local inspectors have hitherto had to rely almost entirely upon the good offices of the Mine Authorities to carry out the suggestions which it has been necessary for them to make.

24.—MORTALITY IN MINE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

The question of the mortality amongst natives employed in the Mine Labour Districts is one which continues to engage the anxious attention of this Department and of the representatives of the mining industry.

The vital statistics kept by the Department are now so complete that a very close and reliable record is maintained over the death-rate and its causes throughout the mines.

In a special memorandum recently submitted to His Excellency the Governor the following information was supplied by the Pass Commissioner upon this subject.

Excluding deaths from accidents the rate of mortality during the past year was 41.37 per 1,000 as against 56.82 per 1,000 during the preceding year.

The improvement is satisfactory, and the fall in the death-rate may chiefly be ascribed to the following facts:—

- (a) That the seasonal conditions were less severe than those which prevailed during the year 1903, when the death-rate was as high as 69.28 per 1,000.
- (b) That more care has been exercised by the mining industry in the selection of recruits and the detention of those in a weak physical condition for feeding up prior to being sent to work.
- (c) That improvements have been effected in the general conditions of the natives during their periods of employment.

The serious death-rates on some mines, when compared with low rates on others, pointed to some specific cause for the existence of such a high mortality. It was particularly observed that the highest death-rates were on the mines where the living conditions of natives were satisfactory, while the lowest rates were actually on those where little or nothing had been done to improve the conditions, which, compared with ordinary standards were, and still are, unsatisfactory.

The extent to which compound conditions are a factor in the death-rate will, however, be dealt with in another portion of this memorandum.

In the Report dated 6th June, 1903, of the Committee of Mine Medical Officers the opinion was expressed that if the recommendations advanced by the Committee were adopted the mortality amongst natives on the mines could be reduced to 40 per 1,000 per annum or even lower. That the death-rate can, and should be reduced, there can be little doubt, and in order to effect that object the racial and climatic factors in so far as they affect the labour supply must be contended with.

The fact that the total death-rate kept at a more or less normal rate during the year, while the rate on some unsatisfactory mines was as consistently low as it was high on some of the best mines, points to the conclusion that it is possible to still reduce the mortality, provided that proper precautions be taken.

It is evident that the highest death-rate among recruits occurs invariably during the first three months of employment, from which fact it must be inferred that acclimatization has a very important bearing upon the question.

This theory applies to all sources of supply; in a lesser degree to those regions where the climates resemble, more closely, that of the Witwatersrand District, and in a greater degree to those areas north of latitude 22 deg., the climatic conditions of which differ very materially therefrom.

In considering this theory, the following table, showing the territorial analysis of mortality among mines, affiliated to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, should be studied :—

DISTRICT.	Death-Rate per 1,000 per Annum from Disease.
Natal and Zululand	12·8
Swaziland	13·9
Cape Colony	17·2
Basutoland	28·2
Transvaal	38·6
East Coast	39·9
British Bechuanaland	41·2
Orange River Colony	45·7
Others (Unclassified)	111·9
British Central Africa	118·3
Rhodesia	118·6
Mozambique	128·2
Damaraland	128·2
Quilimane	163·9

(It should be stated, in explanation of the fact that the foregoing statistics, and others which deal with natives recruited from what may be called Tropical Areas, refer only to Mines affiliated to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. Owing to the incomplete Territorial Returns compiled by other Mines, it has not been practicable to include them. At the same time the Statistical Statements may be accepted almost in their entirety, as practically all the natives from Tropical Areas are recruited by the Association, and are allotted only to its members.)

It will be observed that the Transvaal shows a higher death-rate than Natal and Zululand, Swaziland, Cape Colony and Basutoland. It should be remembered, however, that a large proportion of Transvaal natives employed on the Mines are recruited from northern districts which border on latitude 22 deg., a number of whom crossed the border, either from Rhodesia or Portuguese Territory and having become temporarily domiciled in this Colony, have been recruited, and been classed as Transvaal natives.

The returns shew that while the average rate was 44·1, the mortality among natives from Quilimane, Mozambique, Damaraland, Rhodesia and British Central Africa, was so excessive as to seriously affect the total death-rate, in none of the other territories (excluding the Orange River Colony, which as an area of supply is unimportant) was the territorial mortality as high as the total average.

The total Death-Rate from Disease during the past year was 41.37 per 1,000.

The death-rate (exclusive of natives recruited from Tropical areas) was 33·78 per 1,000.

While the Death-Rate among natives from Tropical areas was 130·1 per 1,000.

The abnormal mortality among natives of the latter class is further exemplified by comparison between the percentage of the total labour supply and the percentage of the total number of deaths which have occurred.

The Average Total Number of Natives employed per month on all Mines and Works was 94,932.

The Average Number of Natives recruited from Tropical areas and so employed was 7,570.

Or 7·9 per cent of the Total Labour Supply.

The Total Number of Deaths from Disease on all Mines and Works was 3,936.

The Number of Deaths from Disease among natives recruited from Tropical Areas was 985.

Or 25 per cent. of the Total Number of Deaths.

In considering the disproportionate rate of mortality as between natives recruited from tropical areas and those from other territories, the following table of comparison will be instructive :—

TERRITORY.	Percentage of Total Supply.	Percentage of Territorial Mortality to Total Mortality.	Relation plus or minus of Mortality Percentage to Employment Percentage.
Cape Colony	12·33	4·82	7·51
Portuguese Territory	60·27	54·60	5·67
Natal and Zululand	3·15	·91	2·24
Basutoland	3·41	2·21	1·20
Transvaal	9·03	7·92	1·11
Swaziland	·70	·22	·48
Orange River Colony	·27	·02	·25
British Bechuanaland	1·27	1·19	·08
Others	·34	·86	·52
Damaraland	·76	2·21	1·45
British Central Africa	1·78	4·79	3·01
Mozambique	1·99	5·78	3·79
Quilimane	1·78	6·61	4·83
Rhodesia	2·92	7·86	4·94
	100·00	100·00	—

These figures clearly illustrate the extent to which the death-rate has been affected by the presence on mines and works of a number of natives recruited from the territories of Quilimane, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Damaraland and British Central Africa. Careful enquiries have been made as to whether the death-rates on individual mines and works have been due to the unsatisfactory living conditions and improper care of natives, or to other causes.

The result points clearly to the two facts:—(1) That the racial and climate factors are the main determinants to be considered, and (2) that while the general treatment of natives, either as regards housing or feeding, is an undoubted factor it is not the most important factor to be weighed in determining the cause of the death-rate.

The following table shows six outcrop mines, employing a large number of natives, on which the rates of mortality are the lowest, and six on which the rates of mortality are the highest. It will again be noted that the proportion of natives from tropical areas, to the total number employed, to a great extent governs individual mine death-rates. In the former category are included the New Goch, Jumpers and Wolhuter Mines, which have probably the three worst compounds on the Rand, while the majority of those in the latter are quite up to the average standard, and none are really bad:—

MINE.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Death-Rate per 1000 per annum.	Natives from Tropical Areas.			Condition of Compound.
				Average No. Employed.	No. of Deaths from Disease.	Death-Rate per 1000 per annum.	
New Goch	1,595	16	10.0	—	—	—	Bad.
Wolhuter	1,621	27	16.7	1	—	—	Bad.
Jumpers	1,056	18	17.0	29	4	137.9	Bad.
Wemmer	1,215	21	17.3	7	—	—	Good.
Village Main Reef ...	1,619	29	17.9	26	3	115.4	Good.
Ferreira	1,783	34	19.1	11	—	—	Good.
Lancaster	982	93	94.7	412	65	157.8	Good.
New Primrose	1,569	107	68.2	333	50	150.2	Fair.
Lancaster West	829	55	66.3	282	40	141.8	Good.
Geldenhuis Estate ...	1,031	68	66.0	79	17	215.2	Good.
South Randfontein ...	1,632	100	61.3	176	35	198.9	Fair.
New Heriot	970	59	60.8	98	9	91.8	Good.

A similar investigation into the rates of mortality among the deep level mines is not so markedly illustrative, but it is clear from the following statement that the presence of natives, from the areas referred to, has materially affected the rate of mortality in each instance:—

MINE.	Average number Employed.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Death-Rate per 1000 per annum.	Natives from Tropical Areas.			Condition of Compound.
				Average number Employed.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Death-Rate per 1000 per annum.	
Robinson Deep	2,290	48	21.0	16.9	5	29.6	Good
Village Deep	855	28	32.7	50	4	80.0	"
Rose Deep	1,419	59	41.6	272	26	95.6	"
Nourse Deep	823	36	46.2	200	17	85.0	"
Ferreira Deep	1,387	65	46.9	275	24	87.3	"
Langlaagte Deep	1,326	150	113.1	265	65	207.5	"
Crown Deep	1,894	152	80.3	564	78	138.3	"
Geldenhuis Deep	1,445	114	78.9	229	55	240.2	"
Knights Deep	1,578	118	74.8	210	41	195.2	"
Roodepoort Central Deep	1,163	84	72.2	138	34	246.4	"

The statistics furnished would appear to indicate that if natives be recruited from tropical areas, a death-rate of more or less formidable proportions will always have to be faced, and that the rate may, at any time during winter months, be increased to abnormal proportions, should such rigorous seasonal conditions prevail as were experienced during the winter of 1903.

In view, therefore, of the serious rate of mortality among such natives, and of the fact that during the past year only 7.9 per cent of the total labour supply was drawn from tropical areas, the conditions under which recruitment is to be carried on in those areas would appear to require special consideration.

Mine managers are opposed to employing "Tropical" natives, and in many cases have refused to accept them, on the grounds that prior to the expiration of the period necessary for their acclimatization they are admitted into hospital in large numbers where many die, while those at work are usually not in a sufficiently good physical condition to perform an average day's work. The working costs are in consequence considerably augmented, without any proportionate increase of work performed.

On the other hand instances have been brought to notice where "Tropical" natives, who have been rejected by one Company after a short trial, have been accepted by another, and although for a short time a high rate of mortality and sickness prevailed, have eventually developed into efficient and satisfactory labourers.

It would in fact appear that acclimatization is necessary in a greater or lesser degree, in all cases, and it would therefore be unwise to unduly restrict the recruitment in such territories as Quilimane, Mozambique, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa, especially in view of their potential value as areas of labour supply, which are considerable.

On the 30th June last there were employed on Mines and Works in all the Labour Districts of this Colony:—

Natives (exclusive of those recruited from Tropical Areas)	...	...	101,671
Natives recruited from Tropical Areas	...	...	11,117
Chinese	...	...	41,290

In view of the facts which have thus been elicited by close observation during the past year the following recommendations are made:—

- (a) That natives from tropical areas be provisionally engaged, in such areas, at any period of the year, but that they be only sent to work here, to arrive in the early summer, to enable them to gain strength and to become acclimatized, before being exposed to the severe winter.

It is understood that arrangements are being made by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association whereby natives from tropical areas will in future be recruited so as to arrive here in the summer months, but as a large number have been brought here recently, of whom a large proportion have been at once admitted to hospital, and of whom some have died shortly after allotment, it is suggested:—

- (b) That the erection of proper native change houses, with soup kitchens attached, at all shaft heads be made compulsory, and that arrangements be made by the Mines to ensure all natives coming up from the mine entering such change house, and remaining there until sufficiently cooled down.

This recommendation was one of the most important of those advanced by the Committee of Mine Doctors.

It has not, however, been generally adopted, and, where change houses have been erected, no steps were taken to ensure the natives using them. There is no doubt that a large amount of pneumonia, and the other respiratory diseases which are so prevalent among all classes of natives, and especially among those from tropical areas, would be prevented, were the establishment and the proper control of change houses made compulsory.

In the past, and until regular statistical records enabled the Department to ascertain the real origin of the high mortality amongst natives employed on mines and works, much stress was laid on the condition of compounds, with the result that an extremely elaborate type of compound has been evolved by certain Mining Groups, with a view to not only meeting our demands, but the demands of the Municipalities. Although it is naturally desirable that the accommodation of natives should be as complete as possible, the arrangements on some mines, which are based on the best and most modern principles as applied to Europeans, do not appear to be as satisfactory as was anticipated. This is probably due to the fact that the conditions are too far removed from the original living conditions of the natives in their own kraals, especially as regards ventilation.

This view is held by many of the Mine Doctors, and by those who have had the best opportunities of judging of the conditions under which natives are employed on the mines.

In some cases outbreaks of pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system, have been traced directly to the removal of natives from the old type of hut to the new and more highly ventilated pattern. Natives have often been found lying on the asphalt, under the bottom tier of bunks, rather than lie on the top tier, and be exposed to a draught, to which, in their own kraals, they are never accustomed.

In aiming at too high an ideal as regards compound accommodation, the Government would not only be imposing a very heavy burden on the finances of the mining industry, but a class of building would be erected which is not the type best adapted to satisfy the special conditions which are required where natives are concerned.

The policy of this Department in respect of compound accommodation should therefore be to endeavour to have the living conditions of natives as little as possible removed from their original conditions, provided that there be a sufficiency of air space, ventilation and light, and that impervious floors and moveable bunks be provided.

The erection of hospitals on modern lines should, however, be invariably insisted upon.

While it is essential that the Native Affairs Department should be armed with authority to enforce certain conditions as occasion may demand, it is quite clear that whatever powers may be invested in its officials should be exercised with considerable discretion, and with a due regard to local circumstances and conditions.

A Mortality Chart from January, 1903, to 30th June, 1905, is annexed (*Appendix No. 33*).

25.—STATISTICS.

Complete statistical returns (*Appendices Nos. 1 to 52*) accompany this Report under Schedule II., page 63.

W. WINDHAM,

Secretary for Native Affairs.

SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.

ANNEXURE.	MEMO.'S, REPORTS, ETC.
A.	Memo. on Constitution of Native Location Commission.
B.	Petition of Members of the Native United Political Association.
C.	Circular—Natives' Compensation Claims.
D.	Report by the Native Commissioner, Northern Division.
E.	" Sub-Native Commissioner, Warmbaths, North-Western Division.
F.	" " " Potgietersrust, " "
G.	" Native Commissioner, Western Division.
H.	" Resident Magistrate, Potchefstroom, Western Division.
J.	" " " Lichtenburg, " "
K.	" " " Wolmaransstad, " "
L.	" Native Commissioner, Central Division.
M.	" Resident Magistrate, Heidelberg, Central Division.
N.	" " " Lydenburg, Eastern Division.
O.	" " " Middelburg, " "
P.	" Acting Resident Magistrate, Barberton, Eastern Division.
Q.	" Sub-Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom, South-Eastern Division.
R.	" Assistant Resident Magistrate, Carolina, South-Eastern Division.
S.	" Resident Magistrate, Ermelo, " "
T.	" " " Standerton, " "
U.	" Warden, Game Reserve.
V.	" Pass Commissioner.

Annexure "A."

NATIVE LOCATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Since the British occupation of the Transvaal in 1900 a great many questions have arisen as to the rights of the Transvaal natives to locations.

The exact limits of those set apart and granted under previous Administrations have in many cases never been properly defined, and in other cases pledges to set apart and grant locations have not been fulfilled.

It was impossible during the early stages of the present Administration to determine how the matter stood. The records were all scattered about, and when traced were found to be in a confused state.

It was not until July, 1904, after close and indefatigable research conducted by a variety of Government officers and others at my instigation, that we were able to bring out a Report, in the form of a Blue Book, upon the whole land question. This Report was presented to Your Excellency in Executive Council and to the Legislative Council last year.

From this Report I have extracted and placed in these papers certain pages bearing particularly upon the subject, although a good deal of other information regarding it is distributed throughout the Report.

At the time the material was collected and the Report printed, the South African Native Affairs Commission, of which I was Chairman, had been constituted and was sitting, and, as one of the references to it related to the tenure of land, concerning which a good deal of evidence would have to be taken and opinions expressed, I did not feel at liberty to suggest any action which might compromise my position on that Commission.

The Report and Recommendations of that Commission have now been published. I propose in a separate memorandum to deal with that Report and Recommendations as a whole in so far as in my opinion it should be applied to the Transvaal Colony.

Meanwhile I consider it is of importance to refer to sub-section 1 of paragraph 207 of that Report, which reads:—

“The Commission is of opinion and recommends

- (1) That the time has arrived when the lands dedicated and set apart, as locations, reserves, or otherwise, should be defined, delimited and reserved for the natives by legislative enactment.”

From the enclosures, which I need not recapitulate, it will appear what was done in the past about native locations.

At the Retrocession of the Transvaal in 1881 it was agreed between Her Majesty's Government and the late Republic that native locations should be defined and existing rights strictly maintained.

Provision was made for the constitution of the Native Location Commission.

According to Article 22 of the Convention of 1881

“The Native Location Commission will reserve to the native tribes of the State such locations as they may be fairly and equitably entitled to, due regard being had to the actual occupation of such tribes. The Native Location Commission will clearly define the boundaries of such locations, and for that purpose will, in every instance, first of all ascertain the wishes of the parties interested in such land. In case land already granted in individual titles shall be required for the purpose of any location, the owners will receive such compensation, either in other land or in money, as the Volksraad shall determine. After the boundaries of any location have been fixed, no fresh grant of land within such location will be made, nor will the boundaries be altered without the consent of the Location Commission. No fresh grants of land will be made in the districts of Waterberg, Zoutpansberg, and Lydenburg, until the locations in the said districts respectively shall have been defined by the said Commission.”

This Article is very important, providing as it does for the granting of land or money compensation to Burghers to whom individual title had been granted within native locations and who might be dispossessed, and providing further that no fresh grants of land should be made in the districts of Waterberg, Zoutpansberg and Lydenburg, until the locations in the said districts were defined.

Pursuant to the terms of the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, Location Commissions of a local character were appointed by the late Republican Government to demarcate native locations.

From time to time these Commissions acted, but the matter was never fully or effectively dealt with, that is to say, some tribes who were actually regarded as entitled to locations never received them; some which were set apart or allocated were not beacons off; and the claims of others who were entitled to them were never properly considered.

I would now refer to sub-section 2 of paragraph 207 of the Report above mentioned, which reads:—

- “(2) That this should be done with a view to finality in the provision of land for the native population, and that thereafter no more land should be reserved for native occupation.”

I am convinced that it is of paramount importance that this question should now be dealt with with a view to finality upon the lines of a definite policy.

The policy, in my opinion, should be to honour the pledges that have been given to the natives, and to fulfil the undertakings entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the late Government.

It is clearly necessary for this Government to know what its liabilities are in the matter, and to discharge them.

I consider that the best method of dealing with the matter is to appoint a Commission to consider the whole question and to investigate records, take whatever evidence is necessary, demarcate, where necessary, existing locations, and to bring up recommendations of such a nature as may enable the Government to bring the matter to a final issue.

(Sgd.) G. Y. LAGDEN,

Commissioner for Native Affairs.

Johannesburg, 12th April, 1905.

VOLKSRAAD RESOLUTIONS GOVERNING FURTHER GRANTS.—1853-1858.

Commandant-Generals and Commandants authorised to grant land for occupation conditionally.

The first mention of any grant of lands for native occupation that can be traced in the Legislative records of the late South African Republic is found in Volksraad Resolution of the 28th November, 1853. At that date the office of the Superintendent of Natives had not been established; and (in the absence of any Department charged with the administration of Native Affairs) the Commandant-Generals and Commandants were enjoined to grant lands for native occupation where necessary.

The nature of the tenure of occupation was set forth by the Resolution referred to, which read as follows :—

“ Article 124.—With regard to lands granted to Kaffirs for occupation, the Commandant-Generals and Commandants are ordered, where it is necessary, to grant the same. The Raad has resolved that such a farm be occupied by them and their descendants conditionally as long as they behave in accordance with the law and obediently. In case of disobedience such tenure may be declared lapsed, and, if so, it shall always remain only a loan farm, and the conditions of rent may be summed up in the words ‘good behaviour or obedience.’ ”

Land assigned to Chiefs for perpetual use, but not as their property.

Article 147 of the Instructions to Field-Cornets, approved by Volksraad Resolution No. 19, of the 17th September, 1858, provided as follows :—

“ All land assigned to Chiefs is granted to them for perpetual use, but not as their property.”

Grants of land for native occupation on the principle roughly laid down in the above-mentioned Resolutions were made by the Government of the late South African Republic up to the time of the British occupation.

RETROCESSION OF TRANSVAAL : REFERENCE TO LAND QUESTION.—1881-1886.

During the British occupation, natives continued to buy land as far as their means would admit of their so doing, and up to the time of the Retrocession such land was registered to the Secretary for Native Affairs in trust for the purchasers.

At the Retrocession a Pitso of Natives was held at Pretoria (8th August, 1881), and the address from the Royal Commission to the Natives assembled made the following reference to the land question :—

“ It shall be allowed you to buy land or to obtain same in some way or another, but the transfer shall be registered for you in the names of three gentlemen, who shall compose a Native Location Commission.

The Commission shall define Native Locations, which the large native tribes may occupy in peace. At the survey of these Locations existing rights shall be strictly maintained, and the Transvaal Government, of the one side, and the native tribes, of the other side, shall have to respect the boundaries so defined. The various tribes shall have to respect each other's boundaries in the same way, and where this is not done, the suffering tribe shall lay its complaint before the Government of the land.”

The constitution of the Native Location Commission having thus been announced to the natives, its functions were more clearly defined by Articles 13, 21, 22, 23 and 31, Sub-Section 2, of the Pretoria Convention, 1881 :—

“ Article 13.—Natives will be allowed to acquire land, but the grant or transfer of such land will in every case be made to and registered in the name of the Native Location Commission, hereinafter mentioned, in trust for such natives.

Article 21.—Forthwith, after the taking effect of this Convention, a Native Location Commission will be constituted, consisting of the President (or in his absence the Vice-President) of the State, or someone deputed by him, the Resident, or someone deputed by him, and a third person to be agreed upon by the President (or the Vice-President, as the case may be) and the Resident; and such Commission will be a standing body for the performance of the duties hereinafter mentioned.

Article 22.—The Native Location Commission will reserve to the native tribes of the State such locations as they may be fairly and equitably entitled to, due regard being had to the actual occupation of such tribes. The Native Location Commission will clearly

define the boundaries of such locations, and for that purpose will, in every instance, first of all ascertain the wishes of the parties interested in such land. In case land already granted in individual titles shall be required for the purpose of any location, the owners will receive such compensation, either in other land or in money, as the Volksraad shall determine. After the boundaries of any location have been fixed no fresh grant of land within such location will be made, nor will the boundaries be altered without the consent of the Location Commission. No fresh grants of land will be made in the districts of Waterberg, Zoutpansberg and Lydenburg until the locations in the said districts respectively shall have been defined by the said Commission.

Article 23.—If not released before the taking effect of this Convention, Sikukuni, and those of his followers who have been imprisoned with him, will be forthwith released, and the boundaries of his location will be defined by the Native Location Commission in the manner indicated in the last preceding Article.

Article 31, Sub-Section 2.—All transfers to the British Secretary for Native Affairs in trust for natives will remain in force, the Native Location Commission taking the place of such Secretary for Native Affairs.”

Executive Council Resolution, May, 1882 ; Tribes entitled to locations.

On the 11th May, 1882, the Government of the late South African Republic passed the following Resolution :—

“ *Article 191.*—On the Order, Minute R. 2721/1882, containing Resolution Article 8 of the Native Location Commission asking for an official list of the names of the tribes which fall under Article 22 of the Convention, and for which provision shall be made accordingly :

Resolved to give those names as follows :—

NAME.	DISTRICT.
1. Mapoch	Lydenburg
2. Sekukuni	”
3. Modjadji	Zoutpansberg
4. Mafefe	”
5. Sewase	”
6. Maleetzie	”
7. Ramapulana (Magato)	”
8. Blaauwberg (Maleboch)	”
9. Mataia	Waterberg
10. Mapela	”
11. Klaas Makapan	”
12. Zebedela	Zoutpansberg
13. Maraba	Rustenburg
14. Magata	”
15. Ramakok	Zeerust
16. Gopane	Zoutpansberg.”
17. Mpahlele	”

London Convention : Land Purchase and Location Grants.

The London Convention, 1884, which superseded the Pretoria Convention, re-affirmed the willingness of the South African Republic to allow natives to buy land, and to appoint a Commission to demarcate Native Locations. Articles 18 and 19 are given hereunder :—

“ *Article 18.*—No grants of land which may have been made, and no transfers or mortgages which may have been passed, between the 12th April, 1877, and the 8th August, 1881, will be invalidated by reason merely of their having been made or passed between such dates.

“ All transfers to the British Secretary for Native Affairs in trust for natives will remain in force, an officer of the South African Republic taking the place of such Secretary for Native Affairs.

“ *Article 19.*—The Government of the South African Republic will engage faithfully to fulfil the assurances given, in accordance with the laws of the South African Republic, to the natives at the Pretoria Pitso, by the Royal Commission in the presence of the Triumvirate and with their entire assent, (1) as to the freedom of the natives to buy or otherwise acquire lands under certain conditions, (2) as to the appointment of a commission to mark out Native Locations, (3) as to the access of the natives to the Courts of Law, and (4) as to their being allowed to move freely within the country, or to leave it for any legal purpose, under a pass system.”

Executive Council Resolution, November, 1884 : Further tribes recommended for locations.

A Resolution was passed by the Government on the 19th November, 1884, stating that in addition to the Chiefs named in the list embodied in Executive Council Resolution of the 11th May 1882, as being entitled to Locations, such other Chiefs as the Native Location Commission might meet with later on were to be recommended for Locations where practicable.

Superintendent of Natives substituted for Secretary for Native Affairs as trustee.

The Executive Council of the late South African Republic on the 4th January, 1886, considered the question of appointing an officer to take transfer of land for natives as provided by the London Convention, and the following Resolution was passed :—

“ Article 1 on the Order : the appointing of an Officer in terms of Article 18 of the London Convention, in whose name as Trustee all transfers for the natives shall be placed.

“ Resolved for that person to appoint the Superintendent of Natives.”

CLAIMS OF OTHER TRIBES TO LAND.

Baramapulana or Bavenda tribe, under Magato.

When the first Voortrekker Boers settled down in this country, the Bavenda or Baramapulana tribe of natives was already occupying the tract of country in the Zoutpansberg district which they are at present inhabiting. At the time there was a dispute about the Chieftainship between the two brothers Ramavona and Ramapulana. Ramapulana asked the assistance of the Boers who came under the leadership of Hendrik Potgieter.

After the death of his rival, Ramapulana (from whom the tribe takes its name) was acknowledged as Chief ; and some Boers settled down in the valley at the foot of the Zoutpansberg range of mountains, and built the village of Schoemansdaal.

In about the year 1865 some trouble occurred between the Boers and the natives, and after some fighting with the latter and internal dissensions amongst themselves, the Boers were beaten back, and vacated Schoemansdaal in 1867. Meanwhile Magato had succeeded to the Chieftainship on the death of his brother Ramapulana (about 1864). The Location Commission in the year 1887 and again in 1895 proceeded to Magato's country with the object of beaconing off his Location. Magato described the land which he said he claimed as a Location for his people, and from the nature of his demand the Commission found it impossible to proceed with this work. The boundaries of the land were roughly given by Magato as follows :—

“ From the source of Doorn River to where it flows into the Levoeboe, down along that stream to the terminus of the Zoutpansberg, and from the source of Doorn River, Machaba, the terminus of the Zoutpansberg and Brak River, down into the Crocodile River.”

This land represented the extent of fully 600 large Boer farms.

Magato had never been subjected by the Boers, and from the date of the abandonment of Schoemansdaal he had been recognised as the Paramount Chief of the northern and larger portion of the district of Zoutpansberg. He was known as the “ Lion of the North.”

By the terms which Mr. Stephanus Schoeman, as Diplomatic Commissioner, arranged with most of the Chiefs in this territory about 1867, the supremacy of the South African Republic was recognised by these people, but they remained in reality almost independent.

After the death of Magato in 1895, the tribe was ruled by Mpefu, whose defiant attitude to the Government resulted in the expedition against him in 1898, when he fled to Matabeleland.

A temporary Location was allotted by Commandant Trichardt to Acting Chief Sintumula, a son of Magato. The land so allotted was not properly reserved as a Location, and recently Sintumula applied for permission to purchase that portion of it on which he had erected buildings and other improvements, viz., the farm Nooitgedacht, No. 308. On the 24th of June, 1904, the following Executive Council Resolution was passed :—

“ Resolved, that Senthumula Maghato, Chief of a section of the Maghato tribe, be allowed to purchase the farm ‘ Nooitgedacht,’ No. 308, district Zoutpansberg, which was included in a Location set apart for him by the late Government, the purchase of which, however, though recommended, was not completed by Government. The said farm to be registered in the name of the Commissioner for Native Affairs, in trust, with a reservation of mineral rights to the Government.

In fulfilment of one of the obligations of the late Government, a Location was beaconed off for the Baramapulana on the 27th of July, 1903, by a Commission consisting of the Resident Magistrate, the Native Commissioner, and the District Land Commissioner of the Zoutpansberg district.

Magato's country had of late years become so circumscribed by European occupation that the area beaconed off in July, 1903, was found to be but a small proportion of that which was formerly occupied by the tribe. During the year 1899 the late President Kruger found it necessary to issue a Proclamation with the object of preventing further encroachments on Magato's land :—

“ I, Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, State President of the South African Republic, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by virtue of Article 169 of its resolutions, dated the 13th February, 1899, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern that, concerning the land in the district of Zoutpansberg, formerly inhabited by natives under the Chieftainship of Magato, etc., it has not yet been decided upon under which conditions and stipulations it shall be declared obtainable for occupation ; all are therefore warned and admonished not to imprudently settle down on the said land or too near the still unsettled tribes quietly residing there. As soon as it shall have been decided upon it will be publicly made known under what conditions farms and grounds may be occupied on the said land. Now, therefore, everybody is warned not imprudently to expose himself to danger and loss. Meanwhile, the Government will as soon as possible appoint a Commission to regulate these lands.

The land of the old village, Schoemansdaal, shall in future always remain a commonage, as well as the lands and farms where the new village is laid out."

Bavenda Tribe, under Sewase.

Tshevase or Sewase, also known by the name of his forefathers, Ramarumo, was the most important Chief of the Bavenda after Magato. His tribe had occupied the centre of the Venda country from time immemorial.

No location has been granted for these people. Sewase died in March, 1901, and has been succeeded by Ramaremisa.

Bapedi Tribe, under Mafefe.

Chief Mafefe and his people, who reside between the Groot Letaba and Olifants Rivers, have not been granted a Location, though the name of their Chief is included in the Executive Council Resolution of 1882.

Amatebele Tribe, under Mapoch.

The first Chief mentioned in the Executive Council Resolution of 1882 as being entitled to a Location was Mapoch, properly known as Mabogo. The actual Chief of the tribe at that date was one Nyabela.

When Sekukuni was murdered by his half-brother, Mampoer, in 1883, the latter took refuge with Nyabela, who resided with his tribe on the ground now known as Mapoch's Gronden in the Middelburg District. Nyabela, when called upon by the Boers to surrender Mampoer, refused to give him up to justice, and a Commando was sent against the tribe.

Mampoer and Nyabela were captured, and the former on being tried was sentenced to death and executed. Nyabela was also sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Volksraad by Resolution, dated 10th July, 1883, determined that the people of Mapoch and Mampoer as a distinct tribe should be dispersed and indentured for the period of five years. They were dispossessed of the land on which they had lived as a distinct tribe.

Nyabela was released in 1898, on account of declining health, and he died near Pretoria in 1902 (19th December).

After remaining in servitude about 17 years a number of Nyabela's people, who were removed or driven from farms during the late war gathered under Jafita, Nyabela's brother, at the farm Kaffirskraal where they are now resident, about 15 miles from their old stronghold in the Middelburg district. Other members of the tribe under Mfene, *alias* Andries Mapoch, Nyabela's heir, are living on private farms in the Pretoria district.

Mapoch's ground was sub-divided into small allotments, which were given out to Burghers who served in the commando against him. The village of Roos Senekal stands on this ground.

Bapedi tribe, under Mampoer.

After Mampoer's capture and execution his son Malekutu, *alias* Sefula Bosego, who succeeded him, took refuge in the Drakensberg, in the vicinity of Ohrigstad. After frequent attempts to capture him, Malekutu was persuaded to surrender on the understanding that he would be located on the farm Hooggelegen, No. 364, in the district of Middelburg, where he has since resided. The farm Mooifontein is occupied by Chief Marechane, who owns allegiance to Malekutu. It would appear that instructions were issued by the late Government for the removal of all natives residing on Government farms that had not been granted as Locations. An exception was made in the cases of Malekutu and Marechane on the recommendation of the Native Commissioner. They were granted verbal permission to remain on the farms Hooggelegen and Mooifontein.

Bahananwa Tribe, under Malaboch.

The Chief Malaboch and his people, who rebelled against the authority of the late Government in 1894, were reduced to submission by force of arms, and Malaboch was imprisoned till the British occupation of Pretoria (June, 1900). By Volksraad Resolution, Article 1580, of the 4th September, 1894, the natives of Malaboch—as a distinct tribe—were dispersed and indentured for a period of five years. This tribe had been mentioned in the Executive Council Resolution of 1883 as being one of those entitled to a Location, their residence having been in Blaauwberg mountains for many years past.

Bakopa Tribe, under Joshua Ramapudu.

The land now known as Rietkloof, No. 509, district of Middelburg, was the original residence of the Bakopa tribe under Chief Maleo, the father of the present Chief, Joshua Ramapudu. The Government of the late South African Republic regarded Maleo as a truculent Chief and sent an *impi* of Amaswazi against him, who dispersed the tribe and burnt the head kraal on the 10th May, 1864. Many of Maleo's people were allotted to the Burghers as servants. With Joshua Ramapudu they subsequently settled at Botsabelo Mission Station, in the Middelburg district. Later on Ramapudu asked permission of the Government to re-establish himself on his father's ground, and to gather round him the Bakopa tribe. The Government were prepared to grant him only a small piece of his father's ground, because of the objections of the adjoining farmers. For that reason a portion only of the tribe went back with him. During the year 1892 the ground was pro-

claimed as public diggings, and this fact was held to be an obstacle in the way of its being granted as a Location. The late Government decided on the 25th February, 1895, that the farm could not be given as a Location, but it would be given provisionally to the natives to live on.

Scattered Tribes.

There are a number of tribes, the members of which have been dispersed and scattered through various circumstances. In some cases the land on which they lived was allotted to Boer farmers, and the natives themselves became tenants of the farmers and moved from one farm to another, gradually losing touch with their chief and the other members of their tribe.

The limited information available with reference to these natives does not admit of their being dealt with herein.

Native Pule Moqagabe is the head of some people who claim to have resided at Losberg in the Potchefstroom district from time immemorial.

Jantje Mosiaan and his people in the Lichtenburg district also claim to have been one of the aboriginal tribes of the Transvaal, as also do the people of Segano Serobatse, who applied for land near Vereeniging in 1902.

Koranna Tribe, under David Massouw.

The Koranna Tribe, under David Massouw Reit Taaibosch, appear to have held a large tract of country in the Western Transvaal. By a treaty in 1872 the Chief referred to ceded his territorial rights to the South African Republic, reserving for himself and people certain portions of the territory as a Location. These people were a source of considerable trouble, as they carried on cattle-lifting, and drove the Burghers away from their farms. In 1885 matters became unbearable, and the late General Joubert, Superintendent of Natives, was sent to the western border to settle affairs with the Natives. David Massouw was prepared to resist the Boers by force of arms, and on the arrival of General Joubert in November, 1885, he adopted a defiant attitude and refused to obey orders. General Joubert was authorised before leaving Pretoria to give Massouw the assurance that he was not on the same footing with the other natives, who could get no land registered in their names, but that title deeds would be issued in respect of his land, giving him the power to sell or dispose of it. The Koranna tribe, however, were not submissive to the authority of General Joubert, and matters having reached a crisis, Massouw's kraal was attacked by the Boers on the 5th December, 1885, with the result that the Chief himself was killed and a great number of prisoners taken. These prisoners were subsequently indentured to farmers under certain regulations issued by the Government. From the time of their dispersal the Korannas ceased to exist as a tribe, and their land was laid out in allotments for European occupation. The lots as surveyed are shewn on the map in Bloemhof district near the town of Schweizer Reneke.

Batlapping Tribe, under Racwene.

Immediately after defeating Massouw, General Joubert found it necessary to deal with several minor chiefs, among whom was Racwene, the son of Matlabani, of the Batlapping tribe, who with about 300 followers resided near the border. Racwene was ordered to leave with his people for Bulpan in the Lichtenburg district, where a Location would be beaconsed off for him. A Location, consisting of four and a half farms was accordingly surveyed for Racwene and his people at Bulpan in 1888. Racwene and his followers settled there, but in 1891 Racwene requested the Government to grant him another Location on the Massouw lands. In 1893 it was decided to move Racwene and his people from Bulpan to Lot 40 of the Massouw lands. With this he was not satisfied and went with his tribe into British Bechuanaland. Racwene at the beginning of July, 1904, applied for permission to return to the Transvaal with his followers and to take up his residence in the Wolmaransstad district.

Refugees from Portuguese Territory.

From time to time numbers of natives have entered the Transvaal from the east and north-east.

A considerable immigration took place in this way, after the defeat and capture of Gungunyana by the Portuguese in or about 1896.

Gungunyana's chief wife, and many members of the household, together with about 2,000 souls, took refuge in the Sabi District, where they are living on the following farms :—

G. 267	New Forest.	G. 275	Arthurston.
G. 276	Rolle.	G. 247	Champagne.
G. 256	Dingley-Dale.	G. 248	Orinoco.
G. 249	Dwaarsloop.	G. 260	Merry-Pebble.
G. 266	Edinburgh.		

Mpisane is acting as their Chief. No Location has been granted to these people.

A number of people from the same tribe have established themselves in the Spelonken District.

Tribes entitled to Locations for whom land was never beaconsed off.

The Executive Council Resolution of 1882 named the tribes entitled to Locations.

Reference has already been made to the circumstances under which Mapoch's and Malaboch's tribes were deprived of their ground.

The other Chiefs named in the Executive Council Resolution to whom Locations had not been granted at the outbreak of the War, were :—Magato, Sewase, Mafefe, and Gopane.

The last-mentioned Chief occupies, with his people, a large portion of the Moiloa Reserve, and it may be assumed that that land was regarded as his Location.

At this stage it may be well to refer to Volksaad Resolution, Article 1322, of the 6th September, 1893, which instructed the Government to :—

- “(1.) Offer their Locations to all Kaffir tribes for whom Locations have yet to be beaconed off, as was provided in 1891, and should they refuse to accept the same within one year they shall forfeit all further claim to a Location.
- “(2.) Not to grant any Location on ground which is rich in minerals.
- “(3.) At the commencement of the next ordinary sitting to report to the Raad which Kaffirs may have refused to have their Locations beaconed off.
- “(4.) As far as possible to comply with the request of the memorialists.”

Locations promised to Native Chiefs not yet beaconed off.

Acting on this Resolution the Native Location Commission on the 22nd July, 1896, promised Locations to Mafeke and his people and the following Chiefs and their people :—

Sikororo,	Mohlaba,
Mogoboya,	Mokwane,
Mamahlolo,	Mabin,
Mashishimala,	Makushane,
Palabora,	Maake.

The Natives were informed that the Locations would be measured out as soon as the Chiefs established on the north side of the Groot Letaba had come to live on the south side. In the meantime they were to stay where they were and to be obedient to the Government.

At other times Locations had also been promised to Chiefs :—

Lomondo,	Mamakiela,
Pafuri,	Magakale,
Mapin,	Matabata.

All in the Zoutpansberg district.

Other Chiefs in Zoutpansberg district entitled to Locations.

In addition to the Chiefs mentioned above, there are a number of others who would certainly have been found to be entitled to Locations had their claims come before the Native Location Commission.

It will be remembered that, on the 19th November, 1884, the Native Location Commission was given instructions to deal with such cases.

The Chiefs whose claims to Locations were never brought before the Commission lived principally in the eastern and north-eastern portion of Zoutpansberg district on unsurveyed Government ground.

Their names are as under :—

In the Spelonken Ward : Sikundu.

In the Sibasa Ward, north-eastern Zoutpansberg :

Ramouta,	Netseanda,
Sigala,	Mgibi and
Minga,	Madsibendela.

The last-mentioned chiefs and their people are more or less connected with the Baramapulana tribe.

Marico district, Bamalete tribe under Mokhobea.

On the Government portion of the farm Hartebeestefontein, No. 195, district of Marico (referred to as having been formerly occupied by Chief Shuping and his people), the Bamalete tribe under Chief Mokhobea are now established. This portion of the farm has already been used as a Location, and the Bamalete have asked that it may be granted to them. They are a branch of the Bamalete, of Ramontsa, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and formerly lived on the Marico River.

1ST VOLKSRAAD RESOLUTION, ART. 1232, 3RD AUGUST, 1891.

Native Locations.

It is resolved, to instruct the Government to have the Native Locations, which are not yet beaconed off, forthwith beaconed off, in accordance with sub-section 2 of Art. 19 of the Convention of 1884, and according to the provisions agreed upon with the former British Resident regarding the size of the locations to be granted.

Annexure "B."

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

THE PETITION

Of the Members of the Native United Political Associations of the Transvaal Colony, and of the Natives of that Colony

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

1. That your Petitioners are loyal subjects of Your Most Excellent Majesty, residing in the Transvaal Colony.
2. That your Petitioners have noticed with apprehension during the past two years the tendency towards class legislation in the Transvaal Colony to the detriment of the status and position of the Natives of the Transvaal.
3. That your Petitioners humbly beg leave to refer to the following instances of such legislation:—
 - (a) The Morality Act, inasmuch as it does not protect Native women.
 - (b) The infliction of the lash in all cases of Assault by Natives on Whites.
 - (c) The infliction of the Death Penalty in all cases of Outrage or Attempted Outrage by Natives on White women, while comparatively brief terms of imprisonment are provided for similar offences by White men on Native women.
 - (d) The prohibition of Natives from walking on the Footpaths of any Street, except in the case of respectable and well conducted Coloured persons, not being Aboriginal Natives.
 - (e) The exclusion of respectable Natives from First and Second Class Compartments on the Central South African Railways.
 - (f) The prohibition of Natives from purchasing Landed Property in the Transvaal Colony.
 - (g) The prohibition of Natives from holding Public Meetings in the Transvaal Colony.
4. That your Petitioners are informed and verily believe that in terms of the Vereeniging Peace Conditions, the Constitution of a Representative Government for the Transvaal Colony is now engaging the attention of Your Majesty's Imperial Government.
5. That under Article 8 of the said Conditions the question of granting the Franchise to Natives of the Transvaal Colony will not be decided until after the introduction of Self-Government, the effect whereof is that Natives are not allowed to vote at Municipal Elections and their interests in municipal matters are at present unrepresented.
6. That for the reasons abovementioned your Petitioners fear that when Representative Government is granted by Your Majesty's Imperial Government to the Transvaal Colony it will be the object of the majority of Your Majesty's white subjects in that Colony to exclude Natives from enjoying the liberty, freedom and equality, to which, as British subjects, they claim to be entitled.
7. That in proof thereof your Petitioners would refer to the anti-Native utterances on the part of the Rand Pioneers at Johannesburg in their many attempts to legislate against colour, and especially to the recent discussions in the Johannesburg Municipal Council on the subject of Native cyclists, showing that it is the intention of the speakers to base their arguments entirely on the question of colour.
8. That your Petitioners for the above reasons fear that unless the interests of the Natives in the Transvaal Colony are in some way protected by Your Majesty's Imperial Government in framing the Transvaal Constitution, the position of Natives in that Colony, under Representative Government, will be a degrading and humiliating one, and one on which your petitioners look with considerable alarm.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that it may please Your Most Excellent Majesty taking the above facts into consideration to safeguard, when framing the Constitution for the Transvaal Colony, the interests of the Natives of that Colony, either by reserving to Your Majesty's Imperial Government through Your Majesty's High Commissioner the entire control of Natives and of legislative enactments regarding Natives in the Transvaal Colony, or by reserving to Your Majesty's Imperial Government a vetoing power as regards such legislative enactments, until such time as it shall be deemed expedient to accord to the Natives of the Transvaal Colony a franchise similar to that enjoyed by Your Majesty's Native subjects in the Cape Colony and Rhodesia, or in such other way as to Your Majesty and to Your Majesty's Imperial Government may seem fit and proper.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Transvaal Colony, in the month of , in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.

Annexure "C."

NATIVES COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

His Excellency the High Commissioner has now fixed the amount to be applied in payment of the claims made by Transvaal natives at £114,000. This amount will accordingly be placed at the disposal of this Department for payment to the claimants as soon as possible, and it will admit of a *pro rata* distribution being made of 3s. 5d. in the pound upon the total assessed value of the claims both against British and Boers.

The schedule of claims assessed in your District or Division will accompany the first remittance to you from this office, and will form the basis of the distribution. The amount of the dividend paid on each claim at the above-mentioned rate must be entered against the claim in the last column of the schedule, and the amount paid and date of payment should also be entered in the Register of Claims.

Receipts for all payments must be taken in duplicate on the voucher forms, which will be sent you with the schedules, the payments being entered in order as they are made. As soon as the voucher forms are filled up and completed, they must be forwarded to this Office.

As a considerable number of claims could not be finally assessed owing to the non-appearance of the claimants or the insufficiency of evidence, you will exercise your discretion as to whether any of such claims should be re-examined and further evidence called for in support of them, and after such re-examination and further evidence you may either reject the claims or reduce the assessment. In no case, however, must the original assessment be increased, as if this were done the funds available might be exhausted before all the claims were settled. The alterations found to be necessary on the schedule should be made in red ink, and a memorandum of all alterations should be forwarded to this office in order that the Register here may be corrected.

It is not desirable that any considerable balance of money should lie on hand in any District, and you are therefore requested to let me know as soon as possible how many claims you expect can be dealt with in your District, or in each District of your Division, during the first month, and the amount required to pay the dividend upon them, and also at what rate the remaining claims are likely to be overtaken. With this information it is hoped that the amounts of the remittances can be regulated so as to avoid large balances lying on hand, without at the same time causing any delay in the settlement of the claims.

If any natives now living in your District, or in any District of your Division, who have made their claims elsewhere should apply to you for payment, their names and previous addresses, and such further particulars as will enable their claims to be identified, should be forwarded to this office in order that the claims may be traced and transferred to you.

A memorandum is attached showing the number of claims, the amount assessed, and the dividend payable in your District or in each District of your Division.

W. WINDHAM,

Secretary for Native Affairs.

Johannesburg, 15th July, 1904.

Annexure "D."

REPORT OF NATIVE COMMISSIONER, ZOUTPANSBERG (NORTHERN DIVISION).

The period under review in this report may be said in a great measure to have been an uneventful one. Natives have, during the past three years, gradually settled down, and are now in as normal a state as they have ever been. They remained quiet during the time, and only one record exists of riot or tribal fighting, which occurred during March last amongst the people of Matshatshana Maraba's tribe. This was the outcome of a longstanding tribal dispute, which has been fully investigated and decided by the Government in a manner satisfactory to the people concerned. In this case it was necessary to introduce a chief into the tribe, which was lacking one, from another branch that had seceded from it many years ago.

The Transvaal Native Vigilance Association, which has its headquarters at Pietersburg, wished to convene a meeting of natives last year about the time rumours of native unrest were current in the Colony. On account of these rumours it was decided impolitic to permit the gathering, and the meeting was consequently disallowed. Two subsequent applications were refused, and finally in May the Association petitioned His Excellency the Governor, and they were accorded a meeting on certain lines. The meeting was held on the 7th June at the Pietersburg Native Location, but was badly attended, although fully advertised. The principal discussion was the matter of funds to resuscitate the native paper "Leihlo la Babathso." Money was not forthcoming, and the paper remains unprinted.

Any form of agitation which occurred during the year was traceable to this body as a leader. The monster petition engineered by the members of the Transvaal Native Congress, Transvaal Basuto Committee, Transvaal Native Vigilance Association and the "Iliso Lomzi" or Johannesburg Vigilance Society, throughout the Transvaal, was circulated for signature amongst natives of this district by the Transvaal Native Vigilance Association. The Petition was addressed to His Majesty the King, and asked for redress on the following points:—

"Legislation affecting Natives in the matter of assaults, the nature of the punishment for such offences;

Their inability to travel in separate class carriages on the railways;

Use of the footpaths in towns and villages;

Purchase of land;

Native public meetings; and lastly, asking that the entire legislation affecting natives be controlled by the Home Government either direct or by veto.

It is said that 3,988 signatures were obtained in this district. Little or nothing in the form of agitation came from the uneducated section of the natives, who form by far and away the largest number in the district, and those who may have signed petitions were instigated by the educated and more enlightened people who are leaders in matters of the kind.

The advent of the Chinese labourers in the country caused certain uneasiness in the minds of the natives. Previous to their coming reports were current that no natives would in future be required on the Witwatersrand Mines, and the people became exercised in consequence. These rumours became dissipated very shortly, however, for the people began to see with the arrival of the Chinese Coolies that they found no difficulty in obtaining employment. The effect of foreign labour on the natives became an inducement to them to leave their homes in larger numbers and compete in the labour market in a manner previously unknown. They feared they were likely to be ousted, and the result is we find them going out to work in larger numbers than formerly, more frequently, and for longer contracts of service. Not only beyond, but within the precincts of the district farmers and others who had formerly been unable to obtain labourers, found a more plentiful supply at reasonable rates of wage. It would not be correct to say that this is due to the Chinese only; the tax is more efficiently collected and private rents are now insisted upon which at one time were never worried about, principally on account of the absence of any means of enforcing the collection. In many parts of the district more isolated than others, natives had not until the last few years been called upon to pay rents of any description.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to an agitation by the people of the Magato tribe for the return of their Chief Mpefu. He returned to the Transvaal in August last, and was at once placed with his followers in a Government location in the Njelleli Stream, some fifteen or twenty miles beyond the site of his old head kraal. His arrival was looked upon by some of the older white inhabitants of the district, who had seen his former behaviour, with some apprehension and anxiety, but he submitted himself to what instructions he was given by Government, and his arrival in the country was soon forgotten. He is now settled at his location, living in the same manner as most other native chiefs.

A collection of native rents from the large tribes living in the Sibasa district this year caused a good deal of discontent and uneasiness in the minds of those tribes who had been virtually promised locations by the late Government, and who had petitioned the present Government on the same question. They could not understand the sudden imposition of rents before they had received either an affirmative or negative reply to their prayers on the subject. They are a people who had been left much to themselves by the Boer Government. During the Mpefu war they remained neutral, and probably for the reason that the then authorities were fully engaged with the rebellious section of the Bavenda under Mpefu, the Sibasa section was left practically without any supervision. Regular taxation has only been applied since the war, when officials were sent up to live in the country in the end of 1902. It is only now that they are beginning to realise the tax as a matter of real earnest, and that it must be met, which they are beginning to do in a more ready manner.

Progress in Civilization.—It would be difficult to point to any particular advance in civilization during the last year to supplement the reports of previous years. In those reports the progress claimed was due to the Christianizing influences of the Mission stations, and the closer contact with whites. This is but a slow evolution, and although the civilizing influence is undoubtedly but surely proceeding, it is bound to be imperceptible at the time. It is noticeable in the number of people craving after learning, those who read and write, those taking to European clothing and many articles of European foods, etc., their improved methods of agriculture, in that many now use the plough almost entirely in place of the common Kaffir pick. In the latter their progress may be somewhat retarded by the loss of cattle, but an attempt is being made to substitute donkeys. The progress is so slow that it passes quite unnoticed to the casual observer, but is more patent to those coming into more direct contact with the people. One of the most important features is the larger number of able-bodied natives proceeding to seek work than hitherto. This points to an expansion of requirements, for contact with Europeans teaches to the native wants of clothing and comforts which were unknown whilst he remained in a purely savage state at home; imported cooking utensils, water vessels, and other such articles, in many parts now almost entirely supersede the articles of native manufacture. In some parts properly sunk wells are now to be found in use where recently water was scooped out of filthy holes; and irrigation is not infrequently found where water exists in sufficient quantities for the purpose.

Generally speaking, socially and morally, the natives abide by their ancient customs; the moral condition, according to native idea, is maintained fairly well. The greater proportion adhere to native marriage custom, and the payment of lobolo is customary. During the year 246 marriages were solemnised in the district according to Christian rites. This is an increase over last year of 116 marriages. The reason is due probably to the expansion of education and teaching, and in a large measure to the reduction of the marriage licence from £3 to 5s. These marriages become binding under the law of the country; on the other hand purely native marriages under their own rites are not maintained in any way by law, but are influenced and upheld by their own traditions and public criticism.

Witchcraft continues to be practised fairly generally by all sections of the people, but perhaps more so by the Amatshangana.

The effects are greatly curtailed since civilized people came into the country, but still in numerous cases coming before the courts elements of witchcraft are observable, which in many cases are accountable for the offences or occurrences in question. In cases of death, illness or misfortune, the relatives or friends of the people invariably consult witch-doctors with a view to ascertaining the cause, and is put down to the action or influence of some person or persons not infrequently of the family concerned. At times this leads to considerable misery, resulting often in the suspected persons having to leave their kraals, and often the District in which they live.

Health.—During the year the health of the native population was good. No epidemic occurred. Malarial fever was bad in many parts especially at the beginning of winter, when the cold weather seems to bring out many latent cases. Syphilis has a firm grip over many parts of the District, but every endeavour is being made to cope with it. Two institutions, one the Swiss Mission Hospital at Elim, and the Berlin Mission Society at Blaauwberg, have become very popular amongst natives, who go there freely and in large numbers to be treated. Amongst themselves they are gradually beginning to realise the dangers of the disease and are anxious to have it treated, although I am afraid they do not appreciate the fact that the process of the cure is a long one, and the treatment is allowed to drop very often on the disappearance of the disease, which reacts very rapidly to treatment, only to reappear again in a few months.

Pneumonia is very prevalent about the months of August and September in a great measure accountable for by the change from the low hot veldt, where the greater proportion of the natives live, to the high veldt at a cold time of the year.

Taxation.—A summary of the tax collected in the district since 1902 is shown herewith:—

SUMMARY.				1903.		1904.		1905.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Tax collected to	30th June, 1903	...	...	83,818	0 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1903	...	39,628	0 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1904	...	8,624	0 0	51,564	0 0	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1904	...	4,886	0 0	55,118	0 0	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1905	...	3,300	0 0	16,508	0 0	76,100	0 0
Total Tax				£140,256	0 0	£123,190	0 0	£76,100	0 0
Fines collected to				502	8 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1903	...	424	6 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1903	...	—	—	605	12 6	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1904	...	—	—	2,331	2 6	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1904	...	—	—	—	—	803	17 5
"	"	30th June, 1905	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
				£926	14 0	£2,936	15 0	£803	17 5
Pass Fees collected to				631	15 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1903	...	729	12 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1903	...	—	—	751	10 0	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1904	...	—	—	875	1 0	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1904	...	—	—	—	—	1,330	0 0
"	"	30th June, 1905	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
				£1,361	7 0	£1,626	11 0	£1,330	0 0
Dog Tax collected to				2,074	0 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1903	...	449	3 0	—	—	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1903	...	—	—	344	12 0	—	—
"	"	30th June, 1904	...	—	—	921	10 0	—	—
"	"	31st December, 1904	...	—	—	—	—	997	0 0
"	"	30th June, 1905	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
				£2,523	3 0	£1,266	2 0	£997	0 0

This summary shows Native Tax, Dog Tax, Fines, and Pass Stamp Fees. In the matter of the tax, the first year's collection was considerably better than the second and is better than the third and last for a corresponding period. This disparity may be accounted for in many ways. The first collection was made after the war when the people had gone three years without paying. They had during that time accumulated much money and they were undoubtedly inspired by a feeling of loyalty to the British Government, expecting, I am afraid, changes in their favour far beyond the dreams of the most optimistic. Many very old men and young boys tendered tax. The next collection followed a bad harvest; their money had been spent, and the older men incapable of working claimed and received exemption certificates. Their stock had died and the only recourse left to them was to work for money to meet their taxes. The last collection was commenced in March, a month earlier than previous years. This was responded to more freely than ever before, principally it is thought, that the people are gradually appreciating their liability, the collectors are becoming better acquainted with the people, who were new to them at first, and lastly that greater police supervision is maintained over the population. Although a shortage on the 1904 Tax remains, no fears are entertained that it will not be paid. Many defaulters went on late to work and as they remain away for terms varying from 6 to 8 months their tax is not in many cases looked for until they return, when the money is invariably paid. Fees on passes amounted to £1,330. This is an item of revenue that should increase by the appointment of Pass Issuers at convenient and central places where hitherto natives could travel without passes, and escape detection or punishment because the means did not exist of obtaining passes.

Dog Tax amounted to £997. This is fairly well paid, but the detection of unlicensed dogs in a large district with limited Police is almost impossible. Every endeavour is being made to bring this Tax up to date.

Fees on 246 Marriages are not credited to the Department as the fees are payable in stamps, which are purchased from the local Distributor, who naturally takes credit.

What taxation the native pays in customs I cannot say, but it is a form of taxation that I am afraid is not credited to the natives by the public generally. It is a somewhat popular idea that the natives contribute little or nothing in the way of customs dues, but I think this is wrong, for he is beginning to use many dutiable articles of clothing, implements and imported foods.

A new form of taxation, although not correctly a tax, is the collection of squatters rents from natives living on Crown Lands. This has not been collected before so that it is impossible to say what the amount should approximately be. The collection is in its infancy and can hardly be said to be in working order. This will take time but should ultimately be as perfectly collected as the general tax when the collectors get to know from whom rent is due.

General.—The return of Mpefu to the district from Rhodesia, has been alluded to under the "Political Aspect." It can hardly be called an important event, for his coming practically passed unnoticed except by very few. The competition for labour caused by the introduction of Chinese has been touched upon under the same heading. The introduction of Chinese labourers is undoubtedly the most important event that has happened during the year from a native point of view and has caused the native to realise his responsibility as a worker and has had the effect of bringing down the wage somewhat.

Six farms were purchased during the period under report by tribes living in community in the district, viz. :—

Mamabulo's Tribe	" Spitzkop."	Matoko's Tribe	" Leeuwkraal."
Seripa's	" Opgaaf."	Seripa's	" Vaalwater."
"	" Eerstegeluk."	Malaboch's	" Bognafuran."

Applications have been made for the purchase of other farms which in all probability will be allowed. It is to be observed that all these purchases are of land abutting on locations, which the natives find too small for agriculture and grazing. This is noticeable more especially with Seripa's tribe, where the natives are very well off in sheep and goats. The grazing is scanty, and the people require to supplement their ground. Should the purchase of land by natives be confined to areas contiguous to their own locations, there does not seem to be the same objection to their purchasing, as there appears to be, when they buy land situated amongst Europeans which undoubtedly must be deprecated. Several tribes living in the district are yet without locations. Applications have been made to Government and will doubtless receive consideration in time. The delay, however, has had the effect of exercising the minds of the people concerned who are beginning to think their claims are being ignored. It would be most satisfactory if this matter could be decided. Nothing much can be said about trade amongst the natives. Many in good seasons supply large quantities of grain to the local market, as also sheep and cattle which are numerous in the district when it is free from disease. Their purchases are made chiefly from European and Coolie storekeepers, and many returning from work on the mines make their purchases before returning. An agitation is on foot amongst the natives to have their own stores. There has been a disability in their way so far by the refusal of licences to natives to trade on Government Locations and Crown Lands, but I think ultimately they must be permitted, especially in their own Locations.

Cattle in the district became almost decimated by Rhodesian Tick-Fever. Many of the natives sold when they had the opportunity, and even now are killing their cattle off as soon as the disease comes anywhere near. Many bartered their cattle for donkeys to use for ploughing, whilst others sold for money to buy sheep and goats.

The following sums were remitted during the year for distribution in the district to next of kin of deceased natives who died on the Witwatersrand Mines and elsewhere, *i.e.*, 62 Native Estates involving a sum of £151 19s. 6d. sterling. Tracing the families of these people causes a considerable amount of extra work to the Native Police messengers who have to be employed for this purpose. In many cases the information supplied is of so meagre and vague a nature that trace can only be found after exhaustive enquiry. The amount may appear insignificant, but it must be borne in mind that the amounts of the inheritances vary from £10 to half-a-sovereign, and that in the majority of cases the estate is under one pound.

£811 12s. 6d. was distributed during the period under review to relatives and others in this district of natives working on the mines through the Deposit and Remittance Agency, an increase of about £60 over the amount remitted during the same period last year, and shows that this branch of the work is gaining favour amongst the natives.

The Native Police were freely employed during the year in inspecting Native Tax receipts, Dog Licences, arresting defaulters and deserters from service, tracing next-of-kin of deceased natives, &c., &c., as well as on the work on which they are principally employed, *i.e.*, to carry communications from the Native Commissioner and Sub-Commissioners to the Native Chiefs and people. This is a very valuable body, without which it would be almost impossible to carry out the native administration. In the return of native population an increase of 8,189 is shown, which is accounted for by natural increase and by those natives who may have been away at the time the Census was taken; any alteration of the Census figures can only be treated as approximate.

The behaviour of the natives during the year can be said to have been extremely satisfactory. There has been a very limited amount of serious crime, and on the other hand all instruc-

tions from the Government have been readily obeyed and tax has been well paid. It is gratifying to be able to say this, which is mainly due to the efforts of the Sub-Commissioners and officials under them, who have striven throughout to keep in close touch with the people, and to maintain those relations so essential in the proper administration of a large and mixed native population.

Attached are reports from the Sub-Commissioners and the returns asked for in your Circular Minute under reference.

C. A. WHEELWRIGHT,

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

Pietersburg, Zoutpansberg, 23rd August, 1905.

Annexure "E."

REPORT OF SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF WARMBATHS,
(NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—The native tribes of this sub-district are so intermixed and scattered over a large area in small villages, under petty headmen, that naturally they are not agitated to any great extent by tribal questions or disputes in the same way as natives living directly under the authority of their chiefs.

As a rule the heads of villages are only foremen appointed by the owners of the farms on which such villages are situated, and they have little authority over the occupants in the decision of tribal matters which, truth to tell, seldom arise.

It is not surprising therefore that there are few questions of special interest to touch upon in a report on the year's work which are peculiar to this sub-district alone.

It is very satisfactory to record that a great improvement has taken place during the year in the relations between owners of farms and their native servants or squatters.

This improvement has been gradual ever since the end of the war owing to the firm, though just manner in which differences between master and servant have been treated, and, though the provisions of Law 13 of 1880 are never likely to become a dead letter, the natives appear really to understand now that obligations entered into with the owners of farms must be fulfilled.

The absence of a more marked improvement in this respect earlier, so far as this sub-district is concerned, is undoubtedly due to the *laissez faire* attitude adopted by the owners of farms, who took no trouble whatever to enforce their rights, and their native squatters consequently began to take increasing advantage of this laxity.

The leniency shown to squatters by their masters was due to the general demand for native families, and the fear entertained by the farmer of losing the few he had. It began to be realised, however, that perhaps no bread at all was better than half a bad loaf. The aid of the law and of the officials appointed for the purpose was thereupon more frequently called in, and it was found that after all most squatters preferred to perform the service agreed upon rather than seek pastures new, and before long a much more satisfactory state of affairs prevailed.

Few cases of injustice on the part of the farmers have come to light, but this can easily be understood when the facility with which natives can obtain land from other farmers is borne in mind.

The payment of all native claims for compensation for war losses in this sub-district was completed during the year, and no claims are now outstanding.

Military operations were not as active here as in other parts of the country during the war, and consequently the claims to be settled were few, but the matter is well disposed of, as, even the dissatisfaction of the few concerned was inclined to act as a leaven upon the rest of the natives.

The quantity of stock, especially cattle, owned by natives in this sub-district, is increasing fast, as a comparison between the returns now sent in and those for last year will prove. This fact tends greatly to cause a contented feeling amongst the natives. It is obvious that the owner of property is always a more law abiding citizen than his less fortunate neighbour, and as natives are no exception to this rule, the increase in their wealth must be viewed with satisfaction.

There is a keen desire on their part to invest in donkeys, and the number in the district owned by them has more than doubled since last year. The prohibitive price of such animals at present, however, deters more natives from purchasing, but it will be found that the breeding of asses will increase very greatly during the next few years. The breeding of donkeys is of course due to the cattle removal restrictions imposed on account of the outbreak of Rhodesian Tick Fever in the district.

The absence of serious crime is a cause for congratulation, more especially when it is remembered that the whole native population is controlled only by three outposts of three South African Constabulary each, and by seven native constables of this department. Affrays at beer drinks have been conspicuous by their absence, only one case of a serious nature having occurred.

There have been the usual rumours of unrest amongst the natives, but these have been started in distant parts of the country, and upon investigation were found to have no foundation whatever. The spread of "Ethiopianism" in the district must be commented upon, as the number of natives who are joining this sect is increasing by no means slowly in this sub-district. Its adherents are recruited to a certain extent from natives who are dissatisfied with the small amount of license allowed by the rule of recognised denominations, and the character of some of whom are not above reproach.

It is absurd to suppose that such very large numbers of illiterate natives can be suitably organised or directed by the stamp of persons at the head of the movement, or that the teachings of the horde of ignorant lay preachers, who perambulate the country for the purpose of proselytising, can be healthy or consistent. Although freedom from control may be the primary reason for the secession of many natives from other churches to Ethiopianism, it is a significant fact that the society offers a common ground to all the dissatisfied, no matter how divergent the views of such churches. By the term "Ethiopianism" in these remarks, I refer more particularly to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is avowedly for natives alone, although the reasons for the exclusion of Europeans are not so clearly stated.

This exclusiveness, or the fact of the propaganda being carried on upon racial lines, justifies its criticism from a political point of view in my opinion. The insidious element of political teaching which, on account of the notice at present attracted to the movement, is confined to those members admitted more fully into the freemasonry of the organisation, will gradually be extended and in the course of time will be found to have had far reaching effects upon the character of the natives. To anyone at all acquainted with the native character the conclusion is obvious that there will be dissension sooner or later in the ranks of Ethiopianism, and that if the movement is not quite unrecognisable in the course of a few years, the lack of combination characteristic of the native will at any rate prevent the society being used as a powerful political lever. Were it not therefore for the harmful influence it is having upon the native character the question might be viewed with equanimity.

The spendthrift habits of the young men who proceed to the large towns to work are frequently brought to my notice by the elder men. Instead of investing their savings in stock, as they formerly did, they are dissipated in riotous living, gambling, houses of ill fame, expensive clothing and other luxuries, and frequently the Native Tax of such men has to be paid by their parents or friends in order to keep them out of trouble.

On the whole the condition of the natives during the year can be reported as having been very satisfactory, and the administration of the various laws affecting them successful-

Progress in Civilisation.—Considering the purchase of expensive clothing, furniture and household utensils, and the building of good substantial square huts, as an indication of civilisation, then the natives are certainly progressing. The Matabele section, however, is more conservative and prefers to live in the manner of its forefathers. Mission work is active in the sub-district and the natives show a keen desire for elementary education. A few boys are sent to schools in Basutoland and the Cape Colony with a view to their being teachers on their return.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The native code of morality is not rigid, and not always on all fours with our own, nor can one state that even such as it is, it is strictly observed by them. The demoralisation undergone in the towns will eventually be more reflected at the kraals. The reduction of the marriage fee from three pounds to five shillings most certainly has and will continue to have a beneficial effect by inducing more natives to contract legal marriages. The number of legal weddings solemnised since the reduction of the fee is just double that for the same period in 1905. The Matabele seldom enter into such marriages, but even amongst them polygamy cannot be said to be on the increase. Marriages within the prohibited degrees are not frequent, though it is open to question, in my opinion, whether the system of Uku Ngena has an elevating tendency upon native morality. A certain amount of licence prevails at circumcision ceremonies, but such practices will take a long time to die out. The desertion of wives married according to native law from their husbands is very frequent and is due very greatly to the apathy of the wives' guardians, who, having no cattle to restore, no longer use coercion to make the women return to their husbands. As the possession of cattle becomes more general the habit will be less marked.

Health.—There is usually a little malaria in the low-lying parts of the district, but this year has been an exceptionally healthy one in that respect. There has been no outbreak of infectious disease. Three lepers have been sent to the Pretoria Asylum and probably a few more cases exist. Syphilis is fairly prevalent.

Food Supply.—This district, with others, has suffered greatly from the general drought, but no famine is anticipated, and if not wasted too much in the brewing of beer, the supply should be sufficient to last until the green maize is fit to eat next season.

Trade.—The cattle removal regulations, which are strictly enforced owing to the outbreak of Tick Fever, have affected trade to a great extent. Natives can no longer take their produce to the best markets, but have to sell at low prices to hawkers who fetch it from their kraals.

Important Events.—The outbreak of Tick Fever, reduction of the marriage fee and the payment of compensation claims are the most important events which have occurred from the native point of view.

Taxation.—The natives displayed great apathy in the payment of the Native Tax when it was started in 1904. The novelty had worn off. The Census occupied the attention of the officials to a certain extent and the staff of native constables who are used in the collection had been considerably reduced. About July, 1904, all kraals were visited and the natives were informed that failing an improvement strict measures would be taken. It was necessary later to take more stringent action, and a considerable number of prosecutions were instituted. This action had the desired effect, both in 1904 and during the collection this year. The natives have since that time paid up very well indeed, and probably very little tax will be outstanding at the end of August. The more careful observance of the boundaries between sub-districts this year has also increased

the revenue of the Warmbaths district to a certain extent. The revenue derived from dog licences has not increased as many natives destroyed their dogs rather than pay for them every year when they found that the law relating to dogs was strictly enforced.

General:—Native Constables.—Attention must be drawn to the good work done by the native constables or messengers. The duties they have to perform are so heavy that it is difficult to procure and keep good men. They have been most useful in the collection of the native tax and in helping to keep the officials in touch with the natives.

Vermin.—Troops of wild dogs have done great damage to the flocks of natives in remote parts of the district, and all parts are more or less infested by jackals.

Game.—The difficulties of having separate seasons for buck and birds are recognised, but so far as local conditions are concerned it would afford better protection to game if the open season for birds were to start a month later and that for buck a month earlier than at present, and if it were extended a month in the case of birds and shortened by a similar period for buck. Most birds are far too young to shoot at the end of April, nor do they begin to mate until about the middle of October. Young buck born during the close season are quite old enough and advanced to be shot by the middle of March, and plenty of fawn are dropped by the middle of August. Birds are by no means plentiful in the district, and the number of buck bids fair to decrease rapidly if shooting for the Pretoria and Johannesburg markets continues at the present rate.

I personally met one of a shooting party of three who informed me that in less than three weeks they had sent over ninety-five buck alone to the market, and these buck were shot in one locality. I have also seen Scotch carts loaded with buck going in to the railway station. The preservation of springbuck on the Government farms on the Springbok Flats for a period of three years is a move in the right direction.

Locusts.—A few swarms of voetgangers caused a good deal of damage to crops in the vicinity of Warmbaths, but the pest was not general in the sub-district this year.

Relations with other Departments.—Relations with other departments have been on a satisfactory footing. Assistance has been received from the South African Constabulary in the matter of arresting natives charged with not paying their Native and Dog Tax, and this department has been able to give assistance to the Land Department in connection with the registration and collection of rents from natives living on Government farms.

W. J. S. DRIVER,

Sub-Native Commissioner, Warmbaths.

Warmbaths.

Annexure "F."

REPORT OF SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF POTGIETERSRUST.
(NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION).

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report required by your Circular No. 28 of 1905, and to state as follows :—

Political Aspect.—I am pleased to be able to report that from a political point of view Native Affairs in this sub-district have been progressing most satisfactorily.

The attitude of the natives throughout the district towards Europeans is most respectful, and has done much to create a desirable understanding between the white residents and the natives who come in contact with them.

The removal of Chief Hans Masibi, who is now confined in the Government Lunatic Asylum, has contributed in no small way to this satisfactory state of affairs, and evidence of the loyalty of the remaining chiefs to the Government has not been wanting.

The various unrecognised Native Churches present an ever-growing cloud on the political horizon of Native Administration which calls for prompt and decisive measures if it is to be dispelled.

I venture to state that no reasonable objections would be raised to the presence of clever, educated native teachers in native locations, whether attached to a denominational religious body recognised or even unrecognised as such by the Government, but the present preachers representing these unrecognised Native Missions possess no claim in that direction, and are in most cases most illiterate, being barely able to write their own names. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and in no case can we obtain a clearer example of the truth of this than that afforded by this type of native. I greatly fear if this evil is not checked and put down firmly both the white and black populations will be forced to realise the unpleasant results of the persuasive sophistry of this rapidly increasing section who traduce the efforts of *bona fide* missionaries by their ignorance and by their immoral, unscrupulous behaviour, which is at direct variance with their professed calling.

Progress in Civilization.—A marked improvement in this direction is noticeable amongst Chiefs and Headmen with a few exceptions, but the progress of the great bulk of the population is, as is to be expected, slow, as it takes years for civilising agencies to permeate the complex superstitions and suspicions of innovations which are natural to all barbarians. The most potent of all powers in this direction is work away from the environment of their kraals and its natural consequence, travel amongst civilised people. The natives have every facility for indulging such a propensity.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The most marked feature is the desire of certain natives to attach themselves to unrecognised churches of native origin, where religion is made easy and they can attain the privileges of baptism and confirmation without the slow and tediously acquired qualifications demanded by the white missionaries and without the necessity of relinquishing beer-drinking, circumcision schools, lobola, and various other customs dear to the heart of the heathen native.

To follow the example set by their self-appointed native pastor requires no great tax on their moral restraint, and easy virtue becomes the rule rather than the exception.

Amongst the heathen no special comment is necessary under this heading, and, although cases of immorality do occur, they are by no means so frequent as is generally imagined, owing to the stern repression exercised by chiefs and headmen and the punishment which usually follows.

Health.—The health of the natives in this district as a whole is good. Hereditary syphilis is perhaps the most common complaint, and a considerable number of lepers have also been found. The latter have been despatched to the Leper Asylum at Pretoria.

Food Supply.—During the two preceding years famine was experienced owing to the almost entire failure of the crops, and, although in consequence the planting was on a smaller scale for the past season, yet the results attained were excellent throughout this district. At the beginning of the season a bad drought was experienced, and many natives planted fresh seed on three separate occasions, as their previous crops had been killed off as fast as they came up for want of necessary moisture.

Trade.—The lessons taught by the two famines of the preceding years have not been lost on the natives, and many are keeping back a liberal supply of grain, but traders appear to be fairly well satisfied with the amount of trade done.

Important Events.—Rumours of native unrest gained considerable prominence at the beginning of the period under review, but the most careful investigations elicited nothing to substantiate them in any way.

The most important event from every point of view has undoubtedly been the removal of Hans Masibi. This Chief proved himself to be a continual source of danger and his dissolute and drunken habits set a most pernicious example to the other Chiefs, by whom he was greatly feared. Thirty-nine rifles secreted by him were brought to light, and whilst awaiting trial for this offence, having been committed previously upon another serious charge, he became insane, necessitating his removal to the Government Lunatic Asylum.

Taxation.—An increase of no less than £6,228 is shown under this heading, as compared with the preceding twelve months, the tax for the period under review amounting to £19,074. This is due in a great degree to the increased number of Native Police, to the extra transport facilities and above all to the co-operation of the Chiefs who have with one exception assisted the Department most loyally in this connection. The granting of exemptions from tax in special cases on account of infirmity, age and indigence has been productive of excellent results.

General.—It is gratifying to be able to record an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the total revenue collected as compared with the previous financial year.

The system adopted of granting Trek Passes endorsed on the Tax receipts has been productive of a desirable improvement, as permission to trek is not granted without the consent in writing of the owners or occupiers of the farms to which they wish to proceed and the farm they wish to leave. This prevents vagrancy and landholders and natives are not slow to realise the benefits of this provision for better control and the safeguarding of their mutual interests.

Rhodesian Tick Fever is still rife in certain parts of the district and the native herds have dwindled very perceptibly during the past twelve months and many kraals have no cattle now where formerly they were counted in hundreds.

Locusts in the voetganger stage were prevalent at the beginning of the planting season, but did little damage as the swarms were followed up relentlessly by the various locust eating birds in great numbers.

The Game Laws have been carefully observed by the natives, and only one case of trapping game has come within the cognisance of this office.

The output of native labour has increased considerably during this period, and is quite creditable in proportion to the population.

In concluding this report I may state that the Native Chiefs have proved themselves loyal to the Government, obedient to instructions, and that their people appear happy and contented.

W. ALLAN KING,

Sub-Native Commissioner,

Potgietersrust, Waterberg District.

Potgietersrust, 8th July, 1905.

Annexure "G."

REPORT OF THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER (WESTERN DIVISION).

I have the honour to submit a Report on the Western Division for the year ended 30th June, 1905 :—

Political Aspect.—The political aspect has been good throughout the year. Every now and then some person, or persons, attempted to cause a scare by predicting a general rising of the natives. There never were, however, any grounds for anticipating such a grave situation, and nothing transpired.

Several agents of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have endeavoured to establish themselves in this Division, but they have, so far, met with little or no support.

The Transvaal Native Vigilance Association has extended its operations to this Division and has several branches at work. The object of the Association appears to be to ventilate native opinion and bring to the notice of Government any grievances the people have.

Generally speaking the natives are quiet and law abiding.

Progress in Civilisation.—Progress in civilisation is hardly perceptible. The natives have attained to a certain standard which it will take them many years to get beyond.

The civilising influences of the mining areas are detrimental to the general progress of the native, who is only too apt to acquire everything that is bad and very little that is good.

Social and Moral Conditions.—I regret to have to report that the social and moral status of the people, according to European ideas and their own old-time established ideas and customs, is most unsatisfactory. This is apparently due to the natives being in a state of transition; they have got away from their tribal restraints and have not yet attained to the elevation dependent on their acceptance of Christian faith and morals.

Health.—The general health has been good. The season having been a very dry one, the absence of malarial fever, which at times is very prevalent in certain parts of the district, was quite marked.

An epidemic of measles and dysentery attacked the Bethanie Location, and many children succumbed to it in spite of the medical aid rendered.

Food Supply.—Owing to drought and rust the mealie and kaffir corn crops were very small and only the bare requirements of the people have been met; no great hardship or starvation is however anticipated.

Trade.—Trade with natives, which to a large extent is dependent on the crops, has suffered and an unsatisfactory year has been experienced.

Important Events.—With the exception of the erection of the wire fence enclosing the Moiloa Reserve, which proved to be a huge undertaking for the natives, nothing of exceptional importance occurred during the year under report.

Taxation.—The taxes have been cheerfully and well paid. A few of the chiefs and people had to be punished for failing to appear and pay their taxes when called upon to do so. They were, however, quite the exception.

The collection in the Marico district shows a slight shortage. This is not due to the people being unwilling to pay, but is in consequence of the natives of the Moiloa Reserve, who form the major portion of the native population of the district, having to find the large sum of money for the cost of the fence. They had also to find the entire labour, and thus several hundreds were debarred from proceeding to work to earn money for the payment of their taxes.

General.—Compensation claims amounting to over £8,000 were discharged during the year. The tracing and finding of the claimants has been a laborious task.

Tick fever, which appeared in the locations of the Chiefs Mokhatle, Mamogale and Darius Mogale, has caused great havoc, and over 1,300 head of cattle have succumbed to it. Various and novel treatments have been practised, but, needless to say, without avail.

Large swarms of locusts visited the division, but not until quite recently, say within the past two or three months, have they done any damage.

A severe drought was experienced, and many instances are reported of the total failure of the water supply on natives' ground, necessitating the removal of the stock and people to pastures new.

The demand for more land is unabated. The ruling of the Supreme Court that no law exists debarring natives from having land registered in their own names has emphasised the question.

The employment of Chinamen on the mines has had the effect of throwing native labour on local markets at a much reduced wage.

Many natives have returned from the Rand, being unable, they stated, to obtain employment there, but, as a matter of fact, I believe this was due to their refusing to be employed on underground work. It is my experience that the Basuto detest going underground, and would rather do anything else if not compelled by circumstances to do so.

C. GRIFFITH,

Native Commissioner, Western Division.

Rustenburg,

14th July, 1905.

Annexure "H."

REPORT OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, POTCHEFSTROOM (WESTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—As there are no chiefs in the district, and the natives, who are of almost every tribe in South Africa and scattered principally on farms, they appear to take no interest in the political changes of the country.

Progress and Civilization.—Considerable progress has been made in Education, many native schools on a small scale have been established, even on farms, throughout the district and I can safely say that nearly every native child in the district attends some school for at least part of the year.

Social and Moral Conditions.—During the past year some improvement in this respect appears to have been attained, as very few cases of immorality have been brought to my notice.

Health.—With the exception of leprosy, which appears to be confined to certain places, the absence of all disease or epidemic has been remarkable.

Food Supply.—The food supply has been plentiful. The natives have had enough for their own use and have also been able to sell small quantities.

Trade.—There is no trade amongst the natives themselves, there wants, principally food stuffs, clothing and cooking utensils, furniture and the like, are principally supplied by hawkers, Asiatic traders, and country storekeepers.

Taxation.—No difficulty has been experienced in the collection of Native Tax, though it is feared that the result of the finding in *Rex versus Mgovu Dhlamini* will produce undesirable results in this connection. The practical outcome of the decision is that the prosecution is burdened with the onus of proving that a defaulting native has been in a sufficiently good financial position to pay his tax. The result is obvious—any native who wishes to idle is encouraged to do so, and I fear will be encouraged by a class of people who minister to their educational and religious requirements. The presiding Magistrate is aware that there is no lack of labour in the Colony, but is compelled to acquit a native charged with contravention of Section 5 of Ordinance 20 of 1902, because it is known that the accused has not availed himself of the opportunity of earning his tax.

Potchefstroom,
17th August, 1905.

J. B. SKIRVING,
Resident Magistrate.

Annexure "J."

REPORT OF THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, LICHTENBURG (WESTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—The natives of this District are scattered remnants of different tribes. There is no cohesion amongst them and no serious trouble with them need ever be feared. They are a very law abiding lot of people. There are occasional cases of theft. Offences against the person are rare.

The Ethiopian Church has got a hold in the largest location, Kunana. A native of South Africa is employed as a preacher. I do not think the Ethiopian movement is spreading to any great extent here. The Church of England, Lutheran, Wesleyan and Dutch Reformed Churches have a big hold, and the influence of their Missionaries seems to be increasing rather than diminishing.

The natives are now fairly well accustomed to the new order of things brought about by the change of Government and are anxious to learn and comply with any new laws.

Progress and Civilisation.—All natives are anxious that their children should get some education. A large number of the younger boys and girls now growing up can read and write a little. It is astonishing how quickly natives in the employ of English masters pick up the English language.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The respect shown to their chiefs and headmen is very marked, more especially in the large locations. Natives working or squatting on farms get rather out of touch with tribal customs.

Natives generally are very law abiding.

Polygamy appears to be decreasing, but they are very lax in their sexual morality.

Health.—The health of the native population during the past year has been good. There have been no epidemics.

Leprosy exists, but all reported cases are immediately sent to Pretoria Leper Asylum.

Syphilis is very common.

The district is a very healthy one, and there is no overcrowding in locations.

Food Supply.—The 1904 mealie crop was an exceptionally good one and there was no shortage of food. This year's crop is not so good but there is sufficient for all requirements.

Trade.—Natives spend the money they earn freely on food and clothing at the different stores.

A good many karosses are made from the skins of wild animals and are traded in barter with the storekeepers.

Important Events.—The most important event of the year was the death of the famous old Chief Moshette, who died on the 26th March, 1905.

Moshette had played a very important part in the history of South Africa. The last few years of his life he had been blind and almost paralytic, but his intellect was not affected until the last month or two.

The Ethiopian minister baptised him as a Christian just before his death.

Moshette's son, Aaron Moshette, succeeds his father.

Taxation.—The native tax for the year amounted to £4,344, an increase of £770 on last year's total, £3,574.

The S.A.C. outstations compiled lists of the natives in their sub-districts and greatly simplified the work of collection.

There are a few natives who have not paid yet, but they are coming in daily.

In the future there should be little trouble in getting in the tax.

There is a strong feeling among farmers that the farm natives should be taxed less than those living in locations. A tax for £1 for farm boys and £3 those in locations would better meet the requirements of this district.

General.—A large number of natives from this district go to work in labour districts for a few months in the year to earn their tax and a little ready money, returning to the farms or locations for the rest of the year.

The majority of boys on the farms work on the share system. The farmer ploughs and sows land for them in return for labour.

When this system is not followed the average payment made is £1 a month and food.

Natives as a rule are contented and easy to deal with.

G. H. F. ROLLESTON,
Resident Magistrate, Lichtenburg.

Lichtenburg.

Annexure "K"

REPORT BY THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, DISTRICT OF WOLMARANSSTAD (WESTERN DIVISION).

Native Population.—Over 85 per cent. of the natives live on farms. The remainder live within the municipal areas and are employed as servants by the townspeople, though at Christiana some of them are employed by the diamond diggers.

Ethnological Tabulation.—The tribal distinction is well maintained, but the dispersion of the Korannas twenty years ago has left them without a chief and without cohesion.

Labour.—The gold development work in the west of the district and the railway construction works have attracted natives both from this district and from Cape Colony, but the great bulk of them continue to work on farms and in domestic service.

Vital Statistics.—At Wolmaransstad marriage by the Native Marriage Officer has become fashionable, but the dearth of ceremonies in the other parts of the district suggests that they are still considered superfluous there. Meanwhile, the rate of natural increase is not abated, the births (311) showing a net gain, after the deduction of the number of deaths, of nearly 200.

Lands Occupied by Natives.—We have nothing to enter under this head, even the natives on farms have no defined holdings.

Mission Stations.—Various Societies have mission stations in the town locations, but the farm natives do not seem to be reached at all.

Agriculture.—This is confined to farm natives whose employers allow them to cultivate portions of land instead of receiving wages, and to others who cultivate on the shares system.

Stock.—There is a gradual increasing of the stock in the hands of natives, but the numbers are still small, and considering the attrition of the war the position may be deemed satisfactory.

Criminal Returns.—The only serious features of crime amongst natives have been some cases of proved and admitted perjury arising out of an attempt to fasten on an unpopular native policeman a charge of rape, and a few cases of stock theft. The perjury was dealt with by smartly punishing the ringleader, and stock theft is not showing any tendency to increase amongst the resident native population.

Civil Cases Adjudicated.—The natives here are not litigious, or perhaps it may be said they have little to be litigious with.

Education.—There is room for well directed and properly supervised exertion in this field.

Passes.—There are large numbers of natives passing and repassing between the points of interest, the Rand and Kimberley, and it is possible that is owing to the pass system that we have no trouble with them. The revenue from passes is certainly not commensurate with the work they entail, but they certainly do enable us to deal with vagrancy.

Registered Firearms.—There are no firearms in the hands of natives here and there is no reason why there should be.

Revenue.—The collection of the General Tax has yielded this year £3,430, against £1,884 last year. To some extent the rise is due to the fact that last year the effects of the collecting tour round the district were not exhausted by 30th June, and at Christiana the law had not been very

strictly enforced. Dog licenses are much as before; fines have increased from £123 to £149; pass fees have increased from £15 to £135, and marriage fees have been reduced from £50 to £5 15s. There have really been 23 marriages as against 10 last year, but the fee has been reduced from £3 to 5s.

Political Aspect.—The natives belong to various races—Basutos, Korannas and Batlapings. There is no homogeneity amongst them, and at present the political aspect here hardly counts. They seem quiet and manifest little interest in anything outside their personal concerns.

Progress in Civilisation.—The standard of comfort is low, alike with regard to food, clothing and houses, and there is no evidence of a tendency to improve.

Religious exercises are arranged for in the locations, and there is much hymn singing, but I cannot delude myself into thinking that religious vitality is strong.

Education is just about as satisfactory.

I cannot think that either education or religion will flourish while left with scant supervision in the hands of native teachers and preachers. Character counts for much in such matters, and it should be the character of the white man.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The Basutos, on the whole, appear to live clean lives, though not over disposed to work. Very few of them pay tax for more than one wife. The other natives are a lower class, too much given to Kaffir beer, and not particularly cleanly or moral.

Health.—There has been for years a good deal of syphilis in the south-western portion of the district. Otherwise health is good.

Food Supply.—The natives who work on farms in many cases grow enough mealies and Kaffir corn for their own needs.

In some cases there are quantities over for sale, but this is not the rule. The wants of the native in the way of food are simple, and, though the well-to-do native is rare here, yet all seem to get along fairly well.

Trade.—Trading by natives here is done in minute quantities—a bag of Kaffir corn or a head of stock. They buy at the stores a good deal in the way of clothing and simple necessaries, and the aggregate of business done is considerable, but the expenditure per head must be small as money is scarce.

Important Events.—I have been paying out compensation for war losses during the last nine months, and, on the whole, have not been impressed by the modesty of the claims or the credibility of the evidence adduced in support of them. Still, an amount of about £1,700 has been paid out on claims other than Military claims. It has been extremely difficult to find many of the claimants, so migratory are they. Few of the claimants received large sums, so that there is little visible effect of the settlement.

The work on the Klerksdorp-Fourteen Streams Railway has been progressing, and a large number of natives have been employed on the works. These are mainly natives from other districts, and from the vicinity of Kimberley. Their presence caused a little anxiety amongst owners of small stock along the Railway line, but a slight increase of the Police force in the neighbourhood of the line has kept the thieving tendencies in check.

Of important events amongst the natives themselves, there is nothing to write.

Taxation.—I went round the district this year collecting the Native Tax, and, apart from the question of whether or not it is desirable to grant a rebate at each year's collection in favour of the native who can shew he has worked during the whole or part of the previous year, the one subject that presented itself was the desirability of letting the natives understand that the tax should be paid on the day fixed for collection. There is a slackness about paying, not at all referable to inability to pay, which might well be removed. I fear, however, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Rex vs. Mgoyu Dhlamini*, will render an alteration of the existing law necessary if there is to be any improvement in the rate of collection. That decision makes it imperative to prove that a native has means and will not pay his tax, before a prosecution for failure to pay tax can succeed. The lazy native who owns nothing will thus have no incentive to work, if he can beg or steal enough to keep him going. This result will soon become known, and, if the law is not stiffened, the tax collections will be light in future.

Wolmaransstad.

J. BLACKLOCK,

Resident Magistrate.

Annexure "L."

REPORT OF THE NATIVE COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—There has been nothing to disturb the tranquility of the natives during the past year. In previous years such measures of administration as the disarmament of the natives and the introduction of the Native Tax Ordinance were not without their effect on the native mind; but the year under review has been uneventful, no innovations or fresh legislation of general effect upon the natives having been brought into operation. The effects of the war have worn off, and the natives are settled and law-abiding with few exceptions. There has been a tendency on the part of one or two Native Chiefs to exceed their authority, but this has been checked by district officers of the Department.

Early in 1905 it was rumoured that a young Chief, Robert Moepe, had convened a meeting of his tribe, at which several black goats were slaughtered, their blood being sprinkled on the ground. It was stated that the ceremonies were connected with a contemplated native rising. Careful investigation of the rumours proved, however, that they were entirely without foundation, the only sacrificial ceremony which had taken place having been in connection with a "rain-making" meeting.

The relations between Europeans and natives in the country districts are becoming more satisfactory. Complaints from farmers regarding the independent attitude of their native tenants are less frequent.

The educated class amongst the natives are organising with a view to the improvement of the position and the well-being of the natives generally in the Transvaal. A petition to His Majesty the King praying for certain provision to be made in the new constitution on behalf of the natives was circulated by representatives of Native Associations during March, 1905, and was largely signed in this Division.

The Ethiopian movement is believed to be gaining ground, but the leaders are very reserved as to its true aims and objects. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has exercised close supervision over the character and work of its ministers during the past year. There appears to have been a disagreement amongst the Ministers of that Church in the Transvaal, in consequence of which a prominent man, Samuel J. Brander, seceded and established a denomination of his own "The Ethiopian Catholic Church in Zion." "Bishop" Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was to have visited the Transvaal in connection with Church Supervision and organisation, was formally declared by a committee of the Church leaders at Capetown in June, 1905, to have ceased to represent that body.

Progress in Civilisation.—Contact with Europeans is having a civilising effect on the natives. European implements and clothing are in use, and civilised habits of life are coming into vogue even in the native villages. Many of the natives are becoming capable labourers under the tuition of their white masters, though very few acquire the knowledge of any trade. In the native locations which adjoins such towns as Johannesburg, Pretoria and Germiston there are a few skilled native craftsmen, blacksmiths, builders, carpenters, shoemakers, etc., who ply their trade among their own people. There is an increasing desire for industrial training on the part of the natives. The standard of teaching in native schools is in many instances not sufficiently high to qualify the institution for a grant-in-aid from the Government, but the attendance is good, and fair progress is made.

In the Pretoria District natives have bought erven in certain townships which appear to have been laid out chiefly for sale to coloured persons.

Social and Moral Conditions.—There is a marked absence of serious crime.

The practice of polygamy is not increasing and there is a growing desire among the natives to have their marriages legalised. Unfortunately sexual immorality increases as civilisation advances, especially in the Town Locations. This is partly accounted for by the fact that such offences as seduction, adultery, etc., among natives are not punishable in this Colony, and that marriages entered into under native custom are not recognised by the law of the country. Natives are not slow to take advantage of this state of things, and freed as they are in the Town Locations from the restraints imposed on them by their tribal customs they are found living first with one and then with another with such frequency as to give the impression that the ties between them have no binding effect whatsoever.

The liquor traffic amongst natives continues to thrive in spite of a repressive law. Not only is it carried on with great enterprise in the vicinity of the towns and urban locations, but signs are not wanting in the Native Locations in the Hamanskraal Sub-District that it is spreading further afield.

Civil cases between natives are not numerous. The settlement of their claims by the arbitration of the Sub-Native Commissioners has been encouraged, and is largely followed with satisfactory results.

Health.—The general health of the natives has been good. An outbreak of small-pox occurred in Johannesburg during May, 1905, but up to the end of June, 1905, there were only ten cases amongst natives. There was one death.

There are a number of cases of leprosy in the Hamanskraal Sub-District. All natives suffering from the disease are isolated, and whenever possible the more serious cases have been sent to the Pretoria Leper Asylum. Venereal disease is prevalent among many of the tribes.

Food Supply.—The harvests in all parts of the division were bad. As very little irrigation is carried on by the natives the insufficient rainfall experienced in the early months of the season was bound to affect the crops badly. The drought during the year was so lengthened that such streams as the Aapias, Pienaars and Elands Rivers, became dry in their upper reaches, while smaller streams almost entirely ceased to flow.

Two Locust Destruction Officers from the Agricultural Department organised a campaign with the object of saving the crops in the Hamanskraal Sub-District.

To supplement the food supply about 80 per cent. of the male adult natives have sought work during the year. Grain has been bought from traders at high prices.

Trade.—The natives are learning to buy and sell after European fashion. There are a large number of European traders both on private farms and Native Locations who enjoy native custom. Trade has been hampered by the bad harvest, and restrictions on the movements of cattle. The

price of cattle has fallen owing to the prevalence of Rhodesian Red Water in the South-Western portions of the Hamanskraal Sub-District. There has been an increase in the number of sheep and goats, and their price has been maintained.

Important Events.—The sitting of the South African Native Affairs Commission at Pretoria during October, 1904, and the issue of its Report in January, 1905, may be numbered among the important events of the year.

In April, 1905, in the case of a native minister, Edward Tsewu, *versus* the Registrar of Deeds, the Supreme Court gave an important judgment declaring the right of natives to buy land in this Colony and to have it registered in their own names.

One native chief, Nyumba Mabena, died during the year, and another, Amos Mathibe, was deposed on account of his habitual drunkenness and unfitness.

In June, 1905, it was decided to transfer the office of the Native Commissioner, Central Division, from Pretoria to Johannesburg, in consequence of the translocation of the head offices of the Native Affairs Department from Johannesburg to Pretoria. A Sub-Native Commissioner remained at Pretoria, and an additional Sub-Native Commissioner was appointed to the Central Division, to be stationed at Johannesburg.

Taxation.—The natives, on the whole, pay their taxes cheerfully and willingly. A thorough and systematic tour of the Division has been carried out by Sub-Native Commissioners, who visited each centre appointed as a place for payment of the native tax. The fact that a sum of over five thousand pounds has not yet been brought to account in the Hamanskraal Sub-District is explained by the absence of the men at work, owing to the recent scarcity of food.

General.—The Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal, reports that the opening up of the new tin mines has attracted a considerable number of labourers from his district, while others have gone to the Premier Diamond Mine. The larger number of natives in that district seek employment as domestic servants, grooms, etc., and in shops or stores. During the year there was a falling off in the demand for this class of labour, with the result that numbers of natives returned home stating their inability to obtain employment.

A great deal of work has been done in connection with the payment of native compensation claims for war losses. A dividend of three shillings and five pence in the pound was paid out in respect of the claims as assessed by officers of this Department.

No records in regard to births and deaths amongst natives are available. The machinery provided by Proclamation 27 of 1900 for the registration of births and deaths has not been found workable when applied to any natives except those within Municipal areas.

The establishment of Courts of Resident Justices of the Peace under Ordinance No. 19 of 1904 in different parts of the Division will not come as an innovation to the natives, as they were familiar with the Courts of the Field-Cornets and *ex-officio* Sub-Native Commissioners under the late Government. Resident Justices of the Peace will be found to deal chiefly with cases in which natives are concerned, and their appointment is bound to have a good effect.

The enforcement of the restrictions against the removal of cattle has been successfully carried out as far as the natives are concerned. The Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal, discovered a case in which three Europeans removed cattle from an infected area and exchanged them with natives for healthy stock.

The Berlin and Hermansburg Mission Societies continue to do much useful work amongst the Natives. There are resident missionaries at Schildpadfontein, Hebron Makapans, Mathibi's, Jericho, Walmansthal and Polonia. A certain amount of land originally purchased by the natives, but registered in the names of Missionaries, many years ago is gradually being transferred to the Commissioner for Native Affairs in trust for the natives.

During the year a Native Chief Sjambok, *alias* Moemise Motsipe, entered into a transaction for the purchase of a farm in connection with which an agent named Simpson acted as intermediary. There were certain irregularities alleged against Simpson which formed the subject of a Criminal charge against him before the Supreme Court, but he was acquitted.

The depredations of wild dogs amongst the natives' small stock became very troublesome during the year.

A limited number of firearms are held by certain Chiefs and Headmen under the license of the Commissioner for Native Affairs. The privilege is much valued, and no instances of its abuse have come to light.

J. S. MARWICK,

Native Commissioner, Central Division.

Annexure "M."

REPORT BY THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, HEIDELBERG.

Political Aspect.—Nothing of any importance has occurred to call for any special remarks. There is a feeling amongst the better class of natives, that they are not being treated on the same lines as the native who has assumed the name of "Cape Boy." Practically all natives coming from the Cape Colony give themselves this designation as they know the advantage it gives them over others.

Progress and Civilization.—There is a steady but slow improvement in this direction.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The improvement in this direction is small.

Health.—This has been very satisfactory indeed.

Food Supply.—Abundant harvest have been gathered this year, and the natives are well supplied with mealies and Kaffir corn. Several have small flocks of goats and sheep in addition to cattle.

Trade.—The majority of natives are engaged in agriculture or on the mines. A few are employed as masons, others at brickmaking. A good number are also employed as grooms, kitchen boys, and general domestic work.

Important Events.—I have nothing of special importance to report.

Taxation.—The collection of taxes has, on the whole, been good, the total amount of Native Taxes collected for the year was £9,128, and Dog Tax £468.

Many natives evade paying taxes by getting across into other districts at the time of payment. With proper registration this might be checked, and if each Pass Officer was instructed to demand the Native Tax receipt before issuing a permit to travel into another district, I believe the revenue would be very appreciably increased.

I have had a deputation from the natives living in town asking that owing to their having to pay Municipal Taxes, which are heavy, that they might be relieved of paying native taxes to the Government. I promised to lay the matter before you.

General.—I find the natives on the whole are well off and doing well in this district. Wages in the town are very good. The natives on the whole are contented and happy.

F. L. AITCHISON,

Resident Magistrate,

District of Heidelberg.

Heidelberg.

Annexure "N."

REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, DISTRICT OF LYDENBURG (EASTERN DIVISION).

Population.—The increase in population is due to natural causes. The number of natives resident in Townships and Municipal areas is chiefly dependent on the labour requirements of such areas, and residence therein is controlled by Municipal regulations. On reference to the Ethnological Table compiled by the Sub-Native Commissioner for Sekukuniland it will be observed that the Basuto tribe predominates in this sub-district; the Swazis who have settled here still preserve and use their own language and still retain their distinct customs and tribal organisation but, in the course of time—possibly within the next few generations—they will become denationalised and wholly merged in the Basuto tribe. A process of denationalisation is observable among the Amandebele settled in the sub-district, indeed some sections of this tribe have become wholly incorporated in the Basuto tribe, notwithstanding that they still retain their tribal name.

Political Aspect.—The political aspect in the district during the period under review has been good and the natives appear to be content with the present administration, with the exception that the present taxation is considered by them to be too heavy.

The natives in Geluk's Location are still divided into two antagonistic parties, the one party espousing the cause of Chief Sekukuni and the other that of Chief Marisani who is acting as Regent during the minority of the young chief William, the son of the deceased Chief Kgoloane.

Progress in Civilisation.—There is no perceptible progress in civilisation among the tribes in this district.

Undoubtedly the patient and earnest teaching of missionaries and contact and intercourse with Europeans in industrial occupations will tend to stimulate the natives to advance in civilisation. Generally the male native, especially in the Pilgrims Rest Sub-District, where it is impossible to get the women and girls to leave their kraals, has the better opportunities of coming into contact with civilising influences.

Social and Moral Conditions.—While at home the male native lives in comparative idleness. Generally his wants are few, the chief being sex and food, although owing to the more frequent intercourse with Europeans, his wants are increasing. Circumcision is still practised among the Basuto tribe, and the "schools" of circumcision are held during the winter months. During the novitiate the young men are called upon to display a great amount of fortitude. A rite for native girls is performed on reaching the age of puberty.

Polygamy is still in vogue and the custom is even regarded with favour by Christianised natives. There does not exist any great desire to marry in accordance with Christian rites, the natives understanding and preferring marriage by "lobola." On the death of her husband a woman generally remains with the family of her deceased husband. A younger brother will invariably take as wives the widows of a deceased brother, and among the Basuto a son will take his deceased father's wives, with the exception of his mother. It is greatly to be deplored that many white men are living more or less openly with native women. Conjugal fidelity is not very strictly observed.

Health.—The period under review has been a healthy one in the northern part of the district and very few cases of malarial fever have occurred, due principally to the dry summer.

Syphilis is very prevalent among the Basuto. An outbreak of small pox occurred in the eastern portion of the district in January last but, owing to the prompt measures taken to prevent its spread, it was limited to five kraals and has now been quite stamped out.

Trade.—Trade has not been brisk except during the first two months of the year. The principle article (mealies), is traded by the natives for selampore, beads, blankets, sugar, salt and hoes. A small trade is also done in men's clothing and boots. Trade being mainly dependent upon the crops, is brisk when the latter are good, and when they are poor languishes.

Taxation.—The tax imposed by Ordinance 20 of 1902 is in no way a hardship, and can easily be met by the natives. The Dog Tax of 10s., imposed on each native owning a dog, has had a good effect, as in many instances natives have destroyed their dogs rather than pay the tax.

Agriculture.—A slight advance is noticeable in the use of ploughs. Generally natives are extremely slow to learn and profit by experience, and it would appear a hopeless task, so long as land is plentiful and can be obtained on easy terms, to teach even the elementary principles of agriculture. The crops generally in the eastern portion of this district are a failure owing to locusts, drought and such animal pests as baboons, small deer, &c., and the natives are already buying mealies from traders. In the northern portion the crops are, if anything, better than during last year.

Stock.—Much havoc has been caused among native stock by Rhodesian Redwater. The Waterval and Ohrigstad Valleys have been denuded of cattle by the ravages of this disease, and outbreaks of this disease have occurred recently on the farms Duizendannex, Geluk's Location and The Shelter. The infected areas have been fenced in.

The sheep owned by natives are of the kind known as "Kaffir" or "Fat Tailed" sheep and these thrive well along the Olifants River and those parts of the Bush Veldt where there is little or no grass. Leopards, hyenas and crocodiles have destroyed quite a large number of them.

Lands occupied by Natives.—Most of the natives in the northern portion of the district are settled in Geluk's Location and on Crown Lands and private farms to the east of the Location and to the west of the Steelpoort River. The majority of these private farms are owned by land companies, and the natives settled on such farms pay an annual rent of £1. These lands are unsuitable for occupation by Europeans. The area of Crown Lands and private farms given as being in the occupation of natives may appear extensive, but it must be borne in mind that much of the land comprised in these areas is waterless and is only grazed over by the flocks and herds of natives, and in many cases whole farms are nominally occupied by a few native families, many of such farms being capable of supporting larger numbers.

Mission Stations.—There is one Mission Station in the district, and that was founded by the Berlin Missionary Society. The Station is near the town of Lydenburg, and it is chiefly from the residents of this Station that the domestic labour supply of Lydenburg is drawn.

Education.—Educational work is in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, principally the Berlin Mission, the subjects of instruction being of an elementary nature. It would appear desirable that, having regard to the uncivilised condition of the native population and the consequent simplicity of the reasoning faculties of the native mind, religious instruction should be devoid of sectarian and dogmatic teaching and confined to the uncontroverted tenets of the Christian faith; and in this connection the advisability of Government supervision and control of native schools and teaching staff and the inclusion of industrial subjects in the curriculum of native schools would appear to be worthy of consideration. There are at present two or three semi-educated natives who have started schools for the teaching of native children, but, as the teachers themselves are scarcely able to write, very little good will be done by them.

General.—There have been no symptoms of unrest apparent among the natives, and my Sub-Commissioners report that the taxes have been paid readily and cheerfully.

A lion was killed a few months back just below the Berg, and it is presumed that it came up from the Game Reserve. It is about ten years since one was seen so far up.

The office of the Sub-Commissioner for Pilgrims Rest has been removed from Belvedere, and, judging by the increase of work, the present site at Graskop, near Pilgrims Rest, is more suitable as being more centrally situated and accessible to the general public. It is also more conveniently situated for postal communication, being only eight miles (by native track) from Pilgrims Rest, whereas the distance between that place and Belvedere is twenty-five miles.

F. H. DAMANT,

Resident Magistrate, District of Lydenburg.

Lydenburg.

*Annexure "O."*REPORT BY THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, MIDDELBURG
(EASTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—The Chiefs and people are loyal, orderly, and law-abiding. There is some dissatisfaction over the non-payment of claims against the Military, but this is in a great measure the fault of the natives themselves. They had ample notice, and were frequently advised that their claims were being considered, but failed to attend. In many cases they employed Europeans, and then thought there was nothing further need be done.

Natives are looking forward to Government assistance towards educating their children in return, as they say, for taxes paid. Good schools should be established at the various centres at as early a date as possible.

Progress in Civilisation.—This is slow, but becoming more marked every year. We must not look for any sudden or great improvement at once. Natives are naturally slow to change the habits of years.

Social and Moral Conditions.—This is closely allied to progress and civilisation, and will improve as the natives become better and more highly educated.

Health.—There has been no outbreak of serious disease in the district. A few cases of small-pox occurred, but the district has now been thoroughly vaccinated and should be quite free during the coming year.

Food Supply.—Very little rain fell during last season, and the mealie crops were very poor. There has been no shortage of food, as farmers from surrounding parts have supplied all that was required.

In the Northern Sub-District 185 deaths and 569 births were reported.

Taxation.—The Revenue collected has been :—

Middelburg Sub-District	...	...	...	...	£10,086
Pokwani Sub-District	...	...	...	...	11,499
					£21,585

Owing to bad crops and high prices of grain in the early part of the season, the taxes have not been paid quite so freely as in the past two years, so that it is entirely due to the exertions of the two Sub-Native Commissioners that so much has been paid. Both officers take a very keen interest in the matter. Farm natives especially are very hard to get money from.

General.—The death of the Bapedi Chief, Malakutu, is a serious loss, both to his people and to the Government. The people have lost a kind and considerate Chief, and the Government a loyal and faithful servant. It was only by very good management on Mr. Armstrong's part that a serious affray between the rival claimants to the Chieftainship was stopped. The late Chief never married a principal wife, though he had made arrangements to do so shortly before his death. The rival party have now provided a young girl to be the young Chief's first wife when he is old enough to marry. This is a sign that all differences have been settled.

Large numbers of contracts between masters and their native servants and tenants have been drawn up. Both parties are now seeing the great advantage of settling their disputes in this way.

The general condition of the natives is good and their behaviour respectful.

There has been little crime and no affrays. Drunkenness, owing to the great scarcity of grain, is very rare.

E. H. HOGGE,

Resident Magistrate.

Middelburg, 20th July, 1905.

*Annexure "P."*REPORT BY THE ACTING RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, DISTRICT OF
BARBERTON (EASTERN DIVISION).

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Sub-Native Commissioner's Annual Report and Returns as called for.

As you are aware, I only took over the duties of Acting Resident Magistrate from Sir Alfred Pease in April last. I regret that my predecessor is not available to deal with last year's Report, as he was in a better position to do so than I am. However I shall be happy to review the work of the year and the accompanying Report as well as my short experience will permit.

With regard to the change effected during the year, and my relations with your Department, and with the Sub-Native Commissioner, I desire to insert here an extract from my Annual Report to the Law Department and to confirm what I there wrote. The extract is as follows:—

“ An important change in District Administration has been effected during the year by the transfer of the Control of Native Affairs within the District to the Resident Magistrate.

I consider this a wise step as it centralises authority and dispenses of any possibility of friction within the district. The Magistrate being in direct touch with the Native Affairs can better accept responsibility under this arrangement for all that happens in his district than under the former arrangement whereby a Sub-Native Commissioner, acting independently of the Magistrate, received his instructions from a Native Commissioner resident in Middelburg; smooth working is furthered by the policy of the Native Affairs Department which has been entirely helpful, and by the cheerful acceptance of the change and loyal co-operation on the part of the Sub-Native Commissioner. I am fortunate in having in Mr. Wheelwright an official who is thoroughly competent, and one who is in sympathy with the natives and commands their respect and obedience. I am in a position to be able to leave much of the work in his hands in the assurance that it will be efficiently dealt with. I am not prepared with my short experience, to express decided opinions with regard to Native Policy, but will hope to treat the subject more authoritatively at some future date."

Dealing with the Sub-Native Commissioner's Report :—

Political Aspect.—I am satisfied there is no unrest or minor grievances the natives have, and their position in regard to the Native Pass Laws, Forest Regulations, and Game Laws deserves consideration. It is generally stated by whites that the Personal Tax is a great grievance, but I have not found it so in this district. I think if he is fairly treated in other respects he will not grudge the personal tax, seeing the amount he pays he is entitled to have something done for him.

Social and Moral Conditions.—Good in my opinion, with the exception of the class mentioned by the Sub-Native Commissioner. I would here draw your attention to what I believe to be a fact, that in Delagoa Bay, where there is strict medical supervision, women with contagious diseases are given the option of going to the Lock Hospital or over the border, and that a considerable number choose the latter alternative to the detriment of this district. The District Surgeon at Komati Poort is giving this matter his attention and could give you definite information.

Native Prosecutions.—I have discussed this paragraph with the Sub-Native Commissioner. As I have indicated, I repose great confidence in Mr. Wheelwright and have no objection to seeing him exercise jurisdiction in these cases: the only trouble is to arrive at a working arrangement. It is not possible for the Sub-Native Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction as Resident Justice of the Peace because he cannot hold a Court at Barberton, and it would not be convenient to remove his Office elsewhere as this is the natural centre of the district and the proper place for the Sub-Native Commissioner's Office. A possible way is to appoint Mr. Wheelwright an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the purpose. It would be a matter of Departmental arrangement to restrict the Sub-Native Commissioner's scope of jurisdiction to native cases. I should have no objection to any arrangement which you may be able to make to meet this.

Cattle Disease.—Is a difficulty where native cattle are concerned, and in this mountainous district it is very hard to prevent all movements.

Locust Destruction.—I hope to do a great deal next year for native crops.

Occupation of Land by Natives.—I hope this matter will be dealt with and a definite understanding come to with the Land Department. I commend the remarks of the Sub-Native Commissioner to your notice.

Personal.—I endorse the Sub-Native Commissioner's remarks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. W. STATEN,

Acting Resident Magistrate.

Barberton, 31st July, 1905.

Annexure " Q. "

REPORT OF SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, WAKKERSTROOM—PIET RETIEF (SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION).

Population.—The native population is taken from the last Census Returns, deducting deaths and natives who are known to have left the District, and adding births and new arrivals, in so far as deaths and births are known, though I do not think these are in all cases reported.

Ethnological.—There are no defined locations here. Natives live under various petty Chiefs and Headmen on private farms, and are of Zulu and Swazi nationality and speak these dialects.

Labour.—It is difficult to differentiate between natives " At Home " and " On Farms," because almost all natives are at home on the farms and go out to labour on such farms as required for short periods, returning to their kraals at night. The number who go beyond the district to work are arrived at by the Pass Books, but even these figures are only approximate, since natives do not report to Pass Offices their return to their homes, and many are constantly coming and going.

Vital Statistics.—This return may not be correct, because, though I endeavour to impress upon natives the necessity of reporting births, deaths and marriage by native custom, I do not know that it is compulsory where the native population is concerned.

Land occupied by Natives.—All natives in this district live on private farms, with the exception of a few on Town Commonages.

It is difficult to say what precise area of these farms is occupied by natives, since they squat where they list on farms unoccupied by Europeans and even where there are Europeans no specified area is beaconsed off for native occupation.

Mission Stations.—There are a few native local preachers and native schools out on farms, but no farms, as such, devoted to Mission work in this District of Wakkerstroom, though in Piet Retief there are five Mission Stations.

Agriculture.—This return is of necessity very approximate, since natives are unable to give any return of the area they cultivate, nor do they shell off and bag their grain, but stack it in the cob or ear. I have, however, taken what I consider a fair average product for each woman. In Piet Retief the crops on the low country have failed owing to locusts and aphids, and in the river valleys to floods. The crops on the high lands, particularly in the Wakkerstroom portion of the Division have been good.

Stock.—Horses, cattle (bovine) and sheep thrive well in the Wakkerstroom District.

In Piet Retief the natives have but few horses or sheep, though goats do well. There are still a number of cattle amongst natives in Piet Retief, though many have succumbed to Rhodesian Tick Fever. It is feared that many more will die before the disease is stamped out owing to the difficulty of controlling movements of native cattle. So far the disease has made no headway on the High-veld of this Division.

Criminal Statistics.—All cases of crime go before the R.M. and A.R.M.'s in this District. I have therefore nothing to show on this return.

From figures submitted in my monthly returns, and which are procured from the Magistrate's Office, there does not appear to be any crime of a serious nature. The cases tried may, I think, be termed petty crime. About 1,000 such cases will be found in my monthly reports from 1st July, 1904.

Civil Cases Adjudicated.—Only a very few Civil Cases appear in this return. These do not include innumerable petty disputes of a domestic nature such as an absconding wife or faithless husband, claims for the return of children which the wife has taken from the husband's kraal, &c., &c. These are usually settled by friendly intervention and advice. In cases between natives and farmers where they cannot agree, I generally write to the farmer, interview the native, and settle the dispute without the necessity of either party going to the R.M.'s Court.

Education.—The natives of this upper portion of the Division show a growing desire for their children to be taught to read and write. Not so those of Piet Retief, however, who are more backward in the scale of civilization.

The return on Education shows the number of children attending the various schools; there are some few native teachers on farms carrying on small schools without any support beyond the very small contributions of parents, in most cases these are supervised by Europeans. They deserve encouragement and assistance.

Passes.—The traffic in passes is considerable, as the return shows. There are in this Division six offices where one shilling travelling passes and free passes are issued. Those are Piet Retief, Volksrust and four South African Constabulary Out-Stations or Posts, exclusive of my own Office. I do not therefore think that natives have any cause for complaint on this score, when desiring to go out to work. Though in cases where natives desire to come to this Office to pay tax or see me on other business, from farms where there is not an European from whom to obtain a pass, they are liable to arrest at the hands of the ubiquitous South African Constabulary. Again farmers will not always take the trouble to give each native a separate pass, and the inclusion of more than one name on a pass sometimes leads the innocent native into trouble. I think where natives satisfy South African Constabulary that they are *en route* to pay tax they should not be arrested for being without a pass.

Registered Fire Arms.—There are no natives in this district in possession of registered fire arms.

Revenue.—This return shows a considerable increase upon the Revenue collected last year, especially in the Piet Retief portion of the Division, where the bulk of the tax due for 1904 appears to have been collected since Mr. Nourse left that District.

In Piet Retief during the year under review it appears that £17,148 11s. native revenue has been collected as under:—

General Tax	...	...	...	...	...	£15,964	0	0
Dog Tax	...	...	...	...	...	963	0	0
Pass Fees	...	...	...	...	...	221	11	0
						£17,148	11	0
						£31	10	0

which last item, however, does not show as revenue from natives.

This general tax £15,964 shows an increase of £12,917 on that collected during the previous year when Sub-Native Commissioner Nourse was in charge of the district, and I think great credit is due to Mr. Layman, the present District Clerk, for collecting this large amount of arrear tax.

The £15,964 general tax collected as above is made up as follows :—

Arrear tax 1903	...	...	...	...	£1,012	0	0
" " 1904	...	...	...	...	8,402	0	0
Current tax 1905	...	...	...	...	6,550	0	0
					£15,964	0	0

collected during the year.

The tax for the Wakkerstroom portion of the Division is as follows :—

Arrears 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	£74	0	0
" " 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	3,278	0	0
Current 1905 ...	...	...	...	...	6,172	0	0
					£9,524	0	0
Dog Licenses ...	...	...	...	...	424	0	0
Passes, including Volksrust	...	...	...	...	350	5	0
					Total	...	£10,298 5 0

exclusive of Marriage fees.

It will thus be seen that the natives (less in number in the Wakkerstroom District than in Piet Retief) have not been so backward in paying as their brethren in the low veldt, nor do they possess so many dogs—I take it a certain amount (it is impossible to say how much) of revenue of this Division has been collected in other districts.

Political Aspect.—Natives appear contented and loyal, have paid the Government taxes well, and during the year under review there has been a cessation of the rumours of native unrest which generally crop up about tax time.

Progress in Civilization—There is an improvement in the number of natives married by Law, but I am not at all sure that this indicates "Progress in Civilization" where these unions take place. The exaction of dowry is less strict, hence the inducement to the ineligible bachelor to wed.

The material needs of the native increase with every year, also his desire for knowledge. I think civilization is making slow but sure progress.

Social and Moral Conditions.—These do not improve.

There is a marked decline in the social and moral condition of the native who frequents the large labour centres.

The sanctity of marriage by our Laws does not appear to be appreciated by a people but little removed from savagery. Instances of a newly wed man taking on another wife by native or any other custom are not at all infrequent, also of women, married by Law, deserting the husband who absents himself at the Rand for a few months. It appears where dowry is not given in a Christian union neither party feels that restraint upon his or her actions which would exist under Native Law. In fact a man values lightly that which costs nothing.

Sons in many cases no longer feel the moral obligation to send their earnings home to the head of the kraal, but spend them in riotous living in the towns. Girls leave their parents' kraals for the delights of urban life, I frequently have to restore absconding maidens to their parents, though this is sometimes due to landlords enforcing labour, and no wages given. It all points to a loss of control of children by parents, which is the foundation of the native social and moral system.

The scarcity of stock wherewith to Lobola retards marriage, and the native cannot live a pure life of celibacy.

Health.—This has been good amongst the natives during the past year.

Cases of fever in the valleys of Piet Retief District have been very few, though syphilis is spreading amongst the natives slowly. It does not appear to take a very virulent form.

Food Supply.—The crops have been good throughout this district and in Piet Retief, except where in the latter district locusts have devastated crops; the natives who have suffered in this respect will, however, be able to procure from those who have surplus supplies.

Trade.—Trade with natives is carried on as usual. The trader does a larger traffic in ready cash than formerly, when stock, wool and hides, etc., were more plentiful. Now all the native has to sell is grain, and in the Piet Retief District a little tobacco. This, however, does not prevent the purchase by natives for cash of such commodities as clothing, blankets, beads, paraffin, saddlery, salt, etc., etc.

Important Events.—Perhaps the most important event from the native point of view during the past year has been a good rainfall and consequent good harvest.

The payment of War Claims after waiting three years was an event the natives considered most important and welcome.

Taxation.—This has been dealt with under the heading of Revenue.

The natives have paid taxes very well, especially in the Piet Retief Sub-District, where they had some £9,000 to pay for arrear taxes. It will be seen on comparing figures of 1904 with those of 1905, that for the three months April, May and June this year, taxes exceed the amount collected during the same period of last year.

During the year 105 natives were tried by Resident Magistrate and Assistant Resident Magistrates at my instance for contravention of Tax Law, and convicted. I never prosecute unless I am satisfied from careful enquiry that punishment is deserved.

The words "wilful neglect" in this Law are difficult to prove and often leave a loophole for escape.

Fifty-seven Certificates of Exemption have been issued in the Wakkerstroom District and one hundred and sixty-seven in the Piet Retief District, for various and sufficient reasons.

Where the number of natives resident on a farm is not sufficient for the labour requirements of the landlord, the tax of £2 presses heavily. The farmer cannot spare the labourers to go and earn money, and pays no wages himself, even where there is a large enough supply of labour to permit of the natives taking turn and turn about in leaving the farm in quest of money, it often happens that where three months' leave is given, six or twelve months are taken, and those awaiting their turn are unable to get away, and consequently unable to pay their taxes. The average Boer farmer has very little sympathy with his labourers' desire to discharge his liability to the Government.

Farmers are slowly realizing that if they neither pay wages nor allow their tenants to go for a time in quest of money, that natives will not remain with impossible landlords or masters.

General.—The condition of the native improves as time goes on and he is fairly contented.

The relations between my Office and other Departments are satisfactory. The District Commandant, South African Constabulary, Resident Magistrate and I work in perfect harmony.

Having treated the various headings enumerated in the Schedule, there remains but little to be said under the heading General.

L. TYRRELL,

Sub Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom—Piet Retief.

Wakkerstroom.

Annexure "R."

REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS FOR CAROLINA DISTRICT (SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—There is nothing of much importance to report under this heading.

The natives generally are more settled, and recognise their liability for the Native Tax.

Very few complaints of a serious nature have been reported to this office, and the relationship existing between Native and European is satisfactory. The natives appear to be quiet and law abiding, and there are no rumours of unrest.

Progress in Civilisation.—There is not much improvement in this direction, but the natives are now beginning to recognise that the methods of the European farmers in agriculture are better than their own.

There is a very slow progress being made in education by means of the schools at Carolina, Amsterdam Farm and Waterval Boven, at each of which places there are ministers for the natives. These schools, however, only affect the natives who are working in the towns, and not those who are residing in the country.

The custom of "Lobola" still exists, only three marriages under Christian rites having been solemnised during the period under report.

Social and Moral Conditions.—Judging by the few violations of the Law, I am inclined to believe that there is an improvement in the moral conditions of the natives, although polygamy is very general amongst them. There have been a few cases of wives married by native custom who have deserted from their husbands.

Health.—The health of the natives has been exceptionally good. Out of a total of 9,000 natives only 34 deaths have occurred.

Food Supply.—The crops were not very good, owing partly to the drought, and partly to an early frost; consequently the natives have been driven to seek work.

There are no locations or ground set apart for natives in this district, and the entire native population is located on private farms under an agreement with the owner to render him their services in exchange for the right of living on a farm, and the supply of animals and ground for cultivation to the native.

One of the native heads, Chieftainess Nomagaddelela having a following of about 80, has for the last 18 months been squatting on the land of a farmer who has, more than six months ago, given her notice to quit. She has paid no attention to this, or to the instructions of the police in this matter, and steps are being taken to have her ejected.

Compensation.—An amount of £2,000 was allocated to this district of which £1,458, has been paid out in claims, leaving a balance of £558 still to be distributed. The payment of this balance is still proceeding slowly, but I find difficulty in tracing the natives who have not yet been paid.

Native Tax.—The system in vogue this year has been far more complete, with the result that there is an increase on the figures shown for last year's taxation. The total amount of Native Tax collected for the financial year 1903-4 was £2,168, while the total for 1904-5 is £5,992. In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that owing to the abolition of the office of Sub-

Native Commissioner here in April, 1903, the work of Native Tax collecting was taken in hand late, and a great deal of the revenue which should have figured in the financial year 1903-4 appears in the financial year 1904-5. In this connection it was discovered that two Native Chiefs, Njinjana and Dunga, and their followers paid tax for 1903-4 to Barberton, the amount so paid is estimated at £1,000.

It is estimated that 1,500 natives have left the district in search of work.

GEORGE HULL,

Carolina.

Assistant Resident Magistrate.

Annexure "S."

REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, DISTRICT OF ERMELO (SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION).

Political Aspect.—Under this head I am of opinion that the natives in this district have no aspirations of a political nature at the present time. It is current rumour that the African Methodist Episcopal Church is a political factor among the natives, but I have not found this statement to have any foundation in fact.

Progress in Civilisation.—No doubt some progress has been made in civilisation. As a natural consequence of natives leaving their kraals for labour purposes, they have come into contact with new conditions, which first had the result in their clothing themselves after the European fashion, and coupled with that there is always a desire manifested to be taught the art of reading and writing.

Social and Moral Conditions.—In this district the natives are practically free from all tribal control, and each native does the best for himself and family. No tribute is paid to any chief or headman. In regard to morality, as can only be expected, the natives working in the towns and living in the vicinity are inclined to be somewhat loose in their morals. A fair amount of immorality can be attributed to the fact that there is absolutely no restriction to the movements of native women and girls. This fact is complained of not only by Europeans but also by natives.

Health.—The health of the natives has been good, a few cases of amaas only having occurred.

Food Supply.—There has been an abundance of food owing to good crops both during last and this season.

Trade.—The natives are an important factor in this district in connection with trade. At localities outside of towns business is chiefly done by barter. In Ermelo alone there are no less than 8 Kaffir stores and in Amsterdam there are 3, and every country store may be included in this category.

Important Events.—No event of any importance has occurred in this district.

Taxation.—In connection with taxation, I think it can fairly be stated that no inducement is held out to natives to go to labour centres by making a reduction in the amount of tax for natives who do leave their kraals to go to work, as all classes of natives are taxed in equal degree. The collection of Native Tax showed a return during this year which exceeded all previous collections. In the great majority of cases the natives had made provision and had their cash ready. There is no doubt that the effect of the General Tax is to put more labour into the market.

General.—There have been several outbreaks of East Coast Fever amongst cattle owned by natives in this district. It is presumed that this was caused by cattle having been introduced from Swaziland in connection with the "Lobola" custom. Radical measures will have to be taken to destroy all "in contact" cattle in order to save the cattle of the natives and Europeans in, at present, clean areas along the eastern boundary of this district. The non-recognition of the "Lobola" custom by law has caused a great amount of injustice in connection with marriages by this custom. I would certainly advocate legislation on this point. The need is felt for a code of native law to be applied to natives who are still in an uncivilised state.

The large number of dogs owned by natives is an important factor militating against the preservation of game. I think it can be fairly stated that the native invariably keeps these dogs solely for hunting purposes, and owing to the vast extent of country and the impossibility of complete police supervision, natives are seldom brought to book for contraventions of the Game Law.

THEO. TRUTER,

Resident Magistrate.

Ermelo.

Annexure "T."

REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS, DISTRICT OF STANDERTON (SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION).

I have the honour to forward herewith the following forms duly completed for Blue Book purposes :—

- " A " Native Population Return.
- " B " Ethnological Table.
- " C " Labour.
- " D " Vital Statistics.
- " E " Lands occupied by Natives.
- " F " Mission Stations.
- " G " Agriculture.
- " H " Stock.
- " I " Criminal Statistics.
- " K " Civil Cases.
- " L " Education.
- " M " Passes.
- " N " Registered Fire Arms.
- " O " Revenue.

" A."

In filling in this form I have, in terms of instructions from office, taken the figures of the total resident population, including those temporarily absent. These figures were based upon the lists framed by the Police for purposes of tax collecting. The number of male natives given on these lists as liable to payment is 2,330. I estimate that three or four hundred are away in other districts and have not yet been included in the lists. I have therefore put 2,700 men in the return. There are in the district, I consider, about 1,500 natives working principally on the Railway and in the Cantonments, hailing from other districts. These, added to the 2,700, make 4,200. To account for the difference between this and last year's total of 6,405, as taken from the Census Returns, I must refer to the facts that the Repatriation Department, now closed, employed about 1,700 boys and the Royal Engineers, now transferred, about 400. These would near enough reconcile the figures. It will further be noticed that the 3,900 women on the return exceeds the number of men by 1,200. It is not to be inferred from that that there are more women than men. The 3,900 is based upon the Census Returns as are also the number of children, 5,300. A large proportion of the females considered full-grown by the Census Officers were undoubtedly not of age, but from 16 to 20 years of age, many of them married, while a great number of young men of a corresponding age are certainly classified as children.

" B."

The tribes Zulu, Swazi and Basuto are about equally represented in this district.

" C."

Under the heading labour I have also dealt only with the natives resident in the district. As remarked on this form there are 878 natives working in and near town hailing from other parts, and probably another 600 working on farms during the reaping season.

" D."

It is quite evident that half the births are not registered.

" G."

The figures given are an estimate only based upon information derived from conversations with natives, farmers and Police. With the exception of pumpkins the natives grow nothing else but mealies and Kaffir corn. The yield of these per acre seems a small one, but that is due to less care and inferior methods in cultivation than are applied by whites.

" H."

Stock.—These figures are taken from the Police statements drawn up for taxation purposes, and may be considered as fairly correct though probably a trifle below the correct numbers.

" K."

The few civil cases between native and native adjudicated on have been brought before the Magistrate's Court by law agents in the usual way, although I have intimated my willingness to hear matters between natives more informally to save the enormous expense entailed by law procedures.

" O."

Revenue.—The new system of collecting the taxes introduced by the Treasury has proved a success. About £3,500 of the general tax was collected in less than a month by the aid of the lists and the active assistance of the Police. It will be noticed that a larger amount has been collected this year than any previous one, and I doubt whether the expenditure, direct and indirect, in this district amounted to more than £40. The amount of "arrears" will I feel certain be further reduced next year. The total revenue (without Bethal Sub-District) for the financial year is £5,603 0s. 6d.

Progress.—No progress in civilisation or condition of life are evident. As of old the vices are readily acquired, but none of the virtues, of the white men.

Social and Moral.—The number of Christian marriages are 31, against 14 last year. I regret to say that this is due rather to the chance it affords the bridegroom to avoid the payment of lobola than the desire of leading a higher moral life. The almost universal practice of the native in this district, now that the Kaffir corn is reaped, is to go beer drinking from kraal to kraal every Saturday night and the whole of Sunday, unfitting himself for work on Mondays. This is the chief cause of crime, great and small, and a source of constant complaint from employers.

Health.—The general health remains very good. No infectious diseases have prevailed.

Food Supply.—Plentiful.

Trade.—Confined to the bartering of mealies. The payment of native claims put some thousands of pounds into their hands and increased their buying power for some time.

Taxation.—See Revenue.

General.—A sum of £9,916 14s. 6d. was allocated to this district for the payment of native claims. Of this amount £8,922 7s. 7d. have been paid out. Claimants for the balance of £994 6s. 11d. have not been traced.

ALFRED B. ROBERTS,
Resident Magistrate.

Standerton, 21st July, 1905.

Annexure "U."

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT GAME RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1905.

During the past financial year I was for a considerable time absent on leave, and Major Fraser, Ranger of the Singwitsi Section, acted for me.

Status of Game.—There has been a very encouraging increase amongst all species of four-footed game during the period, and the animals have spread in a remarkable manner over districts which three years ago were quite denuded. The districts adjoining, but outside of the Sabi Reserve, especially of the Barberton portion—which has been established longer than the others—have benefitted by this extension of locale. Elephants have appeared in the Reserves for the first time since their inception, coming from Portuguese Territory: four near the Singwitsi River, and six on the Oliphants River. It is quite possible that, finding themselves undisturbed, these animals may be induced to remain.

Three rhinoceroses have come into the Singwitsi Section as far as the Itendi River, there have always been a few on the Portuguese side of the border on the extreme N.E., but they were confined to the dense bush which exists there, and this is the first occasion upon which they have ventured into the Transvaal for some years.

Four eland have recently been seen on the Singwitsi River, having come through the Poort of that name from Portuguese Territory. This antelope had been exterminated on our side of the border probably during the war. In view of the bad state of affairs which existed up to even a year ago in the Singwitsi Section, I consider that the manner in which the game of all species is increasing and coming in from outside is highly encouraging and reflects the greatest credit on Ranger de Laporte, who has been in charge for the greater part of the past year, for the energy which he displayed in patrolling the country and checking poaching by natives and others often under most trying circumstances.

Poaching.—We have on the whole had less trouble with poachers this past year than previously. Very few Boer or other hunting parties came to the Low Veld; nor were there so many attempts as previously by white men coming from a distance to trespass in the Reserves in the hope of destroying game unobserved. There have been a few minor cases of natives killing small buck, chiefly near the Portuguese Border, but nothing serious.

Carnivora.—Between 1st July, 1904, and 30th June, 1905, the Staff destroyed 233 head of carnivora, but this by no means represents the total number actually killed, as only animals of which the skin or tail were brought in are included.

The list includes 3 lions, 8 leopards, 4 hunting leopards, 17 Cape hunting dogs, 24 hyænas.

There is no doubt that all carnivorous species of animals bear a much less proportion to the game than they did three years ago. This is especially noticeable in regard to the Cape hunting dog, which formerly was found in large troops strictly local in their habits, whereas now it is exceptional to find more than 3 or 4 hunting together, and they never remain long in the same place.

It is not a matter of great difficulty to form some rough general estimate of the depredations of carnivora at any given time by the remains of the animals killed by them and other means if the bush is frequently patrolled; and, having gone rather carefully into the matter, I am convinced that an appreciably smaller number of game is killed than was formerly the case, nor are the tracks of the various predatory animals nearly so numerous as they were. If it were possible to have such of the larger carnivora as are from time to time driven out of the proclaimed areas systematically hunted down, as is done in the reserves, there is no doubt that even more could be effected towards reducing their numbers.

J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON,
Warden, Government Game Reserves.

Komati Poort, 27th September, 1905.

Annexure "V."

REPORT BY THE PASS COMMISSIONER ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Legislation.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced by this Department in administering, and by employers of labour in complying with, the pass regulations, owing to the indefinite boundaries of labour districts, and to the omission of certain areas in which a considerable number of natives were employed, it has been necessary to make alterations and additions in this respect.

By Proclamation 48 of 1904, the previous relative proclamations and Government notices were repealed, and each labour district was defined by the proclamation of the farms comprising its area.

Under Proclamation No. 1 of 1905 :—

(a) Regulation No. 37 of Proclamation 18 of 1903 was repealed, and an alternative provision was substituted in its place.

(b) Sub-Section 4 of Regulation 40 of Proclamation 18 of 1903 was amended.

The chief desideratum to be considered in determining what farms should be proclaimed as falling within each labour district area, was not only to secure an effective control over the natives employed by the more important of the surrounding employers of labour, but to preserve strict uniformity in the administration of the laws regulating the conditions of their employment, and that of those in the immediate vicinity.

Some farms upon which agricultural labour only is employed, and which either are contiguous to or lie between those upon which mining operations or other industrial works, involving the employment of a number of natives, are in progress, have, in consequence, been unavoidably included.

The policy of this Department has been to relieve *bona fide* farmers from the payment of monthly pass fees, and from any inconvenience which might be incidental to a strict enforcement of the pass regulations. Instructions have therefore been issued that in such cases the regulations should, as far as possible, be relaxed, and that farm labourers' certificates, which operate as monthly passes, and are available during the period of contract, should be issued free of charge.

It is, however, desirable that all natives employed on farms situated in labour districts should be registered. This precaution is a protection to larger employers of labour against the indiscriminate engagement by farmers of natives who are not in possession of proper passes, and assists indirectly in preventing the re-employment of deserters within labour areas.

Labour Supply.—The most important feature during the year has been the marked increase in the labour supply (*Appendix No. 34*).

A comparison of the increase during the two periods, as under :—

1903-4.			1904-5.		
Mines and Works.	Other Employ.	Total Increase	Mines and Works.	Other Employ.	Total Increase.
9,785	6,585	16,370	30,339	19,821	50,160

will show that the increase during the past year exceeded that during 1903-4 by 33,790.

On the 30th of June, 1905, the total number of natives holding passports and working in labour districts was 183,443.

To this number should be added 1,091 natives who were in possession of certificates and special passes, making a total of 184,534 natives registered by this Department at that date.

In April, 1905, the maximum supply of labour was reached,

The number of Natives employed on the Mines and Works being	110,861
the number of Natives in Other Employ	73,815
Natives registered on Certificates and other passes	2,454

Total of 187,130

Natives registered in Labour Districts.—Reliable statistics of the number of natives employed prior to the war are, unfortunately, not procurable, but there can be little doubt that the above figures show a volume of labour which is probably considerably in excess of that employed at any previous period.

Appendix No. 34 shows that the sources of supply which were chiefly responsible for the increase during the year of 30,339 natives on Mines and Works were :—

Cape Colony, which contributed ...	30 per cent.
Portuguese East Africa, which contributed	24·8 "
Rhodesia, " "	16·6 "
Transvaal, " "	11·5 "

and that of the increase of 19,821 natives in other employ :—

Cape Colony contributed	...	...	33·6	per cent.
Transvaal	"	"	34·4	"
Natal and Zululand, contributed	...	...	14·4	"
And that Portuguese East Africa contributed only			1·5	"

It is noticeable that while natives from Portuguese East Africa comprised 55·39 per cent. of the labour supply of mines and works on the 30th of June, 1905, their proportion of the increase in the mine labour supply during the year was only 24·8 per cent.

Of 38,167 natives recruited by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association from that territory, 20,238 or 53·02 per cent. were "Old Mine Boys," while of 16,981 natives also recruited from the Pietersburg District, 6,509 or 38·33 per cent. had previously worked on the mines.

The abnormal influx of labour during the year may be attributed to a number of causes, prominent among which are probably :—

- (1) The increased confidence of the natives towards employers of labour generally, and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association in particular, inspired by a realisation of the improved conditions of life at the mines and the careful safeguards instituted by the Government for the protection of native interests in all branches of labour.
- (2) The more complete recruiting organisations, and as a consequence, the more thorough exploiting of native territories.
- (3) The partial failure of the crops in Basutoland and certain districts of the Cape Colony, which had the effect of swelling the labour supply from those territories and was no doubt largely responsible for an increase in the supply from Basutoland of 2,588, and from the Cape Colony of 15,860.
- (4) The exhaustion of the ready money saved from the high wages paid during the war, and the consequent desire to replenish funds.

The natural result of a large and maintained influx of natives, who may be considered as essentially surface labourers, was that the supply of labour on the mines for surface work, during the early months of the year 1905, was greater than the demand.

Fortunately a number of industrial and construction works were, at the time, in a position to absorb the overflow, so that it cannot be said that the general labour supply was, at any time, in excess of the demand; indeed, it is probable that the supply of underground labourers, upon which the number of surface workers on the mines must necessarily depend, has never, as yet, been sufficient.

Desertions.—The large number of desertions which have occurred, especially during the last 6 months of the year, has occupied the particular attention of this department and of the mining industry (*Appendices Nos. 35 and 36*).

10,223 desertions have been reported, of which 6,651 were amongst natives employed on mines and works and 3,572 among natives in other employ; of the former 1,061 and of the latter 1,371 deserters were recovered.

The number of deserters shown as recovered is scarcely a true index of the results which have attended the efforts made to trace and arrest deserters, as in many instances, as has been explained in previous reports, natives are prematurely reported as deserters who have either overstayed their leave, have been arrested, or have been absent from some other cause, and have subsequently either been returned or have voluntarily returned to their employers.

The total number of convictions secured by this department for desertion was 1,044, which as will be seen, is less than half the number of deserters recovered.

The percentage of unrecovered deserters to the total labour supply is 4·9, and, curiously, exactly the same as during the year 1903-4.

The position, however, is serious, and cannot be overlooked, especially when it be considered that while during the first half of the year only 2,076 desertions from mines were reported, no fewer than 4,575 were reported during the latter half of the year.

Thus, of the total desertions from the mines, 31·2 per cent. occurred between July and December and 68·8 per cent. during January to June of this year.

The serious increase during the latter period can in a large measure be assigned to the recent abnormal influx of labour from the Cape Colony. In this connection the following figures are especially significant, as emphasizing the effect which Cape Colony natives have had upon the rate of desertion.

During the period June to December, 1904, the average number of Cape Colony natives employed each month on mines and works was 7,542, while 16,128 were similarly employed between January and June, 1905.

The relative percentages during these periods will be found to be 31·9 and 68·1 respectively.

When these be studied in connection with the above percentages of desertion during the two periods of the year, it will be seen that the increase in the rate of desertion during the last six months has been in direct relation to the increase in the number of Cape Colony natives employed during the same period.

Appendix No. 35 shows that of the desertions from Mines and Works, natives from the Cape Colony absorb 36·6 per cent, and that their rate of desertion from mines is 205·9 per 1,000.

Of the other important sources of supply, Basutoland and Rhodesia show the highest rates, viz., 136·1 and 181·6 per 1,000 respectively.

The Transvaal and Natal have almost identical rates, in each case the rate being slightly in excess of 81 per 1,000, while it is noticeable that Portuguese East Africa, which supplied 55·4 per cent. of the natives employed on Mines and Works shows the lowest rate of all—28·4 per 1,000.

The difficulties to be contended against in checking desertion are many, and any substantial reduction in the number of desertions cannot, in my opinion, be anticipated under present circumstances.

The primary causes of desertion are to be found in :—

- (a) The inherent restlessness of the native.
- (b) The fact that so many different classes of labour are obtainable, which may be more congenial and remunerative than that for which he was originally engaged.
- (c) The many facilities which are afforded for desertion.

The first two causes are already so widely recognised that comment is probably unnecessary.

The remedy—which at best can only be partially successful—lies in taking all possible steps to close the many avenues for desertion which at present exist.

It is a common practice for natives to desert from employment upon the instigation of touts, and to resort to certain of their more highly educated brethren, some of whom reap a harvest by collecting and retailing discharged passports of other natives and even by forging special passes purporting to have been issued either by a farmer or other employer of labour within or outside a labour area.

In other cases native deserters report at a Pass Office, usually in districts far distant from those in which they have been employed, and state that they have recently arrived, are in search of employment, and have lost their Travelling Passes.

The procedure in such cases, unless a Pass Issuer be satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the natives, is to detain them for six days for identification, when, unless they be identified, they are allowed to seek work, and are free agents.

The matter of increased police supervision of natives travelling along the reef and in districts adjacent to labour areas is receiving the attention of the Government. There can be no doubt that a more effectively organised inspection of the passes of natives when travelling will be an effectual means of securing the arrest of deserters and will to a great extent prevent the "open" desertion which has been and is now carried on.

Other avenues for desertion are afforded by the apparent readiness with which some farmers employ natives without passes. After working for a limited period the latter on discharge are handed special passes, upon which, unless they be identified, labour district passes are issued to enable them to look for work.

As has been stated the chief offenders have been natives from the Cape Colony who, while representing only 12·9 per cent. of the labour supply on mines, have been responsible for 36·6 per cent. of the number of desertions.

The crux of the matter in their case is to be found in the administration of the Pass System in the Cape Colony. Natives from that territory have, on arrival here, been searched, and have been found to be in possession of two or more travelling passes, issued apparently in districts through which they have passed in reaching a line of railway: others, recruited by agents of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, in the Cape Colony, have, prior to recruitment, already armed themselves with independent travelling passes, while others at work here are in the habit of receiving travelling passes from their friends by post.

In each case their desertion is facilitated and their detection is rendered improbable by the fact that upon presenting their duplicate travelling passes, and should they not be identified as deserters, they are treated as new arrivals and are enabled to look for fresh employment.

In June, 1905, in consequence of wholesale desertion among these natives, it was resolved to apply the Finger Impression System to them.

The results, although covering a period which is outside the scope of this report, have been satisfactory, and, as they bear directly on this point, are included.

It will be observed that since the application of the Finger Impression System 156 Cape Colony deserters have been arrested by this Department during a period of five months, and that during the same period, prior to the application of the system, only 81 arrests were effected.

Desertion can never be entirely prevented, but, in my opinion, a far reaching and deterrent effect can be exercised indirectly by securing the detention of native deserters at the time of their registration to fresh employers.

The application of the system of identification of natives by finger impressions in the case of Cape Colony natives has shown satisfactory results.

In almost all cases the natives arrested through its agency have been on the point of securing fresh employment, and but for the system would have succeeded.

I am convinced that its extension to all natives will be fully justified and that it, combined with a more efficient inspection of natives' passes by the police, is the most effective means of reducing the present serious rate of desertion.

Government Compounds.—The increase in the work incidental to the administration of the Pass Regulations is exemplified in the Return showing the number of natives accommodated at Pass Office Compounds during the year (*Appendix No. 37*).

24,776 natives have been accommodated, chiefly at Johannesburg and Krugersdorp, where 10,798 and 10,385 were received and passed through respectively.

At Boksburg 3,583 were similarly dealt with.

It will be observed that the large proportion of the natives accommodated were discharged prisoners. The Pass Regulations provide that all natives convicted of offences shall be sent from the Magistrate's Court or the Gaol to the Pass Office Compound. Such provision is a material assistance to the control of the native population and discharged prisoners are passed through the Finger Impression Record Department and are dealt with, as regards future registration, by that Department only. If previous convictions are proved, the nature of the latest or any unrecorded conviction is added to the history, which is preserved, of each native dealt with.

In the Krugersdorp District 8,599 natives who were accommodated are shown in the Return as unclassified.

The majority of these were natives recruited by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

The Association make much use of this Compound as a Rest House, and a considerable revenue accrues to the Department thereby.

A fee of 1s. a head is chargeable on all natives applying for and accepting accommodation. Moneys so derived are no longer brought to account as Revenue, but are appropriated as Departmental Funds at the disposal of the Commissioner for Native Affairs.

Disturbances and Strikes.—The period under report has been singularly free from strikes and disturbances amongst natives, and the few reported have generally had their origin in the miscalculation of the period of contract.

Some little difficulty has been experienced in a few cases in which complaints have been laid before this Department as to the rate of pay received being less than that contracted for. Enquiries elicited the fact that dissatisfaction did exist owing to Mine Managers in some cases having decided to pay natives employed as rock drillers according to the number of inches drilled, calculated on the basis of 36 ins. as a day's work, instead of at a fixed rate per shift. In explanation of this policy it should be stated that natives had been found to take advantage of the latter arrangement by loafing underground and, in consequence, not performing the full standard of work required, but at the same time receiving a full day's pay.

The daily standard of work for a hand driller under ordinary conditions has long been fixed as 36 ins. drilled, while due grace is always allowed to new natives to enable them to become accustomed to the work and sufficiently skilled to drill the required footage.

Until such time they invariably receive the full rate of pay.

The action of the mine authorities in this connection was consequently upheld by this Department, and the natives resumed work without giving further trouble.

Mr. Brownlee, representing the Government of the Cape Colony, subsequently enquired into the circumstances of the case and was of the opinion that no hardship had been experienced by the natives, and that the policy of the mines, acquiesced in by this Department, should be left undisturbed.

Revenue.—An increase in revenue has again to be recorded, the total amount collected being £208,971 12s. 3d., as against £180,699 14s. during the preceding year.

The attached statement shows that £102,391 13s. 6d., or nearly half of the total collection was collected in the Johannesburg District, and that no less than £206,306 3s. was derived from the issue of Native Passports and Certificates (*Appendix No. 38*).

A considerable increase will be found in the amount of fines imposed and collected by the Inspectors. This may be attributed chiefly to the fact that large employers of native labour realise more fully than was formerly the case that the visits of Inspectors and the adjudication of petty cases by those officers lend themselves to the maintenance of compound discipline.

It may be remarked that the maximum monthly collection was £20,022 9s., received during March, the minimum collection being £14,414 15s. 3d. received during July (*Appendix No. 39*).

Summary of Transactions.—The increase in the volume of the labour supply, and consequently in the collection of Revenue has in turn necessitated a corresponding increase in the number of transactions recorded in Pass Offices (*Appendix No. 40*).

The amount of detail work in the issue of passports and passes is assuming immense proportions and cannot be dispensed with if an efficient control over natives in labour districts is to be maintained.

The number of passports issued during the administrative year was 260,929 as against 192,614 during the preceding year.

1,889,914 monthly passes were issued, an increase of 280,100, while 205,090 travelling passes were issued, an increase of 45,808 as compared with the year 1903-4.

It will be seen from the preceding figures that the increase during the year in these, the three chief classes of passes issued, was no less than 394,223 and that the total number of transactions necessary for the collection of a Revenue of £208,971 12s. 3d. was 2,452,693.

A severe strain has in consequence been placed on this Department, and the clerical establishment has been especially taxed in its efforts to meet the increased demands which have been made upon it.

Under the circumstances the work, in my opinion, has been creditably performed, although I am aware that at times unavoidable delays and congestion at offices have resulted, and employers of labour have in consequence suffered some inconvenience.

While, however, I would submit that a sufficient clerical staff should always be maintained to enable the ordinary routine work to be performed with efficiency and despatch, it should be remembered that owing to fluctuations in the labour supply and other causes the work to be performed at Pass Offices is necessarily spasmodic, and that occasions must inevitably occur, when owing to extreme and unexpected pressure, it cannot be performed with that despatch which is desired.

Mortality.—A special memorandum upon this important question has recently been submitted to you, and it is not necessary for me to reproduce it here as I understand that you propose to deal specially with it in the main report.

Death Returns Classified.—Coal, Gold and Diamond Mines, etc.—Returns are furnished showing the comparative death rates among natives employed on (*Appendices Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46*)—

- (a) Gold Mines, Outcrop.
- (b) Gold Mines, Deep Level.
- (c) Coal Mines.
- (d) Diamond Mines.
- (e) Surface Works.

There is again little difference between the death rates on outcrop gold mines and coal Mines, that in the case of the former being 44.2, and in the latter 44.6 per 1,000.

The mortality on Deep Level Gold Mines is again the most serious, and at the rate of 60.4 per 1,000.

On Diamond Mines the Death Rate amongst the Natives employed was, during the year 1903-4, as low as 8.6 per 1,000.

It will be observed that during the year under report there has been a marked increase in the rate of mortality, and that with the exception of two, all the deaths have occurred on the Premier Mine.

An outbreak of septic pneumonia during the early part of the year was responsible for a number of deaths and engaged the attention at the time of the District Medical Officer of Health, Witwatersrand.

The lowest death rate (22.1 per 1,000) is that amongst natives employed on surface works. A fair comparison with the death rates on mines is not, however, possible, as a large number of natives employed on surface works have previously been employed on mines and have become acclimatised.

Territorial Analysis of Mortality. Respiratory Diseases.—These diseases have been responsible for 49.26 per cent. of the total deaths, as against 55.01 during the previous year.

A marked reduction is to be noted in the percentage of the deaths which have occurred from pneumonia, that during the past year being 32.66, as compared with 45.45 during the year 1903-4.

The number of deaths from phthisis shows a high increase in the incidence of that disease, which has been responsible for 11.20 per cent., as against 5.98 per cent. of the deaths during the previous year (*Appendices Nos. 47 and 48*).

Meningitis.—The proportion of the deaths which have occurred from this disease to the total number of deaths from disease, shows no alteration, but it is noticeable that while during the year 1903-4, 90 per cent. of the deaths from meningitis occurred amongst natives from Portuguese East Africa, only 73.21 per cent. of such deaths have occurred amongst these natives during the past year, and that while during the year 1903-4, 5.65 per cent. of the deaths from meningitis were among natives belonging to the Transvaal, the percentage has during the past year increased and is as high as 10.59.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.—Diarrhoeal diseases, as compared with the year 1903-4, show an increase of 5.75 per cent., the decrease in the percentage of deaths from pneumonia and the increase in that from diarrhoeal diseases may probably be traced to the reversed seasonal conditions, which have been experienced during the year.

Scurvy.—Only 93 deaths, or 2.17 per cent. of the total deaths have occurred from this disease, as against 209 deaths (4.51 per cent.) during the year 1903-4.

No deaths have occurred either among natives from Basutoland or from the Orange River Colony.

Accidents.—424 deaths have been due to accidents. Their percentage (9.91) shows an increase over that of the previous year of 2.7.

Chart of Mortality.—The usual chart of mortality is furnished (*Appendix No. 49*), and if studied in conjunction with that for 1903-4, is clearly explanatory of the foregoing facts.

Living Conditions of Natives on Mines.—My last report on this subject was submitted in March, 1904, since which date a steady progressive movement towards the improvement of the living conditions of natives on the mines has to be recorded.

In some cases excellent compounds have been erected on the latest principles; in the large majority of cases substantial improvements and additions have been effected, while in only a few cases has nothing been done during the year towards improving the conditions.

The average type of compound is satisfactory, and it has been noticeable that special attention has been and is still directed by the mines towards the maintenance of a liberal and varied diet, of improved hygienic conditions and sanitary arrangements and of efficient hospital accommodation and treatment.

It should, however, be pointed out that while generally speaking, the desire of mine managers is to raise the efficiency of their compounds to the required standard, there have been cases in which, owing either to financial difficulties or to the shortness of the life of the mine, they have not felt themselves justified in incurring the expenditure which under ordinary circumstances would have been necessary.

In such cases the policy of this department has been to sanction the existing conditions being temporarily maintained, provided that the compound be kept in a proper sanitary condition and in a fit state of repair and that adequate and efficient hospital accommodation and treatment be provided.

On the other hand there have been some few instances in which the representations of this Department have not received due consideration, and in which the living conditions of natives have not been improved, and still are below the standard required.

It is hoped that this difficulty, as also the question as to what type of compound should be erected, and what general arrangements should be provided, will be met by the regulations, which it is proposed to make, under the Coloured Labourers Health Regulations Ordinance.

As reference to that portion of this Report which deals with the mortality amongst natives on the mines will show, I am not of the opinion that the elaborate type of compound which has been erected in some cases, is either justified or necessary. At the same time it is essential that this Department should be armed with authority, not with the object of raising the present standard, but of securing uniformity, and of enforcing certain conditions when necessary.

The accommodation provided for their natives by contractors is not satisfactory.

On the 30th of June there were 263 Contractors employing 21,963 natives in labour districts.

The mortality amongst those employed on mines was 14.9 per 1,000 per annum. This low rate of mortality may be ascribed to the fact that natives employed by contractors are usually boys of picked physique who have previously been employed on the mines and have become acclimatised.

In most cases contractors, by reason of their nomadic existence have no fixed compounds and the natives are housed according to the facilities available at the place where operations are being conducted.

It thus not infrequently occurs that the accommodation provided is of the most primitive description.

The following statement showing the improvements which have been carried out to compound accommodation on mines during the past year, illustrates, in a marked degree, the general desire of the mines to co-operate in this matter, and I would again draw special attention to the fact that all that has been done towards improving the living conditions of natives, has been carried out in the absence of any law regulating the conditions to be observed:—

Johannesburg District.

City and Suburban.—Sawdust urinal, plunge and shower bath, also cemented laundry erected. West wing of compound renovated and inside rebuilt.

Henry Nourse.—Impervious floors, windows, moveable iron bunks and stoves have been put in. Concrete floors laid in latrines and urinals. Improved water service to compound laid on and roofs of rooms raised three feet.

Jumpers.—Shuttered windows put in, also flues over braziers. Two additional rooms added with brick floors. Cemented cess-pool put in instead of buckets. New hospital commenced.

Jumpers Deep.—New compound with every appointment up to date. Also a very good hospital erected in connection with the Geldenhuis Deep.

Meyer and Charlton.—New and good compound built on modern lines, including bath house, wash house, etc., also excellent hospital with every convenience for operating and treating sick.

New Heriot.—New bath, also isolation room added to hospital. New latrines and urinal erected. All rooms have had impervious floors and stoves put in. A new brick lined convalescent ward has been added to hospital and an entire new wing with every appointment has been added to the compound.

Nourse Deep.—Two sawdust urinals erected in compound, also a hot and cold shower bath with laundry attached. Additional paved gutters for draining compound have been put in, and an improved water service has been provided for flushing out rooms.

Treasury.—Impervious floors have been put down in all rooms, latrines, urinals, etc., also cement cesspool in lieu of buckets. Fifteen new rooms have been built. Stoves put in all rooms, and a complete new hospital erected. New windows and improved ventilation placed in all rooms and new storerooms added to kitchen.

Wolhuter.—Impervious floors, windows and ventilators have been provided in some of the rooms. Iron frame bunks put in instead of wooden ones. Larger drain for carrying off waste water has been built through compound. New hospital has just been commenced and further improvements to rooms are being slowly carried out.

Village Deep.—New stone compound with impervious floors; large roof ventilators; wall ventilators; electric light; iron bunks; sawdust urinals; improved latrines; a septic tank for latrines and urinals. Stoves with flues have just been installed and baths are now being built.

Village Main Reef.—Impervious floors, moveable wooden bunks, sawdust latrines. Sixteen additional beds added to hospital and hospital yard fenced in.

Village Deep and Village Main Reef Joint Hospital.—The building previously used as the Village Deep Compound has been adapted for use as a joint hospital. Spacious isolation hospital with fenced-in yard is attached.

Jubilee and Salisbury.—Improved sawdust urinals. Improved drainage system from each room to central drain to carry off water after flushing.

Robinson Deep.—A new brick compound was commenced in March, 1905, and will be completed in about October, 1905. Four sawdust urinals erected.

Ferreira.—Brick compounds erected in October and November, 1904. Two baths, latrines and urinals with septic tanks and filter beds. Kitchen with steam boilers; additional septic tank. Fire boxes with flues. Hospital with all latest improvements and accommodation for 48 patients.

Ferreira Deep.—Wooden bunks on iron frames. Improved drainage. Additional rooms, built of brick, to accommodate 270 natives.

Wemmer.—New gutter laid from bath. Six additional boilers in kitchen. Impervious floors and stoves have been put in. Hospital fitted with 30 beds, kitchen, dispensary, latrines, etc., have been erected.

Langlaagte Deep.—Floors in compound rooms laid with brick and cement. Bunks erected in all compound rooms, also fire boxes and flues; 14 sawdust urinals erected in compound, with gutters laid down to carry off water and urine. New latrines erected. Steam cooking pots put in kitchen. New hospital built. Fresh water pipes for drinking purposes put in in different parts of the compound. New compound rooms erected to contain 400 natives. Six new cooking pots added to the kitchen.

Robinson Central Deep.—Floors in compound rooms paved with brick and cement. Cement gutter put in all round compound to carry off rain water. Two rooms erected in compound. All rooms provided with bunks. Urinal built in compound. Four new rooms built to accommodate 300 natives. All rooms fitted with bunks, fire boxes and flues. Urinal erected outside compound gates. New hospital started, which when completed will provide accommodation for about 60 patients.

Robinson.—Wooden bunks on iron frames and stoves and flues fixed in all rooms. Rooms lined with brick. Iron urine tank put in. Roof lights in all compound rooms. Bath and stove in hospital. Twenty-five new rooms completed.

Consolidated Langlaagte.—Compound improved and bunks provided. Fire boxes installed in all rooms.

Crown Deep.—Gutter made all round compound. Sawdust urinals erected. Rooms in compound ventilated. Twenty-three large and up-to-date compound rooms built to hold 70 natives each. Shower bath with 12 showers erected. New Hospital provided.

Crown Reef.—Urinals erected in compounds. Fresh water for drinking laid on. New hospital and compound rooms erected.

Langlaagte Estate.—Compound rooms floored with asphalt. New hospital completed. Fresh water tanks erected for drinking purposes. New urinal tanks with lids and troughs provided. Fire boxes and flues put in all rooms, and rooms enlarged and properly ventilated. Bunks are being supplied.

Germiston District.

Rietfontein Estate.—Compound entirely renovated. Cement floors. Moveable bunks. A new and spacious compound in addition to above has been built.

Glencairn.—Steam cooking plant. Hospital ceiled and three additional rooms added to it.

May Consolidated.—Steam cooking plant.

Knights Deep.—Compound considerably added to. Steam cooking plant.

Witwatersrand.—Compound entirely renovated.

Simmer & Jack East.—Compound entirely renovated. Hospital built.

Knights Central.—Compound considerably added to. New rooms are supplied with all the latest improvements.

South Goldenhuis Deep.—New Compound erected. Steam cooking plant.

Simmer & Jack West.—New Compound and hospital built.

Goldenhuis Deep.—Additional rooms to compound. New and spacious hospital.

Goldenhuis Estate.—Spacious hospital. Compound wall raised. Windows and stoves put in.

Burham.—Small hospital erected.

Simmer & Jack Proprietary.—Hospital enlarged. Compound repaired. New latrines provided.

Rose Deep.—Additional rooms to Compound. Hospital enlarged.

Dynamite Factory.—Old rooms thoroughly renovated. Additional rooms added to compounds. New hospital is to be built, plans for which are out.

New Prinrose.—Stoves with flues have been installed. Convalescent ward added to hospital.

Boksburg—Springs District.

Angelo Deep.—A new burnt brick compound to house 600 natives has been completed. This compound is built on modern lines, the floors being properly asphalted, rooms ventilated and lighted. Moveable bunks of the latest pattern have been provided. Stoves with proper flues have been placed in each room. The compound is further provided with proper wash houses, with hot and cold water laid on, and steam kitchens. The latrines are of the best type although it is contemplated to introduce the septic tank system at a later stage. The sick of this Company are treated at the East Rand Proprietary Hospital.

Boksburg Gold Mines.—A new burnt brick compound exactly similar to that of the Angelo Deep, and having all the latest improvements has been completed. The sick of this Company are also treated at the East Rand Proprietary Hospital.

Cason Gold Mines.—An extension has been added to the existing compound. The new portion is built in stock brick, properly lighted, ventilated, heated, and asphalted. Moveable bunks, wash houses, kitchens, and latrines of the best pattern have been provided.

Cinderella Deep.—An excellent brick compound of the latest style has been provided. In it proper provision has been made for heating, lighting, washing, and cooking. The latrines are excellent, being fitted with a water borne septic tank system.

Driefontein Deep.—Up to 30th June no further improvements have been effected.

(Since that date a start has been made with the asphaltting of the floors of the rooms and the installing of moveable bunks).

Driefontein and Angelo Joint Mill.—No improvements.

Driefontein Consolidated.—A new wing has been added to the old compound.

East Rand Extension.—No improvements.

Ginsberg G. M. Co.—Rooms have been partly asphalted and stoves placed in each.

Hercules.—A good brick compound, capable of housing 400 natives has been completed. The sick of the Company are also treated at the East Rand Proprietary Hospital.

East Rand Proprietary Hospital.—This has been completed during the year at a cost of over £10,000. It is replete with every modern convenience.

Van Dyk Proprietary.—An excellent new brick compound of a modern pattern has been commenced.

Wit Deep.—Floors have been made impermeable, windows have been put in, and the bunks made moveable.

The latrines attached to the Hospital have been improved.

New Kleinfontein.—About 600 natives are housed in a portion of the Chinese Compound, which has been sub-divided for that purpose. This compound is built on approved lines. The balance of the natives are located in the old workshops, which have been fitted with moveable bunks, and have been partly asphalted. Proper shower baths, kitchens, and latrines have been provided.

Kleinfontein Hospital.—Good brick hospital, properly fitted, has been completed. This hospital is in the charge of a medical officer and a qualified white assistant.

Benoni.—No improvements.

New Modderfontein.—A new compound has been completed. This is fitted with all the required improvements. A new brick hospital has been erected.

Van Ryn.—Steam cooking plant has been installed. New latrines of approved pattern have been built. A new brick hospital has been completed.

Apex.—Latrines have been renewed and improved. Six brick rooms floored with asphalt, with moveable bunks and stoves, have been completed. The remaining rooms have been floored with asphalt, and windows and flues put in. The air space has been improved by taking out some of the bunks. Steam cooking plant has been installed, and a new store-room and bath-house erected. (The food on this mine has been greatly improved, more green vegetables being supplied.)

Brakpan Colliery.—Bunks have been put into about three-quarters of the compound. (The natives employed by the Brakpan Gold Mines are housed in this compound.)

Great Eastern Colliery.—No improvements effected.

De Rietfontein Colliery.—One Cowl ventilator has been installed in each room, the roofs of which have been repaired. The latrines have been removed, and new ones erected at a greater distance from the compound. A section of an entirely new compound built of iron, brick lined, has been commenced.

Clydesdale Colliery.—Six rooms and a dispensing room have had cement floors and stoves put in. Flues have been fitted to half the rooms, which have been supplied with new floor consisting of pounded ant-heap.

Tyne Valley Colliery.—No improvements effected.

Cloverfield.—New brick compound and hospital have been completed. These have all the latest improvements.

Welgedacht Exploration.—Natives are housed in temporary huts.

East Rand Coal and Gold.—No improvements.

Cassel Colliery.—No improvements.

Krugersdorp District.

Champ d'Or.—November, 1904.—The mule stable inside the compound was done away with, and a room for natives replaced it, a passage way was also made through one side of the compound to the urinals and latrines.

December, 1904.—Shower bath was erected. The hospital was enlarged to accommodate fifteen more beds, and the sick room inside the compound was removed.

February, 1905.—Additional rooms were built inside the compound.

May, 1905.—Additional quarters on modern lines to accommodate an additional 200 natives were begun and practically finished. (This was to relieve the overcrowding in the old compound.)

Lancaster.—July, 1904.—An isolation ward was erected some distance from the compound.

November, 1904.—A large moveable tank was installed in the compound, for dipping and cleansing the moveable wooden bunks. The meat ration was increased.

December, 1904.—The vegetable ration was increased.

March, 1905.—The whole Compound was renovated. (1) Asphalt floors were installed in all the rooms. (2) Glass skylights were placed in the roofs of every room. (3) Moveable bunks were placed in the rooms. (4) Stoves with flues were installed in every room. (5) A joint hospital was erected outside the compound, in conjunction with the Lancaster West G.M. Co. (6) Louvre ventilators were placed in all rooms. (7) Walls were relined where required with cement.

May, 1905.—Improved drains were laid to facilitate the flushing out of the rooms with water.

Lancaster West.—August, 1904.—(1) Hospital blankets were provided for the first time. (2) A hip bath was installed in the hospital. (3) An open cement drain was made through the compound.

March, 1905.—The whole compound was renovated. (1) Asphalt floors were placed in each room. (2) Glass skylights were placed in the roofs of every room. (3) Doors and doorways to all rooms were thoroughly overhauled and placed in good repair. (4) A shower bath was installed in the compound. (5) A joint hospital was built in conjunction with the Lancaster G.M. Co. (6) Louvre ventilators were placed in rooms.

Luipards Vlei.—The consent of the Company to the complete renovation of their present compound has been obtained, the work is now proceeding in compliance with requirements. Stoves with flues, skylights, moveable bunks, etc., etc., are being installed.

Porges Randfontein.—The building of an entirely new compound on modern lines has been begun.

Randfontein Deep.—August, 1904.—The rooms in compound were refloored and bunks were installed. Stoves with flues were placed in all the rooms occupied. A hospital room was prepared with a boarded floor. A latrine with a cement floor was erected. A sawdust urinal was erected inside the compound.

November, 1904.—Four additional rooms were prepared inside the compound, on increase of complement. The kitchen was renovated. Additional rations of beans and bacon were issued.

May 1905.—Moveable bunks and cylindrical stoves with flues were placed in all rooms. Daily ration of coffee was added.

Robinson Randfontein.—August, 1904.—A latrine was erected for the use of the location.

September, 1904.—Two sawdust urinals were erected in the compound.

February, 1905.—An isolation ward was erected to accommodate about eight natives. The shower bath was fenced in.

South Randfontein.—November, 1904.—A wing of the compound was renovated and five sawdust urinals were built.

February, 1905.—(1) A drain pipe was laid through the entire length of the compound. (2) New latrines were built. (3) Native patients removed from the previously unsatisfactory hospital rooms and placed in the new joint hospital at the North Randfontein.

March, 1905.—(1) Old rooms in the square pulled down and removed. (2) A storeroom built. (3) Latrines fenced in. (4) The floor in the bottom wing of the compound filled in and levelled up with earth.

June, 1905.—Kitchen enlarged and six additional cooking pots added.

West Rand Central.—July, 1904.—Kitchen covered in with wood and iron.

November, 1904.—Hospital room enlarged, giving extra accommodation for six beds.

June, 1905.—(1) Stoves erected in each room. (2) Glass shutter windows let into roofs of rooms. (Preparations for the erection of additional quarters are in progress outside the present compound.)

Windsor.—September, 1904.—(1) Sick room considerably improved, ceiled and an old door walled up. (2) Windows placed in rooms that had not previously had them.

November, 1904.—Trench made down sides of rooms for carrying off storm water.

May, 1905.—(1) The installation of impervious floors to compound rooms was begun. (2) The moveable bunks are now on the site and will be put into the rooms as the flooring is completed.

Consolidated Main Reef.—The west compound has been entirely renovated, in accordance with recommendations. A hospital to accommodate about 25 natives has also been built. This is under the supervision of a white attendant.

Durban Roodepoort.—Eight new rooms have been added to the compound.

Roodepoort Central Deep.—This compound has been entirely renovated, in accordance with recommendations. A new hospital to accommodate about 100 natives has been built, it is under the supervision of a white attendant.

Roodepoort United.—A white attendant has been placed in charge of the hospital.

Vogelstruis Consolidated Deep.—This compound has been entirely renovated in accordance with recommendations.

Vogelstruis Estate.—New blocks of rooms on excellent lines have been built to meet requirements of added complement.

Middelburg District.

Witbank Colliery.—New roof to old compound and windows put in throughout. Covered way from shaft to compound. Steam kitchen. Hospital brick lined.

Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Collieries.—No improvements during the year. (Compound accommodation and hospital good.)

Coronation Colliery.—Six new wood and iron rooms with pitched roofs, box ventilation, impervious floors and moveable bunks have been erected. Old compound has been brick lined and impervious floors and windows put in. Covered way from shaft to compound. Hospital has a newly built room, wooden floors and ceiling, pitched roof and box ventilation.

Middelburg Steam Coal and Coke Colliery.—Four new rooms built, wood and iron, with pitched roofs, and box ventilation has been erected. New compound kitchen. New brick lined hospital with pitched roof and box ventilation, wooden floors and ceiling.

Landau Colliery.—Four new rooms built with pitched roof, box ventilation and windows. Windows and moveable bunks have been put in old compound. A room has been added to the new hospital.

Douglas Colliery.—Compound rooms paved with stone. Moveable bunks put in. New brick hospital, pitched roof and impervious floors.

Crown Colliery.—Beds and mattresses have been provided in hospital.

Pretoria District.

Premier Diamond Mining Co.—(1) More ventilation has been added by means of windows in some of the rooms. More light has been introduced in the same manner. (2) A cement drain has been built on the western side of No. 1 Compound which carries off all water which previously lay stagnant. (3) Floor of compound yard has been levelled and hardened. (4) Twenty-four additional rooms have been erected in No. 1 Compound. (5) No. 2 Compound has had ten rooms added to it. (6) A new compound consisting of seventeen rooms has been built near the new gear.

The following improvements have been made to the hospital :—

Two additional wards, bathroom, new kitchen, examining shed, kit room mortuary, wash house, latrines.

Montrose Diamond Mining Co.—No improvements have been effected.

Edendale Estates.—Wood and iron hospital has been erected, and contains stove with flue.

Pretoria District D.M. Co.—There is a wood and iron compound on this mine, but the natives prefer living in the huts which they build of grass. Vegetables are included now in the scale of diet, and are supplied twice a week. No improvements made to building during the year.

Kaalfontein D.M.—Hospital has been floored and ceiled, also lined throughout with wood. One stove with flue has been installed.

Schuller D.M.—This mine has closed down.

Bynestpoort D.M. Co.—This mine started work in January, 1905. Natives live in huts. Pretoria District Diamond Company's hospital is used when required.

Heidelberg District.

Nigel.—New wing has been added to compound built of brick with large well-ventilated rooms, gable roofs and beaten earth floors. New kitchen with steam cooking plant. Wood and iron latrine, bucket system introduced, concrete floor. New lean-to roof on half of old portion of compound.

Twelve additional iron bedsteads, with mattresses, have been provided in the hospital.

Nigel Deep.—This mine only re-started work in May, 1905. Two semi-detached cottages have been converted into a hospital.

Fortuna Colliery.—No improvements.

Coronation Syndicate.—No improvements.

Hex River Exploration Co.—Flooring boards have been put down for sleeping purposes.

South Rand Exploration Colliery.—Portions of compound built of burnt brick, with large well ventilated rooms, granolithic floors, iron frame detachable bedsteads, with detachable wooden bunks. Compound manager's office, etc., electric light.

Klerksdorp District.

No improvements have been effected to either compounds or compound hospitals, all compounds being practically unused during the greater portion of the year.

Vereeniging District.

Vereeniging Estates.—Iron bedsteads have been provided in the hospital.

Inspection and Cases Adjudicated by Inspectors.—The extension and demarcation of the labour districts has considerably increased the areas to be covered by individual Inspectors in the performance of their duties.

The necessity of visiting outlying works, which had not previously been within their jurisdiction, has caused a slight falling off in the number of inspections carried out during the year.

5,151 inspections were made and 2,495 cases, of which 2,404 were offences, usually breaches of discipline and minor contraventions of the Pass Law, and 91 were disputes—in most cases between the natives themselves (*Appendix No. 50*).

The revenue collected during the period on account of fines imposed by Inspectors amounted to £2,484 7s. 3d.

Native Complaints.—As usual an important element of the work performed at Pass Offices has been the investigation of native complaints, which usually take the form of complaints as to :—

- (a) Non-payment of wages.
- (b) Ill-treatment.
- (c) Detention beyond the term of contract.

The work in this respect again shows a decided increase, especially in the Johannesburg district, where special facilities are afforded for the investigation of native grievances. With regard to that office, the circumstances which led to its establishment have already been recorded, and a glance at the tangible results shown in *Appendix No. 51* and in that portion of my report of last year which dealt with this subject vindicates its inception—2,250 complaints were investigated at that office.

In the majority of cases they had regard to wages, the amount involved being upwards of £5,600. Of this sum £4,000 were actually recovered on behalf of natives.

In all labour districts 3,585 complaints in respect of wages were enquired into, the amount involved being £10,332 16s. 2d. £5,712 16s. 6d. were recovered and paid over to the complainants.

It will be seen that the amount unrecovered represents the large sum of £4,619 19s. 8d. In some cases there can be little doubt that sums shown as unrecovered have actually been paid over to the natives by an amicable arrangement with their employers, the result of which has not been reported to this Department.

The large proportion, however, of the monies unrecovered have been losses sustained by natives employed by contractors, who have failed to pay their wages.

This practice, which has on several occasions during the year occupied the attention of the Courts, calls for special remark.

A number of unscrupulous contractors have defrauded natives of large sums of money, as will be seen from that portion of this report which refers to complaints dealt with by the Town Inspector. Many natives are engaged by these persons, who then obtain contracts on the mines and elsewhere. The contracts are usually remunerative, but in many cases the monies obtained in settlement are either squandered in speculation, or are devoted to purposes other than the discharge of native wages.

The natives who have not been paid take no active steps during the first month or two, being content with assurances, until, ultimately, when the complaint reaches this department, the contract has frequently terminated, and no further payments are due in that respect.

The contractor, on being pressed for payment, declares himself insolvent, and although judgment is obtained against him in Court, no material benefit accrues to the natives.

It is therefore desirable that steps should be taken to safeguard native interests in this respect.

Complaints with regard to ill-treatment, unless of a trivial or unfounded nature, are handed over to the police for prosecution. Of 118 cases investigated by this Department an equal number will be found to have been settled in favour of either party.

Of those in respect of detention beyond the term of contract, 609 cases were enquired into of which 281 were settled in favour of the plaintiff, and 289 in favour of the defendant.

As usual a large proportion of such complaints are due to a misunderstanding, on the part of the natives, of the actual period during which they are required to work.

Crime.—In spite of an increase to the population of 50,160 natives, it is satisfactory to note that whereas during the previous year 5,130 cases were sent by this Department to Magistrates' Courts for prosecution, in which 4,306 convictions were secured, only 3,621 cases, resulting in 2,978 convictions, were remitted to Court during the period under review (*Appendix No. 52*).

Each case is first investigated prior to remittal.

The prosecutions are worked up by an officer, who is a barrister-at-law. He attends the Native Court, and watches cases on behalf of this Department.

That his work has been satisfactorily performed will be seen from the fact that of 3,621 cases sent to Court 91 per cent. resulted in the conviction of the accused.

A searching enquiry into such cases is naturally of much assistance to the Native Court as it, as far as is possible, precludes the possibility of a large number of trivial and unnecessary cases being taken for trial.

As would be expected, the large majority (2,344) were local Johannesburg cases.

It has been explained that the Pass Regulations provide for the transference of all convicted natives from the Gaol or Magistrate's Court to the Pass Office Compound. This furnishes a fair estimate of the incidence of crime in each district.

Such statistics cannot, however, be regarded as entirely accurate, but for purposes of general comparison the figures are considered sufficiently reliable.

An investigation of the natives convicted of various crimes and offences, who have passed through the Compound at the Johannesburg Pass Office, and the territories to which they belong, is interesting.

9,600 natives were dealt with, and were either returned to their employers, as required by the Regulations, were given tickets to seek fresh employment, or returned home. Of this number 2,859 had been convicted for being drunk and disorderly, and for contravention of the Liquor Law, 723 for assault, 391 theft, 159 housebreaking and 14 for seduction and rape.

The remainder were chiefly cases of desertion, or contravention of either the Pass Regulations, or the Master and Servants Law.

An analysis of the offenders, territorially, shows that both numerically and comparatively, natives from the Cape Colony are the chief delinquents. These natives, who represent 19 per cent. of the district labour supply, will be found to contribute 25·1 per cent. of the crime.

The following figures are of interest in comparing the more important sources of supply :—

Territory.	Percentage of Labour Supply.	Percentage of Crime Contributed.	Relation of Crime to Supply.
Cape Colony	19·0	25·1	+ 6·1
Natal and Zululand	16·7	18·8	+ 2·1
Basutoland	6·3	6·7	+ ·4
Transvaal	19·7	18·5	— 1·9
Portuguese East Africa	30·4	21·0	— 9·4

The position of the Cape Colony native is maintained throughout the various classes of crime.

Of 4,200 serious cases, it has been found that 1,100, or over one-fourth, are cases in which Cape Colony natives were the accused.

Natal and Zululand contributed 465 cases of drunk and disorderly and 157 cases of assault—both of which are abnormal: otherwise the record of these territories does not compare unfavourably with those of others.

The majority of cases in which convictions have been secured against natives from Portuguese East Africa are not of a serious nature. From a criminal point of view the record of these natives has been good.

When it be considered that an enormous native population of over 91,000 is congregated within the confines of the Johannesburg District; that it is drawn from all portions of South Africa: that the majority are of a low grade of civilisation; and that all are exposed to novel influences and conditions often of a demoralising character, one cannot but feel that the general conduct of the native races is as satisfactory in this district as can reasonably be expected.

A. Illicit Liquor Traffic.—B. Locations.—A considerable reduction in the number of locations in labour districts has been made during the past year.

On the 30th of June last there were 78 such locations, the adult population of which was:—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,033
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,946
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>14,979</u>

Of the above 6 were controlled by Municipalities or Government Departments, 1 was controlled by a Mission, 50 were controlled by Mining Companies, and 21 were controlled by other companies or private individuals.

Since the inception of the Pass Commissioner's Branch of the Department of Native Affairs it has been the opinion of its officers that the proper control of locations was a fundamental factor in the government of the native population and the suppression of crime, and that lack of control admitted of locations becoming plague spots in which social, moral, and physical disease were disseminated amongst a population particularly susceptible to their influence.

Efforts have been made to secure a reasonable amount of control being exercised, and in some cases where owners or lessees have acted on representations made a great deal of good has resulted.

But in some cases the interests of the owners, who reap a rich harvest in rents, would suffer through a too vigorous administration, and representations, unsupported by authority, have utterly failed.

It will be observed that although the number of Locations has been reduced, the number of adult males resident in locations remains practically unaltered.

The inference can only be that where a vigorous restraint is exercised, and locations are demolished, the male inhabitants have little difficulty in finding refuge in other locations into which, in consequence of the increased fees which accrue to the owners, or lessees, they are probably welcomed.

The control of the Illicit Liquor Traffic is to a large extent dependent upon an organised and effectual supervision of locations.

The traffic may be divided under two heads:—

- (a) The sale of various concoctions manufactured by natives and containing various percentages of alcohol and known under the general term "Kaffir Beer."
- (b) The more nefarious trade in strong spirituous liquor of bad quality carried on by low-class Europeans.

The control of locations practically disposes of the former, and any improvement which has to be recorded, may be said to be in direct proportion to what has been done in this respect, and to be localised to such locations as have been brought under proper supervision.

But while the manufacture, sale, and consumption of Kaffir beer obtains almost entirely amongst natives, the possession and sale of the stronger spirituous liquors is confined more to low class Europeans and others, who utilise, usually, the services of so-called Cape boys and their women in prosecuting the traffic.

Any cases of the latter which have come to the notice of this Department have been handed over to the police, who have been, and are, actively engaged in its suppression.

Much assistance in this matter has been afforded to the Government by the mines and other large employers of labour, who have usually spared no efforts to aid in preventing any serious increase in the illicit liquor traffic, by timely warnings to the authorities when attempts have been made to deal in such on and around their properties, and who fully realise that their working efficiency is largely dependent upon its suppression.

It is regrettable that owing to the difficulties of proof, charges, in cases of this nature usually have to be confined to "being in possession of liquor," instead of the more serious offence of "supplying liquor to natives."

Registration Certificates.—The number of registration certificates held by natives in labour districts has been reduced during the year from 556 to 450. (*Appendix No. 53.*)

The reduction has been due to the stricter policy as regards the issue of these certificates, which has been employed by this Department during the year.

There being no provision in Ordinance 28 of 1902 for the cancellation of such certificates, it is apparent that the holder, however unsatisfactory his conduct may be, is entitled to exemption from the Pass Regulations until its expiry, and is therefore immune from proper supervision.

In a number of cases certificates have not been renewed upon application, either because the applicant's record during the year has not been such as to warrant the extension of the privilege, or on account of his having given up the trade or calling, in virtue of which the certificate was originally granted.

The Territorial Analysis of natives holding Registration Certificates shows that their issue is still chiefly confined to natives from the Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and Zululand, and Basutoland, 70 per cent. being held by natives from the first two territories.

Town Inspection.—The number of natives falling within the jurisdiction of the Town Inspector, who deals, almost exclusively, with employers of over 20 labourers, has increased from 12,710 to 14,848.

The class of natives employed are, in many cases, much less tractable than natives employed on the mines, and, in consequence of the absence of compound accommodation, are not under the same code of discipline.

It is not surprising therefore that this officer has to enquire into a large number of complaints, the majority of which are in connection with wages.

Under this head alone upwards of 1,000 cases were dealt with, the amount involved being very nearly £3,000, of this amount approximately one-third was recovered while £750 is still under litigation.

S. M. PRITCHARD,

Pass Commissioner, Native Affairs Department.

Johannesburg, October, 1905.

Appendix No. 2.

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
NORTHERN. Zoutpansberg	Bavenda	Ramaramisa	5,660	9,500	10,893	26,053	Tshevenda	
	"	Makwarella	3,550	5,335	8,885	1,770	"	
	"	M'Gibi	379	701	1,080	2,160	"	
	"	Netoanda	422	690	869	1,981	"	
	"	Lomondo	822	1,342	1,800	3,964	"	
	"	Madzibandela	678	1,184	1,619	3,481	"	
	"	Ramputa & Tengwe	5,788	6,107	5,729	17,624	"	
	"	Sikundu & Mingo	1,411	1,888	976	4,275	"	
	"	Tschaangaan					Sigwamba	
				18,710	26,747	31,831	77,308	
Spelonkel...	Basuto	Various Indunas	10,383	11,492	15,166	37,041	Sigwamba	
	"	Ramakgopa & Others	4,921	5,904	7,490	18,315	Sesuto	
	Bavenda (Magato Tribe)	Mpefu and Sintimhula	7,006	8,632	10,632	26,330	Tshevenda	
	Bavenda	Petty Chiefs and Indunas	4,663	5,454	7,614	17,731	"	
				26,973	31,542	40,902	99,417	
Pietersburg	Basuto Bathaloga	Seripa	4,581	5,501	9,678	19,780	Sesuto	
	"	Matlala	1,966	3,584	4,615	10,165	"	
	"	Masanyane	1,348	2,284	2,719	6,351	"	
	"	Molepo	1,147	2,146	3,231	6,524	"	
	"	Mphahle	1,361	1,825	3,191	6,377	"	
	"	Kokona Lekgali	265	673	873	1,811	"	
	"	Jacob Sequaia Mamabolo	267	470	725	1,462	"	
	"	Nkoane	266	669	806	1,741	"	
	"	Mojapelo	229	385	517	1,131	"	
	"	Motiba	182	310	507	999	"	
	"	Tsheune (Chueni)	205	259	324	788	"	
	"	Maia	92	110	115	317	"	
	"	Klein Magato	372	564	666	1,602	"	
	"	Mashashan	1,164	1,894	2,188	5,246	"	
	"	Jonathan Maraba	1,208	2,035	2,569	5,812	"	
	"	Jack Eland	714	1,242	1,633	3,589	"	
				15,387	23,951	34,357	73,695	

		1,902	2,839	2,990	7,731		
Blaauwberg ...	Malebogo	...	...	...	...	Sesuto	
"	Kibi	...	...	...	...	"
"	Matlala	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mpefu	...	...	...	...	Tshevenda	
"	Boys	...	...	...	...	Sesuto and Dutch	
		1,902	2,839	2,990	7,731		
		354	425	571	1,350		
		1,386	1,638	1,743	4,767		
		1,409	1,796	1,885	5,090		
		42	78	86	206		
		5,093	6,776	7,275	19,144		
Hacuerzburg	Seclomola	...	...	...	...	Sepeti	
"	Lekgali	...	...	...	...	"
"	Sekgomo	...	...	...	...	"
"	Makgoba	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mahupa	...	...	...	...	"
"	Rakwadu	...	...	...	...	"
"	Selebulu	...	...	...	...	"
"	Ramutula	...	...	...	...	"
"	Matabata	...	...	...	...	"
"	Kgapa	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mafefe	...	...	...	...	"
"	Sietswadi	...	...	...	...	"
"	Manathhola	...	...	...	...	"
"	Muguboya	...	...	...	...	"
"	Nkakaui	...	...	...	...	"
"	Maake	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mokjadji	...	...	...	...	"
"	Matome	...	...	...	...	"
"	Matseke	...	...	...	...	"
"	Makushane	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mafedi	...	...	...	...	"
"	Berlin Mission	...	...	...	...	"
"	Berlin Mission	...	...	...	...	"
"	Sekororo	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mamitje	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mashishimala	...	...	...	...	"
"	Selwana	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mohlaba	...	...	...	...	"
"	Manitwa	...	...	...	...	"
"	Mamakulolo	...	...	...	...	"
"	Shihoko	...	...	...	...	"
"	Nkuba	...	...	...	...	"
"	Makuba	...	...	...	...	"
"	Maloplo	...	...	...	...	"
		15,893	18,567	25,790	60,250		
		82,056	107,583	140,175	329,814		
	Total	98,949	126,150	166,965	390,064		

Shitonga or Sigwamba.

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.			DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children. Total.		
NORTH-WESTERN Nylstroom ...	Basuto and Anatebele	...	3,606	3,628	4,961	12,195	These tribes are inextricably mixed over the whole Sub-District. The tribes in this Sub-District are very intermixed. They do not reside under chiefs, but under petty headmen or foremen appointed by the owners of the various private farms on which they reside.
	Sesuto	Nil	2,631	2,869	5,267	10,767	
	Xdebele	Nil	1,038	1,323	2,145	4,506	
Potgietersrus	Anatebele	Tshigoane, Kekana or Zobelilia	2,113	3,887	4,475	10,505	Sesuto and Setsuto
	"	Marcus Masibi (Acting Chief)	1,986	3,204	4,029	9,219	
	"	Valten Makapan	1,847	3,047	3,786	8,680	
	"	Bakeberg Masibi	946	1,253	2,674	5,573	
	"	Charlie Eland	682	1,151	1,762	3,595	
"	"	William Maraba	545	993	1,524	3,062	
		Total	8,149	14,235	18,250	40,634	
			15,424	22,055	30,623	68,102	
WESTERN. Rustenburg ...	Bafokeng	A. Mokhatle	3,003	3,719	5,376	12,098	Seechuana
	Bakoena	(Acting) D. More	1,370	1,130	2,070	4,570	
	Baphiring	Marabane	252	292	566	1,110	
	Bapo	Darius Mogale	420	346	510	1,276	
	Bapalane	Diederick Mogale	144	91	156	391	
	Bakganda	Ramakoka	340	128	200	668	
	Bakoena	Lutsac (Linchwe)	200	120	320	640	
	Bataung	J. Legvale	309	192	285	786	
	Bakubung	Sephanyeso	188	289	315	792	
	"	Matope	72	78	90	240	
	"	Monmakhotle	116	68	340	524	
	"	Selame	45	48	85	178	
	"	Various	492	588	950	2,030	
	"		6,951	7,069	11,263	23,283	
	Pilsberg	Bakganda	Ramono Pilane	2,238	2,331	4,288		8,857	Seechuana.
Baphalane		Bethuete Ramakoka	610	553	1,254	2,417	
Bakoena		Motsatse	546	530	1,139	2,215	
Bafokeng							

Place	Population	Male	Female	Total	Notes
Pietersburg	8,857	4,288	2,331	6,619	Sechuana.
"	2,417	1,254	553	1,807	"
"	2,215	1,139	530	1,669	"
"	2,138	1,038	588	1,626	"
"	681	345	160	505	"
"	532	264	123	387	"
"	309	159	62	221	"
"	296	150	69	219	"
"	17,445	8,637	4,416	13,053	"
Zeerust	495	285	138	423	Sechuana.
"	715	402	145	547	"
"	409	219	88	307	"
"	383	227	76	303	"
"	7,030	3,635	2,047	5,682	"
"	626	320	155	475	"
"	1,908	912	477	1,389	"
"	7,331	3,714	2,098	5,812	"
"	900	498	131	629	"
"	1,853	1,101	462	1,563	"
"	21,650	11,323	5,845	17,168	"
Potchefstroom	7,914	3,822	1,830	5,652	Sesuto.
"	1,990	928	439	1,367	Sechuana.
"	6,101	2,929	1,702	4,631	"
"	367	158	109	267	"
"	352	155	96	251	Xosa.
"	550	113	76	189	Zulu.
"	419	139	78	217	Griqua and Dutch.
"	249	97	74	171	"
"	1,087	342	340	682	Sechuana.
"	519	121	85	206	Dutch.
"	220	89	64	153	Zulu.
"	190	110	30	140	Sesuto.
"	186	97	45	142	Griqua.
"	32	14	8	22	"
"	109	60	22	82	"
"	355	147	85	232	"
"	7,410	3,518	1,537	5,055	Dutch and Kaffir.
"	28,050	12,839	6,687	19,526	"
Lichtenburg—	1,854	1,091	363	1,454	Sechuana.
Kuana	1,009	495	234	739	"
Poffontein	1,120	660	210	870	"
Rooijantjesfontein	317	83	75	158	"
Putfontein	6,000	2,782	1,568	4,350	Various.
Various	10,390	5,187	2,458	7,645	"

The natives in and around towns are very much intermarried, hence it is difficult to give nationalities with correctness.

These are all remnants of various tribes, with the exception of the Barolong. Sechuana is practically the only native language spoken, though they nearly all speak Dutch.

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.			DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children. Total.		
WESTERN (continued). Wolmarstad	Basuto	Lethoroli	597	330	204	1,131	Sesutu.
	Batlaping	Molala	415	220	265	900	Sechuana.
	Barolong	Badirele	970	543	387	1,900	"
	Zulu	Dinizulu	92	34	44	170	Zulu.
	Hottentot						
	Bushman	Pharutlala	1,627	684	539	2,850	Dutch and Sechuana.
	Koranna		3,701	1,811	1,439	6,951	
		Total	30,705	28,286	50,688	109,679	
			2,251	2,206	5,399	9,856	Sesutu.
			1,392	1,820	5,493	8,705	Setebele.
CENTRAL. Pretoria	Bakgatla	Moemise Motsipe	924	1,066	3,183	5,173	Sesutu.
	Amatebele	Fene Mahlangu	274	291	726	1,291	"
	Bakoena and Rapeti	Paledi Mathebe	47	65	205	317	"
	Bakgatla	Robert Moepe	101	108	305	514	"
	"	Skeop Maluka	178	221	570	969	"
	"	Solomon Makapan	66	87	170	323	"
	Bakwena	Daniel M. Mamogalle	331	429	1,113	1,873	"
	Bahatuba	Thomas Mathebe	805	1,263	3,950	5,998	Setebele.
	Amatebele	M'hongo Mabena	6,369	7,556	21,094	35,019	Sesutu, Setebele and Dutch.
	Miscellaneous	Various	1,848	1,386	3,619	6,853	"
Krugersdorp	Miscellaneous	693	603	1,814	3,110	"	
Boksburg	"	1,085	1,415	1,909	4,409	Sesutu.	
Hamanskraal	Bakgatla	Solomon Makapan	730	970	1,280	2,980	"
	Bahatuba	Mathebe	528	610	1,030	2,228	"
	Bakwena	Eph. Ramurula	439	464	1,006	1,909	"
	"	Obet More	819	1,117	2,014	3,950	Ntsebele and Sesutu.
	"	Mabena	84	168	199	451	"
	"	Jan Mahlangu	76	173	194	443	"
	"	Jaas Mahlangu	406	531	881	1,818	"
	"	Kekana	1,718	2,040	3,514	7,302	Sesutu.
	Bakgatla	Robert Moepe	90	174	209	473	"
	"	Skeop Maluka	30	64	139	233	"
"	Lelau	129	210	269	608	"	
"	Rapeti					"	
"	Mashong					"	

Hamanskraal (continued)

Jemmi Namane

993

978

491

Sesutu

930

Hamanskraal (continued)		Bapedi		Jompj Nananane		Total					
	
Hamanskraal (continued)	Bapedi	223	278	429	930	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Bakgalla	203	221	484	908	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	111	143	290	544	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Various	227	188	297	707	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6,928	8,761	14,204	29,893	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heidelberg	Basuto	2,823	1,936	4,350	9,109	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Zulu	495	347	877	1,719	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Basuto	101	70	184	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Swazi	54	21	34	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	N'Debele	290	293	780	1,363	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Basuto	82	63	138	283	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Swazi	18	3	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Nyambaan	16	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Cape Boys	22	9	17	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Hottentots	27	21	23	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Fingoes	9	7	20	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Griqua	22	7	18	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	Xosa	510	140	182	832	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4,469	2,918	6,639	14,026	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20,307	21,224	47,370	88,901	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total							
										A portion of this Sub-District has been annexed to the Barberton District, hence the difference in population.	
EASTERN Sabi (Pilgrims Rest)		Basuto		Kobeni		Total					
	
EASTERN Sabi (Pilgrims Rest)	Basuto	586	574	1,253	2,393	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	110	105	295	510	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	323	312	709	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	404	416	917	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	214	214	513	941	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	797	783	1,651	3,231	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	737	728	1,541	3,006	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	426	420	925	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	594	584	1,253	2,431	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	470	452	989	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	480	476	1,037	1,993	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	293	300	685	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	204	218	527	949	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	229	231	547	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	336	327	739	1,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	386	375	865	1,596	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	212	213	942	1,596	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	358	364	813	1,535	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7,159	7,092	15,726	29,977	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. *Annex No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued).*

DISTRICTS.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.			DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children. Total.		
<i>EASTERN (Continued).</i>							
Sekukuni's	Ba-Koni	David R. ...	146	160	285	591	So-Pedi.
"	"	Makgato ...	130	195	209	534	"
"	"	Maputla ...	101	149	217	467	"
"	"	Kahlola ...	100	194	299	593	"
"	"	Makolano ...	97	150	249	496	"
"	"	Pulman ...	94	179	294	567	"
"	"	No Chief	1,621	4,579	4,412	10,612	"
"	Ba-Tau	Paswana ...	360	521	975	1,856	"
"	"	Mazouan ...	307	541	809	1,657	"
"	"	Kouan ...	259	429	609	1,297	"
"	"	Ntuan ...	169	409	609	1,187	"
"	"	Sofoleko ...	107	229	293	629	"
"	"	Mokina ...	99	137	240	476	"
"	"	Lekokot ...	94	107	149	350	"
"	"	No Chief	106	207	302	615	"
"	Ba-Pedi	Sekukuni ...	437	764	1,093	2,294	"
"	"	Maurisani (Regent)	345	439	562	1,346	"
"	"	Ntunpi (Regent)	292	469	927	1,688	"
"	"	Mitlael (Regent)	184	332	382	698	"
"	"	Seraki ...	102	185	196	483	"
"	"	Sefogoli ...	102	127	198	427	"
"	Ba-Phuti	Nkama ...	529	723	879	2,131	"
"	"	Pokwana ...	159	257	341	757	"
"	"	No Chief	127	229	401	757	"
"	"	Mpyangyane (Regent)	104	151	268	523	"
"	"	Ngunazibon ...	116	183	297	596	"
"	"	No Chief	44	67	126	237	"
"	Ma-Tlala	Maserub ...	467	654	1,172	2,293	"
"	"	Bahllegane ...	129	153	349	631	"
"	Ba-Kgotshuana	Maokeng ...	213	280	429	922	"
"	"	Kerana ...	131	169	420	720	"
"	"	David Mlomo ...	72	74	143	289	"
"	Ba-Hlala	Makudikedi ...	140	184	235	559	"
"	"	No Chief	127	150	305	582	"
"	Ba-Roka	Mamagogo ...	230	260	493	983	"
"	Ba-Thou	No Chief	209	332	497	1,038	"
"	"	Mudiban ...	86	142	239	467	"
"	Ba-Kwena	Monamagan ...	110	189	331	630	"
"	"	No Chief	107	140	320	567	"
"	Ma-Pulana	No Chief	60	65	152	277	"
"	Ama-Swazi	Shophiane ...	337	453	519	1,309	"
"	"	Nkobe ...	147	207	301	655	So-Swazi
"	"	Matikalik ...	54	110	179	343	"
"	Ama-Mhac	No Chief	179	219	407	805	"

Sekukuni's	Ama-Tebele	Moswats	80	150	197	427	Setebele and Se-Pedi
"	"	No Chief	110	205	312	627	"
"	Ama-Hlangana	No Chief	378	425	642	1,445	Se-Hlangana
"	Ama-Zulu	No Chief	73	59	100	232	Se-Zulu
"	Ama-Tshangana	No Chief	90	100	100	200	Se-Zulu

Appendix No. 2—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
MIDDELBURG (continued).								
Pokwani (Continued) ...	Bakoni ...	Brought forward.	195	241	596	1,032	Sesuto	
" ...	" ...	Morwangwato ...	112	160	306	578	"	
" ...	" ...	Tisane Makoko ...	71	130	261	462	"	
" ...	" ...	Ramaputu ...	102	153	271	526	"	
" ...	" ...	Maphoto ...	206	284	557	1,047	"	
" ...	" ...	Motjatje ...	36	119	218	373	"	
" ...	" ...	Takgudi ...	46	56	81	183	"	
" ...	" ...	Malepane ...	24	34	53	111	"	
" ...	" ...	Tumedu ...	15	23	31	89	"	
" ...	" ...	Makunigane ...	45	132	250	427	"	
" ...	" ...	Hlakudi ...	131	210	538	879	Sizulu	
" ...	" ...	Matsodi ...	22	53	82	157	Sesuto	
" ...	" ...	Tjabadi ...	1,875	711	1,264	3,850	"	
" ...	" ...	No Chief...	5,319	5,872	10,730	21,921	"	
		TOTAL	31,321	37,543	67,270	13,6134		
SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION								
Walkerstrom	Zulu and Swazi	Various Petty Chiefs and Headmen ...	4,807	5,914	8,413	19,134	Zulu and Swazi.	
Piet Reef	"	"	6,015	9,865	10,156	26,036	"	
Carolina	Swazi	"	10,822	15,779	18,569	45,170	Chiefly Swazi.	
Ermeb	Swazi	None	3,000	2,475	6,750	12,425	Swazi.	
"	Zulu	"	500	355	1,000	1,855	Zulu.	
"	Basuto	"	500	355	1,000	1,855	Sesuto.	
"	Bushman	"	150	123	281	554	Dutch and their own language.	
Standerfont	Zulu	Nil	4,150	3,508	9,031	16,689	Zulu.	
"	Basuto	"	2,700	3,900	5,300	11,900	Sesuto.	
"	Swazi	"	19,853	25,172	37,662	82,687	Swazi.	
		Total	199,666	241,863	373,788	815,317		
		GRAND TOTAL						

Appendix No. 3.
LABOUR.—Estimated by District Officials, 1904-5.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	ADULT MALES.			NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.						REMARKS.
		At Home.	On Farms.	Beyond District.	Total.	Agri-culture.	Gold Mines.	Coal Mines.	Railways.	Domestic Service.		Other Industries.	Total.
Northern	Pietersburg	4,000	3,000	8,387	15,387	1,469	200	740	1,000	15,387	
	Spelonken	11,973	4,000	11,000	26,973	1,756	300	550	450	26,973	
	Sibasa	8,000	100	10,610	18,710	5,870	480	400	489	18,710	
	Blaauwberg	2,200	344	2,549	5,093	—	—	—	—	—	5,093
	Haenertsburg	7,759	5,134	3,000	15,893	—	—	—	—	15,893	
		38,932	12,578	35,546	82,056	—	—	—	—	82,056	
North-Western	Warmbaths	600	869	2,200	3,669	1,469	200	740	1,000	3,669	
	Nyistroom	1,206	1,000	1,400	3,606	1,756	300	550	450	3,606	
	Potgieter	5,020	850	2,279	8,149	5,870	480	400	489	8,149	
		6,826	2,719	5,879	15,424	9,095	980	1,690	1,939	15,424	
Western	Rustenburg	1,244	1,900	3,807	6,951	3,144	—	—	—	6,951	
	Zeerust	1,715	462	2,305	4,482	1,584	—	593	*880	4,482	
	Pilansberg	835	1,737	2,655	4,392	1,475	—	—	—	4,392	
	Potchefstroom	3,065	3,420	2,039	8,524	2,655	706	891	1,586	8,524	
	Lichtenburg	350	1,300	1,005	2,655	4,219	—	200	129	2,655	
	Wolmaransstad	1,710	1,097	894	3,701	1,842	100	565	994	3,701	
		9,904	9,014	11,787	30,705	14,744	806	2,249	3,539	30,705	
Central	Pretoria	800	4,220	2,349	6,369	3,220	2,000	8,500	7,000	20,720	
	Krugersdorp	—	1,848	—	1,848	1,848	—	—	—	1,848	
	Boksburg	—	693	—	693	693	—	—	—	693	
	Hamanskraal	928	1,500	4,500	6,928	1,500	100	300	100	2,250	
	Heidelberg	—	4,469	—	4,469	4,469	—	—	—	4,469	
		1,728	11,730	6,849	20,307	11,730	2,100	8,800	7,100	*29,980	
Eastern	Sekukuni	3,000	2,580	4,400	9,980	2,580	980	1,150	3,820	9,980	
	Pilgrims Rest	2,000	3,500	1,659	7,159	2,900	300	400	159	7,159	
	Barberton	2,526	1,579	1,508	5,613	4,365	279	795	481	7,499	
	Pokwani	3,928	285	1,106	5,319	4,213	—	186	400	5,319	
	Middelburg	600	2,200	450	3,250	2,800	50	50	100	3,250	
		12,054	10,144	9,123	31,321	14,072	1,609	2,581	4,960	35,207	
South-Eastern	Wakkerstroom	800	1,884	2,123	4,807	4,010	114	588	95	4,807	
	Piet Retief	3,255	2,384	5,183	6,015	5,925	—	90	—	6,015	
	Carolina	400	1,131	650	2,181	950	70	250	791	2,181	
	Ermelo	1,000	2,000	1,150	4,150	—	—	—	—	4,150†	
	Standerton	352	1,948	400	2,700	1,900	45	355	400	2,700	
		5,807	9,347	9,506	19,853	12,785	279	1,283	1,286	19,853	

*Estimate of number at Kimberley Diamond Mines.

Distribution not given.

*The majority of the natives employed in the District are from other Districts.

Includes 1,686 from other Territories.

†Railway construction work being carried on within and beyond District.
Total floating population in town amounts to 1,230 which includes 878 natives working for C.S.A.R., etc.

Appendix No. 4.

MARRIAGES 1904—5.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	UNDER CHRISTIAN RITES.
Northern ...	Pietersburg	87
	Spelonken	45
	Sibasa	10
	Blaauwberg	14
	Haenertsburg	58
		214
North-Western ...	Warmbaths	52
	Nylstroom	13
	Potgietersrust	17
		82
Western ...	Rustenburg	231
	Zeerust	52
	Pilansburg	57
	Potchefstroom	149
	Klerksdorp	41
	Ventersdorp	32
	Lichtenburg	68
	Barberspan	6
	Wolmarasstad	21
	Christiana	2
		659
Central ...	Pretoria	174
	Krugersdorp	99
	Boksburg	45
	Hamanskraal	138
	Heidelberg	74
	Vereeniging	55
	Johannesburg	133
	Germiston	21
		739
Eastern ...	Sekukuniland	12
	Pilgrims Rest	—
	Barberton	31
	Pokwani	36
	Middelburg	56
	Witbank	6
	Lydenburg	16
Belfast	5	
		162
South-Eastern ...	Wakkerstroom	8
	Amersfoort	2
	Piet Retief	38
	Volksrust	8
	Carolina	3
	Ermelo	53
	Standerton	31
Bethal	10	
		153

Grand Total ... 2,009

Appendix No. 5.

EDUCATION—SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

DIVISION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils to each Teacher.	Average Attendance.
Northern	49	78	2,620	2,195	33	83%
North-Western	9	11	416	373	37	89%
Western	33	57	2,214	1,804	38	81%
Central	35	49	1,769	1,534	36	86%
Eastern	9	14	509	402	36	78%
South-Eastern	7	13	286	234	22	82%
	142	222	7,814	5,642	35	83%

£5,850 divided between 142 schools represents an average of £41 per school or 15s. per head.

Appendix No. 6.

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID 1904-5.

DISTRICT.	No.	School.	No. of Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.	Average Attendance.
NORTHERN DIVISION (Zoutpansberg).	1	Bethel	1	Swiss	16	14
	2	Elin	5	"	117	109
	3	Eunnaus	1	"	28	25
	4	Good Hope	1	Wesleyan	84	67
	5	Kutsakene	1	Swiss	15	14
	6	Kurulene	2	"	46	40
	7	Legoli	1	Wesleyan	31	28
	8	Letoaba'	1	"	35	34
	9	Mphahlele	2	"	77	69
	10	Mamabolo	4	Presbyterian	201	168
	11	Medingen	7	Berlin	216	188
	12	Silubana Institution	1	Swiss	22	21
	13	Silubana Mission School	1	"	34	32
	14	Pietersburg	1	Wesleyan	23	19
	15	Samari	1	Swiss	20	15
	16	Tsofian	2	"	16	15
	17	Tschakoma	2	Berlin	105	34
	18	Valdezia	4	Swiss	124	111
	19	Sibasa	2	Berlin	48	40
	20	Mashashane	1	"	22	18
	21	Moletse (Ebenezer)	1	"	65	63
	22	Lekgali (Kleine)	2	Presbyterian	90	64
	23	Mphahlele	2	"	63	55
	24	Ramoroko	1	Berlin	37	33
	25	Kreuzberg	2	"	71	55
	26	Eisleben	1	"	34	27
	27	Kurukhatso	1	"	52	47
	28	Mamaila	1	"	37	34
	29	Petale	1	"	23	21
	30	Sekopo	1	"	18	11
	31	Rantsimanyane	1	"	20	18
	32	Tsoale	1	"	23	21
	33	Kgokong	2	"	74	65
	34	Leshoane	2	"	60	53
	35	Mpome	2	"	136	112
	36	Minga	1	Swiss	2	13
	37	Sekonye	1	Berlin	54	48
	38	Legale	1	"	32	31
	39	Makhoto	1	Presbyterian	47	45
	40	Tune	1	"	65	54
	41	Haenertsburg Mts.	1	"	52	40
	42	Blaauwberg	2	Berlin	30	24
	43	Malitzieland	2	Church of England	62	54
	44	Pisangkop	1	Berlin	37	10
	45	Mogoto	1	Wesleyan	19	17
	46	Derben	1	Berlin	17	17
	47	Gertrudsborg	1	"	22	20
	48	Mambolo	1	Church of England	56	41
	49	Moaghies	1	Swiss	42	39
			78		2,620	2,195=83%

Appendix No. 6.—EDUCATION—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	No.	School.	No. of Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.	Average Attendance.
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	1	Collerfontein	2	Wesleyan	36	27
	2	Matlabastad	1	"	35	33
	3	Moemestad	1	"	58	52
	4	Olverton	2	"	63	52
	5	Makapanspoort	1	Berlin	53	51
	6	Sekgopetsane	1	"	48	48
	7	Riet Spruit	1	Wesleyan	38	31
	8	Magale	1	Berlin	44	39
	9	Malakong	1	"	41	40
			11		416	373=89%.
WESTERN DIVISION. Rustenburg.	1	Bethanie I.	3	Hamburg	139	106
	2	" II.	3	"	103	81
	3	" III.	3	"	156	114
	4	Kipton	2	"	89	64
	5	Makolokoe I.	3	"	154	135
	6	" II.	3	"	106	85
	7	Marakane	2	"	75	64
	8	Mabistad	1	Wesleyan	49	40
	9	Thekwane	1	Church of England	—	16
	10	Kameelkop	1	Hamburg	49	49
	11	Saron	2	Lutheran	145	98
	12	Location near Saron	2	"	71	70
	13	Sigar	1	"	40	31
	14	Chancen	1	Hamburg	10	9
Zeerust. Potchefstroom.	15	Vleeschfontein	3	Roman Catholic	91	63
	16	Linokana	2	Hamburg	53	43
	17	St. John's	2	Church of England	97	66
	18	Location	2	Wesleyan	101	98
	19	D. R. Church School	2	D. R. Church	64	42
	20	Rooipoot	1	Church of England	15	13
	21	Uitkyk West	2	Wesleyan	79	69
	22	Ventersdorp	2	"	57	53
	23	Zuiverbult	1	Church of England	40	32
	24	Brakspruit	1	Wesleyan	54	41
	25	Plessis Kraal	1	"	27	26
	26	Cyferfontein	1	"	35	32
	27	Vaalkop	1	"	24	21
	28	Klerksdorp	3	"	126	102
	29	Uitkyk East	1	"	30	26
	30	Buffelsdoorn Location	1	"	42	39
	31	Ventersdorp	1	Church of England	29	26
	32	St. Luke's, Paardekop	1	"	10	9
	33	Poffontein	1	Wesleyan	51	41
			57		2,214	1,801=81%.
CENTRAL DIVISION. Pretoria.	1	St. Cuthbert's	2	Church of England	78	57
	2	Kilnerton Village	1	Wesleyan	52	48
	3	Leenwkraal	1	"	39	36
	4	Kaapplaats	1	Church of England	27	25
	5	Mathibestad	1	"	17	17
	6	Marabastad	1	Wesleyan	43	34
	7	Pienaar's River	1	"	33	26
	8	D. R. Mission School	2	D. R. Church	62	39
	9	Hebron	2	Hamburg	166	157
	10	Kgabalatsane	2	"	268	258
	11	Mathare	1	"	33	31
	12	Schibulu	1	"	47	46
	13	Kilnerton Training Institution	3	Wesleyan	47	46
	14	Moretele	1	"	56	48
	15	Sladistad	1	"	23	20
	16	Good Shepherd	3	Church of England	41	26
	17	Hakloornfontein	1	"	28	23
	18	St. Cyprian's	1	"	39	30
	19	Krugersdorp Location	2	Wesleyan	55	49
Witwatersrand.	20	Marshall's Town	1	Wesleyan	32	21
	21	Spes Bona	1	"	38	29
	22	Vrededorp Location	3	"	120	93
	23	Boksburg	2	"	68	45
	24	Springs	1	Church of England	24	20
	25	St. James, Roodepoort	1	"	27	20
	26	Holy Trinity (C. & S.)	1	"	29	22
	27	St. James, Germiston	1	"	37	31
	28	Palmietfontein	1	"	23	21

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Appendix No. 6.—EDUCATION—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	No.	School.	No. of Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.	Average Attendance.	
CENTRAL DIVISION (Continued).	29	Krugersdorp	1	D. R. Church	23	20	
	30	Langlaagte	1	Church of England	31	25	
	31	Henry Nourse	1	" "	72	33	
	32	Wilgerspruit	1	" "	24	23	
	Heidelberg.	33	Heidelberg	2	Wesleyan	31	28
		34	"	2	Church of England	57
35		Vereeniging	1	Wesleyan	36	30	
			49		1,769	1,534=86%	
EASTERN DIVISION. Middelburg.	1	Alkona	1	Berlin	111	98	
	2	Pokwani	1	Wesleyan	18	16	
	3	Mokibisberg	1	Berlin	43	28	
	4	Steelpoort	1	"	32	17	
	5	Haartebeesthoek	1	"	31	26	
	6	Bothsabelo	6	Lutheran	189	151	
	7	M'Mitse	1	"	27	21	
	Lydenburg.	8	Wondehoek	1	"	30	23
		9	Moretsele	1	Wesleyan	28	22
			14		509	402=78%	
SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION. Wakkerstroom.	1	Holyrood	6	Church of England	94	63	
	2	Volksrust	1	Wesleyan	30	26	
	3	Shilo	1	Church of England	28	24	
	Piet Retief.	4	Mahamba	2	Wesleyan	53	50
		5	Piet Retief	1	"	24	21
	Ermelo. Standerton.	6	36	1	"	35	33
		7	"	1	"	22	17
			13		286	234=82%	

Subjects of Instruction.—English, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, physical exercises, singing, elementary drawing, sewing (for girls), industrial work, such as gardening, matweaving and basket making (for boys).

Note.—Total sum voted for the purposes of Native Education for the financial year ended 30th June, 1905, £7,500. Expended on Native Education in the form of Grants-in-Aid, £5,850. The children usually pay from 6d. to 1s. per month, sometimes more, in the form of School Fees. In most cases the Church building serves the purpose of the school as well, but the seats suitable for full-grown persons are undesirable for children, and Missionary Superintendents are being urged to put up separate school buildings, and to equip them with suitable furniture.

Appendix No. 7.

EDUCATION.—SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

DIVISION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils to each Teacher.
Northern	17	33	892	752 84 per cent.	27
North-Western	14	16	637	526 82 "	39
Western	61	86	5,015	3,847 76 "	58
Central	31	50	2,443	2,327 95 "	48
Eastern	9	10	920	649 70 "	92
South-Eastern	2	8	191	191 100 "	22
	134	203	10,098	8,292 82 per cent.	49

Appendix No. 8.
EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

DISTRICT.	No.	School.	Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Subjects of Instruction.	Local Contributions in Fees or Otherwise.	Buildings.	Remarks.
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
NORTHERN DIVISION—Pietersburg	1	Palmietfontein	1	Berlin Mission	10	8	8	6			1	
	2	Wildebessfontein	1	"	12	8	10	7			1	
	3	Roodewal	7	"	130	142	115	123			3	
	4	Matala	2	"	35	43	29	38			1	
	5	Marabastad	1	Dutch Reformed Church	14	12	10	13	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Biblical	£14 12 0	1	
	6	Mpahlala	1	"	10	8	10	8		9 16 0	1	
	7	Molepo	1	"	17	19	17	19		15 16 0	1	
	8	Palmietfontein	1	"	15	14	12	10		15 2 0	1	
	9	Mashiane	1	"	13	8	10	4		16 15 0	1	
	10	Motiuti	1	"	22	13	18	10			1	
	11	Ha Sebati	2	"	8	10	6	6			1	
	12	Gertrudsburg	12	Berlin Mission	15	15	14	14			1	
	13	Sibasa	1	"	87	132	64	107			1	
	14	Blaauwberg	1	Dutch Reformed Church	49	23	45	19		2 10 0	5	Church used as School.
		17	33	437	455	368	384			1		
NORTH-WESTERN—Warmbaths...	1	Zwartkloof	1	Wesleyan	12	15	10	13	Sesuto only.	1s. each per child p.m.	Mud walls and thatch roof.	
	2	Elsie's Kraal	1	African Church Mission	17	20	14	15	"	"	"	
	3	Cyferkuil	1	A.M.E. Church	16	24	13	19	Sesuto, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography.	"	"	
	4	Noordshulp	1	"	15	5	12	3		1s. each per child p.m.	Mud walls and thatch roof ...	
	5	Moine	1	"	19	34	17	30		"	"	
	6	Rampere	1	Berlin Lutheran	25	20	18	17		None	Brick	Accommodation inadequate.
	7	Middelfontein Mission School	3 Female Teachers.	"	88	75	67	60	Religion, reading, arithmetic, singing, etc.	"	Mud Hut	
	8	Doornfontein	Native Evangelist.	"	17	11	14	9		"	"	
	9	Rietfontein	"	"	12	9	10	7		1s. & 2s. p.m.	"	
	10	Nylstroom Location	Native Males.	"	14	18	14	18		1s. per month	"	
	11	Rietfontein	Native Male.	"	9	8	7	7		"	"	
	12	Grootevlei...	"	Wesleyan	8	6	7	5		None	"	
	13	Krautskop	"	Berlin Lutheran	20	15	20	15		"	"	
	14	Selika's	"	Dutch Reformed Mission	60	45	50	35		1s. per month	"	
		16	16	332	305	273	253					

WESTERN—Rustenburg ... 1 Kana ... Hermansberg Mission Society

WESTERN—
Rustenburg

No.	Location	Minister	Hermansberg Mission Society	Pupils	Pupils	6d. to 1s. per month.	Remarks
1	Kana ...	1	Hermansberg Mission Society ...	47	66	63	1
2	Turfontein	2	"	24	107	98	2
3	Doornspuit	1	"	16	21	14	1
4	"	1	"	34	34	24	1
5	Turfontein	2	"	16	19	19	1
6	Tweedevoort	1	"	42	39	42	2
7	Benseba ...	1	"	118	107	53	1
8	Schaapkraal	1	"	30	19	24	1
9	Boschfontein	6	"	158	102	130	6
10	Malbaalstad	1	"	70	80	40	1
11	Kroondaal	1	"	16	18	16	1
12	Bethanie IV.	2	"	123	115	115	—
13	Wolckraal I.	3	"	154	135	135	—
14	" II.	3	"	106	85	85	—
15	Leeukop...	2	"	89	64	64	—
16	Kareepoort	2	"	70	60	60	—
17	Bethlehem	2	Hermansberg Mission Society ...	50	72	45	2
18	Hartebeestfontein	2	"	38	14	38	2
19	Magatastal	7	"	380	300	380	2
20	Linokana ...	1	Lutheran ...	60	48	25	7
21	Maanwane	2	"	74	45	40	1 school
22	Melovane	1	"	24	32	18	1 school
23	Pella ...	2	D. R. C. (Rev. Gouni)	64	68	45	Church and school 50ft. x 15ft.
24	Saulspoor	Zacharia Thiri	"	118	36	109	—
25	"	Jacobed Moitisi	"	52	4	4	—
26	"	John Ramala	"	61	1	61	—
27	Motderkuil	Swingle Ramogama	"	75	5	60	—
28	Syferkuil	Cephas Mokgale	"	5	1	5	—
29	Welgevallen	Stephen Mototo	"	34	27	28	—
30	Ruigehoek	Moakofe	"	20	4	20	—
31	Palmietfontein	S. Phefo	Lutheran	60	18	54	Church and school 21ft. x 16ft.
32	"	Johannes Kgase	"	27	3	27	Church and school 32ft. x 14ft.
33	Grootwagendrift	Rev. C. Holt	"	95	35	67	Church and School 30ft. x 16ft.
34	Bultfontein	"	"	17	5	17	—
35	Ramakokskraal	J. Modobe	"	73	9	70	—
36	Grootfontein	H. Lekoakoa	"	41	28	35	School 40ft. x 14ft.
37	Mabiskraal	M. Boverui	Wesleyan	29	33	29	School 14 years
38	Bierkraal...	S. Patlaue	Church of England	17	6	12	Over 2s. each.

Zeerust

Pilansberg

Appendix No. 8.—EDUCATION—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	No.	School.	Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.		Average Attendance.		Subjects of Instruction.	Local Contributions in Fees or otherwise.	Buildings.	Remarks.
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
WESTERN (W.) Piansberg...	39	Putfontein ...	Ernst Motlapeng	"	15	0	15	0	English, grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, Dutch.	Under 14 years 1s. each, 1s. each per month.	Room in school.	
	40	Saulspoot ...	Abram Modisa	Nil	101	11	60	9	English, grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, Dutch.	6 l. each pupil per month.	Stone.	
	41	Location ...	Maria Molotta	Berlin ...	34	40	30	35	English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, scripture (in Serolong).	2s. per head per month.	Iron.	
	42	Elandsfontein ...	Paulus Jacob	Native Mission Society	60	65	42	43	English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, scripture (in Serolong).	Deficit if any made up by voluntary contributions.	"	
Potchefstroom	43	Oog van Elandsfontein ...	Jacob	Native Mission Society	32	29	30	28	English, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, scripture (in Serolong).		Stone, Iron Roof.	
	44	Buffelsdoorn 660 ...	1	African Methodist Episcopal ...	15	9	14	8	Same as above plus Cape history.			
Klerksdorp ...	45	Native Location, Klerksdorp	1	"	51	27	61	17	Same as above plus Cape history.		Raw Brick, Iron Roof.	
	46	Hartebeesfontein 624	1	Lutheran ...	100	60	50	30	Kaffr and Bechuana.	1s. per head per month.	Stone and Iron.	
Lichtenburg...	47	Witpoort 620	1	"	40	30	30	20	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, & Bechuana.	6d. to 1s. per month per head.	Raw Brick and Iron.	Temporarily Closed.
	48	Native Location	1	"	40	23	35	20	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, & Bechuana.	6d. per month per head.	Clay and Stone.	Closed Temporarily. Waiting for new Teachers.
Lichtenburg...	49	Eastleigh	1	"	15	18	13	16	Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Secwana, Sesuto.	2s. per head per month.	Brick and Iron.	
	50	Native Location	2	Ned. Herv. of Geref. Kerk	15	15	12	13	Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Secwana, Sesuto.	2s. per head per month.	Brick and Iron.	
Lichtenburg...	51	Rooijantjesfontein...	1	Hermansberg Mission	70	48	50	25	Scripture, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Secwana, Sesuto.	6d. per month per child.	1	These Schools are all self-supporting and are conducted by missionaries.
	52	Putfontein	1	Hanoverian Free Lutheran	30	24	19	12	Reading, writing, Bible history.	Nil.	1	
Lichtenburg...	53	Bethel ...	1	Hermansberg Mission	28	32	20	22	Reading, writing, Bible history.	6d. per month per child.	1	
	54	Lichtenburg	1	Dutch Reformed ...	25	20	18	10	English, Dutch, Sesuto.	1s. per month per pupil.	1	
Lichtenburg...	55	Gruisfontein	1	Hanoverian Free Lutheran	14	10	8	6	Reading, writing, and Bible history.	6d. per month per child.	1	School held on Sun-days only.
	56	Rhenosterloors	1	Hermansberg Mission	9	12	6	9	Reading, writing, and Bible history.	Free School.	1	
Wolmaranstad	57	Gruispan...	1	Church of England ...	12	4	12	4	Reading, writing.		1	1 Brick Building.

Male Native	Lutheran ...	...	13	7	13	7	4.3 per month from Missionary Society. £15 per quarter from Missionary. Each
Wolmaranstad	58	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Gruispan...	...	...	1	Church of England ...	...	12	4	12	4	7	13	7	13	7	43 per month from Missionary Society. £15 per quarter from Missionary. Each child pays 1s. per month.	1	School held on Sunday only.
58	Wolmaranstad	...	...	Male Native	Lutheran ...	...	5015	3847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Brick Building.	...
59	Christiana ...	—	...	Male Native	Ethiopian ...	...	30	10	30	10	30	30	10	30	10	Reading, writing, arithmetic, scripture.	Brick and Iron.	...
60	Bloemhof ...	...	...	Male Native	Church of England	...	26	3	26	3	26	26	3	26	3	—	Wood and Iron.	...
61		...	...	Male Native	Wesleyan ...	...	6	4	6	4	6	6	4	6	4	—	1 Brick Building.	...
				85	Total ...	...	5015	3847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		...
1	Pretoria ...	Swiss Mission—Evening ...	...	2 ladies (white) 1 native	Swiss Mission	...	3	50	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	Each pupil pays 2s. per month.	This school is held in the chapel.	The Swiss Mission also sends a teacher to the prison every Sunday, but the attendance varies a great deal.
2	Do. Afternoon ...	...	...	1 white	"	...	2	6	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, singing, Bible instruction, Tshanganan	"	
3	Railway Camp—Evening ...	...	...	1 white	"	...	—	30	—	20	—	20	—	20	—	—	Iron Building.	
4	Jeppe Street—Evening ...	...	...	1 native	"	...	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	"	
5	Pretoria - Evening...	...	...	1 native	"	...	—	15	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	"	
6		...	...	Teachers are always being changed	Presbyterian	...	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	—	"	Teacher not paid by Mission.
7	Marabastad	...	...	1 native	Ethiopian Catholic Church in Zion	...	26	36	13	18	26	36	13	18	26	—	In native church, Marabastad.	
8	Derepoort	...	...	1 native	"	...	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	27	31	—	"	
9	Irene	...	...	1 native	"	...	46	24	23	12	46	24	23	12	46	—	"	
10	Pretoria ...	...	...	1 native	A.M.E. Church	...	20	23	16	15	20	23	16	15	20	—	"	
11	Zesfontein	...	...	1 native	"	...	34	17	32	17	34	17	32	17	34	—	"	

Appendix No. 8.—EDUCATION—(Continued).

District.	No.	School.	Teachers.	Mission.	Pupils.				Subjects of Instruction.	Local Contributions in Fees or Otherwise.	Buildings.	Remarks.					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.									
CENTRAL DIVISION—(Cont.) Hammanskraal	12				25	17	25	17	General subjects taught in all these schools are: Reading, writing, arithmetic, Sesuto, English, geography, class-singing, theology. [Religious, reading, writing, English and native language, South African history, geography, singing.]	Society Funds and Fees.	Church Building. School Building. School and Church. School Building. 2 Schools. School Building. Church and School. School Building. Church Building. "						
	13	Doompoort	1	Church of England	19	9	19	9									
	14	Pankey 205	6	Dutch Reformed Church	173	98	173	98									
	15	Wahbaushal	3	Berlin Mission	98	53	98	53									
	16		3		66	34	66	34									
	17	Schilpfontein	4	Bapsi's Lutheran	150	81	150	81									
	18		1	German Lutheran	37	30	37	30									
	19	Jericho ...	1	"	180	99	180	99									
	20	Matibestad	2	German Lutheran	150	80	150	80									
	21	Makapanstad	1	"	28	25	28	25									
	22	Nyterfontein	1	"	13	9	13	9									
	23	Roosstad ...	1	"	21	13	21	13									
	24	Matibestad	1	"	21	18	21	18									
	25	Mamatgalies Kraal... Boschplaats	1	Wesleyan Mission	21	18	21	18									
		Makapanstad	1	"	25	17	25	17									
	26																
	27																
	Heidelberg	28	Heidelberg	1	Berlin	29	23	29					23	Each pupil pays 1s. per month. Every child pays 6d. monthly.	3	"	
		29	Nigel ...	1	"	8	6	8					6				
		30	Langzeekwegat	2	"	33	47	30					40				
		31	Reitspruit	2	"	98	100	98					100				
			Grootvlei... Slaaphoek	1	"	25	19	25					19				
				1	"	20	16	20					16				
		Total			1381	1062	1336	991									
	EASTERN DIVISION— Sekkoull ...	1	Lytelburg Town		Church of England	48	37	35					30	1s. per month per pupil.	Brick 40 feet by 20 feet.		
2					50	50	40	30	1d. per month per pupil.	25 feet by 45 feet. Burnt Brick. 42 feet by 30 feet. Stone.							
3		Lytelburg Mission Station...		Berlin Mission Society	108	119	80	70									
4		Baerboomkraal		"	40	20	30	18		"	20 feet by 40 feet. Burnt Brick.						

		5 Magnet Heights ...	...	Rubeu Minele.	Berlin Mission Society	...	23	20	22	17	Writing, reading, singing, arithmetic, English, religion, usual elementary English subjects.	2/- per child per annum.	The school is held in the Society's Church at Magnet Heights.		
6	Lydenburg Town ...	...	...	Michael Neube.	African Methodist Church	Episcopal	18	18	14	8	Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, Zulu.	6d. per month per pupil.	20½ by 16¼. Iron.		
7	St. James, Church of England	...	...	1, Alphas Mofhla.	Church of England	...	48	36	36	30	Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, Zulu.	£4 6s. 9d. per month.	One Brick Building.		
8	Night ...	...	...	Native Minister.	Wesleyan Church	...	—	50	—	30	Reading, writing, arithmetic, English, Zulu and singing.	£48 per annum.	Wesleyan Church.	Day School was held from April to December 1904, average attendance of 6 scholars. School closed because native children in town so few.	
9	Lobethal ...	...	...	C. Kadach.	Berlin Mission Society	...	130	105	96	63	Arithmetic, reading, English, writing, religion.	Note.	Church Building.		
Total							465	455	353	296					
Total							23	10	23	10	10	Reading and writing in Zulu.	—	One Green Brick Building.	
Total							81	77	81	77	77	English, Zulu and Dutch.	£100 4s. 7d.	7 Buildings.	
Total							104	87	104	87	87				
Total							10								
Total							1								
Total							7								
Total							8								
Total							104	87	104	87	87				

SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION—Wakkerstroem
Piet Retief .

Appendix No. 2.
MISSION STATIONS.

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	DENOMINATION.	MINISTER IN CHARGE ORDAINED.	AREA OF STATION.		NATIVE RESIDENTS.			REMARKS.
				Morgen.	Roods.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
NORTHERN DIVISION Pretoriusburg	Makala	Lutheran	Rev. Parisius	...	...	147	126	253	526
	Molitz's (Molelshil)	"	Rev. H. Jonas	...	...	154	130	250	534
	Moshesane	"	Native Citius Madekha	...	...	68	55	110	233
	Rooftval	"	Rev. Ch. Erdmann	...	...	280	245	410	935
	Petersburg	Wesleyan	Rev. O. Krause	19,784	...	126	106	285	467
	Mphahla	"	Rev. G. Rolland	...	...	510	445	780	1,735
	Groot Hope	"	Rev. H. Hofmeyer	...	...	246	234	420	900
	Marabastadt	Dutch Reformed	...	...	...	127	265	542	542
	Molepo	United Free Church of Scotland	Rev. G. Mbali	2,100	...	321	268	283	875
	Mphahla	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	Ch. W. Charclain	...	...	40	30	80	110
	Valdezia	Lutheran	O. Klatt	2,017	...	74	84	201	359
	Gertrudsburg	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	Louis P. Vanteir	2,500	...	50	90	170	310
	Elim	Lutheran	Z. Sonntag	...	...	5	5	13	23
	Tsila Koma	"	T. Schwelhaus	...	...	60	70	130	260
	Mabola	"	Thov. Schwelhaus	...	...	25	27	15	67
	Mhanga	"	P. Rosset	...	...	71	54	97	222
Blaarweg	Berlin Lutheran	Rev. R. Prantz	2,700	...	71	86	116	276	
Hachensburg	Dutch Reformed	Rev. S. Hofmeyer	3,000	...	33	25	53	113	
	Free Church of Switzerland	Rev. H. A. Jemel	...	...	288	410	664	1,362	
	Lutheran Berlin Mission	Rev. F. L. Reuter	2,300	...	194	216	249	659	
	Mphome	Rev. C. Hofmann	3,651	...	2,921	2,843	4,744	10,508	
		Total	38,352	...	35	32	75	142	
NORTH WESTERN DIVISION Warmbaths	Overton	Wesleyan	Rev. J. Chamberlain	3,000	...	10	70	70	180
	Noordshulp	"	"	...	...	50	100	121	271
	Moine	"	"	...	...	75	130	140	345
	Kollersfontein	"	"	...	...	60	80	95	235
	Doornkraal	"	"	...	...	10	25	32	67
	Zwartkloof	"	"	...	...	20	35	40	95
	Slypsceenkop	"	"	...	...	30	50	46	126
	Rhenosterhoekspoort	"	"	...	...	10	20	20	50
	Le Kull	"	"	...	...	10	24	27	61
	Greenkop	"	"	...	...	250	370	400	1,020
	Rhenosterhoekspoort	"	"	...	...	23	28	16	67
Zandbult	Dutch Reformed	"	...	...	7	17	15	39	
Moine	African Methodist Episc.	"	...	...	47	123	199	369	
		Total	...	...	222	229	348	799	

Only Overton is the property of the Missionary Society concerned.

There are 16 outstations scattered in the district, 110 baptised Christians only.

Tsila Koma is the only station with surveyed boundaries.

Nylstroom	Middelfontein Mission Station	Berlin Lutheran Mission Society	Rev. R. Jensen	16,571	222	229	348	799
Cyferkuil	"	African Methodist Episc.	"	...	15	14	50	79
Langkuil	"	"	"	...	27	28	63	118
Noordshulp	"	"	"	...	38	98	118	254
Cyferkuil	"	African Mission Church	"	...	5	5	18	28
Leeuweloorn	"	"	"	...	19	21	21	61
Elsie's Kraal	"	"	"	...	9	8	6	23
Maroelaskop	"	"	"	...	10	10	13	33
Zandfontein	"	Rapeli Lutheran	"	...	9	20	30	59

Consists of five adjoining farms. There are other church services held by senior natives at various kraals, the chief of

Appendix No. 2.
MISSION STATIONS.

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	DENOMINATION.	MINISTER IN CHARGE ORDAINED.	AREA OF STATION.		NATIVE RESIDENTS.			REMARKS.	
				Morgen.	Roods.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
NORTHERN DIVISION Pretoriusburg	Makala	Lutheran	Rev. Parisius	147	—	147	126	253	526	
	Mofitz's (Moleletshi)	"	Rev. H. Jonas	154	—	154	130	250	534	
	Mashabane	"	Native Cillus Madekha	68	—	68	55	110	233	
	Rooteval	"	Rev. Ch. Endemann	280	—	280	245	410	935	
	Pietersburg	"	Rev. O. Krause	19,784	—	19,784	106	235	487	
	Mphahla	Wesleyan	Rev. G. Rolland	510	—	510	145	780	1,735	
	Groot Hope	"	Rev. H. Hofmeyer	246	—	246	234	420	900	
	Marabastad	Dutch Reformed	Rev. G. Mhali	150	—	150	127	265	542	
	Molepo	United Free Church of Scotland	Ch. W. Chatelain	324	2,100	2,424	268	283	875	
	Mphahla	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	O. Klatt	74	—	74	40	30	110	
Speelken	Valdezia	Lutheran	Louis P. Vautier	2,017	—	2,017	84	201	359	
	Gertrudsburg	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	Z. Sonntag	2,500	—	2,500	90	170	310	
	Elim	"	T. Schwelhus	5	—	5	5	13	23	
	T-sha Koma	"	Theo. Schwelhus	60	—	60	70	130	260	
	Mabela	"	P. Bassett	25	—	25	27	15	67	
	Mabungane	"	Rev. R. Prantz	2,700	—	2,700	54	97	222	
	Ming	Berlin Lutheran	Rev. S. Hofmeyer	74	3,000	3,074	86	116	276	
	Leipzig	Dutch Reformed	Rev. H. A. Jönval	35	—	35	25	53	113	
	Klaarwater	Free Church of Switzerland	Rev. F. L. Reuter	288	2,300	2,588	410	664	1,362	
	Sedan	Lutheran Berlin Mission	Rev. C. Hoffmann	194	—	194	216	249	659	
Mphome	"	"	Total	38,352	—	38,352	2,843	4,744	10,508	
	"	"	Rev. J. Chamberlain	35	3,000	3,035	32	75	142	
NORTH WESTERN DIVISION Warmbaths	Olivetun	Wesleyan	"	10	—	10	70	70	180	
	Norskshulp	"	"	50	—	50	100	121	271	
	Moine	"	"	75	—	75	130	140	345	
	Kaltersfontein	"	"	60	—	60	80	95	235	
	Doornval	"	"	10	—	10	25	32	67	
	Zwartkoof	"	"	20	—	20	35	40	95	
	Slypsteenkop	"	"	30	—	30	30	46	126	
	Rhenosterboekspoor	"	"	10	—	10	20	20	50	
	Le Kull	"	"	10	—	10	21	27	61	
	Greenkop	"	"	250	—	250	370	400	1,020	
	Rhenosterboekspoor	Dutch Reformed	"	23	—	23	28	16	67	
	Zandbult	African Methodist Epis.	"	7	—	7	17	15	39	
	Moine	"	"	47	—	47	123	199	369	

There are 16 outstations scattered in the district, 110 baptised Christians only.

Tsha Koma is the only station with surveyed boundaries.

Only Oliverton is the property of the Missionary Society concerned.

Appendix No. 10.

REGISTERED FIRE ARMS IN POSSESSION OF CHIEFS AND HEADMEN.

DIVISION.	Lec-Metford Rifles.	Martini-Henri Rifles and Carbines.	Mausers, Sporting, etc.	Shot Guns.	Wesley Rich. Paradox. Muzzle Loaders Sniders, etc.	Revolvers.	Total.	Remarks.
Northern ...	18	158	1	9	24	3	213	
North Western...	3	7	...	5	5	...	20	
Western ...	1	14	1	58	5	...	79	
Central ...	...	1	...	5	...	2	8	
Eastern ...	...	5	1	1	1	...	8	
South Eastern ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
	22	185	3	79	36	5	330	

Appendix No. 11.

PASSES.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Travelling within District.	Travelling beyond District.
Northern ...	Pietersburg ...	1,864	16,520
	Spelonken ...	1,399	12,168
	Sibasa ...	...	6,707
	Blaauwberg ...	112	1,514
	Haenertsburg ...	373	3,360
		3,948	40,269
North-Western ...	Warmbaths ...	739	3,330
	Nylstroom ...	5,690	2,820
	Potgietersrust ...	426	6,061
		6,855	12,211
Western ...	Rustenburg ...	1,316	5,261
	Zeerust ...	69	2,492
	Pelansburg ...	1,147	5,317
	Potchefstroom ...	2,908	7,004
	Lichtenburg ...	600	1,529
	Wolmaransstad ...	343	699
	Christiana ...	346	588
	Bloemhof ...	265	398
Schweizer Rencke...	405	387	
		7,399	24,275
Central ...	Pretoria ...	10,117	20,469
	Krugersdorp ...		Issued at Pass Office.
	Boksburg ...		do.
	Hamanskraal ...	3,867	2,476
		Issued at Pass Office.	
		13,984	22,945
Eastern ...	Sekukuni ...	2,252	5,607
	Pilgrim's Rest ...	3,365	18,000
	Barberton ...	6,118	8,603
		Labour Passes, 38,675.	
	Pokwani ...	2,615	3,148
Middelburg ...	10,000	11,113	
		24,350	46,471
		Barberton—Labour Passes, 38,675.	
South-Eastern ...	Wakkerstroom ...	1,484	7,005
	Piet Retief ...	857	4,431
	Carolina ...	562	1,767
	Ermelo ...	1,346	2,731
	Stauderton ...	498	6,660
		4,747	22,594
	GRAND TOTAL ...	61,283	168,765

Location	Denomination	Rev. Name	Native	European	Other	Total	Notes			
Nylstroom	Mission Station	Rev. R. Jensen	15	14	50	79	Consists of five adjoining farms. There are other Church services held by senior natives at various kraals, the chief of which is Selika's, where the Rev. C. Murray, of Dutch Reformed Church, often visits. Also at Shongwane's (Clarendon) there is a native minister of the American Ethiopian Church.			
			27	28	63	118				
			38	98	118	254				
			5	5	18	28				
			19	21	21	61				
			9	8	6	23				
			10	10	13	33				
			9	20	30	59				
			222	229	348	799				
			16,571							
			Potgietersrust	Mission Society	Rev. J. Neitz	38	37	71	146	Natives plough on Town Lands partly and partly in Makapan's Location.
17	9	20				46	Municipal Native Location 1 Stand 50' x 30'			
19	10	12				41	Figures do not include those attending services who are not baptised.			
63	61	95				219	Location of Sekgopanyana or Maraba.			
3	8	5				16	Jan Makapan's Kraal.			
50	30	70				150	Zebediela's Location.			
73	96	151				320	Chief Bakeberg Masiboi's Location.			
—	—	—				—	Chief Charlie Eland's Location.			
—	—	—				—	Mr. Hofmeyer resides in Zoutpansberg, Chief Zebediela's Location, Mr. Rolland in Zoutpansberg.			
20,573	1,284	1,788				2,387	5,459	Figures not obtainable (do. do.)		
WESTERN DIVISION. Rustenburg	Lutheran	Rev. H. Scheepman				301	282	543	1,126	
						5,052	18	103	167	372
			3,889	—	1,120	1,909	4,090			
			—	—	1,861	2,638	5,886			
			—	—	145	325	625			
			—	—	98	185	373			
			—	—	296	502	1,030			
			—	—	339	495	1,202			
			—	—	88	219	409			
			—	—	1,519	2,088	3,714	7,331		
			—	—	1,348	2,047	2,635	6,030		
			—	—	—	—	—	—		
			—	—	—	—	—	—		
			—	—	—	—	—	—		
Zeerust	Roman Catholic Lutheran	Rev. F. Jansen	—	—	—	—				
			—	—	—	—				

DISTRICT.	LOCALITY.	DENOMINATION.	MINISTER IN CHARGE ORDAINED.	AREA OF STATION.		NATIVE RESIDENTS.				REMARKS.	
				Morgen.	Roods.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
WESTERN DIVISION—	Zwerst ...	Pella ...	Rev. C. Schindler ...	4,812	—	477	519	912	1,908		
	Piansberg ...	Melrose ...	Rev. Zwierberg ...	612	136	108	145	462	715		
	...	Saulspoor ...	Rev. H. L. Groun ...	642	136	785	697	1,319	2,751		
	...	Grootfontein ...	Rev. K. Schindler of Pella ...	461	25	462	440	933	1,835		
	...	Grootvazendrift ...	Rev. C. H. Rouse ...	—	—	145	116	252	513		
	...	Malskraal ...	Rev. J. P. Rouse ...	—	—	457	487	865	1,809		
	...	Ramakoksvaal ...	Rev. G. H. Roberts ...	—	—	219	219	566	1,103		
	...	Oog van Elandsfontein ...	Rev. H. Weindol ...	—	—	288	11	22	40		
	...	Klerkskorp ...	African Methodist Episcopal ...	Rev. Gabasane ...	3	—	30	70	44	144	These are simply Native Churches and the numbers shown as Residents are average congregations.
	...	Grove Street ...	Westeyan ...	Rev. Carter ...	—	70	175	200	25	400	
...	Klerkskorp ...	King Edward Street ...	Rev. J. Durno ...	—	140	50	40	15	105		
	...	Native Location ...	Rev. Kohler ...	—	140	500	400	60	1,000		
	...	Native Location ...	Rev. Toornagh ...	—	70	125	60	15	200		
	...	Native Location ...	Rev. Gabasane ...	2 stanks (100 x 100)	—	160	170	130	400		
	...	Native Location ...	Amos ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	...	Native Location ...	Rev. W. T. Goodwin (E) and J. A. Marklapp (S) ...	Plot 20ft x 20ft. 1 Unplanted. 150 sq. ft. Site of Church.	—	5	100	50	6	16	
	...	Native Location ...	Aaron Labela ...	—	—	30	30	46	106		
	...	Native Location ...	Ismael Koye ...	—	—	60	80	70	210		
	...	Native Location ...	Ismael Rabibi ...	100ft. x 50ft.	—	55	67	53	175		
	...	Native Location ...	Elias Mesebo ...	—	—	200	108	8	20		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. E. Carter ...	—	—	300	103	332	606			
...	Native Location ...	Rev. H. W. Schindler ...	—	—	737	174	250	660	1,120		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. Chas. Muller ...	—	—	None to date.	280	231	495	1,009		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. W. H. Schindler ...	—	—	None to date.	80	73	156	309		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. J. Schwell ...	—	—	3,740	191	81	159	317		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. J. Schwell ...	—	—	None to date.	77	81	159	317		
...	Native Location ...	Henrik Schindler ...	—	—	None to date.	35	40	20	95		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. E. Reeves ...	—	—	—	20	50	25	95		
...	Native Location ...	Rev. J. A. Gatten ...	—	—	—	40	36	40	116		
...	Native Location ...	John Marabong (Native) ...	—	—	—	30	25	15	70		
...	Native Location ...	Lucas Mielele (Native) ...	—	—	—	15	23	30	68		
...	Native Location ...	Total ...	—	—	—	11,576	13,368	21,230	46,174		

*It has been decided by the Commissioner for Native Affairs—with the consent of the natives—to transfer one-eighth of the farm Booijanfontein to the Hermannsburg Mission Society in consideration of assistance given by the Mission Society to enable the natives to purchase this farm.

The Rev. Canon Bevan of Pakwani, near Kimberley, also visits the natives on the farm Geslopffontein periodically.

These are simply Native Churches and the numbers shown as Residents are average congregations.

CENTRAL DIVISION

Pretoria ...	Garsfontein (128) ...	Church of England ...	Rev. W. A. Goodwin ...	—	—	67	44	134	245	
...	Edeleale (185) ...	Lutheran ...	Rev. C. Hoffman ...	—	—	144	104	268	516	
...	Roekfontein ...	...	Rev. C. Grotheer ...	—	—	47	62	153	262	
...	Schijndfontein ...	Berlin Mission ...	Rev. Otto Kahl ...	—	—	7	10	21	38	
...	...	Baptist Mission ...	J. Malingwane (Native) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Bultfontein (172) ...	A. M. E. Church ...	John Thabe (Native) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Pyramide (370) ...	Church of England ...	Rev. W. A. Goodwin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Walmansdal ...	...	Rev. I. Tunuplennan ...	3,820	—	—	37	211	380	741
...	Doompoort (505) ...	Berlin Mission ...	Rev. W. A. Goodwin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Pankop (505) ...	Church of England ...	Rev. I. Kous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Hebron Location ...	D. R. Church ...	Rev. Kaiser ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
...	Jericho Location ...	(German) Lutheran ...	Rev. Sieberts ...	—	—	30	—	—	—	
...	Melilite's Location ...	...	Rev. Neuhm ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Division	Location	Church	Minister	Undeclared	67	44	134	245		
CENTRAL DIVISION	Pretoria	Garefontein (428)	Church of England	Rev. W. A. Goodwin	—	—	134	245		
		Edendale (458)	Lutheran	Rev. C. Hoffman	—	104	268	516		
		Hoekfontein	"	Rev. C. Grotheer	—	47	153	262		
		Schilpfontein	Berlin Mission	Rev. Otto Kahl	—	7	21	38		
		"	Baqeth Mission	J. Madinyane (Native)	—	—	—	—		
		"	A. M. E. Church	John Thade (Native)	—	—	—	—		
		"	Church of England	Rev. W. A. Goodwin	—	—	—	—		
		Bultfontein, (472)	Berlin Mission	Rev. P. Truempelman	3820	150	380	741		
		Pyramids (370)	Church of England	Rev. W. A. Goodwin	—	—	—	—		
		Walmarsdal	"	"	—	—	—	—		
		Doornpoort (506)	D. R. Church	Rev. le Roux	—	—	—	—		
		Pankop (505)	German Lutheran	Rev. Kaiser	30	50	—	—		
		Hebron Location	"	Rev. Sieberts	—	—	—	—		
		Jericho Location	"	Rev. Niebuhr	—	—	—	—		
		Mathibe's Location	"	Rev. Yenter	—	—	—	—		
HEIDELBERG	Heidelberg	Makapan's Location	Wesleyan Mission	Rev. Behrens	—	—	—	—		
		Roschplaats (507)	A. M. E. Church	Rev. Chamberlain	—	—	—	—		
		Hebron Location	Wesleyan Mission	Solomon Moxlipa (Native)	—	—	—	—		
		Machibestal	Lutheran	Rev. Chamberlain	4,529	100	481	720		
		Rietfontein (223)	"	Rev. H. Daring	6	65	217	347		
		Heidelberg	"	Rev. Muller	300	12	43	68		
		Nigel	"	"	300	98	319	540		
		Langzeekoegat	"	Simon Schumi	—	15	41	71		
		Waldrift	"	Rev. Muller	—	37	40	75		
		Grootvlei	"	Rev. H. Daring	—	26	80	140		
		Schaaphoek	"	"	—	—	—	—		
		Total			—	783	845	2,212	3,840	
		EASTERN DIVISION	Sekukuni Pekwani	Nr. Lydenburg Town	Lutheran	Rev. C. Bauling	9,791	589	963	2,045
				Gertlachhope and Matsesop	Berlin Mission Society	A. Sander	58	47	80	180
				Arkonka (Magalies)	"	"	—	—	—	—
Loebthal	"			"	—	—	—	—		
Moortfontein	Wesleyan			W. Taurat	No property.	150	181	325		
Botsabelo	Lutheran Berlin Mission Society			C. Kadach	5,710	205	400	881		
"	"			G. C. Mossey	42	5	7	15		
"	"			Rev. Eiselein	7,500	342	1,200	1,942		
Total					—	1,240	1,504	2,975	5,719	
SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION	Wakkerstroom Piet Retief			Volksrust	Wesleyan	Rev. Paulsen	300	22	63	104
		Niilozane	Anglican	Rev. W. M. Merver	330	3	—	3		
		Meyershoop	German	Rev. Johannes	2,207	47	115	214		
		Zendingepost	"	Rev. Wagner	4,260	23	30	111		
		Goedehoop	"	Rev. Prigger	1,949	—	—	—		
		Mahamba	Wesleyan	Rev. Robert Mashaba	—	1	2	7		
		Waterval Roven	"	Frederick Lewis	—	300	5	10		
		Carolina	"	Najbhali	—	200	150	250		
		Ermelo	Lutheran	J. Walter	1 own.	230	195	300		
		Total			—	566	455	651	1,872	

Grootvlei and Schaaphoek are centres where the children from the farms round about come to school.

There are no residents at this station.

*These natives all live in and around Ermelo and attend their respective mission stations, which are situated in the town of Ermelo, at intervals.

Appendix No. 10.

REGISTERED FIRE ARMS IN POSSESSION OF CHIEFS AND HEADMEN.

DIVISION.	Lec-Metford Rifles.	Martini-Henri Rifles and Carbines.	Mausers, Sporting, etc.	Shot Guns.	Wesley Rich. Paradox. Muzzle Loaders Sniders, etc.	Revolvers.	Total.	Remarks.
Northern ...	18	158	1	9	24	3	213	
North Western...	3	7	...	5	5	...	20	
Western ...	1	14	1	58	5	...	79	
Central ...	...	1	...	5	...	2	8	
Eastern ...	...	5	1	1	1	...	8	
South Eastern ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
	22	185	3	79	36	5	330	

Appendix No. 11.

PASSES.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Travelling within District.	Travelling beyond District.
Northern ...	Pietersburg ...	1,864	16,520
	Spelonken ...	1,399	12,168
	Sibasa ...	...	6,707
	Blaauwberg ...	112	1,514
	Haenertsburg ...	373	3,360
		3,948	40,269
North-Western ...	Warmbaths ...	739	3,330
	Nylstroom ...	5,690	2,820
	Potgietersrust ...	426	6,061
		6,855	12,211
Western ...	Rustenburg ...	1,316	5,261
	Zeerust ...	69	2,492
	Pelansburg ...	1,147	5,317
	Potchefstroom ...	2,908	7,004
	Lichtenburg ...	600	1,529
	Wolmaransstad ...	343	699
	Christiana ...	346	588
	Bloemhof ...	265	398
Schweizer Rencke...	405	387	
		7,399	24,275
Central ...	Pretoria ...	10,117	20,469
	Krugersdorp ...		Issued at Pass Office.
	Boksburg ...		do.
	Hamanskraal ...	3,867	2,476
		Issued at Pass Office.	
		13,984	22,945
Eastern ...	Sekukuni ...	2,252	5,607
	Pilgrim's Rest ...	3,365	18,000
	Barberton ...	6,118	8,603
		Labour Passes, 38,675.	
	Pokwani ...	2,615	3,148
Middelburg ...	10,000	11,113	
		24,350	46,471
		Barberton—Labour Passes, 38,675.	
South-Eastern ...	Wakkerstroom ...	1,484	7,005
	Piet Retief ...	857	4,431
	Carolina ...	562	1,767
	Ermelo ...	1,346	2,731
	Stauderton ...	498	6,660
		4,747	22,594
	GRAND TOTAL ...	61,283	168,765

Appendix No. 12—AGRICULTURE (AS ESTIMATED BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area under Cultivation.	CROPS.													REMARKS.	
			Indian Corn.	Kaffir Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Beans.	Forage.	Potatoes.	Tobacco.	Monkey Nuts.	Millet.	Mpoko.	Sweet Potatoes.			
		Acres.	Muids.	Muids.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Muids.	Muids.	Cwts.		
Northern—	Pietersburg	14,500	300,000	100,000	1,000	500	2,000	200	300	800	12,000	4,000					
	Spelonken	44,081	65,582	28,512	300	688	30	1,982	300	1,982	7,500	750					
	Sibasa	20,000	5,000	50,000	20					300	3,000						
	Blaauwberg	15,300	7,650	16,065							5,000						
	Haeuersburg	12,873	32,850	14,304													
North Western—		106,704	415,082	209,481	1,320	500	14,688	290	7,582	37,500	4,750						
	Warmbaths	12,000	10,000	14,000													
	Nylstroom	15,000	20,000	20,000													
	Pongieter	35,500	80,000	45,000													
		62,500	110,000	79,000													
Western—	Rustenburg	28,500	6,656	16,845	414												
	Zwart	21,100	13,500	21,000	23,000	472											
	Pelousberg	40,000	16,936	13,764	Not given.	4,198											
	Pretoriusburg	20,060	6,000	4,500	674	290											
	Lichtenberg	8,000	75,000	60,000													
Central—	Wolmaranstad	15,000	118,092	116,109	24,088	16,198											
		182,660															
	Pretoria	55,000	30,000	90,000													
	Kragsersloep	2,000	1,500	300													
	Boksburg	1,000	30,000	36,000													
Eastern—	Hamanskraal	9,473	23,706	14,515													
	Heidelberg	93,473	88,206	146,818													
		60,000	10,000	180,000													
	Sekukani	15,880	41,685	6,000													
	Pilgrim's Rest	10,892	32,496	21,664													
South Eastern—	Barberton	10,880	25,730	980													
	Pokwani	7,000	12,000	500													
	Middelburg	104,562	121,961	209,144													
	Wakkerstroom	33,828	52,742	47,742													
	Piet Retief	9,000	40,000	10,700													
Average Market Value	Carolina	12,805	37,280	10,453													
	Ermedo	55,633	130,022	68,195													
	Standerton	555,532	983,363	828,747	25,408	16,698											
			737,520	621,559	12,704	8,349											

The figures in this Return are based upon estimate only.

10,350 = £1,564,577.

Appendix No. 13.
STOCK (AS ESTIMATED BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Horses.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Dogs.	REMARKS.
NORTHERN—	Pietersburg	50	20	1,500	30,000	60,000	90,000	8,000	—	
	Speeloken	11	12	250	12,000	15,500	55,000	3,500	—	
	Sibasa	3	7	35	1,000	25,000	100,000	500	—	
	Blaauwberg	2	—	40	6,000	10,000	22,000	1,500	—	
	Haenertsburg	9	8	57	5,107	8,968	43,334	3,190	—	
NORTH-WESTERN—	Warmbaths	75	47	1,882	54,107	119,468	310,334	16,690	4,982	
	Nyströom	6	—	306	9,354	12,489	19,154	3,296	—	There has been no Lung Sickness this season, and the East Coast Fever has not made any material difference. Rhodesian Tick Fever caused the disappearance of several thousand cattle.
	Pofgetrusvust	7	7	72	8,488	5,310	12,564	1,198	—	
WESTERN—		16	29	373	3,450	8,200	32,000	5,800	—	
		29	36	751	21,292	25,999	63,718	10,294	—	
	Rustenburg	35	40	527	6,692	6,666	12,215	4,430	—	
	Zeerust	40	24	321	11,742	8,140	13,972	1,345	—	
	Pelansburg	60	40	84	12,979	12,860	12,455	2,200	—	
	Potchefstroom	183	132	218	2,722	2,590	5,723	4,156	—	
	Lichtenburg	128	30	70	3,137	5,995	6,847	541	—	Stock has done well on account of dry season.
	Wolmarasstad	49	2	6	416	969	1,975	121	—	
	Christiana	6	—	98	—	1,258	675	24	—	
	Bloemhof	25	—	—	100	610	900	20	—	
CENTRAL—	Schweizer Reneke	20	—	—	210	758	706	30	—	
		548	288	1,226	38,096	39,866	55,508	12,867	—	
EASTERN—	Pretoria	200	33	500	12,265	21,760	20,600	4,550	—	
	Krugersdorp	40	45	340	2,125	5,050	1,540	366	—	
	Boksburg	21	20	207	950	2,120	2,980	168	—	
	Hannaskraal	23	10	800	9,900	25,000	33,000	3,700	1,700	
	Heidelberg	106	28	16	2,178	704	5,478	2,827	—	
EASTERN—		390	136	1,863	27,418	54,631	66,578	13,611	1,700	
	Sekukuni	13	18	510	12,980	23,400	68,000	7,200	—	
	Pilgrim's Rest	60	25	160	700	3,000	39,500	3,000	—	
	Barberton	20	—	48	4,145	1,845	16,630	2,099	—	
	Pokwani	14	3	50	4,176	6,200	23,800	900	—	Tick Fever reduced number of cattle.
SOUTH-EASTERN—	Middelburg	30	60	200	1,500	200	6,000	2,000	—	
		137	106	968	23,501	34,615	153,990	15,199	—	
	Wakkerstroom	858	—	—	7,840	440	38,300	4,306	—	
	Piet Retief	53	4	—	5,400	1,000	23,000	5,000	—	Afrikaner Sheep.
	Carolina	92	—	—	2,724	165	8,225	1,968	—	Belonging to Native Taxpayers only.
SOUTH-EASTERN—	Ermelo	505	4	—	4,404	1,433	18,654	4,932	1,039	
	Standerton	480	—	—	598	564	5,806	2,386	—	
SOUTH-EASTERN—		1,988	8	—	21,086	3,602	93,985	18,592	1,039	
	GRAND TOTAL	3,167	621	6,690	185,500	278,184	744,113	87,253	7,721	

TRANSVAAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1905.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.]

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Appendix No. 14.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES ADJUDICATED 1904-5.

Belonging to Native Taxpayers only. Arikander Sheep. 1,039. 1,039. 7,721.

Main table with columns for Crime or Offence, Northern, North-Western, Western, Central, Eastern, South-Eastern, and Summary divisions. Rows include categories like 'AGAINST THE PERSON', 'AGAINST PROPERTY', 'AGAINST GOOD ORDER', 'OTHER OFFENCES', and 'CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING LAWS, ACTS AND REGULATIONS'.

SUMMARY: Total number of Crimes against the person... 79. Crimes against Property... 18. Offences against Good Order... 352. Other Offences... 3897. Contraventions of Laws, Acts, and Regulations... 4324.

GRAND TOTAL

GRAND TOTALS

Appendix No. 15.

CIVIL CASES ADJUDICATED.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NO. OF CASES.	
NORTHERN—	Pietersburg ...	22	
	Spelonken ...	47	
	Sibasa ...	47	
	Blaauwberg ...	58	
	Haenertsburg ...	9	
		183	
NORTH WESTERN—	Warmbaths ...	6	A large number amicably settled out of Court.
	Nylstroom ...	Nil	A large number of arbitrations undertaken.
	Potgietersrust ...	3	A large number amicably settled out of Court and do not appear in records.
		9	
WESTERN—	Rustenburg ...	...	Many cases dealt with by arbitration, as they involved native law and customs.
	Zeerust ...	3	
	Pelansburg ...	11	
	Potchefstroom ...	142	
	Lichtenburg ...	Nil	
	Wolmaransstad ...	3	
		160	
CENTRAL	Pretoria ...	5	
	Hamanskraal ...	4	
	Heidelberg ...	Nil	
		9	
EASTERN —	Sekukuni ...	11	Petty disputes, &c., settled amicably.
	Pilgrim's Rest ...	14	
	Barberton ...	120	
	Pokwani ...	11	
	Middelburg ...	Nil	
		156	
SOUTH EASTERN —	Wakkerstroom ...	3	Imnumerable disputes settled amicably.
	Pier Retief ...	20	
	Carolina ...	3	
	Ermelo ...	5	
	Standerton ...	5	
		31	
	TOTAL ...	548	

Appendix No. 16.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.—EXPENDITURE 1904-5.

SERVICE.	Original Estimates.	Supplementary Estimates.	Total.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
<i>Salaries, Wages, and Allowances:—</i>					
Administrative Branch	£8,929	£440	£9,369	£ 9,295 8 5	£ 73 11 7
Deposit and Remittance Agency	2,108	21	2,129	2,128 4 5	0 15 7
Native Commissioner's Branch	30,130	2,640	32,770	32,516 13 11	253 6 1
Mine Labour Inspection and Pass Branch	30,734	666	31,400	31,166 1 1	233 2 7
Finger Impression Record Branch	2,114	122	2,236	2,154 14 6	81 5 6
	74,015	3,889	77,904	77,261 2 4	642 17 8
Other Charges	15,780	1,520	17,300	13,921 2 0	3,378 18 0
	89,795	5,409	95,204	91,182 4 4	4,021 15 8
Less Savings on Original Estimates deducted from grant in Supplementary Supply	...	3,496	3,496	...	3,496 0 0
	£89,795	£1,913	£91,708	£91,182 4 4	£525 15 8
DEDUCT:—					
	Original Estimates.	Supplementary Estimates.	Total.	Receipts.	Surplus.
APPROPRIATIONS IN AID:					
Inter-Colonial Subsidy for Remittance Agency	£1,000	£450	£550	£ 550 16 10	£ 0 16 10
Remittance Agency Fees and Interest	640	154	794	795 3 0	1 3 0
Compound Fees	1,000	309	691	692 2 6	1 2 6
Recoveries on account of Expenditure in previous years	...	801	801	801 10 2	0 10 2
	2,640	196	2,836	2,839 12 6	3 12 6
	£87,155	£1,717	£88,872	£88,342 11 10	£529 8 2

Appendix No. 17.

GAME PRESERVATION EXPENDITURE 1904-5.

SERVICE.	Estimates.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
Salaries, Wages, and Allowances	£3,900	£ 3,832 13 11	£ 67 6 1
Other Charges	1,100	881 5 4	218 14 8
	£5,000	£4,713 19 3	£286 0 9

Appendix No. 18. - NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Source.	Law or Regulation.	Substance of Section.	Estimated Annual Receipts.
1. General Native Tax	Section 2, Ordinance 20 of 1902	A yearly tax of £2 is payable by every adult male native, and a further £2 by those who have more than one wife for each additional wife.	£365,000
2. Passes	Proclamation 37 of 1901, amended by Ordinance 27 of 1903	Any native proceeding for work within his district or going on his own business beyond the district must provide himself with a Travelling Pass, on which a fee of 1s. is charged.	
(a) General Passes	Section 8 of Proclamation 18, Admn. 1903.	Duplicates of Travelling Passes which have been lost may be obtained on paying a fee of 1s.	
(b) In Labour Districts	Section 16 of Proclamation 18, Admn. 1903.	Every native engaged by a labour agent and brought to work in a Labour District must, within three days of his arrival, be registered and take out a passport. The sum of 1s. is charged for such registration. This In Labour Districts a monthly fee of 2s. is payable by the employer on each native whom he employs. This fee is payable by the native if he is a daily labourer or carries on a trade or calling of his own.	£200,000
(c) On Public Diggings (not pro- claimed as Labour Districts)	Section 23 of Proclamation 18, Admn. 1903.	Duplicates of lost passports are issued on payment of a fee of 1s.	
3. Native Marriage Licenses	Section 29 of Proclamation 18, Admn. 1903.	Natives within Public Diggings must take out monthly passes, for which they are charged 1s. This fee will be abolished by the new Gold Law, which does not provide for the issue of such passes.	—
4. Native Dog Tax	Article 14, Law 3 of 1897, amended by Ordinance 39, 1904.	A fee of 5s. is payable by natives who contract a marriage under Law 3 of 1897. This fee is accounted for by affixing the amount in Revenue Stamps to the Marriage Certificate.	£10,000
5. Licenses	Section 1, Law 3 of 1891.	Coloured persons must pay a yearly tax of 10s. for each dog in their possession	
(a) Compound Overseers	Proclamation 38 of 1901	Licenses are issued to Compound Overseers for periods not exceeding one year on payment of a fee calculated at the rate of £1 per month.	£2,500
(b) Labour Agents	Section 6, Government Notice No. 1195 of 1903.	Licenses to recruit natives are issued for periods of not less than three or more than twelve months in any calendar year on payment of a fee at the rate of £15 a year.	£1,500
6. Compound Fees	Section 41, Proclamation 18, Admn. 1903.	Rest-houses are erected by Government, wherever necessary, at Pass Offices in Labour Districts, where natives seeking work may obtain accommodation and food on paying the sum of 1s. per diem.	£500
7. Deposit and Remittance Agency	Departmental Regulations	Natives may transmit sums of money through this Agency to any part of South Africa on payment of a uniform fee of 2s. 6d. on every transaction.	£100
(a) Remittance Fees	{	Money may also be deposited by them for safe custody. A portion of this sum is placed at fixed deposit at current bank rate of interest.	
(b) Interest on Deposits	{		
(c) Native Commissioners	Section 6, Law 4 of 1885, confirmed by Ordinance 3 of 1902.	May punish by fine up to £10.	
(b) Sub-Native Commissioners	First Volksraad Resolution, Articles Nos. 1, 488 and 1,489.	May punish by fine up to £5.	
(c) Native Commissioners and Sub-Native Commissioners.	Ordinance 20 of 1902	May punish by fine up to £10.	
(d) Native Commissioners and Sub-Native Commissioners appointed Resident Justices of the Peace by Ord. 3 of 1902.	First Volksraad Resolution, Article 688 of 29-6-1898. Section 1, Law 7 of 1899 Ordinance 19, 1904.	May punish by fine up to 10s. May punish by fine up to £10. May punish by fine up to £25.	£2,600
			£581,700

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*Appendix No. 19.*Revenue collected by the Native Affairs Department during the Financial years
1902-3, 1903-4 and 1904-5

SUB HEAD OF REVENUE.	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Native Tax.	271,503	0	0	277,197	0	0	407,870	0	0
2. Passes and Certificates	139,705	4	6	190,037	10	0	219,548	10	0
3. Dog Tax	9,288	12	0	7,313	9	9	12,587	3	0
4. Compound Fees	1,512	7	6	896	6	6	692	2	6
5. Compound Overseers' and Labour Agents' Licenses	2,429	5	0	2,889	10	0	3,584	0	0
6. Fines, Court Fees, etc.	2,658	13	3	3,629	11	6	7,426	7	2
7. Asiatic Location Rents	75	15	0						
8. Sale of Arms	598	1	6	222	0	0			
9. Miscellaneous	4	5	0	1	2	8	17	18	3
10. Remittance Agency Fees and Interest	266	11	6	588	0	0	795	3	0
	£428,041	15	3	£482,774	10	5	£652,521	3	11

NOTE: - Only the Revenue from Native Tax and from Passes and Certificates is reckoned as Native Revenue in the Treasury Accounts. The revenue collected by the department from Dog Tax, Compound Overseers' and Native Labour Agents' Licenses and Miscellaneous, is distributed over Sub-heads of General Revenue in the Treasury Accounts. Compound Fees and Remittance Agency Fees and Interest were appropriated in aid of the expenditure in 1904-5 and were therefore not paid in to the Treasury as Revenue.

Appendix No. 20.

NATIVE TAX COLLECTED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1902-3, 1903-4 AND 1904-5.

DIVISION.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
Northern	83,818	99,816	154,708	338,342
North-Western	24,590	20,960	35,492	81,042
Western	41,308	40,776	48,162	130,246
Central	36,882	27,424	42,722	107,028
Eastern	50,260	63,748	79,574	193,582
South-Eastern	34,645	24,473	47,212	106,330
	£271,503	£277,197	£407,870	£956,570

Appendix No. 21.

NATIVE TAX COLLECTED FOR EACH YEAR 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

DIVISION.	1903.	1904.	1905.	TOTAL.
	TAX.	TAX.	TAX.	TAX.
Northern	£140,192	£122,050	£76,100	£338,342
North-Western	23,968	20,378	18,696	81,042
Western	47,454	45,178	37,614	130,246
Central	43,478	41,204	22,346	107,028
Eastern	69,408	70,314	53,860	193,582
South-Eastern	41,268	37,298	27,704	106,330
	£374,768	£345,422	£236,380	£956,570

Appendix No. 22.

COMPUTATION OF NATIVE POPULATION AND TAX PAYMENTS PER SQUARE MILE AND PER HEAD OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

DIVISION.	Area square miles.	Popula- tion 1904-5.	Popula- tion per square mile.	Tax collected for the year.			Tax collected for the year.			January to June, 1905.
				1903.	Tax per square mile.	Tax per head.	1904.	Tax per square mile.	Tax per head.	
Northern ...	25,654	329,814	13	£ 140,192	£ 5.4	8/6	£ 122,050	4.7	7/4	£ 76,100
North-Western..	15,503	68,102	4.3	32,968	2.1	9/8	29,378	1.8	8/7	18,696
Western ...	27,601	109,679	3.9	47,454	1.7	8/7	45,178	1.6	8/2	37,614
Central ...	10,588	88,901	8.3	43,478	4.1	9/8	41,204	3.8	9/3	22,346
Eastern ...	19,908	136,134	6.8	69,408	3.4	10/2	70,314	3.5	10/3	53,860
South-Eastern...	11,942	82,687	6.9	41,268	3.4	9/11	37,298	3.1	9/-	27,764
Grand Total	111,196	815,317	7.3	374,768	3.3	9/2	345,422	3.1	8/5	236,380

Appendix No. 23.

NATIVE COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

	TOTAL CLAIMS SCHEDULED AS FINALLY ADJUSTED.				CLAIMS SETTLED.				DIVIDEND PAID.	CLAIMS REMAINING UNSETTLED AT 30TH JUNE, 1905.					
	No.	Assessed Amount.			No.	Assessed Amount.				No.	Assessed Amount.				
Northern ...	191	£	s.	d.	100	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	91	£	s.	d.
North-Western ...	160	7,399	10	0	160	7,399	10	0	1,264	1	9	—	—	—	—
Western ...	5,496	210,445	12	0	3,418	161,543	1	0	27,592	10	9	2,078	48,902	11	0
Eastern ...	397	12,328	7	2	218	9,229	9	0	1,576	12	6	149	3,098	18	2
Central ...	2,431	124,379	13	3	1,439	81,262	7	0	13,880	19	8	992	43,117	6	3
South-Eastern ...	5,151	251,159	10	5	4,169	222,652	10	7	38,025	5	1	982	28,506	19	10
Witwatersrand ...	1,566	23,794	3	6	493	16,353	3	6	2,783	6	6	1,073	7,441	0	0
Wolmaransstad ...	606	20,778	5	6	279	9,948	3	6	1,699	3	9	327	10,830	2	0
Swaziland ...	31	1,109	2	6	31	1,109	2	6	189	9	6	—	—	—	—
	16,029	657,003	17	7	10,337	512,458	18	7	87,517	8	4	5,692	144,544	19	0

Appendix No. 24.

LABOUR AGENTS.

EMPLOYERS.				AGENTS.	LICENCES.
Government Departments	...	...	...	10	13
Witwatersrand N. L. Association	...	...	...	101	153
Gold Mining Companies (8)...	...	...	...	24	36
Diamond Companies (4)	...	...	...	7	12
Collieries (6) ...	...	...	...	11	13
Contractors (55)	...	...	...	116	156
Other Employers (5)	...	...	...	5	5
				<u>274</u>	<u>390</u>
RECRUITING DISTRICTS.					
DISTRICTS.				AGENTS.	
Transvaal	...	...	...	...	2
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	94
North-Western Division	...	...	...	...	13
Western Division	...	...	...	...	9
Central Division...	...	...	...	...	17
Eastern Division	...	...	...	...	102
Swaziland	...	...	...	...	14
CONDUCTING.					
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	9
Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	9
Orange River Colony	...	...	...	...	3
					<u>272</u>
Transfers	...	...	...	...	2
Total				...	<u><u>274</u></u>

Appendix No. 25.

DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1905, with allocation of nett expenditure.

Expenditure.

Salaries and Allowances	...	...	£1,982 18 3
Native Pay	...	...	197 16 2
			<u>£2,180 14 5</u>

Revenue.

Remittance Fees	...	...	£574 5 0
Interest on Funds less interest paid to depositors	...	...	220 18 0
			<u>795 3 0</u>
Nett expenditure	...	...	<u><u>£1,385 11 5</u></u>

Divisible as follows:—

Transvaal one half...	...	...	£692 15 9
Other Administrations one half proportionately to remittances:—			
Cape Colony	...	...	£231 13 3
Natal	...	...	302 3 11
Orange River Colony	...	...	42 14 8
Basutoland	...	...	114 19 10
Bechuanaland...	...	...	1 4 0
			<u>692 15 8</u>
			<u><u>£1,385 11 5</u></u>

Appendix No. 26.

RETURN OF DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS.

Month.	Deposits.			Withdrawals.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1904.							
July ...	1,119	7	9	800	3	6	Amount received from natives for fixed deposit during twelve months ended 30th June, 1905—£1,880 10s. 0d.
August ...	1,343	11	9	715	6	3	
September...	1,200	3	9	711	14	0	
October ...	1,219	8	6	1,153	18	9	
November...	1,439	4	6	1,203	2	6	
December ...	1,163	17	6	819	3	6	
1905.							
January ...	1,574	14	3	1,435	8	0	Amount placed on fixed deposit during same period—£7,250.
February ...	1,186	11	6	1,094	9	0	
March ...	1,127	2	6	1,372	4	0	Amount received from natives for fixed deposit and bearing interest on 30th June—£940.
April ...	1,100	3	0	1,232	19	0	
May ...	1,513	10	0	1,240	17	3	
June ...	1,215	17	0	742	4	6	
	£15,203	12	0	£12,521	10	3	

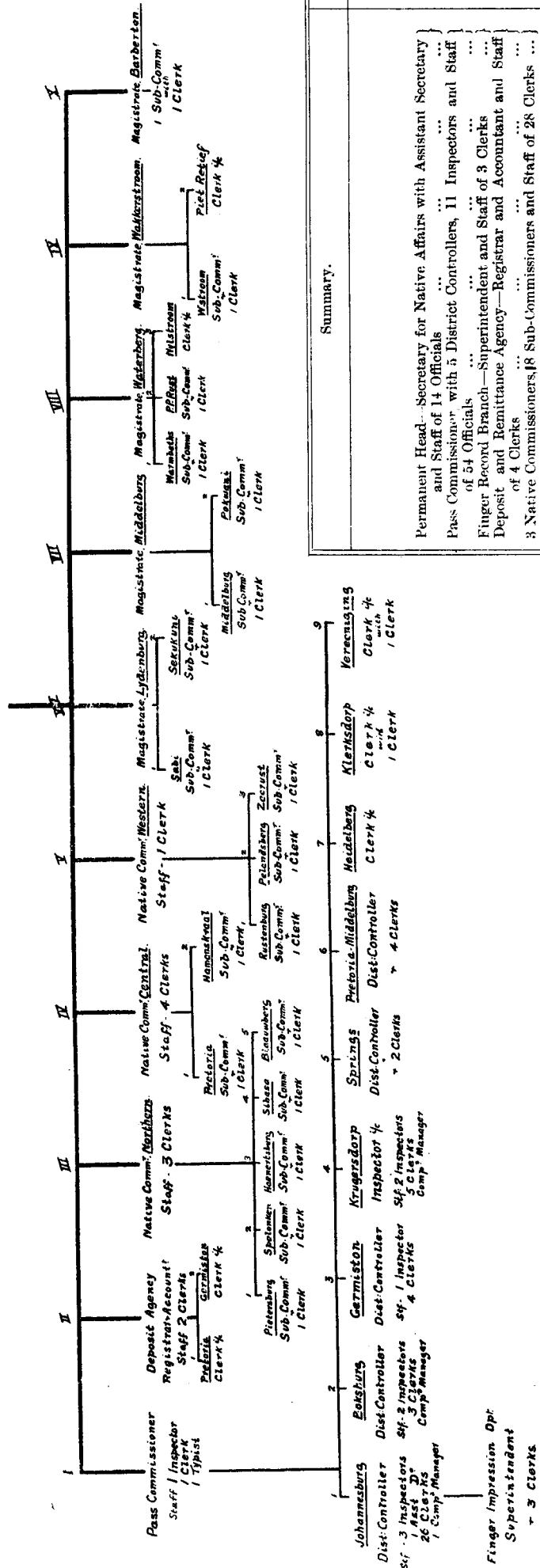
Appendix No. 27.
SUMMARY OF REMITTANCES.

MONTH.	Cape Colony.	O.R. Colony.	Rhodesia.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Transvaal.	Portuguese Territory.	Totals of Remittances.	Monthly Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1904.									
July ...	404 1	118 7 6	—	213 19 3	6 0 0	53 10 0	—	1,847 10 6	29 10 0
August ...	364 1	76 1 0	—	319 0 6	—	99 5 0	—	1,811 7 3	30 10 0
September ...	407 3	57 8 6	—	392 16 6	—	109 10 0	—	1,804 6 6	30 5 0
October ...	584 19	233 7 0	—	674 4 0	—	86 8 6	—	2,439 18 6	42 7 6
November ...	885 11	207 9 0	11 10 0	544 6 6	—	143 19 6	53 10 0	2,816 7 9	48 5 0
December ...	1,145 12	219 16 6	10 0 0	431 5 0	—	163 2 0	61 10 0	3,227 14 0	57 17 6
1905.									
January ...	1,307 4	209 16 0	—	514 8 0	—	256 8 6	33 0 0	3,187 18 6	56 12 6
February ...	787 11	115 0 0	—	411 7 3	21 0 0	60 12 6	17 10 0	2,298 4 2	45 7 6
March ...	1,015 13	130 10 0	—	322 6 0	26 10 0	155 18 6	26 0 0	2,993 6 3	52 2 6
April ...	1,183 18	110 12 6	—	446 17 6	—	155 18 6	32 15 0	3,599 18 0	70 10 0
May ...	1,212 1	233 0 6	—	412 11 0	0 10 0	164 15 0	38 0 0	3,609 8 3	60 7 6
June ...	956 18	170 18 0	—	394 8 0	—	195 10 0	130 0 0	2,959 8 6	50 10 0
	£10,204 17	£1,882 6 6	£21 10 0	£5,077 9 6	£51 0 0	£1,643 19 6	£392 5 0	£32,595 8 2	£574 5 0

ESTABLISHMENT.

SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

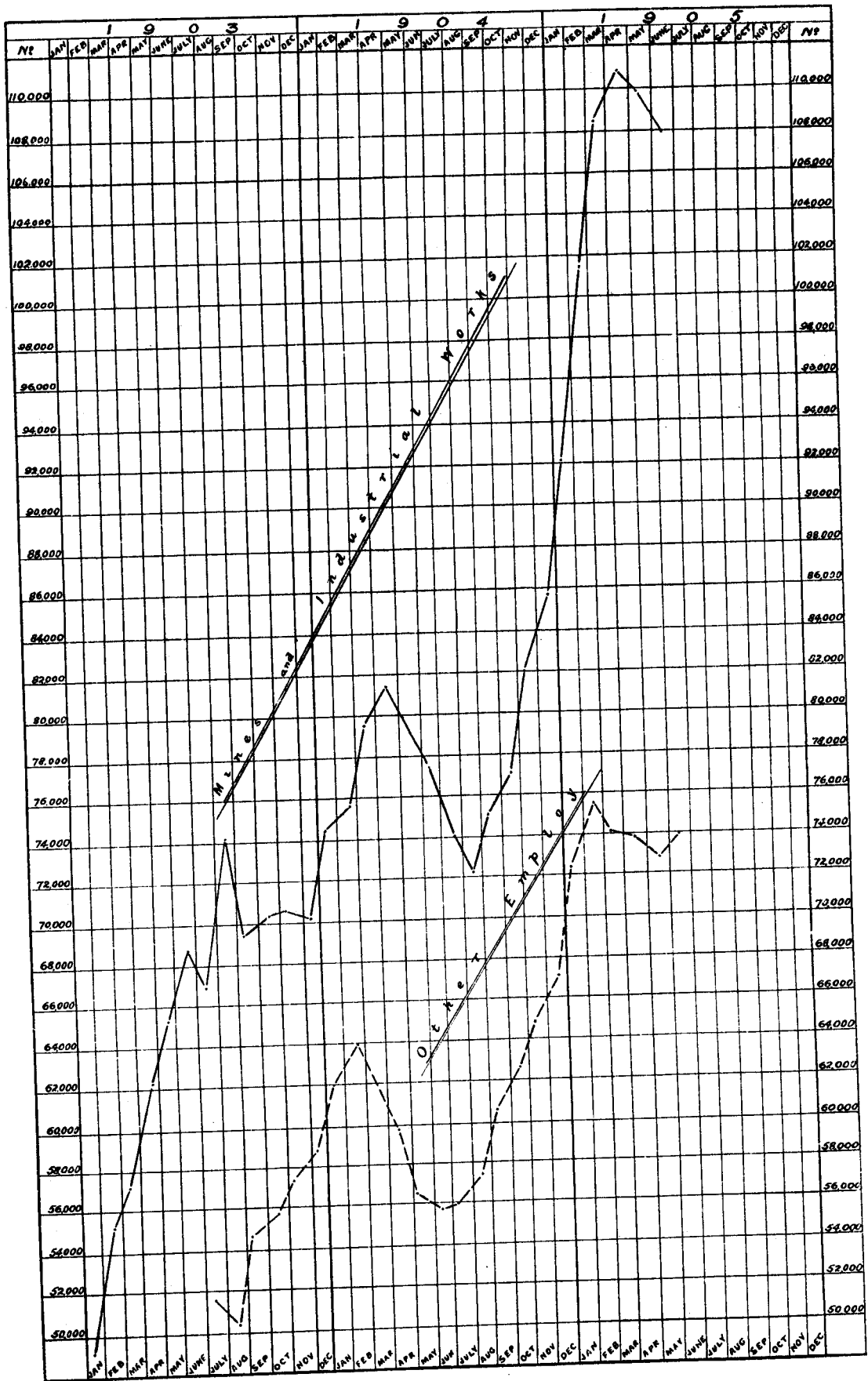
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
REGISTRAR OF LICENCES.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.
ACCOUNTANT.
10 CLERKS.
1 TYPIST.



Summary.	No.	Annual Expenditure.
Permanent Head—Secretary for Native Affairs with Assistant Secretary and Staff of 14 Officials	16	8,929
Pass Commissioner with 5 District Controllers, 11 Inspectors and Staff of 54 Officials	71	30,734
Finger Record Branch—Superintendent and Staff of 3 Clerks	4	2,114
Deposit and Remittance Agency—Registrar and Accountant and Staff of 4 Clerks	5	2,108
3 Native Commissioners, 18 Sub-Commissioners and Staff of 28 Clerks	49	30,130
	145	74,015

(These figures include the wages of native messengers.)

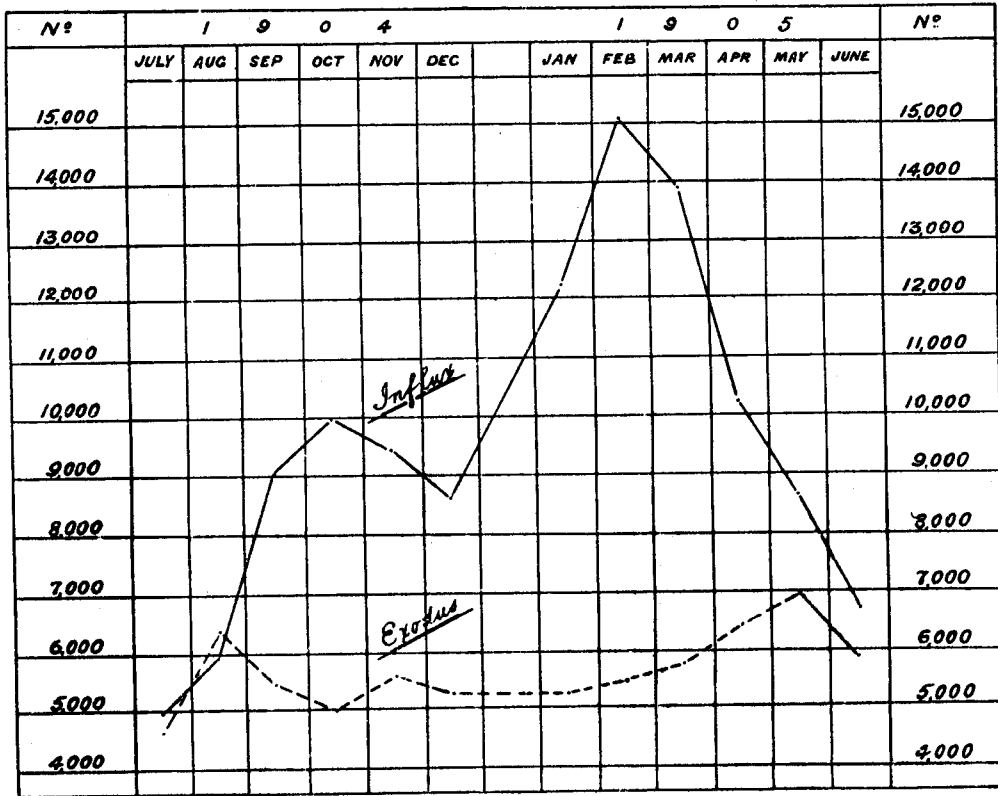
DIAGRAM SHEWING MONTHLY REGISTRATION OF NATIVES EMPLOYED IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.



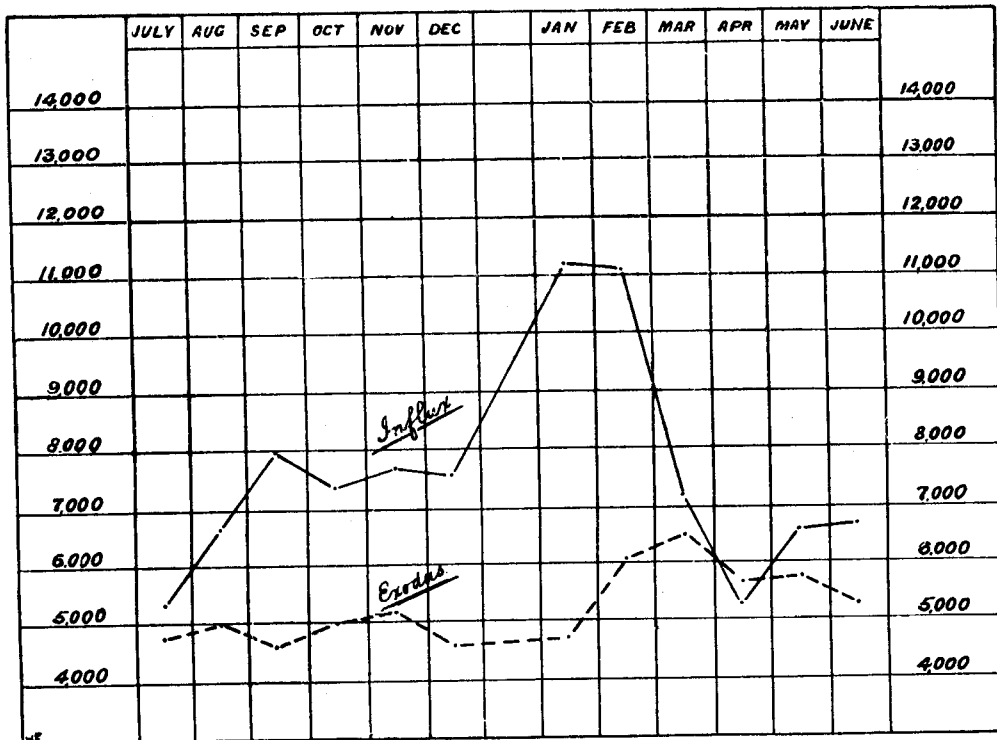
NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

PRETORIA.

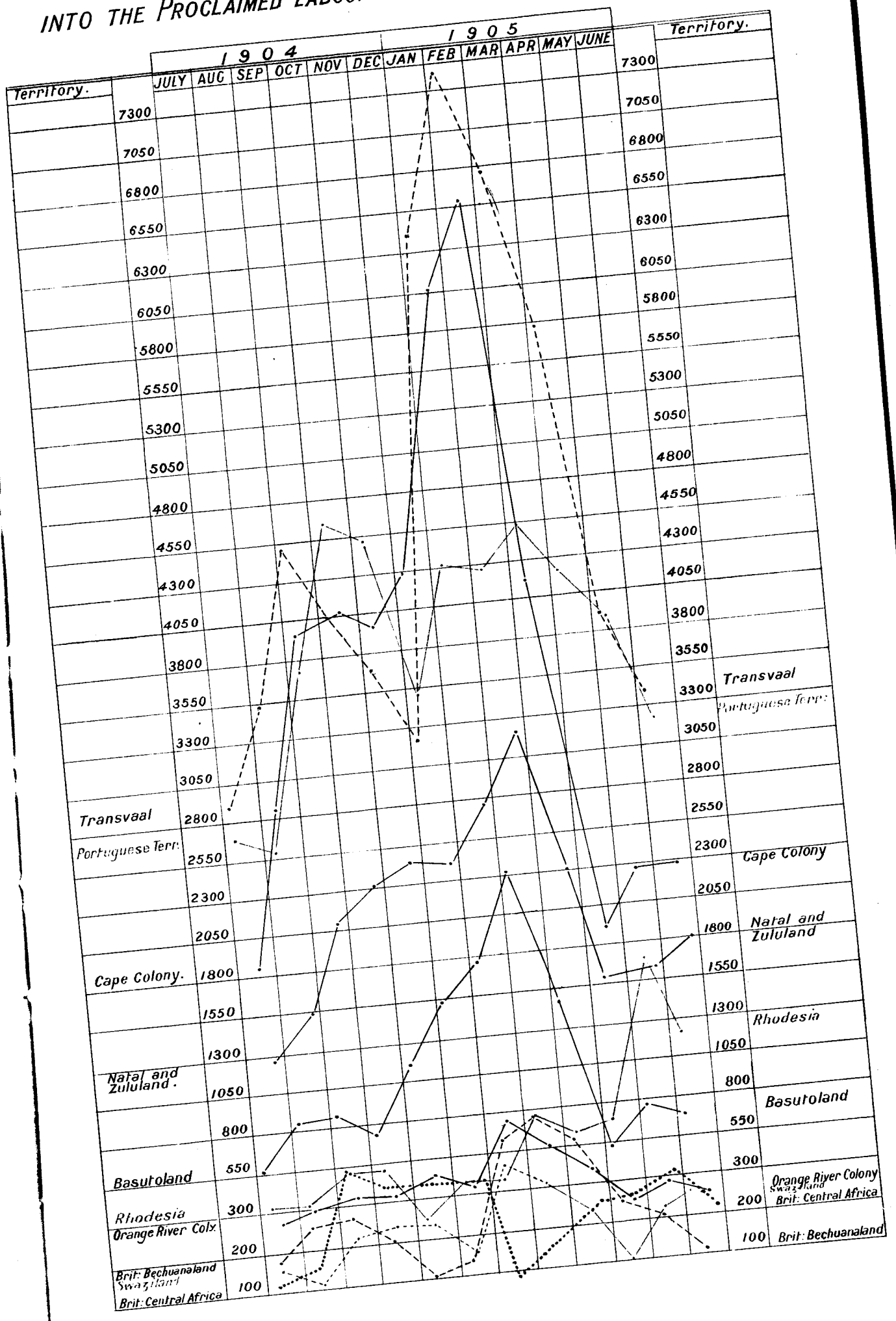
CHART SHEWING COMPARATIVE VARIATION OF INFLUX AND EXODUS OF NATIVES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY.
1904-1905.
MINES AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS.



OTHER EMPLOY.

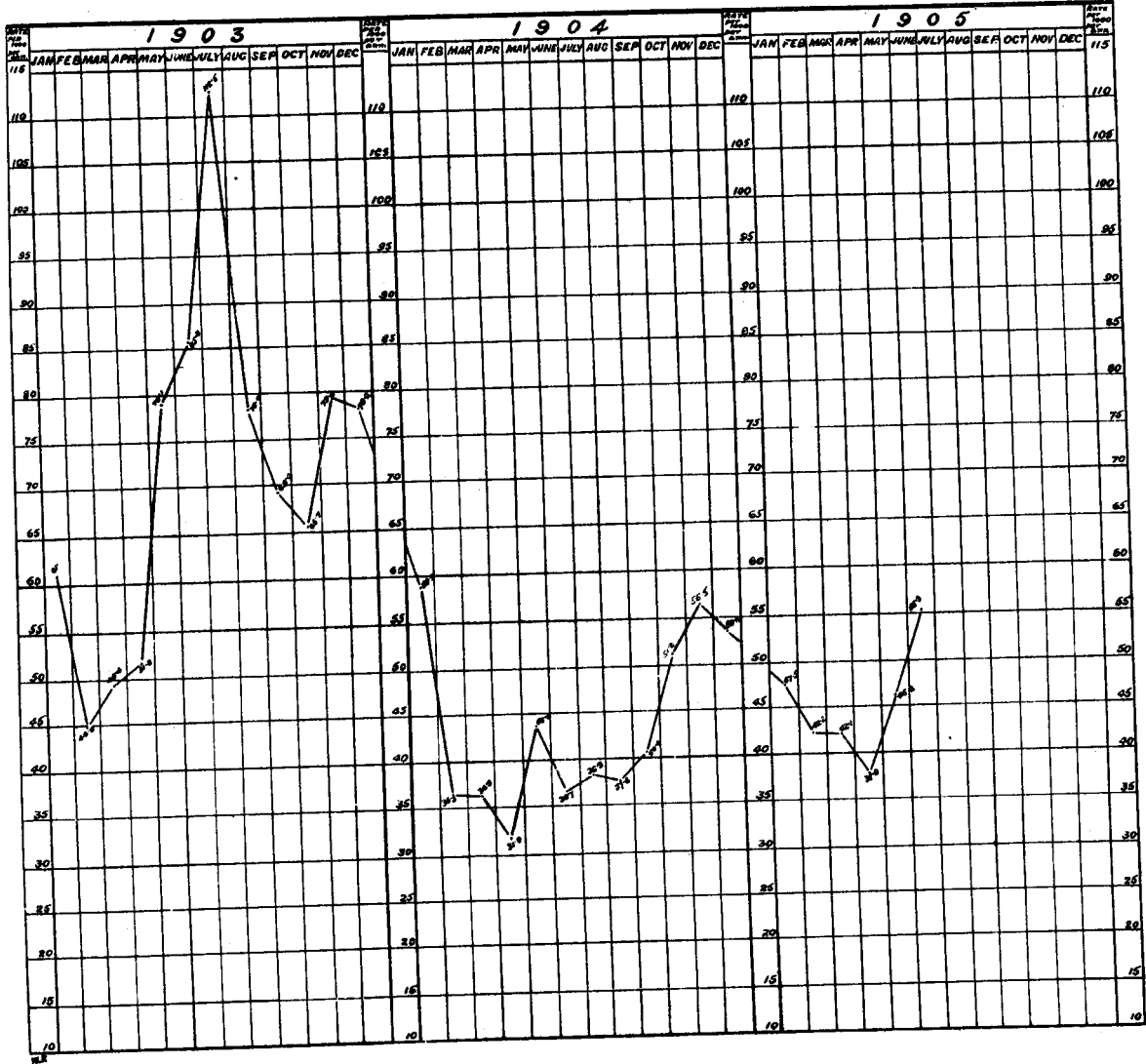


TERRITORIAL INFLUX OF NATIVE LABOURERS INTO THE PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS OF THE TRANSVAAL.



MORTALITY CHART

SHEWING THE DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM FOR EACH MONTH AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.



NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

PRETORIA, 16TH AUGUST, 1905.

Appendix No. 34.
TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES HOLDING PASSPORTS WORKING IN LABOUR DISTRICTS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

TERRITORY.	MINES AND WORKS.				OTHER EMPLOY.				TOTAL.				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE.					
	30th June, 1904.	30th June, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age.	30th June, 1904.	30th June, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age.	30th June, 1904.	30th June, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age.	Mines and Works.	Other Empl'y.	Total.
Basutoland	1,398	3,303	1,905	—	136.3	4,319	8,305	3,986	—	19.2	5,717	8,305	2,588	—	45.3	6.2	3.4	5.1
British Bechuanaland	842	1,103	261	—	31.0	898	1,450	552	—	61.5	1,740	2,553	813	—	46.7	0.9	2.8	1.6
British Central Africa	923	2,358	1,435	—	155.5	167	355	188	—	112.6	1,090	2,713	1,623	—	148.9	4.7	0.9	3.2
Cape Colony	5,751	14,951	9,200	—	160.0	10,111	18,771	8,660	—	65.9	15,862	31,722	15,860	—	100.0	30.0	33.6	31.5
Natal and Zululand	2,365	3,495	1,130	—	47.8	13,097	15,944	2,847	—	21.7	15,462	19,439	3,977	—	25.7	—	14.4	7.9
Orange River Colony	244	123	—	121	49.6	2,451	3,561	1,110	—	45.3	2,695	3,684	989	—	36.7	—	5.7	2.0
Portuguese Territory	52,169	59,766	7,597	—	14.6	5,571	3,859	1,712	—	65.2	57,740	65,625	7,885	—	13.7	24.8	1.5	15.7
Rhodesia	411	5,978	5,567	—	123.3	779	1,115	336	—	39.1	1,217	2,693	1,476	—	121.4	—	1.6	10.8
Swaziland	438	15,682	15,244	—	29.0	17,458	24,281	6,823	—	400.0	20,615	39,963	19,348	—	92.0	16.6	1.7	1.7
Transvaal	12,157	570	—	161	22.0	364	5	4	—	1.1	732	575	—	—	7.7	—	—	—
Damaraland	138	73	—	65	47.1	—	—	—	—	—	502	441	—	—	12.1	—	—	—
Others	77,567	107,906	30,339	347	—	55,716	75,537	19,821	—	—	133,283	183,443	50,160	218	In. 37.6	—	—	—
Net Increase	...	...	30,339	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,160	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix No. 55.
STATEMENT SHOWING TERRITORIALLY THE RELATIONS, PLUS OR MINUS, OF DESERTION PERCENTAGE TO EMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGE.

TERRITORY.	Number of Desertions.		Percentage of Desertions.		Average No. of Natives Employed.		Percentage of Supply.		Relation, plus or minus, of Desertion Percentage to Employment Percentage.			Rate per 1,000 per Annum.		
	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	Total.	M.	O.E.	Total.
BASUTOLAND ...	416	241	6.3	6.7	3057	4936	3.3	7.3	+ 3.0	- 0.6	+ 2.4	136.1	48.8	82.2
BRITISH BECHUANALAND ...	212	69	3.2	1.9	896	1219	1.0	1.8	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	236.6	56.6	132.9
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ...	137	18	2.1	0.5	1725	230	1.9	0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	79.4	78.3	79.3
CAPE COLONY ...	2437	997	36.6	27.9	11835	15208	12.9	22.4	+ 23.7	+ 5.5	+ 23.2	205.9	65.6	127.0
NATAL AND ZULULAND ...	255	524	3.8	11.7	3145	14521	3.4	21.3	+ 0.9	- 0.6	+ 0.8	81.1	36.1	68.5
ORANGE RIVER COLONY ...	72	167	1.1	4.7	228	3259	0.2	4.8	- 36.1	+ 0.1	- 35.3	28.4	57.5	31.2
PORTUGUESE TERRITORY ...	1543	340	7.2	9.5	54364	5908	2.9	8.7	+ 4.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.4	181.6	60.9	155.6
RHODESIA ...	478	44	0.6	0.7	742	937	0.8	1.1	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.9	49.9	27.7	37.5
SWAZILAND ...	37	26	1.5	32.1	12331	20742	13.5	30.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	81.6	55.2	65.0
TRANSVAAL ...	1006	1145	9	—	621	369	0.7	0.5	+ 0.2	—	+ 0.2	91.8	—	91.1
DAMARALAND ...	57	1	—	—	72	—	0.1	—	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.6	13.9	2.7	4.5
OTHERS ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	6651	3572	100.1	99.9	91648	68057	100.0	100.1	—	—	—	72.6	52.5	64.0

"M."—Mines. Number of Desertions 6,651, or 7.26 per cent. of supply.
"O.E."—Other Employers. Number of Desertions 3,572, or 5.25 per cent. of supply.
Total number of Desertions 10,223, or 6.40 per cent. of total supply.

Appendix No. 36.
TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF DESERTERS REPORTED AND RECOVERED.

DISTRICT.	Basutoland.		Bechuanaland.		British Central Africa.		Cape Colony.		Natal and Zululand.		Orange River Colony.		Portuguese Territory.		Rhodesia.		Swaziland.		Transvaal.		Damaraland.		Others.		Total.		Total.	
	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.	M.	O.E.
Johannesburg	220	160	27	31	35	7	332	608	77	383	24	110	427	242	123	26	2	2	209	734	16	—	—	—	2,092	2,322	4,414	
Krugersdorp	59	14	102	21	10	5	236	75	40	10	14	317	24	60	2	2	8	8	169	93	41	—	—	1,057	255	1,312		
Boksburg	53	20	63	4	88	4	814	99	68	36	7	11	357	19	139	1	1	17	214	95	—	—	—	1,822	294	2,116		
Germiston	69	36	2	3	4	2	380	123	40	75	23	25	206	44	48	4	4	3	137	133	—	—	—	912	449	1,361		
Springs	3	—	2	1	—	—	24	8	10	3	—	—	60	2	14	—	—	2	72	21	—	—	—	177	55	212		
Heidelberg	5	—	16	8	—	—	19	32	—	7	2	4	1	1	17	10	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	70	24	94		
Klerksdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	—	19	29	—	—	—	46	87	133		
Vereeniging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	63	125	
Pretoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	37	
Middelburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	419	449	
Deserters Reported	416	241	212	69	137	18	2,437	997	255	524	72	167	1,543	340	478	44	4	37	1,006	1,145	57	—	—	6,651	3,572	10,223		
Deserters Recovered	45	34	29	19	20	6	329	324	47	241	6	67	371	183	64	16	3	16	121	405	26	—	—	1,061	1,371	2,432		
Deserters Unrecovered	371	147	183	50	117	12	2,108	673	208	283	66	100	1,172	157	414	28	34	10	885	740	31	—	—	2,201	2,201	7,791		

"M."—Mines. "O.E."—Other Employers

Appendix No. 37.
NATIVES ACCOMMODATED AT GOVERNMENT COMPOUNDS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Seeking Work.	Destitute, or Requiring Medical Attention.	Discharged Prisoners.	Going Home.	Court Witnesses.	Suspected Deserters Detained.	Unclassified.	Total Number Accommodated.	Remarks.
Johannesburg	33	147	9,607	5	59	638	309	10,798	A Hospital is provided for Sick Natives. Attendance and Accommodation Free.
Krugersdorp	276	4	971	27	2	506	8,599	10,385	
Boksburg	...	21	2,988	160	75	339	...	3,583	
Total	309	172	13,566	192	136	1,483	8,908	24,766	

Appendix No. 38.
STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN PASS COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH, NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.	Passports.		Monthly Passes.		Travelling Passes.		Registration Certificates.		Transfer Fees.		Arrear Fees.		Other Sources.		Inspector's Fines.		TOTAL.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Johannesburg	5,143	1 0	88,998	10 0	4,799	2 0	183	0 0	89	0 0	1,518	2 0	0	15 0	1,660	3 6	102,391	13 6	
Krugersdorp	1,485	15 0	27,541	4 0	1,332	7 0	112	0 0	79	0 0	34	18 0	125	16 0	219	0 0	30,030	0 0	
Boksburg	1,067	10 0	18,626	8 0	1,151	8 0	98	0 0	87	0 0	9	0 0	15	1 0	252	17 6	21,136	18 3	
Germiston	1,314	14 0	26,332	16 0	329	9 0	60	0 0	341	3 0	132	12 0	38	14 0	266	6 3	29,637	13 3	
Springs	160	11 0	3,522	8 0	323	2 0	20	0 0	94	15 0	27	10 0	—	—	—	—	4,197	3 0	
Heidelberg	247	2 0	3,212	4 0	283	1 0	39	0 0	49	17 0	77	4 0	—	—	—	—	3,948	9 0	
Klerksdorp	181	18 0	2,406	4 0	277	14 0	18	0 0	8	0 0	15	6 0	—	—	—	—	2,912	9 0	
Vereeniging	73	0 0	1,659	2 0	565	16 0	8	0 0	7	2 0	490	10 0	—	—	—	—	2,058	9 0	
Pretoria	473	0 0	4,439	12 0	211	9 0	9	0 0	—	—	14	16 0	—	—	—	—	5,984	0 0	
Middelburg	198	6 0	5,297	0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,774	17 0
Total	£10,344	17 0	£182,035	8 0	£10,254	10 0	£576	0 0	£755	17 0	£2,339	11 0	£181	2 0	£2,184	7 3	£208,971	12 3	

Appendix No. 39.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED MONTHLY.

		Revenue Collected		£14,414 15 3
1904.	July	...	...	14,656 14 6
	August	...	...	15,128 2 0
	September	...	...	15,777 18 6
	October	...	...	16,190 10 6
	November	...	...	16,470 19 0
	December	...	...	17,687 4 0
1905.	January	...	...	19,613 2 0
	February	...	...	20,022 9 0
	March	...	...	19,755 13 0
	April	...	...	19,866 3 6
	May	...	...	19,388 1 0
	June	...	...
		Total	...	£208,971 12 3

Appendix No. 40.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

		Total Free.	Total on Payment.	Grand Total.
REGISTRATIONS.				
Mines :—		12,501	—	12,501
Renewals	...	6,993	—	6,993
Transfers from other Mines	...	4,285	—	4,285
Deaths	...	6,651	—	6,651
Desertions	...	—	—	—
Others :—		3,211	—	3,211
Renewals	...	58,647	—	58,647
Transfers from other Employers	...	324	—	324
Deaths	...	3,572	—	3,572
Desertions	...	—	—	—
Total		96,184	—	96,184
PASSPORTS ISSUED.				
Mines :—		7	114,692	114,699
Initial Registrations	...	11,685	—	11,685
Transfers from other Labour Districts	...	5,747	—	5,747
Transfers from other Employers	...	541	170	711
Duplicates	...	1,049	—	1,049
Deserters recovered	...	—	83,381	83,381
Others :—		20,618	—	20,618
Initial Registrations	...	6,652	—	6,652
Transfers from other Labour Districts	...	5,133	2,284	7,417
Transfers from Mines	...	1,368	1	1,369
Duplicates	...	1,015	6,369	7,384
Deserters recovered	...	—	—	—
Government Service	...	—	—	—
Total		54,032	206,897	260,929
MONTHLY PASSES ISSUED.				
Mines	...	28,263	1,144,978	1,172,341
Others	...	34,757	622,593	657,350
Government Service	...	6,540	53,683	60,223
Total		69,560	1,820,354	1,889,914
TRAVELLING PASSES ISSUED.				
Mines :—		—	1,533	1,533
Visiting	...	—	10,592	10,592
Transfers to other Labour Districts	...	—	937	937
Transfers to other parts	...	—	67,858	67,858
Returned Home	...	—	—	—
Others :—		—	43,405	43,405
Visiting	...	—	17,331	17,331
Transfers to other Labour Districts	...	—	1,911	1,911
Transfers to other parts	...	—	61,523	61,523
Returned Home	...	—	—	—
Total		—	205,090	205,090
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES		—	576	576

Appendix No. 41.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES IN LABOUR DISTRICTS.

MONTH.	No. of Natives Employed.		No. of Deaths from Diseases.		Death Rate per 1,000 p.a. from Diseases.		No. of Deaths from Accident.		Death Rate per 1,000 p.a. from Accident.		Total No. of Deaths.		Total Death Rate per 1,000 p.a.	
	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905
	July ...	66,961	74,479	615	202	110.21	32.55	13	36	2.33	5.80	628	238	112.54	38.35
August ...	74,324	78,514	468	226	75.56	34.54	18	20	2.91	3.06	486	246	78.47	37.60
September ...	73,967	79,416	393	242	63.76	36.57	35	27	5.68	4.08	428	269	69.44	40.65
October ...	70,141	83,606	391	336	62.10	48.23	23	21	3.62	3.01	417	357	65.72	51.24
November ...	75,256	86,812	480	378	76.54	52.25	18	31	2.87	4.29	498	409	79.41	56.54
December ...	75,111	89,894	471	372	75.25	49.66	19	30	3.04	4.00	490	402	78.28	53.66
January ...	79,161	94,905	370	334	56.09	42.23	19	43	2.88	5.44	389	377	58.96	47.67
February ...	80,365	102,039	223	312	33.30	36.69	22	47	3.29	5.53	245	359	36.58	42.22
March ...	83,904	109,651	223	333	31.89	36.44	31	52	4.43	5.69	254	385	36.33	42.13
April ...	85,100	113,789	168	316	23.61	33.32	5.9	41	8.29	4.64	227	360	31.90	37.97
May ...	85,994	113,286	289	397	40.33	42.05	24	40	3.35	4.24	313	437	43.68	46.29
June ...	83,536	112,788	231	488	33.18	51.92	25	32	3.59	3.40	256	520	36.77	55.33
Average ...	78,313	94,932	360	328	55.21	41.46	26	35	3.91	4.16	386	363	59.11	45.92

Appendix No. 42.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON GOLD MINES (OUTCROP) IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
City and Suburban ...	1,682	48	28.5	—
Henry Nourse ...	715	21	29.4	—
Jumpers ...	1,956	21	19.9	—
New Goch ...	1,595	28	17.6	—
New Heriot ...	970	69	71.1	—
Treasury ...	793	23	29.0	—
Wolluter ...	1,621	34	21.0	—
Meyer and Charlton ...	830	48	57.8	4 months
South Nourse ...	84	1	35.7	—
Village Main Reef ...	1,619	35	21.6	—
Ferreira ...	1,783	37	20.8	—
Jubilee and Salisbury ...	1,118	48	42.9	—
Langlaagte Estate ...	1,118	107	53.0	—
Bonanza ...	2,018	22	38.5	—
Crown Reef ...	571	55	39.1	—
Robinson ...	1,406	96	47.9	—
Langlaagte Consolidated ...	2,003	9	34.9	11 months
Langlaagte Block B. ...	258	5	70.0	—
Lancaster West ...	829	58	11.1	—
Tudor ...	90	1	52.0	6 months
Robinson Randfontein ...	1,499	78	91.7	—
North Randfontein ...	109	5	69.9	—
South Randfontein ...	1,632	114	79.9	—
Porges Randfontein ...	388	31	35.0	—
West Rand Mines ...	3	9	98.8	—
French Rand ...	257	97	—	—
Lancaster ...	982	—	—	—
Violet ...	5	—	—	2 months
York ...	1	—	—	—
Grey's Mynacht ...	2	3	13.2	—
Luipaard's Vlei ...	227	22	26.3	—
Champ d'Or ...	837	5	12.0	—
West Rand Central ...	417	—	—	—
New Midas ...	1	23	44.2	—
Windsor ...	520	—	—	—

Appendix No. 42.—MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES.—(Continued).

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Randfontein Block A. ...	4	—	—	4 months
Ferguson Randfontein ...	8	—	—	8 months
New Rip ...	1	—	—	—
Middelvllei Estate ...	2	—	—	2 months
Aurora West ...	37	—	—	—
Bantjes Consolidated ...	4	—	—	—
Consolidated Main Reef ...	1,613	34	21·1	—
Durban Roodepoort ...	997	56	56·2	—
New Unified ...	1,417	56	39·5	—
Princess ...	41	—	—	—
Roodepoort ...	167	2	11·9	—
Roodepoort United Main Reef ...	1,432	71	49·6	—
Saxon ...	214	2	9·3	—
Vlakfontein ...	7	—	—	—
Vogelstruis Estate ...	887	86	97·0	—
East Rand Proprietary ...	5,270	302	57·3	—
Ginsberg ...	1,039	33	31·8	—
Kleinfontein ...	1,124	73	64·9	—
Modderfontein ...	289	13	45·0	—
Van Ryn ...	561	18	32·1	—
East Rand Extension ...	336	18	53·6	—
Geldenhuis Estate ...	1,031	71	68·9	—
Geldenhuis Main Reef ...	272	10	36·8	—
Simmer and Jack Proprietary ...	1,148	51	44·4	—
Simmer and Jack West and Jupiter ...	515	16	31·1	—
New Primrose ...	1,569	118	75·2	—
Glencairn Main Reef ...	1,141	63	55·2	—
Knights Central ...	246	9	36·6	—
May Consolidated ...	1,023	59	57·7	—
New Rietfontein Estate ...	1,308	84	64·2	—
Simmer and Jack East ...	475	13	27·4	—
Witwatersrand ...	526	46	87·5	—
Burham ...	320	7	21·9	—
Central Geduld ...	36	1	27·8	—
Nigel ...	1,172	46	39·2	—
Buffelsdoorn Estate ...	113	1	8·8	—
Hex River Exploration ...	68	1	14·7	—
Wemmer ...	1,215	28	23·0	4 months
North Rand ...	12	—	—	7 months
Rand Amalgamated ...	133	1	12·8	—
Klerksdorp Gold Mining Co. ...	67	—	—	—
Eastleigh ...	5	4	37·0	—
Niekerk Limited ...	108	—	—	—
Klerksdorp Proprietary ...	10	—	—	—
Africander ...	4	—	—	—
Rietkuil ...	1	2	24·1	—
Elandslaagte ...	83	—	—	11 months
West Bonanza ...	107	—	—	7 months
Ruislip ...	25	—	—	11 months
Randfontein Estates ...	992	13	18·5	10 months
Houtpoort ...	13	—	—	9 months
North Witwatersrand ...	250	2	10·7	10 months
Coronation Syndicate ...	122	1	9·8	8 months
Western Rand Estates ...	13	—	—	3 months
African Claim and Land Co. ...	7	—	—	1 month
East Rand Mines ...	1	—	—	3 months
Radix Gold Mining Co. ...	5	—	—	6 months
Rhenoster Mines Limited ...	147	—	—	5 months
Cloverfield ...	181	3	39·7	5 months
Buffelsdoorn Consolidated ...	1	—	—	4 months
Paardeplaats ...	23	—	—	4 months
Western Goldfields ...	22	—	—	3 months
Main Reef West ...	112	—	—	2 months
Brakpan Mines ...	71	3	253·5	2 months
Van Dyk Proprietary ...	78	4	307·7	2 months
Bantjes Exploration Syndicate ...	18	2	666·7	2 months
Total ...	58,165	2,571	44·2	

Appendix No. 43.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON DEEP LEVEL GOLD MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Jumpers Deep ...	1,152	69	59.9	---
Nourse Deep ...	823	39	47.4	---
Ferreira Deep ...	1,387	70	50.5	---
Robinson Deep ...	2,290	56	24.5	---
Village Deep ...	855	33	38.6	---
Robinson Central Deep ...	522	23	44.1	---
Langlaagte Deep ...	1,326	153	115.4	---
Crown Deep ...	1,894	162	85.5	---
Randfontein Deep ...	108	57	57.2	---
Durban Roodepoort Deep ...	997	88	75.7	---
Roodepoort Central Deep ...	1,163	3	19.2	---
Vogelstruis Consolidated Deep ...	61	4	33.9	---
West Roodepoort Deep ...	118	24	68.0	---
Angelo Deep ...	353	3	20.4	---
Cinderella Deep ...	147	10	32.5	---
Driefontein Deep ...	308	12	33.0	---
Wit Deep ...	364	12	84.1	---
Geldenhuis Deep ...	1,415	122	35.9	---
South Geldenhuis Deep ...	390	14	46.5	---
Rose Deep ...	1,119	66	52.6	---
Glen Deep ...	171	9	83.0	---
Knights Deep ...	1,578	131	38.2	4 months.
South Rose Deep ...	498	19	106.7	---
Nigel Deep ...	225	8	60.4	---
Total ...	19,442	1,175		

Appendix No. 44.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON COAL MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Apex ...	609	23	37.8	10 months
Balmoral ...	28	1	42.7	---
Brakpan ...	606	37	61.1	---
Clydesdale ...	750	48	64.0	---
Tyne Valley ...	230	11	47.8	---
Great Eastern ...	693	16	23.1	---
Cassel Coal Co. ...	82	4	48.8	---
De Rietfontein ...	415	20	48.2	---
Witbank ...	1,129	56	49.6	---
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay	1,150	25	21.7	---
Middelburg Steam Coal and Coke ...	187	4	21.4	---
Coronation ...	493	38	77.1	---
Landau ...	389	30	77.1	---
Douglas ...	408	24	58.8	---
Crown ...	200	12	60.0	---
Vereeniging Estates ...	873	36	41.2	---
East Rand Coals ...	119	2	16.8	10 months
South Rand Ex. ...	200	3	18.0	10 months
New Fortuna ...	35	1	34.7	5 months
Rand Collieries ...	22			3 months
Home Coal and Potteries ...	65			2 months
Welgedacht Exploration Co. ...	32			2 months
Premier Coal Estate ...	47			
Total ...	8,762	391	44.6	

Appendix No. 45.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON DIAMOND MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Premier	1,794	96	53.5	6 months 5 months
Montrose	31	2	7.1	
Pretoria Districts	280	—	—	
Kaalfontein	95	—	—	
Schuller	31	—	—	
Bijnestpoort	49	—	—	
Pretoria Oriental	26	—	—	
Total	2,306	98	42.5	

Appendix No. 46.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON SURFACE WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Robinson Chlorination Works	46	1	21.7	—
Nolan's Lime Works	71	1	14.1	7 months
Cummings' Lime Works	54	1	31.7	2 months
Krugersdorp Lime Works	2	—	—	3 months
British Blue and White Lime Works	12	—	—	—
Consolidated Rand Brick and Tile Company	133	1	7.5	—
Rand Central Electric Works	135	4	7.4	—
Transvaal Chemical Company	103	—	—	—
General Electric Power Company	59	—	—	—
Dynamite Factory	836	31	37.1	7 months
Cobalt Mine	34	—	—	—
Eldendale Estates	100	2	20.0	4 months
Lebanon Diamond Drill... ..	7	—	—	9 months
Sterkfontein Lime Works	25	—	—	9 months
Zaurbekom Waterworks	59	—	—	9 months
Public Works Department	94	—	—	8 months
Randfontein Deep Diamond Drill	8	—	—	7 months
Kromdraai	30	—	—	6 months
Glover's Lime Works	78	—	—	2 months
Block "A" No. 2 Diamond Drill	10	—	—	1 month
Ferguson Randfontein Diamond Drill	5	—	—	—
Total	1,901	42	22.1	—

Appendix No. 47.
TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS
(EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS).

TERRITORY.	PNEUMONIA.		PHTHISIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		MENINGITIS.		ENTERIC.		DYSENTERY.		OTHER DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.		SCURVY.		MALARIA.		OTHER DISEASES.		ACCIDENTS.		TOTAL.
	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	
Basutoland	32	34.78	10	10.87	6	6.52	4	4.35	11	11.96	1	2.38	4	4.35	1	2.38	3	3.26	10	10.87	12	13.04	92
British Bechuanaland	19	45.24	5	11.80	1	2.38	3	7.14	4	9.52	1	2.38	1	2.38	1	2.38	—	—	5	11.90	2	4.76	42
British Central Africa	114	50.22	27	11.89	10	4.41	8	3.52	8	3.52	13	5.73	10	4.41	1	0.44	5	2.20	20	8.81	11	4.85	227
Cape Colony	66	27.05	17	6.97	9	3.69	10	4.10	21	8.61	20	8.20	9	3.69	6	2.45	1	0.41	29	11.89	56	22.95	244
Cape Colony	66	27.05	17	6.97	9	3.69	10	4.10	21	8.61	20	8.20	9	3.69	6	2.45	1	0.41	29	11.89	56	22.95	244
Natal and Zululand...	11	11.11	6	11.11	1	1.85	4	7.41	5	9.26	1	1.85	2	3.70	1	1.85	2	3.70	7	12.96	14	25.93	8
Orange River Colony	1	12.50	1	12.50	1	1.85	2	25.00	1	12.50	1	1.85	1	3.70	—	—	—	—	2	25.00	1	12.50	2,245
Orange River Colony	1	12.50	1	12.50	1	1.85	2	25.00	1	12.50	1	1.85	1	3.70	—	—	—	—	2	25.00	1	12.50	2,245
East Coast	666	29.67	294	13.10	110	4.90	191	8.51	158	7.04	164	7.31	17	7.91	32	2.32	10	4.65	27	12.56	4	1.86	215
Mozambique	68	31.63	17	7.91	14	6.51	30	13.95	13	6.05	35	16.28	26	12.09	4	1.86	4	1.86	22	10.23	8	3.72	322
Quilimane	130	30.70	30	8.84	17	5.28	19	5.90	18	5.59	28	8.70	24	7.45	4	1.24	2	0.62	40	12.42	10	17.65	17
Rhodesia	3	40.37	30	9.32	17	5.28	2	11.76	3	17.65	—	—	—	—	12	11.76	14	5.88	3	17.65	63	12.63	499
Swaziland	187	37.47	47	9.42	28	5.61	31	6.81	26	5.21	28	5.61	20	4.01	8	2.40	1	1.25	9	11.25	1	1.25	80
Transvaal	29	30.25	4	5.00	22	27.50	—	—	4	5.00	1	1.25	1	1.25	8	10.00	1	5.56	3	16.67	2	11.11	18
Denaraland	5	27.78	2	11.11	1	5.56	—	—	1	5.56	2	11.11	1	5.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	1,397	32.66	479	11.20	231	5.40	321	7.50	278	6.50	306	7.15	198	4.63	93	2.17	97	2.27	454	10.61	424	9.91	4,278
Total	1,397	32.66	479	11.20	231	5.40	321	7.50	278	6.50	306	7.15	198	4.63	93	2.17	97	2.27	454	10.61	424	9.91	4,278
				Percentage ...				Percentage ...		Percentage ...		Percentage ...		Percentage ...									

"A" — The figures shown in percentage columns indicate the percentage of Deaths from each cause to the total number of deaths which have occurred among each tribe during the year.
 "B" — The figures shown in percentage columns of the Total indicate the percentage of deaths from each cause to the total number of deaths for the year.

Appendix No. 48.
TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS
(EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS).

DISEASE.	BASUTO- LAND.		BRITISH BECHUANA- LAND.		BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.		CAPE COLONY.		NATAL AND ZULULAND		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		EAST COAST.		MOZAM- BIQUE.		QUILI- MANE.		RHODESIA.		SWAZI- LAND.		TRANS- VAAL.		DAMARA- LAND.		OTHERS.		TOTAL
	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	No. of Deaths	Percentage.	
Pneumonia	32	2.30	19	1.36	114	8.16	66	4.72	11	.79	1	.07	666	47.67	68	4.87	66	4.72	130	9.31	3	.22	187	13.39	29	2.08	5	.36	1,397
Phthisis	10	2.09	5	1.04	27	5.64	17	3.55	6	1.25	1	.21	294	61.38	17	3.55	19	3.97	30	6.26	—	—	47	9.81	4	.84	2	.42	479
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	2.60	1	.43	10	4.33	9	3.90	1	.43	—	—	110	47.62	14	6.06	12	5.20	17	7.36	—	—	28	12.12	22	9.52	1	.43	231
Total	48	2.28	25	1.19	151	7.17	92	4.37	18	.85	2	.09	1070	50.78	99	4.70	97	4.60	177	8.40	3	.14	262	12.43	55	2.61	8	.38	2,107
Meningitis	4	1.25	3	.93	8	2.49	10	3.12	4	1.25	2	.62	191	59.50	30	9.35	14	4.36	19	5.92	2	.62	34	10.59	—	—	1	.44	321
Enteric Fever	11	3.96	4	1.44	8	2.88	21	7.55	5	1.80	1	.36	158	56.83	13	4.68	5	1.80	18	6.47	3	1.08	26	9.35	4	1.44	2	.65	278
Dysentery	—	—	1	.33	13	4.25	20	6.54	1	.33	—	—	164	55.59	13	4.25	35	11.44	28	9.15	—	—	28	9.15	1	.33	2	.65	306
Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	4	2.02	1	.51	10	5.05	9	4.55	2	1.01	—	—	83	41.92	17	8.59	26	13.13	24	12.12	2	2.15	12	12.90	8	8.60	1	.51	198
Malaria	—	—	1	1.08	1	1.08	6	6.45	1	1.08	—	—	52	55.91	2	2.15	4	4.30	4	4.30	2	2.15	14	14.43	1	1.03	3	3.03	97
Scurvy	3	3.09	—	—	5	5.15	1	1.03	1	2.06	—	—	53	54.64	10	10.31	4	4.12	40	2.06	3	3.66	40	8.81	9	1.98	3	.66	454
Other Diseases	10	2.20	5	1.10	20	4.41	29	6.39	7	1.54	2	.44	237	52.20	27	5.95	22	5.95	40	8.81	3	.71	63	14.86	1	.24	2	.47	442
Accidents	12	2.83	2	.47	11	2.59	56	13.21	14	3.30	1	.24	237	53.30	4	.94	8	1.89	10	2.36	17	4.0	499	11.66	80	1.87	18	.42	4,278
Grand Total	92	2.15	42	.98	227	5.31	244	5.70	54	1.26	8	.19	2245	52.48	215	5.03	215	5.03	322	7.53	17	.40	499	11.66	80	1.87	18	.42	4,278

"A" The figures shown in percentage columns indicate the percentage of Deaths which have occurred among natives from each territory to the total number of deaths from each cause during the year.
"B" The figures shown in the percentage columns of the total indicate the percentage of Deaths which have occurred among natives from each territory to the total number of deaths which have occurred during the year.

Appendix No. 49.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS AND CASES ADJUDICATED.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.		
		Offences.	Disputes.	Total.
Johannesburg	1,211	1,704	17	1,721
Krugersdorp	1,180	263	13	276
Boksburg	1,331	177	15	192
Germiston	921	196	44	240
Springs	217	32	2	34
Heidelberg	34	—	—	—
Witbank	257	32	—	32
Total	5,151	2,404	91	2,495

Appendix No. 50.

RETURN OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED AT PASS OFFICES.

"A."—WAGES.

DISTRICT.	No. of Cases Investigated.	Amount Involved.	No. of cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	Amount recovered.	Amount unrecovered.	No. of cases settled in favour of Defendant.	No. of cases result not reported.
Johannesburg ...	2,975	£8,639 1 9	2,363	£4,982 11 10	£3,656 9 11	425	187
Krugersdorp ...	141	410 10 10	128	255 10 10	155 0 0	7	6
Boksburg ...	92	169 17 9	22	63 5 6	106 12 3	70	—
Germiston ...	278	727 2 6	147	309 2 0	418 0 6	72	59
Springs ...	29	61 2 4	28	60 17 4	0 5 0	1	—
Heidelberg ...	17	37 12 6	13	31 17 6	5 15 0	2	2
Klerksdorp ...	4	6 18 6	4	6 16 6	0 2 0	—	—
Vereeniging ...	3	4 10 0	2	2 15 0	1 15 0	1	—
Pretoria ...	46	276 0 0	46	—	276 0 0	—	—
Total	3,585	£10,332 16 2	2,753	£5,712 16 6	£4,619 19 8	578	254

"B."—ILL-USAGE.

DISTRICT.	No. of cases investigated.	No. settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. settled in favour of Defendant.	Result not Reported.
Johannesburg	61	33	27	1
Krugersdorp	10	3	5	2
Boksburg	13	4	9	—
Germiston	31	7	11	13
Springs	2	2	—	—
Heidelberg	1	1	—	—
Total	118	50	52	16

Rate per Incumbent per Annum	JU
60	
55	
50	
45	
40	
35	
30	
25	
20	
15	

DETENTION BEYOND TERM OF CONTRACT.

DISTRICT.	No. of cases investigated.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Defendant.	Result not Reported.
Johannesburg	424	224	198	2
Krugersdorp	40	15	20	5
Boksburg	22	9	11	2
Germiston	67	19	18	30
Springs	2	2	—	—
Klerksdorp	2	—	2	—
Vereeniging	2	10	40	—
Pretoria	50	—	—	—
Total	609	281	289	39

Appendix No. 51.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF PASS REGULATIONS.—RETURN SHOWING CASES SENT TO COURT BY THE PASS COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.	Number sent to Magistrate's Court.	Number Convicted and Sentenced.	Number Convicted but Discharged.	Number Unconvicted and Discharged.
Johannesburg	2,344	1,845	253	246
Krugersdorp	197	182	3	12
Boksburg	298	263	3	32
Germiston	325	260	33	32
Springs	15	14	—	1
Heidelberg	72	70	1	6
Klerksdorp	117	105	6	—
Vereeniging	66	66	8	3
Pretoria	70	59	1	2
Middelburg	117	114	—	—
Total	3,621	2,978	308	335

Total Amount of Sentences £7,755 7s. 6d. or 2,788³/₄ Months' Hard Labour.

Convictions.—

Desertions alone	1,044
Desertions coupled with other Offences	10
Having no Pass	604
Not Reporting in Six Days	332
Miscellaneous	988
Total	2,978

Appendix No. 52.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES HOLDING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

DISTRICT.	Basutoland.	British Bechuanaland.	Cape Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Orange River Colony.	Portuguese Territory.	Rhodesia.	Swaziland.	Transvaal.	TOTAL.
Johannesburg	17	1	49	26	4	5	—	3	26	131
Krugersdorp	3	4	34	3	5	—	—	1	19	71
Boksburg	10	—	39	2	2	3	—	—	9	65
Germiston	7	—	21	8	3	3	1	—	6	49
Springs	1	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	9	33
Heidelberg	1	—	10	4	5	—	—	—	29	49
Klerksdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Vereeniging	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	1	8	19
Pretoria	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Middelburg	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	9
Total	40	5	188	47	20	13	1	5	131	450