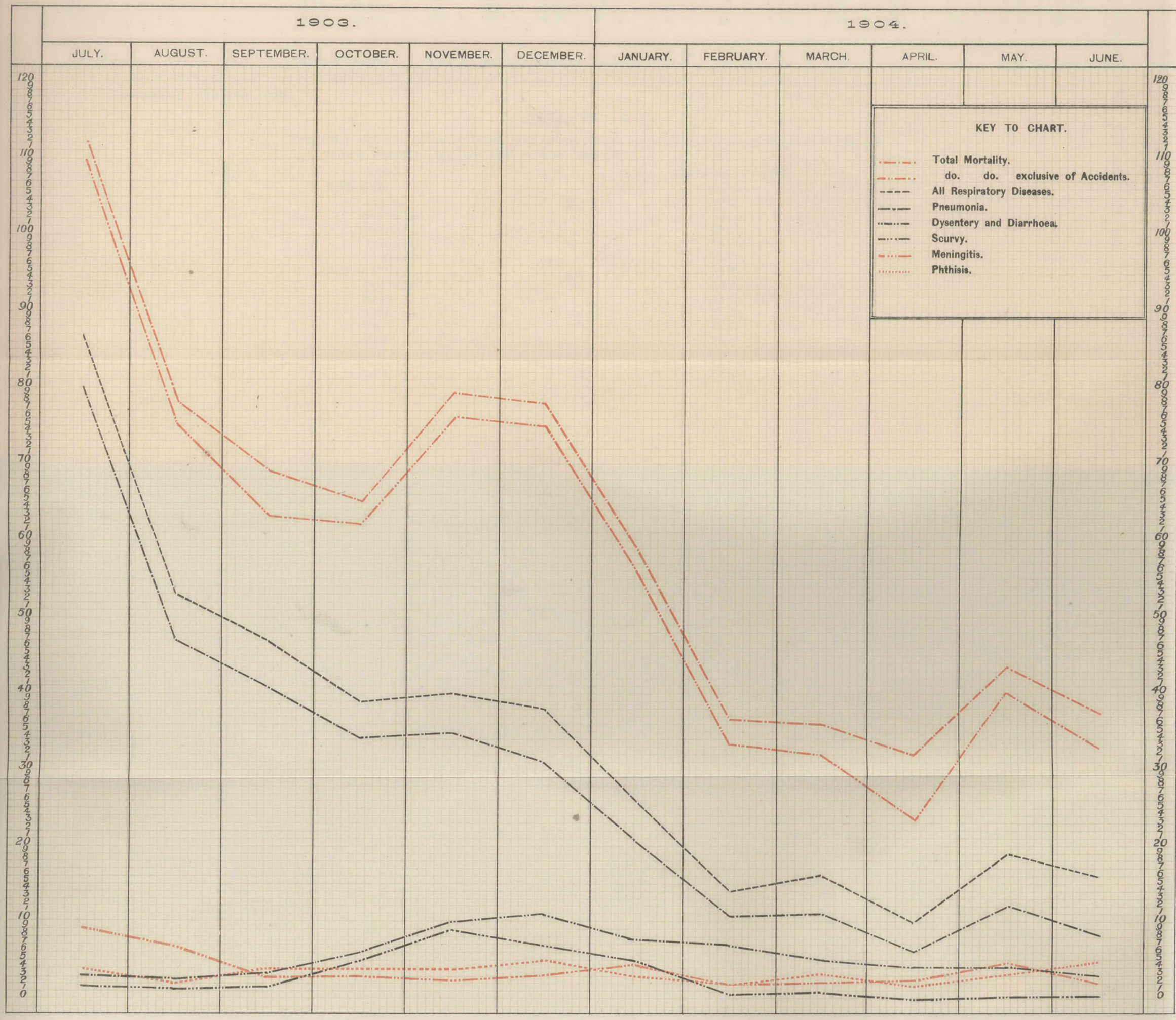
APPENDIX NO. 29.

CHART OF MORTALITY.

SHOWING THE DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM FOR EACH MONTH AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

1ST JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904.



Appendix No. XXX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OP MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS. JANUARY TO JUNE, 1903 AND 1904.

Month.	Number of Natives Employed.		Number of Deaths from Disease.		Death Rate per 1,000 per annum from Disease.		Number of Deaths from Accident.		Death Rate per 1,000 per annum from Accident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Total Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
January	49,761	79,161	240	370	57·88	56·09	13	19	3·13	2·88	253	389	61·01	58·96
February	55,288	80,365	197	223	42·76	33·30	10	22	2·17	3·29	207	245	44·93	36·58
March	57,022	83,904	217	223	45·67	31·89	18	31	3·79	4·43	235	254	49·45	36·33
April	62,265	85,400	257	168	49·53	23·61	12	59	2·31	8·29	269	227	51·84	31·90
May	65,371	85,994	409	289	75·08	40·33	22	24	4·04	3·35	431	313	79·12	43·68
June	68,819	83,536	476	231	83·00	33·18	16	25	2·79	3·59	492	256	85·79	36·77
Average	59,754·3	83,060	299·3	250·7	60·10	36·22	15·2	30	3·05	4·33	314·5	280·7	63·16	40·55

Johannesburg, 12th July, 1904.

Appendix No. XXXI.

MORTALITY RETURN.—Showing Death Rate among natives employed on Mines and Works in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

Month.	*Death Rate per* 1,000.	
1903—July	112·54	)
August	78·47	)
September	69·44	) 80·05
October	65·72	)
November	79·41	)
December	78·28	)
1904—January	58·97	)
February	36·58	)
March	36·33	)
April	31·90	)
May	43·68	) 40·55
June	36·77	)
Average	59·11	

Appendix XXXII.

MORTALITY among natives employed on Gold Mines (outcrop) in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

Name of Mine.	Average Number of Natives employed.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
City & Suburban	1,215	39	32·1	
Henry Nourse	886	31	35·0	
Jumpers	687	34	49·5	
New Goch	1,457	29	19·9	
New Heriot	764	56	73·3	
Treasury	728	46	63·2	
Wolhuter	1,287	48	37·3	
Meyer & Charlton	771	41	53·2	
South Nourse	113	4	35·4	
Wemmer	925	33	35·7	
Village Main Reef	955	18	18·8	
Worcester	350	6	68·6	3 months.
Ferreira	1,388	42	30·3	
Jubilee	744	62	83·3	
Salisbury	649	47	75·5	
Langlaagte Estate	1,846	157	85·0	
Bonanza	578	24	41·5	
Crown Reef	1,108	37	33·4	
Robinson	1,470	104	70·7	
Langlaagte Consolidated	158	7	44·3	
Paarl Central	3	..	..	
Langlaagte Royal	2	..	..	
Langlaagte Block B	294	15	51·0	
Lancaster West	810	46	56·8	
Tudor	23	..	..	
Robinson Randfontein	1,009	80	79·3	
North Randfontein	829	64	77·2	
South Randfontein	1,997	129	64·6	
Porges Randfontein	386	35	90·7	
West Rand Mines	20	..	..	
French Rand	802	53	66·1	
Lancaster	772	49	63·5	
Violet	6	..	..	
York	2	..	..	
Greys Mynpacht	13	..	..	
Luipaards Vlei	294	3	10·2	
Champ d'Or	715	45	62·9	
West Rand Central	422	10	23·7	
New Midas	4	..	..	
Windsor	442	24	54·3	
Block A	6	1	166·7	
Ferguson Randfontein	2	..	..	
New Rip	1	..	..	
Middelvlei Estate	2	..	..	
Aurora West	58	2	34·5	
Bantjes Consolidated	4	..	..	
Consolidated Main Reef	672	34	50·6	
Durban Roodepoort	775	37	47·7	
New Unified	1,384	96	69·4	
Roodepoort	178	3	16·9	
Princess Estate	157	5	31·8	
Roodepoort United Main Reef	1,311	62	47·3	
Saxon	182	2	11·0	
Vlakfontein	54	..	..	
Vogelstruis Estate	731	67	91·7	
East Rand Proprietary	4,685	390	83·2	
Ginsberg	1,040	37	35·6	
Kleinfontein	415	33	79·5	
Modderfontein	598	40	66·9	
Van Ryn	994	51	51·3	
East Rand Extension	157	5	38·2	10 months.
Geldenhuis Estate	877	46	52·5	
Geldenhuis Main Reef	377	17	45·1	
Simmer & Jack Proprietary	1,989	167	84·0	
Simmer & Jack West	391	20	51·2	
Jupiter	46	6	130·4	
New Primrose	1,519	96	63·2	
Glencairn Main Reef	1,204	103	85·5	
Knights Central	286	16	55·9	
May Consolidated	903	39	43·2	
Rietfontein A	995	62	62·3	
Rietfontein Estate	216	14	64·8	
Simmer & Jack East	619	53	85·6	
Witwatersrand	1,070	55	51·4	
Burham	295	4	20·3	8 months.
Central Geduld	123	6	48·8	
Nigel	1,055	33	31·3	
Buffelsdoorn Estate	115	3	52·2	6 months.
Hex River Exploration	113	1	11·8	9 months.
Total	52,523	3,024	58·0	

Appendix No. XXXIII.

MORTALITY among natives on Gold Mines (deep levels) in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

Name of Mine.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Jumpers Deep	1,003	66	65·8	
Nourse Deep	832	44	52·9	
Ferreira Deep	908	71	78·2	
Robinson Deep	1,795	157	87·5	
Village Deep	525	25	47·6	
Robinson Central Deep	212	1	4·7	
Langlaagte Deep	967	88	91·0	
Crown Deep	1,256	73	58·1	
Randfontein Deep	17	..	..	
Durban-Roodepoort Deep	1,002	60	59·9	
Roodepoort Central Deep	899	43	47·8	
Vogelstruis Consolidated Deep	6	..	..	
West Roodepoort Deep	134	3	22·4	
Angelo Deep	173	15	86·7	
Cinderella Deep	155	13	83·9	
Driefontein Deep	241	10	41·5	
Wit Deep	913	96	105·1	
Geldenhuis Deep	1,505	85	56·5	
South Geldenhuis Deep	317	17	53·6	
Rose Deep	1,256	79	62·9	
Glen Deep	904	74	81·9	
Knights Deep	1,129	67	59·3	
South Rose Deep	377	23	61·0	
Nigel Deep	299	8	80·3	4 months.
Total	16,825	1,118	67·4	

Appendix No. XXXIV.

MORTALITY among natives employed on Coal Mines in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

Name of Colliery.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Brakpan	742	64	86·3	
Clydesdale	896	84	93·7	
Tyne Valley	339	16	47·2	
Great Eastern	660	23	34·8	
Cassel Coal Company	407	45	110·6	
Rietfontein	357	19	53·2	
Victoria	53	..	..	6 months.
Witbank	1,375	52	75·6	,,
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay	1,204	14	23·3	,,
Middelburg Steam Coal & Coke	149	2	26·8	,,
Coronation	318	16	100·6	,,
Landau	318	4	25·2	,,
Douglas	405	2	9·9	,,
Crown	213	3	28·2	,,
Apex	609	65	106·7	
Balmoral	26	..	..	
Vereeniging Estates	920	26	33·9	10 months.
Total	8,991	435	59·3	

Appendix No. XXXV.

MORTALITY among natives employed on Diamond Mines in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st March, 1904, to 30th June, 1904.

Name of Mine.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Premier	1,777	5	8·4	4 months.
Montrose	68	..	..	,,
Pretoria Districts	353	1	8·5	,,
Kaalfontein	165	..	..	,,
Schuller	87	1	34·5	,,
Total	2,450	7	8·6	

Appendix No. XXXVI.

MORTALITY among natives employed on Surface Works in Proclaimed Labour Districts. 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

Name.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Robinson Chlorination Works	74	4	54·1	
Rand Central Ore Reduction	116	..	..	
Nolan's Lime Works	255	6	23·5	
Cumming's Lime Works	64	4	62·5	
Krugersdorp Lime Works	3	..	..	
New Excelsior Lime Works	19	1	90·2	7 months.
Blue and White Lime Works	36	1	27·8	
Consolidated Rand Brick & Lime	128	2	15·6	
Rand Central Electric Works	162	2	12·3	
Transvaal Chemical Co.	95	1	10·5	
General Electric Power Co.	67	..	..	
Dynamite Factory	770	19	24·7	
Cobalt Mine	42	..	..	
Edendale Estates	123	..	..	
Total	1,954	40	20·8	

Appendix No. XXXVII.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

DISEASE.	Basutoland.		British Bechuanaland.		British Central Africa.		Cape Colony.		Natal and Zululand.		O.R. Colony.		Portuguese Territory.		Rhodesia.		Swaziland.		Transvaal.		Damaraland.		Others.		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.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage	
Pneumonia	56	2·66	59	2·80	73	3·47	33	1·57	15	·71	3	·14	1,660	78·86	8	·38	8	·38	158	7·51	29	1·38	3	·14	2,105
Phthisis	3	1·08	1	·36	6	2·17	4	1·44	5	1·81			236	85·20	1	·36			19	6·86	2	0·72			277
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1·20	3	1·81	4	2·41	4	2·41	3	1·81			125	75·30					17	10·24	8	4·82			166
TOTAL	61	2·39	63	2·47	83	3·26	41	1·61	23	·90	3	·12	2,021	79·32	9	·35	8	·31	194	7·61	39	1·53	3	·12	2,548
Meningitis	—	—	4	1·19	2	·60	6	1·79	—	—	—	—	302	89·88	—	—	2	·60	19	5·65	—	—	1	·30	336
Enteric Fever	2	1·34	2	1·34	1	·67	9	6·04	3	2·01	1	·67	117	78·52	—	—	1	·67	12	8·05	01	0·67	—	—	149
Dysentery	6	1·77	4	1·18	12	3·54	10	2·95	4	1·18	—	—	276	81·42	2	·59	1	·29	21	6·19	2	0·59	1	·29	339
Other Diarrhœal Diseases	1	1·09	—	—	—		5	5·43	1	1·09	—	—	80	86·96	—	—	—	—	5	5·43	—	—	—	—	92
Scurvy	9	4·31	3	1·43	1	·48	7	3·35	3	1·43	—	—	167	79·90	1	·48	4	1·91	13	6·22	1	0·48	—	—	209
Malaria	1	1·32	—	—	2	2·63	2	2·63	—	—	—	—	65	85·53	1	1·32	1	1·32	1	1·32	3	3·95	—	—	76
Bubonic Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	93·33	—	—	—	—	1	6·67	—	—	—	—	15
Other Diseases	6	1·13	7	1·31	6	1·13	8	1·50	11	2·06	—	—	444	83·30	2	·38	5	·94	35	6·57	6	1·13	3	·56	533
Accidents	13	3·89	5	1·50	17	5·09	19	5·69	11	3·29	1	·30	233	69·76	1	·30	4	1·20	25	7·49	4	1·20	1	·30	334
GRAND TOTAL	99	2·14	88	1·90	124	2·68	107	2·31	56	1·21	5	·11	3,719	80·31	16	·35	26	·56	326	7.04	56	1·21	9	·19	4,631

(*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. XXXVIII.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

TERRITORY.	Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.		Meningitis.		Enteric.		Dysentery.		Other Diarrhœal Diseases.		Scurvy.		Malaria.		Bubonic Plague.		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.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.	
Basutoland	56	56·57	3	3·03	2	2·02	—	—	2	2·02	6	6·06	1	1·01	9	9·09	1	1·01	—	—	6	6·06	13	13·13	99
British Bechuanaland	59	67·05	1	1·14	3	3·41	4	4·55	2	2·27	4	4·55	—	—	3	3·41	—	—	—	—	7	7·95	5	5·67	88
British Central Africa	73	58·87	6	4·84	4	3·23	2	1·61	1	·81	12	9·68	—	—	1	0·81	2	1·61	—	—	6	4·84	17	13·71	124
Cape Colony	33	30·84	4	3·74	4	3·74	6	5·61	9	8·41	10	9·35	5	4·67	7	6·54	2	1·87	—	—	8	7·48	19	17·76	107
Natal and Zululand	15	26·79	5	8·93	3	5·36	—	—	3	5·36	4	7·14	1	1·79	3	5·36	—	—	—	—	11	19·64	11	19·64	56
Orange River Colony	3	60·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20·00	5
Portuguese	1,660	44·64	236	6·35	125	3·36	302	8·12	117	3·15	276	7·42	80	2·15	167	4·49	65	1·75	14	·38	444	11·94	233	6·27	3,719
Rhodesia	8	50·00	1	6·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12·50	—	—	1	6·25	1	6·25	—	—	2	12·50	1	6·25	16
Swaziland	8	30·77	—	—	—	—	2	7·69	1	3·85	1	3·85	—	—	4	15·38	1	3·85	—	—	5	19·23	4	15·38	26
Transvaal	158	48·47	19	5·83	17	5·21	19	5·83	12	3·68	21	6·44	5	1·53	13	3·99	1	·31	1	·31	35	10·74	25	7·67	326
Damaraland	29	51·79	2	3·57	8	14·29	—	—	1	1·79	2	3·57	—	—	1	1·79	3	5·36	—	—	6	10·71	4	7·14	56
Others	3	33·33	—	—	—	—	1	11·11	—	—	1	11·11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33·33	1	11·11	9
TOTAL	2,105	45·45	277	5·98	166	3·58	336	7·26	149	3·22	339	7·32	92	1·99	209	4.51	76	1.64	15	0.32	533	11.51	334	7.21	4,631

(*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. XXXIX.—COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE SHOWING TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.—1ST JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904.

	Basutoland.	British Bechuana-land.	British Central Africa.	Cape Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Orange River Colony.	Portuguese.	Rhodesia.	Swaziland.	Transvaal.	Damara-land.	Others.	Total.
Number of Natives employed on Mines and Works	1,398	842	923	5,751	2,365	244	52,169	411	438	12,157	731	138	77,567
Mortality on Mines and Works, 1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904 ..	86	83	107	88	45	4	3,486	15	22	301	52	8	4,297
Death Rate, per cent. per annum	6·15	9·85	11·59	1·53	1·90	1·63	6.68	3·64	5·02	2·47	7·11	5·79	5·53

Johannesburg, 14th September, 1904.

Appendix No. XL.—RETURN OF REMITTANCES FROM 1ST JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904.

Month.	Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.	Basutoland.	Bechuanaland.	Transvaal.	Amount of Fees.	Total Monthly Remittances.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1903—July	245 2 0	1,324 2 0	106 5 0	393 9 9	..	32 0 0	37 12 6	2,100 18 9
August	352 1 0	1,559 5 9	73 15 0	689 19 0	..	71 15 0	45 7 6	2,746 15 9
September	318 9 6	1,441 13 0	41 19 0	843 13 0	14 5 0	72 0 0	49 7 6	2,731 19 6
October	382 4 0	1,501 3 3	88 10 0	1,092 9 6	2 10 0	92 0 0	55 5 0	3,158 16 9
November..	179 17 0	1,406 8 3	77 8 0	1,102 11 3	..	133 12 6	56 5 0	2,899 17 0
December	306 15 0	1,481 12 0	93 18 3	810 14 6	4 0 0	100 10 0	55 7 6	2,797 9 9
1904—January	408 15 0	2,091 8 9	157 16 6	560 9 6	..	152 15 0	59 2 6	3,371 4 9
February	218 5 0	1,098 16 0	140 13 0	452 17 0	..	142 12 6	39 7 6	2,053 3 6
March	345 1 6	1,387 0 0	100 17 6	199 18 6	..	18 17 0	40 2 6	2,051 14 6
April	315 0 6	2,276 2 3	136 2 6	348 1 6	4 0 0	268 19 6	66 5 0	3,348 6 3
May	558 19 9	1,608 6 0	41 14 0	322 17 0	..	84 10 0	44 5 0	2,616 6 9
June	578 8 3	1,514 17 6	91 10 0	206 12 6	..	127 5 0	39 12 6	2,518 13 3
	£4,208 18 6	£18,690 14 9	£1,150 8 9	£7,023 13 0	£24 15 0	£1,296 16 6	£588 0 0	£32,395 6 6

Appendix No. XLI.

RETURN OF DEPOSITS, WITHDRAWALS, AND MONTHLY BALANCES.

Month.	Number of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount Deposited.	Amount Withdrawn.	Monthly Balance.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1903—					
July	244	125	889 11 9	770 2 0	119 9 9
August	285	154	1,306 11 6	1,099 16 6	206 15 0
September	233	128	790 8 11	714 18 0	75 10 11
October	300	150	1,405 15 6	976 11 11	429 3 7
November..	271	172	1,121 7 0	1,017 6 9	104 0 3
December	287	180	710 7 3	1,059 0 9	Dr. 348 13 6
1904—					
January	169	114	737 9 6	775 19 6	Dr. 38 10 0
February	230	122	921 14 0	675 1 0	246 13 0
March	195	122	860 18 6	1,085 15 0	Dr. 224 16 6
April	201	117	1,008 11 6	795 6 0	213 5 6
May	215	131	878 14 6	803 1 6	75 13 0
June	205	115	855 19 6	647 14 0	208 5 6
	2,835	1,630	£11,487 9 5	£10,420 12 11	£1,066 16 6

Total Balance on hand on 30th June, 1904 .. .. £3,605 11 3
Placed on Fixed Deposit £2,000 0 0

Appendix No. XLII.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.—PASS COMMISSIONERS BRANCH.
Financial Year 1903-4.—Summary of Transactions.

	Total Free.	Total on Payment.	Grand Total.
REGISTRATIONS—			
Mines—			
Renewals	13,155	..	13,155
Transfers from other Mines	8,379	..	8,379
Deaths..	4,631	..	4,631
Desertions	4,595	..	4,595
Others—			
Renewals	7,831	..	7,831
Transfers from other Employers	62,756	..	62,756
Deaths..	506	..	506
Desertions	3,978	..	3,978
Total	..	..	105,831
PASSPORTS ISSUED—			
Mines—			
Initial Registrations	1	66,250	66,251
Transfers from other Labour Districts	9,773	14	9,787
Transfers from other Employers	6,959	..	6,959
Duplicates	488	261	749
Deserters Recovered	708	..	708
Others—			
Initial Registrations..	40	64,956	64,996
Transfers from other Labour Districts	15,719	..	15,719
Transfers from Mines	5,775	..	5,775
Duplicates	6,488	1,849	8,337
Deserters Recovered	1,382	..	1,382
Government Service..	521	11,430	11,951
Total	47,854	144,760	192,614
MONTHLY PASSES ISSUED—			
Mines	8,032	922,193	930,225
Others..	20,970	592,283	613,253
Government Service..	818	65,518	66,336
Total	29,820	1,579,994	1,609,814
TRAVELLING PASSES ISSUED—			
Mines—			
Visiting	..	1,583	1,583
Transfers to other Districts	1	6,115	6,116
Transfers to other parts	9	573	582
Returned Home	..	48,251	48,251
Others—			
Visiting	..	26,462	26,462
Transfers to other Districts	22	13,929	13,951
Transfers to other parts	72	3,488	3,560
Returned Home	..	58,777	58,777
Total	104	159,178	159,282
Registration Certificates	..	1,148	1,148

Appendix No. XLIII.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected in Pass Commissioner's Branch.
1st July, 1903, to June 30th, 1904.

District.	Passes and Certificates.	Fines.	Compound Fees.	N. D. & R. Agency.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Johannesburg ..	89,857 4 0	705 4 6	592 19 0	132 7 6	91,287 15 0
Krugersdorp ..	26,326 14 0	240 12 6	302 14 6	..	26,870 1 0
Boksburg	17,158 3 0	205 10 0	0 13 0	..	17,364 6 0
Germiston	26,931 5 0	525 17 0	..	..	27,457 2 0
Springs	4,817 3 0	38 10 0	..	..	4,855 13 0
Heidelberg ..	2,901 8 0	..	..	..	2,901 8 0
Klerksdorp ..	2,176 12 0	..	..	..	2,176 12 0
Vereeniging ..	2,071 0 0	..	..	..	2,071 0 0
Pretoria	2,003 5 0	..	..	..	2,003 5 0
Middelburg ..	3,609 7 0	103 5 0	..	..	3,712 12 0
Total ..	£177,852 1 0	£1,818 19 0	£896 6 6	£132 7 6	£180,699 14 0

Appendix No. XLIV.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected monthly.—1st July, 1903, to 30th June, 1904.

	£ s. d.
1903—July	13,982 19 6
August	14,236 9 6
September	14,714 11 6
October	14,874 0 0
November	15,197 18 6
December	15,535 4 6
1904—January	15,208 15 6
February	15,756 10 6
March	15,819 14 0
April	15,375 18 0
May	15,315 9 0
June	14,682 3 6
	£180,699 14 0

Appendix No. XLV.

ESTABLISHMENT.

HEADQUARTERS.

Executive Head.

Commissioner: Sir. G. Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.

Permanent Head.

Secretary for Native Affairs: W. Windham.

Assistant Secretary: J. S. Marwick and staff of fifteen officials, caretaker and one messenger.

Mine Labour Inspection and Pass Department.

Pass Commissioner and Chief Inspector; S. M. Pritchard, five District Controllers, twelve Inspectors, fifty-seven officials and one messenger.

District Establishments.

Native Commissioner, Northern Division: C. A. Wheelwright, with staff of five Sub-Native Commissioners and eight clerks.

Native Commissioner, Central Division: H. M. Taberer, with staff of three Sub-Native Commissioners and five clerks.

Native Commissioner, Eastern Division: E. H. Hogge, with staff of five Sub-Native Commissioners and seven clerks.

Native Commissioner, Western Division: C. Griffith, with staff of five Sub-Native Commissioners and five clerks.

Native Commissioner, North-western Division: S. W. J. Scholefield, with staff of two Sub-Native Commissioners and three clerks.

Native Commissioner, South-eastern Division: C. Y. Brabant, with staff of four Sub-Native Commissioners and three clerks.

Game Preservation.

Warden: Major J. Stevenson-Hamilton and four rangers.

Native Deposit and Remittance Agency.

Registrar and Accountant: F. Posselt and staff of five clerks.

E. R.

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 resistence 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 asphalte, 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.

Pretoria, 26th October, 1905.

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

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.