

General.—The visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to Johannesburg in August, 1905, was an event which stimulated an interest among members of the Native Affairs Department in Anthropological research. Mr. H. E. Mabile, who was one of our staff, contributed a paper of more than passing interest on "The Basuto of Basutoland," which has since been published by the "African Journal."

A considerable amount of organising work was done by our office in anticipation of the visit, papers being secured from different contributors and a collection of native tribes being arranged for the Anthropological Section. I served as a member of the Committee of Section H, Anthropology, during the visit.

Professor Haddon, Chairman of the Section, spoke of a proposal for promoting wider knowledge of a specialised character amongst officers having to deal with native races in all parts of the Empire. His idea was that Government should vote funds and select officers of a certain age and grade to be sent home for a course of study and exchange of ideas with officers from other countries, with the object of securing a mutual benefit from the association of the officers on a common meeting-ground.

The proposal is perhaps too formidable because of the expenditure involved to receive support at present, but it seems to me it might well be adopted on a modified scale within South Africa. Nothing but good could result from an interchange of visits between members of the different Native Departments in South Africa or from an annual conference of such officers at different centres year by year. For my own part I must confess it to have been an education in spite of my sixteen years' experience to have had the privilege of attending a series of meetings recently between the Commissioner for Native Affairs for Zululand and Zulu Chiefs, and to have noted the way in which they were conducted.

The present law "for the Management of the Natives" (No. 4 of 1885) has in certain respects proved unworkable, and requires to be revised and supplemented in many important particulars.

A number of attorneys and law agents about the Johannesburg Law Courts have cultivated the practice of "touting" for native clients till it has become a fine art. Throughout the year a native attached to our Office has been specially employed to place natives into direct touch with officers of the Court, and by this means to prevent them from being victimised by touts, but in spite of his best efforts cases continually occur in which innocent natives are duped in a manner which is scarcely to be believed. Several cases have been reported to the Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal.

The Courts of Law in Johannesburg are badly equipped with interpreters for natives, an interpreter with a knowledge of one language often being relied upon to interpret for Amaxosa, Fingo, Zulu, Pondo, or Shangaan natives. No standard of qualification appears to be insisted upon, none of the native interpreters, as far as I am aware, are certificated and they are all badly paid.

The ex-Chief Amos Mathibe who was deposed for drunkenness and unfitness, was removed in August last by order of the Government from Hamanskraal to Barberton. He was stirring up strife in the tribe by opposing the Acting Chief appointed in his place by the Government. A dispute concerning the chieftainship of the Bahuaduba Tribe rendered vacant by Amos Mathibe's deposition has caused a considerable amount of trouble.

On the 28th November, 1905, the Annual Pitso of Native Chiefs in this Division was held at Hamanskraal; the Native Commissioner's address to the natives explained the objects of the meeting and referred to the satisfactory behaviour of the natives during the year, their relations with Europeans, the duties of chieftainship, fresh legislation, the native land question, drink, the capture of fugitive criminals and Chinamen, the social condition of the natives, and payment of the tax. A profitable discussion ensued, and at the conclusion of the meeting the natives dispersed in a happy and contented frame of mind. Shorthand notes of the proceedings were taken, and a transcript was forwarded to the Secretary for Native Affairs, with a report commending certain matters to the consideration of the Government.

Wandering Chinamen were a cause of considerable trouble to the natives in the Hamanskraal Sub-District, where some of them killed a native girl, others being caught in acts of theft, etc. The Chief Fene Mahlangu rendered valuable assistance to the Police in turning out 150 men to capture the Chinamen subsequently hanged for the Moabsvelde murder. The young Chief Mbongo Mabheha also rendered assistance to the Police in capturing some Chinese marauders for which he was rewarded at the ordinary rate.

The Native Police employed in this Division are an efficient body of men, and the Sub-Native Commissioners have expressed to me their great regret that the work of the Department is to suffer by a further reduction in the strength of our Police establishment.

The new appointment of a Sub-Native Commissioner for the Witwatersrand has served a distinct need, and the officer occupying this post has entirely gained the confidence of those with whom he has come in contact.

A proposal to establish an Inter-Colonial Native College for the training of teachers has received considerable attention from the educated natives in the Transvaal. Mr. J. Tengo Jabavu, the Editor of "Imvo" in the Cape Colony, visited the Transvaal for the purpose of explaining to the natives the advantages of securing Lovedale as a site for the establishment of the Native College.

A number of native eating-houses are carried on by Peruvian Jews in Johannesburg under the licence of the Municipality. I have noticed the bearing of the natives frequenting these dens when they call upon the European landlord to wait upon them. Many people will be found to agree with me that any occupation which contemplates that a white man shall place himself in a position of subserviency to a native is one which should receive neither public encouragement nor licence in this country. Native eating-house keepers and shoe-blacks should be natives.

The questionable traffic in which many native ricksha haulers are known to be engaged and the undesirable occupations followed by other natives in this town have formed the subject of consideration with a view to the Police being provided with power to check a growing evil, demoralising to white and black alike.

During the past year the educated natives have brought to the notice of the High Commissioner complaints regarding railway accommodation, with the result that arrangements were made by the Railway Administration for coloured persons of the better class to be allowed to travel, if they so desire, in first or second class compartments specially set apart for them in a portion of the train which best admits of white and black passengers being kept separate.

The facilities provided for the travelling of native third class passengers are susceptible of considerable improvement. The train service is not frequent enough, and native passengers have complained of the over-crowded condition of the carriages in which they are obliged to travel and of the want of shelter at different stations along the line.

The Native Deposit and Remittance Agency ceased to be a branch of the Native Affairs Department on the 30th June, 1906, its work being transferred to the General Post Office from that date. From a long and intimate acquaintance with the class of work hitherto carried on by the Agency, I am unable to predict any considerable expansion of business amongst the uneducated natives, as the Post Office system is scarcely adaptable to their circumstances.

Three valuable officers who were connected with the Agency have left the Service as a result of the change.

Native interests were represented before Sir J. West Ridgeway's Constitution Committee by delegates from the Transvaal Native Congress and the Transvaal Basuto Committee. The delegates are understood to have asked that the new Constitution should place the control of native affairs and the machinery of native administration in the hands of an officer answerable only to His Majesty's Government. Reasons for this request were fully set forth subsequently in a native petition to the House of Commons.

The Missionaries whose sphere of labour lies in this Division have shown their devotion to the cause of the improvement of the natives, never neglecting, however, any opportunity of bringing home to their people the lesson to make themselves useful members of the community. We have received much valuable assistance from the Missionaries in the work of the past year.

J. S. MARWICK,

Native Commissioner, Central Division.

Johannesburg, 6th October, 1906.

Annexure O.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, SEKUKUNILAND.

Hereunder I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1905-6.

Political Aspect.—During the year much has happened in South Africa with regard to native affairs, which might have given rise to considerable anxiety amongst European inhabitants of this Colony as to the likelihood of the natives following the example set by those of Natal and Zululand. During the month of February last the Natal rebellion started, and it was whilst the various chiefs in the Transvaal were assembled in Pretoria that the fact became known.

Grave apprehensions were felt by many as to whether Transvaal natives would participate in this rebellion, and as a native is naturally reticent and rarely violates the confidence of his chief, it became a matter of urgent necessity to increase and better the vigilance over native matters in general. The staff of this district was reorganised, and I am pleased to say that from all reports and my own personal observations, there has been nothing with regard to the general behaviour of the different native tribes in my sub-district to justify the intense feeling of anxiety which prevailed, and still prevails, though in a lesser degree, amongst the European inhabitants of the Lydenburg district, and which would lend credence to the pessimistic reports alleging unrest among the blacks of this Colony which have from time to time appeared in the public press. The same inter-tribal feuds exist, as in the past, and in consequence a general combination of natives against whites, is looked upon by those in a position to judge, as a very remote possibility. The natives of my sub-district comprise two distinct parties, very jealous of and antagonistic to each other, and therefore it is a matter of great difficulty for either party to take any direct step hostile to the Government, without the other becoming aware, and apprising the authorities of it. The Natal rebellion is still unsuppressed, and continues to be discussed by the natives of this sub-district. Very exaggerated reports, favourable to the Zulus, being circulated at times. What effect authentic news of a British reverse would have on the native mind up here is difficult to say. But as they have established tribal circumcision schools throughout this and other districts, I need only reiterate the repeated assurances of trusty informants, that it is an indisputable token of peacefulness and contentment. Much has been said of the Ethiopian movement in Sekukuniland. Of this I can say nothing, as there is nothing to be said. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has certainly endeavoured to get a better foothold in Geluks Location, by establishing various churches, and appointing several evangelists or local preachers, but as the latter are of a wholly uneducated class, they possess little or no influence over native chiefs and their followings, and it is only when senior members of this body, who style themselves "Circuit Elders," visit the district that one is inclined to believe that their teachings would have a deleterious effect on the native mind. The attitude of "blacks" towards "whites" has left little or nothing to be desired. And it was gratifying to note that all Europeans who visited Sekukuniland reported favourably on the treatment accorded to them by native chiefs and their followings.

Progress in Civilisation.—The progress in civilisation made by natives in this sub-district is hardly perceptible. It is peculiar to note how rigidly they cling to and reverence their old tribal customs. Contact with Europeans and European habits is bound to elevate them above their present status, but the evolution can only be gradual, in the strictest sense of the word. It is noticeable among the men that they have a great desire to adopt European dress. This being the result of their proceeding to civilised centres for the purpose of employment. But with regard to the women they rarely get beyond their own environments, and consequently they still adhere to the old native method of attire, of skins, beads, and to say nothing of a profusion of grease and red ochre which adorn their complexions.

Some progress in the use of agricultural implements is slightly noticeable. The number of ploughs disposed of by the traders, during the past year, was considerably greater than the previous years. The men appear to be taking greater pains with the tilling and cultivating of lands, and the use of harrows and mealie shellers are gradually becoming in vogue.

Social and Moral Conditions.—With regard to the social and moral conditions of natives in my sub-district, I can only say that they remain the same and that no improvement can be recorded. Certain of the native customs which would be looked upon by any civilised community as extremely immoral are upheld and regarded in the light of strict propriety by the natives themselves. I allude chiefly to the native marriage custom, and native law of inheritance, which prevail in this district. Polygamy can hardly be considered to be on the decrease, for a native's status in the tribe is still calculated according to the number of wives he possesses. In town locations seduction and adultery are common occurrences, so much so that two native chiefs recently asked me whether it were not possible to criminally punish all such wrong-doers. It is regrettable to note that the number of marriages solemnised according to Christian rites in Sekukuniland decreased 25 per cent. on the solemnisations of the previous year. Therefore it is hardly necessary to state that marriages under native custom are regarded more favourably by the natives.

Health.—I regret to state that health of natives in this sub-district during the past season was very bad indeed. Malarial fever, consumption, and syphilis having been very prevalent. With regard to the first, it is stated by old residents in the district that it was exceptionally severe. It is noteworthy that the natives expressed a keen desire to have a European doctor established amongst them, chiefly for the purpose of arresting the spread of syphilis and treating consumption. As I understand that a Commission has been appointed by the Government to report on the former disease, the matter of considering the advisability of sending a medical officer to these parts has been left in abeyance pending the filing of this report. I am however pleased to state that no epidemic occurred during the period under review.

Trade.—Traders throughout the sub-district complained of the depression of native trade during the past year. I understand that a material decrease in the sale of men's clothing was noticeable owing to the fact that all young men returning from work bring with them a fairly well stocked wardrobe which they purchase at public sales, chiefly in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Little or no grain was purchased from the natives, there having been hardly sufficient for their own consumption from the previous season's crops, and as a matter of fact traders found it necessary to import grain into Sekukuniland for the purpose of supplementing the food supply.

Taxation.—I need hardly say anything with regard to the taxation of natives, as the subject has been fully reported upon in previous annual reports. I am however convinced that the natives living in Geluks Location, and also those squatting independently on private farms and Crown Lands experience no difficulty whatsoever in paying the taxes due by them to the Government, but all farm labourers, who in many cases are only allowed a limited time to proceed beyond the district for the purpose of employment, and who receive no monetary remuneration from their employers, find the taxation somewhat severe. This was repeatedly brought to my notice by the farmers themselves during my recent tax collection tour through the High Veld portion of the sub-district. They alleged that in many cases rather than lose the services of their farm labourers, they were obliged to pay the taxes themselves.

I do not consider the Dog Tax at all severe, and would strongly advocate a heavier taxation on a cross-breed-greyhound, which is apparently increasing in number.

Agriculture.—I have already alluded to the slight improvement in the method of tilling and cultivating the soil by natives, therefore nothing is left for me to add, except that the past was a favourable season, and had the crops in a portion of the sub-district not been wholly devastated by locusts, the harvest might have been a record one. In the southern portion of the district which is High Veld, early frosts did much damage to mealie crops, but affected the natives only slightly as the population there is very sparse. Baboons did much damage to crops along the Olifants River. The rainfall was good, and I believe that there will hardly be any necessity to supplement the food supply during the ensuing year, provided a fair harvest is reaped next season.

Population.—It will be observed from the Ethnological Table annexed hereto that there has been an increase in the native population in this sub-district during the past year, which is due to natural causes. A careful native census was taken by me whilst collecting taxes, which has caused me to arrive at the figures in the above-mentioned table. The condition and status of the various native tribes remain the same, as reported last year, and therefore it is not necessary for me to make further comment on the subjects.

Land Occupied by Natives.—The last Annual Report on this district dealt in detail with this subject, and as nothing noteworthy has occurred with regard to natives squatting on private farms, I need only state that they still enjoy a very independent and easy life. Of course in "private farms" I allude to those occupied solely by natives. With regard to "Crown Lands" a separate report is being submitted wherein the subject will be dealt with fully.

Labour.—During the year 6,250 natives left the district in search of employment. Numerous labour agents visited Sekukuniland to recruit labour, but met with absolutely no success, as the natives still prefer to proceed independently to large centres and make their own choice of the nature of the work they shall be employed at. It is regrettable to note the increased scarcity of labour for agricultural purposes. Farmers, as a general rule, are unable to offer the same rate of wage obtainable in large labour centres, and are dependent on their native squatters for the labour required in connection with the working of their farms. It has been brought to my notice that there is a distinct tendency amongst such squatters to quit occupied farms, and remove to private farms or Crown Lands, where after having paid a nominal annual rental, they are beholden to nobody. This has naturally tended to depleting the labour supply for farm work.

Education.—I desire to say nothing on this subject, as the conditions remain identical with those reported last year.

Important Events.—The only important event worthy of record is the visit of the various chiefs in this district to Pretoria for the purpose of attending a presentation to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. They evinced a keen desire to see His Royal Highness, and much good resulted from the "Pitso" held by the Honourable the Commissioner for Native Affairs on the day succeeding the reception.

Revenue.—A brief comparative statement of revenue collected during the past three years is submitted hereunder:—

		1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Native Taxes	£21,648 0 0	£24,830 0 0	£24,676 0 0	
Native Passes	260 10 0	340 8 0	384 12 0	
Dog Tax	826 0 0	1,108 10 0	1,153 0 0	
Court Fines	138 0 0	182 15 0	213 5 0	
Crown Rents	—	—	826 0 0	
Totals	£22,872 10 0	£26,461 13 0	£27,252 17 0	

It will be observed that the Financial Year under review records a slight increase on the revenue collected during the preceding year. The 1905 taxes are still £156 in arrear, but as this amount is very small it will be collected in due course. Current taxes show an increase of over £1,000 on the collections for 1905 on the 30th June of that year. There is also a slight increase in Dog Taxes, which have been well paid.

Stock.—The native stock was very healthy during the past year. A further outbreak of Rhodesian Redwater occurred in Geluks Location, viz., at Marisanes and Maserumules kraals, which were promptly fenced in at the instigation of the Resident Magistrate, Lydenburg, and further spread of the disease was thereby arrested.

General.—The Sekukuni wire fence, enclosing the area between the Steelpoort and Olifants rivers, and measuring 250 miles, is now completed. It encloses many thousands of cattle, which up to the present have been saved from the ravages of Rhodesian Redwater, and as the outbreak above mentioned occurred during the first two months of the year, the utility of this fence is bound to be recognised by even those who were opposed to it at first. All entrances to the fenced area are being guarded constantly to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle and the whole fence is patrolled weekly to ensure that it has not been tampered with. The cost of erection is approximately £5,000, which is being met by the natives at an individual contribution of 10s. £1,423 have already been collected and paid to the Resident Magistrate, Lydenburg. As Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland, I succeeded Mr. Knight, who resigned on the 1st July, 1905, and am deeply indebted to Colonel Damant, Resident Magistrate, Lydenburg, for his advice, and also the welfare of this office which he has so markedly evinced during the time I have the pleasure of serving under him. To one quite near to the district his able support has considerably lightened my duties.

I also desire to place on record my appreciation of the behaviour of all native chiefs under me.

L. C. R. HARRIES,

Sub-Native Commissioner.

Sekukuniland, 1st July, 1906.

Annexure P.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, PILGRIMS REST.

I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending 30th June, 1906:—

Political Aspect.—Judging from outward appearances the political aspect, as far as the natives of this sub-district are concerned, is good. The natives have paid up their taxes well, and cheerfully on the whole, but there is no doubt that there is an undercurrent of unrest among them owing to the native rebellion in Natal. This unrest is, I think, fostered by the Swazis from Swaziland. This applies more especially to the Mashangana, who are more or less closely allied to the Swazis, and I have reason to believe that Swazi emissaries have visited the Mashangana chief, Mpisana, recently, and then returned to Swaziland, the object of their visit being kept secret.

Progress in Civilisation.—Very little progress in civilisation is noticeable among the natives of this sub-district. They appear to be quite contented to live in their barbarous state. There are a few native teachers in the district, but they are a very inferior class of teacher, and I fear meet with very little success in their efforts at civilisation or education. In two or three instances natives are going in for irrigation, which is a hopeful sign.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The relations existing between the various chiefs and tribes of this sub-district are, on the whole, friendly. No cases of faction fighting have come to my notice.

The morality of the natives is not of a high standard. This is, I think, greatly due to their living in such close proximity to the various mining camps, added to the natural lax ideas on morality of natives in general. I do not, however, think that the natives of this sub-district are worse than those of most other districts in that respect, especially those having mining operations going on in their midst. I am continually having trouble on account of white men in Pilgrims Rest inducing married native women to desert their husbands and to live with them.

Health.—The health of the natives generally has been good. In some parts of the sub-district malarial fever has been bad, and in many cases fatal. This applies particularly to one part of the sub-district, where for two or three seasons' past very little rain fell, and last season was a very wet one. This appears to have caused an epidemic of malarial fever in that vicinity. Two cases of what I suspect to be leprosy have come to my notice recently below the Berg. I am taking steps to have them examined by the District Surgeon, prior to forwarding them to Pretoria. As far as I am able to ascertain there is very little syphilis among the natives of this sub-district.

Food Supply.—The food supply generally is good this year. Some of the crops above the Berg were destroyed by early frosts, but this did not occur to any great extent. The chief crop, as usual, was a mealie one. Very little Kaffir corn is grown in this sub-district. Sweet potatoes, ground nuts, and beans are also largely grown, also a fair amount of "Mpogho" and "Nyouti" (species of millet)—these are principally used for making beer.

Trade.—The principal articles of trade from the natives are mealies, beans, and ground nuts. The trade in mealies is not very brisk this year, in spite of good crops. The cause of this is, I think, due to the native unrest. I think they are reserving their mealies in case of eventualities, not knowing exactly what is going to happen. The principal articles of trade to the natives are salampore, blankets, beads, hoes, clothing, and food stuffs, such as sugar, salt, and tinned meats.

The collection of the taxes has proceeded smoothly, and without any trouble. There has, of course, been the usual amount of grumbling about the heaviness of the general tax, but this I have endeavoured to lighten by exempting any man that I considered above the working age, and by exemptions from payment on some of the wives, in cases of men who have had more than one wife. In this I was guided by the age of the man and the ages of the wives, and as to whether the extra wives had been taken prior to the British occupation of the Transvaal or not. In the case of natives taking extra wives since the occupation, they have then to pay for all their wives.

The amount of general tax collected since the 1st July, 1905, to date is £17,966. This is a decrease of £3,860 as compared with the amount collected during the year 1904-5. This decrease is accounted for in various ways. Firstly, by the fact that in 1904 I collected from a number of natives who have since paid to Barberton through the alteration in the boundary line between the Lydenburg and Barberton districts. Secondly, by exemptions to extra wives and old men. Thirdly, to great numbers of natives being away at work at the present time. Fourthly, I have no doubt, to the present native unrest. This tax is, however, still coming in, the average collection for the last week of June was about £60 per day.

The Dog Tax collected to date amounts to £798 10s., which is a decrease of £370 10s. on the 1904-5 collection. This can be accounted for in two ways. Firstly, the loss to this district of the natives who now pay in Barberton district, and secondly, to an unknown disease which broke out among the dogs of this sub-district about six months' ago, which caused the death of a great number of dogs. This disease appeared to be a form of pneumonia, the dogs getting sick, pining away, and dying in a few days.

Important Events.—The most important event which I have to record for the past year is the feeling of unrest among the natives of this sub-district, due to the Natal native trouble. In September of 1905 the Resident Magistrate of Lydenburg toured this sub-district, holding "Pitsos" or Ndabas with the natives.

General.—The rains this season have been very general and abundant, consequently the crops have been good. The locust pest has done very little damage to the native crops this year owing to their making their appearance late in the season when the crops were ready to harvest. The natives still complain about the damage to their crops by baboons and various small buck, such as reitbuck, bush-buck, and duiker, and to their stock by leopards, wild dogs, and crocodiles.

The work of this office has greatly increased during the past year owing to an increase to the mining operations in this sub-district, which necessitates the issue of an increased number of labour passes, and to the natives coming more freely than formerly with their cases and disputes. I have also had the collection of Crown rents added to my other work.

HUGH T. GRIFFITH,
Sub-Native Commissioner.

Pilgrims Rest, 2nd July, 1906.

Annexure Q.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, BARBERTON.

Political Aspect.—Notwithstanding frequent rumours of native unrest and the generally unsettled state of the native mind, the political aspect in this district may be considered quite satisfactory, and the chiefs are contented though they have some minor grievances. There have been no large faction fights though there have been a few minor fights as the result of beer-drinking and inter-tribal jealousies. The natives in this district as a whole appear to be too much occupied in their own private affairs to take much interest in affairs in Natal. During May and June, owing to information received from Pietersburg certain natives suspected of being messengers from Chief Ngwanase were carefully shadowed with the result that some six natives were arrested and, on being brought before the Assistant Resident Magistrate here were committed for trial on a charge of sedition. The evidence against them was necessarily somewhat incomplete and difficult to obtain, but there would appear to be little doubt but that they were as alleged messengers from Zululand sent for the purpose of sounding the natives in this district on their loyalty. However, as far as can be seen, very little attention was paid to them by local natives.

Progress in Civilisation.—Except in the immediate vicinity of the towns very little progress in this respect is noticeable.

Social and Moral Conditions.—Moral conditions among the kraal natives remain good, though among natives resident in town and along the railway immorality is on the increase, chiefly owing to the influx of natives from Portuguese territory and especially women from the neighbourhood of Delagoa Bay, whose immoral manner of living is inclined to spread to the local Swazis.

Health.—The health of the natives in this district has not been good during the last year, owing almost entirely to fever, which has been exceptionally severe. Among infants the mortality is especially noticeable.

Food Supply.—Fair and considerably better than last year, owing to the comparative absence of locusts. Mealies and Kaffir corn have yielded a good crop.

Trade.—Trade has been bad and seems likely to continue so.

Important Events.—The most important event during the year has been the taking over by this Department of the Land Department Registers and collection of Crown land rents.

Taxation.—The sum of £16,604 5s. was collected during the financial year, made up as follows:—

General Tax	..	..	..	..	£11,224	0	0
Dog Licences	..	..	..	..	906	10	0
Pass Fees	..	..	..	..	2,775	15	0
Crown Rents	..	..	..	..	1,698	0	0
					£16,604	5	0

There is still a considerable amount outstanding which will fall in the next financial year by natives absent from the district or who have not yet paid for various causes.

GENERAL.

Cattle Disease.—This is gradually dying out, though there are occasional outbreaks. It is hoped that the branding of native cattle, which is being proceeded with as fast as possible, will do a great deal to stamp the disease out altogether.

Horse Sickness.—Has been very severe throughout the district.

Fever.—Has been worse than for several years past.

Locust Destruction.—Comparatively few locust swarms have been seen or reported. Mr. Bourhill the representative of the Agricultural Department spent some time in the Low Veldt, where he did considerable execution.

Beer Drinking.—Has been carried on with comparative moderation.

Hippopotamus.—An unusual case occurred in the neighbourhood of Hector Spruit where a native was seized by a hippopotamus within five yards of his kraal and killed instantly. The animal appears to have "run amok" and to have come in a straight line from the Lomatie River, a distance of some 20 miles across the open veldt.

Wild Beasts.—Tigers, leopards, wild cats, baboons, wild pigs, etc., seem to be on the increase and considerable damage is done to native crops by the latter.

Crown Rents.—The collection of Crown rents by this Department for the first time has been attended with success and the amount collected is a considerable one.

Mines.—Owing to the general depression several small mines have had to close down, thus limiting the local demand for labour. The Sheba Mine, however, is increasing rapidly the number of their native employees, as are one or two other small mines in the neighbourhood.

Non-payment of Wages by Employers.—Owing to bad times considerable trouble has been experienced in this respect. Severe steps are being taken in conjunction with the Public Prosecutor to bring the offenders to justice.

Labour Supply.—The supply of labour should be largely in excess of local needs but unfortunately this is not the case, as natives prefer to work only for a sufficient time to enable them to earn money to pay their taxes, and to shorten the period of work as much as possible a considerable number prefer to leave for other districts where the rate of wage is higher, with the result that in several cases, such as the Transvaal Plantations, Ltd., and other large farming concerns, the demand for labour is greatly in excess of the supply.

G. D. WHEELWRIGHT,
Sub-Native Commissioner.

Barberton, 10th July, 1906.

Annexure R.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, MIDDELBURG.

The Magisterial District of Middelburg is divided into two sub-districts for the purposes of native administration, the northern portion being controlled by a Sub-Native Commissioner, who is stationed at Pokwani, and the southern by an officer who resides in the town of Middelburg.

The principal duties of the Sub-Native Commissioner, Middelburg, are the collection of native taxes, the settling of disputes which arise between European farmers and their native squatters or servants, and dealing with all cases between the natives themselves. Considerable difficulty is experienced in connection with the tax collection, owing to the scattered nature of the black population.

The Botsabelo Mission Station which is situated about six miles from the town of Middelburg, comprises the only large native settlement in the southern sub-district. This station was established by the Berlin Mission Society in the year 1865, and a fugitive chief named Seth Kgalema and his tribe from Sekukuniland have formed the principal faction of its inhabitants from that time till about the middle of the year 1905, when the chief and practically the whole of his tribe left the station and settled on the farm Doornkop No. 42, in this district, a portion of which farm certain members of the tribe had purchased from a Boer farmer, against the advice of the Native Affairs Department. For some years the Chief Seth Kgalema and his principal indunas had been at variance with the missionaries of the Berlin Mission Society, and their disagreement culminated in an action brought by the latter against the chief and seven of his headmen for an order of ejectment from the lands belonging to the Mission. The order was granted by the Supreme Court, but Seth was advised to approach the missionaries with a view to arriving at some amicable understanding; all efforts made by officers of this Department to bring about a reconciliation failed however, and in consequence the natives have now established themselves in what may be regarded as an independent native location. This precedent is a dangerous one and if followed without interruption in other parts of the country is bound to become a menace to the agricultural industry, as natives who are now resident on farms and supply labour in return for the privilege of squatting will flock into such locations and thus deprive farmers of their native labour supply.

Political Aspect.—Owing to the absence in any extensive degree of large native settlements or locations, the same opportunities of congregating in numbers for the purpose of hatching mischievous ideas is not afforded to the natives of this sub-district, but as time rolls on it is impossible to disguise the fact that a spirit of independence and a demeanour of growing disrespect for Europeans is becoming common amongst the natives. To control them by "moral influence" in the present stage of their existence is impossible and unless the laws governing them are of such a nature as to keep them under control by a just but firm rule, the position of officials appointed to administer native affairs is most difficult.

Civilisation.—The majority of natives in this sub-district have for a number of years resided on farms belonging to Europeans, and in consequence have come more directly into contact with civilisation than those living in more remote parts of the country; it is an exceptional sight to meet one attired in native costume, though the dress habit has spread more among the men than the women. Long standing habits and customs, such as the payment of dowry (lobola), marriage feasting, beer drinkings, inheritance (uku ngena), or raising seed on behalf of a deceased relative, etc., are still very commonly observed. Many of the people who belong to religious denominations elect to be married under Law 3 of 1897, but it is only in isolated instances that "lobola" is not paid.

Moral Conditions.—With the exception of mine compounds and town locations, there are few haunts in which immorality can be carried on to any extent and, speaking generally, it may safely be said that the morals of the people are good.

Relations existing between the various tribes are of a friendly nature, though the different chiefs very seldom visit each other in person.

Health.—On the high lands there has been very little sickness, but last summer there was a very serious epidemic of malarial fever in the low country, more especially severe in the Steelpoort Valley. The District Surgeon has spent a considerable amount of time and energy in vaccinating and he is now of opinion that in the southern part of the district there are very few natives who have not been operated on. he is therefore devoting himself at present to the northern portion.

Food Supply.—The crops have been very good at most places, but would have been much better had it not been for early frosts on the high veldt and locusts in the low veldt.

Trade.—Country storekeepers and hawkers supply the wants of most natives in the way of such provisions as they require, and men returning from work generally make purchases in the towns before leaving. Grain trade is carried on as a rule between traders and the natives to a considerable extent, but it has been reported that during the present year this trade has decreased, which may be accounted for by the fact that natives are beginning to realise the importance of storing grain for their own use, instead of disposing of it at a short price and finding out later that they have to pay more to re-purchase it when their supply of food is exhausted.

Stock.—Rhodesian redwater has been prevalent in many places north of the railway line and in a few cases native stock has suffered.

Labour.—Many of the natives living on farms work for the owners during a certain period of the year, and go out as a rule for a few months to the mines or towns to earn sufficient money to pay their taxes, etc. Constant complaints are made by farmers that natives will not work, and certain cases have been brought to notice in which the former have given notice to all their squatters to leave, as they prefer to take the chance of engaging labourers from the locations and elsewhere at a monthly wage, to being constantly worried by people who have become indolent and independent. The natives so treated accepted the notice and intimated that they would move on to ground owned by Companies or people who do not occupy their farms, where they are able to congregate and in most cases are not called on for work, but required to pay rent, which they prefer.

W. E. PEACHEY,

Sub-Native Commissioner.

Middelburg, 25th July, 1906.

Annexure S.

REPORT BY THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, POKWANI.

Political Aspect.—The political aspect is good. The natives in this sub-district are loyal, quiet and law-abiding.

Progress in Civilisation.—Very little progress has been made in civilisation by the natives. The young men wear European clothing, but the old men and women still clothe themselves with skins in accordance with native custom.

Social and Moral Conditions.—The social and moral conditions are generally good.

The ceremony of the year of mourning for the late Chief Malakutu took place on the 31st of May, 1906, at Malakutu's stadt. Some trouble was expected among the brothers of the late chief which was only averted by tactful methods.

Health.—An epidemic of fever broke out among the natives in this district in February and lasted to the end of May, 1906. The District Surgeon was called to diagnose the sickness, which he found to be "Intermittent Malarial Fever." Quinine was distributed free of charge to all the sick through their respective chiefs. Altogether about 400 deaths were reported from this malady; the larger number occurred amongst the old and feeble, next amongst the very young children, and lastly among few young people whose resistance had been lowered by inherited diseases, principally syphilis.

The scarcity of pure water and the failure of crops for four consecutive years in certain portions of the district is having a weakening effect on the physique of the permanent residents of these localities.

There have been 643 births and 675 deaths during the year

Food Supply.—There was no general shortage in the food supply. Traders and farmers sold mealies throughout the year at a very reasonable price.

Trade.—Trade with natives has suffered in consequence of poor harvests, severe droughts, locusts, and East Coast fever.

Important Events.—The visit of chiefs to Pretoria to take part in the gathering to present an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The pitso held in Pretoria by His Honour the Commissioner for Native Affairs.

The removal of Chief Klein Marishane from Mooifontein, which has had a very good effect on the natives in this and the adjoining districts.

The grant of 20 cows and a bull by the Government to Chief Sekwati.

Taxation.—The taxes have been paid exceedingly well. There has been an appreciable increase in the native tax and the dog tax, as will be seen by examining the following return.

					1904-5.	1905-6.
Native Tax	..	..	..	..	£10,752 0 0	£11,572 0 0
Dog Tax	..	..	..	..	414 10 0	534 10 0
Passes	..	..	..	..	157 8 0	148 19 0
Fines	..	..	..	..	130 15 0	129 15 0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	44 17 6	1 4 6
TOTALS	..	..	..	..	£11,499 10 6	£12,386 8 6

General.—It is satisfactory to report that no serious crimes have been committed by natives.

There is a growing desire for education provided it is obtainable free of charge.

The young men have gone out freely in search of work to the labour centres.

T. C. ISTED,

Sub-Native Commissioner.

Pokwani, July, 1906.

Annexure T.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, WAKKERSTROOM—PIET RETIEF.

Native Population.—Births and deaths, immigrated to district, and emigrated therefrom have been added to and deducted from last year's figures.

Ethnological Table.—There are many petty chiefs and headmen whom natives acknowledge as their chiefs for tax paying purposes in this district. It is not possible to give figures of the women and children of each petty chief or headman, as a separate census has never been taken and natives when paying tax sometimes acknowledge one headman, sometimes another, according as the relations are friendly or strained.

The language spoken throughout the district is Zulu, with slight variations of Swazi and Xosa dialects. A knowledge of Zulu, however, is all that is necessary.

Labour.—The figures on this return are but approximate, since all natives here live on private farms, with the exception of a few who live on municipal areas.

Those on farms are invariably at home on such farms, *i.e.*, domiciled there and labour for the farmer as required.

It is difficult to distinguish between Columns Nos. 1 and 2 under heading "Adult Males" Natives beyond District Column No. 3. I can only give figures of those who have left district during the year from pass books, deducting a certain percentage who are presumed to have returned from labour, though since return is not reported the figures must be taken as approximate only.

Vital.—The figures on this return are arrived at by getting births and deaths as recorded in Magistrate's books. Natives do not I fear always report births and deaths or marriages by native custom.

They are supposed to report births and deaths at the Magistracy, but I am sure from the Law Department's figures that these are not a true record. I have however endeavoured to rectify this by supplying the District Commandant with a return form to be kept at each S.A.C. outpost or station through the district, and have instructed all native chiefs and headmen that their people should report each birth, death, and marriage by native custom to the nearest S.A.C. post.

These returns will be forwarded to me monthly. Marriages under Christian rites appear to be gaining ground. Though I regret to say that the majority of natives so married do not necessarily respect the marriage vow.

Indeed it is the so-called Christian native who enjoys an elastic code of morality.

Lands Occupied by Natives.—On private farms no specific area is set apart for native occupation; some of the farms here have no Europeans living thereon.

Mission Stations.—There are no farms here devoted to mission work. There are some native schools, however, on certain farms.

Agriculture.—Natives are unable to give one any idea of acreage tilled. The figures on this return are therefore approximate, allowing that each tills so much land and which produces so much grain, pulse, roots and tobacco.

Stock.—I have, in taking the tax this year, inaugurated a system of my own for taking a census of people and stock. As each native pays his tax he is questioned as to family and animals in his kraal. These particulars are entered on the counterfoil of tax receipts and afterwards transferred to my farm register. I am therefore this year able to give you a more accurate return of stock, allowing so much (an average) per head for those natives who have not yet paid tax for the current year. The outstanding tax being mostly due by young men does not greatly affect the stock return. The native flocks and herds are increasing apace, this being a healthy stock area.

Criminal Statistics.—I have not yet tried any criminal cases. I understand the Magistrate is in correspondence with you about certain difficulties which he foresees; you will however be supplied by that officer, no doubt, with a return of the crime amongst the natives of the district.

Civil Cases Adjudicated.—These are chiefly for the restoration of cattle or wives. Many civil disputes are enquired into and adjusted without being entered in the Civil Record Book, and in these cases which are settled out of Court or by friendly intervention or advice no Court fees are charged. They are sometimes brought by old men to whom the payment of a Court fee of 20s. would be a hardship.

I keep a special book to record such cases. Natives invariably abide by my advice in these matters, as the disputes are settled in accordance with native law and custom.

There is a tendency to rake up old pre-war disputes and claims, the adjustment of which takes up much of my time.

Education.—The education of natives in this district is under the supervision of European missionaries and is mostly carried on in towns; there are no farms set apart for mission stations, but there are some few branch schools on private farms; the teachers in most schools are natives, the people show a growing desire to learn.

Passes.—The alteration of the Pass Law during the year ended 30th June, 1906, *i.e.*, the extension of time from three to ten days in free passes, has been a great boon to both farmers and natives, the clause permitting natives who live on farms unoccupied by Europeans to proceed to the nearest Government office to obtain a pass is also much appreciated.

Revenue.—No Blue Book Return “O” has been sent me this year for revenue, but I beg to give you the following figures:—

Wakkerstroom.—

Native Tax, 1906	..	..	..	..	£5,540	0	0	
Native Tax, 1905	..	..	..	..	2,158	0	0	
Native Tax, 1904	..	..	..	..	232	0	0	
Native Tax, 1903	..	..	..	..	54	0	0	
								£7,984 0 0
Native Dog Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340 10 0
Native Passes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	386 4 0
								£8,710 14 0

Piet Retief.—

Native Tax, 1906	..	..	..	..	£5,152	0	0	
Native Tax, 1905	..	..	..	..	3,926	0	0	
Native Tax, 1904	..	..	..	..	534	0	0	
Native Tax, 1903	..	..	..	..	132	0	0	
								£9,744 0 0
Native Dog Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445 0 0
Native Passes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178 6 0
								£10,367 6 0

Total amount of revenue collected in district £19,078 0 0

Dog Tax, £34 10s., was collected by Assistant Resident Magistrate, Volksrust.

Political Aspect.—This has been somewhat clouded for some time owing to the Natal rebellion, but I cannot say that the natives of this and the Piet Retief District have shown any signs of disloyalty to our Government; there have naturally been many more or less disquieting rumours afloat from time to time, but with the aid of some clever intelligence agents (native) enquiry has been instituted, with the result that most of the rumours have been shown to be much exaggerated or groundless. I have kept you informed of anything of the nature of unrest that has come to my notice during the year.

Progress in Civilisation.—This is slow, but I think fairly satisfactory; natives through the district don European clothing.

Those in possession of it spend their money more freely in acquiring articles of European make, those in the towns, particularly the young people, spend much of their earnings; this shows a desire to ape the white man and may be good for trade, but does not assist the old people at their kraals to pay their tax. Lobola or dowry is now frequently paid in money where formerly cattle were passed; I think the people are getting to appreciate monogamy. The £2 tax and the frequent jealousy arising from a plurality of wives conduce to this.

Social and Moral Conditions.—I regret that there is no apparent improvement in this respect to report. Many young natives flout the authority of their parents, overstay by many months leave given by their landlords to proceed in quest of tax money and frequently return penniless, having spent their earnings; this gets their parents into trouble with the landlord also with Government for being in arrear with their tax.

The scarcity of cattle is productive of much litigation in Sub-Native Commissioner's offices. Fathers pawn their female children for a few head of cattle. The would be bridegroom absents himself for perhaps a year or two at the Rand, and on returning finds the girl's father has married her off to someone else, obtaining a second lot of cattle. Women become impatient of the long absences of their husbands, generally at the larger labour centres, and go off with men; the injured husband returns and litigation ensues notwithstanding the infidelity of the husband while absent. Girls desert their parents' kraals rather than work for farmers without wages, and going into the towns very soon decline morally; I frequently have to arrest young girls and send them home. The proposed collection of the general tax from natives wherever they may be found at work will tend to lessen the authority of fathers and kraal heads over their children; when the young native has paid his own liability to Government he will not feel the necessity of taking his wages home, as he would when he knew that his tax was expected to be paid by his father or kraal head. This collection from natives outside the district will render the parents' position very difficult, since they depend almost entirely on their children's earnings to pay the tax. I am of opinion that if in the large labour centres, there were facilities whereby wives and children could be domiciled near their husbands, natives would remain longer at work and there would be far less domestic trouble than at present. The South African aboriginal is a very domesticated being and cannot remain long away from his family without getting into trouble, and there is generally a woman concerned.

Health.—In this sub-district the general health of the natives has been good. Fever has been prevalent in the Piet Retief District.

Food Supply.—The crops have been good this year; there have been no ravages by locusts and I think both here and in the Piet Retief District food is plentiful.

Trade.—Trade with natives is carried on as usual, the Indian traders appear to do most of the native trade in the towns. Natives have not much live stock except goats, and these are now used to a great extent as dowry cattle; they sell their surplus grain however, and appear to spend money more freely than their forefathers did, i.e., the younger natives do. With the almost universal adoption of European clothing, caterers for native trade should do well. Natives returning from the labour centres always appear heavily laden with such things as trunks, tin ware, clothing, etc., etc.

Important Events.—The native rebellion in Natal, and the re-opening of payment of native claims have perhaps been in the native mind in this district the most important events, though they are seldom heard discussing the rebellion.

Taxation.—The tax collected since 1st July, 1905, has not equalled that collected for the corresponding period last year 1904 to 1905. 109 Natives have been exempted from the payment of tax since 1st July, 1905, for various sufficient reasons ; many natives pay while at work in other districts and do so more each succeeding year. They are getting more and more impatient of the Boer method of exacting work without payment of wages, and this is the reason so many natives remain away at the labour centres for long periods.

It will be noticed that the revenue from dog tax is far less than the year July, 1904, to July, 1905. I think many natives have destroyed their dogs. Fifty-eight natives have been convicted in Resident Magistrate's and Assistant Resident Magistrate's Courts for Contravention of the Tax Ordinance in the Wakkerstroom District during year ended 30th June, 1906.

I do not prosecute unless I am sure that the accused was guilty of wilful neglect to pay. 237 Native claims have been paid out during the past year, amounting to £2,470 7s. 11d., apart from Piet Retief.

The relations between my Department and the Law Department and the South African Constabulary are cordial as usual and we all work in harmony.

L. TYRRELL.

Sub-Native Commissioner.

Wakkerstroom, July, 1906.

Annexure U.

REPORT OF THE SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONER, CAROLINA.

The following report for the year 1905-06 is submitted :—

Population.—The native population is arrived at from statistics taken when the personal taxes were paid.

Ethnological.—The natives are located on private farms in this district. There are no locations, and the natives owe allegiance to several chiefs and headmen. The native population is composed of Zulus, Swazies, Ndebeles, "Mapoch," Bushmen, and Tshangan, the Swazies being predominate.

Labour.—Has been plentiful. A large number of the younger men left the district to seek work, and are now returning home for the winter months.

Vital Statistics.—This return has been compiled from the books of the Registrar, although natives are continually instructed to report their births, deaths, and marriages, I am of opinion that the figures given are very much below the actual totals.

Lands Occupied by Natives.—All the natives in this district reside on private farms; the majority of them on what is known as unoccupied farms—farms used during the winter months for grazing purposes in the Low Veldt.

Mission Stations.—There are four of these stations in the district, two being under the auspices of the Church of England, one under the Wesleyans, and one under the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The first-mentioned three are all under the supervision of European ministers. These four stations combined represent a total population of 174 natives.

Stock.—Owing to the prevalence of Rhodesian tick fever there are very few cattle left on the Low Veldt of this district, as compared with the herds owned by the natives a few years ago. All classes of stock thrive well.

Criminal Statistics.—All criminal cases have hitherto been tried by the Assistant Resident Magistrate of this district up to within a few weeks ago. The cases tried in this Court during the period under consideration were as follows:—Persons charged for contravening Section 5 of Ordinance 20, 1906, 11; persons charged for contravention of Section 1 of Law 3 of 1891, 7—making a total of 18 altogether.

Civil Cases.—Only 16 cases were adjudicated upon during the year. A large number of petty disputes, principally of a domestic nature, are generally settled amicably and do not appear on the records.

Education.—The usual desire for education is shown when they come to work in town. Whether they derive any lasting benefit is a very open question. The return for the year shows 27 girls and 58 boys receiving instruction.

Passes.—Three Pass Offices, which are under the control of this office, are established in the sub-district, viz., Carolina, Waterval Boven, and Nooitgedacht, the two latter being directed by the Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge of the South African Constabulary at those posts.

The number of passes issued during the year totalled 2,184.

Registered Fire-arms.—In this district no natives have been granted fire-arms, although three applications have recently been received.

Revenue.—The amounts collected under this head are as follows:—

Arrear Tax, 1903	..	..	..	..	..	£4	0	0
" " 1904	..	..	..	..	..	578	0	0
" " 1905	..	..	..	..	..	1,172	0	0
Current Tax, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	3,734	0	0
								<hr/>
								£5,488 0 0
Dog Licences :—								
Arrear, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	£74	0	0
Current, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	238	10	0
								<hr/>
								312 10 0
Passes and Certificates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111 4 0
Fines of Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 10 0
								<hr/>
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£5,925 4 0

Political Aspect.—At the beginning of the native disturbance in Natal there was a thrill of excitement pervading the district. Some very wild rumours were in circulation, emanating principally from Swaziland, but I am pleased to say that all is now quiet. I have received assistance from the chiefs and headmen in setting the minds of the natives at rest.

Progress in Civilisation.—It may be presumed that to a certain extent progress has been made, but it is not particularly noticeable.

Social and Moral Conditions.—Have not improved.

Health.—This has been good; no epidemics.

Food Supply.—The crops on the High Veldt were very poor owing to the very early frosts; in the Low Veldt a large crop of Kaffir corn and other cereals was reaped.

Trade.—Trade with the natives continues to be fair. The volume of trade done depends upon the amount of grain which they have to dispose of.

Important Events.—The re-opening of this office in October, 1905, which is highly appreciated both by the farmers and natives.

General.—Payment of War Claims.—£384 6s. 6d. was taken over by me from the Assistant Resident Magistrate. I succeeded in tracing a number of claimants and paid out the sum of £269 2s. 10d., leaving a balance on hand of £115 3s. 8d.

It is estimated that £1,554 on account of tax is still outstanding. The bulk of the amount should be collected by the end of the year.

The relations between my office, the Assistant Resident Magistrate, and the South African Constabulary of this town are very satisfactory; no friction has occurred.

The number of exemptions from payment of tax by natives during the period under report numbered thirty-five (35).

JOHN P. THORN,
Sub-Native Commissioner.

Carolina, July 31st, 1906.

Annexure V.

REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS IN THE ERMELO DISTRICT.

Political Aspect.—The natives have no aspirations of a political nature and have been generally orderly and law-abiding. Some unrest prevailed amongst the native population on the Swazi border in connection with the rebellion in Natal, but there was never any fear that the natives in this district intended to take part in any movement against the Government. During the year the African Methodist Episcopal Church made a change in the *personnel* of its minister who came and was introduced to me and I explained to him the lines on which I expected that he would instruct the natives, viz., to instruct them that they would have to show respect to the white inhabitants and to teach them the dignity of labour, and not to foster any aspirations beyond those justified by their present state, and I can find no evidence that the natives have been wrongly led.

Progress in Civilisation.—Some progress has undoubtedly been made, but it is hardly perceptible in the ordinary way. It is very noticeable in cases of native marriages how the native females dress themselves after the European fashion. I find that there is a growing desire amongst the natives for the education of their children.

Social and Moral Conditions.—I can only repeat my remarks under this head in last year's report. As a result of the natives visiting towns and villages and their intercourse with loose native women, the disease of syphilis has made itself evident in a considerable degree.

The health of the natives has been uniformly good, no epidemics of any nature having occurred during the year, the only noteworthy matter concerning their health being as pointed out under the last head.

Food Supply.—The last season was an unfortunate one owing to the drought which prevailed from the beginning of the second half year and the early frosts which occurred in April, 1906. The crops had no chance to develop, and the frosts caught them in an unripe state which led to a loss of about 50 per cent. of the total yield. Although the food supply is not, therefore, plentiful, no cases of actual want have occurred.

Trade.—I have nothing to add to my remarks under last year's report.

Important Events.—Nothing of any great importance happened during the year. The minor chief by name Jaga, son of the late Manubane, trekked into Swaziland with the majority of his followers. He formerly lived on the farm Waverley in this district, on the Swaziland border, and went into Swaziland in order to live on his late father's ground. While on the Swazi border this native lost 101 out of 105 head of cattle from East Coast Fever.

During the year a number of natives clubbed together and bought a portion of the farm Spitzkop, 100 morgen in extent. This farm is close to the town, and the natives in question have settled on the ground. They are all of a more or less civilised class, and most of them own draught animals with which they do carriers' work when not employed on agriculture.

Taxation.—During the year the following amounts were collected:—

General Tax	..	..	..	..	..	£7,266	0	0
Dog Tax	..	..	..	..	..	436	10	0
Passes	..	..	..	..	..	195	12	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£7,898	2	0

During the collection of the tax in the last half-year, exemptions were granted to the value of £830.

All natives of the age of 50 years and upwards were included in the exemption from payment of general tax, and no tax was collected from natives who had not yet reached the adult age. This gave unbounded satisfaction amongst the natives.

Compensation.—An amount of £667 9s. 6d. was paid out in connection with claims for compensation. The principle on which claims are paid is very difficult for the native mind to grasp, but on the whole they were satisfied with what they received.

General.—Since the inception of the system of placing the duties in connection with the administration of native affairs in the hands of Magistrates in certain districts, this being one of them, the work has proceeded very satisfactorily. The natives have learnt to look up to the Magistrate as their father, and come forward with complaints and grievances most readily. Their great source of trouble seems to be in connection with the cases of desertion by their wives, who are only too easily taken up by other natives. In these cases actions have been brought against such “co-respondents,” which in many instances resulted in the latter having to pay for their conduct, and I think the practice will be checked considerably by this means.

There is a small decrease in the number of the population owing to a native chief having left this district for Swaziland.

There are no firearms registered in this district as belonging to natives.

THEO. TRUTER,

Resident Magistrate.

Ermelo, July, 1906.

Annexure W.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATE, STANDERTON.

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

a. In filling in this form I have in terms of your instructions taken the figures of the resident population only, including those temporarily absent. These figures are based on last year's return, together with the tax collecting lists compiled by the police in the district. There are in all probability between five and six hundred natives from other districts working on the railway and at the Military Cantonments, this figure being that of the floating male population has not been included. The number of women given, viz., 3,880, is also based on the tax lists and census, but includes a large number of unmarried women. The number of children given is based upon the census returns, together with the number of births registered during the year.

b. The tribes—Zulu, Swazie, Basuto, and Mapoch—are about equally represented in this district.

c. Under this heading I have also dealt only with the natives resident in the district. As remarked on form “*a.*” there are about five hundred natives working in and near town hailing from other districts.

d. The disparity in the figures given under this form is probably due to the non-registering of many births, and the floating male population of the district whose wives are at home helps to swell the mortality and does not increase the number of births.

g. The natives in this district grow nothing but mealies and Kaffir corn. This return is based upon information derived from conversations with natives, farmers, and police.

h. It will be noticed that the figures given in this return are higher all round than those submitted last year. There is no doubt that the number of stock has largely increased in this district, and the numbers given can be considered as correct.

k. No civil cases between native and native were adjudicated upon.

Progress.—No progress in civilisation or condition of life are evident.

Social and Moral.—Twenty-three Christian marriages were solemnised as against thirty-one for last year. The almost universal practice amongst natives when the Kaffir corn is reaped of going beer drinking from kraal to kraal never seems to diminish, and is still the cause of many both serious and lesser crimes.

Health.—The general health throughout the district remains good, and no cases of infectious disease exist.

Food Supply.—Plentiful.

General.—The natives in this district have been peaceful, and the rising of the natives in Natal has had no effect upon the natives in this district whatsoever. The taxes have mostly been paid, and the amounts still outstanding are mostly due by those who are still absent from their kraals working beyond the district.

The returns will be found corresponding mostly with those of last year, as also my report. This is owing to no great changes having taken place to render them otherwise.

ALFRED B. ROBERTS,

Resident Magistrate.

5th July, 1906.

II.—STATISTICS.

APPENDIX NO.	SUBJECT.
1	Native Population.
2	Ethnological.
3	Labour.
4	Marriages.
5	Education—Summary of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government.
6	" Return of " "
7	" Summary of Schools not in receipt of Grants-in-aid from Government.
8	" Return of " "
9	Mission Stations.
10	Firearms (registered) in possession of Chiefs, etc.
11	Passes.
12	Stock.
13	Criminal Cases adjudicated.
14	Civil Cases adjudicated.
15	Expenditure.
16	Revenue collected during the Financial Years 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6.
17	Revenue (Sources of).
18	Native Tax, comparative, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6.
19	" collected for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.
20	Natives' Compensation Claims—Original Schedules.
21	" " " Supplementary Schedules.
22	" " " Summary.
23	" " " Abstract of Claims settled and payments made.
24	Labour Agents and Recruiting Districts.
25	Deposit and Remittance Agency—Revenue and Expenditure.
26	" " " Deposits and Withdrawals.
27	" " " Remittances.
	<i>Labour Districts.</i>
28	Diagram showing monthly registration of Natives employed in Proclaimed Labour Districts, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.
29	Chart showing comparative variation of Influx and Efflux of Native Labourers in Proclaimed Labour Districts.
30	Territorial Influx of Native Labourers, 1905-6.
31	" Exodus of Native Labourers, 1905-6.
32	Mortality Chart showing the death-rate per thousand per annum for each month among Natives employed on Mines and Works in Proclaimed Labour Districts, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906. (<i>Referred to in Pass Commissioner's Report.</i>)
33	Territorial analysis of Natives holding passports 1905-6.
34	Desertions (Territorial) reported and recovered.
35	" " Desertion percentage to employment percentage.
36	Mortality, comparative statement, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6.
37	Chart showing Influx of Natives recruited by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association from tropical, sub-tropical and temperate areas, and of the rate of mortality among such Natives during the period July, 1904, to June, 1906.
38	Mortality Chart showing death-rate from diseases, etc.
39	Contraventions of Pass Regulations and cases sent to Court.
40	Inspections and cases adjudicated.
41	Complaints Investigated (<i>a</i>) Wages.
42	" " (<i>b</i>) Ill-usage.
43	" " (<i>c</i>) Detention beyond contract.
44	Registration Certificates.
45	Compounds—Natives accommodated.
46	Summary of transactions.
47	Revenue collected in Pass Branch.
48	" " " (monthly).

Appendix No. 1.

NATIVE POPULATION RETURN.—(Estimated by District Officials.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				In Town- ships and Municipal Areas.	In Defined Loca- tions.	On Govern- ment farms and other Crown Lands.	On Private farms.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.					
NORTHERN	Pietersburg ...	14,261	22,068	32,303	68,632	4,036	31,845	5,156	27,595	
	Spelonken, Klein	18,181	21,584	27,432	67,197		5,254	10,440	51,503	
	„ Groot	16,983	19,362	26,212	62,557		11,766	4,337	46,454	
	Haenertsburg ...	10,633	12,152	17,245	40,030		4,604	17,086	18,340	
	Sibasa ...	18,803	26,881	32,010	77,694			68,227	9,467	
	Blaauwberg ...	5,201	6,884	7,372	19,457			2,219	17,238	
	Total ...	84,062	108,931	142,574	335,567	4,036	53,469	107,465	170,597	
	Percentage .	25.05	33.46	42.4		1.2	15.9	32.02	50.8	
NORTH- WESTERN	Warmbaths ...	3,720	4,251	7,576	15,547			1,080	14,467	
	Nylstroom ...	3,290	3,628	4,961	11,879	91		1,264	10,524	
	Potgietersrust...	8,872	15,013	19,322	43,207	570	28,205	1,370	13,062	
	Total ...	15,882	22,892	31,859	70,633	661	28,205	3,714	38,053	
	Percentage .	22.4	32.4	45.1		.9	39.9	5.2	53.8	
WESTERN	Rustenburg ...	6,601	6,950	11,001	24,552	550	16,552		7,450	
	Zeerust ...	4,526	6,089	12,031	22,646	875	18,209	412	3,150	
	Pilansberg ...	4,281	4,693	8,614	17,588		10,518	190	6,880	
	Potchefstroom .	6,214	5,997	12,475	24,686	6,051	386	771	17,478	
	Lichtenburg ...	2,116	2,399	5,529	10,044	410	2,508	77	7,049	
	Wolmaransstad	1,723	1,545	4,147	7,415	77	437	398	6,503	
	Total ...	25,461	27,673	53,797	106,931	7,963	48,610	1,848	48,510	
	Percentage .	23.8	25.8	50.3		7.4	45.4	1.7	45.3	
CENTRAL	Pretoria ...	7,188	7,850	21,504	36,542	2,000	3,123		31,419	
	Haman's Kraal.	6,998	8,849	14,346	30,193		13,676	195	16,322	
	Heidelberg ...	3,500	2,500	7,500	13,500	2,000		100	11,400	
	Witwatersrand*	3,731	2,656	4,638	11,025	5,207			5,818	
	Total ...	21,417	21,855	47,988	91,260	9,207	16,799	295	64,959	* Exclusive of Labour Districts.
	Percentage .	23.4	23.9	52.5		10.0	18.4	.3	71.1	
EASTERN	Sekukuni ...	10,584	16,524	26,122	53,230	393	22,989	5,876	23,972	
	Pilgrims Rest...	8,571	9,965	15,475	34,011	100		1,400	35,419	
	Barberton ...	5,719	4,808	9,329	19,856	150		11,930	7,776	
	Pokwani ...	5,136	5,920	11,333	22,389		6,416	5,919	10,054	
	Middelburg ...	3,500	4,000	10,000	17,500	1,000	150		16,350	
	Total ...	33,510	41,217	72,259	146,986	1,643	29,555	25,125	93,571	
	Percentage .	22.8	28.0	49.1		.1	19.7	16.7	62.2	
SOUTH- EASTERN	Wakkerstroom .	4,747	5,774	8,665	19,186	1,124			18,062	
	Piet Retief ...	5,500	7,000	16,000	28,500	693		987	26,820	
	Carolina ...	2,808	1,741	3,705	8,254	87	25		8,142	
	Ermelo ...	4,100	3,500	9,045	16,645	341		6,000	10,304	
	Standerton ...	2,650	3,880	5,400	11,930	1,075			10,855	
	Total ...	19,805	21,895	42,815	84,515	3,320	25	6,987	74,183	
	Percentage .	23.4	25.9	50.6		3.9		8.2	87.7	
GRAND TOTAL	...	200,137	244,463	391,292	835,892	26,830	176,663	145,434	489,873	
		23.9	29.2	46.8		3.1	21.0	17.3	58.4	

Appendix No. 2.
ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
NORTHERN	Pietersburg	Basuto	Seshigo Moloto	4,820	5,786	10,161	20,767	Sesuto.	
		"	Matala	2,064	3,763	4,845	10,672	"	
		"	Molepo	1,204	2,253	3,392	6,849	"	
		"	Mpahlele	1,429	1,916	3,350	6,695	"	
		"	H. Ligale	278	706	916	1,900	"	
		"	Jacob S. Mamabolo	280	493	761	1,534	"	
		"	Nkoane	279	702	846	1,827	"	
		"	Mojapelo	240	404	542	1,186	"	
		"	Mothiba	191	325	532	1,048	"	
		"	Tshuene	215	271	340	826	"	
		"	Maja	96	115	120	331	"	
		Ndebele	Mashashane...	1,148	1,894	2,087	5,129	Ndebele	
		"	Jonathan Maraba	1,268	2,136	2,697	6,101	"	
		"	Jack Eland	749	1,304	1,714	3,767	"	
				14,261	22,068	32,303	68,632		
	Klein Spelonken	Tshangaan	Under Petty Chiefs and Indunas	8,108	9,075	11,560	28,743	Sigwamba	
		Bavenda	Magato	10,073	12,509	15,872	38,454	Shivenda	
				18,181	21,584	27,432	67,197		
	Groot Spelonken	Basuto	Modjadji and Others...	13,800	16,063	21,387	51,250	Sesuto	
		Bavenda	M'kuna and Others	1,596	1,637	2,374	5,607	Shivenda	
		Tshangaan	Hlanike and Others	1,587	1,662	2,451	5,700	Sigwamba	
				16,983	19,362	26,212	62,557		
	Sibasa	Bavenda	Sibasa	7,262	11,122	12,522	30,906	Shivenda	
		"	Makwarela	3,368	5,362	8,930	17,860	"	
		"	Ramputa and Haku	3,439	3,760	3,380	10,579	"	
		"	Lomondo	1,027	1,549	2,010	4,586	"	
		"	Madzibandela	882	1,390	1,828	4,100	"	
		"	Mgibi	582	906	1,286	2,774	"	
		"	Netsianda	625	894	1,074	2,593	"	
		Tshangaan	Sigundu, Mkinga and Sigalo	1,418	1,898	980	4,296	Sigwamba and Zulu	
				18,803	26,881	32,010	77,694		

	Blaauwberg	...	Bakanawa	...	...	Maletogo	...	...	1,957	2,913	3,069	7,941	Sesuto	
	"	...	"	...	...	Hiti	...	...	364	437	588	1,389	"	
	"	...	Bakoni	...	...	Motholo	...	...	1,427	1,687	1,795	4,909	"	Shivenda
	"	...	Bavenda	...	...	Mpefu	...	...	1,451	1,847	1,920	5,218	"	
									5,201	6,884	7,372	19,457		
Haenertsburg		...	Likolobe	...	...	Mamabolo	...	...	870	988	1,914	3,772	Sepedi	
		...	Bakoni	...	...	Lekgali	...	...	586	643	1,154	2,383	"	
		...	Batalerou	...	...	Makguba	...	...	403	355	686	1,444	"	
		...	Banareng	...	...	Tsulubulu	...	...	292	233	403	928	"	
		...	Litaulitau	...	...	Ramutula	...	...	156	189	275	620	"	
		...	Litau	...	...	Mathabatu	...	...	285	272	453	1,010	"	
		...	Likolobe	...	...	Gupa	...	...	106	112	127	345	"	
		...	Magalimani	...	...	Mafeke	...	...	445	446	500	1,391	"	
		...	Banareng	...	...	Sietswadi	...	...	129	142	229	500	"	
		...	"	...	...	Mamathola	...	...	1,072	1,281	1,521	3,874	"	
		...	Linoku	...	...	Muguboya	...	...	916	939	1,279	3,134	"	
		...	Banareng	...	...	Tatani	...	...	139	198	261	598	"	
		...	Bakwebo	...	...	Mabiti	...	...	96	97	134	327	"	
		...	Bakoni	...	...	Maake	...	...	1,024	1,211	1,637	3,872	"	
		...	Bakaselamatsela	...	...	Madume	...	...	16	16	24	56	"	
		...	"	...	...	Maseke	...	...	49	59	72	180	"	
		...	"	...	...	Makushane	...	...	54	78	101	233	"	
		...	Bamunetje	...	...	Mafedi	...	...	26	37	31	94	"	
		...	Likolobe	...	...	Berlin Mission	...	...	194	216	249	659	"	
		...	Banareng	...	...	Sekororo	...	...	893	985	1,461	3,339	"	
		...	Bakoni	...	...	Mamitje	...	...	329	388	629	1,346	"	
		...	Litaulitau	...	...	Mashishimali	...	...	83	111	139	333	"	
		...	Bakaselamatsela	...	...	Silwana	...	...	31	42	37	110	"	
		...	Baukuna	...	...	Mohlaba	...	...	1,594	2,078	2,671	6,343	Sigwamba	
		...	Baloyi	...	...	Mamitwa	...	...	647	761	915	2,323	"	
		...	Rikoto	...	...	Mamkulolo	...	...	55	85	120	260	"	
		...	Mabunda	...	...	Shihoko	...	...	75	100	125	300	"	
		...	Mashali	...	...	Nkaba	...	...	34	48	53	135	"	
		...	Baloyi	...	...	Makuba	...	...	20	21	28	69	"	
		...	"	...	...	Makohlo	...	...	14	21	17	52	"	
									10,633	12,152	17,245	40,030		
						TOTAL	...		84,062	108,931	142,574	335,567		
NORTH-WESTERN	Warmbaths	...	Basuto	...	...	Nil	...	...	2,662	2,908	5,368	10,938	Sesuto	The two tribes are very intermixed. They do not reside under chiefs of any importance, but under petty chiefs and farm headmen.
		...	Ndebele	...	...	Nil	...	...	1,058	1,343	2,208	4,609	Sindebele	
									3,720	4,251	7,576	15,547		
	Nylstroom...	...	Basuto and Amatebele	...	...				3,290	3,628	4,961	11,879	Sesutho and Setebele	These tribes are thoroughly intermixed, the Basuto being the prevailing element. There are also some Shangaans and Damaras (few).

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
NORTH-WESTERN —continued.	Potgietersrust	Amatabele-Moletlane	Tshigoane, Kekana or Zebedilla	2,276	4,080	4,699	11,055	Sesutho and Setebele	These tribes are thoroughly inter-mixed, the Basuto being the prevailing element. There are also some Shangaans and Damaras (few).
		" -Langa	Marcus Masibi	2,171	3,384	4,284	9,839	"	
		" -Makapan	Valtein Makapan	2,012	3,212	4,003	9,227	"	
		" -Langa	Bakeberg Masibi	1,026	2,058	2,868	5,952	"	
		" -Letoaba	Lucas Eland	747	1,196	1,840	3,783	"	
		" -Letoaba	William Maraba	640	1,083	1,628	3,351	"	
				8,872	15,013	19,322	43,207	"	
			TOTAL	15,882	22,892	31,859	70,633		
WESTERN	Rustenburg	Bafokeng	A. Mokhatle	3,020	3,704	5,400	12,124	Sechuana	
		Bakoena	Mamogale	1,375	1,136	2,080	4,591	"	
		Baphiring	Mabalane	250	290	560	1,100	"	
		Bapo	D. Mogale	400	300	490	1,190	"	
		Bapo	Diederick Mogale	120	90	150	360	"	
		Baphalane	Ramokoka	333	120	206	659	"	
		Bakgatla	Linchwe	184	106	300	590	"	
		Bakoena	Ligoale	306	192	270	768	"	
		Bataung	Sephanyetso	160	249	285	694	"	
		Bakubung	Matope	62	58	110	230	"	
		Bakoena	Seloane	40	42	79	161	"	
		Various	Various	351	663	1,071	2,085	"	
				6,601	6,950	11,001	24,552		
	Zeerust	Bahurutse	Thebatlyao	127	154	260	541	Sechuana.	
		Bakgatla	Thari	94	115	420	629	"	
		Baphalane	Stephen	88	114	244	446	"	
		Bamalete	Magobye	77	86	240	403	"	
		Bahurutse	Tom Mokgatla	1,388	2,147	4,050	7,585	"	
		"	Thebe Suping	148	141	325	614	"	
		Bekoena	Moshome	480	582	1,605	2,067	"	
		Bahurutse	A. Moiloa	1,559	2,180	4,020	7,759	"	
		Various	Abram	115	270	480	865	"	
		"	Farm Servants	450	300	987	1,737	"	
				4,526	6,089	12,031	22,646		

WESTERN.—Cont'd		Pilansberg	...	Bakgatla	...	Ramono Pilane	...	2,216	2,508	4,197	8,921	Sechuana	
				Baphalane	...	Ramokoka	...	597	604	1,186	2,387	"	
				Batlokoa	...	Motsatse	...	532	555	1,174	2,261	"	
				Batlako	...	Mabi	...	503	608	1,141	2,252	"	
				Batlokoa	...	Sidumedi	...	162	155	334	651	"	
				Bamatau	...	Herman Selon	...	124	112	249	485	"	
				Batlako	...	Sibolaoa	...	77	69	171	317	"	
				Bapo	...	Diederick Mogale	...	70	82	162	314	"	
								4,281	4,693	8,614	17,588		
		Potchefstroom	...	Bakoena	...	There is only one chief recognised in this District, namely Solomon Ratheo Mounakhutla, who has a following of only 84 men.		5,005	4,960	10,215	20,180	Sechuana and Serolong.	The women have so inter-married that they themselves cannot say to what tribe they originally belonged.
				Barolong	...							"	
				Bahurutse	...							"	
				Bapo	...							"	
				Bechuana	...							"	
				Balete	...							"	
				Bangoaketse	...							"	
				Bamangwato	...							"	
				Bakubeng	...							"	
				Baphiring	...							"	
				Batvatseng, etc.	...							"	
				Basuto of Moshesh and Cape Colony	...			433	327	751	1,511	Sesuto.	
				Zulus and Natal Natives	...			179	172	323	674	Zulu.	
				Xosa and Fingo	...			128	111	242	481	Sexosa.	
				Koranna	...			67	54	134	255	Dutch.	
				Cape Boys	...			197	175	386	758	"	
				Brought up on Farms (Oorlams)	...			205	198	424	827	"	
								6,214	5,997	12,475	24,686		
		Lichtenburg---											
		Kunana	...	Baralong	...	Aaron Moshette	...	505	374	1,142	2,021	Sechuana.	
		Polfontein	...	"	...	Machaba	...	258	230	656	1,144	"	
		Rooijantjesfontein	...	Bakulubeng	...	David Molete	...	188	682	1,062	1,932	"	
		Putfontein	...	Batloung	...	Laban	...	98	353	776	1,227	"	
				Various	...	Miscellaneous	...	1,067	760	1,893	3,720	Miscellaneous.	
								2,116	2,399	5,529	10,044		
		Wolmaransstad	...	Basuto	...	Letsie	...	380	305	957	1,642	Basuto.	
				Batlapin	...	Kanklapin	...	886	778	1,934	3,598	Sesuto.	
				Zulu	...	Dinizulu	...	40	36	118	194	Zulu and Dutch.	
				Barolong	...	Kanklapin	...	180	189	447	816	Sesuto.	
				Hottentot	...	Adam Kok	...	35	29	77	141	Hottentot and Dutch.	
				Koranna	...	Adam Links	...	100	114	342	556	Koranna.	
				Bushman	...			52	46	138	236	English and Dutch.	
				Cape Boys	...			50	48	134	232	"	
								1,723	1,545	4,147	7,415		
						TOTAL	...	25,461	27,673	53,797	106,931		

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women	Children.	Total.		
CENTRAL ...	Pretoria ...	Bakgatla ...	Moemise Motsipe ...	1,820	1,775	4,699	8,294	Sesuto.	
		Amatebele ...	Fene Mahlangu ...	1,342	1,570	5,200	8,112	Setebele	
		Bakoena and Bapedi ...	Paledi Mathebe ...	765	874	2,890	4,329	Sesuto.	
		Bakgatla ...	Robert Moepi ...	162	179	413	754	"	
		" ...	Skep Maluka ...	45	49	115	209	"	
		" ...	Solomon Makapan ...	72	79	225	376	"	
		Bakoena ...	Jan Mamagali ...	227	241	650	1,118	"	
		Bahuduba ...	Thomas Mathibe ...	21	28	55	104	"	
		Amatebele ...	Mbongo Mabena ...	567	665	1,827	3,059	Setebele.	
		Miscellaneous ...	Various ...	2,167	2,390	5,430	9,987	Sesuto, Setebele, Dutch, etc.	
				7,188	7,850	21,504	36,542		
	Haman's Kraal ...	Bakgatla ...	Solomon Makapan ...	1,096	1,429	1,928	4,453	Sesuto.	
		Bahuduba ...	Mathibe ...	738	980	1,293	3,011	"	
		Bakoena ...	Eph. Ramurula ...	533	616	1,100	2,249	"	
		" ...	Obed More ...	443	469	1,016	1,928	"	
		Ndebele ...	Mabena ...	827	1,128	2,034	3,989	Ndebele and Sesuto.	
		" ...	Jan Mahlangu ...	86	170	203	459	"	
		" ...	Jaas Mahlangu ...	76	176	196	448	"	
		" ...	Kekana ...	410	538	890	1,836	"	
		Bakgatla ...	Robert Moepi ...	1,766	2,061	3,549	7,376	Sesuto.	
		" ...	Skep Maluka ...	92	176	212	480	"	
		" ...	Lebau ...	31	62	150	243	"	
		Bapedi ...	Mashoeng ...	130	212	266	608	"	
		" ...	Jempi ...	225	281	433	939	"	
		Bakgatla ...	Sjambok ...	206	223	488	917	"	
		" ...	Machaane ...	112	145	293	550	"	
		Various ...	Various ...	227	185	295	707	Various.	
				6,998	8,849	14,346	30,193		
	Heidelberg ...	Mosutho ...	Letsie ...	450	320	965	1,735	Sesuto	
		" ...	D. Mohale ...	270	190	580	1,040	"	
		" ...	Moemise ...	150	110	320	580	"	
		" ...	Moletsane ...	120	85	260	465	"	
		" ...	Makapan ...	100	70	215	385	"	
		" ...	Mathibe ...	100	70	215	385	"	
		" ...	Maubane ...	100	70	215	385	"	
		" ...	Manotse ...	75	50	160	285	"	
		Sundry Tribes ...	Sesutho speaking ...	1,050	760	2,245	4,055	"	
		Ndebele ...	Mfene ...	450	320	965	1,735	Zulu	
		Zulu ...	Dinizulu ...	175	120	375	670	"	
		Sundry Tribes ...	Zulu speaking ...	460	335	985	1,780	"	
				3,500	2,500	7,500	13,500		

	Witwatersrand ...	Miscellaneous ...	Various ...	3,731	2,656	4,638	11,025	Various	Natives residing in Mine Locations and those employed on Mines or in towns have not been included in this return.
			TOTAL ...	21,417	21,855	47,988	91,260		
EASTERN ...	Sekukuniland, Lydenburg	Ba-Koni ...	Daniel Riba ...	132	145	282	559	Se-Pedi	Se-Pedi is a dialect of the Se-Suto language.
		" ...	Makgatabotsi ...	125	180	217	522	"	
		" ...	Maputla ...	120	130	250	500	"	
		" ...	Kahlola ...	121	149	287	557	"	
		" ...	Makofane ...	132	182	264	578	"	
		" ...	Pulman ...	83	146	327	556	"	
		" ...	Various Petty Chiefs...	1,659	3,975	4,876	10,510	"	
		Ba-Tau ...	Pasoane ...	365	530	1,024	1,919	"	
		" ...	Makoman ...	265	599	614	1,478	"	
		" ...	Ntuane ...	150	356	639	1,145	"	
		" ...	Sefoloko ...	115	200	454	769	"	
		" ...	Mokina ...	109	163	239	511	"	
		" ...	Lekokoto ...	110	133	209	452	"	
		" ...	Komane ...	289	450	753	1,492	"	
		" ...	Various Petty Chiefs...	140	230	630	1,000	"	
		Ba-Pedi ...	Sekukuni ...	497	800	1,203	2,500	"	
		" ...	Marisane (Regent) ...	298	427	782	1,507	"	
		" ...	Ntoampi Magakal ...	255	399	839	1,493	"	
		" ...	Michael Dinkwanyane ...	190	142	350	682	"	
		" ...	Serake ...	98	172	283	553	"	
		" ...	Sefogole ...	95	102	226	423	"	
		Ba-Phuti ...	Nkuana ...	450	683	947	2,080	"	
		" ...	Pasha Pokwane ...	160	231	289	680	"	
		" ...	Selopchoa (Regent) ...	152	273	402	827	"	
		" ...	Mpjanyana ...	116	152	284	552	"	
		" ...	Nguanatzumane ...	130	185	365	680	"	
		" ...	Seophela ...	76	146	228	450	"	
		" ...	No Chief ...	40	60	91	191	"	
		Ma-Tlala ...	Maserumule ...	467	570	1,059	2,096	"	
		" ...	Ratlagane ...	141	263	314	718	"	
		Ba-Kgotshuana ...	Maokeng ...	221	274	539	1,034	"	
		" ...	Kguana ...	140	155	358	653	"	
		" ...	David Ntoampi ...	56	72	198	326	"	
		Ba-Hlala ...	Mkodikodi ...	141	183	250	574	"	
		" ...	Lekentle ...	111	121	214	446	"	
		" ...	No Chief ...	113	130	205	448	"	
		Ba-Roka ...	Various Petty Chiefs...	319	340	522	1,181	"	
		Ba-Tlou ...	Mamagogo ...	220	272	497	989	"	
		" ...	Petty Chiefs ...	112	150	315	577	"	
		Ba-Kuena ...	Modibana ...	81	160	334	575	"	
		" ...	Monampan ...	108	137	330	575	"	
		" ...	Petty Chiefs ...	42	60	120	222	"	
		Ama-Swazi ...	Shopiane ...	328	410	530	1,268	Si-Swazi	
		" ...	Nkobe ...	150	220	315	695	"	
		" ...	Malekaleka ...	57	83	148	288	"	

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
EASTERN— <i>Cont'd.</i>	Sekukuniland— <i>Cont'd.</i>	Ama-Tebele ...	Moswats ...	81	149	210	440	Setebele and Se-Pedi.	These remnants of tribes, having no chiefs, now look to Jacobus Manok as their head.
		" ...	Various Petty Chiefs...	350	410	628	1,388	Se-Hlangana	
		Ama-Mbae ...	Jacobus Manok ...	154	298	326	778	"	
		Ma-Pulane ...	" ...	110	120	200	430	"	
		Ama-Hlangana ...	" ...	355	400	658	1,413	Zulu	
		Ama-Zulu ...	" ...	68	57	129	254	"	
		Ama-Tshangana ...	" ...	61	40	80	181	"	
		Miscellaneous ...	No Chief ...	116	110	289	515	Dutch and Se-Pedi.	
				10,584	16,524	26,122	53,230		
	Pilgrim's Rest ...	Bapulana ...	Matlushi ...	849	987	1,532	3,368	Sesuto	
		" ...	Sitlari ...	771	896	1,392	3,059	"	
		" ...	Kobeni ...	648	753	1,170	2,571	"	
		" ...	Matibela ...	547	633	988	2,161	"	
		" ...	Mlitele ...	461	538	836	1,835	"	
		" ...	Tabakhulu ...	453	525	825	1,803	"	
		" ...	Zwartbooi ...	346	406	627	1,379	"	
		" ...	Matlulana ...	234	273	429	936	"	
		" ...	Sikwai ...	250	291	457	998	"	
		" ...	Makuke ...	189	220	346	755	"	
		Ba-Roka ...	Diamond ...	217	252	396	865	"	
		Mashangana ...	Mpisana ...	359	420	660	1,439	Sishangana	
		" ...	Windvogel ...	207	241	370	818	"	
		Mahlangana ...	Magwagwaza ...	465	542	842	1,849	Sihlangana	
		" ...	Njonjela ...	398	464	729	1,591	"	
		" ...	Matches ...	308	359	564	1,231	"	
		" ...	Manoko ...	183	213	335	731	"	
		Mambayi ...	Ngulube ...	331	385	605	1,321	Simbayi	
		" ...	Nyabanyaba ...	158	182	286	626	"	
		" ...	Majumba ...	114	133	202	449	"	
		Ma-Swazi ...	Msikiza ...	128	149	234	511	Siswazi	
		Ma-Swazi, Mahlangana Bapulana	Various ...	955	1,103	1,650	3,708	Siswazi, Sihlangana and Sesuto	
				8,571	9,965	15,475	34,011		
	Barberton ...	Swazi ...	Nomgciza ...	1,527	1,250	2,980	5,557	Siswazi	
		" ...	Nyanda ...	612	560	993	2,165	"	
		" ...	Matamu ...	975	868	1,090	2,933	"	
		" ...	Duma ...	393	266	681	1,340	"	
		" ...	Dantye ...	212	185	283	680	"	
		Shangaan ...	Hoye ...	183	106	324	613	Siswazi and Sishangaan	
		Hlangaan ...	Mjajane ...	175	113	280	568	"	

		Hlangaan ...	Mpumzana ...	309	280	498	1,087	Siswazi and Sishangaan
		Shangaan ...	Mbudula ...	271	199	494	964	"
		Swazi ...	Mnisi ...	194	120	294	608	Swazi
		Mbayi ...	Mhwayi ...	130	118	286	534	"
		Msutu ...	Lucas ...	190	120	299	609	Sesuto and Siswazi
		" ...	Lusothle ...	136	104	180	420	"
		Swazi ...	Guqisa ...	76	70	161	307	Swazi
		Shangaan ...	Hlupeka ...	47	39	88	174	Siswazi and Sishangaan
			Unattached...	319	240	398	957	
			Gwabs ...	170	170	—	340	
				5,719	4,808	9,329	19,856	
Middelburg ...		Mabago ...	Fene Mahlangu (Regent Jafita)	2,100	2,710	7,400	12,210	Sindebele
		Bapedi ...	Seth Kagalema ...	450	400	825	1,675	Sesuto
		Bakopa ...	Paulus Nkgumutshe ...	325	250	480	1,055	"
		Mabena ...	Gamela ...	300	350	700	1,350	Sindebele
		Swazi ...	Bashele ...	185	205	400	790	Swazi
		Middelburg Location ...	No Chief ...	40	35	75	150	Various
		Coloured ...	" ...	100	50	120	270	Dutch
				3,500	4,000	10,000	17,500	
Pokwani ...		Batau ...	Magalie ...	1,160	1,273	2,190	4,623	Sesuto
		" ...	Lekoko ...	460	530	987	1,977	"
		" ...	Motjatje ...	375	306	712	1,393	"
		Bapedi ...	Sekwati ...	772	895	1,692	3,359	"
		" ...	Makopolie ...	376	470	873	1,719	"
		Bakone ...	Maserumo ...	740	874	1,651	3,265	"
		" ...	Morongwato ...	195	241	465	901	"
		" ...	Tisane Makoko ...	226	160	270	556	"
		" ...	Thakudi ...	36	43	81	160	"
		Bakoena ...	Kgalagadishe ...	214	292	580	1,086	"
		" ...	Maphoto ...	102	153	271	526	"
		Bakopa ...	Ramapudu ...	178	213	454	845	"
		Ndebele ...	Matsodi ...	280	310	793	1,383	Sedebele
		Mixed ...	No Chief ...	122	160	314	596	Dutch
				5,136	5,920	11,333	22,389	
			Total ...	33,510	38,339	78,045	149,894	

Appendix No. 2.—ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom ...	Zulu and Swazi ...	Various ...	4,747	5,774	8,665	19,186	Zulu and Swazi ...	Natives all live on private farms and in Municipal areas under various headmen. Zulus and Swazis are very much the same.
	Piet Retief ...	" ...	" ...	5,500	7,000	16,000	28,500	Zulu... ...	
	Carolina ...	Swazi ...	Mogodhlela... ...	713	756	1,465	2,934	Swazi ...	
		" ...	Dunga ...	77	116	206	399		
		" ...	Hanisi ...	31	61	131	223		
		" ...	Flamis ...	28	38	101	167		
		" ...	Sekonkwane ...	89	96	191	376		
		" ...	Njinjane ...	26	27	98	151		
		" ...	Unattached... ...	1,844	647	1,513	4,004		
				2,808	1,741	3,705	8,254		
	Ermelo ...	Swazi ...	Nil ...	2,600	2,370	6,122	11,092	Swazi	These are not attached to any chief and composed of Zulus, Tshanganas, and Ndebele.
		Zulu ...		500	356	1,004	1,860	Zulu	
		Basuto ...		450	335	860	1,645	Basuto	
		Mapoch ...		400	299	780	1,479	Makaties	
		Bushman ...		150	140	279	569	Bushman	
				4,100	3,500	9,045	16,645		
	Standerton ...	Zulu ...	Nil ...	2,650	3,880	5,400	11,930	Zulu	
		Basuto ...						Basuto	
		Swazi ...							
		Mapoch ...							
			TOTAL ...	19,805	21,895	42,815	84,515		
			GRAND TOTAL ...	200,137	244,463	391,292	835,892		

Appendix No. 3.—LABOUR.—ESTIMATED BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	ADULT MALES.				NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.							REMARKS.
		At Home.	On Farms.	Beyond District.	Total.	* Agriculture etc.	Gold Mines.	Coal Mines.	Railways	Domestic Service.	Other Industries.	Total.	
NORTHERN	Pietersburg	4,028	—	10,233	14,261	6,019	3,620	594	284	1,189	2,555	14,261	* This column includes Natives "at home" and also those who are unable to work.
	Spelonken, Klein	10,081	2,000	6,100	18,181	12,081	—	—	—	—	6,100	18,181	
	" Groot	10,866	2,250	3,867	16,983	13,116	—	—	—	—	3,867	16,983	
	Haenertsburg	4,610	3,523	2,500	10,633	8,133	—	—	—	—	2,500	10,633	
	Sibasa	12,084	200	6,519	18,803	12,284	—	—	—	—	6,519	18,803	
	Blaauwberg	2,549	353	2,299	5,201	2,902	510	1,032	709	48	—	5,201	
		44,218	8,326	31,518	84,062	54,535	4,130	1,626	993	1,237	21,541	84,062	
NORTH-WESTERN	Warmbaths	720	1,000	2,000	3,720	1,720	180	50	170	760	840	3,720	* Recent discoveries of tin and copper afford employment to local Natives.
	Nylstroom	1,045	600	1,645	3,290	1,315	400	20	130	750	675	3,290	
	Potgietersrust	5,067	920	2,885	8,872	4,932	640	30	350	640	* 2,280	8,872	
		6,832	2,520	6,530	15,882	7,967	1,220	100	650	2,150	3,795	15,882	
WESTERN	Rustenburg	650	1,901	4,050	6,601	2,551	* 4,050	—	—	—	—	6,601	* Includes natives working on coal mines.
	Zeerust	2,076	450	2,000	4,526	1,750	1,576	—	200	500	500	4,526	
	Pilansberg	1,608	802	1,871	4,281	2,410	1,871	—	—	—	—	4,281	
	Potchefstroom	545	4,469	1,200	6,214	4,819	406	30	322	637	—	6,214	
	Lichtenburg	709	1,159	248	2,116	1,761	133	16	9	117	80	2,116	
	Wolmaransstad	309	1,387	27	1,723	1,253	225	—	60	96	89	1,723	
		5,897	10,168	9,396	25,461	14,544	8,261	46	591	1,350	669	25,461	
CENTRAL	Pretoria	832	3,700	2,656	7,188	3,220	—	—	1,490	10,000	5,000	19,710	* Majority of Natives employed are from other districts.
	Haman's Kraal	1,000	1,600	4,398	6,998	2,600	—	—	100	300	3,998	6,998	
	Heidelberg	600	2,500	400	3,500	2,500	100	100	—	600	200	3,500	
	Witwatersrand	3,731	—	—	3,731	3,731	—	—	—	—	—	3,731	
		6,163	7,800	7,454	21,417	12,051	100	100	1,590	10,900	9,198	* 33,939	
EASTERN	Sekukuni	4,000	2,584	4,000	10,584	3,584	750	1,000	1,250	—	* 4,000	10,584	* Diamond mines. † Large number of Natives working on mines from other districts.
	Pilgrims Rest	2,000	3,395	3,176	8,571	3,200	3,800	252	402	514	403	8,571	
	Barberton	3,500	1,700	519	5,719	1,449	3,400	20	30	790	30	† 5,719	
	Pokwani	3,106	1,052	978	5,136	4,158	325	146	30	72	* 405	5,136	
	Middelburg	500	2,350	650	3,500	1,850	25	350	50	1,000	225	3,500	
		13,106	11,081	9,323	33,510	14,241	8,300	1,768	1,762	2,376	5,063	33,510	
SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom	823	1,899	2,025	4,747	3,462	—	—	180	1,095	10	4,747	
	Piet Retief	2,790	600	2,110	5,500	3,040	—	—	—	350	2,110	5,500	
	Carolina	1,785	—	1,023	2,808	1,558	—	20	20	87	1,123	2,808	
	Ermelo	1,000	2,500	600	4,100	2,000	—	50	500	300	1,250	4,100	
	Standerton	300	2,100	250	2,650	2,000	—	—	50	350	250	2,650	
		6,698	7,099	6,008	19,805	12,060	—	70	750	2,182	4,743	19,805	
GRAND TOTAL		82,914	46,994	70,229	200,137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Appendix No. 4.

MARRIAGES 1905-6.

Division.	District.	Under Christian Rites.	Division.	District.	Under Christian Rites.
NORTHERN ...	Pietersburg ...	117	CENTRAL ...	Pretoria ...	142
	Spelonken, Klein ...	21		Kaalfontein ...	3
	„ Groot ...	4		Krugersdorp ...	85
	Haenertsburg ...	86		Boksburg ...	76
	Sibasa ...	8		Haman's Kraal ...	121
	Blaauwberg ...	15		Heidelberg ...	90
	Klein Letaba ...	4		Vereeniging ...	51
				Johannesburg ...	153
				Germiston ...	18
		255			739
NORTH-WESTERN	Warmbaths ...	28	EASTERN ...	Schoonoord (Sekukuni)	10
	Rhenosterpoort ...	1		Barberton ...	16
	Nylstroom ...	15		Pokwani ...	21
	Potgietersrust ...	26		Middelburg ...	38
				Witbank ...	12
				Lydenburg ...	29
				Belfast ...	16
		70			142
WESTERN ..	Rustenburg ...	164	SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom ...	14
	Zeerust ...	39		Amersfoort ...	2
	Pilansberg ...	80		Piet Retief ...	26
	Potchefstroom ...	90		Volkswest ...	20
	Klerksdorp ...	44		Carolina ...	15
	Ventersdorp ...	33		Lake Chrissie ...	1
	Lichtenburg ...	43		Ermelo ...	52
	Barberspan ...	25		Amsterdam ...	4
	Wolmaransstad ...	22		Standerton ...	23
	Bloemhof ...	3		Bethal ...	12
	Christiana ...	4			169
		547			
GRAND TOTAL ...		...	...	...	1,922

Appendix No. 5.

EDUCATION.—SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT.

DIVISION.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Attendance of Pupils.	Average number of Pupils to each Teacher.	Government Grant.	REMARKS.
NORTHERN ...	77	120	3,210	26	£2,370 17 0	
NORTH-WESTERN	14	18	642	35	367 1 0	£6,592 divided between 197 Schools represents £33 4s. per School or 15s. 4d. per head.
WESTERN ...	37	68	1,852	27	1,220 10 0	
CENTRAL ...	51	71	2,149	30	2,069 17 0	
EASTERN ...	10	17	474	28	363 2 0	
SOUTH-EASTERN	8	16	259	16	201 11 0	
TOTAL ...	197	316	8,586	27	£6,592 13 0	

Appendix No 6.

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID 1905-6.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PUPILS.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	EQUIPMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.
NORTHERN ...	Zoutpansberg ...	Betel ...	1	Swiss ...	14	£14 0 0	—	
		Bethal ...	4	Dutch Reformed Church ...	126	20 0 0	£12 0 0	
		Bethesda ...	1	" " " ...	24	12 15 0	2 4 0	
		Blaauwberg ...	2	Berlin ...	27	19 0 0	2 10 0	
		Cyferkuil ...	2	Church of England ...	48	8 0 0	5 0 0	
		Dan ...	1	Swiss ...	25	4 10 0	—	
		Derben ...	1	Berlin ...	17	14 10 0	1 8 0	
		Dikgali ...	2	" " " ...	38	26 0 0	—	
		Doornfontein ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	28	14 5 0	3 2 0	
		Eiselben ...	1	Berlin ...	29	19 10 0	—	
		Elim ...	7	Swiss ...	117	111 0 0	—	
		Emmaus ...	1	" " " ...	23	17 15 0	—	
		Ephrata ...	1	" " " ...	35	9 15 0	—	
		Gertrudsberg ...	2	Berlin ...	20	16 10 0	1 12 0	
		Good Hope ...	2	Wesleyan ...	57	43 0 0	—	
		Haenertsburg ...	1	Presbyterian ...	30	20 10 0	—	
		Khurukhutso ...	1	Berlin ...	40	27 0 0	—	
		Khoroshi ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	21	8 0 0	2 8 0	
		Klein Likhali ...	3	Presbyterian ...	86	66 0 0	—	
		" Makhatos ...	1	" " " ...	38	30 10 0	—	
		Kotoaneng ...	1	Wesleyan ...	45	6 0 0	—	
		Kotsaken ...	1	Swiss ...	24	17 10 0	—	
		Krauspoort ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	51	21 0 0	4 14 0	
		Kreuzberg ...	2	Berlin ...	59	36 0 0	—	
		Kurulen ...	2	Swiss ...	40	32 0 0	—	
		Kgokong ...	1	Berlin ...	75	42 0 0	—	
		Letoaba ...	1	Wesleyan ...	36	28 0 0	—	
		Legodi ...	1	" " " ...	30	19 15 0	—	
		Likhali ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	27	9 0 0	2 18 0	
		Lemana (European) ...	2	Swiss ...	7	75 0 0	—	Institution for training Native Teachers.
		Lishoane ...	2	Berlin ...	63	36 0 0	—	
		Maaghe ...	2	" " " ...	51	30 10 0	—	
		Malitzeland ...	2	Church of England ...	46	33 0 0	—	
		Mamabolo ...	2	" " " ...	87	58 0 0	—	
		" " " ...	3	Presbyterian ...	152	137 10 0	—	
		Mamaila ...	1	Berlin ...	36	24 10 0	—	
		Maphuto ...	1	Presbyterian ...	42	37 0 0	—	
		Masimahe ...	1	Berlin ...	20	8 0 0	—	
		Medingen ...	6	" " " ...	195	176 0 0	—	
		Mhinga ...	1	Swiss ...	15	3 0 0	—	

Appendix No. 6.—EDUCATION (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PUPILS.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	EQUIPMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.
NORTHERN —(continued)	Zoutpansberg —(continued)	Mogoto	1	Wesleyan	16	£13 10 0	—	
		Moyapelo	1	Dutch Reformed Church	24	9 0 0	—	
		Mothiba	1	Church of England	19	3 15 0	£2 6 0	
		Mphahlele	1	Dutch Reformed Church	21	4 0 0	2 0 0	
		"	3	Presbyterian	68	66 0 0	—	
		"	2	Wesleyan	67	48 0 0	—	
		Mahome	3	Berlin	100	54 0 0	—	
		Moletse	2	"	62	34 0 0	—	
		Nkuana	1	Dutch Reformed Church	35	18 0 0	3 18 0	
		Pisangskop	1	Berlin	11	1 10 0	—	
		Palmietfontein	1	Dutch Reformed Church	27	9 10 0	—	
		Pietersburg Institution	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	Initial Equipment Grant.
		Pietersburg Location... ..	1	Dutch Reformed Church	27	5 15 0	—	
		" "	1	Wesleyan	21	4 0 0	—	
		Ramakhopo	1	Dutch Reformed Church	30	14 15 0	2 16 0	
		Ramoteine	1	Presbyterian	25	8 10 0	2 18 0	
		Ramaroko	1	Berlin	39	24 0 0	—	
		Rampili	1	Dutch Reformed Church	28	4 15 0	—	
		Rantsimanyane	1	Berlin	20	16 5 0	—	
		Roodepoort... ..	2	"	67	21 0 0	8 2 0	
		Sibasa	1	Presbyterian	21	16 5 0	2 6 0	
		Sekgopo	1	Berlin	19	15 0 0	—	
		Sekonye	1	"	38	28 10 0	—	
		Sentemula	1	Lutheran	22	21 15 0	1 12 0	
		Setali	1	Berlin	21	16 15 0	—	
		Shiluvane	2	Swiss	31	20 10 0	—	
		"	2	"	17	13 15 0	—	
		Samari	1	"	15	7 0 0	—	
		Spitzkop	1	Church of England	33	5 10 0	3 6 0	
		Thabina	1	Swiss	20	8 5 0	—	
		Thune	2	Presbyterian	49	36 0 0	—	
		Tschakoma	1	Lutheran	50	38 0 0	—	
		Tsoale	1	Berlin	17	15 5 0	—	
		Tsofini	1	Swiss	14	10 10 0	—	
		Tsevafse	2	Lutheran	51	37 0 0	—	
		Valdezia	4	Swiss	102	93 0 0	—	
		Wildebceestfontein	1	Dutch Reformed Church	39	11 0 0	3 2 0	
	Spelonken	Rev. D. P. Lenoir ... ..	...	Swiss	—	—	50 0 0	Industrial Equipment.
	"	" O. Klatt ... ..	...	Lutheran	—	—	5 0 0	" "
	Pietersburg... ..	" G. Rolland ... ..	...	Wesleyan	—	—	30 0 0	" "
	Sibasa	" P. Rosset ... ..	...	Swiss	—	—	17 0 0	" "
	"	" C. Sonntag ... ..	...	Lutheran	—	—	5 0 0	" "
	Haenertsburg	" C. Hoffmann ... ..	...	" ... ..	—	—	5 0 0	" "
		77	120		3,210	£2,088 10 0	£282 2 0	

NORTH-WESTERN ...	Waterberg ...	Boschpoort ...	...	1	Wesleyan ...	15	£7 10 0	—
		Doorndraai ...	...	1	" ...	20	16 0 0	—
		Kollerfontein ...	...	1	" ...	38	25 15 0	—
		Matlabastad ...	...	1	" ...	31	5 0 0	—
		Magatlhe ...	...	1	Berlin ...	43	22 10 0	—
		Makapanspoort ...	...	1	" ...	54	34 0 0	—
		Malokong ...	...	1	" ...	45	28 0 0	—
		Middelfontein ...	...	4	" ...	159	70 0 0	—
		Moeme ...	...	1	Wesleyan ...	38	29 0 0	—
		Moletlane ...	...	1	" ...	18	11 0 0	—
		Olverton ...	...	1	" ...	44	37 0 0	—
		Rhenosterhoek ...	...	2	Dutch Reformed Church ...	69	30 0 0	£6 12 0
		Sekgopetsane ...	...	1	Berlin ...	37	28 0 0	—
		Zwaartkloof ...	...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	31	14 0 0	2 14 0
14				18	642	£357 15 0	£9 6 0		
WESTERN ...	Rustenburg ...	Bethanie ...	...	9	Hermansburg ...	£278	193 0 0	—
		Bierkraal ...	...	1	Lutheran ...	22	16 10 0	—
		Brakfontein ...	...	1	Wesleyan ...	31	25 10 0	—
		Chanen ...	...	1	Hermansburg ...	19	3 15 0	—
		Kameelkop ...	...	1	" ...	43	26 0 0	—
		Kipton ...	...	2	" ...	53	35 0 0	—
		Kwaggasfontein ...	...	2	Church of England ...	33	10 0 0	£3 10 0
		Lefharagatlhe ...	...	1	Hermansburg ...	10	14 15 0	—
		Mabis ...	...	1	Wesleyan ...	44	24 15 0	—
		Magatos ...	...	1	Lutheran ...	80	33 0 0	—
		Mokolokoe ...	...	6	Hermansburg ...	171	97 0 0	—
		Marakane ...	...	2	" ...	58	28 0 0	—
		Mogonu ...	...	1	Lutheran ...	27	9 5 0	—
		Saron ...	...	6	Hermansburg ...	113	70 10 0	—
		Saron Location ...	...	3	" ...	51	34 10 0	—
		Sigar ...	...	1	" ...	23	16 0 0	—
		Thekwane ...	...	1	Church of England ...	15	10 10 0	—
		Potchefstroom ...	Brakspuit	1	Wesleyan ...	33	21 15 0	—
			Buffelsdoorn	1	" ...	30	21 10 0	—
			Cijferbult	1	Church of England ...	28	20 5 0	—
			Cijferfontein	1	Wesleyan ...	23	12 0 0	—
			Dutch Reformed Church	2	Dutch Reformed Church ...	50	40 0 0	—
			Klerksdorp	1	Wesleyan ...	90	66 10 0	—
			Paardekop	1	" ...	21	8 0 0	—
			Plessis Kraal	1	" ...	27	19 8 0	—
			Potchefstroom Location	2	" ...	98	66 0 0	—
			Rooikraal	1	Church of England ...	28	4 15 0	—
			Rooipoort	1	" ...	27	19 5 0	—
			St. John's	3	" ...	50	38 0 0	—
			St. Luke's	1	" ...	19	7 10 0	—
			Thijnsijndoorns	1	Wesleyan ...	37	26 5 0	—
			Vaalkop	1	" ...	24	17 5 0	—
			Ventersdorp	1	Church of England ...	25	18 5 0	—
			" Location	2	Wesleyan ...	46	36 0 0	—

Appendix No. 6.—EDUCATION (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PUPILS.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	EQUIPMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.
WESTERN — <i>continued</i>	Lichtenburg ...	Polfontein ...	2	Wesleyan ...	37	30 0 0		
	Marico ...	Linokana ...	1	Hermansburg ...	35	29 15 0		
		Vleeschfontein ...	3	Roman Catholic ...	53	40 0 0		
	Rustenburg ...		Rev. A. H. W. Behrens	Lutheran ...	—	—	20 0 0	Industrial equipment.
	Zeerust ...		Father E. Noel	Roman Catholic ...	—	—	7 0 0	" "
		37	68		1,852	1,190 0 0	30 10 0	
CENTRAL DIVISION ...	Witwatersrand ...	Albert Street ...	1	Wesleyan ...	28	£18 10 0	—	
		Boksburg ...	2	" ...	66	46 0 0	—	
		Concordia ...	3	Church of England ...	44	21 0 0	—	
		Henry Nourse ...	1	" ...	47	27 0 0	—	
		Krugersdorp ...	2	Wesleyan ...	45	35 0 0	—	
		Langlaagte ...	1	Church of England ...	24	13 15 0	—	
		Palmietfontein ...	1	Church of England ...	16	12 5 0	—	
		Roodepoort ...	1	Presbyterian ...	23	9 0 0	2 2 0	
		Rosettenville ...	1	Church of England ...	15	13 15 0	—	
		St. James, Germiston ...	1	" ...	26	19 5 0	—	
		Spes Bona ...	1	Wesleyan ...	36	24 0 0	—	
		St. James, Roodepoort ...	1	Church of England ...	17	14 15 0	—	
		Springs ...	1	" ...	14	4 0 0	—	
		Vrededorp ...	2	Wesleyan ...	74	46 10 0	—	
		Wilgespruit ...	1	Church of England ...	19	19 15 0	—	
	Pretoria ...	Boschplaats ...	1	Wesleyan ...	27	21 0 0	—	
		Doornpoort ...	2	Lutheran ...	—	—	—	
		Dutch Reformed Church ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	28	28 5 0	—	
		Edendale ...	2	Berlin ...	64	29 0 0	7 0 0	
		Flinksdrift ...	1	Wesleyan ...	38	28 15 0	—	
		Garstfontein ...	1	Church of England ...	27	22 15 0	—	
		Good Hope ...	1	Dutch Reformed Church ...	23	9 0 0	—	
		Good Shepherd ...	2	Church of England ...	56	46 0 0	—	
		Hartebeestspuit ...	1	" ...	24	22 0 0	—	
		Hazeldean ...	1	Berlin ...	59	21 0 0	5 14 0	
		Hebron ...	3	Hermansburg ...	150	72 0 0	—	
		Hakdoornfontein ...	1	Church of England ...	15	4 5 0	—	
		Kaalplaats ...	1	" ...	25	18 0 0	—	
		Kilnerton ...	3	Wesleyan ...	25	337 10 0	100 0 0	Training Institution.
			European				200 0 0	Bursaries.

	Heidelberg ...	Kilnerton ...	2	Wesleyan ...	85	85 0 0	—	Industrial Equipment.
		Kgabalatsane ...	3	Hermansburg ...	251	80 0 0	—	
		Makapanstad ...	1	Wesleyan ...	47	24 0 0	—	
		Marabastad ...	1	" ...	37	27 0 0	—	
		Mathibistad ...	2	Church of England ...	48	27 10 0	—	
		Matlare ...	1	Hermansburg ...	24	19 0 0	—	
		Pienaars River ...	1	Wesleyan ...	22	18 0 0	—	
		Rust-der-Winter ...	1	" ...	38	34 0 0	—	
		St. Cuthbert's ...	3	Church of England ...	68	69 0 0	—	
		Schibilu ...	1	Lutheran ...	43	28 0 0	—	
		Tladistad ...	1	Wesleyan ...	15	12 0 0	—	
		Zwaarbooi's ...	1	" ...	61	24 0 0	—	
		Hartebeestfontein ...	1	" ...	35	11 10 0	3 18 0	
		Heidelberg ...	2	Church of England ...	48	34 0 0	—	
		" ...	1	Wesleyan ...	16	3 15 0	—	
		Langkuil ...	1	Wesleyan ...	35	11 0 0	3 0 0	
		Uitvlugt ...	2	" ...	39	8 0 0	3 18 0	
		Uitkyk ...	1	" ...	29	4 15 0	—	
		Uitkyk East ...	1	" ...	64	14 0 0	—	
		Vereeniging ...	1	Church of England ...	21	7 10 0	—	
		" ...	1	Wesleyan ...	33	23 0 0	3 0 0	
		Witkoppies... ..	1	" ...	35	6 0 0	3 10 0	
		Pretoria, Rev. F. J. Briscoe ...					182 5 0	
		51	71		2,149	1,555 10 0	514 7 0	
EASTERN—	Middelburg...	Arkona ...	2	Berlin ...	108	54 10 0	10 16 0	Industrial Equipment.
		Bothsabelo ...	6	Lutheran ...	174	121 0 0	17 14 0	
		Hartebeesthoek ...	1	Berlin ...	21	15 10 0	2 0 0	
		Marishane ...	2	Wesleyan ...	42	28 0 0	—	
		Maseramula ...	1	" ...	22	17 10 0	—	
		Mmitse ...	1	Lutheran ...	14	9 10 0	1 12 0	
		Mokibisberg ...	1	Berlin ...	32	21 0 0	2 6 0	
		Pokwani ...	1	Wesleyan ...	16	14 0 0	—	
		Steelpoort ...	1	Lutheran ...	20	16 5 0	2 6 0	
		Wonderhoek ...	1	" ...	25	18 5 0	2 8 0	
		Pokwani, Rev. W. Taurat ...					8 0 0	
		10	17		474	316 0 0	47 2 0	