

Appendix No. 37.

NATIVES ACCOMMODATED AT GOVERNMENT COMPOUNDS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Seeking Work.	Destitute, or Requiring Medical Attention.	Discharged Prisoners.	Going Home.	Court Witnesses.	Suspected Deserters Detained.	Unclassified.	Total Number Accommodated.	Remarks.
Johannesburg ...	33	147	9,607	5	59	638	309	10,798	A Hospital is provided for Sick Natives, Attendance and Ac- commodation Free.
Krugersdorp ..	276	4	971	27	2	506	8,599	10,385	
Boksburg ...	...	21	2,988	160	75	339	...	3,583	
Total ...	309	172	13,566	192	136	1,483	8,908	24,766	

Appendix No. 38.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN PASS COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH, NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.	Passports.	Monthly Passes.	Travelling Passes.	Registration Certificates.	Transfer Fees.	Arrear Fees.	Other Sources.	Inspector's Fines.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Johannesburg ...	5,143 1 0	88,998 10 0	4,799 2 0	183 0 0	89 0 0	1,518 2 0	0 15 0	1,660 3 6	102,391 13 6
Krugersdorp ...	1,485 15 0	27,541 4 0	1,332 7 0	112 0 0	79 0 0	34 18 0	125 16 0	219 0 0	30,930 0 0
Boksburg ...	1,067 10 0	18,626 8 0	981 2 0	98 0 0	87 0 0	9 0 0	15 1 0	252 17 6	21,136 18 6
Germiston ...	1,314 14 0	26,332 16 0	1,151 8 0	60 0 0	341 3 0	132 12 0	38 14 0	266 6 3	29,637 13 3
Springs ...	160 11 0	3,522 8 0	329 9 0	20 0 0	94 15 0	27 10 0	—	42 10 0	4,197 3 0
Heidelberg ...	247 2 0	3,212 4 0	323 2 0	39 0 0	49 17 0	77 4 0	—	—	3,948 9 0
Klerksdorp ...	181 18 0	2,406 4 0	283 1 0	18 0 0	8 0 0	15 6 0	—	—	2,912 9 0
Vereeniging ...	73 0 0	1,659 2 0	277 14 0	29 0 0	—	19 13 0	—	—	2,058 9 0
Urethoria ...	473 0 0	4,439 12 0	565 16 0	8 0 0	7 2 0	490 10 0	—	—	5,984 0 0
Middelburg ...	198 6 0	5,297 0 0	211 9 0	9 0 0	—	14 16 0	0 16 0	43 10 0	5,774 17 0
Total ...	£10,344 17 0	£182,035 8 0	£10,254 10 0	£576 0 0	£755 17 0	£2,339 11 0	£181 2 0	£2,484 7 3	£208,971 12 3

Appendix No. 39.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED MONTHLY.

1904.	July	...	...	...	...	Revenue Collected	£14,414	15	3
	August	...	...	...	...	" "	14,656	14	6
	September	...	...	...	...	" "	15,128	2	0
	October	...	...	...	...	" "	15,777	18	6
	November	...	...	...	...	" "	16,190	10	6
	December	...	...	...	...	" "	16,470	19	0
1905.	January	...	...	...	...	" "	17,687	4	0
	February	...	...	...	...	" "	19,613	2	0
	March	...	...	...	...	" "	20,022	9	0
	April	...	...	...	...	" "	19,755	13	0
	May	...	...	...	...	" "	19,866	3	6
	June	...	...	...	...	" "	19,388	1	0
Total							£208,971	12	3

Appendix No. 40.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS.

	Total Free.	Total on Pay- ment.	Grand Total.
REGISTRATIONS.			
Mines :—			
Renewals	12,501	—	12,501
Transfers from other Mines	6,993	—	6,993
Deaths	4,285	—	4,285
Desertions	6,651	—	6,651
Others :—			
Renewals	3,211	—	3,211
Transfers from other Employers	58,647	—	58,647
Deaths	324	—	324
Desertions	3,572	—	3,572
Total	96,184	—	96,184
PASSPORTS ISSUED.			
Mines :—			
Initial Registrations	7	114,692	114,699
Transfers from other Labour Districts	11,685	—	11,685
Transfers from other Employers	5,747	—	5,747
Duplicates	541	170	711
Deserters recovered	1,049	—	1,049
Others :—			
Initial Registrations	217	83,381	83,598
Transfers from other Labour Districts	20,618	—	20,618
Transfers from Mines	6,652	—	6,652
Duplicates	5,133	2,284	7,417
Deserters recovered	1,368	1	1,369
Government Service	1,015	6,369	7,384
Total	54,032	206,897	260,929
MONTHLY PASSES ISSUED.			
Mines	28,263	1,144,078	1,172,341
Others	34,757	622,593	657,350
Government Service	6,540	53,683	60,223
Total	69,560	1,820,354	1,889,914
TRAVELLING PASSES ISSUED.			
Mines :—			
Visiting	—	1,533	1,533
Transfers to other Labour Districts...	—	10,592	10,592
Transfers to other parts	—	937	937
Returned Home	—	67,858	67,858
Others :—			
Visiting	—	43,405	43,405
Transfers to other Labour Districts...	—	17,331	17,331
Transfers to other parts	—	1,911	1,911
Returned Home	—	61,523	61,523
Total	—	205,090	205,090
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES	—	576	576

Appendix No. 41.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES IN
LABOUR DISTRICTS.

MONTH.	No. of Natives Employed.		No. of Deaths from Diseases.		Death Rate per 1,000 p.a. from Diseases.		No. of Deaths from Accident		Death Rate per 1,000 p.a. from Accident		Total No. of Deaths.		Total Death Rate per 1,000 p.a.	
	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905	1903 to 1904	1904 to 1905
July ...	66,961	74,479	615	202	110·21	32·55	13	36	2·33	5·80	628	238	112·54	38·35
August ...	74,324	78,514	468	226	75·56	34·54	18	20	2·91	3·06	486	246	78·47	37·60
September	73,967	79,416	393	242	63·76	36·57	35	27	5·68	4·08	428	269	69·44	40·65
October ...	70,141	83,606	394	336	62·10	48·23	23	21	3·62	3·01	417	357	65·72	51·24
November	75,256	86,812	480	378	76·54	52·25	18	31	2·87	4·29	498	409	79·41	56·54
December	75,111	89,894	471	372	75·25	49·66	19	30	3·04	4·00	490	402	78·28	53·66
January...	79,161	94,905	370	334	56·09	42·23	19	43	2·88	5·44	389	377	58·96	47·67
February	80,365	102,039	223	312	33·30	36·69	22	47	3·29	5·53	245	359	36·58	42·22
March ...	83,904	109,651	223	333	31·89	36·44	31	52	4·43	5·69	254	385	36·33	42·13
April ...	85,400	113,789	168	316	23·61	33·32	59	44	8·29	4·64	227	360	31·90	37·97
May ...	85,994	113,286	289	397	40·33	42·05	24	40	3·35	4·24	313	437	43·68	46·29
June ...	83,536	112,788	231	488	33·18	51·92	25	32	3·59	3·40	256	520	36·77	55·33
Average...	78,343	94,932	360	328	55·21	41·46	26	35	3·91	4·46	386	363	59·11	45·92

Appendix No. 42.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON GOLD MINES (OUTCROP) IN PROCLAIMED
LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.				Average No. of Natives employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
City and Suburban	...	...	...	1,682	48	28·5	—
Henry Nourse	...	...	...	715	21	29·4	—
Jumpers	...	...	...	1,056	21	19·9	—
New Goch	...	...	...	1,595	28	17·6	—
New Heriot	...	...	...	970	69	71·1	—
Treasury	...	...	...	793	23	29·0	—
Wolhuter	...	...	...	1,621	34	21·0	—
Meyer and Charlton	...	...	...	830	48	57·8	—
South Nourse	...	...	...	84	1	35·7	4 months
Village Main Reef	...	...	...	1,619	35	21·6	—
Ferreira	...	...	...	1,783	37	20·8	—
Jubilee and Salisbury	...	...	...	1,118	48	42·9	—
Langlaagte Estate	...	...	...	2,018	107	53·0	—
Bonanza	...	...	...	571	22	38·5	—
Crown Reef	...	...	...	1,406	55	39·1	—
Robinson	...	...	...	2,003	96	47·9	—
Langlaagte Consolidated	...	...	...	258	9	34·9	—
Langlaagte Block B.	...	...	...	5	—	—	11 months
Lancaster West	...	...	...	829	58	70·0	—
Tudor	...	...	...	90	1	11·1	—
Robinson Randfontein	...	...	...	1,499	78	52·0	—
North Randfontein	...	...	...	109	5	91·7	6 months
South Randfontein	...	...	...	1,632	114	69·9	—
Porges Randfontein	...	...	...	388	31	79·9	—
West Rand Mines	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
French Rand	...	...	...	257	9	35·0	—
Lancaster	...	...	...	982	97	98·8	—
Violet...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—
York	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Grey's Mynpacht	...	...	...	2	—	—	2 months
Luipaard's Vlei	...	...	...	227	3	13·2	—
Champ d'Or	...	...	...	837	22	26·3	—
West Rand Central	...	...	...	417	5	12·0	—
New Midas	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Windsor	...	...	...	520	23	44·2	—

Appendix No. 42.—MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES.—(Continued).

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Randfontein Block A.	4	—	—	4 months
Ferguson Randfontein	8	—	—	8 months
New Rip	1	—	—	—
Middelvllei Estate	2	—	—	2 months
Aurora West	37	—	—	—
Bantjes Consolidated	4	—	—	—
Consolidated Main Reef	1,613	34	21·1	—
Durban Roodepoort	997	56	56·2	—
New Unified	1,417	56	39·5	—
Princess	41	—	—	—
Roodepoort	167	2	11·9	—
Roodepoort United Main Reef	1,432	71	49·6	—
Saxon	214	2	9·3	—
Vlakfontein	7	—	—	—
Vogelstruis Estate	887	86	97·0	—
East Rand Proprietary	5,270	302	57·3	—
Ginsberg	1,039	33	31·8	—
Kleinfontein	1,124	73	64·9	—
Modderfontein	289	13	45·0	—
Van Ryn	561	18	32·1	—
East Rand Extension	336	18	53·6	—
Geldenhuis Estate	1,031	71	68·9	—
Geldenhuis Main Reef	272	10	36·8	—
Simmer and Jack Proprietary	1,148	51	44·4	—
Simmer and Jack West and Jupiter	515	16	31·1	—
New Primrose	1,569	118	75·2	—
Glencairn Main Reef	1,141	63	55·2	—
Knights Central	246	9	36·6	—
May Consolidated	1,023	59	57·7	—
New Rietfontein Estate	1,308	84	64·2	—
Simmer and Jack East	475	13	27·4	—
Witwatersrand	526	46	87·5	—
Burham	320	7	21·9	—
Central Geduld	36	1	27·8	—
Nigel	1,172	46	39·2	—
Buffelsdoorn Estate	113	1	8·8	—
Hex River Exploration	68	1	14·7	—
Wemmer	1,215	28	23·0	—
North Rand	12	—	—	4 months
Rand Amalgamated	133	1	12·8	7 months
Klerksdorp Gold Mining Co.	67	—	—	—
Eastleigh	5	—	—	—
Niekerk Limited	108	4	37·0	—
Klerksdorp Proprietary	10	—	—	—
Africander	4	—	—	—
Rietkuil	1	—	—	—
Elandslaagte	83	2	24·1	—
West Bonanza	107	—	—	11 months
Ruislip	25	—	—	7 months
Randfontein Estates	992	13	18·5	11 months
Houtpoort	13	—	—	10 months
North Witwatersrand	250	2	10·7	9 months
Coronation Syndicate	122	1	9·8	10 months
Western Rand Estates	13	—	—	8 months
African Claim and Land Co.	7	—	—	3 months
East Rand Mines	1	—	—	1 month
Radix Gold Mining Co.	5	—	—	3 months
Rhenoster Mines Limited	147	—	—	6 months
Cloverfield	181	3	39·7	5 months
Buffelsdoorn Consolidated	1	—	—	5 months
Paardeplaats	23	—	—	4 months
Western Goldfields	22	—	—	4 months
Main Reef West	112	—	—	3 months
Brakpan Mines	71	3	253·5	2 months
Van Dyk Proprietary	78	4	307·7	2 months
Bantjes Exploration Syndicate	18	2	666·7	2 months
Total	58,165	2,571	44·2	

Appendix No. 43.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON DEEP LEVEL GOLD MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Jumpers Deep	1,152	69	59.9	—
Nourse Deep	823	39	47.4	—
Ferreira Deep	1,387	70	50.5	—
Robinson Deep... ..	2,290	56	24.5	—
Village Deep	855	33	38.6	—
Robinson Central Deep	522	23	44.1	—
Langlaagte Deep	1,326	153	115.4	—
Crown Deep	1,894	162	85.5	—
Randfontein Deep	108	—	—	—
Durban Roodepoort Deep	997	57	57.2	—
Roodepoort Central Deep	1,163	88	75.7	—
Vogelstruis Consolidated Deep	61	3	49.2	—
West Roodepoort Deep	118	4	33.9	—
Angelo Deep	353	24	68.0	—
Cinderella Deep	147	3	20.4	—
Driefontein Deep	308	10	32.5	—
Wit Deep	364	12	33.0	—
Geldenhuis Deep	1,445	122	84.4	—
South Geldenhuis Deep	390	14	35.9	—
Rose Deep	1,419	66	46.5	—
Glen Deep	171	9	52.6	—
Knights Deep	1,578	131	83.0	—
South Rose Deep	498	19	38.2	—
Nigel Deep	225	8	106.7	4 months.
Total	19,442	1,175	60.4	—

Appendix No. 44.

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON COAL MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per Annum.	Remarks.
Apex	609	23	37.8	—
Balmoral	28	1	42.7	10 months
Brakpan	606	37	61.1	—
Clydesdale	750	48	64.0	—
Tyne Valley	230	11	47.8	—
Great Eastern	693	16	23.1	—
Cassel Coal Co.... ..	82	4	48.8	—
De Rietfontein... ..	415	20	48.2	—
Witbank	1,129	56	49.6	—
Transvaal and Delagoa Bay	1,150	25	21.7	—
Middelburg Steam Coal and Coke... ..	187	4	21.4	—
Coronation	493	38	77.1	—
Landau	389	30	77.1	—
Douglas	408	24	58.8	—
Crown	200	12	60.0	—
Vereeniging Estates	873	36	41.2	—
East Rand Coals	119	2	16.8	—
South Rand Ex.	200	3	18.0	10 months
New Fortuna	35	1	34.7	10 months
Rand Collieries	22	—	—	5 months
Home Coal and Potteries	65	—	—	3 months
Welgedacht Exploration Co.	32	—	—	2 months
Premier Coal Estate	47	—	—	2 months
Total	8,762	391	44.6	—

*Appendix No. 45.*MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON DIAMOND MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR
DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Premier	1,794	96	53·5	—
Montrose	31	—	—	—
Pretoria Districts	280	2	7·1	—
Kaalfontein	95	—	—	—
Schuller	31	—	—	—
Bijnestpoort	49	—	—	6 months
Pretoria Oriental	26	—	—	5 months
Total	2,306	98	42·5	—

*Appendix No. 46.*MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON SURFACE WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR
DISTRICTS.

NAME OF MINE.	Average No. of Natives Employed.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
Robinson Chlorination Works	46	1	21·7	—
Nolan's Lime Works	71	1	14·1	—
Cummings' Lime Works	54	1	31·7	7 months
Krugerdsorp Lime Works	2	—	—	2 months
British Blue and White Lime Works	12	—	—	3 months
Consolidated Rand Brick and Tile Company	133	1	7·5	—
Rand Central Electric Works	135	1	7·4	—
Transvaal Chemical Company	103	4	38·8	—
General Electric Power Company	59	—	—	—
Dynamite Factory	836	31	37·1	—
Cobalt Mine	34	—	—	7 months
Edendale Estates	100	2	20·0	—
Lebanon Diamond Drill... ..	7	—	—	4 months
Sterkfontein Lime Works	25	—	—	9 months
Zuurbekom Waterworks	59	—	—	9 months
Public Works Department	94	—	—	9 months
Randfontein Deep Diamond Drill	8	—	—	8 months
Kromdraai	30	—	—	7 months
Glover's Lime Works	78	—	—	6 months
Block "A" No. 2 Diamond Drill	10	—	—	2 months
Ferguson Randfontein Diamond Drill	5	—	—	1 month
Total	1,901	42	22·1	—

Appendix No. 47.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS
(EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS).

TERRITORY.	PNEUMONIA.		PHTHISIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		MENINGITIS.		ENTERIC.		DYSENTERY.		OTHER DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.		SCURVY.		MALARIA.		OTHER DISEASES.		ACCIDENTS.		TOTAL.
	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	No. of Deaths.	Per- centage.	
Basutoland ...	32	34.78	10	10.87	6	6.52	4	4.35	11	11.96	—	—	4	4.35	—	—	3	3.26	10	10.87	12	13.04	92
British Bechuanaland	19	45.24	5	11.90	1	2.38	3	7.14	4	9.52	1	2.38	1	2.38	1	2.38	—	—	5	11.90	2	4.76	42
British Central Africa	114	50.22	27	11.89	10	4.41	8	3.52	8	3.52	13	5.73	10	4.41	1	0.44	5	2.20	20	8.81	11	4.85	227
Cape Colony ...	66	27.05	17	6.97	9	3.69	10	4.10	21	8.61	20	8.20	9	3.69	6	2.45	1	0.41	29	11.89	56	22.95	244
Natal and Zululand...	11	20.37	6	11.11	1	1.85	4	7.41	5	9.26	1	1.85	2	3.70	1	1.85	2	3.70	7	12.96	14	25.93	54
Orange River Colony	1	12.50	1	12.50	—	—	2	25.00	1	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25.00	1	12.50	8
East Coast ...	666	29.67	294	13.10	110	4.90	191	8.51	158	7.04	164	7.31	83	3.70	52	2.32	53	2.36	237	10.56	237	10.56	2,245
Mozambique ...	68	31.63	17	7.91	14	6.51	30	13.95	13	6.05	13	6.05	17	7.91	2	0.93	10	4.65	27	12.56	4	1.86	215
Quilimane ...	66	30.70	19	8.84	12	5.58	14	6.51	5	2.33	35	16.28	26	12.09	4	1.86	4	1.86	22	10.23	8	3.72	215
Rhodesia ...	130	40.37	30	9.32	17	5.28	19	5.90	18	5.59	28	8.70	24	7.45	4	1.24	2	0.62	40	12.42	10	3.11	322
Swaziland...	3	17.65	—	—	—	—	2	11.76	3	17.65	—	—	—	—	2	11.76	1	5.88	3	17.65	3	17.65	17
Transvaal ...	187	37.47	47	9.42	28	5.61	34	6.81	26	5.21	28	5.61	20	4.01	12	2.40	14	2.81	40	8.02	63	12.63	499
Damaraland ...	29	36.25	4	5.00	22	27.50	—	—	4	5.00	1	1.25	1	1.25	8	10.00	1	1.25	9	11.25	1	1.25	80
Others ...	5	27.78	2	11.11	1	5.56	—	—	1	5.56	2	11.11	1	5.56	—	—	1	5.56	3	16.67	2	11.11	18
Total ...	1,397	32.66	479	11.20	231	5.40	321	7.50	278	6.50	306	7.15	198	4.63	93	2.17	97	2.27	454	10.61	424	9.91	4,278
	Percentage ... 49.26						Percentage ... 18.28																

"A"—The figures shown in percentage columns indicate the percentage of Deaths from each cause to the total number of deaths which have occurred among each tribe during the year.

"B"—The figures shown in percentage columns of the Total indicate the percentage of deaths from each cause to the total number of deaths for the year.

Appendix No. 48.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS
(EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS).

DISEASE.	BASUTO- LAND.		BRITISH BECHUANA- LAND.		BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.		CAPE COLONY.		NATAL AND ZULULAND		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		EAST COAST.		MOZAM- BIQUE.		QUILI- MANE.		RHODESIA.		SWAZI- LAND.		TRANS- VAAL.		DAMARA- LAND.		OTHERS.		TOTAL
	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	
Pneumonia	32	2.30	19	1.36	114	8.16	66	4.72	11	.79	1	.07	666	47.67	68	4.87	66	4.72	130	9.31	3	.22	187	13.39	29	2.08	5	.36	1,397
Phthisis	10	2.09	5	1.04	27	5.64	17	3.55	6	1.25	1	.21	294	61.38	17	3.55	19	3.97	30	6.26	—	—	47	9.81	4	.84	2	.42	479
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	6	2.60	1	.43	10	4.33	9	3.90	1	.43	—	—	110	47.62	14	6.06	12	5.20	17	7.36	—	—	28	12.12	22	9.52	1	.43	231
Total	48	2.28	25	1.19	151	7.17	92	4.37	18	.85	2	.09	1070	50.78	99	4.70	97	4.60	177	8.40	3	.14	262	12.43	55	2.61	8	.38	2,107
Meningitis	4	1.25	3	.93	8	2.49	10	3.12	4	1.25	2	.62	191	59.50	30	9.35	14	4.36	19	5.92	2	.62	34	10.59	—	—	—	—	321
Enteric Fever	11	3.96	4	1.44	8	2.88	21	7.55	5	1.80	1	.36	158	56.83	13	4.68	5	1.80	18	6.47	3	1.08	26	9.35	4	1.44	1	.36	278
Dysentery	—	—	1	.33	13	4.25	20	6.54	1	.33	—	—	164	53.59	13	4.25	35	11.44	28	9.15	—	—	28	9.15	1	.33	2	.65	306
Other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	4	2.02	1	.51	10	5.05	9	4.55	2	1.01	—	—	83	41.92	17	8.59	26	13.13	24	12.12	—	—	20	10.10	1	.51	1	.51	198
Scurvy	—	—	1	1.08	1	1.08	6	6.45	1	1.08	—	—	52	55.91	2	2.15	4	4.30	4	4.30	2	2.15	12	12.90	8	8.60	—	—	93
Malaria	3	3.09	—	—	5	5.15	1	1.03	2	2.06	—	—	53	54.64	10	10.31	4	4.12	2	2.06	1	1.03	14	14.43	1	1.03	1	1.03	97
Other Diseases	10	2.20	5	1.10	20	4.41	29	6.39	7	1.54	2	.44	237	52.20	27	5.95	22	4.82	40	8.81	3	.66	40	8.81	9	1.98	3	.66	454
Accidents	12	2.83	2	.47	11	2.59	56	13.21	14	3.30	1	.24	237	55.90	4	.94	8	1.89	10	2.36	3	.71	63	14.86	1	.24	2	.47	442
Grand Total	92	2.15	42	.98	227	5.31	244	5.70	54	1.26	8	.19	2245	52.48	215	5.03	215	5.03	322	7.53	17	.40	499	11.66	80	1.87	18	.42	4,278

"A" The figures shown in percentage columns indicate the percentage of Deaths which have occurred among natives from each territory to the total number of deaths from each cause during the year.

"B" The figures shown in the percentage columns of the total indicate the percentage of Deaths which have occurred among natives from each territory to the total number of deaths which have occurred during the year.

Appendix No. 49.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS AND CASES ADJUDICATED.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.		
		Offences.	Disputes.	Total.
Johannesburg	1,211	1,704	17	1,721
Krugersdorp	1,180	263	13	276
Boksburg	1,331	177	15	192
Germiston	921	196	44	240
Springs	217	32	2	34
Heidelberg	34	—	—	—
Witbank	257	32	—	32
Total	5,151	2,404	91	2,495

Appendix No. 50.

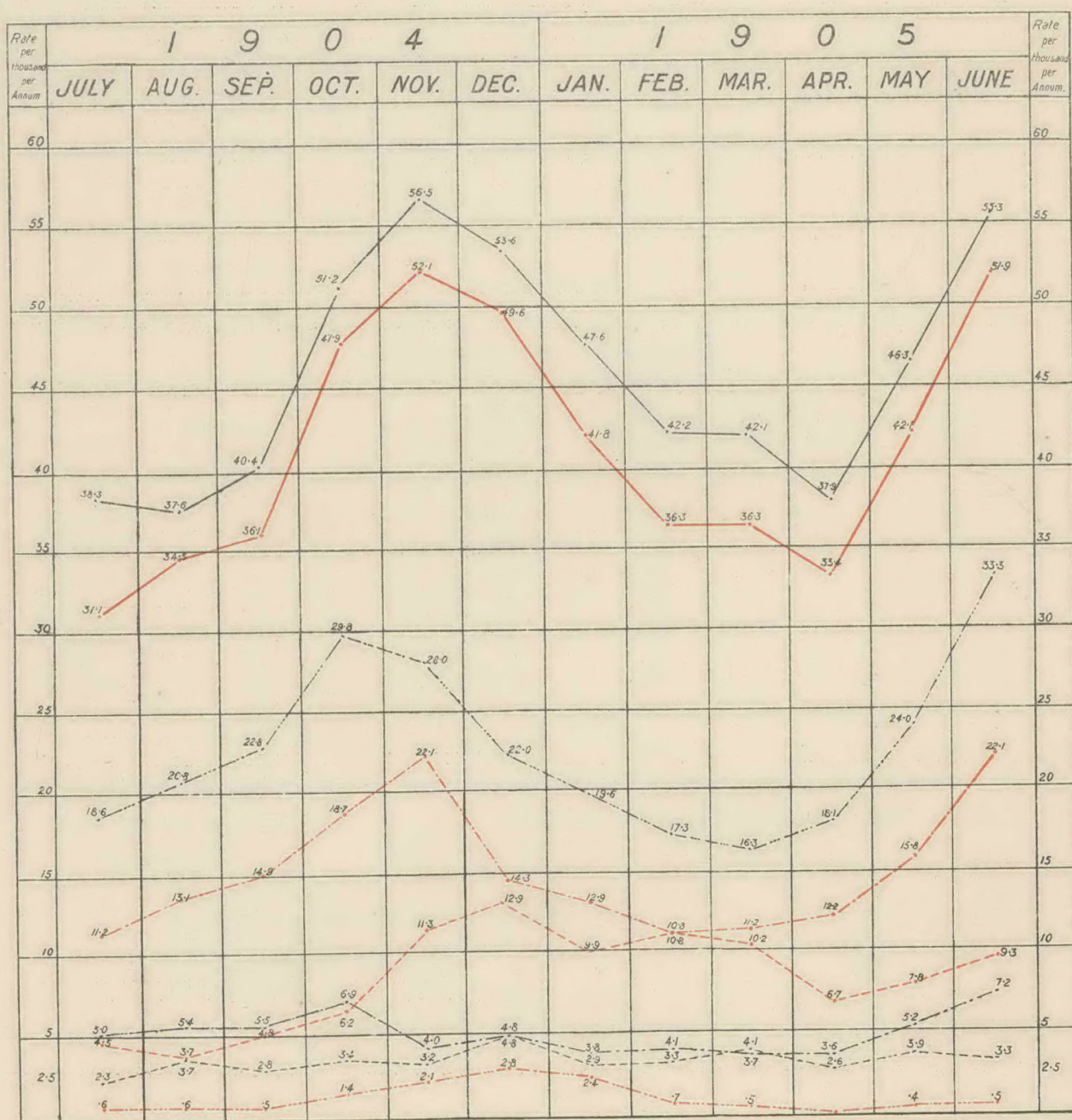
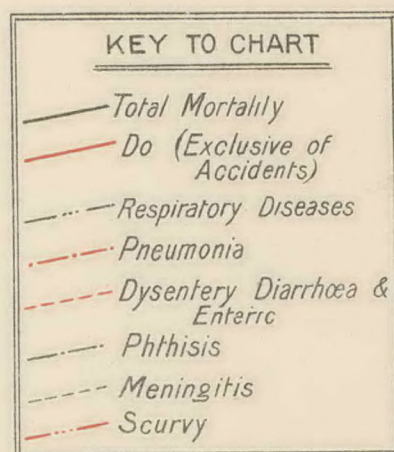
RETURN OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED AT PASS OFFICES.

“A.”—WAGES.

DISTRICT.	No. of Cases Investigated.	Amount Involved.	No. of cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	Amount recovered.	Amount unrecovered.	No. of cases settled in favour of Defendant.	No. of cases result not reported.
Johannesburg	2,975	£8,639 1 9	2,363	£4,982 11 10	£3,656 9 11	425	187
Krugersdorp	141	410 10 10	128	255 10 10	155 0 0	7	6
Boksburg	92	169 17 9	22	63 5 6	106 12 3	70	—
Germiston	278	727 2 6	147	309 2 0	418 0 6	72	59
Springs	29	61 2 4	28	60 17 4	0 5 0	1	—
Heidelberg	17	37 12 6	13	31 17 6	5 15 0	2	2
Klerksdorp	4	6 18 6	4	6 16 6	0 2 0	—	—
Vereeniging	3	4 10 0	2	2 15 0	1 15 0	1	—
Pretoria	46	276 0 0	46	—	276 0 0	—	—
Total	3,585	£10,332 16 2	2,753	£5,712 16 6	£4,619 19 8	578	254

“B.”—ILL-USAGE.

DISTRICT.	No. of cases investigated.	No. settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. settled in favour of Defendant.	Result not Reported.
Johannesburg	61	33	27	1
Krugersdorp	10	3	5	2
Boksburg	13	4	9	—
Germiston	31	7	11	13
Springs	2	2	—	—
Heidelberg	1	1	—	—
Total	118	50	52	16



DETENTION BEYOND TERM OF CONTRACT.

DISTRICT.				No. of cases investigated.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Defendant.	Result not Reported.
Johannesburg	...	...	...	424	224	198	2
Krugersdorp	...	...	...	40	15	20	5
Boksburg	...	...	...	22	9	11	2
Germiston	...	...	...	67	19	18	30
Springs	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Klerksdorp	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Vereeniging	...	...	...	2	—	2	—
Pretoria	...	...	...	50	10	40	—
Total ...				609	281	289	39

Appendix No. 51.

CONTRAVENTIONS OF PASS REGULATIONS.—RETURN SHOWING CASES SENT TO COURT BY THE PASS COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT.				Number sent to Magistrate's Court.	Number Convicted and Sentenced.	Number Convicted but Discharged.	Number Unconvicted and Discharged.
Johannesburg	...	...	...	2,344	1,845	253	246
Krugersdorp	...	...	...	197	182	3	12
Boksburg	...	...	...	298	263	3	32
Germiston	...	...	...	325	260	33	32
Springs	...	...	...	15	14	—	1
Heidelberg	...	...	...	72	70	1	1
Klerksdorp	...	...	...	117	105	6	6
Vereeniging	...	...	...	66	66	—	—
Pretoria	...	...	...	70	59	8	3
Middelburg	...	...	...	117	114	1	2
				3,621	2,978	308	335

Total Amount of Sentences ... £7,755 7s. 6d. or 2,788³/₈ Months' Hard Labour.

Convictions.—

Desertions alone	...	...	...	...	1,044
Desertions coupled with other Offences	...	...	...	...	10
Having no Pass	...	...	...	...	604
Not Reporting in Six Days	...	...	...	...	332
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	988
					2,978

Appendix No. 52.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES HOLDING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

DISTRICT.	Basutoland.	British Bechnaland.	Cape Colony.	Natal and Zululand.	Orange River Colony.	Portuguese Territory.	Rhodesia.	Swaziland.	Transvaal.	TOTAL.
Johannesburg ...	17	1	49	26	4	5	—	3	26	131
Krugersdorp ...	3	4	34	3	5	2	—	1	19	71
Boksburg ...	10	—	39	2	2	3	—	—	9	65
Germiston ...	7	—	21	8	3	3	1	—	6	49
Springs ...	1	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	9	33
Heidelberg ...	1	—	10	4	5	—	—	—	29	49
Klerksdorp ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Vereeniging ...	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	1	8	19
Pretoria ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Middelburg ...	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	9
Total ...	40	5	188	47	20	13	1	5	131	450



TRANSVAAL.



Native Affairs Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

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TRANSVAAL.

Native Affairs Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT.—1ST JULY, 1905, TO 30TH JUNE, 1906.

INTRODUCTORY.

My Report for the past year may be more lengthy than usual because, in view of the impending change of Government, it seems desirable to offer, in a preliminary chapter for public information a brief retrospect of the conditions and policy of the last few years since the assumption over the Transvaal Colony of British rule in 1901.

The state of things in that year may be described as chaotic. The war was still raging, the natives were scattered and bewildered, and there was an entire absence of law and order. At the centres of industry great attempts were being made to put machinery in motion to admit of the employment of white skilled labour which was clamouring to return to the Colony. For that purpose native labour was required and had to be brought here in trains under military escort. It was necessary to frame or amend and bring into operation regulations for labour districts in respect of passes, labour recruiting, and compound management, so that imported labour could be more effectually controlled and supervised. It was necessary to further the efforts of those who were recruiting labour so that the supply might be augmented to meet the increasing demands, and to do this it was necessary to appoint officers in the labour districts whose special duty it should be to look after labour questions, and to employ Native Commissioners in the various districts of the Transvaal whose particular purpose then should be to re-establish order amongst the natives, to resettle them where they had been disturbed, and to restore confidence in the native mind.

It was not to be expected that these efforts would show immediate results, or that any great changes could be rapidly effected. The Native Commissioners, to whom I have alluded, were selected on account of their South African experience and set about their task in a tactful and vigorous manner.

On all sides an impatience was displayed because the extraordinary demand for labour was not met, because the war rates had made it expensive and the natives themselves did not appear to conduct themselves with the respect which they formerly showed to the white races.

As, however, I have before pointed out, the mind of the natives was unhinged, and their close association with the combatants throughout the theatre of operations was not without effect upon character. When the struggle ended the natives found themselves in the position of being besought by European labour agents who implored them to come out and work. They became therefore not unnaturally impressed with the idea that they were a power in the land as labourers, and thought if their services were in so great request they might adopt an attitude of indifference. I marked this change in them and exhorted them in their own interest to conduct themselves fittingly. It was patent to all my officers in the districts that the feelings between the white and black races were strained, and these officers carried out my policy of endeavouring by all possible means to re-establish good and useful relations.

Many of the natives believed and had been given to understand by irresponsible persons that, as the British Government had conquered the Boers, the farms of the latter would be confiscated and given to the natives. I lost no time in dispelling this delusion from their minds and informing them in the clearest terms that, although His Majesty's Government had annexed the country, the rights of individuals were unimpaired. The natives were told that any rights they had would be preserved to them, and that any pledges that had been made to them by lawful authority would be honoured, whether in respect of their property or their land.

This, of course, was a passing phase incidental to the war. Time was required to allay unsettlement and alarm. In the year 1903 when most of the natives had returned to their homes and settled down, I went on a tour through all those parts of the country where they are mostly congregated and personally met them in large numbers at various centres, hearing their complaints and representations and informing them of the position of affairs and the policy of the Government towards them. At these meetings they were acquainted that they, in common with all people, would receive justice at the hands of Government officers; that their reasonable interests would be considered by Government, and that so long as they were loyal and orderly all would be well with them.

Up to this time there had been grave complaints of the shortness of labour, and in the early part of 1903 a Labour Commission was appointed by the Transvaal Government to enquire what amount of labour was necessary for the Transvaal and to ascertain how far it was possible to obtain an adequate supply. That Commission was composed of men of wide South African experience. There was no Imperial or Government officer upon it. The Commission almost unanimously came to the conclusion that the demand for native labour for the Transvaal mining industry was in excess of the supply, and that there was no adequate supply in Central and South Africa to meet its and other industrial requirements. Granting that the demands of the various industries which gave evidence were correctly stated, I believe the findings of the Commission were sound and correct.

It has been held by some sections of public opinion in this Colony that the supply might have been augmented, and might be augmented, by adopting other methods of recruitment. The methods in vogue for some years have been, in so far as the Mining Industry as a whole is concerned, to recruit through an organized Corporation called the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. That Association was the successor of one or two others of the same character which had failed. Those who established it had arrived at the conclusion that indiscriminate recruiting by private agents had been in the past attended with evils which ought not to be perpetuated. It is not necessary for me to recapitulate these evils, which have been set forth in many records. Personally, I shared the view that it would be better economy, better policy, and better from an administrative point of view that there should be for recruiting one powerful Corporation which would be more amenable to regulations and more conscious of the necessity of changes essential to the improvement of transport and distribution as well as to the betterment of the health and living conditions of the labourers, who would be attracted to the Mines more or less according to the manner in which they were treated. I adhere firmly to that view to-day and shall regret, as I believe the country will have cause to regret, if there is to be a return to the order of recruiting which prevailed before the war. Meanwhile it can only prove a calamity if an established organization is broken up unless and until there is something better to replace it. The fact remains that at the present date there are approximately 180,000 coloured Africans at work in the labour districts as compared with the estimate of 136,000 which was the maximum ever employed before the war. The measures taken to improve the living conditions are dealt with in a separate chapter.

The question of wages is particularly one of economics, with which I only propose to deal briefly. During the war an order was issued under Martial Law which had the effect of limiting the amount of wages to be paid to native employees. Until this order was rescinded it left employers, therefore, no option. Whilst contending that all natives are entitled to a fair wage for their labour, I have never advocated an excessive rate. Natives as a rule set themselves the task of acquiring a certain amount of money to gratify certain wants, and, having acquired it, retire and rest. Were they to gain very high wages they would retire to rest at an earlier period, and thus spend a greater time in repose. I have always preached to them the religion of continuous work. But the exhortation falls on barren ground if the native has more money than he requires for his immediate wants. He is not like the European, who as a rule continues to work every day of his life in order that he may put something by for the future, and it will be a long time before he assimilates that idea. It is not, in my opinion, a friendly act towards the natives to advocate that they should be paid to an extent which will encourage them to idleness. Their best friends should, I think, urge them to work continuously, and cultivate thrift as being one of the first steps towards civilization. The cultivation of a higher standard of living, which induces to increased wants, is the best stimulant to regular and continuous labour.

This leads me to reply to questions which have been sometimes asked as to what Government has done for the natives in this Colony. It has been urged that we have disarmed them and that they have been treated more harshly than formerly. It is true that they were disarmed. It was done by the Native Commissioners without the aid of a single white policeman. The whole country was disarmed after the war and no exception could be made. What has appeared harsh to them and to some people may be that officers under the British Government are bound to carry out effectively the laws of the land. And there is no doubt that they have done so. The police have been exceptionally keen and active in their duty. It is certain that the Pass Laws have been more rigorously administered than they were formerly, and that defaulters in the matter of taxation, or in any matter, have been more speedily and effectively brought to book. This kind of activity has, I know, given rise to native discontent and to unfair comparison, such as would come to the lips of those who apparently suffer on account of the zeal of officers of the law; but that is a thing which the natives have got to get used to. The same law which gives them unstinted justice and freedom from harm has to run its course severely in other respects.

It must be borne in mind that Government has done much on their behalf in protecting them not only against their enemies but against themselves. It is but a few years ago since they lived in a state of perpetual terror, arising from internecine strife, murder and spoliation. Barbarism in its worst form had full play; witchcraft and smelling out did their deadly work. All that has been swept away and the natives now live under a law which admits of their progress if they are willing to progress. In putting a stop to this wild life Government has been truly paternal, and at the same time has not disturbed the continuance of those habits and customs which the natives cherish so much and which are not repugnant to civilised ideas. It has been the policy of the Government to place amongst the natives in all populated areas officers of experience and training, whose functions are to extend to them sympathetic treatment which is commonly described as kind but firm. These officers give their undivided attention to native matters and are in my opinion for that reason essential no less to the contentment of the natives than to the peace of the country.

Ill considered suggestions have been made in some quarters that these officers are not required and should be reduced or dispensed with. A few years ago I most reluctantly agreed in the cause of retrenchment to reductions in one or two cases; but I should lament, and I believe the country will have occasion seriously to lament, any disturbance of the system under which such officers are employed. It is my opinion of the essence of good order and management that the natives should have officers of their own before whom they can plead their complaints and cases, and courts in which they can be heard without the expense and legal machinery generally associated with civilized courts of law. The system of having officers to deal exclusively with the natives is the best safe-guard against discontent and sullenness, and at the same time tends to establish an influence for good which strengthens the hold of Government upon the natives. Moreover, it is our paramount duty to guide as well as to govern them and not regard them purely as taxpayers. In giving them these officers the Government has done much for the natives—much more, indeed, than giving them a lot of new laws which, however well meaning, are bound to be restrictive in character.

Again, in the matter of education it may be claimed that a good deal has been accomplished. There has been in some quarters a clamour for education. Such clamour has emanated principally from those already educated. But no doubt a strong inspiration exists throughout the country in favour of education. Under the late Government there were no grants-in-aid for schools. At the present time there is a grant of £10,000 per annum and the aided schools number about 200. The educational policy, which I think is a wise one, is to subsidise native education through the Missionaries, who have for years been carrying it on. I am assured that the Education Department affords every facility to Mission Societies to acquire grants if they are desirous of doing so.

In the last few paragraphs I have intended to convey the idea that the Government has been considerate of the interests of the natives and I maintain that a great deal has been done for them which could usefully be done. It is in my opinion a mistake to hurry them in their development. The process must be slow, but progress must be steady and to be successful must come from within and be conducted on rational lines. Their premature growth can only be attended with unfortunate results. Amongst the native population there are men who have shown great capacity for acquiring knowledge and have displayed unmistakable signs of ability. But the great mass are practically unmoved, and it would be an error to press compulsory education upon them or to force their advance in any way.

For those who are educated or are ministers of some recognised denomination or in some profession and of good character, it is competent by law to grant certificates having the effect of exemption from the Pass Regulations and such laws as may be proclaimed. This power has been exercised fairly and with due regard to maintaining a reasonably high standard, so as to make the possession of a certificate a distinction to aim at.

There is no occasion for despondency about the progress of the natives. The ordeal they are going through, *i.e.*, the struggle between progress and barbarism, is most trying, and is intensified by eager clamour for signs of improvement which are and ought to be at this stage almost invisible. Meanwhile, tolerance should be displayed towards their errors in the same spirit in which it is shewn to growing children. It is necessary in native affairs to guard against the tendency of being hypnotised by present-day "energy," which demands immediate results and is impatient of slow development.

In considering laws for the government of the natives, it has been necessary to have regard to their actual condition. The natives of the Transvaal, though not so advanced as in the Cape Colony or so backward as those in Rhodesia, are as a whole, still in a wild state. The standard law for their government is Law 4 of 1885 which was enacted by the late Republican Government with due consideration to the condition of the people at the time. I admit that the Law has defects but it has also one virtue and that is its elasticity. It admits of the recognition of chieftainship, it tolerates native laws and customs, and it provides for their government through officers specially appointed. I have not prompted any disturbance of that Law because it had for years stood a good test, had served a useful purpose, and was best left alone. I do not consider that the native population is desirous of or fit to come under the European Law, and I cannot advocate the establishment of a Native Code as in Natal which is prohibitive of all progression. It is in my opinion sufficient for the practice of native law and custom to be allowed without defining what it precisely is. There are many tribes and their customs differ.

Questions have at times arisen as to the interpretation of Law 4 of 1885 and the power of chiefs under it to maintain order in their tribes. It will, I believe, be necessary to amend the Law and to more clearly define the power which chiefs may usefully exercise in tribal matters. We look to the chiefs to maintain order, to assist in the collection of taxes and in the repression of crime, and we must support them in so doing. At the present time they perform many duties of great value to the Government. If they are deprived of their power and position, or are not supported in the reasonable exercise of power, it will become necessary for Government to employ costly and extensive machinery in their place.

The feeling of the natives towards their chiefs is one of traditional loyalty and respect. The people are willing and anxious to obey their chiefs in all lawful ways, and if we exact from them certain duties it is desirable that we should subsidise them for their labour. In so doing Government ensures their loyalty and attachment. The policy has been not to interrupt a system which serves as a means of government and of contentment. No more fatal error could be committed than to pull down chieftainship until the people were prepared for the change and the Government was prepared to put something better in its place. The chiefs are amenable to advice and guidance, and if supported, can control their people.

It is true that the natives are beginning to think. Increased contact with civilization, native newspapers, easy means of communication and correspondence have been factors in creating thought.

But beyond these lie the sturdy effects of education and religious inspiration engendered by missionaries who have done a great work for good but have not as yet had time to see the true results of their labours. In some parts of South Africa native thought has taken a distinct shape. In the Cape Colony for instance, where they have equal rights under the franchise they feel themselves to be almost a political power. In the new Colonies it is not so, but there is clearly a significant wave of thought which requires to be realised and recognised.

The South African Native Affairs Commission, constituted as it was of representatives from each of the Colonies and Territories of South Africa, in its Report of 1904 exhibits the true condition of native affairs in South Africa to-day, and offers recommendations upon nearly every subject which politicians may have to confront. With the spirit of those recommendations I wholly agree and, although it may not be possible for years to come for the Colonies to adopt a common policy, I believe that most of the recommendations of that Commission may be found applicable to the Transvaal. The Report breathes the spirit of tolerance which is so essential in dealing with natives and, while advocating no heroic measures, offers certain suggestions commensurate with the natural evolution of the native. We may admire the zeal and lofty ideals entertained by many people on behalf of the natives. But Government cannot be idealistic; its policy must be liberal and sympathetic but sane. To disturb the natural order of evolution is to arrest the true course of progress. It must be remembered that, as regards native policy, we are daily face to face with extreme opinions. If the best interests of the natives are to be consulted, it will always be necessary to balance these extreme opinions and steer a course between them. The problem is admittedly a great one, concerning which public opinion has undergone a great change during the past few years, and it is emphasized in those Colonies where the government of Europeans and natives has to be combined.

It is possible from time to time to put forth efforts for improving the condition of the natives for aiding their development. In particular this may be done in Municipal Locations where there is a cosmopolitan assemblage who easily drift into crime and immorality if the opportunities for improvement are not afforded them. I rejoice to think that the new native location at Klipspruit, near Johannesburg, promises to be a model. The Municipality has spared neither efforts nor expense to make it so. It is necessary in my opinion that all the people within a municipal boundary should come under one law and one authority and for that reason I have never interfered with municipal management of a municipal location. But it is incumbent upon the Municipalities of this Colony to treat the inmates of those locations in a fair manner, and promote the establishment of a respectable class by giving them the means to be respectable and to live in a decent manner.

In a previous paragraph I alluded to a pervading wave of thought. That thought should in the absence of any direct representation of the natives in the Legislature under Responsible Government find some expression. In municipal locations it can be best found by admitting elders of repute to conference and vesting responsibility in them for village management. At the present time it is ventilated amongst the masses in the populated districts through the Native Commissioners who hold periodical meetings of chiefs and headmen at which grievances are expressed and representations made which reach the Commissioner for Native Affairs and the Supreme Chief, *i.e.*, the Governor. But I think the time has come to consider the question of forming a Council entirely of natives who should be selected for their influence or ability, and should be summoned to meet annually under the presidency of an officer of the Native Affairs Department. The functions of such a council should be purely consultative, *i.e.*, it should be permitted after conference to make representations for communication to the Government as regards its feelings in respect of existing laws, of laws requiring amendment and of any matters which have a material bearing upon native welfare. That will I believe be the best outlet, and in that way the legislature of the country may learn the mental condition of the natives. I have not urged the establishment of such a Council up to the present time because I have not felt that the natives were sufficiently prepared for it. Moreover, in Crown Colony Government there are no sudden changes of personnel and policy. But under Responsible Government where the party system obtains there is the risk of sudden and repeated changes, and this in my opinion makes it more important that opportunities for the expression of native opinion should be afforded.

Though as I said before no important alterations have been made in the standard laws of the country affecting natives, some modifications in existing laws have been made where they were found to be oppressive. For instance, in the law providing for marriages under Christian rites, a ridiculous fee of £3 was imposed for each marriage whether European or native. This has been reduced to 5s. In the Pass Law there was a restrictive period of three days, beyond which no employer could give a native a pass to go and visit his friends in the same district. This period has been extended to ten days.

As regards taxation, it has for generations been the policy of South Africa universally to impose a direct tax on natives. No sound reason has been advanced for reversing that policy. On the contrary, the South African Native Affairs Commission recommended continuance of the system. The personal tax fixed by the late Government under Law 24 of 1895 is higher than in other Colonies, the reason urged having always been that the Transvaal natives had near their homes a splendid labour market offering high wages.

The Amended Ordinance No. 20 of 1902 provides, with certain exceptions, for a common tax of £2 upon every male adult. It was found however that this pressed most hardly upon farm labourers who, though in the enjoyment of only small wages, were tied to farms and were thus unable to get away and earn high wages as others could do, the result being that the farmers in many instances paid the tax themselves. The law has therefore been altered to the extent that the tax on *bona fide* farm labourers who have worked continuously for a certain period will be partially remitted. Similar relaxation has been afforded to natives residing by permission and working within Municipal areas and who pay

Municipal taxes. Furthermore, it was found that the cumulative tax of £2 upon each wife additional to the first was an intense burden upon men who acquired wives formerly when they were easily obtained and easily kept in the days when land was plentiful and the wants of wives less exacting than they are to-day. This cumulative tax has been removed. It will not in my opinion affect polygamy in any appreciable degree, because the natives to-day are quick to realise that their land will no longer support the number they used to, that new lands are now no longer available, and that the women themselves demand clothing and other luxuries which have come into modern use.

There is one law which requires to be entirely reconstructed, and that is the Squatters' Law 21 of 1895. It was designed to suppress indiscriminate squatting but, as shown by me in a published memorandum, the late Government after many years of effort, found the law unworkable. I have refrained from proposing amendments, believing that any changes of an important character affecting natives should be made with the gravest consideration and the prospect of permanency; otherwise they get distracted. Moreover, the question is one which affects farmers and landowners so widely that it should be dealt with by the Legislature of a Responsible Government, so that the representatives of the people may pass an Act which they feel able to carry out with satisfaction to themselves and justice to the natives.

A great deal has been written and spoken about the evil influence upon the natives of what is known as the Ethiopian Movement. I think this influence has been much over-rated. Amongst the numbers belonging to the Order, which has many denominations, it is certain that there are bad characters in the same proportion as are to be found in any association or community, black or white. Any such persons guilty of offences against the law have been duly punished. But I am bound to admit that special care has been taken to ascertain the existence of sedition amongst them with the result that no single act of sedition has been traced against any preacher in spite of the unusual number of people who have been on the look-out for it.

The resolutions passed upon the subject by the South African Native Affairs Commission after critical enquiry in each Colony put the case so well that I reproduce them and endorse them fully.

"That in the opinion of this Commission, the Ethiopian Movement, now represented by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Ethiopian Order in the Church of England, and the numerous semi-organised schismatic fragments detached from every denomination operating to any considerable extent in this country, is the outcome of a desire on the part of the Natives for ecclesiastical self-support and self-control, first taking tangible form in the secession of discontented and restless spirits from religious bodies under the supervision of European Missionaries without any previous external incitation thereto. Further, that upon the affiliation of certain of these seceders and their followings to the African Methodist Episcopal Church lamentable want of discrimination was displayed by the first emissaries to South Africa in the ordination to the ministry of unsuitable men."

"That the Commission is not disposed to condemn the aspiration after religious independence, unassociated with mischievous political propaganda, but at the same time does not fail to recognise that in the case of a subject race such an aspiration misdirected on the one hand by the leadership of ignorant and misguided men and repressed by misunderstanding or harshness on the other might be fraught with the seeds of racial mistrust and discontent."

"That the Commission cannot but regard with concern the fact that many who have been prominently connected with the movement in its various phases are men lacking in the breadth of view, wisdom and forethought necessary properly to foster and direct the fledgling ideals of a people just emerging from ignorance and barbarism into a state of semi-enlightenment."

"That, reviewing these resolutions, the Commission would not advise any measure of legislative repression, unless unforeseen developments render it necessary, considering that effort should rather be directed towards securing efficient constitutional control and organisation in order that the influences at work may be wisely directed, and any individual cases in which pastors abuse the trust reposed in them, may be amenable to authoritative discipline. To this end, the Commission would deprecate the recognition of detached secessionary fragments acknowledging no efficient central authority."

Although this report purports to be brought up to the 30th June only, it is written on a date which enables me to record the result of recent journeys made by me through the thickly-populated parts of this Colony.

I found that almost without exception the natives were happy, contented, and law-abiding. It is true they complained of their taxes, as all people do. But as a rule they were prosperous and well-disposed. A series of bad seasons have made them feel the pinch of want. Drought, locusts and murrain have been the common enemy of all. Many have lost their entire herds of cattle, and their health has probably suffered in consequence of the loss of milk diet to which they were habituated. My meetings with the natives followed closely upon the termination of the disturbances in Natal and Zululand. There is no doubt in my mind that these disturbances had a reflective action upon the natives of the Transvaal who were undoubtedly approached by emissaries from the rebellious centres. Rebellions are always far-reaching and cause a wave of unrest. We felt it in this Colony. In some quarters alarm was felt by the Europeans, but in no single instance did any tribes in this Colony commit any disloyal acts. They may have coquetted as they will always do; but they obeyed the orders of Government to remain quiet, and they listened to the counsel of their officers whose business it was to advise them. It was a period of anxiety for the Government and people of this Colony, but I felt secure in the knowledge that we had trustworthy officers placed over the natives who would compose and guide them, and to those officers I consider the highest tribute is to be paid for the way they did their duty. As during that eventful period, so during other anxious periods in the past few years they have performed a signal service to the Colony, which it is my high privilege to place on record to their credit.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

Owing to the difficulties experienced in the administration of native affairs in the districts of Potchefstroom, Heidelberg and Carolina, from which the officers of this Department had been withdrawn under a general scheme of retrenchment in 1904, it was decided towards the end of 1905 to restore the Sub-Native Commissionerships in each of these districts.

In consequence of the numerous other duties devolving upon the Magistrates they were not in a position to devote sufficient time to native affairs, and having no officers with the necessary experience at their disposal, no effective supervision could be maintained by them over the native population and its requirements.

In paragraph 244 of its report the South African Native Affairs Commission expressed the opinion that in order to secure more efficient supervision and expedite the despatch of business the number of Native Commissioners should be increased in largely populated native areas. And it went on to say that Courts within easy reach have a distinct influence for good, and that large territorial jurisdictions weaken the hold of Government on the native population and affect the efficiency of the administration in many ways.

With that opinion I do not hesitate to affirm that every experienced Native Administrator in South Africa will agree.

As the question of reducing the district establishment of this department has been suggested, I desire to take this, my last opportunity of drawing attention to the views upon this important question, of a Commission composed of such representative Native Authorities from the different South African Colonies.

It must be borne in mind that in the case of the Transvaal the natives are entirely without any form of direct representation. It is all the more a manifest duty therefore of the Government to see to the general welfare of their interests, which can only be effectually done by the appointment of responsible officials to reside amongst them, with a knowledge of their manners and customs, and with a sympathy for their needs.

By no better means can the natives be brought into touch with the Administration and their interests be adequately voiced. They have a fair claim to this consideration upon which I wish to lay the strongest emphasis.

Apart from this obvious duty towards the natives, the retention of such Commissioners is, in my opinion, a matter of grave public policy which the Government cannot afford to ignore.

The Public Service Commission rightly points out that the Sub-Native Commissioners constitute the backbone of the Native Administration of this Colony, and must do so for many years to come, and a heavy responsibility will rest upon them for the maintenance of peace and contentment amongst the natives.

Under these convictions I maintain that the present number of Sub-Native Commissioners should be retained on the district establishment, and that any reduction must entail loss of touch with the natives, loss of administrative efficiency, and a consequent loss of prestige.

During the year a new Sub-District in charge of a Sub-Native Commissioner was created in Groot Spelonken. The area which is approximately 2,000 square miles embraces the eastern and southern portions of the Spelonken Sub-District and the north and north-eastern portions of the Haenertsburg Sub-District, with an approximate native population of 62,557 souls.

NATIVE PETITIONS.

A.

On page A.4 of the Blue Book for last year it was stated that a petition had been forwarded to His Majesty the King purporting to have been signed by members of the United Political Associations, 46 chiefs and 25,738 natives of the Transvaal, upon various matters affecting the native population.

A reply to that petition was received from His Majesty's Government to the following effect :—

“The petitioners state that they have noticed with apprehension during the past two years the tendency towards class legislation in the Transvaal to the detriment of the status and position of the natives of the Transvaal, and they refer in the 3rd paragraph of the petition to specific cases in which such legislation has taken place. The Governor of the Transvaal has furnished a report on this statement to the effect that in no case has legislation of the nature indicated taken place, but that the disabilities complained of were imposed by the legislature of the late South African Republic, and that, so far as legislation has been passed since the annexation of the Republic, it has mitigated the disadvantages of the position of the natives and that the privileges and rights of the natives have been in no instance curtailed by such legislation.

“In paragraph 3 (a) the petitioners state that the immorality law does not protect native women. It is the fact that by section 19 of Ordinance No. 46 of 1903, special penalties are imposed on natives for the purpose of putting a stop to unlawful intercourse between white and coloured races and to outrages on white women. But special punishment is also provided for a white woman allowing a coloured person to have carnal connexion with her, and the Ordinance is not therefore directed solely against coloured persons. The general provisions of the law apply equally to both black and white women, who are alike protected without distinction of colour.

“In paragraph 3 (b) the petitioners complain of the infliction of the lash in all cases of assault by natives on whites. There is no legislation whatever discriminating between the treatment of the white and coloured races in cases of assault. In cases of ordinary assault the penalty of whipping is not sanctioned by law and cannot be inflicted on either white men or natives. Lashes can only be inflicted in cases of assaults of an aggravated nature or with intent to do grievous bodily harm, or for a second conviction for ordinary assault within three years, and all sentences must be confirmed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, who exercises in each case a judicial discrimination irrespective of the colour of the person.

"In paragraph 3 (c) the petitioners state that the death penalty is inflicted in all cases of outrage or attempted outrage by natives on white women, while comparatively brief terms of imprisonment are provided for a similar offence by white men on native women. I am informed that this statement is not correct. Under the ordinary laws of the Transvaal the crime of rape is punishable by death, but this penalty is inflicted only when the features of the crime have been peculiarly abhorrent, and this rule applies irrespective of the colour of the accused.

"With regard to the complaint in paragraph 3 (a), as to the prohibition of natives from walking on footpaths of streets I would point out that the Township Regulations of the South African Republic expressly prohibited coloured persons from walking on the side walks of the streets or on any stoep serving as a side walk. There has been no legislation on the matter by the Transvaal Legislature, except that the Town Councils of towns are permitted by Ordinance No. 58 of 1903 to make regulations for the use of public streets. I am advised that in view of the pronounced public opinion on this matter in South Africa it would only intensify racial feeling if any attempt were made to alter the existing regulations, which apply only to uncivilised natives and not to respectable and well conducted coloured persons.

"I am satisfied that the Government of the Transvaal is doing everything that is possible to remove any grievance which may attach to the exclusion of respectable natives from 1st and 2nd class compartments on the Central South African Railways which is referred to in paragraph 3 (e). It is impossible to insist that coloured persons should be permitted to travel in the same compartments with Europeans and I understand that coloured persons do not desire this permission. But, as in India, regulations are being made to set aside 1st and 2nd class carriages for the use of coloured people and tickets will be issued to all such persons whose demeanour and attire show them to be entitled to travel by those classes if they wish to do so, and I consider this a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

"With regard to paragraph 3 (f) respecting the prohibition of natives from purchasing landed property in the Transvaal, the petitioners are no doubt aware that no such prohibition exists, but they evidently refer to the question of natives holding land in their own right. In the Convention of London of 1881, Her Majesty's Government secured that natives should be allowed to purchase land, the transfer to be registered in the names of the Native Location Commission, subsequently altered to the name of the Superintendent of Natives. In April 1905 a judgment of the Supreme Court decided that at any rate since the annexation this practice had not the force of the law, and in response to strong representations by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council an Ordinance has been passed to restore the law to the same conditions as before the judgment referred to. This Ordinance has now been submitted to me for approval. Although it does not interfere with the right of the natives to acquire land but effects the formal manner in which that right is to be exercised, I have advised His Majesty to disallow the Ordinance on the ground that I am not prepared to endorse any restrictive legislation on this subject passed by nominated Legislature.

"With regard to the complaint made in paragraph 3 (g) of the prohibition of public meetings of natives, I have to point out that in accordance with the established practice of native communities, political meetings of chiefs and people can only be convened under and by the authority of the Supreme Chief who in the Transvaal is the Lieutenant-Governor. There is no objection to local meetings held by the approval of the Native Commissioner provided that chiefs and people are not invited to these meetings from districts other than that in which reside the conveners of the meeting and I understand that several gatherings of this kind have been held.

"His Majesty's Government trust that the facts referred to in the 4th paragraph of this despatch will satisfy the petitioners that there is no ground for the belief that they have sanctioned the passing of legislation to diminish the privileges and rights of His Majesty's coloured subjects in the Transvaal. On the contrary, one of the first acts of the British Administration was to remove the infliction of the lash from penalties provided for under the Pass Regulations of the late South African Republic and to make any sentences for lashes for offences under other laws subject to the confirmation of a judge of the Supreme Court.

"As the petitioners are no doubt aware the Terms of Peace agreed upon at Vereeniging precluded His Majesty's Government from conferring the franchise on coloured persons prior to the introduction of Responsible Government, but the Letters Patent of 31st of March last provide that no legislation adversely affecting natives should be passed without their approval by instructing the Governor of the Transvaal to reserve for the signification of His Majesty's approval all laws whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth are not also subjected or made liable."

B.

On the 26th June a further petition addressed in the form of a printed pamphlet to the House of Commons was received from the general secretary of the Transvaal Native Congress with a request that it might be transmitted to His Majesty's Government.

In forwarding this petition I submitted a memorandum to His Excellency the Governor from which the following is extracted :—

"The petition refers to various questions affecting the native population which have engaged the anxious attention of this Department ever since its establishment, and have from time to time been reported upon.

"It does not therefore seem necessary for me to recapitulate the views which I have already expressed upon such matters as the treatment of native labourers on the mines in regard to which I propose only to quote the Blue Books containing my former reports."

"The further representations now put forward by the petition will, however, be specially dealt with in this memorandum.

"A copy of the constitution of the Transvaal Native Congress is enclosed (*Annexure A.*) to shew the principal objects of its organisation. In the absence of any information as to its membership, it is not possible to say how many adherents it really commands, but as there are under 200,000 adult males in the whole of the Transvaal, many of whom are ignorant of and unconnected with the Congress, it is inconceivable how the membership can be anything approaching 400,000.

"It is not clear what is meant by the statement that "the deteriorating influences of the (Native Affairs) Department have caused a decline rather than maintained native estimation of the British ideals."

"It is incorrect to say that the policy of the Native Affairs Department has been to undermine the influence of the native chiefs. On the contrary, in the administration of native affairs the position of native chiefs is not only recognised, but is supported under Law 4 of 1885, to sections 2, 4 and 5 of which attention is specially invited. It is the case that under the Tax Ordinance No. 20, 1902, the native chiefs are held to be partly responsible for the due collection of the revenue from that source, just as they are held responsible for the maintenance of good order amongst the tribes over whom they are appointed under Native Law. The natives are governed as far as possible by Native Law—that is to say that where the land is held in communal tenure the chiefs are allowed considerable latitude in the exercise of their recognised jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Native Commissioners and to higher tribunals.

"I cannot doubt that the native chiefs are fully cognisant of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4 of Law 4, 1885, which powers they exercise and have exercised for many years. It is therefore unreasonable to suppose that there is any such confusion of mind among the natives as the petitioners would appear to make out in this direction.

"In regarding the native chiefs as responsible for the maintenance of good order in their tribes the Government is acting entirely in accordance with native law and custom. That responsibility carries with it many privileges usually attaching to chieftainship for which the petitioners make no allowance.

"Tribal responsibility as in Cape Colony under the Spoor Law is not in force here.

"It is not the practice for native chiefs to go to labour centres for the purpose of working.

"It is an open question whether certain chiefs should not be appointed to hold a salaried office under the control and supervision of the local officers of this Department. On arrival in the Transvaal in 1901 I found that no chiefs or headmen were in the enjoyment of stipends, and considered it undesirable to start a salaried system until we could ascertain through our District Commissioners the status of chiefs and what they were doing. We gradually acquired the information but I suspended judgment upon this debatable question when the constitution of a South African Native Affairs Commission was first suggested to me by Lord Milner in order that we might derive the benefit of inter-Colonial opinion upon it. I have now come to the conclusion after conference with my officers that it would be advisable to select and subsidise certain Chiefs in this Colony, but I do not think I should be justified in inaugurating a new establishment of salaried officials on the eve of the change of Government, involving as it does questions of a contentious character, upon which opinion as to the perpetuation of chieftainship in Colonies under European occupation is much divided.

"In so far as they are acquainted with matters affecting chieftainship, the Congress have reason for drawing attention to this matter.

"Having regard to the Terms of Peace concluded at Vereeniging, to the short term of office which the present Administration had before it, to the grave concern which is felt by the people of this Colony with respect to the whole native question, and to the immediate interests of the natives themselves, it would have been in my opinion an error on the part of this Government to have embarked upon any new policy entailing alteration of the political status of the aboriginal, or any material reversal of existing land tenure or other laws. The administration of native affairs has consequently been carried out with as little disturbance of the old conditions as possible. Such measures only have accordingly been introduced as the circumstances appeared for the time to warrant.

"In all the colonies in South Africa it is found necessary to enact special legislation for natives. While a few of the educated may desire to be entirely under Colonial Law the masses and many of the partially educated would resent a sudden abolition of all Native Law.

"There is an exaggerated belief in the virtues of legislation, or forced progressive measures which would to my mind be harmful to the general cause of native development.

"I sympathise with the cause of native progress but dissent from the view that it can be usefully hurried.

"It cannot be maintained that the Congress reflects the whole body of opinion or the thoughts of anything but a fraction of the population. I regard its claim to be representative of the natives of the Transvaal as extravagant. The ideas of the promoters, who represent the educated section, are not in accord with the thoughts of the masses.

"At the same time I consider that the educated section should be accorded full freedom and encouragement to urge their case in common with that of the multitude who are far behind them. It enables the Government to hear what is in their minds and consider their grievances.

"Upon the general necessity for, and the operation of, the Pass Regulations, I would invite attention to my memorandum of the 29th November and to Lord Milner's despatch No. 20 of the 6th December, 1901, published on pages 19-28 in Parliamentary Papers Cd. 904, 1901.

"His Excellency the High Commissioner is aware of the attention which has recently been given to the question of amending the Pass Laws. The views arrived at were recorded in a memorandum dated the 30th December, 1905, extract of which is annexed. Legal effect has been given to the proposals.

"The question of Native Education has occupied my attention since 1901, when it formed the subject of many conferences between myself and the then Director of Education, Mr. Sargent. It was then resolved to adopt the policy common to South Africa of subsidising native schools through the various missionary denominations in the country.

"There was no grant for this purpose under the late Government. The first grant under this Government amounted to the sum of £5,000, which included the departmental costs of administration. Subsequently this grant was increased to £7,000 and then to £10,000.

"At a recent interview between myself and the Director of Education and the Inspector of Native Education the question of further increasing the annual grant-in-aid of native education was discussed.

"It was pointed out to me that during the coming year it was intended to make considerable reduction in the administrative charges which were paid this year out of the vote of £10,000, and that consequently if a sum of £10,000 were again provided in the Estimates in the ensuing financial year nearly the whole of that amount would be available for grants-in-aid of native schools. The Inspector of Native Education assured me that a sum of £10,000 would be ample for this purpose, and that if a larger sum were placed on the estimates the Department would find it difficult to utilize it unless compulsory education was contemplated.

"Under the circumstances it is proposed that £10,000 shall be provided in the Estimates of 1906-7, to be expended almost entirely on grants-in-aid.

"The question of providing institutes for the higher education of natives is receiving consideration at the hands of the various Colonies of South Africa, with a view to uniformity, and the purpose has been accorded the sympathy of this Colony as set forth in a memorandum addressed by me to the Government. A new feature in the educational system of the Transvaal is the establishment of an institution at Pretoria for the training of native teachers.

"In expressing the opinion that there is sufficient native labour to develop the industries of the Colony, the committee runs counter to the opinion of all authorities upon this question and to the findings of special commissions appointed to enquire into it.

"To say that the welfare of the native labourers has not been carefully attended to, is completely at variance with the facts. Abundant evidence will be found throughout the Parliamentary Papers Cd. 2025 and in the Blue Books issued by this Department for 1903, 1904 and 1905 to show how much the treatment of native labourers on the mines has been considered by the Government, and what extensive improvements have been made in their living conditions. The recent issue of regulations under the Coloured Labourers' Health Regulations Ordinance, 1905, will further show an earnest intention on the part of the Government to safeguard the interests of the native labourers, and prove the progressive tendency of our policy in this respect.

"As the rate of wages on the mines has for some years been and is at least equal to the pre-war rate and in the case of domestic servants much higher it is not correct to ascribe the labour depression to any reduction of wages.

"It is much to be regretted that there have been certain cases during the past five years in which natives have been wrongfully flogged on the mines, but in every known instance severe notice has been taken of it and measures adopted to check its recurrence.

"The payment of compensation to natives who suffered losses during the war was an act of grace on the part of His Majesty's Government towards its native subjects. A certain sum of money only was available for the purpose, namely £114,000. The claims of all natives concerned were investigated and assessed, and a distribution of the fund was finally made in 1904-5 at the rate of 3s. 5d. in the £. Full particulars concerning these claims will be found on page A. 8 of the Annual Report of this Department for the year ended 30th June, 1905. It is much regretted that a higher dividend was not available, and no doubt many natives have felt dissatisfied because they have not received payment of their claims in full.

"It is difficult to understand how the Native Congress arrived at the figures which they give in connection with the direct and indirect taxation imposed upon the natives of this Colony. A statement is submitted showing the proportion of revenue collected by this Department which was directly contributed by natives during the years 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, from which it will be seen that the direct taxation has amounted in the average to about £360,000 a year, which is at the rate of 8s. 10d. a head.

"As regards indirect taxation, it will be seen from paragraph 399 of the South African Native Affairs Commission Report that "an estimate of 2s. per head per annum as the average amount contributed by all the natives throughout British South Africa in indirect taxation appears to be a fair one." Upon this basis the natives of the Transvaal may be taken to contribute about £80,000 a year, so that the total direct and indirect taxation contributed by them amounts roughly to, say, £450,000, instead of the sum of £1,000,000 annually which is stated by the Congress to be derived from them.

"I attach a copy of my memorandum to the Governor of the 29th August, 1902, detailing my reasons for recommending the taxation now imposed upon the natives in this Colony. Measures are now under consideration in which it is contemplated to reduce to a nominal figure the tax payable by farm servants and natives who pay stand rents in Municipal locations, and to abolish the cumulative tax on every wife additional to the first. It may here be noted that the wife (first) is not taxed; the concubines are.

"In the law providing for the administration of estates distribution follows upon the lines of Native Law, thus recognising native marriages."

TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

a. Installation of Siseho as Chief of the Malato.—On the 8th February the Native Commissioner at Pietersburg reported that in consequence of a threatened disturbance between the followers of the Regent and minor Chief of the Malato tribe, he had visited the location for the purpose of holding a general meeting to consult the wishes of the tribe in the matter of the chieftainship.

So much feeling and excitement was displayed at this gathering that the Native Commissioner considered it advisable to send the young chief to Pietersburg to await instructions from headquarters.

The facts briefly were these :—

1. That, on the death of Mokhaba Malato his brother Seripa was nominated as guardian during the minority of Siseho the heir to the chieftainship.
2. That, Seripa had managed the affairs of the tribe for many years with success.
3. That, as Siseho became about 20 years of age he raised an agitation for his appointment as Chief and was supported by a considerable number of the younger men of the tribe.
4. That, contrary to native custom he precipitated matters by assuming authority as Chief before his formal installation as such.
5. That, the Regent Seripa was willing to relinquish the guardianship as soon as the tribe was ready to approve of Siseho's assumption of the chieftainship.

Having considered the case I sent for Siseho and detained him in Pretoria and instructed the Native Commissioner in the meanwhile to summon a further meeting of the tribe. It was unanimously resolved at that meeting to recommend the Government to appoint Siseho who was accordingly installed as Chief at a representative gathering on the 27th May.

b. Deposition of Amos Mathibe, Chief of the Bahuaduba Tribe.—When Zwaartbooï Mathibe, the old Chief of the Bahuaduba Tribe, died on the 23rd July, 1903, he was succeeded by his son Amos. The young Chief however was soon found to have so given way to drunken and profligate habits as to render him unfit for the position. On the 22nd February, 1905, therefore, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approved of his deposition, and Thomas Mathibe with a Council of four headmen, was provisionally appointed to manage the affairs of the tribe. Amos was given till the 7th June following in which to leave the location, but, as he failed to do so, authority was obtained to enforce his removal from Mathibestad to the Barberton district, where he would be kept under surveillance of the Sub-Native Commissioner. As Amos' supporters were refractory and turbulent the position was rendered difficult, but on the 9th August the Native Commissioner of the division proceeded to Hamanskraal and Amos was taken and sent down to Barberton, where arrangements had been made for his accommodation. On the following day several of his followers took part in a hostile and riotous demonstration at Hamanskraal, for which the principal offenders were punished.

As a result of Amos Mathibe's deposition, it became necessary to appoint a successor. There were two rival claimants :—

1. Thomas Mathibe, younger brother of Amos (indicated by the late Zwaartbooï as successor should Amos die without issue).
2. Stephanus (Alias Sewawa) Mathibe, half-brother of Amos (supported by Amos' followers).

A meeting of natives was held at Hamanskraal on the 17th July, and after careful enquiry it was found that Thomas Mathibe according to Native Law and custom is the rightful successor to the chieftainship, which he will now, therefore, be called upon to assume.

c. Regency of the Batau Tribe.—For many years this tribe had been suffering from internal dissensions aroused by the regency consequent upon the death of the Chief Marechane, who had three sons—Moroangwato, Lekoko, and Titus Marechane.

Moroangwato, the eldest, died soon after his father, leaving a widow (with an infant son), who had been chosen by the tribe in the customary manner to be the chief wife.

On Moroangwato's death, Lekoko, the second son of Marechane, became natural guardian to the widow Makgadile and Regent of the tribe during the minority of her son.

This led to a series of quarrels which resulted in the unanimous election of Lekoko. Dissensions were again revived, however, and Titus Marechane (the third son) eventually seized Makgadile and usurped the guardianship and control of the tribe before the late war.

It soon became evident that Titus had no influence over the tribe and owing to his contumacious attitude and mischievous conduct in the tribe, he was formally deposed from the position which he usurped, and Lekoko re-instated as the lawful guardian and Regent.

Titus continued to cause so much trouble that he was finally ordered by approval of the Governor as Supreme Chief to leave the location with his family, sufficient time being given to him to remove his standing crops.

d.—Succession to the Chieftainship of the Bahuruke.—Measures for the succession in this case have been under consideration for some time but as the final arrangements were not completed on the 30th June the whole question will be fully dealt with in next year's report.

LAND.

a. Acquisition and Tenure.—Reference was made on page A.5 of the Blue Book of this Department for the year 1904-5 to a motion adopted by the Legislative Council, with the object of preserving the policy of the late Government with respect to the acquisition and tenure of land by natives.

Effect was subsequently given to that resolution by the introduction of an Ordinance (No. 28/1905), under which it was provided that no immovable property in the Colony acquired by a native should be registered in the Deeds or other registration office except in the name of the Commissioner for Native Affairs.

A protest against this enactment was communicated by cable to the Secretary of State at the request of a committee of natives in Johannesburg in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of certain natives held in that town on the 30th September, 1905. The protest emanated from a few educated natives dwelling in the centre of the industry and cannot be held to represent the views of the large uneducated mass of natives, who, it has been found, appreciate the protection which trusteeship affords.

In a despatch dated the 22nd February, His Excellency the Governor was informed by the Secretary of State that His Majesty had been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with regard to the Ordinance and the petitioners were so informed.

In order that the position taken up by the Department in this important question might be understood I thought it desirable to place on record the following reasons for which the principle of the Ordinance had my support :—

“(a) The Bill which is now disallowed was hastily introduced during the last session of the Legislative Council, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the application *ex parte* Tsewu, which had the effect of enabling any native to hold title to land in his own name.

“(b) As the practice inaugurated by the British Government had been for many years past to require all transfers of land acquired by natives to be passed in trust to the head of the Native Affairs Department, it was publicly felt that a sudden removal of this restriction, imposed under the Conventions of 1881 and 1884, might result in an indiscriminate purchase of land by natives in all parts of the Transvaal.

“(c) Such a possibility was viewed with apprehension by a large section of colonists, who were evidently under the impression that, prior to the Supreme Court decision, the Government was empowered to exercise a restraint upon the purchase by natives of land in townships and in the immediate vicinity of European settlements throughout the Colony.

“Though it was based upon wrong conclusions, there is no doubt that such an impression was widespread and influenced the public in pressing for the passing of the measure last session.

“(d) Although it is in my opinion advisable in the interests of the natives no less than in that of the Europeans, to adopt the recommendations of the South African Native Affairs Commission, by setting aside certain areas in the Colony within which natives should be allowed to own land in freehold, there is a powerful reason, apart from that opinion, which induces me to advocate the principle laid down in the measure under consideration.

“(e) “It is beyond doubt that the natives require a strong hand of protection in all their dealings with landed property. If they are denied that protection, they are liable as experience has shown to fall an easy victim to speculators and agents. For these reasons the law was of the greatest value to them.”

“(f) “It can readily be imagined how the natives in their ignorance may be persuaded by deceit or even by fraud to enter into agreements to purchase at excessive values, and under conditions of payment resulting in the loss to the native buyer not only of instalments paid in cash, but ultimately of the land itself. Instances of this character can be cited.”

“(g) “In the same way the native may be inveigled into the negotiation of mortgage bonds at exorbitant rates of interest and under stipulations which may be almost impossible of fulfilment with the consequent loss of their property under foreclosure.”

“(h) “Moreover, there is the all-important matter of agreements between Europeans and native land-owners in connection with the exploitation of minerals. Intricate agreements of this kind generally provide for periodical payments during exploitation and for a final option of purchase in the event of the discovery of payable minerals or precious stones. Considerable sums of money may be involved in such transactions and cases have already been considered by this Department where the annual payments offered to natives have been from £100 to £400 and the purchase price upon option to as much as £60,000 cash.”

“(i) “Complicated servitudes—particularly in regard to water-rights—may also be entered into with disastrous results to the natives unless their interests be watched.”

“(j) “As it presents itself to my mind, the question is, is it not a manifest duty of the Government in so far as it may be in its power, to protect the natives by the assumption of official trusteeship in these their most important interests.”

“(k) “The effect of the Bill was to give that protection : it placed no restriction upon the rights of the natives to purchase land : and in exercising its power of disallowance, therefore, His Majesty's Government deprives the natives of a trust which was contemplated to afford them security.”

It will thus be seen that the law as established by the decision upon Tsewu's application, remains unaltered, and that there is no limitation upon the competence of natives to enter upon transactions connected with the sale and purchase of land, excepting the local disabilities imposed by the Gold Law. In consequence a number of holdings in the neighbourhood of the larger towns have been divided into small lots and sold to individual natives, who have thus been able to some extent to establish locations in which they can reside independent of Municipal control and supervision. The Proclamation of Townships Ordinance, assented to on the 18th September, 1905, affords the Government some means of checking the growth of these unauthorised Townships, and it is now contemplated to legislate for power to draw up Regulations applicable to all such Native Townships before they can be proclaimed.

The unrestricted ability to purchase land has also resulted in the acquisition by natives of urban lots which as a rule, they are unable to occupy owing to Municipal Regulations.

b.—Adjustment of Titles.—The joint ownership of specific farms acquired by tribal communities under the late Government has occupied the consideration of this Department for some time, and it may be of interest to consider the existing situation in this regard.

A large number of farms principally in the Central and Western Transvaal, were jointly acquired by tribes or portions of tribes and unless registered in trust to the Superintendent of Natives these farms were generally transferred to individual Missionaries or Societies. Occasionally the vendor remained the registered owner and sometimes a private party took transfer. Some of these transfers were registered in trust but in many cases no trust is disclosed in the Deeds and the actual trustee appears as the sole owner of the farm. Where the Mission Societies took out the title, they usually established a Mission Station. It is impossible to determine after the lapse of twenty to thirty years or more, the exact proportion of the contributions which were made respectively by the Missionaries and the tribes, though it is indisputable that the tribe as a rule subscribed the bulk of the purchase money. However, it is found that Missionary Societies in many cases claim actual ownership of valuable portions of native farms together with comprehensive servitudes over the remainder. The claim is frequently supported by a document subscribed by a deceased Chief, and is based either upon an actual contribution or upon services rendered in connection with the negotiations of purchase.

The natives look upon themselves as sole owners of the farms, and the Missionaries are zealous and usually successful in asserting their own proprietary rights. It follows that a great deal of friction is engendered, and the natives in certain quarters are suspicious and uneasy. Owing to the gradual disappearance of the parties concerned in the original transaction, it must become more and more difficult to arrive at a decision in the settlement of conflicting claims, and this Department since its inception has exerted itself to discover and solve the questions of proprietorship whilst information at first-hand is still available. It is often a difficult and delicate matter to reconcile the divergent interests involved, but when a settlement has been arrived at, the official registration of native land to the Commissioner for Native Affairs in trust obviates the possibility of further dispute and of the loss to which the natives are usually liable by reason of their present insecure titles.

Cases have come to notice where natives who have jointly paid for land and occupied it for many years, find themselves unable to substantiate their claim, and have become deprived of the property which they have always regarded as their own.

Provision has been made under Ordinance No. 14 of 1905 for the transfer to this Department in trust of native land held by unofficial trustees without payment of transfer duty.

c. Crown Rentals.—The collection of a Crown rental in consideration of residence upon, or cultivation of, open Crown Lands by natives was first determined upon in 1904, and the work was undertaken by the Lands Department. In 1905, however, the collection was handed over to the Department of Native Affairs, which, it was thought, could, through its local officers, cope with the work more conveniently. It was decided to strengthen the District Establishment by the temporary appointment of four assistant collectors whose services could be utilized by the Collecting Sub-Commissioners in those districts where the native population is most dense and where open Crown Lands are principally situated.

The actual work of collection by this Department was taken up in January.

A number of difficulties have been experienced by the District Collectors of Crown Rents, some of which are a necessary consequence of initiating a new demand to which the natives have not been accustomed, and others which are inherent to the works.

The principle obstacle to be overcome is the lack of accurate records of Crown Land. No complete and authoritative list of Government farms can yet be obtained, and it follows therefore that the approximate data supplied from headquarters require careful verification in the districts, in accordance with the information locally available. The Collector has therefore largely to ascertain for himself from local sources the farms which comprise his sphere of operations.

Assuming that an authoritative schedule of Crown Lands could be given to each Collector, there would remain the further difficulty of actually identifying these farms. The beacons and boundary lines are to a large extent a matter of pure conjecture in the more remote districts where Crown Land is most extensive. Private owners have encroached upon the Government farms, and naturally such encroachments tend to affect the more valuable strips and areas, where of course the native finds it most to his interest to settle. In numerous cases the Collector is confronted with rent receipts issued by private owners, and he is compelled to spend considerable time in hunting for beacons which may not exist, and ultimately to suspend his work until he can return with an inspection report, diagram or explicit information from the Lands Department.

Large areas of Crown Land are in inaccessible districts. From many quarters the breakdown of transport has been reported owing to bad roads and difficult country. For the same reason all transport has to be dispensed with in certain parts which can only be traversed on foot.

In the Low Country where fever is prevalent there are many Government farms, and a great deal of sickness has been experienced by the Collecting Staff. Transport animals, both horses and mules, have been lost through horse-sickness.

As there has been no registration of the native tenants on Crown Land, it is necessary that a very careful scrutiny should be made. In broken country, which in the large Northern and North-eastern areas is rather the rule than the exception, it is insufficient to sweep with binoculars the area under inspection, but careful examination involving the covering of great distances is necessary.

In many cases the heads of families are absent at work or elsewhere and have left no provision for the unexpected call upon them for rent. Again, money is frequently scarce and time is asked for, so that the Collector may have to undertake long and difficult journeys without result.

Numberless disputes relative to removal between natives and farmers or occupiers who claim service on disputed contracts require careful investigation and attention by the Collector.

These difficulties are mostly such as will disappear as the natives find that payment is exacted, and as the Collector compiles his schedules of Crown Land, his register of tenants, and becomes personally acquainted with the farms and boundaries of his district and the sites of native residence. But the initiation of the work was necessarily very arduous and beset with many difficulties and delays.

The work may still be regarded as in the preliminary stage, because in face of the difficulties to which allusion has been made, it has not been possible to complete the register of Crown farms and native settlers. Some time must elapse before that is done. Meanwhile, I wish to pay a tribute to the excellent work of the Native Commissioners, Sub-Commissioners and Collectors, who have been most strenuous in their efforts.

Including a sum of £2,500 collected by the Lands Department in 1905, the gross collection during the year amounted to £11,500.

EDUCATION.

One of the most marked indications of a desire to progress is the growing demand of the natives for education.

The following table will show the development which has taken place in this direction during the past four years :—

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.		Amount of Government Grant.
	Aided by Government.	Unaided.	Total.	On Roll.	In Attendance.	
1903 ...	7	157	164	10,640	} No records	—
1904 ...	6	155	161	11,683		—
1905 ...	142	134	276	17,912	13,934	£5,850 0 0
1906 ...	197	177	374	—	17,078	6,592 13 0

The reason for the existence of so many unaided schools is, that they fail to comply with the moderate requirements of the Education Department.

During the past year there were 197 State aided schools with an average attendance of 8,586 pupils and a staff of 310 teachers, giving an average of 27 pupils to each teacher. (See Appendices 5 and 6).

A sum of £6,592 13s. was expended upon the upkeep of these schools, representing an average of £33 8s. per school, or 15s. 4d. per pupil.

The number of unaided schools was 177 with 208 teachers and 8,492 pupils on the roll, the average attendance at which was 84 per cent.

In the distribution of the funds voted for native education, the amount of the grant for each school was prescribed by regulations gazetted on the 30th November, 1905.

The scale of grant is based on the average attendance as follows :—

30 or under not to exceed	...	...	£5 0 0
Over 30 to 60 not to exceed	...	...	10 0 0
60 " 80	...	...	17 10 0
" 80 " 100	...	...	22 10 0
" 100	...	...	5/- per scholar reckoned on average attendance.

The issue of these grants is subject to the discretion of the Director of Education, and they are purely concessionary in the case of schools with an average attendance of 30 or under.

Assistance is afforded to the training of teachers for native schools at training institutions approved by the Education Department on certain conditions set forth in the Government Notice No. 1036 of 1905.

The duties which missionary superintendents are expected to discharge in regard to schools under their control are chiefly to ensure regular instruction for not less than four hours a day for five days a week in each school term, and to arrange for regular industrial instruction for both boys and girls. They are specially required to keep certain books which are open for examination by the Government Inspectors.

Where schools are in existence which conform to the requirements of the Education Department but which cannot be placed under missionary control, it has been arranged that the Sub-Native Commissioners of this Department shall undertake the duty of supervision, and this is now being done in the case of a limited number of schools.

For the year 1906-7 it is proposed to allocate the expenditure as follows :—

£1,550	Institution for the training of native teachers.
750	Instruction courses for native teachers.
7,700	Grants in aid of schools.

Total, £10,000