

2.—Number of cases admitted during current month, viz.:—

	Under-ground.	Surface.	Deaths		Remarks.
			U.	S.	
a. Pneumonia	2	—	1	—	
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	
Other respiratory diseases ..	4	—	—	—	
b. Meningitis	—	—	—	—	
c. Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	4	—	1	—	
Other diarrhoeal diseases ..	3	—	—	—	
d. Scourvy	—	—	—	—	
e. Malaria	3	1	—	—	
f. Other diseases	21	6	—	—	
g. Accidents	8	3	—	—	
Total admissions, 55, viz. ..	45	10	2	—	

3.—Number of deaths—2.

4.—No. of discharges—51.

5.—No. remaining sick on last day of current month—17.

6.—Average No. of cases incapacitated per day—19.4.

7.—Average No. of Natives in Company's employment during the month—

a. Underground—

b. Surface—

9.—The last matter to which we desire to draw attention is not directly concerned with the mortality of mining natives, but as its importance has been frequently impressed on us as Medical Officers of the mines, we have ventured to refer to it here.

We refer to the absence of any system of insurance of the natives against accidents arising out of their employment. Under present conditions, natives, who have suffered permanent disablement, are either retained as pensioners by the companies, or are discharged to their homes, the matter of compensation being entirely at the discretion of the companies. We consider it very advisable that a regular system of insurance, with a recognised scale of compensation for defined degrees of disablement, should be instituted. At present the mining companies pay 2s. per month per boy to the Pass Office, and if 1½d. or 2d. out of that 2s. were thereafter set aside as an insurance fund, it would amply meet all requirements, and would prove a great boon to a considerable number of disabled natives.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

L. G. IRVINE.
D. MACAULAY.
J. S. MORTON.
E. POLLAK.
A. WATT.
C. J. LYONS.

ADDENDUM.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF MEAL HOURS IN COMPOUNDS.

	5 A.M.	12 NOON.	5 to 6 P.M.
Underground *Day Shift	Mealie Meal and Treacle, plus Soup and Biscuits.		Mealie Meal and Treacle. (full meal).
Underground † Night Shift and Surface Boys	Soup and Biscuits.	Mealie Meal and Treacle. (full meal).	Mealie Meal and Treacle. (full meal).

‡ On Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 to 1, 1 lb. meat and ½ lb. vegetables to be issued to each boy.

* The day shift goes down at 6 a.m. and comes up from 4 to 5 p.m.

† The night shift goes down at 6 p.m. and comes up from 4 to 5 a.m.

‡ The Saturday day shift is from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.; the Saturday night shift from 2 to 10 p.m.

ANNEXURE "H."

GAME PRESERVATION.

1. (a) CONDITIONS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1902.—When I entered the Sabi Game Reserve on the above date, I found a Native population within its boundaries of between 2,000 and 3,000, including women and children, most of the men had rifles and guns of one sort and another, and all had dogs and in most districts shot and trapped without interference. There were also four posts of Steinacker's Horse consisting of perhaps in all forty white men and 150 natives all these got their meat almost entirely from the game which they shot. They, however, stopped the Kraal Natives in their vicinity from shooting, and in the neighbourhood of Sabi Bridge shooting was not allowed lately, though it went on to a considerable extent on the Railway. All the natives in the employment of this Corps were armed with M. H. Rifles and they killed game whenever they went, being on the whole responsible for more than the white men. Very few carnivora were shot during this period, but many thousands of buck, especially Impala and Wildebeeste. Boers also came down and shot for biltong in the Western Districts of the Reserve, where they practically exterminated the larger antelope.

(b).—CONDITIONS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1903.—All Natives have left the Game Reserve, which is now uninhabited by human beings except the Warden, three Rangers and Native Police or game watchers.

The latter are not allowed firearms, nor are they, the Rangers, permitted to kill buck, unless in the case of the latter under exceptional circumstances. White men entering the Reserve are closely watched, and very little if any game has been killed recently on the Railway, either by Europeans or Natives.

The carnivora are hunted when possible, and twenty-two or three wild dogs and about twelve hyaenas have been accounted for. This ratio is likely to increase as their haunts get to be better known.

2.—VIOLATIONS OF RESERVE.—

During the summer, especially in the early part, several cases occurred of natives entering the Reserve to kill game both from the Transvaal and Portuguese Territory. They believed that old conditions still obtained and that no white man would be found willing to travel about after November in the Low Veld, and that they could hunt with impunity, no doubt some were able to do so; but two cases which were brought to Court, one for killing a zebra and another for killing a warthog and impala, and which were severely dealt with; and also the case of a boy from Portuguese Territory who was found hunting with a M. H. Rifle, and who received an exemplary sentence, had the effect of putting a complete stop to depredations on the part of the Natives, and under present conditions they are not likely to give much trouble, although it must be borne in mind that natives are quite able to kill and capture large antelope without guns.

There has been no proof of any white men shooting in the Reserve, although I believe that one or two men living at Hectorspruit and Kaapmuiden used to enter the Reserve and shoot during the last close season until I put a trustworthy Ranger at Kaapmuiden. Some of the storekeepers living on the Crocodile near Komati Poort are also suspected of shooting on the Reserve side of the river, but no proof of it can be adduced; in any case these men only venture over for an hour or two and close to the river. Now that bye-laws have been passed giving me authority to stop people entering except by certain roads my hand will be strengthened against men like the above.

3.—DIFFICULTIES TO BE CONTENTED WITH.—

The difficulty was to stop men who came into the Reserve ostensibly to look for minerals. Some of these were genuine, others merely used it as a pretext to cover their shooting. The class of man referred to is quite happy if he can merely shoot a buck and leave it lying on the veld, not even taking away the meat except for immediate use. Several applications have been made to quarry and work coal in the Reserves, which if granted would be absolutely fatal to the scheme of preservation.

Portuguese Natives armed with guns who can dodge backwards and forwards over the border are also a grave difficulty to contend with.

There is a good deal of native traffic between the Crocodile and Sabi, Natives going home from working in Komati Poort and Barberton chiefly, or people on the Crocodile visiting their friends north of the Sabi or at Kraals under the Drakensberg, and *vice versa*. There is but little white traffic, and is confined to men going to shoot near the Oliphants, Customs Officials, prospectors and others, whose calling is uncertain. A road has always been kept open for this traffic and a notice defining it has recently been put in the local paper.

4.—STATUS OF GAME.—

Before the Reserve was proclaimed the game was attacked by white men chiefly in the winter, by natives and by carnivora all the year round. It now only suffers from the latter, which are being kept in bounds by shooting, while the game is immune from the rifle, so that it will be readily seen that if game could not be exterminated under the old conditions, it can hardly help increasing under the new.

The Sabi Reserve favours certain kinds of game while others do not thrive in it so well as they do north of the river. Much of the Reserve is covered with very dense thorn bush and there is a dearth of country in any way open, except in the extreme west, and a small strip in the East under the Lebombo. In the former country once the habitat of numerous sable and roan antelope, big game has been practically exterminated by Boers and by Kaffirs. I will now take the various species of game in succession.

1.—*Elephants* existed in fairly large numbers up to forty years ago in the Sabi Bush, but as there are no herds in any way adjacent I see no prospect of their returning to the Sabi Game Reserve.

2.—*Rhinoceros (Black)* once existed in large numbers all over the Reserve, now reduced to a solitary male specimen who frequents the thick bush along the Sabi. I see no chance at present of re-stocking.

3.—*Rhinoceros (White)* have long been exterminated.

4.—*Hippopotamus*. There is a herd of five at Komati Poort near Junction of Komati and Crocodile River, a calf was born lately.

Another herd of four and a young one frequents the Crocodile River in the neighbourhood of Kaapmuiden. On the Sabi there are perhaps five at most to be found, as so far as the Game Reserve extends, but they travel down the River in the dry season and are seldom seen on Transvaal side of the border.

This animal breeds and increases very slowly, but only one has been shot, so far as I know, in the last three years.

5.—*Giraffe* were once very numerous in the Game Reserve and their bones may be seen almost anywhere in the bush. The number is now reduced to about four or five. Some say seven, but I have never seen the spoor of more than four together, and have only once seen a single giraffe, there is no reason why they should not increase, but it will take a very long time. Reasonably, I believe, there are not more than five at present.

6.—*Buffalo*. There is a herd of eight which frequents the thick bush between the Sabi River and Gomondwane (which lies ten miles north of the Crocodile). The herd seldom ventures out of this bush, and the animals are extremely wary and shy. I believe none have been shot for some years.

Like all other large game they take a long time to increase, especially as the calves often fall victims to lions, but given time and no epidemics these will without doubt be a fine herd in the future.

ANTELOPE.—

The Eland, once numerous in the West, was exterminated many years ago by the Trek Boers.

The Sable Antelope has also suffered much. There are still a few left, principally in the south-west of the Game Reserve near the Crocodile. There are probably not more than twelve of them in the whole Reserve, and I am inclined to think this is a liberal estimate. There is, however, every reason to think that they will increase, as they, in common with all the other larger antelope except waterbuck, have comparative immunity from the carnivora which hang about the rivers and feed on the Impala.

Roan Antelope were believed to have been exterminated, but two were seen near the Crocodile River about two months ago. There are a good many in Portuguese Territory not far from the border, and no doubt those seen were visitors from there, and it is very probable that others may follow. This antelope is now extremely rare in the Transvaal, and should be specially protected.

Tsessebe.—A troop of five were seen about nine months ago on the flats near the Portuguese border, but no one has come across them since, and it is to be feared that they must have recrossed the border. This, if still in the Reserve, is the only troop of these animals south of the Sabi.

Blue Wildebeeste once existed in large numbers throughout the Reserve, parts of which are eminently suited to their habits; these animals have been so shot down that only some three troops of from ten to twelve members each, and a few old solitary bulls, who generally run with the herds of Impala, are left. However, a few years will set them on a good footing once more.

Water Buck existing in fairly large numbers along the Sabi and Crocodile Rivers, there are certainly no less than one hundred in the Reserve, but a few were killed by lions in certain districts, and a certain number were shot just on the Western Border (but out of the Reserve) by sportsmen from Kaapmuiden, before the Proclamation protecting them came out. They will certainly increase if left alone.

Koodoo are not numerous, but as they frequent thick bush and generally ungetatable places very few have been shot within the last few years. There is a troop of twenty near the Crocodile, and I saw a small troop of three cows and a young bull near the Sabi a month ago. There may be thirty-five in the Reserve, not more, but their prospects are excellent.

Hartebeeste.—None in the Reserve.

Ostrich.—None in the Reserve, though in large numbers north of the Sabi.

Zebra.—There are about four troops, each having from eight to twelve members; as a rough estimate, forty in all. They are not greatly troubled by carnivora and will do well.

SMALLER ANTELOPE.

Impala.—These animals are by far the most numerous in the Game Reserve, which appears to be exactly adapted to them. All records and information point to the Sabi as being *par excellence* the home of the Impala, so far as South Africa is concerned. Some few years ago they were greatly reduced by excessive shooting, and they still form almost the exclusive food of the lions, leopards, cheetahs and wild dogs, while no inconsiderable numbers annually fall victims to the larger crocodiles. Hyenas also kill a good many of the young buck. In spite of these drawbacks they breed with much rapidity, that even in the last twelve months there is a considerable increase, nor is there any manner of doubt but that provided the carnivora do not receive any assistance from man, in some five years they will exist in very large numbers, especially if the carnivora are kept within bounds by the Staff of the Reserve. It is difficult

to form anything but the very roughest estimate of their present number, but there cannot be less than nine thousand, of which perhaps three thousand annually fall victims to the above-mentioned carnivora. This still leaves a margin for a very considerable annual increase, and it will be borne in mind that the latter will not increase in proportion, but will rather tend the other way.

Reed Buck are numerous in the east and west of the Reserve, and are found in isolated localities elsewhere. I should roughly guess at their numbers as two thousand and allow six hundred per annum as the prey of carnivora. They were being rapidly killed out by man previous to the establishment of the Reserve, but there is now no fear for their future, though they are not so extremely prolific as Impala.

Mountain Reedbuck (Rooi Rhebok) are found in small numbers in the south-west corner of the Reserve and along the Sigazi River. There are perhaps forty in all, now that shooting is stopped they will increase as they are out of the beat of the carnivora.

Vaal Rhebok does not exist in the Reserve, which is unsuited to its habits.

Klipspringer are found in two or three places in suitable localities, probably at least fifty in all. They are well able to take care of themselves in the absence of sportsmen. Leopards kill a few.

Oribi are occasionally met with in the extreme west, but cannot be considered indigenous.

Steinbuck are numerous in certain localities principally in east and west.

Duikers abound everywhere; wild dogs, leopards and pythons take a considerable toll, but make no real impression on their numbers; hyaenas occasionally find and kill the young ones.

I have not seen any *Erysbuck*, but there may be a few in the western part.

Bushbuck are very rare indeed. I have seen them at different times by the Sabi, and a half grown one on the Crocodile; the locality seems unsuited for them for some reason. They abound in the strip of country which it is proposed to add to the Reserve on the west.

Warthog suffered much from Rinderpest (eating the dead animals), but are now recovering in numbers, and are fairly well distributed throughout.

Bushpig are rare in the Reserve itself, but in the above-mentioned strip to the west are numerous.

Hares and Partridges of all kinds abound.

Bush Khoran and Dikkop are very well distributed.

The large *Paarbe* is rare, but exists. There may be twelve in the whole Reserve.

Guinea Fowls are found near the Rivers in the localities suited to them. They would be in large numbers but for their numerous enemies, wild cats and birds of prey chiefly.

CARNIVORA.

Lions. I know of nine lions, but there may be a few more.

Leopards are rather numerous, but seldom or never encountered.

Wild Dogs. A pack originally consisting of forty members, hunts the Sabi for about ten miles below the bridge; this pack has been reduced by about fifteen. A smaller pack lives in the bush near Gomondwane (Eastern District). Three of these were brought to book about a month ago. The third pack, which is about forty strong, hunts along the Crocodile between Kaapmuiden and Hectorspruit; five out of their pack were shot recently. So far as I know there are only these three packs in the Game Reserve.

Hyaenas are very numerous throughout. About twelve have been killed since the beginning of the year. They are a source of danger to the young game.

The Cheetah (or hunting leopard) exists, but is very scarce.

Jackals are numerous.

Cerval or Tigerbush Cat is rare.

Civet Cats equally, or more so.

Genet Cats are numerous.

Kaffir Cats also exist in most places.

Lynxes are not numerous, but exist in all the thick bush near the Sabi.

Pythons and Snakes of all kinds are pretty numerous in the summer.

Crocodiles swarm both in the Sabi and Crocodile Rivers, and kill a good many Impala and other buck. About seven have been killed (Crocodiles).

On the whole I consider the prospects of the Game Reserve excellent, but no shooting of any kind must be allowed or the scanty remnants of the large antelope will become alarmed and leave the District. It will be at least five years before the rarer kinds of game shew in any numbers. It would be fatal to allow irresponsible people to come into the Reserve to shoot carnivora, these latter can be well dealt with by the Staff, who, in doing so take care not to disturb the game. As time goes on and we become more and more familiar with the haunts of the wild dogs, there is no doubt that a proportionately larger number will be killed.

When it is considered that up to a year ago both white men and Kaffirs were hunting daily and the carnivora were more numerous than to-day, and that still the game managed to exist, it will readily be seen that the carnivora alone can make no great impression, especially when they themselves are being assiduously hunted.

(Signed) J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON,

Warden.

ANNEXURE "I."

REPORT ON SINGWITSI GAME RESERVE.

I left Sabi Bridge on September 4th and crossed to the Oliphants River on 13th of that month, travelling with pack donkeys for about 150 miles to the north of it. I found little or no game on the Letaba which I followed for about 30 miles. There are many kraals on the north bank (Reserve side) the natives of which trap extensively, and hunt with bows and poisoned arrows. There is game south of the river, out of the Reserve further up. A native who passed through two months ago told me that there were zebra and wildebeeste on north bank, but more game south, *i.e.* out of the Reserve. There are no people living there which may account for it. Following the Itendi River I went on north. Here there were signs of much game in the past, but now there are only a very few individual tsessebe and waterbuck, a few duikers, and I saw the spoor of five sable antelopes and four zebras. In 40 miles I actually saw no game whatever, the reason being that during the war and before it this was one of the favourite Boer hunting grounds, while this winter two separate parties of Boers have shot along the river, one party twice and the other once. I came on the former party, four Dutchmen with waggons. There was no evidence at the time to show that they were law-breaking, and they assured me that they were only on their way back from shooting in Portuguese territory; having no status as a J.P. in Zoutpansberg District I was unable to do more than warn them. However, two days later, thinking I might learn something more, I rode to their camp which they had left and found remains of freshly killed wildebeeste and waterbuck, so that I hope we may get a conviction against them. The natives said that they shot a great deal of game in the Transvaal. Leaving the Itendi I travelled to Singwitsi River. Here the game near the Portuguese border has been shot out this year by two or three parties of Boers, and there is practically none. I got a good deal of information from the natives, although they were not very clear, as the Boers invariably camped some way from the kraals. Following up the Singwitsi I at length arrived at a district which had not been hunted by white men for two years. Here for a stretch of fifteen miles were koodoo, tsessebe, ostrich, reedbuck, waterbuck and impala, not in any numbers, but a few troops of each. They are systematically hunted by the natives from the Levubu (or Pafuri) where hunting camps are everywhere; in evidence they use bows and poisoned arrows, though the damage they do in a year will not equal that done by a few Boers in a week, still, where game is so very scarce it should be put a stop to. Travelling further up the river I found game again reduced to vanishing quantity. The natives said that a party of Boers from Spelonken had travelled along this part of the Singwitsi with a Scotch cart, of which I saw the spoor, and shot all the game here and on the Shishwa River, which is a tributary of the Levubu. I saw the spoor of two giraffes, however, which I was told were still alive. The Boers I refer to were, I understand, reported and punished at Pietersburg.

Elephants have not crossed into the Transvaal since the war, during its progress a herd came in from Portuguese territory and eight of them were shot by Boers on the Letaba. This was about the whole herd. There are still a few left in Portuguese territory on the Singwitsi River, but I fear we have seen the last of them in the Transvaal. Boers shot three in the first-mentioned district about two months ago (*i.e.* in Portuguese territory).

Eland were exterminated by the Boers during the war, there are none now left, though they still exist in Portuguese territory, some two days' march from the border. There are, I fancy, no eland in the Transvaal except eight preserved on a private farm near Godvaan, on Pretoria-Delagoa Railway.

Rhinoceros.—The last one was shot by the Boers during the war. The only rhinoceros left in the Transvaal Game Reserve is the one in the Sabi bush, near the Natumere River.

Buffalo.—None since the rinderpest.

Hippo.—There are some on the Letaba and I believe on the Levubu. Boers shot two Transvaal hippo this winter below the Letaba-Oliphants Junction. They were, however, in Portuguese territory. Unfortunately, in a dry season the hippo. migrate down the rivers in search of deep pools and so get out of reach of game laws.

Sable Antelope.—There are a few on the Itendi River, and there may be some on the Singwitsi though I have seen no spoor.

Roan Antelope.—I saw no signs of this animal, except the headskin of one killed by the Boers. Some of the natives said it was killed on the Itendi River (Transvaal), others in Portuguese territory, in fact, they did not know. They said there used to be roan, but they had seen none for a long time.

Koodoo.—This fine antelope appears still, in a measure, to hold its own, and I saw a troop of seven, and two other individual cows in different places on the Singwitsi. They only exist in the 15-mile stretch I mentioned, however.

Tsessebe.—There is a good sprinkling of tsessebe which must once have been numerous. I saw one or two small troops and their spoor in several places.

Blue Wildebeeste.—There are a very few still to be found on plains between Itendi and Singwitsi and possibly on higher Letaba; north of Singwitsi the natives say they have all been killed out. I saw none myself, except the remains of one the Boers had killed.

Duikerbuck.—A good sprinkling along the Singwitsi and individuals scattered elsewhere. They seem to be in a better position than any other buck as regards numbers. Boers shot about ten of them near the Portuguese border in the Transvaal this year.

Impala.—A few along the Singwitsi and Letaba Rivers. They are not numerous.

Reedbuck are not numerous, but exist, as I saw some on Singwitsi River.

Zebra.—A few troops on Itendi and Singwits; not numerous.

Ostrich.—I saw seven ostriches on the Singwitsi; there are probably others scattered about away from the rivers, and I fancy they are tolerably represented.

Giraffe.—I saw the spoor of two on the Singwitsi which the natives say they think still live. The spoor was at least two months old, however. Smaller buck of most kinds are in existence, but nowhere at all numerous.

I ought to mention that all information pointed to the Game of the Reserve being chiefly along the Singwitsi River; the Levubu or Pafuri carries a large native population, and the fact of there being no game there is conclusively proved by the natives from thence coming down to hunt on the Singwitsi and Shishwa Rivers. On the Singwitsi, as I pointed out, the game is chiefly confined within a 15-mile stretch where they have not been hunted by Boers since the war.

Owing to my provisions having quite given out and being in fact in rather reduced straits, I was unable to go up to the junction of the two Letabas, but it is pretty certain that, as on the Singwitsi, there is a small stretch there which still carries a certain head of game. Altogether I think the Reserve is well worth protecting, though it cannot be compared for a moment, either in its amount of game or in the ease with which it can be protected, with the northern extension of the Sabi Game Reserve. I have some police boys now in the Eastern District of it, and as there is no likelihood of any more Boers coming there, now that the fever season is setting in, I consider that it is not vitally important to send a white man there just at present, the native police can stop the boys killing game and report any white men.

Next year I propose to station a white man at a kraal which is situated in a central position and is within striking distance of both Singwitsi and Letaba. As we have no funds to provide for a fresh ranger, I shall send up a trustworthy man from here, and I fancy that the mere fact of a man being there will keep Boers off.

I would, however, emphasize the fact that Game Laws and Ordinances of all kinds are so much waste paper to the Boer hunters, once out of sight of a policeman; they have no sporting instincts and no sense of honour as a rule, and know well how hard it is to secure a conviction against them for what they do far away from civilization. This year it has been, and still more next year will be the fashion to go on a shooting trip with wives and families into Portuguese territory, and when near the border they camp in the Transvaal and shoot indiscriminately on both sides, declaring to any one who comes along that they are confining themselves to the other side of the line.

I have no fears for the general safety of the game next year, but I think it would be a good thing, and would considerably lessen the arduous work of a ranger in that large district, if some arrangement could be made with the Portuguese Government towards discouraging this annual trekking. I shall, of course, make them keep to certain roads as far as possible when passing through.

(Signed) J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON,

Warden, Government Game Reserves.

SABI BRIDGE, 13th October, 1903.

**REPORT BY CHIEF INSPECTOR, JOHANNESBURG,
FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1903.**

ANNEXURE "J."

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In submitting my report for the year ended 30th June, 1903, I have to record few instances of a striking nature, but have pleasure in bringing under notice a steady and uninterrupted progress, not only towards the betterment of the conditions of life of the Native labourer, but also of the consideration with which he is regarded by his European employer, and a tendency to the eradication of the propensity to treat him as a purely working animal.

An intelligent application of the principles essential to human health and happiness has gradually worked a change in the conditions of Native life on the Mines, the magnitude of which can only be appreciated by a retrospective glance at the condition of things previously prevailing, which, none too good before the war, the long period of hostilities had served to accentuate.

The Labour areas are divided into three chief Districts each of which is again sub-divided, an Inspector being in charge of each sub-division, the Senior Inspector of each District exercising a general supervision over the whole and where necessary assisting in the adjudication of difficult cases.

The duties of an Inspector are elastic and, though his powers are restricted to the imposition of a fine of £5 for certain offences committed by Natives, he wields considerable authority, through the fact that all Compound Overseers hold their positions under licences issued by this Department.

In addition to the trial and punishment of Native offenders and the hearing of disputes, an Inspector goes into all questions affecting the comfort, health and happiness of Natives employed on the Mines, affords them opportunities of consulting him or of stating grievances, and also, he transacts a certain portion of the business arising out of the administration of the Pass Law as affecting the Mines in his District. I attach particulars of inspections, shewing details.

Appendix
No. 34.**ACCOMMODATION.]**

Prior to July, 1902, little had been done with regard to the redemption of Compounds from the state of dilapidation into which they had fallen during the war. The sanitation had been improved, but was in many instances primitive and unsatisfactory.

The gradual influx of labour and the removal of restrictions to the importation of building material enables the Mines to better their Compound accommodation.

The condition of Compounds and their general appointments have been greatly improved during the year under notice, and although, owing to the crippled financial aspect and continued greatly felt shortage of labour much still remains to be done, one cannot fail to appreciate the efforts of the Mining Industry to meet the wishes of this Department. New Compounds have been built, others renovated, efficient sanitary arrangements have been made, and baths—which at one time were the exception—are now the rule. The re-laying of floors, the introduction of steam cooking in lieu of the old dirty and wasteful method, and a greater attention to cleanliness, have done much to improve the general comfort and appearance of Compounds.

The Hospital accommodation, which at the beginning of the year might be classed as generally unsatisfactory, is now distinctly good, and, in the few cases where improvement in that direction is still necessary, the matter is receiving attention. In many cases the plans of the new buildings are already prepared.

In addition to the ordinary Mine or Compound Hospital, it is not unusual for several Mines in close proximity to club resources and form a Joint Hospital, to which all more serious cases are sent, and which is under the control of a qualified matron.

The Medical attendance at Mines is efficient. Usually the services of a medical man are retained by several Mines conveniently situated. This Officer usually lives in the vicinity and visits the Compounds daily. He thus becomes thoroughly conversant with local conditions. It is regrettable that he is not an independent officer, for, not being a free agent, he is unable to expose causes of disease, which no one is in a better position than he to determine.

MORTALITY.

The mortality amongst Natives employed on Mines is a question which has much occupied the attention of this Department.

A Committee of Medical Officers of the Mines was appointed at the instance of the Commissioner for Native Affairs in February last to investigate the causes of mortality and incidence of disease. The records of mortality kept by this Department were placed at the disposal of the Committee, who published their interesting and instructive report early in June. I attach a table compiled from these records, which was published in this report, and to which the following extracts refer:—

"From this table it appears that the total death-rate calculated on the basis of the average number of Natives employed per month would, when rendered as an annual death rate, be 57·7 per 1,000.
"Curiously enough, it appears that the death-rate among the Natives employed in the Kimberley Compounds is practically identical, namely: 57·2 per 1,000 for the year 1902.
"If deductions be made for accidents, leaving the death rate from sickness alone, the figures are in each case again identical, being 54·5 per 1,000 for the Rand and 54·8 per 1,000 for the Kimberley Compounds."

Appendix
No. 35.

Appendices Nos.
36, 37, 38, and
39.

I attach a monthly summary of mortality for the year, and a comparative Schedule shewing territorial analysis of labour employed and mortality on Mines and works for the period November, 1902, to June, 1903. I also attach a statement shewing causes of death amongst Portuguese Natives for the same period. It will be seen that the Natives from Portuguese territory and from Swaziland are the only ones showing mortality above the average, and that in the former case almost 50 per cent. of the mortality is due to diseases of the respirative system. I attach a territorial analysis of mortality.

I attribute the high mortality from pneumonia and similar diseases largely to the failure of raw and inexperienced Natives to realise the danger of not taking proper precautions to meet altered climatic conditions. Not a few Natives also, arrive on these Fields with scorbutic tendencies, and these are naturally predisposed to disease. Much has been done to protect Natives from climatic influences by the provision of proper shelters at ticket offices. The issue of articles of clothing at nominal rates, and, in some instances, the erection of change houses near shaft heads, where hot coffee is dispensed, have also been helpful in this regard.

DIET.

Perhaps few of the conditions of compound life have undergone so marked a change for the better as the food. There is no hard-and-fast scale of dieting, but the following may be regarded as general:—Mealie meal or biscuit-meal porridge without stint, salt, tea or coffee and sugar, two or three pounds of meat stewed with beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, issued bi-weekly, Kaffir beer and lime juice on alternate days. This is frequently augmented by treacle or molasses mixed with porridge, and by the issue of biscuits in the morning and soup.

Steam cooking is gradually becoming universal, its popularity being partly due to its cleanliness, but chiefly owing to its economic advantage over the old system.

Some difficulty was at one time experienced in testing the nutritive value of foodstuffs supplied, particularly mealies, as expert knowledge was essential. This has now been overcome through the co-operation of Dr. Sansom, medical adviser to the Department.

Samples of foodstuffs are now properly analysed if there is any suspicion, and if found defective, the necessary action is taken.

The controlled issue of Kaffir beer, touched on as being part of the dietary of Natives, became legalised under Ordinance 32 Administration 1902, as from the 15th November, 1902. A number of Compounds at once took out licences, but there was a disposition to hang back pending the experimental issue at certain Mines. These experiments justified the issue, which it was found easy to control, and this wholesome fluid is now an important factor in the labourer's diet. It is now regarded as conducive to better health and contentment and its issue is now almost universal.

DISCIPLINE.

The general discipline on the Mines is good. There have been no serious disturbances or faction fights and though there have been a few strikes these were all in the nature of misunderstandings with regard to terms of contract of service, were of no political importance, and, in almost every instance were settled by the Inspector of the Mine concerned. The strike among the experimental batch of Natives from British Central Africa was perhaps the most noteworthy. It will be remembered that it was found necessary to incarcerate 84 of these Natives for three days. I am glad to be able to report that the firm justice and subsequent mercy meted out to these Natives has had a most beneficial effect from a disciplinary point of view.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The general treatment of Native labourers on the Mines has much improved during the year under notice. For years, under the late Government, the system was in vogue of inflicting summary corporal chastisement where punishment was conceivably due. This principle in a modified form is accepted by almost all Compound Overseers, and I may say, by almost all persons who come in contact with Natives. This being so, some difficulty was at first experienced in securing conformity to the legal procedure as regards punishment. This has now been secured as regards those responsible, but isolated cases of assault still occur, where ignorant miners strike Natives for probably no other reason than that the Natives are unable to understand orders given in the most elementary form of "Kitchen Kaffir." In such instances the representations of Inspectors have usually culminated in the dismissal of the offender. Much has also been done by inculcating into the minds of Compound Overseers that they and they only are the persons at whose instance justice should be done to Native delinquents.

COMPOUND OVERSEERS.

As will readily appear, the efficient management and control of a compound depends largely on the qualifications of the Compound Overseer. These gentlemen hold their positions under licences issued by this Department, and abuse of their privileges would entail the cancellation of their licences. It has been said that Compound Overseers have too much authority. It is absolutely essential that men who are responsible for the control of large numbers of Natives should have certain *locus standi*. I may say that all Compound Overseers are men of experience. If error exists, it is in the circumscribed limits of their discretionary powers. I am pleased to report that generally speaking Compound Overseers have given every satisfaction.

DESERTION.

The total number of desertions for the year was 3,426, while the number of Natives actually employed during that period was 103,049, making a percentage of deserters of 3·27, which can I think be regarded as satisfactory.

TOWN INSPECTION.

A considerable increase in the work of the Town Inspector necessitated the increasing of his staff by an Assistant Inspector and four Native Police, making a total of six. Much good work was done, of which I attach particulars. The duties of the Town Inspector are chiefly connected with the inspection of Natives working for registered employers of over 20 Native labourers. The number of Natives so registered increased during the year by nearly six thousand. The Town Inspector also acts as a detective on behalf of the Department, and I would bring to notice the very creditable result of this part of his work, whereby revenue to the amount of nearly one thousand pounds accrued to the Government, and a great number of delinquents were brought to justice.

Appendix
No. 40.

During the latter part of the year it became apparent that there was a certain amount of overlapping of the Inspection and Pass Branches, and it was decided to amalgamate as from the 1st July, 1903. Some alteration in the internal organisation of both Departments was necessary, and this was effected in June. I have no doubt the new organisation will materially increase the efficiency of the whole.

It gives me great pleasure to record the cheerful, loyal, and hearty co-operation and assistance I have received from all Officers, who have throughout the year executed their duties with the tact and firmness one would expect from men of their experience.

H. S. COOKE,

Acting Chief Inspector.

Johannesburg, February, 1904.

ANNEXURE "K."

REPORT OF CONTROLLER OF PASSPORTS, JOHANNESBURG,

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1903.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

There have been no marked administrative changes during the period under notice, but a gradual expansion has occurred to keep pace with the steady influx of labour and the growing requirements of the natives, apart from the ordinary Pass work, which it has been our policy, as far as possible, to satisfy.

The commencement of the year found Pass Offices established at Johannesburg, Boksburg, Germiston, Krugersdorp, Roodepoort, Heidelberg, and Vereeniging. An Office was subsequently opened at Klerksdorp, and, in order to relieve the congestion at the Central Johannesburg Office, two small Branches were opened in the suburbs of Jeppestown and Hospital Hill, which have proved a great convenience to the public. Arrangements have now been completed for the opening of a third branch in the City and Suburban Township. This decentralisation of work has enabled me to make the best use of a small staff.

Although, theoretically, the duties of this Branch are exclusively connected with the issue, registration, etc., of passes, a great deal of other work is also done.

At the Chief Office, Johannesburg, there are two sub-departments, viz.:—The Finger Impression Record Department and the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency. Branches of these Departments have now been opened at the more important Offices in labour Districts. I attach a Return shewing some of the more important ordinary Pass work accomplished.

Appendix No. 41.

COMPLAINTS.

Owing to the great number of minor disputes between masters and servants, it was found desirable to make provision for the hearing of native complaints. Experienced Officers were detailed for this duty, and a very great number of disagreements as to wages, etc., have been amicably settled by arbitration. Where necessary the interests of the Natives have been safeguarded by instituting legal proceedings on their behalf. In many instances the cases were of a trivial nature, and no record was taken. There are, however, 820 recorded cases where settlements have been effected through the instrumentality of this Department.

LABOUR.

The influx of labour has been steady, though by no means coming up to the optimistic prognostications of many. The net increase for the year is considerable and the requirements for domestic and similar services are now fairly well supplied. The available labour for mining and structural work is, however, far below the demand, the natural result of which is a general stagnation and financial depression.

WAGES.

The wages paid to Natives in Labour Areas seem exceedingly high when compared with the remuneration which domestic servants and unskilled labourers receive in Europe, and, with the exception of some of the more important seaports and mining centres, is far in excess of the wage usually paid to Natives in other parts of South Africa.

The remuneration of domestic servants and of natives employed by contractors, etc., remained almost unchanged during the year, averaging in the former case from 50s. to 70s. and food, and in the latter slightly more. The ruling wage on the mines prior to January, 1903, was from 30s. to 50s. and food. From the 16th of that month the pre-war schedule was reverted to.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the stringent regulations now in force with regard to the sale of liquor to Natives have resulted practically in the extinction of the nefarious trade which prevailed under the late Government. The large profits which accrue from the the illicit sale of liquor still induce a low stamp of European to undertake the risk, particularly in purveying to Natives employed on mines and in brick-making, but even these are becoming discouraged. Through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police I have been able to compile a Table shewing number of offences under the Liquor Law for the period under notice. The area dealt with under this annexure extends from Springs to Randfontein, which is practically identical with the Labour Districts, excluding Heidelberg, Vereeniging and Klerksdorp.

Appendix No. 42.

RELIEF FROM PASS LAW.

At the beginning of the year it was thought desirable to relieve certain respectable and deserving Natives from the operation of the Pass Law, who, though not holding the necessary qualifications for letters of exemption under the Coloured Persons' Exemption Proclamation, carried on the business of skilled artisans, mechanics, etc., on their own behalf. Proclamation 28 of 1902 provided for these people

by permitting them to take out certificates of registration on payment of £1, available for one year. From the beginning of November onwards, 764 of these certificates were issued. Natives from Cape Colony, Natal and Zululand, Transvaal and Basutoland, are those who chiefly hold the necessary qualifications.

DESERTION.

During the year 3413 desertions were reported from mines and works, and 2793 from other Employers. Although these figures are considerable, they are in reality a very small fraction of the labour employed during the period, in the former case about 3·2 per cent. and in the latter slightly less. In a great number of cases a Native who has been absent without leave has been reported as a deserter, but on his returning to service no notification of the fact has been sent to the Pass Office. Strictly speaking such natives are not deserters, as there was no intention to desert. The alteration of the system, which takes place from 1st July, 1903, which provides that the passport shall be held by the employer and handed in to the Pass Office together with the report of desertion, will check this as the employer must again obtain the passport, which will be tantamount to reporting the return of the Native.

With a view to checking desertion it is gratifying to report that, in accordance with representations made by this Department, a number of mines have adopted a system of recording the finger impressions of all natives in their employ, which impressions are sent to the Superintendent, Finger Impression Record Department, on desertion, and are of great value.

ABSCONDING EMPLOYERS.

I regret to report that during the year there have been several instances where employers, chiefly contractors, have absconded and defrauded Natives in their employ of considerable sums of money. In some instances actions instituted by this Department on behalf of the Natives have resulted in the recovery of all or part of the amounts claimed.

REVENUE.

As would be expected, the increase in the Native population, coupled with the growing efficiency of organisation, produced a considerable increase of revenue, £128,846 15s. 6d. was collected during the year and the average monthly revenue increased from £7,600 to £13,000. The decrease in revenue for June is due to the fact that a great increase of work was thrown on the staff during that month, in consequence of a new organisation, referred to later, and which necessitated part of the June revenue being collected the following month. The net gain of revenue to this State, after deducting salaries, is £110,000 for the year.

FINGER IMPRESSION RECORD DEPARTMENT.

In dealing with this Branch I think it well to review shortly the system adopted to cheque desertion, which is of course its primary object, though a great deal of other work is also done.

To detect deserters by what is known as the "Henry System," two things are essential: firstly, as many finger impression records of deserters as possible, and secondly, a good supply of Native suspects for examination. The first need is supplied by taking records of all Natives convicted in the more important districts, of the contravention of the Pass Law, and Master and Servants' Act, as these are a class likely to desert. Records of Natives who have passed through the Office are handed to employers for return should they desert. A great number of the mines and some of the other large employers of labour have been induced to take the records of all Natives in their employ.

To meet the second requirement, all Natives found without passes and all against whom there is any suspicion, are passed through the Department for identification.

The co-operation of the Town Inspector with his small staff of six Native police has been of great assistance in supplying material for investigation.

This Branch has done valuable work as a Charge Office under the Pass Law and Masters' and Servants' Act, and also as an Office for the registration of Native criminals and in preventing the unconscious employment of convicted Natives by the public. This prevention checks crime by diminishing the opportunity for it, as well as being a great protection to the public, which is much appreciated. Valuable assistance has also frequently been given to the Criminal Investigation Department and to the Police by the identification of criminals who have at one time or another passed through the records.

During the period under notice some 7,500 cases were dealt with by this Branch. 3,505 cases were sent to the Courts, particulars of which are attached.

Of the 379 cases acquitted almost all owed their acquittal to some technical flaw in the charge or to the failure of some essential witness to appear.

Appendix No. 43.

NATIVE DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

This Office, which was established on 1st August, 1902, affords Natives a secure repository for their earnings and a reliable channel for the transmission of monies to their homes. As the Branch is more fully dealt with in another report, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate.

COMPOUNDS.

Attached to the Johannesburg and Krugersdorp Pass Offices are compounds where Natives suspected of desertion are detained for a period of six days, and where unemployed Natives seeking work can find food and accommodation on payment of 1s. per diem. Both these compounds have been much improved during the year, not the least of the improvements being the provision made for Natives who become indisposed through illness while in transit through the Labour Districts, and who are in a state of destitution.

A new and commodious compound is now in process of construction at Boksburg.

Appendix No. 44.

I attach a Return showing the number of Natives dealt with, and particulars of disposal.

During the latter portion of the year it was found that the system of registration of contracts was cumbersome and led to congestion at Pass Offices. It was therefore decided to adopt a more simple method which, however, entailed the entire exchange of passports held by Natives.

The cheerful manner in which all members of the staff undertook this additional work, and the manner in which they brought it to an effectual issue by working early and late, has already, I am glad to say, been recognised by the Commissioner for Native Affairs.

H. S. COOKE,

Acting Controller of Passports.

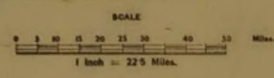
JOHANNESBURG, 9th February, 1904.

II. STATISTICS.

Appendix No.	SUBJECT.	Appendix No.	SUBJECT.
1.	Key Map of the Transvaal.	23.	Native Labour Return.
2.	Diagram shewing by divisional comparison approximate areas principally occupied by natives.	24.	List of Mission Stations.
3.	Diagram shewing estimated density per square mile of the Native population.	25.	Stock Return.
4.	Table shewing estimated number, distribution and density of the Native population.	26.	Return of Criminal Cases adjudicated upon.
5.	Table shewing particulars concerning the estimated Native population (excluding labour districts in mining areas).	27.	Return of Civil Cases adjudicated upon.
6.	Table shewing the estimated Native population of the Transvaal (including labour districts).	28.	Education.
7.	Native Labour employed in Industries other than Agriculture.	29.	Passes.
8.	Natives employed in labour districts.	30.	Revenue.
9.	Territorial Analysis of Natives employed in labour districts.	31.	Expenditure.
10.	Progressive increase of labour supply.	32.	Expenditure, Sabi Game Reserve.
11.	Desertions.	33.	Compensation for Surrendered Arms.
12.	Labour Wastage.	34.	Summary of Inspections.
13.	Chamber of Mines—Schedule of Native Wages.	35.	Table shewing Causes of Death of Natives on Mines at the Witwatersrand.
14.	Native Remittances.	36.	Mortality of Natives employed on Mines and Works in proclaimed Labour Districts.
15.	Native Deposits.	37.	Comparative Schedule shewing Territorial Analysis of Labour employed and Mortality on Mines and Works.
16.	Fees Collected.	38.	Statement shewing Causes of Death amongst Portuguese Natives.
17.	Marriages.	39.	Table shewing Territorial Analysis of Mortality among Natives employed on Mines and Works.
18.	Map of the Singwitsi and Sabi Game Reserve.	40.	Summary of Town Inspections among Employers of over 20 Natives other than Mines.
19.	Map of the Pongola Game Reserve.	41.	Record of Transactions—Passport Branch.
20.	Legislation.	42.	Return of Offences under the Liquor Law on the Witwatersrand.
21.	Polygamy Return.	43.	Finger Impression Records.
22.	Ethnological Table.	44.	Statement shewing disposal of Natives in Government Compounds.
		45.	Establishment.

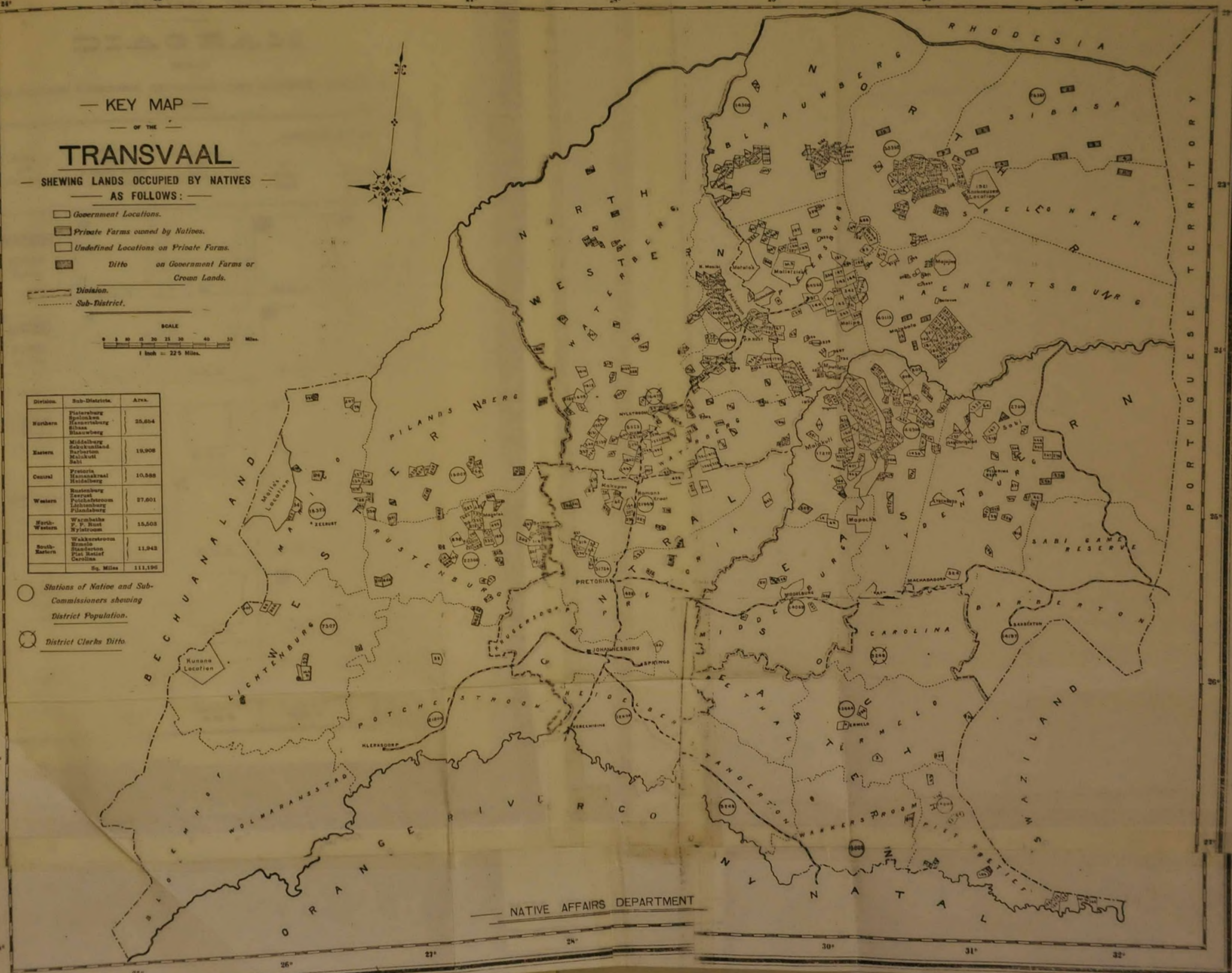
— KEY MAP —
— OF THE —
TRANSVAAL
— SHEWING LANDS OCCUPIED BY NATIVES —
AS FOLLOWS: —

- Government Locations.
- Private Farms owned by Natives.
- Undefined Locations on Private Farms.
- Ditto on Government Farms or Crown Lands.
- Division.
- Sub-District.



Division.	Sub-Districts.	Area.
Northern	Pietersburg Bosmanburg Bakswater Blaauwburg	25,654
Eastern	Middelburg Bakswater Bakswater Bakswater	19,908
Central	Pretoria Hammanskraal Hammanskraal	10,588
Western	Rustenburg Tzaneen Pretoria Pretoria	27,601
North-Western	Warmbaths F. F. Rust F. F. Rust	15,503
South-Eastern	Wakkerstroom Wakkerstroom Wakkerstroom	11,943
	Total	111,196

- Stations of Native and Sub-Commissioners shewing District Population.
- District Clerks Ditto.



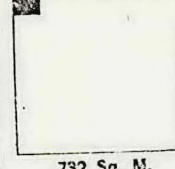
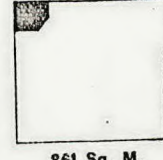
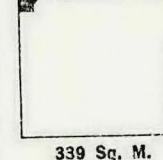
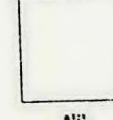
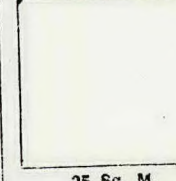
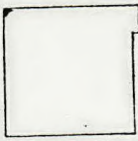
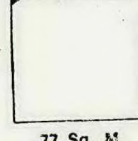
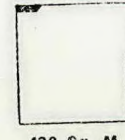
NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

TRANSVAAL, 1903.

DIAGRAM

SHEWING

By Divisional Comparison, approximate areas principally occupied by Natives.

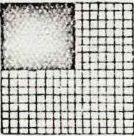
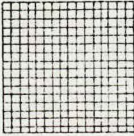
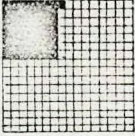
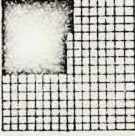
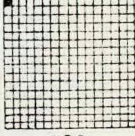
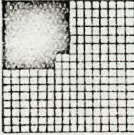
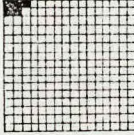
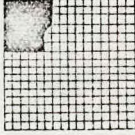
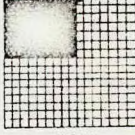
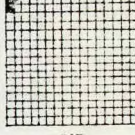
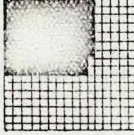
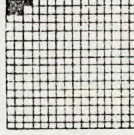
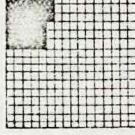
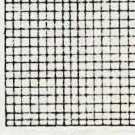
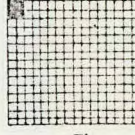
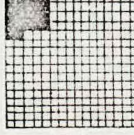
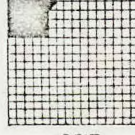
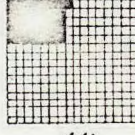
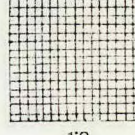
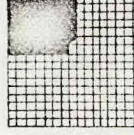
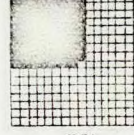
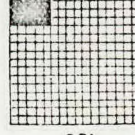
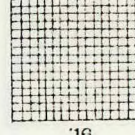
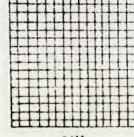
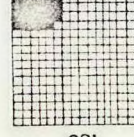
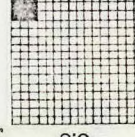
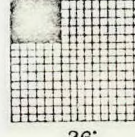
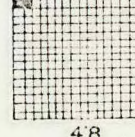
Division and Total Area.	Government Locations as actually defined or established.	Private Farms owned by Natives.	UNDEFINED LOCATIONS	
			on Private Farms.	on Government Farms or Crown Lands.
NORTHERN 25,654 Sq. Miles.	 739 Sq. M.	 Nil	 1,341 Sq. M.	 732 Sq. M.
EASTERN 19,908 Sq. Miles.	 326 Sq. M.	 21 Sq. M.	 861 Sq. M.	 339 Sq. M.
CENTRAL 10,588 Sq. Miles.	 112 Sq. M.	 54 Sq. M.	 257 Sq. M.	 Nil
WESTERN 27,601 Sq. Miles.	 619 Sq. M.	 584 Sq. M.	 194 Sq. M.	 25 Sq. M.
N.-WESTN. 15,503 Sq. Miles.	 258 Sq. M.	 37 Sq. M.	 1,093 Sq. M.	 77 Sq. M.
S.-EASTN. 11,942 Sq. Miles.	 Nil	 16 Sq. M.	 186 Sq. M.	 2 Sq. M.

TRANSVAAL, 1903.

DIAGRAM

SHEWING

*ESTIMATED DENSITY per SQUARE MILE of the
NATIVE POPULATION.*

DIVISION.	Government Locations as actually defined or established.	Private Farms owned by Natives.	UNDEFINED LOCATIONS		Remainder of Division:
			on Private Farms.	on Government Farms or Crown Lands.	
Northern	 72'4	 NIL	 50'1	 76'	 1'09
Eastern	 60'2	 5'	 33'5	 63'9	 2'5
Central	 97	 5'	 33'4	 NIL	 7'
Western	 22'3	 64'2	 26'7	 44'	 1'2
N.-Western	 54'6	 78'	 20'	 41'6	 1'6
S.-Eastern	 NIL	 23'	 8'8	 36'	 4'8

NOTE.—Each block of squares represents a square mile.

ESTIMATED NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.—1903.

DIVISION.	Square Miles.	Total Population	Average Density.	GOVERNMENT LOCATIONS AS ACTUALLY DEFINED OR ESTABLISHED.			PRIVATE FARMS OWNED BY NATIVES.			UNDEFINED LOCATIONS.						Remainder of Division.		
				Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.	On Private Farms.			On Government Farms or Crown Lands.					
										Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.	Square Miles.	Population	Population per Square Mile.
Northern	25,654	201,539	7·8	739	53,519	72·4	—	—	—	1,341	67,221	50·1	*732	55,768	76·	22,842	25,031	1·69
Eastern	19,908	117,438	5·8	326	19,636	60·2	21	105	5·	861	28,860	33·5	339	21,677	63·9	18,361	47,160	2·5
Central	10,588	91,011	8·5	112	10,859	97·	54	289	5·	257	8,595	33·4	—	—	—	10,165	71,268	7·0
Western	27,601	90,742	3·2	619	13,805	22·3	584	37,531	64·2	194	5,190	26·7	25	1,099	44·	26,179	33,117	1·2
North-Western ..	15,503	45,945	2·9	258	14,100	54·6	37	2,886	78·	1,093	23,371	20·4	77	3,204	41·6	14,038	2,384	·16
South-Eastern ..	11,942	58,991	4·9	—	—	—	16	369	23·	186	1,643	8·8	2	72	36·	11,738	56,907	4·8
TOTAL	111,196	605,666		2,054	111,919		712	41,180		3,932	134,880		1,175	81,820		103,323	235,867	
AVERAGE DENSITY			5·4	54·			57·8			34·3			69·6			2·2		

* This area is taken as an estimate, as the land occupied by Natives has not been surveyed or beaconed off.

DIAGRAM

APPENDIX No. 5.

Showing particulars concerning the Estimated Native Population of the Transvaal
(Excluding Labour Districts in Mining Areas).

1903.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				ADULT MALES.					DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT MALES.					Number of Men between the ages of 18 and 45.	Number of married men.	Number of Polygamists.	Number at work beyond their District during year to 30th June.	Number available for service beyond their District during any one year.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Now at Work.	Unable to Work.	Who must remain at Home.	Available, not now at Work.	TOTAL.	Number on Farms.	Number in Towns.	Number in Government Locations.	Number on Crown Lands.	TOTAL.					
EASTERN.—	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.
Lamabona and Sabi	6,875	7,243	12,882	27,000	4,300	1,075	1,100	400	6,875	3,301	684	Nil	500	6,875	4,825	4,208	1,000	4,700	2,200
Sikakuni	9,900	12,000	23,000	44,900	6,000	781	1,100	1,000	9,900	4,900	100	100	1,340	9,900	8,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000
Cardina	2,066	2,197	4,985	9,248	781	283	81	419	2,066	1,750	300	16	Nil	2,066	1,646	1,286	412	1,286	1,000
Middelburg S.	2,999	3,163	7,907	14,069	800	499	1,500	300	2,999	2,450	431	118	Nil	3,000	2,899	2,722	922	1,000	200
Barberton	3,549	3,627	7,021	14,197	1,806	643	600	400	3,549	2,660	500	Nil	389	3,549	2,786	2,343	872	1,113	1,500
Upper Middelburg	4,634	4,428	8,210	17,272	2,741	693	800	300	4,634	2,134	Nil	2,300	Nil	4,634	3,702	3,184	864	1,300	2,000
TOTAL	30,023	32,658	64,003	126,684	16,528	4,995	5,781	2,719	30,023	18,985	2,015	6,494	2,329	30,023	23,151	20,645	5,979	16,313	11,500
Percentage	23.09	25.77	50.92		55.05	16.63	19.23	9.05		63.23	6.71	21.29	8.42		77.11	68.76	18.91	54.23	38.33
NORTHERN.—																			
Potterburg	17,132	18,279	29,534	64,965	4,000	2,182	3,430	7,570	17,132	8,486	600	7,617	449	17,132	15,000	11,340	2,117	12,436	8,570
Spelonken	11,092	17,230	26,470	55,392	4,000	2,092	1,000	4,000	11,092	7,224	Nil	519	3,949	11,092	9,000	8,780	880	5,631	6,000
Hamersburg	9,514	11,271	19,330	40,115	3,000	1,314	1,300	4,000	9,514	4,350	Nil	2,014	3,450	9,514	7,000	3,165	1,249	801	5,000
Shewan	5,889	6,266	14,412	26,567	2,000	739	650	2,500	5,889	750	Nil	Nil	5,139	5,889	4,500	3,000	490	3,000	3,000
Blauwburg	3,875	4,364	6,261	14,500	1,000	375	500	2,000	3,875	3,675	Nil	Nil	200	3,875	2,325	3,074	600	447	1,500
TOTAL	48,122	57,410	96,007	201,539	14,000	7,372	6,780	20,070	48,122	24,185	600	10,150	13,187	48,122	37,425	33,559	5,137	20,805	24,070
Percentage	23.87	28.48	47.65		29.09	15.11	14.08	41.72		50.25	1.24	21.09	27.40		77.77	69.73	10.67	43.23	50.00
North-Western.—																			
Warabath	2,834	2,032	3,637	8,523	775	389	1,220	280	2,834	2,485	Nil	Nil	349	2,834	2,275	1,920	196	1,292	200
Potgietersrus	6,570	5,728	8,647	20,945	2,000	778	3,292	300	6,570	2,848	70	3,632	Nil	6,570	5,792	4,672	839	3,299	3,000
Nylstroom	3,033	2,841	10,003	16,477	806	609	1,318	300	3,033	2,933	100	Nil	Nil	3,033	2,424	1,918	349	1,319	Nil
TOTAL	12,437	10,621	22,887	45,945	3,581	1,946	5,830	1,080	12,437	8,266	170	3,632	349	12,437	10,491	8,510	1,384	7,910	3,200
Percentage	27.06	23.11	49.81		28.79	15.64	46.86	8.68		66.46	1.36	29.36	2.80		83.34	68.42	11.12	63.60	25.72
WESTERN.—																			
Rustenburg	5,404	5,901	11,090	22,395	3,220	300	700	1,284	5,404	400	300	4,704	Nil	5,404	4,404	3,234	116	3,540	3,540
Zeerust	4,240	4,567	9,416	18,223	2,800	300	500	740	4,340	300	460	1,159	2,921	4,340	4,000	3,304	238	2,975	2,975
Pietersburg	3,865	4,406	7,733	16,007	1,774	290	420	1,364	3,865	160	50	3,655	Nil	3,865	4,108	1,613	296	2,661	2,661
Potgietersrus	5,250	5,550	10,900	21,800	4,000	100	400	750	5,250	3,183	894	873	Nil	5,250	4,220	3,660	100	4,000	220
Lichtenburg	1,933	2,508	2,866	7,307	1,500	30	220	183	1,933	300	70	663	400	1,933	1,850	1,050	71	1,683	200
TOTAL	20,795	23,092	41,915	85,742	13,294	910	2,370	4,321	20,795	5,043	1,774	11,057	2,921	20,795	19,382	12,801	821	14,859	9,906
Percentage	24.26	26.72	49.00		63.92	4.37	10.91	20.77		24.25	8.53	53.16	14.04		89.35	61.55	3.94	71.40	47.58
CENTRAL.—																			
Pretoria	5,820	7,094	18,820	31,734	200	160	160	5,240	5,820	4,394	663	763	Nil	5,820	5,300	4,982	370	420	All these natives can find labour in the District.
Hanna's Kraal	6,009	4,275	11,685	21,969	1,611	274	253	3,889	6,009	3,944	Nil	2,365	Nil	6,009	5,300	3,905	365	2,034	Nil
Hendelberg	2,656	3,459	6,091	12,206	750	228	228	1,450	2,656	2,360	147	Nil	Nil	2,656	2,200	1,770	234	1,951	Nil
Krugersdorp	393	477	1,432	2,502	—	46	47	500	393	393	—	—	—	393	500	353	21	—	Nil
TOTAL	15,078	15,305	38,628	69,011	2,621	688	600	11,079	15,078	11,140	810	3,128	Nil	15,078	13,700	10,150	1,190	4,404	Nil
Percentage	21.84	22.17	35.99		17.38	4.56	4.58	73.48		73.88	5.37	20.74			90.86	67.31	7.89	29.20	Nil
SOUTH-EASTERN.—																			
Stanford (Bethal)	2,836	2,187	4,225	9,248	2,820	310	Nil	2,836	2,415	441	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,836	1,126	1,315	395	2,820	Nil
Kruger's	2,938	3,008	7,338	13,284	957	316	1,611	84	2,938	2,507	431	Nil	Nil	2,938	2,224	1,296	483	1,843	Nil
Potgietersrus	3,063	3,391	7,553	14,007	1,053	1,275	685	50	3,063	3,013	25	Nil	25	3,063	1,675	2,210	375	1,100	1,200
Wakkerstroom	2,547	2,703	7,794	13,044	647	1,000	800	100	2,547	2,447	50	Nil	50	2,547	1,660	2,000	400	367	800
TOTAL	11,384	11,289	27,907	40,743	5,453	2,601	3,090	234	11,384	10,382	927	Nil	75	11,384	9,083	6,821	1,833	3,136	2,000
Percentage	22.88	22.69	34.41		47.90	22.84	27.19	2.05		91.19	8.14		0.65		58.63	59.60	16.27	45.11	17.56
GRAND TOTAL	137,839	150,315	289,312	578,666	55,447	18,412	24,447	30,503	137,839	78,001	6,296	34,481	19,061	137,839	110,934	92,486	16,064	63,427	30,666
Total Percentage	23.82	25.96	50.20		40.24	15.35	17.73	28.65		56.58	4.56	25.01	13.83		79.89	67.69	11.65	50.36	30.72

* Of this number, 11,079, a large proportion had been working for the Military for long periods and had returned home when this statement was prepared.

N.B.—This statement does not include:

- (1) The Districts of *Wolmaranstad* and *Bloubaai* in which there are no representatives of this Department, and no returns have been obtainable, the population of these Districts may be estimated at 5,000.
- (2) The natives, other than "imported labourers" who have become domiciled in Labour Districts amounting approximately on farms to 12,000; in locations to 10,000.

The addition of these figures, which includes Women and Children, would show a total population of about 605,000.

It appears from these returns that, apart from other mining centres of the Transvaal, there are on the Witwatersrand Area alone 125,177 coloured labourers (excluding Asiatics) employed at the present time on mining and other works, 21.4% of whom are domiciled in the Transvaal; and that the immigrant population may therefore be taken to be about 100,000.

It should be understood that the return of population, exclusive of Labour Districts, cannot be accepted as an actual census, as the figures have only been compiled from information obtained during the collection of the General Native Tax. Particulars could not be gathered concerning a considerable number of men who were absent at work, and have not yet paid their tax.

It may be, therefore, that the total population of the Transvaal (excluding Swaziland) might amount to 620,000, whereas 20 years ago it was estimated at 800,000, and has been quoted at that number ever since.

NOTES UPON THE DIAGRAM SHOWING PARTICULARS OF THE POPULATION EXCLUDING LABOUR DISTRICTS IN MINING AREAS.

COLUMN "H."—It is assumed that the 39,503 adult males available, but not now at work, will be ready to replace a portion of the 55,477 who are shown under Column "F" to be in service at the present time.

COLUMN "J."—Natives domiciled on farms are not, generally speaking, available for other work.

COLUMN "L."—As the total number who were at work beyond their districts during the past year, as enumerated from passes issued, amounted to 69,277, and the number residing in locations is 34,481 (Column "L"), it may be taken that the greater proportion of location Natives went to work during the year, allowance being made

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

AREA.	Number of Men, Women, and Children.	Male Adults.
* Labour Districts,		
(a) Locations	10,000	2,000
(b) Farms	12,000	2,400
* Wolmaranstadt and Bloemhof	5,000	1,000
Remainder of the Transvaal	578,666	137,839
TOTAL	605,666	143,239

* Not included in Appendix No. 5.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

24th July, 1903.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE NUMBER OF NATIVES EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE TRANSVAAL IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, EXCLUDING PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF PRETORIA.

DIVISION.	Timber.	Coal Mining.	Other Mining.	Building.	Total.
Eastern	763	4,610	8,370	—	13,743
Central	—	—	3,380	—	3,380
North-Western	127	—	14	109	250
Western	—	—	562	484	1,046
Northern	—	—	600	300	900
TOTALS	890	4,610	12,926	893	19,319

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,

24th July, 1903.

Appendix No. 8.

Statement showing number of Natives (excluding Asiatics) employed in Labour Districts, including Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Germiston, Boksburg, Springs, Heidelberg, Vereeniging and Klerksdorp, on 24th July, 1903.

Employed on Mines and Works	67,782
Employed in Towns—Contractors, Brickfields, Buildings, Stores, etc.	49,131
Number of Natives in possession of Registration Certificates as provided for by Ordinance No. 28 of 1902	660
Number of Coloured People (excluding Asiatics)	2,250
In Military Employ	450
Employed by Repatriation Department	829
Employed on Farms	4,075
	125,177
Total Number of Natives and Coloured People (excluding Asiatics) employed in Labour Districts	125,177
Total Number of Coloured People employed in other Mining Areas :—	
Number of Coloured People employed on Mines in Pretoria District	770
Number of Coloured People employed on Mines in Barberton District	3,685
Number of Coloured People employed on Mines in Middelburg District	3,330
Number of Coloured People employed on Mines in Other Districts	1,148
	8,933
Total Number of Natives employed in Mining Areas	134,110

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES EMPLOYED IN LABOUR DISTRICTS AS ON 24TH JULY, 1903.

DISTRICT.	Nature of Employment.	Portuguese.	Cape Colony.	Transvaal.	O.R. Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Rhodesia.	Basutoland	Swaziland.	British Bechuana-land.	British Central Africa.	Not Classified.	Total.
JOHANNESBURG ..	Mines and Works	16,834	1,206	2,610	32	456	112	349	98	124	368	120	22,309
	Others	45,29	5,314	9,512	1,219	8,710	349	2,749	278	381	—	*5,333	38,374
	Total	21,363	6,520	12,122	1,251	9,166	461	3,098	376	505	368	5,453	60,683
	Percentage	35·20	10·74	19·97	2·07	15·10	·76	5·10	·61	·83	·60	8·98	—
KRUGERSDORP ..	Mines and Works	9,412	987	1,649	30	215	85	510	26	1,228	—	4	14,146
	Others	108	718	1,452	66	172	18	126	13	351	—	10	3,034
	Total	9,520	1,705	3,101	96	387	103	636	39	1,579	—	14	17,180
	Percentage	55·41	9·92	18·05	·55	2·25	59	3·70	·22	9·19	—	·08	—
BOKSBURG	Mines and Works	7,854	919	1,026	50	184	11	237	171	20	—	—	10,472
	Others	177	304	643	55	250	17	61	112	11	—	—	1,630
	Total	8,031	1,223	1,669	105	434	28	298	283	31	—	—	12,102
	Percentage	66·36	10·10	13·79	·86	3·58	·22	2·46	2·34	·26	—	—	—

* C.S.A. R. and Contractors Statistics not yet arrived.

Territorial Analysis of Natives Employed in Labour Districts as on 24th July, 1903—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	Nature of Employment.	Portuguese	Cape Colony.	Transvaal.	O. R. Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Rhodesia.	Basutoland	Swaziland.	British Bechuana-land.	British Central Africa.	Not Classified.	Total.
GERMISTON	Mines and Works	11,087	983	1,732	21	498	42	693	114	71	—	—	15,241
	Others	426	938	723	184	533	33	250	96	15	—	1	3,199
	Total	11,513	1,921	2,455	205	1,031	75	943	210	86	—	1	18,440
	Percentage	62·43	10·41	13·31	1·11	5·59	·41	5·11	1·14	·46	—	·01	—
SPRINGS	Mines and Works	2,419	46	393	—	18	2	5	31	—	—	1	2,915
	Others	68	96	130	5	89	3	82	11	3	—	—	487
	Total	2,487	142	523	5	107	5	87	42	3	—	1	3,402
	Percentage	73·10	4·17	15·37	·15	3·11	·15	2·55	1·23	·09	—	·03	—
HEIDELBERG	Mines and Works	942	17	10	12	79	1	9	75	—	—	—	1,145
	Others	32	117	436	111	248	8	138	50	1	—	3	1,144
	Total	974	134	446	123	327	9	147	125	1	—	3	2,289
	Percentage	42·55	5·85	19·48	5·34	14·28	·39	6·42	5·46	·04	—	·12	—
KLERKSDORP	Mines and Works	131	48	176	20	21	22	9	1	31	—	—	459
	Others	32	44	647	60	21	13	26	1	60	—	—	904
	Total	163	92	823	80	42	35	35	2	93	—	—	1,363
	Percentage	11·96	6·75	60·38	5·87	3·08	2·57	2·57	·14	6·68	—	—	—

Territorial Analysis of Natives employed in Labour Districts as on 24th July, 1903.—(Continued).

DISTRICT.	Nature of Employment.	Portuguese	Cape Colony.	Transvaal.	O.R. Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Rhodesia.	Basuto-land.	Swazi-land.	British Bechuana-land.	British Central Africa.	Not Classified.	Total.
VEREENIGING	Mines and Works	791	50	168	4	14	4	62	2	—	—	—	1,095
	Others	7	64	159	34	22	2	71	—	—	—	—	359
	Total	798	114	327	38	36	6	133	2	—	—	—	1,454
	Percentage	54·88	7·84	22·48	2·61	2·47	·40	9·14	·13	—	—	—	—
SUMMARY	Total	54,849	11,851	21,466	1,903	11,530	722	5,377	1,079	2,296	368	542	116,913
	Percentage	46·91	10·13	18·36	1·62	9·86	·61	4·59	·92	1·96	·31	4·68	—

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY.

[illegible]

Appendix No. 10.

Statement showing Progressive Increase of Labour Supply on Mines and Works during Year ended 30th June, 1903.

No. employed on 1st July, 1902, 39,682.

					Increase.	Wastage.	Net Increase.
July, 1902	..	..	..	..	5,427	5,199	228
August	..	..	..	..	4,704	2,020	2,684
September	..	..	..	..	4,831	2,153	2,678
October	..	..	..	..	4,861	1,845	3,016
November	..	..	..	..	3,472	1,858	1,614
December	..	..	..	..	3,658	2,236	1,422
January, 1903	..	..	..	..	3,452	2,253	1,199
February	..	..	..	..	7,780	5,084	2,696
March	..	..	..	..	6,818	2,858	3,960
April	..	..	..	..	8,073	4,770	3,303
May	..	..	..	..	7,875	4,845	3,030
June	..	..	..	..	7,561	5,291	2,270
					68,512	40,412	28,100

SUMMARY.

1.	Total Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,512
	No. employed 1st July, 1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,682
	Total No. employed on Mines and Works during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	108,194
2.	Total No. employed 1st July, 1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,682
	Net Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,100
	Total No. employed on 24th July, 1903..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,782
3.	Total Wastage on Mines and Works during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,412

APPENDIX NO. 11.

DESERTIONS FROM MINES AND WORKS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1903.

	JOHANNESBURG	BOKSBURG.	KRUGERSDORP.	SPRINGS.
Number of Natives employed during the year	39,222	36,684	18,468	8,675
Number of Desertions	1,520	1,133	273	500
Percentage	3·87	3·088	1·478	5·763

SUMMARY.

Total Number of Natives employed	..	..	103,049
Total Number of Desertions	..	..	3,426
Total Percentage	..	..	3·27

TOTAL LABOUR WASTAGE.—LABOUR DISTRICTS ONLY.

FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1903.

DISTRICT.	Returned Home.	Died.	Deserted.	Wastage on Travelling Passes.	Total Wastage.	ANALYSIS OF DESERTIONS.					
						No. Reported.	RECOVERED.		RETURNED VOLUNTARILY.		Actual Deserters Unrecovered.
							No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
Johannesburg	21,058	822	1,077	300	23,257	Johannesburg .. 1,808	371	20·520	360	19·911	1,077
Krugersdorp	2,567	179	179	69	2,994	Krugersdorp .. 273	49	17·948	43	16·483	179
Boksburg*	5,734	869	655	42	7,300	Boksburg .. 758	60	7·915	43	5·672	655
Klerksdorp	562	8	17	44	631	Klerksdorp .. 29	9	31·034	3	10·344	17
Heidelberg	503	19	24	10	556	Heidelberg .. 39	10	25·641	5	12·820	24
Vereeniging	300	10	25	12	347	Vereeniging .. 40	9	22·5	6	15·	25
Total	30,724	1,907	1,977	477	35,085		2,947	508	—	462	1,977
						SUMMARY :—					
Percentage						Total number of desertions reported 2,947					
						Total number recovered 508 17·23 per cent.					
						Total number returned voluntarily 462 15·67 " "					
						Total deserters unrecovered 1,977 67·08 " "					

* Includes present Districts of Germiston and Springs.

TRANSVAAL CHAMBER OF MINES.

SCHEDULE OF NATIVE WAGES.—MAY, 1897.—RESTORED JANUARY, 1903.

MINE :—

	s.	d.
Machine Helpers	1	8
Hammer Boys	1	6
Shovel Boys	1	3
Tram Boys (10 feet trucks)	1	2
Tram Boys (16 feet trucks)	1	6
Dry Shaft and Winze Boys	1	8
Wet Shaft Boys	2	0
Wet Shaft Boys (when developing only)	2	6
Boys cutting Hitches for Timber	1	6
Timber Boys	1	2
Stope Ganger's Assistants	2	0
Station Boys (where white man employed)	1	2
Station Boys (where no white man employed)	2	6
Air Hoist Drivers	2	0
Pumpman's Assistants	1	8
Platelayers' Assistants	1	6
Pipeman's Assistants	1	6

SURFACE :—

Stokers (12 hours)	2	6
Stokers (8 hours)	1	8
Engine Cleaners	1	6
Sorting Boys	2	0
Head Gear Boys (where white men employed)	1	4
Head Gear Boys (where no white man employed)	2	6

MILL :—

Elevator Boys	2	0
Vanner Boys	2	0
Mill Boys (12 hours)	2	0
Mill Boys (8 hours)	1	4

MILL (continued) :—

	s.	d.
Blanket and Sluice Boys	2	0
Crusher Boys	1	4
Surface Trammers	1	9
Mule Drivers	2	6

CYANIDE :—

Solution Shed Boys	1	4
Boys (Filling and Discharging)	1	9
Zinc Cutters	1	6
Tramming Residues	1	4

GENERAL :—

Fitter's Boys	1	6
Blacksmith's Boys (strikers)	2	6
Blacksmith's Boys (Helpers)	1	4
Carpenter's Boys	1	2
Mason's Boys	1	4
Police	2	6
Compound Cooks	2	0
Drill Packers	1	0
Drill Sorters	1	6
Surface Labourers	1	2
Office and Store Boys	2	6
Assay Office Boys	2	6
Coal Boys (off-loading)	1	6

NOTES.— Timber Boys assisting in Timbering Shafts to be paid at the rate of Wet and Dry Shaft Boys.

Seven and one-half per cent. of the Natives employed may be paid special rates.

Month to be reckoned as consisting of at least 30 working days.

It is permissible for Companies to pay Natives on the piece-work system on the basis of the above Schedule Rates.

NATIVE DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

REMITTANCES FROM 1ST JULY, 1902, TO 30TH JUNE, 1903.

Natal	£10,248	2	7
Basutoland	2,769	10	0
Transvaal	322	15	0
Cape Colony	1,294	13	6
Orange River Colony	384	4	6
Total	£15,019	5	7

This Return includes the Remittances of the Germiston and Pretoria Branches.

APPENDIX NO. 15.

NATIVE DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

DEPOSITS, WITHDRAWALS AND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1903.

Cape Colony	£264 7 0
Natal	1,089 4 3
Orange River Colony	628 16 6
Basutoland	3,569 15 0
Transvaal	576 14 9
Rhodesia	50 0 0
Portuguese Territory	266 10 0
Total Deposits	£6,445 7 6
Withdrawals	£3,696 12 9
Balance	£2,748 14 9

The Deposits, Withdrawals and Balances of the Germiston and Pretoria Branches are included, but represent a small amount of the totals.

Of the Deposits £1,500 has been banked as fixed deposit, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum.

APPENDIX NO. 16.

NATIVE DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

RETURN OF FEES COLLECTED FROM 1ST AUGUST, 1902, TO 30TH JUNE, 1903.

No. of Remittances.	Amount of Fees.
2,132	£266 9 0

APPENDIX NO. 17.

Statement shewing the Number of Marriages Solemnised in each District of the Transvaal Colony during the Year ended June 30th, 1903.

District.	No. of Marriages.
Barberton	13
Boksburg	27
Carolina	3
Ermelo	17
Germiston	2
Heidelberg	100
Johannesburg	101
Krugersdorp	48
Lichtenburg	31
Lydenburg	24
Middelburg	72
Marico	34
Piet Retief	7
Pretoria	210
Potchefstroom	162
Rustenburg	168
Standerton	32
Waterberg	75
Wolmaransstad	1
Wakkerstroom	28
Zoutpansberg	128
Total	1,283

TRANSVAAL.

SKETCH MAP

OF THE

Singwitsi and Sabi

Game Reserve

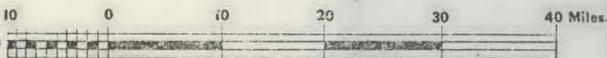
IN THE

ZOUTPANSBERG AND LYDENBURG

DISTRICTS.

ROADS OR TRACKS MARKED -----
PERENNIAL RIVERS "~~~~~"

SCALE



OR

1 Inch = 15 Miles.



— TRANSVAAL. —

Appendix No. 19.

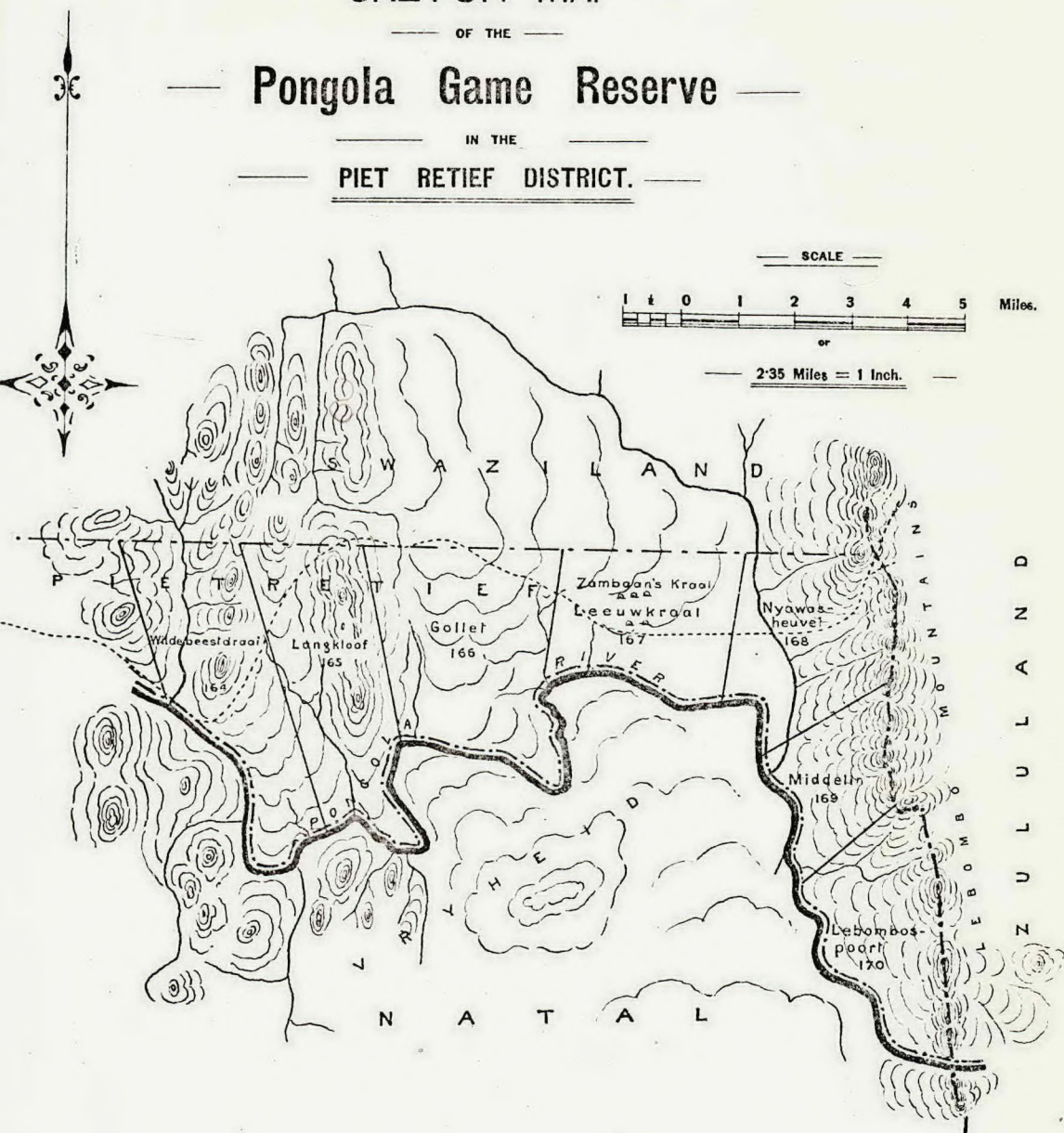
— SKETCH MAP —

— OF THE —

— Pongola Game Reserve —

— IN THE —

— PIET RETIEF DISTRICT. —



NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY, 1904.

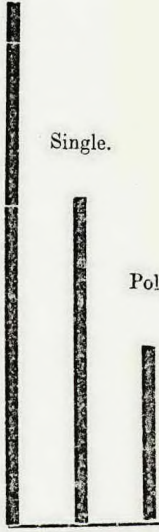
Govt. Printing Works Litho. Pretoria

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIVE POPULATION.

Ex. Council Resolution.	Number.			Regulation.	Date.	Title or Subject.	Remarks.
	Law.	Proclama- tion.	Ordinance.				
			3 of '02		July 3	To provide for appointment of Native Commissioners and Sub-Native Commissioners and to define their jurisdiction and powers.	
			13 of '02		August 7	Regulating the possession of Arms and Ammunition.	
			15 of '02		August 7	To amend the Law relating to Resident Justices of the Peace.	Limiting the maximum punishment to a fine of £25 or imprisonment not exceeding one month.
			20 of '02		August 22	To amend certain Laws relating to the taxation of Natives.	Providing for a general Native tax of £2 on every adult male domiciled in the Transvaal. If a native has more than one wife he is liable to a further tax of £2 for each additional wife.
			28 of '02		October 1	Natives' Relief Ordinance ..	Enabling skilled Native handicraftsmen to obtain certificates of registration to relieve them from restrictions under the General Pass Regulations.
			32 of '02		October 17	Liquor Licensing Ordinance ..	Prohibiting the sale of liquor to coloured persons.
			43 of '02		November 26	Natives Night Passes Ordinance	Prohibiting Natives from being in Township streets between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m.
			44 of '02		December 3	To amend Law 4 of 1885 (Administration of Justice amongst the Natives).	Adding contraventions of the Pass Laws to the Schedule of Offences recognised in the Courts of Native Commissioners.
			29 of '03		May 5	Legalising certain marriages between coloured persons	Marriages solemnised prior to operation of Law No. 3 of 1897 to be valid, provided that the said marriages are registered with the Marriage Officers appointed under Article 2 of the Law referred to.
			18 of '03		June 10	Pass Regulations	Introducing general Amendments and Additions

APPENDIX NO. 21.

TRANSVAAL POLYGAMY RETURN, 1903.

TOTAL ADULT MALES.	MARRIED MEN.		SINGLE MEN.		POLYGAMISTS.		COMPARISON.
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
144,146	96,577	67·09	47,569	32·91	16,793	11·65	Married.  Single. Pol.