



TRANSVAAL

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

Year ended 30th June, 1909



PRETORIA

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY OFFICE

1910

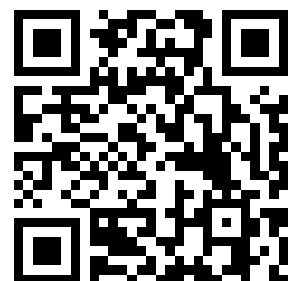
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NATIVE AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT, 1st JULY, 1908, to 30th JUNE, 1909

NATIVE ATTITUDE.

In spite of the disturbing effect which the destruction of their cattle in certain districts in connection with the extirpation of East Coast fever might well have had upon the natives, I am glad to be able to report that during the year their attitude towards the Government has, generally speaking, been all that could be desired.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS.

On the grounds of intemperance and general unfitness Darius Mogale was deposed from his office as chief of the Ba-Po tribe in the Rustenburg District by resolution of the Executive Council dated 3rd December, 1908.

Under the same resolution the Executive Council approved the appointment of Darius Mogale, junior, as chief of the tribe, and of Filius Mogale as regent during the minority of the chief.

On the 18th June, 1909, the Executive Council approved the appointment of Israel Matlaba, *alias* Ramolekana, as chief of that section of the Barolong tribe residing in the Polfontein Location, Lichtenburg District, in succession to his father, the late chief Cholindhla Matlaba.

During Israel Matlaba's minority the affairs of the tribe had been administered by his uncle, Mouchusi Matlaba.

ADMINISTRATION.

Certain changes in the departmental establishment were effected during the year in consequence of an increase of the labour supply on the mines.

Pari passu with the general reduction of the Chinese labour inspectors and staff, and the replacement of Chinese labourers by natives, additional inspectors and clerks had to be appointed under this Department.

In order to more effectually cope with the desertion of natives from mines, and with the collection of native tax in labour districts, two new branches of the Government Native Labour Bureau, *viz.*, the Intelligence Branch and the Tax Collection Branch, were created.

Additional clerical assistance was necessitated in certain district offices owing to the extra work devolving on the staff as a result of the application of the Squatters Law, the increased jurisdiction conferred on sub-native commissioners, and to the time occupied in investigating applications for payment of native tax at the rate applicable to farm labourers and in dealing with advices and enquiries from collectors of tax in labour districts.

Compared with the preceding year the staff of the Department was as follows :—

Date.	Head Office.	Districts.	Native Labour Bureau.
1907-08	12	65	131
1908-09	12	72	156

In pursuance of the policy of the Government of amalgamating the various police bodies of the Colony into one force, the native messengers attached to this Department were, on the 1st July, 1908, absorbed into the Transvaal Police on the understanding that a certain number of men in each district were to be specially detailed to the officers of this Department for Native Affairs work.

Excellent as the policy was in theory it was not found in practice to be altogether satisfactory. Consequently, from the commencement of the financial year 1909-10, a change has been effected, and the native constables, whilst remaining under police discipline are, except in cases of emergency, placed absolutely at the disposal of the district officers of the Department for the carrying out of Native Affairs work under their instructions and guidance.

In accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed to grade and classify the clerical staff, the Native Affairs clerks attached to the magistrates' staffs at Zeerust, Rustenburg, Potchefstroom, Pietersburg, Carolina, Middelburg, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom, and Volksrust were transferred to and duly graded in the Law Department clerical establishment as from the 1st July, 1909.

The same committee recommended the abolition of the sub-native commissioner's office at Wakkerstroom, and the transfer of the Native Affairs work in that district to the magistrate as native commissioner *ex officio*, and the transfer of the sub-native commissioner, Piet Retief, to the Law Department on his appointment as magistrate of the district.

Both these recommendations have since been given effect to.

Additional Native Affairs districts, corresponding with the areas under the jurisdiction of the assistant resident magistrates, Klerksdorp, Vereeniging, and Belfast, were created during the year and placed under the control of these officers as sub-native commissioners *ex officio*.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

Two examinations in native languages were held during the year by the Board of Examiners appointed to conduct such examinations under the rules published under Government Notice No. 553 of 1907.

At the examination held during July, 1908, seventy-four candidates presented themselves, of whom fifty-six were successful in obtaining certificates, which were apportioned as follows:—

- 6 First Class.
- 9 Second Class.
- 41 Third Class.

Of the successful candidates fifty-four were officers of the Native Affairs Department and two were members of the public.

Of the twenty-five candidates presenting themselves for examination in February, 1909, fourteen were successful, and the following certificates were issued:—

- 2 First Class.
- 6 Second Class.
- 6 Third Class.

On this occasion the successful candidates comprised thirteen Native Affairs Department officials and one member of the public.

As a result of representations by the Board of Examiners and the Secretary of the Law Department the rules governing the examination have recently been amended so as to admit of an oral examination only qualifying a successful candidate for an interpretership in a magistrate's court.

LEGISLATION.

A bill was introduced by the Minister for Native Affairs during the last session of Parliament providing for the transfer of the native pass administration in urban areas throughout the Colony from local authorities to the Native Affairs Department.

This bill was duly passed and it was proposed to bring it into operation as from the 1st January, 1910.

Attention was drawn to this question in the Second Report of the Financial Relations Commission of 1906, and in considering the recommendations of that Commission it appeared to the Government that the pass system as a whole required reform in order to secure uniformity of control and administration.

Under existing conditions separate regulations are in operation

- (a) in the proclaimed labour districts;
- (b) in municipal areas; and
- (c) in country districts.

Not only, therefore, are there three distinct pass systems, but whilst the regulations in labour and country districts are controlled by the Government, the regulations in towns are entirely under the jurisdiction of local municipalities.

The main object of the bill is to transfer the administration of the pass regulations from municipalities to the Government so that the whole system may be under one controlling authority.

The various local authorities were advised of the intentions of the Government to effect this necessary change in January last year.

The dual system of administration at present obtaining is found in many respects to be both ineffective and confusing, particularly in places like Pretoria, where for certain purposes it is necessary for employers and native servants to deal at one time with municipal officials in one part of the town and with officers of the Government at another time at offices altogether apart.

In dealing with criminals and deserters from service the system is particularly defective.

By bringing the regulations entirely under the control of the Native Affairs Department uniformity of procedure will at once be established and effective co-operation ensured between the pass offices throughout the Colony.

The principal clauses of the bill may briefly be explained as follows:—

2. Schedule B includes all areas at present under municipal control, and power is taken to exclude the whole or a part of any such areas, and also to extend the same as may be expedient. One of the difficulties which seriously affects efficiency of control in the Pretoria area is that several of the smaller suburbs are beyond the municipal jurisdiction and consequently the pass regulations in force within the municipal boundaries are of no effect either in such suburbs or in adjacent areas wherein control is equally essential.

A system which operates over one part of such a large labour centre and not over an adjoining part of it is obviously defective, and neutralizes if it does not altogether paralyze its efficiency. It is therefore proposed to include all the suburbs of Pretoria within the regulations.

3. Sub-sections (a) and (b) accord with the present regulations except as regards the incidence of the charge of one shilling a month, which is removed in the case of Pretoria from the employer to the native in conformity with the regulations in all other towns outside the labour districts.

Sub-section (c) will introduce a new principle following the lines of the regulations for labour districts so that specific contracts of service may be entered into between employers and native servants. This is very necessary for the mutual protection of both parties to every contract. This important provision has worked satisfactorily in the labour districts.

Sub-section (d) will legalize the medical examination and vaccination of natives employed or residing in urban areas, upon the basis of the labour district regulations.

It is necessary to protect the general public from the introduction and spread of infectious and contagious diseases in this manner in accordance with the recommendations of the Contagious Diseases Commission. Smallpox and syphilis are so prevalent at times amongst natives as to constitute them a serious source of danger in labour centres where natives congregate in large numbers and are brought into close contact with the community.

TRANSVAAL—MOZAMBIQUE TREATY.

Towards the end of 1901 certain questions relating to native labourers employed in the mining industries of the Colony were considered and dealt with in an agreement known as the *Modus Vivendi*, entered into between the High Commissioner and the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique on the 6th December of that year.

Since that time various other matters affecting the status and employment of natives from the Portuguese East Coast Possessions found to have taken up their residence in this Colony either permanently or temporarily have come up for consideration.

As a temporary arrangement the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Portuguese Intendente for Native Emigration came to a mutual understanding in 1904 upon the basis on which various debateable questions were determined, as they arose.

A formal treaty has now been concluded between the Governments of the Transvaal and of the Province of Mozambique, Part I of which, more particularly concerning native matters, deals comprehensively with the whole subject. This document was signed on the 1st April, 1909, and a summary of its provisions was circulated amongst the officials of this Department in the following terms:—

- A Portuguese native is, for the purposes of the Convention, a native of Portuguese origin
- (a) who entered the Transvaal subsequent to the 11th October, 1899 (the outbreak of the war); or
 - (b) who, having entered the Transvaal previous to that date, has resided continuously in a labour district since his entry.

Portuguese natives in the Transvaal fall into two classes, namely:—

- (i) Contracted labourers, i.e. natives recruited in Mozambique for the mines, and employed in that industry either under their contract of recruitment or under a substituted contract; and

- (ii) independent labourers, i.e. natives who have entered the Transvaal independently of any mining contract, or who upon the termination of such contract have remained in this Colony. Such labourers will be found in mining, agricultural, or industrial employment, in domestic service, or unattached.

Contracted labourers may be introduced under a contract for one year, renewable for an additional year, and, with the special permission of the Curator, for a further period.

Every contracted labourer must be in possession of a Portuguese pass.

Contracted labourers are under the obligation of returning to Mozambique upon the expiry of their contracts, unless they obtain the Curator's permission to remain.

Any contracted labourer desirous of working for a person other than the employer for whom he was originally recruited, or who desires to work for a new employer, must obtain the authority of the Curator.

Independent labourers are required to be in possession of a Portuguese pass issued by the authorities of Mozambique. Any native without such a pass must obtain from the Curator a pass. Such labourers must obtain the sanction of the Curator before they may be employed otherwise than in the mining industry, and also before any change of service.

Any contracted labourers who without the authority of the Curator fail to return to Mozambique at the termination of their contracts, and any independent labourers found within the Transvaal without a valid Portuguese pass are to be considered as clandestine immigrants, and their residence in the Transvaal is to be as far as possible discouraged and prevented.

Except upon the production of a written authority from the Curator no pass shall be issued or renewed by a Transvaal official in favour of any Portuguese native who fails to produce a valid Portuguese pass, and who, when entering upon or changing employment, fails to produce the necessary authority of the Curator. In districts where the Curator has no representative a Transvaal pass may be issued to a Portuguese native, particulars of which must at once be forwarded to the Curator.

No pass is to be issued to enable a Portuguese native to travel to any other territory or colony than the Province of Mozambique except upon production of a written authority from the Curator.

The officials of this Department are required to render every assistance and co-operation to the Portuguese Curator in the discharge of the functions conferred upon him by the Convention. The following specific directions should be noted:—

- (a) The Curator is charged with the duty of effecting the registration of all Portuguese natives in the Transvaal, and to secure this purpose he must be assisted as far as possible.
- (b) His access to compounds, and his duties in connexion with the collection of fees must be facilitated.
- (c) The particulars of all passes issued in accordance with paragraph 7 must be transmitted to the Curator.
- (d) All deaths, accidents, and desertions of Portuguese natives must be reported to the Curator.
- (e) All Portuguese natives returning home must be instructed to report to the Curator. In districts where the Curator has no representative the passes of Portuguese natives returning home must be sent to the Curator for endorsement.
- (f) The number of the Portuguese pass must in every case be endorsed upon the Transvaal pass.

No Portuguese native in possession of a Portuguese passport lawfully issued under the Convention shall be liable for payment of the native tax.

LAND TENURE AND LOCATIONS.

Gradual progress has been made in carrying out the survey of many of the locations which were referred to on pages 7 and 8 of last year's Report as having been approved in Executive Council upon the recommendations of the Locations Commission. When this work has been completed steps will be taken to deproclaim certain lands at present lying within proclaimed gold-mining areas. A register has been opened in the head office for the purpose of keeping a record of all essential particulars concerning each location which has been set apart as a native reserve.

A complete list of the locations is appended (Appendix No. 1).

NATIVE SQUATTING.

In previous yearly reports the drawbacks attending the indiscriminate settlement of natives upon unoccupied farms and Crown lands has been adverted to. A memorandum upon the subject by the Commissioner for Native Affairs was presented to the Legislative Council in July, 1904,

dealing generally with the question of native squatting and the reasons for the non-observance both before and since the war of the provisions of the Squatters Law, No. 21 of 1895. The principal feature of this law, which replaced a similar enactment of 1887, was the limitation to five households of the number of natives who might settle upon any one farm or portion of a farm held in divided ownership, other than a location farm, unless with the special permission of the Government. An owner of more than one farm may retain five families for each farm owned by him on any one or more of his farms provided that not more than twenty-five householders are kept on one farm.

The position with regard to indiscriminate squatting by natives was found after the war to have become more involved. Numbers of natives previously living on private farms had congregated upon unoccupied land. Small unauthorized locations without supervision or control have thus sprung up, and are a constant source of complaint to the rural population, who ascribe to the neighbourhood of these locations the loss and nuisance which they suffer owing to continual petty thefts of stock damage to fences and springs, and the destruction of timber and game, trespass, and numerous other troubles, which, though individually trifling, afford in the aggregate substantial grounds for irritation.

Another serious evil resulting from these uncontrolled settlements is that, owing to the irresponsible methods of the natives in depasturing and dealing with stock, these locations tend to promote the dissemination of stock diseases, and militate against the success of measures which the Government has undertaken at great expense with a view to restricting and stamping out disease.

It was hoped that the provisions of the Native Occupation of Lands Bill, 1908, would afford the Administration a means of dealing effectually with the complicated question of native squatting. This measure, however, was withdrawn, and in consequence of its withdrawal Ministers stated that they found themselves obliged to resort to the provisions of the Squatters Law, No. 21 of 1895.

With the object of enforcing that law particulars were called for in September, 1908, with regard to the settlement throughout the Colony of natives upon private and Government farms. Particulars were furnished in respect of 5577 private farms, representing through sub-division and joint ownership 12,554 farms and portions of farms, upon which approximately 100,000 families were living. It was found that upon 3573 farms, or portions of farms, natives were living in excess of the five families allowed by law.

Instructions have been issued that the provisions of the Squatters Law are to be carefully adhered to in connexion with any change of residence by individual natives.

The law is also being gradually enforced in other ways, more especially in regard to those farms in respect of which complaints are made.

In order to obviate hardship to the natives concerned three months is allowed for removal and their right to reap their crops in the ground is recognized. Under section 2 of the law the limit of five families upon any one farm may be exceeded with the express consent of the Government. It is consequently open to any landowner or lessee to apply for sanction for the retention of as many natives as he requires. Where bona fide industrial operations appear to warrant it, sanction is given for the excess, subject to the condition that no money rent is accepted and no valuable consideration, such as a share of produce, is given by the natives other than labour for the privilege of occupation.

STOCK.

The District Reports (Annexure B) will show that in certain parts of the Colony the native mind has been much more exercised by the prevalence of East Coast fever than by any other question during the year.

The native is so dependent upon cattle in one way or another that it is not surprising to notice the concern which he feels when his herds are threatened by any disease.

When it is remembered what losses they have suffered in recent years in consequence of the outbreak of rinderpest, East Coast fever, and the late war, the resignation with which the natives generally have accepted their misfortunes is really remarkable.

Deserving testimony is borne by the sub-native commissioners to the submissive manner in which they have acquiesced and assisted in the destruction of their cattle where the Agricultural Department has considered it necessary to clear infected areas. Attention may particularly be drawn to the cases of the Sekukuni, Matala, and Malietzie locations.

The successful result of these operations is largely to be credited to the tact and judgment exercised by the local officers of this Department, upon whom the responsibility devolved of preparing the natives for the losses they had to bear and of clearly explaining to them the reasons which induced the Government, in the interest of the whole community, to segregate and destroy cattle wherever the disease had made its appearance.

The natives are generally satisfied that the steps taken are for their own ultimate benefit, and they appreciate the payment of compensation to them for such of their cattle as are being killed.

Particulars of stock in possession of natives will be found in Appendix No. 2.

DAMAGE TO STOCK AND CROPS BY WILD ANIMALS.

Numerous complaints continue to be received by the Department concerning the destruction of crops and stock by vermin and wild animals.

The operation of the Registration and Control of Dogs Act, 1907, has resulted in the destruction of a very large number of dogs of the greyhound type, and consequently natives living in isolated areas find it very difficult to cope with this source of trouble.

Under the circumstances it has been found necessary to authorize the issue of further licences under section 3, sub-section (d), of Act No. 10 of 1907, but only under very exceptional conditions are natives permitted to possess firearms, which are almost invariably shot-guns.

The conditions attaching to the issue of such licences are that the firearms are not to be carried about the country, but are only to be used as follows:—

- (a) When the holders reside in a native reserve, within the precincts of such reserve.
- (b) When the holders reside on Crown lands or private farms, in the immediate neighbourhood of the kraals or on the lands belonging to such kraals.

Contraventions of the above instructions, except for valid and substantial reasons, result in the immediate cancellation of the licence.

On the 30th June, 1909, the number of licences issued to natives to hold firearms was 500 (see Appendix No. 10).

CROWN RENTS.

This liability is now fully understood by the natives resident upon Crown lands, and little difficulty is experienced in the collection. Owing to the doubtfulness of boundaries in the more remote districts, officials occasionally collect from natives on private properties, and vice versa natives on Crown lands may occasionally pay to private properties, but no difficulty arises in the adjustment of refunds. The collection for the year under this head amounted to £11,021.

In the western Transvaal, where there are wide tracts of sparsely-occupied Government land, over which the natives graze their stock at certain seasons, establishing temporary cattle posts, a grazing rent of 2s. per head for great stock and 6d. per head for small stock is collected. The amount collected is inconsistent and the object of the rent is rather to secure control than for revenue.

TAXATION.

The Native Tax Amendment Act of 1908 came into operation on the 1st January, 1909.

A considerable amount of labour devolved upon the sub-commissioners and other tax collectors in carrying out the provisions of sections 3 and 7 of the Act, which provides for the payment of a reduced rate by native farm labourers, and the issue of labour certificates by farm proprietors. Every advantage has been taken of the partial remission in favour of natives working on farms, and the total amount of revenue thus remitted amounted approximately to £15,426 between the 1st January and the 30th June. It may be taken from this figure that there were at least 15,426 natives employed in farming operations for not less than ninety days during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of the collection of the tax. The labourers actually at work would, of course, be in excess of that number, chiefly because the collection itself was not complete, and covered a period of six months only. It is interesting to note, however, that out of an estimated 121,156 adult males residing on farms 12·7 per cent. at least were employed upon the agricultural industry.

As regards the collection of tax in labour districts referred to in my Report for the year 1907-08, it was found that without seriously interfering with mine labour inspection it was impossible for the inspectors to undertake the duty. Consequently a tax collection staff, composed of a chief collector and five sub-collectors, was appointed early in 1909 to carry out in conjunction with the pass officers the entire collection of native tax from natives residing in labour districts. A number of native constables were also specially detailed for this duty.

The creation of this special branch of the Government Native Labour Bureau has been thoroughly justified by the results obtained, and subsequent to the period covered by this Report the collection staff has been increased by the addition of three junior clerks.

The total tax collected during the financial year was £352,433, of which £84,071 was collected in labour districts.

Owing to the abnormal rainfall in the early part of the year the collection was much retarded through prevalence of fever and difficulties of transport, and the collectors are to be commended for the energy and zeal displayed under exceptionally difficult conditions.

Although punctual payment of the tax is generally exacted reasonable time and facilities are always afforded to those who satisfy collectors as to their inability to pay on the due date of collection.

Comparative statements of tax collections for the financial and calendar years are attached (Appendices Nos. 17 and 18).

HEALTH.

The abnormal rains which fell during the midsummer months were followed up by a serious epidemic of malarial fever in nearly all the low-lying districts of the Colony. As a rule this disease is to be expected in a more or less mild form in malarial areas, particularly in the months of March and April, but during the past year the outbreak was exceptionally severe and claimed a large number of victims amongst the natives, especially in low-lying parts of the Waterberg, Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg, and Piet Retief Districts.

The Public Health Department rendered invaluable assistance by supplying large quantities of quinine tabloids for distribution amongst the sufferers through the sub-native commissioners and through the district surgeons who visited the localities most affected.

The Department has no exact data as to the number of deaths from malaria, but it is roughly computed that upwards of 5000 souls succumbed to the disease, which was much more fatal amongst children than adults.

The good work which is being carried on at the Bochem and Elim Hospitals in the Zoutpansberg District, referred to in my last year's Report (pages 14 and 16), is deserving of particular mention.

The charitable interest which Dr. Leigme and the Rev. F. Franz and his wife have shown, and the kindly care which they have personally taken in the treatment of numerous cases of disease, have earned for them an appreciative recognition from the natives, and the institutions continue to attract sufferers from all parts of the country, and even beyond its borders.

Both hospitals have been substantially assisted by the Government from the Public Health vote, and from the Imperial grant placed at the disposal of this Department for such purposes.

It is very satisfactory to note from the District Reports that, except in a few districts, there is a decrease in the number of syphilitic cases.

The Public Health Department is taking very active measures to combat the disease, and in certain areas the district officers of the Department continue to distribute syphilitic medicines under direction of the Medical Officer of Health whenever required.

In pursuing its campaign against syphilis the Public Health Department is also taking the opportunity of searching out leprosy cases with a view to the segregation of the afflicted natives.

In furtherance of that object it is intended to introduce regulations under the Urban Areas Bill for a medical examination of all natives upon initial registration at the pass offices in all the towns.*

EDUCATION.

The returns (Appendices Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9) will show that there were 243 schools in receipt of Government grants, with an average attendance of 9833.3 pupils, and a staff of 62 white and 486 native teachers, giving an average of 18 pupils to each teacher.

In addition to £754 granted for vacation courses, a sum of £10,223 was expended upon the upkeep of these schools, representing an average of £42 per school, or £1. 0s. 9½d. per pupil on the roll.

The number of unaided schools was 141, with 182 teachers and 4627 pupils on the roll.

The figures for the year under review are added to the following table, published in my last Report, to bring it up to date:—

Year.	Number of Schools.			Amount of Government Grant.		
	Aided by Government.	Unaided.	Total.	£	s.	d.
1903	7	155	164	—	—	—
1904	6	157	161	—	—	—
1905	142	134	276	5,850	0	0
1906	197	177	374	6,592	13	0
1907-08	221	125	346	8,554	17	10
1908-09	243	141	384	10,976	17	3

An ever-increasing demand for education is manifest amongst the natives throughout the Colony.

Representations have been made to the Department by certain native organizations with a view to the establishment of Government schools in Pretoria and Standerton on the lines of the experimental school at the Johannesburg location, to which I referred in my last year's Report.

* Vide Act No. 18 of 1909.

The more advanced natives living in Johannesburg and Pretoria, whilst appreciating the action of the Government in regard to the Klipspruit school, have appealed to this and to the Education Department to raise the course of instruction above the third standard, which is now the limit, and their representations are receiving consideration. It is pointed out by them, and with good reason, that native pupils have no difficulty in securing an education up to Standard VI in other parts of South Africa, and that students in the Transvaal who desire to pursue their studies beyond Standard III are at present obliged to go outside the Colony to complete their education at considerable expense and inconvenience.

Enlightened native opinion also pleads for instruction in the native vernacular in the elementary stages of the school curriculum. This is a question which was recently taken up at a missionary conference in Bloemfontein, and was dealt with in an important report this year by a Select Committee of the Cape House of Assembly, from which the following passage is extracted:—

“Your Committee recommend that the vernacular should be the medium up to the entrance to Standard III, that subsequently English should be the medium as far as practicable . . . and that both English and the vernacular should be taught as languages throughout the school course.”

LETTERS OF EXEMPTION.

On the 30th June, 1908, 183 natives were in possession of letters of exemption issued under Proclamation No. 35 of 1901, and 32 natives were in possession of provisional certificates issued under arrangement with the Education Department.

Upon the representations of holders of letters of exemption as to the inconvenience of carrying such letters on their person, certificates of exemption on which the signature or thumb impression of the holder is recorded, are now issued in a convenient form for carrying and for production when required as provided by law.

Exempted natives are thus enabled to deposit their actual letters, which they are only called upon to produce when there is any doubt as to the bona fides of the holder of a certificate of exemption, in a place of security.

MARRIAGES.

A statement showing the number of marriages contracted by natives according to the civil law is attached (Appendix No. 5), from which it will be observed that there is an increase of 7.7 per cent. upon the figures for the previous year.

The number shown, viz., 1577, refers only to the marriages recorded by the district officials of this Department.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

The duties in connection with the administration of native estates are reported upon by the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau (*vide* Annexure A).

The number of estates under treatment was 3874, in respect of which £7870. 1s. 11d. was brought to account. The amount paid out to heirs or otherwise disposed of was £3183. 15s.

LABOUR.

Particulars regarding the native labour supply on the mines are fully detailed in the report of the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau (Annexure A).

It will be noted from that report, and from the returns hereto appended (Appendices Nos. 21, 22, and 24), that on the 30th June, 1909, the total number of natives employed in the labour districts amounted to 252,674, as compared with 232,843 on the same date for the preceding year, showing an increase of 19,831.

For the reasons stated by the director of the bureau about 8000 labourers in private employ, appearing in the registers on the 30th June, 1909, have been written off. A number of natives whose desertion or departure had not been noted from year to year in the pass offices still appeared in the records of private employment. The figures had consequently to be revised, and the natives who had ceased to be employed in labour areas written off. Had the same course been followed in connection with the figures as at the 30th June, 1908, the total number registered on that date would have been proportionately less.

During the year about 16,000 Chinamen were repatriated, but the gap caused by their discharge was concurrently filled upon the mines by about twice the number of native labourers.

The general demand for native labour on the mines and upon farms continues to be maintained. In so far as the mining industries are concerned it is not so acutely felt, because its needs are now supplied in a more satisfactory ratio than are the requirements of the agricultural industry, the development of which is often hampered by the prevailing scarcity of farm hands.

Complaints are received from all parts of the Colony as to the shortage of farm labourers, and earnest appeals are made to the Government to assist the farmer out of his difficulties.

The economic and other laws which regulate the industrial habits of the European have not yet penetrated the life of the ordinary native, who sees no necessity for toiling day in and day out throughout the year. He appreciates a period of idle leisure and pleasure at his home. He values also his individual independence and therefore chafes against any restriction of his liberty under farm labour conditions. Whilst actually at work he recognizes that his time is not his own, but when his task is finished he wishes to be an absolutely free agent.

A printed form of contract under the Master and Servants Act, as amended by Act No. 27 of 1909, has recently been prepared in this office, copies of which will be circulated throughout the districts, with the object of clearly defining the terms of service between farmers and native labourers. It is hoped by this means that a better understanding may be arrived at between them, and that labour conditions on farms may become more popular among the natives.

The prevention of land owners under the Squatters Law from rackrenting of natives should also tend to the popularity of farm life, and encourage the settlement of labourers on private lands, where their services are so much needed.

COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF ACCIDENTS.

A total sum of £6741. 2s. 9d. was received from employers of labour, principally mining companies, for payment as compensation to natives injured by accident, or to the dependents of those killed. Of this amount £2965 was distributed to the beneficiaries under the compensation scheme.

A sum of £140 was returned to the mining companies owing to the fact that the beneficiaries under the scheme in respect of these payments could not be traced.

NATIVE DEPOSIT AND REMITTANCE AGENCY.

The total transactions during the year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Remittances	33,060	12	0
Deposits	4,835	12	7
Remittance Fees	438	3	0

The figures show a marked increase over those of the preceding year and are most encouraging.

The work of the agency is dealt with more fully in the report of the Director of the Government Native Labour Bureau (Annexure A).

LABOUR AGENTS AND COMPOUND OVERSEERS.

The total number of recruiting licences issued during the year under the Labour Agents Regulations was 940, an increase of more than 200 over the figures for the previous year. The fees collected under this head amounted to £4343. 15s. 401 compound overseers' licences were issued, producing revenue to the amount of £2115.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for the years 1902-03 to 1908-09 will be found in Appendices Nos. 14, 18, and 19.

A table setting forth the sources from which the revenue is derived is also attached (Appendix No. 16), as is also a detailed statement of expenditure for the year under review (Appendix No. 15).

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Extracts from the reports of district officers, grouped under various heads for easy reference, are appended (Annexure B).

W. WINDHAM,
Secretary for Native Affairs.

Department of Native Affairs,
Pretoria,
26th February, 1910.

I.—SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES.

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ANNEXURES

Annexure A.

Annual Report—Government Native Labour Bureau—Year ended 30th June, 1909.

Labour.—During the year under report it was necessary to make provision for the replacement of some 16,000 Chinese labourers whose contracts expired during that period. That this object was satisfactorily achieved is shown by the following figures, which also show that the number of unskilled labourers on these fields has been further augmented by some 7500 :—

	1st July, 1908.	30th June, 1909.
Natives employed on mines and works	149,750	173,258
Natives employed by contractors	10,515	9,910
Other coloured labourers	662	1,611
Indentured Chinese on mines and works .. .	21,636	5,378
TOTALS	182,563	190,157

Although the position set forth by these figures is satisfactory, it would be injudicious to accept it without reserve, and without thought for the future.

The Chinese labourers have been replaced and the balance of native labourers in excess of all labour employed at the same date last year is more than sufficient to replace the few remaining Chinese as their contracts expire. This, however, assumes that the influx of natives will remain more or less constant, which experience has shown to be a somewhat dangerous assumption.

It is interesting to note that the average number of natives employed on mines and works, including contractors, throughout the year, was 177,681, as compared with 144,069 during the previous year, that is, a net gain of 33,612.

An examination of the attached comparative territorial analysis of natives holding passports (Appendix No. 24) on the 30th June, 1908, and 30th June, 1909, shows at a glance the main sources of the increased supply.

The most striking contrast in this comparison is that shown by the figures of Cape Colony natives at the different dates, the increase in the number of these natives employed on the mines and works being no less than 18,681, a number more than sufficient in itself to have replaced the indentured Chinese repatriated during the year.

The possibility of increasing and maintaining this supply has been the subject of careful consideration, not only by this Department, but also by the Cape Government, and it is in a large degree owing to the latter's co-operation and increased interest that such excellent results have been obtained. The machinery and methods of recruiting in that Colony have been considerably improved, and reliable information concerning the nature and conditions of work which the mines afford has been widely disseminated throughout the native reserves.

Although in the past there has existed amongst employers of labour a rooted prejudice against British South African natives, and more especially against natives of the Cape Colony, it is satisfactory to note that this prejudice has almost entirely disappeared amongst those of the mining companies who have given this class of labour an equitable trial. Unfortunately there still remain some who have failed to grasp the necessity of affording these natives a reasonable time in which to acquire efficiency, and who do not exercise in the management of such natives sufficient patience and tolerance to enable them to become contented and useful workers, but who by tactless and unsympathetic treatment stultify to a great extent the efforts of those who are endeavouring on a basis of justice and tolerance to firmly establish and maintain a continually returning force of labour from the Cape Colony.

It should not be supposed that a general indictment of employers is made, but, as will appear elsewhere in this Report, in dealing with the native races cause and effect are often out of all proportion to one another, and it is necessary that this should be realized if we are to attract to this Colony, even in spite of competition, the continual influx of outside labour which it so vitally needs.

It has been demonstrated that a largely increased labour force has been at least temporarily attracted to these fields, and it remains for those whose interests are at stake to set their house in

order, and by the exercise of ordinary consideration and tolerance to build up a reputation for themselves which will require no voicing by Government, and will more effectively serve their permanent interests than a policy of severity and hustling, however favourably it may affect their working costs at the moment.

The next largest addition to the labour army came from Natal and Zululand. This area has only recently been tapped with a view to augmenting the labour supply and the results are encouraging when we remember that its inhabitants have little or no experience in mining work, and that considerable prejudice still exists in Natal against affording facilities for natives leaving that Colony in search of employment. Their physique leaves nothing to be desired, and when we examine their record in other branches of work we cannot but feel some optimism as to the possible results to be obtained from these labourers. It is noticeable that the Zulus living within the Transvaal on the Natal border supply a quota, though a small one, of labourers to the mines, who have already obtained a high place in the efficiency list of the native labourers employed on the mines.

The supply from Portuguese East Africa has been well maintained, and shows a small increase.

A convention was concluded between the Transvaal and the Province of Mozambique, and was published under Government Notice No. 364 on the 2nd of April, 1909. Provision is made therein for the introduction under contract of labourers for the mines in this Colony, and the established system of recruiting within the Province is reaffirmed.

The increase in the supply from other territories are relatively small and unimportant.

Turning to decreases, a loss of 2558 Transvaal natives has to be recorded when the positions at the 30th June, 1908, and 1909 are compared. On the other hand it must be pointed out that though this loss is apparent at a certain date the average number of Transvaal natives employed during the year was 21,574, as compared with an average of 18,062 over the year 1907-08, or an average gain of 3512 for the year under review.

During the period January to June, 1908, the influx of Transvaal natives amounted to 21,380, as against 14,266 for the corresponding period of 1909.

An examination of conditions will show that while the year 1908 was a normal one so far as the rainfall affects these conditions, so the year 1909 was an abnormal one, owing to excessive rains, and conditions were affected to an extent which had probably never before been experienced. This heavy rainfall, while it made roads and rivers practically impassable for several months of the period, so aided the ravages of malaria in fever districts as to render such areas almost unapproachable by labour agents, while operations were in consequence considerably restricted.

It is probable also that the anticipation of a good harvest may have affected the tendency of the native to seek work on his own account.

The remaining decreases amongst natives employed on mines and works are insignificant, and are from territories which have little or no effect on the labour supply.

The position as regards natives in employment other than mines and works is set forth in the territorial analysis. The net decrease is due in a measure to the reduction in the number of natives employed by contractors, and to the extended employment of under-age natives in domestic service, but is chiefly caused by the fact that it was found necessary to readjust the figures. Many natives whose desertion or departure had not been noted in pass office records were shown as still employed, whereas such was not the case. The statistics as regards natives in domestic and similar services are at best an approximation, being based on pass office records. A close scrutiny of such records resulted in a revision of figures by the writing off of a large number of natives who had ceased to be employed in labour areas. Surface and domestic labour is popular amongst natives, and the supply can usually be said to equal the demand.

Mortality.—The rate of mortality amongst natives employed on mines and works, although slightly higher than during the year 1907-08, was an improvement on all previous years.

The attached table (Appendix No. 25) shows that the death-rate from disease was 29.04 per thousand during the year under review, i.e. .88 per thousand higher than during the preceding twelve months, and .31 lower than during the year 1906-07, while the decrease as compared with all previous years is remarkable. The increase during the year is so slight that it is unnecessary and indeed impossible to find any certain reason for such increase. It is probable that an exceptionally wet season was to some degree accountable for an increase in mortality during the months in which the death-rate rose, and further, when recruiting is heaviest, the mortality is likely to be proportionately higher, there being of necessity a number of constitutionally weak natives among large gangs of raw natives who are unable to bear the strain of what is often their first attempt at sustained manual labour, particularly when that labour is performed under climatic conditions to which they are unaccustomed.

Slight increases and decreases are likely to occur in the death-rate amongst native labourers from time to time, but the precautions taken with the cordial co-operation of the mining houses are now so complete, and the conditions under which the natives live and work are so vastly improved, that there is no possibility of a return to the appalling conditions of the past. The rate of mortality on each mine and work is carefully watched, and stringent measures adopted at once should any abnormal increase in the death-rate show itself.

The following table is interesting, and shows at a glance the health history of natives from every territory during the past three years :—

Recruiting Area.	Death-rate from Diseases per 1000 per Annum.		
	1908-09.	1907-08.	1906-07.
Swaziland	14.9	20.1	10.2
Natal and Zululand	16.1	12.5	11.6
Cape Colony	18.1	14.4	14.2
Orange River Colony	31.8	19.7	18.6
Transvaal.	24.9	24.5	22.8
Basutoland	30.2	36.3	29.8
East Coast	34.8	31.4	33.7
Bechuanaland	60.5	27.5	37.3
TOTAL (non-tropical areas)	27.0	26.4	27.7
Rhodesia	36.4	43.5	46.2
British Central Africa	38.3	61.6	62.9
Mozambique	52.6	65.2	67.5
German South-West Africa	48.4	40.2	88.7
Zambezia, Quilimane, and Tete	91.4	81.1	96.5
TOTAL (tropical areas)	67.8	63.4	70.5

The increase in mortality, although slight in the case of natives from non-tropical areas, is marked in the case of natives drawn from tropical areas, the peculiar climatic conditions mentioned above being more likely to affect such natives.

Appendices Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 show the influence of certain classes of work on the rate per annum. Summarized and compared with the health history of the past two years they read as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1000 per Annum.					
	1908-09.		1907-08.		1906-07.	
	Accidents Included.	Accidents Excluded.	Accidents Included.	Accidents Excluded.	Accidents Included.	Accidents Excluded.
Gold mines (deep levels)	43.3	37.3	36.3	31.1	39.8	35.3
Coal mines	34.2	30.7	38.3	34.7	41.9	38.2
Gold mines (outcrop)	32.7	28.1	31.9	27.9	33.2	28.2
Diamond mines	17.5	15.9	34.2	33.0	33.9	32.9
Surface	15.6	13.3	12.3	11.4	34.3	22.5

It is noticeable that while in previous years work on coal mines has been productive of the highest mortality, the highest death-rate during the past year has to be recorded against the deep level gold mines.

The death-rate at the Premier Diamond Mine has been satisfactorily reduced.

Further statistical tables dealing with mortality are to be found in Appendices Nos. 26 and 32.

Desertion.—The desertion rate amongst natives during the year under review cannot be considered as other than unsatisfactory, the rate, which in 1907-08 was 95.1 per thousand, rising to 116.6. This increase was entirely amongst natives employed on mines and works.

While misrepresentation by recruiters continues to be one of the most fruitful causes of discontent and resultant desertions, it has been apparent that a very large proportion of desertions took place amongst newly recruited natives.

It has already been shown that a very large increase in the native labour supply has been obtained during the year. It should be borne in mind that a very small percentage of these labourers have had previous experience in mining work, and employers should be particularly tolerant and

sympathetic, with a view to gradually raising their efficiency to the high order attained by the native from Portuguese East Africa. It is regretted that certain employers have not always kept this fact sufficiently in view, but have regarded the native as merely a factor in their operations which materially affected working costs. Economies when applied to native labour have to be carefully considered, and a temporary saving effected through the application of wrong principles frequently spells ultimate loss through dissatisfaction and desertion.

This aspect has been continuously put before employers, and it is hoped as a result that the desertion rate will be favourably affected in the near future.

It is noticeable that desertions of single natives from their work are comparatively rare, and it is a fact that the grievance of one individual often leads to his deserting accompanied by several others, who, but for his grievance, would remain contentedly at their work. Thus the effect is often out of proportion to the cause, not only for the immediate present, but for the future in so far as it affects recruiting in the area where these deserters have their home.

The branch of the Department occupied in the tracing and identification of native deserters has dealt with an increasing volume of work with increased success. During the year under review 43·2 per cent. of natives who deserted from mines, and 45·9 per cent. of natives who deserted from other employment were recovered, as compared with 38·7 per cent. and 35·9 per cent. respectively during the year 1907-08. The figures represented by these percentages were 11,168 mine natives and 1597 natives otherwise employed, or a total of 12,765 natives. These satisfactory results are attributable to a large extent to the more complete system of identification rendered possible through the taking of finger impressions of all natives passing through the Bureau Compound at Germiston.

A certain amount of adverse criticism has at times been levelled at the organization which exists for the detection of deserters, and the number recovered through it has been considered disappointing. In answer to these criticisms it should be pointed out that the universal establishment of a reliable system on mines for ascertaining the fact of desertion as soon as it takes place, and the immediate reporting of such desertions to this Department would go far to remove cause for complaint. Cases have occurred of natives being arrested as far away as the Middelburg District and returned under escort to Johannesburg before the desertion had been notified by the employer. In a like manner records of passless natives detained at district offices have been received at the head office of the Finger Impression Record Department at Johannesburg, and returned with endorsements that the natives were not wanted, the reports of desertion of such natives having been received subsequent to the return of the records, and after the natives had been released.

Provision is made under the pass regulations for the detention of suspected deserters for a period of six days only, and unless desertions are invariably reported within that space of time it follows that the detection and arrest of deserters must in many cases fail.

Complete statistical returns of desertions will be found under Appendices Nos. 33 and 34.

Complaints.—A return of complaints investigated by inspectors and at pass offices is given under Appendix No. 35.

The amount recovered for natives on account of wages unpaid is satisfactory, the known result representing more than 50 per cent. of the amount involved. It will also be noticed that action was taken in 496 cases and no result reported. It may safely be assumed that the complainants received satisfaction from their employers in the majority of these cases, and consequently had no reason to refer further to this Department.

Complaints of detention beyond term of contract are comparatively trivial, and are confined almost entirely to natives privately employed.

The investigation of cases of ill-treatment is mainly confined to protectors, and occupies a large portion of their time, and make great demands on their tact and patience.

The total of complaints does not by any means reflect the mass of work that falls to protectors, who are constantly employed in enquiries and in explanations to natives, all of which tend to anticipate possible complaints and remove the causes.

Inspection.—A summary of inspections and cases adjudicated by inspectors is to be found in attached table (Appendix No. 36).

Their duties as protectors were considerably increased by the large influx of Cape Colony natives, both for the reason that their management requires particular tact and consideration, which was not always shown by those responsible for their control, and for the reason that the native of the Cape Colony is more cognizant of his rights and more inclined to assert them than the native from Portuguese East Africa.

The increasing proportion of British South African natives at work on the mines rendered a careful consideration of the whole policy of protection of native labourers necessary, in order that such policy might, if possible, be better adapted to suit the changing personnel of the compounds.

It was considered that these natives in particular were frequently deterred from approaching inspectors and ventilating their grievances by the fact that they regarded them more in the light of punishing than protecting officers.

The Cape Government, on behalf of their own natives, were particularly anxious that trial should be given to a system whereby the protectors of natives could be disassociated from the infliction of punishment.

It was therefore decided to increase the inspectorate by six officers and to make a redistribution of their duties, in order that judicial and protection functions might not be exercised by the same official. Such a redistribution has been made, and a certain number of inspectors have been employed during the last two months of the period under review on adjudicating cases, both criminal and civil, while the remainder as protectors have confined their attention to matters affecting the interests and welfare of the natives.

Owing to the short space of time in which this system has been in operation it is impossible to express an opinion as to whether or not greater confidence will be inspired in the minds of the natives by its adoption.

Crime.—During the year under review 12,411 cases (Appendix No. 37) were sent to court by this Sub-Department, resulting in 11,642 convictions. The sentences represented by these convictions totalled in fines £20,154. 14s., or in alternative imprisonment 7245.62 months.

The fact that in more than 93 per cent. of the total cases sent to court convictions were obtained against the accused reflects the care taken by officials to prevent the trial of frivolous and unnecessary cases.

From time to time the desirability of appointing a judicial officer at the Johannesburg Pass Office has been considered, and this step was decided upon and given effect to as from the 1st February. An officer of this Department, with special qualifications for the post, was appointed as resident justice of the peace. The advantages of such a court lies chiefly in the fact that it is easily accessible to both Europeans and natives.

Disputes originating under the Master and Servants Act, contraventions of the pass regulations, and breaches of discipline by native servants can be summarily dealt with. The delays and publicity which are unavoidable at a magistrate's office, where purely European cases are also heard, and which lead to the condonation of many offences, are almost eliminated, and substantial justice is meted out to all and sundry, with a minimum of inconvenience.

Of the 12,411 cases referred to above 3232 were tried in this court.

The removal of unauthorized locations, referred to elsewhere, has been of influence in breaking up the rendezvous of members of the native criminal population.

The suppression of "amalaita" gangs, that is, of bands of native hooligans, has been accomplished by the combined efforts of police and magistrates. The existence of such bands would undoubtedly have tended to the increase of crime in the future.

Illicit liquor traffic with natives still attracts a section of the European population, but it is satisfactory to note that many of these individuals are sooner or later convicted, and all carry on their operations with increased risk.

Locations.—The question of irregular locations within labour districts has been vigorously handled during the year under review, with the result that they have almost disappeared.

Prior to the promulgation of the Precious and Base Metals Act, No. 35 of 1908, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1909, there existed no legislation whereby the removal of these locations could be effected, and in spite of continuous raids by the police, resulting in all cases in the arrest of numbers of natives charged with offences under the pass regulations, Liquor Law, and municipal regulations, they had gradually increased in size and number, and became the favourite haunts of habitual native criminals, and even in some cases were frequented by low-class Europeans.

Regulations for the control of native married quarters on mines have been drawn up (*vide* Annexure C) in consultation with the Police and Mines Departments, and the co-operation of the Chamber of Mines secured in their enforcement. The control of such quarters on the lines of these regulations is daily progressing towards a satisfactory solution of what has hitherto been a most difficult question.

Strikes.—Strikes of native labourers were of rare occurrence during the year, and such as took place were settled without difficulty.

In most cases any temporary cessation from work has been due to a misunderstanding as to the terms of contract.

In one instance, in which considerable ill-treatment by irresponsible miners and others was proved to be the cause, and several Europeans were prosecuted and convicted, the apathy displayed by natives from Portuguese territory in endeavouring to voice their grievances, as compared with the attitude of natives from other territories, was strikingly illustrated, as well as the extent to which European miners take advantage of such a tendency.

In several cases the strikers had no justification whatsoever, but were manoeuvred by agitators.

Pass Office Compounds.—A summary (Appendix No. 38) of natives accommodated at Government compounds, at pass offices, irrespective of those passed through the labour compounds at Driehoek, Krugersdorp, and Witbank, is appended.

For the purposes of identification of deserters and criminals of every description the temporary detention of passless natives and the reception and examination of discharged prisoners is invaluable.

These compounds have in certain districts been more widely used by natives in search of work, and the number of natives of all classes who have been admitted during the year is some 26,000 in excess of the number for the preceding twelve months.

Revenue.—A detailed statement of revenue (Appendix No. 39) attached shows that the amount collected by this Sub-Department from all sources was £405,353. 5s. 3d., being an increase of £62,075. 9s. 4d. on the revenue collected during the financial year 1907-08.

Of this amount an increase on native tax amounted to £13,417, while an increase of £4,618. 3s. 3d. is noted under the head of Departmental Receipts, and of £430. 1s. 6d. under the head of Remittance Fees collected by the Deposit and Remittance Agency. Special mention is made of these increases as they reflect the expansion in three branches of this Sub-Department during the year.

The balance of increased revenue is chiefly to be found in the amount collected on account of monthly pass fees, which is the direct outcome of the increased number of labourers employed in the various labour districts.

Pass Office Transactions.—A summary of pass office transactions is attached hereto (Appendix No. 40). These transactions, which reflect the increased volume of routine work due to appreciation in the native population, shows an enormous increase as compared with the preceding year.

Registration Certificates.—On the 30th June, 1909, there were 555 natives in possession of registration certificates issued under Ordinance No. 28 of 1902.

These certificates are granted to respectable natives who carry on any business, trade, or handicraft on their own behalf, and may therefore be regarded as entitling the holders to special notice as persons who have taken a step into civilization. Such natives are relieved from the operations of the Pass Laws during the currency of the certificates, and under the Tax Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, they are further relieved from the payment of the ordinary native tax.

From the attached territorial analysis of natives holding registration certificates (Appendix No. 41) it will be seen that Cape Colony and Transvaal natives are those who chiefly enjoy the privileges conferred by the Ordinance.

Native Estates.—The administration of native estates entails no little clerical work and correspondence with officials of this and adjoining territories, and imposes upon the officers who are responsible for the tracing of heirs and beneficiaries the expenditure of considerable time and labour.

There is no doubt that the trouble taken in tracing the next-of-kin of deceased natives has inspired confidence, and is a factor which encourages natives to seek work in the labour areas.

During the period under review 4780 estates were registered, representing £14,611. 4s. 8d., and £6288. 15s. was paid to heirs and beneficiaries.

Tax.—During the year 1907-08 the first serious efforts were made to enforce the payment of native tax by natives at work or residing within labour districts.

The collection was then undertaken by officers already charged with the execution of heavy and responsible duties, which had to some extent to be sacrificed. In the year under review it was found necessary and desirable to relieve these officers from the task of collection, and to appoint a special staff to deal solely with it. To this end six collectors were stationed along the reef and the results achieved have been most gratifying.

A detailed statement of revenue (Appendix No. 39) is shown elsewhere, and from this it will be seen that under the heading of Native Tax an amount of £84,073 was collected.

The practice of allowing the collection of the annual tax to remain in abeyance as long as the native remained away from his kraal had become so established that at first the collection within labour areas created, as in fact all innovations do, some amount of suspicion. A fear existed in the native mind that the fact that he had already paid would be disallowed on his return home, and for this reason considerable evasion of payment was attempted at first, not through any inability to pay, but merely through distrust of a new practice. It was previously usual for labourers to remit moneys to their homes at intervals for the payment of taxes, and misappropriation of funds sent for this purpose not infrequently took place to the disadvantage of the sender. Confidence was gradually established and there is now little reluctance to pay the tax when and where it becomes due.

A section of the native population in labour areas made use, in the past, of the fact that no systematic effort was made to collect tax from them, and continuous evasion of payment was common. This class has now been satisfactorily dealt with.

An Act, No. 9 of 1909, to amend the law relating to the taxation of natives, came into operation on the 1st January, 1909. While the manifest intention of the amended law was to strengthen the machinery for ensuring payment of the tax, without unduly harassing natives by prosecutions in

a criminal court, experience has shown that so far as the labour districts are concerned the provision for the issue of a writ of execution to satisfy the judgment of a court sentencing a tax defaulter is of little value, a return of *nulla bona* being invariably made.

An amendment of this Act providing that the judgment of a magistrate for the payment of tax may be discharged by an order against the wages due or becoming due to a native, is necessary.

Bureau Compound.—The advantages of this central compound for the exercising of closer supervision over the condition and class of labourers engaged for mining work within the Transvaal have been amply demonstrated.

It has not only operated successfully in this direction but has brought the Department into closer touch with labour agents, over whose actions increased control has been obtained. The result has been the cleansing of recruiting and a reduction in the great evil of misrepresentation, which has in the past proved one of the most serious obstacles to increasing the labour supply on these fields.

It is obvious that an intimate knowledge by officials of this Department of the personality of individual recruiters is invaluable.

The following figures illustrate the use to which the compound has been put, and give an indication of the amount of work performed therein:—

Number of natives admitted to compound	..	..	..	..	77,624
" " vaccinated at compound	..	..	..	..	52,316
" " admitted to hospital	..	..	..	..	168
" " rejected	..	..	..	..	343
" " repatriated	..	..	..	..	1,852
" " for repatriation, who died	..	..	..	..	37
" " under-age natives passed through compound	..	..	..	..	1,062
" " coloured persons passed through compound	..	..	..	..	121

Note.—No charges are levied in respect of under-age natives and coloured persons.

					<i>Revenue.</i>	
					£	s. d.
Capitation fees	..	..	..	..	9,703	0 0
Upkeep fees	..	..	..	..	4,319	9 0
TOTAL					£14,022	9 0

In addition to this, fees on passes issued from the compound amounted to £8,923. 11s.

The branch of the compound established at Krugersdorp dealt with 101 natives, all of whom were passed as medically fit for the work for which they were recruited.

A further branch of the compound was established at Witbank. The natives dealt with were mainly natives from Portuguese East Africa, who, prior to the establishment of this branch, by reason of their being detained en route from Ressano Garcia, escaped the critical examination to which all other natives from that territory are subjected by the medical officer of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association at Johannesburg.

The following is a summary of the work performed at this branch:—

Number of natives admitted to compound	..	..	..	..	2,249
" " vaccinated at compound	..	..	..	..	2195
" " admitted to hospital	..	..	..	..	30
" " rejected	..	..	..	..	23

Deposit and Remittance Agency.—The volume of work performed by this agency shows a considerable increase during the period under review.

It will be remembered that the agency was re-established during the financial year 1907-08.

This Sub-Department has been at considerable pains to make universally known amongst the natives the opportunities which the agency affords, either of depositing moneys or of sending remittances to their homes, as, apart from the view of encouragement of thrift, it has been felt that the retention of large sums of money by natives about their persons or in their compound rooms acted as an incentive to crime, the possibilities in this direction having even commended themselves to the criminal section of the native and European population.

A further sufficient reason for the extension of the agency is to be found in the frequent breaches of trust to which the almost universal system of depositing with and remitting through friends returning home gives rise.

The attached summary of transactions performed by the agency is certainly encouraging, and its popularity will undoubtedly grow as results from the native point of view are tested by time:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of deposits				4,835	12	7
Amount of remittances :						
Cape Colony	13,893	0	9			
Natal	6,370	11	7			
Basutoland	5,805	0	1			
Orange River Colony	929	19	6			
Transvaal	986	18	6			
Bechuanaland	62	10	0			
Rhodesia	29	10	0			
Swaziland	147	9	0			
				28,224	19	5
TOTAL				£33,060	12	0

The revenue accruing from remittance fees amounted to £438. 3s.

Labour Agents' and Compound Overseers' Licences.—The total number of recruiting licences issued during the year under review amounted to 940, producing a revenue of £4343. 15s.

401 compound overseers' licences were issued during the same period, the total fees collected being £2115.

In each case a substantial increase on the revenue of the preceding financial year is shown.

A better control over labour agents has been exercised by a close scrutiny of their licences in conjunction with the system of passing all recruited labour through a central bureau compound, and has prevented illegal recruiting of natives on a small scale, which took place in the past. These unauthorized agents have been compelled either to suspend operations entirely or to conform to the regulations.

H. S. COOKE,
*Acting Assistant Director,
Government Native Labour Bureau.*

Johannesburg,
10th December, 1909.

EXTRACTS FROM DISTRICT REPORTS

Annexure B (1)

POLITICAL ASPECT.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

Generally speaking, the state of the whole district has been peaceful and the condition of the native population, estimated at about 83,662 souls, may certainly be considered very satisfactory.

Chiefs and headmen have rendered valuable assistance in preserving order, communicating and obtaining compliance with instructions issued by the Government, which is an important factor in a thickly-populated district such as the Sibasa, where the tribal system prevails, and the natives are scattered over large tracts of wild country.

A great number of disputes between individuals and, in certain cases, sections of tribes, were dealt with by this office, but nothing of a serious nature occurred during the year.

It has been noted with satisfaction that the few remaining natives who have ever shown an inclination to preach undesirable political ideas amongst the people have had very little encouragement from the latter.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

There are points in the political aspect which call for observation. The natives throughout the district have felt, and still feel, as though they were sitting on a volcano with reference to their cattle. The fact that a large number of cattle in the neighbourhood of Pietersburg have been concentrated and slaughtered in consequence of the outbreak of tick fever, and a similar measure having been recently taken on the farm Elandspruit, just outside Louis Trichardt, involving the destruction of 180 head of native cattle, has had the effect of causing the native much nervousness and anxiety, and they are wondering now "whose turn will come next". It is suspense of this nature which makes the native feel unsettled. In fact, he is in an abnormal condition of mind. He will not spend the money he has earned at the mines. He is holding on to it, not knowing what is going to happen to his small fortune, i.e. his cattle, and watching events in a pessimistic mood. I believe, and I am supported by many others in this part of the district who know the native character intimately, that the native would find it a relief if the Government were to say "we have decided to slaughter all your cattle throughout the district". This would put an end to their suspense and they would be glad to have done with the whole unfortunate business once for all. The feeling of anxiety and suspense is also stimulated by Europeans who are firing the native imagination with all sorts of mischievous reports about what is going to happen to their cattle. The motive which suggests itself for the circulation of these reports is to induce the native to get rid of his cattle at nominal figures so as to enable these individuals to make handsome profits as the result of their knavery.

Another important factor which has had an unsettling effect on the native in this part of the district is the increased rents charged by private landowners in respect of natives squatting on their properties. Each adult male has to pay £2, and for every additional wife over one £2, as against £1 on each of the aforementioned heads for previous years. The liability is undoubtedly heavy as compared with the one borne by the native in previous years, and it is possible that it will have the effect in many instances, where tribal custom will allow and ground is available, of sending the natives into the Government locations. The native will shrink from the burden of this increased taxation of his resources, and in this way the landowners themselves will save us the trouble of enforcing the Squatters Law.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Blaauwberg.

With the exception of the rumoured enforcement of the Squatters Law there has been very little to disturb the native mind in the past year, and I am glad to report that from a political point of view native affairs in this sub-district have been progressing most satisfactorily. The slaughter of infected cattle at Matalas location made them inclined to be suspicious, but as time passed they have gradually been able to look at it from a different point of view, as they can see for themselves the danger of having herds of infected cattle close to these borders and now appreciate the action of the Government in this respect. The attitude of the natives throughout the sub-district towards the European has been most respectful, and they are very law-abiding. No cases of faction fighting have come to my notice.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

The political aspect in the district remains normal. The chiefs are loyal and readily obey all orders issued to them and render whatever assistance they are called on to the Department and officials. I have noticed in some instances that the chiefs invariably look for confirmation from the Department of any orders which the police or other Government officials may find it necessary to issue.

The question of the unification of the South African Colonies does not appear to have affected the natives to any extent. I have reason to think that generally they look upon the present administration system as permanent, and although several natives visited Basutoland during the year the interest manifested in the question there does not appear to have caused the slightest uneasiness in this district.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

The attitude of the natives throughout the year has been exemplary. Through the trying time when a large number of them had their cattle taken away they behaved very well. Politically there is nothing of much interest to report, except that the natives are loyal and law-abiding.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

I am very pleased to be able to report that there has been a total absence of any kind of disturbance during the period under review. Very little interest has been displayed by the natives in the current politics of the country. A feeling of confidence in the justice and wisdom of the Government appears to have been firmly established since the final granting of locations was announced. A certain amount of interest has been displayed in the impending railway construction in this district. A considerable amount of anxiety was felt regarding the effect the slaughtering of infected cattle under the East Coast fever regulations would have upon the native mind. I am glad, however, to report that when the natives realized that they were obtaining good prices for their cattle they were quite satisfied. Great care was taken to thoroughly explain the necessity for the measures taken by the Government to check the spread of the disease, and the interests of the natives were very carefully watched during the disposal of the cattle. I regret to say that it is again necessary to draw attention to the insufficient disciplinary powers conferred upon the chiefs. This subject was commented upon in my last annual report.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

No attention appeared to have been paid by the natives to the all-engrossing question of Closer Union, but this is not matter for surprise as with the purely rural population settled in the district it could hardly be expected that any feeling would be shown unless the welfare of the natives themselves was actually and immediately affected.

No important events occurred calculated to affect the native mind, and it is therefore safe to assert that during the year under review no political influence was asserted to disturb the peaceful and quiet attitude of the natives.

The behaviour and attitude of all chiefs and natives was good, and relations with Europeans equally satisfactory.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

No change since the report for last year can be noted in this respect. The natives have been quiet and law-abiding. No new laws affecting them calculated to arouse unusual interest were enacted during the year. The majority of natives here are particularly ignorant of or indifferent to the engrossing topic of Closer Union. No doubt when Union has become an accomplished fact more interest will be taken in the matter by the ordinary native, as a United South Africa cannot but entail eventually a greater degree of unison amongst the natives than has hitherto existed, and a new aspect will be given to the already many-sided native question.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

The only disturbance of any political importance was the continued attempt of certain malcontents of the Bohoaluba tribe to have the deposed chief Amos Mathibe reinstated. A certain section of the tribe, under the leadership of Stephanus Mathibe, Johannes Madumo, and Hermanus Mathibe still held to the opinion that Amos would be allowed to eventually return as chief, and there was continuous friction between them and the adherents of Thomas Mathibe, who had been appointed chief as successor to Amos. Relations finally became so strained that in October last year an inquiry was held at this office by Mr. Taberer, and as the result the three leaders, Stephanus, Johannes, and Hermanus were ordered to leave the Pretoria District within ten days. In January last it was reported that Hermanus Mathibe had returned to the district without permission, and

he was arrested and convicted under the pass regulations and also the Squatters Law, and again sent out of the district. Since these men were deported the people of the Bohoaluba tribe appear to have settled down peacefully under the chieftainship of Thomas Mathibe.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

The conditions which have obtained in this sub-district during the past three years remain practically unchanged and the natives taken as a whole have not exercised their minds to any great extent regarding current events in the Colony.

It is certain, however, that a greater number than formerly now think and reason for themselves, and they are not adverse to stating the conclusions at which they arrive. This becomes apparent when it is necessary to bring into effect any legislation which adversely affects them. One of the measures which fall under this category is the old Squatters Law, which, after being regarded as a dead letter for many years, has just recently been put into operation.

The absence of an Act defining the powers and authority of native chiefs is increasingly felt. One of the three chiefs in this district, one Moemise Motsipe (usually known as Sjambok), is rapidly becoming a mere figurehead in his location. Although this is in a great part due to the chief's lack of personality, yet the position of this unfortunate man could never have become so feeble and ineffective had he been backed by authority which was enforceable and was definitely conferred by statute.

The natives are rapidly coming to realize that their allegiance to chiefs is now purely a matter of sentiment, and many of them begin to look very lightly on it when it involves any sacrifice.

There have been formed during the period under review no more societies and associations such as the Transvaal Basuto Committee, the Transvaal Native Congress, and the African National Political Union, of which the years immediately after the war were so prolific, and little has been heard of the existing societies.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

From a purely native point of view the political conditions in this district have, during the period under review, remained undisturbed and very satisfactory. Nothing was left to be desired in so far as the loyalty of the chiefs and their followers was concerned. Most satisfactory also was their prompt obedience to the laws of this Colony, and the execution of instructions issued to them by this Department.

In October last a petition praying for native suffrage and direct representation in the Parliament of United South Africa was sent up by the Native Committee, Johannesburg, to a native minister in Malakutu's location for the signatures of all natives interested and transmission to the National Convention in session at Durban. The tone of this petition was very moderate, and its circulation amongst the natives up here can hardly be said to have given rise to agitating aspirations amongst them.

The subject of the unification of the South African British Colonies is one which seems beyond the comprehension of the average native, and it would appear that very little interest is taken by him in what is transpiring in this direction. In order to avoid the likelihood of any outside rumours misrepresenting the true features of the contemplated change from receiving credence, the chiefs and their councillors have been kept well informed by this office of the actual facts as they developed from time to time.

Inter-tribal relations and conditions, which have continued to remain undisturbed, go to show that the past year has been one of peace and contentment to the natives in general.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

The natives are quiet and law-abiding. They have felt very keenly the loss of their cattle, which has been gradually taking place throughout the year.

Considering how fond they are of their cattle and what an important position these occupy in their whole social system, their loss has been borne surprisingly well, though naturally there have been frequent grumbles. Fortunately the crops are very heavy this year, and partly counter-balance the loss in cattle.

These Bapedi, though great schemers, need not seriously be considered from a fighting point of view. Natives have been respectful to officials and obedient to properly constituted authority, but they do not always show the same deference to all whites with whom they casually come in contact. The old men are without exception respectful, many young boys returning from Johannesburg are not so. On the other hand, I am sorry to say that in the eyes of some Europeans anything except a cringing manner is looked upon as disrespectful. The chiefs have without exception been obedient to this office. I am aware that instances have occurred in which they have had difficulty in asserting authority over some of their followers. The natives in Sekukuniland look upon this office alone as their sole source of orders and administration, and at times it has been noticed that instructions given them directly by others, such as Agricultural Department officials, have been referred here for confirmation.

Native Commissioner, Barberton.

The situation is perfectly peaceful amongst all sections of the native population of the district, and no sign of unrest or serious dissatisfaction has been manifested. The attitude of whites towards the natives has been calm and free from suggestions of possible trouble from native sources. I am afraid the officers of this Department have not been in the same close touch with the native population as formerly, owing to the native messengers of the Department having been merged in the police force of the country. The change was presumably dictated from a sense of gain by concentration, but I think it has been a loss in other ways. The Department has dealings with natives which render the employment of members of the regular police force undesirable. Formerly the Native Affairs messengers acted directly under the orders and influence of Native Affairs officials, and, trained by them, established a relationship which is not maintained where the agent of communication is a policeman stationed at an outpost belonging to a force not identified with the native commissioner or sub-native commissioner, and not regarding him as his only head, and as far as the native is concerned too often regarded by him as someone to be feared, certainly not a person to be confided in. I cannot too strongly urge reverting to the former system of a separate Native Affairs staff of messengers, to be controlled, trained, and administered for all Native Affairs purposes by the district officers of the Department. I gather from a recent general minute that this is now contemplated again, but at the time of writing the police authorities have not handed over the required number of men on the plea of shortness of staff for their own requirements.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

The natives have proved to be loyal to the Government. They have been obedient to the orders of the Government, and in a satisfactory degree to the laws of the Colony.

The negotiations between the self-governing Colonies of South Africa with the view to Union became known to the natives of this district and furnished grounds for much discussion and inquiry. The leading and more enlightened natives displayed keen interest in the movement.

The "Ethiopian" movement increased in vitality and the ranks of the adherents of the so-called "Ethiopian" sects have been considerably augmented. Small religious committees of these sects are scattered throughout the district, and periodically *soi-disant* clergymen visit the congregations for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual needs of the members thereof. These "clergymen" are not possessed of any great intellectual attainments and, in many cases, they are not mentally superior to those whom they seek to instruct and guide.

The removal of Darius Mogale from the office of chief of the Ba-Po tribe was carried out during the month of March, and Filius Mogale was installed as regent of the tribe during the minority of Darius' son, who has been appointed to succeed his father. The change in the government of the tribe caused no disorder.

Native Commissioner, Lichtenburg.

The natives are law-abiding and well under control. It may, however, be mentioned that they felt very keenly the prohibitive tax placed on dogs of the greyhound type and kaffir hunting dogs, through which measure the majority of the dogs owned by natives were destroyed.

HEALTH.

Annexure B (2).

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

Malarial fever was most prevalent in many parts of the district, and in spite of the fact that many thousands became infected medical men did not view it in the light of a particularly bad epidemic. To counteract it large quantities of quinine was distributed at most convenient points, and this procedure was greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Syphilis still maintains a strong hold over the western and central parts of Zoutpansberg. Systematic measures were adopted by the Government some years ago to combat this scourge, which has resulted in its modification. Through the inauguration of these measures a mutual confidence seems to have been established between European and native, and the latter now more readily submits to modern treatment. The cures effected on some of the natives by local missionaries reflect great credit on them, the Bochem Institute being conspicuous. Surgical operations have in several instances resulted satisfactorily, the sufferers thereby regaining use of their hitherto injured limbs, and these actions have had a miraculous effect upon the natives.

During the tours of the different medical officers the desirability of vaccination was urged upon the natives, but I am sorry to say the results were unsatisfactory, and I do not anticipate the desired measure of success will be attained unless the matter become one of compulsion.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

Probably as a result of the late exceptionally heavy rains, malarial fever was very prevalent during the year, although it could not be regarded as a serious epidemic.

Since the decrease in the number of cattle it is considered that the population, especially children, have suffered physically owing to the shortage in the milk supply.

A number of natives have latent organic complaints, which develop to pneumonia, etc., especially on their going into colder climates.

Syphilis is not very prevalent, and all lepers are removed as soon as possible to the asylum.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Blaauwberg.

I regret to say that the health of the sub-district is bad, owing to the alarming and rapid spread of syphilis, which has got a firm hold of practically every kraal in this area, over 70 per cent. of the native population being affected with this awful disease.

The erection of a hospital at No. 1 is doing a great deal in assisting to check the spread of the disease, but its present staff is not able to do half of what is required. More provision should be made to assist the pauper patients so that they could be allowed to get free treatment and medicine. The condition of numbers of these people will soon be appalling, besides being a danger to the white population of the Transvaal. The hospital is doing admirable work, but its staff and accommodation need to be greatly increased. Malarial fever has been more prominent during the year now under review, resulting in the death of a large percentage of the older population. The generosity of the Government in giving quinine to sick natives has been greatly appreciated.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

Throughout the year the general health of the natives has remained good. Malarial fever has been very prevalent but of not the same state of severity as amongst the whites. Syphilis is steadily gaining ground, but it is hoped the new regulations in regard to the treatment of cases of this disease will arrest its course.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

A large number of natives have died through malarial fever. The season has been a bad one and malaria has been general throughout the Zoutpansberg. The tribes that have suffered most are those under the chiefs Sishiu Moloto, Siputi Katlala, Matime Mphahlela, and Setlakalana Molepo. During my tax collection fever was very bad just after the rains, and most of the native police were down with it from time to time. A large number of the natives were unable to come to the collecting camps through sickness or weakness. The labour going out of the district has been also affected.

Syphilis is still bad among all the natives.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

Malarial fever was extraordinarily bad during the summer, and the native population suffered severely. A special report was made upon this subject. There is comparatively little syphilis in this district, and otherwise the health of the native population was normal.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

During the rainy season malarial fever prevailed throughout the whole district in its worst form. The mortality from this cause amongst both Europeans and natives was extremely heavy, and as late in the year as July, 1909, the effects therefrom were still to be observed. In the lower-lying portions of the district the epidemic was painfully severe, whereas in the higher and cooler portions nearer the Pietersburg boundary no fever occurred. Abundant supplies of quinine were distributed by the district surgeon and this Department, but although good results were brought about by this distribution the inability of the natives to take ordinary precautions when sick or convalescent was, in the opinion of the writer, the direct cause of the heavy mortality. To those who have a knowledge of the native in his hour of sickness it is well known that he will recklessly and unwittingly expose himself when ill, and the moment that he considers that he is convalescent he will set about his ordinary duties and resume his usual diet with, as often as not, fatal results.

Large quantities of medicines for the treatment of syphilis were issued to the native population. In the latter part of the year the issue of these medicines was taken over by the district surgeon. That the treatment has in many cases been most successful is beyond doubt, and it is much to be hoped that the confidence of the natives will steadily grow, and that they will submit themselves for treatment in the future to a far greater extent than hitherto.

At the end of the year the district surgeon proceeded to Zebediela's location to commence vaccination, but this work was postponed owing to earnest representations made by the natives

that their state of health was too poor to submit. The district surgeon accordingly withdrew and proceeded to Solomon Maraba's and Nkilekitlane's locations on the higher veld, where he successfully vaccinated close upon 1500 natives.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

During the year the issue of drugs to syphilitic natives was taken out of the hands of the Native Affairs Department in this district and is now controlled by the district surgeon, to whom every assistance asked for has been rendered in the issue of medicine to the natives. Syphilis is very rife in the district, and although the natives report very good results from the use of the drugs issued to them, and many follow the instructions for treatment intelligently, yet considerable apathy exists, which will always be a drawback in accomplishing substantial results in eradicating what has become an epidemic disease in the district.

The past malarial season from February to May has been unusually severe, both amongst natives and Europeans, and numerous deaths took place, although not so many as were reported in the extravagant rumours which went round. Few escaped attacks of malaria and it is surprising that many more deaths did not occur considering the unfavourable conditions to recovery in which the natives live. Large quantities of quinine were issued free to the natives by the district surgeon, who made various tours for the purpose, and also by the police, farmers, missionaries, and others, as well as by this office.

Fortunately a mild winter ensued or many deaths of natives weakened by malaria from pneumonia and other causes would have occurred.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

The district suffered to an enormous extent during the past season from the ravages of malaria fever, which was worse than has been experienced for many years past. Scarcely a kraal in the whole district entirely escaped. The Health Department, through this office, distributed thousands of quinine tablets both to whites and natives. Cases are still occasionally reported at this late date, and quinine is still being issued.

A large number of natives are taking advantage of the arrangements made whereby they can now obtain specifics for use in cases of syphilis, and cases are continually being reported for treatment.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

Owing to the very heavy rains of last summer malarial fever broke out in many parts of this district where it had not been heard of for more than twenty years, and in the bushveld it was very much worse than usual and remained active until the winter was well advanced. Immediately the outbreak occurred a supply of quinine was sent out by this office to each of the native locations and to the police posts in the affected areas for distribution to the natives free of charge, and as their supplies became exhausted fresh supplies were sent out. In all about 30,000 grains were distributed. In spite of these measures, however, it is estimated that about one hundred natives died of the fever.

During a recent tour of the north-eastern portion of the Pretoria District which I made in company with the district surgeon about sixty to one hundred natives were treated for syphilis. The number of natives suffering from this disease is unfortunately on the increase, but it is hoped that the action which is now being taken in the matter will arrest its spread.

During this tour three native lepers were also discovered.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

It is regrettable to have to report that from a health point of view the past has been a very bad year.

During the summer malaria became a virulent epidemic, and natives died in great numbers, even in kraals which had previously been considered to be outside of the malarial area. Every effort was made by this office to assist the natives in their distress, and in advising them what to do. The demand for quinine was so great that the supply could not be sufficiently maintained through the post. Some 40,000 grains were distributed, making an average of about twenty grains per patient, which, needless to say, was inadequate for very satisfactory results. The deaths reported to have been caused by malaria amounted to 300. During May last the infection was so bad that all work was practically suspended at this office, and by the natives themselves in their gardens.

During the year under review a hundred natives received beneficial treatment at this office for syphilis. At first some difficulty was experienced in persuading them to avail themselves of this treatment, but now that the efficacy of the medicines supplied by the Public Health Department has been fully realized the demand for treatment is rapidly increasing.

Eight lepers were sent to the asylum from this district, and also two dangerous lunatics.

A prolonged tour through all native kraals is now being arranged by the district surgeon, Middelburg, for the purpose of vaccinating all those who have not previously been done, and also of personally treating specific diseases.

Ophthalmia, which was so bad amongst native children two seasons ago, it is pleasing to record has now quite disappeared. This was obvious through the absence of applications by natives for the lotion supplied by the Public Health Department for the purpose of treating this complaint.

The general state of health amongst the natives of this district is now fair, although malaria has left many in a broken-down state of health, from which it is hoped they will recover in time.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

The health of the native has been very bad. The chief cause of sickness has been malarial fever. During April and May a large proportion of the native population was down with fever, and more than 400 deaths occurred. There were 106 deaths alone in three stads in the northern end of Geluk's location. The mortality was heavy among the children. In Daniel Riba's stad many children died, but it is not certain that this was entirely due to malarial fever. The district surgeon came to Sekukuniland at the end of May, but by that time the worst of the sickness was over. Fortunately there was here a large stock of quinine which was issued to all applicants, and they could buy epsom salts at all the stores.

Syphilis medicine is issued from this office, and the treatment is carefully explained to each separate patient. There have been some 200 applicants for this medicine, and the natives inform me that in many instances cures have been effected.

The native's notion of obstetrics is most crude; many babies die through ignorance on the part of the women.

I have noticed several natives returning from labour districts with chest complaints.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pilgrims Rest.

Malarial fever has been very bad during the past wet season, also its attendant complaint, pneumonia, but the mortality has not been very great. The greatest mortality has been amongst the children.

A good number of lepers have been found and sent to the asylum in Pretoria during the past year.

Not many syphilitic cases have come to my notice.

Native Commissioner, Barberton.

Malaria.—The season has been the severest known for twenty years and malarial fever has played havoc with the native population. The time has arrived when the Government should take measures in a serious attempt to eradicate malaria or minimize its effects. The disease and the remedy are well understood now. At first it will probably not be possible to do more than supply quinine as a curative. That should certainly be done. In the past year I was able to distribute a quantity received from the Colonial Secretary's Department to natives, but what is wanted is to organize a scheme of distribution to reach all sufferers. A great deal of attention is being paid to the subject in this district, and public opinion is rapidly being educated. I trust that a substantial Vote for coping with the disease will be a feature of the Estimates in the very near future.

Syphilis.—Special attention has also been paid to the subject of syphilis amongst natives, and the district surgeons and additional district surgeons stationed in the district are working systematically to detect cases with a view to treating them. As the policy pursued allows of cases being treated on the spot without the necessity of sending the less advanced cases to Rietfontein, the confidence of the natives is being gradually won and there will be less concealment.

Leprosy.—This disease is apparently not wide-spread. Periodically cases come to light and the patients are sent to the asylum.

Vaccination.—A general vaccination of the natives in the White River Ward has been undertaken and is nearing completion. This was undertaken on account of an outbreak of chicken-pox. The natives come forward voluntarily and freely to be vaccinated.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

Towards the close of the period under review malarial fever appeared throughout the district and many Europeans and natives contracted the disease. Many natives died from fever. Quinine for the use of sufferers was supplied to the sub-commissioner at Pilansberg, the field cornets and missionaries of the district, and a supply was kept in this office. The quinine was issued gratis. It is estimated that some 20,000 five-grain tabloids of quinine were issued to natives during the period of the prevalence of the malady. The services of the district surgeon were available whenever sufferers displayed symptoms of an aggravated form of the disease.

Syphilis prevails in comparatively few cases.

Some cases of leprosy have been revealed and the contaminated persons have been sent to the asylum at Pretoria.

Apart from the prevalence of malarial fever the health of the native population has been good.

Native Commissioner, Zeerust.

Owing to the heavy rains experienced this year fever has been very bad throughout the district. Large numbers of children have died, and there are many cases of adults dying, but the large proportion of deaths have been amongst the children. I would recommend that the district officers be supplied with quinine for distribution as the district surgeon has his hands full with the care of the white population, and it was owing to the want of that drug the death-rate has been so high this season.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Klerksdorp.

On the whole the health of the natives has been very good. Syphilitic diseases are in a small proportion, and there have been no epidemics.

Native Commissioner, Heidelberg.

The general health of the native population has been good. Fever has not been much in evidence. Chest complaints occur, mostly amongst those who have worked underground in the mines, but not to a large extent. A certain amount of venereal disease exists, which is also imported from outside the district.

Native Commissioner, Carolina.

Owing to the abundant rainfall last summer fever has been very bad amongst the natives in the low veld, and the number of victims claimed by it has been very considerable. In order to check the spread of syphilis, the work of finding out and treating cases of the disease amongst the natives throughout the district is being undertaken by the district surgeons.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

The health of the natives in this district on the whole is good. Those suffering from diseases such as leprosy and syphilis are very few in number. In connection with the free medical attendance and medicines for syphilitic patients, and the touring of the district by the district surgeons, natives have expressed their gratitude to the Government. A few deaths from pneumonia contracted by natives in labour districts returning to their homes have been reported. There has been no epidemic.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Annexure B (3).

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

The abnormal rainfall resulted in a splendid harvest, and a large portion of the grain reaped was disposed of to Europeans.

Usually the native grows fairly large quantities of grain, both for his own consumption and for sale. Owing however to the dryness which generally prevails large tracts are put under cultivation, but for the reason as stated above the results are not altogether satisfactory; the period under review proved a welcome exception.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

As usual, the crops south of the Limpubu River and near the junction of the latter and the Limpopo River have been rather poor, but throughout the remaining portion of the district, which includes about three-quarters of the population, the food supply in the way of grain, etc., has been more than ample for the wants of the natives. Little or no harm was done by locusts.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

The food supply has been abundant this season. The mealie crop is probably one of the largest that the natives have had for many years. It is estimated at 360,000 bags. The probability is that this will affect the labour supply for this district during the next twelve months, but only to

a small extent, for the reason that the increased liabilities which the majority of these natives are now called upon to bear will have the effect of sending them out to earn money at the mines.

There is no doubt that the natives will indulge in heavy beer drinking, which will probably mean the swelling of crime in the shape of minor fights, assaults, etc.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Blaauwberg.

The mealie crop for this year has been one of the best on record, the natives having an abundance of grain, attributable to the good rains and absence of locusts. Kaffir corn is plentiful, but suffered from a little too much rain.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

The crops recently harvested have been excellent throughout the district. It was thought earlier in the season that the excessive rainfall would cause considerable harm, but I am glad to report the damage was not so extensive as I had anticipated. The absence of locusts was also another feature of the season. Few implements are used by the natives in their cultivation, not I believe due to the cost, but to the failure of the natives to appreciate the increase in the harvest which the intelligent use of implements would ensure. The increasing attention being paid by the white population to the scientific side of agriculture will, I confidently anticipate, in course of time be reflected in the natives.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

The food supply has not been so good for some fifteen years, according to what the natives say. The natives' crops have been so unproductive for the past six years or so that the natives got into the way of ploughing more land on account of the pooriness of the crop per acre. This year the yield per acre has been doubled, so that there is a very large surplus.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

In some parts the crops were damaged by the abnormal amount of rain that fell, but generally the crops were particularly good and the food supply was excellent.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

Exceptional crops were reaped by the natives towards the end of the year, the mealie harvest especially being heavy. Kaffir corn, nuts, and other crops were in addition most successfully cultivated. Copious rains fell during the season and no locusts were seen, hence the growth of the crops was steady and uninterrupted. No complaints as to shortness of food were received from the Herero natives resident on the Palala. These natives reaped a fair quantity of grain.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

It is many years since the natives reaped a better harvest than the past one. Favourable rains fell throughout the season and little damage was done by the locust pest. The crops of some natives cultivating in low-lying parts were flooded, but on the whole, more especially on the turf lands of the Springbok Flats, the crops were almost phenomenal. Malaria somewhat handicapped the natives both in cultivating and in reaping their harvest. The natives of the southern Waterberg plant the best type of hickory maize, the seed having been procured from the settlers on the Springbok Flats. Such a year of plenty cannot but result in much beer drinking, and numerous circumcision schools have already been started.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

Owing to the abnormally high floods this season many lands on the river banks were entirely washed away, but otherwise an excellent crop of grain is being reaped and I do not anticipate any distress from lack of food amongst the natives.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

Generally speaking, the crops reaped during the past year are the best which the natives have had for some years past. In some portions of the district record crops were obtained, though in the bushveld the natives have in some cases only won enough to last them through the year, while a few reaped nothing at all. Locusts did little or no damage this year.

Native Commissioner, Middelburg.

The crops have been good and I am of opinion that the natives here have more grain than they will consume before the next reaping season.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

It is quite impossible to estimate the native food supply this year. Suffice it to say that for twenty years their crops have never been nearly so prolific as they were last season. A number of natives intend burying a quantity of grain in case of need next year. The price of grain is so low, owing to the difficulty of obtaining transport at reasonable rates, that very little is likely to change hands this year.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

The crops are the best known in this sub-district for many years. The rainfall was not so great as in other parts of the Lydenburg District. The heaviest month's rainfall recorded at Schoonoord was for January, when 6.99 inches fell. There is almost enough grain to carry the people through a couple of seasons. Reaping is carried on in a leisurely fashion and in some parts does not seem likely to be completed before next ploughing season. Sekukuniland is far from a market, the roads are bad, and there is little or no transport, so the kaffir corn and mealies remain here till they are consumed.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pilgrims Rest.

The food supply is on the whole good; most of the natives reaped good crops of mealies. In some places the crops were swept away by flooded rivers, the latter having risen to abnormal heights owing to the excessively heavy rains during the past summer. The sweet potato and ground-nut crop is as usual. Very little kaffir corn is grown in this sub-district. The crops were late in ripening owing to the late wet season.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Barberton.

The native crops throughout the district have been exceptionally good. There was a record rainfall and natives are well supplied with foodstuffs.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

The crops reaped are heavy and good and in consequence ample supplies of food are available. The heavy rains which fell during the season assured the success of the harvest, although in some parts of the district the rains caused damage to crops.

Native Commissioner, Zeerust.

The natives have reaped very large crops of kaffir corn and mealies, so much in fact that I anticipate a considerable falling off in the numbers going to seek work at the mines.

Native Commissioner, Wolmaransstad.

As there was a good crop of mealies and kaffir corn during the year the food supply was abundant. Many of the natives are also accumulating considerable herds of stock, so large very often that farmers cannot allow them to graze their stock any longer on their farms because the veld will not carry the natives' cattle and their own.

Native Commissioner, Lichtenburg.

The natives in this district are well off in this respect, and a large number of those in the employ of farmers are able to sell up to fifteen bags of mealies and kaffir corn over and above their own consumption.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Klerksdorp.

Crops have been fairly good, although nearly all depend almost entirely on wages earned by them with which to purchase from the stores.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Vereeniging.

Despite the exceptionally wet weather, which destroyed the crops on low-lying ground, the harvest was satisfactory, a plentiful supply of food being assured. There was, in addition, a large amount of grain for sale. No damage by locusts was reported.

Native Commissioner, Heidelberg.

The crops, taken all round, have been plentiful. Many natives do a large amount of cultivation and reap large crops, from 200 to over 1000 muids, as a result of their industry. It is not an uncommon agreement for natives to squat "on shares", and consequently a proportion

of the harvest, one-third or one-half, is given off in lieu of rent. The hardest workers, however, prefer paying rent when they can. The cattle are increasing, a proportion being purchased with money earned from mine work. Of small stock goats are preferred, the average owned being six per taxpayer. Sheep are not so much favoured as an investment, and pigs are a negligible quantity. The desire for native beer is unabated, though in considerable areas it is forbidden by law, the mines being scattered and the twelve-mile radius therefore embracing large proportions of the "outside" districts.

Native Commissioner, Ermelo.

A good agricultural season removed all anxiety with regard to the native food supply. Not only was sufficient garnered for ordinary use, but many natives have been able to sell a surplus.

Native Commissioner, Carolina.

The natives have had nothing to complain of in the matter of food supply. Owing to the plentiful rains which fell during the summer months they have been able to raise good crops of mealies and kaffir corn.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

Generally the food supply is very good. Certainly the excessive rains during last season caused considerable damage to crops, but nevertheless there has been a good harvest, and there can be no outcry of famine. In a few cases where natives had planted too near the banks of rivers and swampy places considerable losses have occurred but not to an extent that they are without food. There are no wild animals in the district which ravage crops.

Annexure B (4).

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

Generally, little can be added to what was said in last year's report. Progress, if any, was infinitesimal. There is, however, a gradual though distinct evolution proceeding, acquired chiefly by contact with Europeans, such as is experienced by labourers on the mines and in other service, and its presence is strongly reflected in the transitory conditions governing native domestic life generally.

Their requirements as regards clothing, food, vehicles, shelter, and furniture are increasing, thereby involving a correspondingly larger outlay, and also demanding a closer, regular, and more systematic application to labour than prevailed hitherto.

This is confined principally to the younger generation, who seem to have moulded their enlightened ideas in unison with modern accessories and appliances. The older people, however, adhere strictly to their ancient and tribal customs.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

It can hardly be said that progress in this direction is rapid, though it is certainly perceptible when the state of the natives is compared with that of even a few years ago. The great majority of older men, and practically all the women, adhere to their former habits and customs, but the younger men, especially those who have been to work, are far more advanced, and, in fact, there appears to be a rising generation of boys and young men who are commencing to think for themselves as individuals, and as their requirements increase they are beginning to seek labour more regularly each year, which is bringing them into contact with Europeans and civilized ways, and changes their former ideas to a great extent.

The influence of mission stations and schools in the district is also noticed.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

I am unable to report any material progress in civilization. The evolution of a race is necessarily slow, and not very apparent in the short period of a year. Reviewed over the period of the past seven years progress is much more apparent. The constant intercourse with white people in labour areas does undoubtedly stimulate the natives to acquire education and gradually to adopt civilized methods in many things pertaining to their daily life. Mission work is still actively prosecuted in the district, with good results.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

I have very few remarks to make upon this subject. Education, which is almost synonymous with civilization, in regard to natives, is gradually spreading, but chiefly amongst natives living near the centres of the white population. The greater part of the native population of this district live in the parts where malarial fever is very prevalent, and therefore mission stations are not so numerous as they are in the more healthy parts. The advent of the railway will probably have a healthy effect upon the progress in civilization in the eastern, and at present most remote, part of this district.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

Progress in this direction was, as in former years, slow but sure. The advancement which has taken place in the past is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of the European missionaries engaged in mission work within the district. The influence exercised by town life is not reflected in this district to the same extent as in other districts, owing to the fact that the large majority of the natives resident here engage themselves in mine labour and return home at the expiration of their contracts in place of performing fancy work and loitering round the towns, taking part in the gaieties and strenuous life led by so many natives at the present time.

The growing use of civilized implements, clothing, foodstuffs, etc., is of course inevitable, brought about as it is through constant contact with Europeans, but old customs, laws, and ceremonies are rigidly adhered to and will continue to be reverently retained for many years to come. It must here be admitted that many of the customs and practices above mentioned are harmless and have beneficial results, as they tend to instil into the native mind the principles of discipline, obedience, and respect, not only for law and order, but for the Government and those in authority.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

No marked change, progressive or otherwise, has been noticeable during the year, and the remarks made upon this subject in the Annual Report for 1907-08, as well as reports for previous years, apply equally to this year just ended.

The natives are no less extravagant in dress than they were, if such can be looked upon as progress in civilization. Here and there double-furrow ploughs and a better class of seed maize are to be seen. Luxurious furniture and utensils are often to be met with, and I have heard a gramophone at a native kraal, if such an instrument can be classed as a civilizing agency.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

It is difficult to point to any marked improvement in this respect, although undoubtedly the young natives are showing a steadily increasing demand for education, which is proved by the greater numbers who are every year attending schools. It is to be regretted that so many of these schools are without European supervision, as many of the teachers are themselves not sufficiently educated to be capable of properly teaching others.

Improvements in agricultural methods are slow. None of the natives appear to have gone in for irrigation, but still rely entirely upon the rainfall.

Inquiries have been made as to the facilities offered by the Government with regard to fencing by some of the natives, who have expressed a desire to fence their locations.

Native Commissioner, Middelburg.

It is not possible to report any great progress under this heading, although it is noticeable, and must of necessity be slow.

Mission and educational work is being extended by various denominations, principally the Berlin Mission Society, which has been established in this district for over thirty years. A large native training institute has just been opened by them for the purpose of training natives as teachers, and natives of all parts of South Africa acquire their education at Botshabelo, where the above institute has been established.

With the exception of old natives almost all natives wear European clothing.

There is a general desire for education, and wherever opportunity is afforded native children, and even adults, attend school.

Progress towards civilization is perhaps quicker among the Basuto tribes than with the Mapoch and Swazi people, owing to the fact that the old natives of the latter tribes are still in many ways prejudiced against civilization.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

It is difficult to enlarge upon what has so frequently been recorded under this heading in the past, namely, that evolution is gradually proceeding on its course, and in spite of the retarding influences of tribal organization, which are so zealously fostered by the chiefs and their councillors,

and in which lies their only means of control over their followers. The natives are gradually awakening to a sense of advancement, although it cannot be said that these aspirations have as yet culminated in any beneficial or appreciable results.

It is noteworthy that the autocratic power of a chief over his tribe is rapidly on the wane, and the independent tendency of the young native labourer seems to have received some development during the past year. Many chiefs who in the past were in receipt of substantial incomes from their followers were this year left with hardly sufficient to meet their liabilities. By some this might be considered a welcome sign that tribal government is meeting its doom, but when one realizes that the cause of it is not through enlightenment on the part of the native but rather through the development of extravagant and perhaps vicious habits, the result, which represents selfishness and arrogance, will be found to be more deleterious than beneficial to native mind and thought.

Another noteworthy feature was the increased demand for schools, but, as it was put at Lord Selborne's pitso, they want undenominational schools at which their children could attend, without fear of their being influenced by missionaries or others into a refusal to observe the native circumcision rites, which still remain an important institution amongst the heathen natives.

It was pleasing to note at a school in this district belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, and presided over by a native minister and his daughter, that the latter, besides giving lessons in needlework, had usefully trained some of her pupils to plait baskets and mats after European designs out of local material. If all schools made the same amount of progress, comparatively speaking, as this little one has then there would be much pleasure in reporting each year on progress and civilization.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

An advance in civilization in a district such as this cannot be noticeable in twelve months, but a beginning is undoubtedly slowly being made. Nearly all the men wear European clothes, though the women still dress in skins. Whatever civilized ideas there are have mainly been brought about by those natives returning from labour centres.

Education is backward in Sekukuniland, possibly owing to the absence of a resident missionary belonging to any recognized society. Our only missionary this side of Steelpoort is old, and a company farm agent and a farmer himself, so has other matters to attend to besides his church.

With the exception of a few beer drinking assaults there has been little serious crime. Their sexual morality cannot be judged from a civilized standard because many of their old customs, which appear quite natural to them, are contrary to the ideas of a civilized community.

The loss and prevention of movements of cattle has to a certain extent affected their marriage system, though this is likely to be more marked in the future than at present.

Very little money is remitted by labourers on the Rand to their homes through the Post Office or by any remittance agency; they still place greater trust in sending money home by returning friends, and it is remarkable how seldom the money sent in this way goes astray.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

European customs and habits have been widely adopted. European articles of furniture are in use; everywhere houses of European design are to be encountered; members of both sexes have adopted European clothing; many natives use European cutlery, table-covers, crockeryware, etc., at their meals; coffee and sugar are regularly consumed; many natives possess kitchen ranges of European manufacture; sewing machines are found in most houses.

Polygamy is almost extinct; the custom of giving "bogadi" is gradually dying out. A few circumcision lodges have been established. Among the older men a yearning after the old customs is still in evidence.

The demand for education is keen, and the question as to the advisability of the establishment of some form of industrial training would be worthy of consideration.

Native Commissioner, Lichtenburg.

Progress among the natives is on the up grade. They are improving in their respective handicrafts and industrial occupations, and the younger generation would appear to be advancing on the same lines, and show a tendency for learning.

The adults are aiming at production, and will more readily work for a piece of ground ploughed annually than a fixed wage.

Native Commissioner, Potchefstroom.

Slow progress in this line is being made. The majority of natives here are professed Christians, and they are fast losing their customs and adopting European ways and habits. Their desire for education is very keen and in various parts of the district small schools entirely supported by the natives themselves have been established.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Witwatersrand.

There has been no remarkable progress. Many of the natives in town locations have acquired trades, earning their living as saddlers, builders, shoemakers, etc.

The close contact with Europeans and urban life tends of course to have a more or less civilizing (if demoralizing on some) influence on these people.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Vereeniging.

A strong desire is evinced by parents that their children should attend school. Polygamy is decreasing; several marriages were celebrated under Law No. 3 of 1897. The use of European clothing is almost universal, and several European customs and habits have been adopted.

Native Commissioner, Heidelberg.

A certain progress is noticeable on the usual lines—the desire for education—to read and write—to become a member of some church—and if possible a teacher or evangelist. The desire for education and wearing European clothes is general. Farm servants work with a fair amount of intelligence though there is a wish, inevitable with progress, to work for themselves and not give labour in lieu of rent. Such contracts with farmers are encouraged, but the advance in native civilization seems to point to fewer in future, unless other inducements are found.

Polygamy appears to be on the decline. The various churches are active and natives consider that membership stamps them with respectability. Among others the Ethiopian churches are not dead, but the morality of their preachers is often of a questionable character.

Morality, in spite of missionary efforts, does not seem to improve. Their old severe laws having been done away with a great check has been removed, and the large labour areas are not moral centres.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

The progress in civilization is slow, although it can be noticed that natives have a tendency to become educated and dress as Europeans. Throughout the district native girls are gradually giving up the kraal dress and wearing that of Europeans. Substantial sod bungalows, well thatched, are being erected in place of the old hut. Many natives are fencing in their lands. Mealie mills in a few instances are taking the place of hollowed out logs of wood and stones.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Appendix B (5).

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

Socially and morally little can be added concerning progress and civilization. Strict adherence to native laws and customs continues unabated, and any deviation, if any, therefrom is almost imperceptible; still, in minor details, there is a marked tendency to depart from tribal control, as immediately affecting the dweller of a kraal, for instance, and also to live independently of both chiefs and indunas. This is attributable to a diminution of the chief's influence as existed hitherto, unrestricted freedom, the choice of more congenial surroundings, and the absence under tribal jurisdiction of any methods tending to his general welfare.

The observance of marriage according to native custom is almost universally maintained, as a glance at the enclosed return denotes, for during the period under review only 104 Christian marriages were solemnized.

Witchcraft is still indulged in, though considerably modified. Its sphere of operations is confined to the more isolated parts and its application then does not extend beyond the treatment of illness administered by herbalists and minor functionaries. Deliberate cases are not infrequent, however, of "smelling out" by witch doctors, and their endeavours to wreak vengeance on their victims for causing sickness and death are sometimes attended with success.

Their endeavours usually attract police intervention, resulting in either flight or arrest.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

In spite of many civilizing influences witchcraft and similar superstitions are believed in by a large majority of natives.

Tribal rites and other customs are observed, and polygamy appears to be as popular as ever, with few exceptions.

However, it must be mentioned that the natives of this sub-district are very peaceably inclined and law-abiding; their customs seldom lead to any serious outbreak or injury to others, and complaints against them are not frequent, having regard to the large population concerned.

Although polygamy prevails the natives generally adhere to their marriage laws, and, according to their views, immorality is not common. Ordinary prostitution is seldom heard of.

Amongst some of the rather peculiar features of Muvenda social life are such customs as the payment of dowry or lobola for young girls by women, the appointment of women to indunaships, the extreme respect shown to chiefs and old men, the strict observance of many old inherited customs, etc.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

From the European standpoint the moral condition of the natives is low, but native customs and restrictions are to a considerable extent adhered to. It is to be regretted that in the process of acquiring civilized ideas the vicious side of civilization appeals to natives prior to their acquiring the moral sense of distinguishing and realizing the difference between the higher and lower degrees. Tribal beer drinking parties tend to degrade the children as well as the adults, in addition to being the cause of many common assaults. Circumcision schools still hold sway, and while in existence immorality and indecency in word and deed is general. Witchcraft is rapidly dying out, and so-called doctors mostly confine themselves to relieving sickness by their undoubted knowledge of the curing properties of herbs.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

Under this heading there is little observation to be made without reiterating what has been said in reports for former years.

Polygamy continues to be practised amongst the natives, having undoubtedly received an impetus through the abolishment of the taxation of £2 on each extra wife.

The supply of illicit liquor is, it is much regretted, not decreasing. With constant contact with the native population, and in the ordinary conduct of their businesses, the supplying of liquor to natives is made easy to those who ostensibly carry on some small legal trade as a mere cover to the actual and more profitable business of supplying liquor. It is small wonder that the matter of detection is so difficult, seeing that both supplier and receiver are in league to oppose the stamping out of this nefarious practice.

The spread of Ethiopianism in the district has not been noticeable, the natives themselves showing very little sympathy towards the various sections embodying this movement. A new body came into existence in the district during the year, namely, that styling itself the Apostolic Faith Mission. A few converts only were made amongst the natives. The tenets of this faith include total abstinence from liquor and use of tobacco, and the prohibition of medicines, all sick persons being professedly cured by means of prayer alone.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

Like progress in civilization, no great change is visible to any one not judging them by decades.

The most noticeable feature of late years has perhaps been the demoralizing influence of town life and dissipation upon the young men and girls who leave the district for work or visits to the larger towns, and who rapidly assimilate the vices of the lower class of European with whom they come in contact in the slums.

Native Commissioner, Middelburg.

Thirty-three marriages were solemnized under Law No. 3 of 1897 during the period under review.

The practice of polygamy is still general amongst the Mapoch and Swazi tribes in this district, whilst it appears to have died out entirely amongst the Basuto tribes, in fact it is quite an exception to come across a Basuto with more than one wife.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

It cannot be said that any advancement has been made in the social and moral conditions obtaining amongst the natives in these parts. Rather than blame any other element for the cause of this, let it be said that the frequency with which beer drinking orgies—as a result of an abnormal harvest of kalfir corn—have been indulged in has had a deteriorating effect upon the natives in the strict observance of their moral code. The number of disputes bearing particularly upon domestic disagreements resulting from a disregard of good morals on the part of the husband or wife brought to notice was comparatively greater than during previous years. Even whilst it is admitted that the native has now decidedly reached a stage of transition, there is no evidence of polygamy becoming less popular. As a matter of fact marriage under Christian rites is not gaining popularity, and from a purely native point of view there is very little to recommend it, for besides it precluding them

from having more than one wife the method of procedure in a divorce is one which they do not see the force of, and furthermore, the administration of minors' estates, in cases of remarriage, is also causing them to view the benefits of a Christian marriage with some scepticism. If the divorce procedure for natives could be simplified, and the necessity of paying the minors' portions of an estate into the Master of the Supreme Court could be otherwise arranged, much would be done to encourage the natives to become legally married, rather than live in a state of concubinage.

Native Commissioner, Barberton.

The morals of men and women living the kraal life remain good. The same cannot unfortunately be said of women who come under the influence of town life. In the towns and the locations which spring up round the mines and the railway stations the tendency is with the young women to free themselves from the control of their natural guardians. Every endeavour is made to assist the parents and guardians to regain control.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

Marriages in terms of Law No. 3 of 1897 have wrought changes in the social fabric of the natives. The community of property created on the solemnization of such marriages has tended to establish a more independent status among the women. Such marriages have tended to eliminate the custom of a brother taking to wife his deceased brother's widow, and succeeding to the deceased brother's estate.

It is a common practice for girls to proceed to town to work, and this practice has induced the growth of a greater sense of independence and power than was formerly enjoyed under a regime of native despotism. This practice has not destroyed the precept of filial obedience. Marriages between cousins are frequent.

Where natives are living under tribal conditions there has appeared a marked reluctance to conform to the old custom of contributing towards the support of the chiefs. This has entailed some hardship on the rulers of the tribes who are, to a great extent, dependent upon the tribesmen's contributions for support.

Native hierarchy still survives in a modified form. The power of the "banna ba lekgotla" to influence and control the government of the tribe tends to increase and acts as an effective curb on despotic acts of the chiefs.

Some immorality is prevalent, and among the girls employed in the European towns acts of immorality are frequent. In the towns this immorality is, perhaps, attributable in many cases to the carelessness or neglect on the part of employers to provide sufficient accommodation or interest themselves in the welfare of their native employees.

Native Commissioner, Lichtenburg.

This aspect can also be only commented on very favourably. The social condition is advancing with rapid strides. The natives are practically all well clothed and exhibit a keen interest in Christianity and affairs pertaining to their respective churches. Their morals compare favourably with the best of native tribes, and prostitution and polygamy is practically an unknown thing, what little there is of the latter is obviously decreasing.

Native Commissioner, Potchefstroom.

The social and moral conditions existing amongst the natives, especially in town locations, are not all that could be desired. Marriages according to native custom are fast being replaced by those according to law and Christian rites, but the cohabiting of the sexes without any form of marriage whatever, either by law or custom, prevails to a great extent. These illegal unions have naturally a bad effect on the natives generally, and encourage profligacy.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Klerksdorp.

The social and moral conditions, especially amongst such as live in the town location and on mines, are by no means all that could be wished for. Marriages according to native custom are becoming less, and are being replaced by those under the law, but the living together by the sexes without any form of marriage whatever is still in force to a very great extent. Such illegal cohabiting has a bad effect naturally on the natives, and tends towards profligacy.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Vereeniging.

No improvement can be noticed. The standard of morality remains low, especially amongst natives no longer subject to tribal or parental control.

TRADE.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sibasa.

There are six general stores on private farms and seventeen on Government ground in this sub-district and one hotel. The greater part of the trade is naturally done with natives in such lines as blankets, picks, salt, salemore, and Kaffir truck. Trade is reported to have considerably declined in recent years owing to competition, loss of cattle, taxation, etc.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

Trade has been exceptionally bad throughout the district. This both the natives and traders attribute to two causes, firstly, the uncertain position the natives find themselves in with reference to their cattle and tick fever, and their natural inclination to limit their spending capacity until they find themselves out of their troubles; and, secondly, to the heavy drain on their resources resultant from the increased rents which private landowners have called upon them to pay. This is all calculated to restrict and reduce their spending power for some considerable time.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

Trade has not been particularly good during the past year. Although increasing, the wants of the natives at present are small, and clothing and such like articles are bought by natives mostly when they are at work in labour areas.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

This is carried on by barter by the traders in the district. The class of men trading is getting better, but the influx of Indian storekeepers is bound to do harm to the white trader. The farmers of this district are quite ready to let a trading site to any Asiatic, and the various locations have many coolies trading on the farms adjoining.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

Trade does not appear to have been very good amongst the white traders. This was probably owing to the large supply of mealies. The Indian traders, however, appeared to be thriving. Permission to trade in the new locations was sought by white traders, but the question was still under consideration.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

A considerable amount of trade was carried on by the natives, mealies being the principal grain disposed of by them. All traders carrying on business in thickly populated areas anticipate that large supplies of grain will be forthcoming during the remainder of the calendar year 1909.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

Trade in cattle and grain has been much hampered by the necessary restrictions placed upon the removal of cattle in connection with East Coast fever.

There is scope for the introduction of a better class of agricultural implements and seed maize, and the demand for the usual class of Kaffir truck ware is as good as ever.

Considerable trade is done by Indian and other hawkers who, so to say, pick the eyes of the trade to the great disadvantage of the storekeeper, who not only has to pay a higher licence but rent for a stand as well, and is bound more or less to a fixed area.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

Trade in grain during the year has been small owing to the poor crops that were reaped last season, but a fair amount of business was done in stock.

Native Commissioner, Middelburg.

Trade has been good owing to good crops. Natives returning from labour centres also spend their money freely.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

The local traders complain that native trade has not improved, and also that the circulation of coin in outlying native districts has diminished very considerably. This may be attributable to the system of collecting tax in labour districts. Previously it was customary for a labourer to remit money for his taxes to his home, and in doing so invariably included something extra for his

family or parents, but now that he is able to pay the tax at work the thought of sending money to his dependents at his kraal, in many cases, does not occur to him. It is therefore quite reasonable to suggest that in a measure this has been the cause of general depression in native trade in these parts.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pilgrims Rest.

The mealie trade is brisk owing to the good crops this year.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

Trade has been brisk. Large quantities of grain have passed through the traders' hands.

In the neighbourhood of Saulspoort numbers of young cattle were bought by the European farmers for stock purposes, and a great part of the money realized by the sales passed into the hands of traders.

A few natives carry on business by trading.

Native Commissioner, Potchefstroom.

The trade with the natives is chiefly in the hands of Indian traders. It consists mainly in the sale of household necessaries, clothing, and farming implements, etc.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Witwatersrand.

Owing to a short supply of grain the natives have not traded much in that commodity.

I find the natives themselves keep shops, and have snuff and tobacco businesses, and as a consequence get into hopeless muddles over their finances and outstanding accounts.

The desire among these people to emulate Europeans in trading is handicapped by their lack of education and business training. In this they differ from that born trader, the Asiatic.

Native Commissioner, Carolina.

In spite of favourable conditions money remains scarce amongst the natives, the trade done with them has been but limited.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

A certain amount of trade is done by natives in maize, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and forage. There does not appear to be any following a trade or calling.

STOCK.

Annexure B (7).

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

The eradication of East Coast fever naturally involved the native, who probably owns nine-tenths of the cattle here, and their losses were correspondingly heavier than those of the European. Notwithstanding the presence of the disease in the district, the usual negligent callousness—characteristic of the native in the presence of a calamity—asserted itself in the lax methods adopted by the natives in tending their cattle, the result of which led to infection of large locations and other parts. The disease then appeared west of the railway line for a distance of twenty miles. Behind the screen and extending to Blaauwberg the country then contained many thousands of cattle uninfected, and to save them it was found necessary early this year to denude the locations of Matala and Matshala and some seventy farms in that area, as the disease existed promiscuously in either an active or latent form. This involved some 4800 head of cattle, of which only about one hundred belonged to Europeans. These herds were taken over by Government, the owners being recompensed at the rate of £3. 10s., £2. 10s., and 10s. each. They were concentrated and subsequently disposed of by the Government. As anticipated, this action was at once resented by the natives. Tactful methods however prevailed, and any expected trouble happily averted. Only on one occasion did any suggestion of uneasiness present itself, and then the presence of a strong police escort had a salutary effect.

Similar operations were subsequently carried out at Molotzie's, Molip's, and Ramagoep's locations, and also forty-six affected farms in various parts of the district, involving another 3700 head, and all of these, with the exception of about 200 head, belonged to natives, and making the total number of cattle destroyed since the beginning of 1906, 8500 head.

The mode of compensation in the latter instance varied to that inaugurated in the first. The great distance of the cattle from slaughtering depots prevented their being driven thither, and resulted in their being killed on the spot by local butchers, to whom the natives sold on the best possible terms, and those were governed to a great extent by the distance from town, and the condition of the cattle bought. At places within easy reach the prices obtained compared favourably with those paid by the Government, those centres situated some fifty or sixty miles from Pietersburg being the exception. The whole of Ramagoep's location was not cleared, as only part was infected, and that portion is now being isolated by a wire fence.

Unfortunately, signs are not wanting that the locations of chiefs Mamabolo, Lehali, Modjadje, and the Knobneuzen will not have to be similarly dealt with, with a view to the eradication of East Coast fever, but the existence of the disease there for a considerable period has greatly reduced the herds.

With stringent measures and prompt action I am of opinion that little or no disease should exist after a period of two years from now.

The cattle estimate as compiled by the district sub-offices does not agree with the number of cattle actually branded under European supervision. During the past two years, in fact at the time of writing, 100,262 head are known to have been branded. The discrepancy is probably accounted for by the fact that the disease did not then exist in all the sub-districts simultaneously, and I would prefer to base an accurate estimate on the above figures, inasmuch as the ravages of the disease would be more than compensated by the natural increase.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

A great deal of the time of this office has been taken up in assisting in the eradication of the East Coast fever amongst cattle.

During February 4800 odd head of cattle were paid for by myself, and since that time numerous trips have been taken by me in connection with the disease.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

The tone of my remarks under this heading in the last yearly report was inclined to be pessimistic, owing to the fact that East Coast fever seemed to be spreading rapidly and threatening all the cattle in the district. The position now, I am happy to say, is the reverse. The concentration camps which were established on nine of the infected farms, and into which were placed all the cattle on the remaining twenty-two farms, also infected, have worked very satisfactorily.

Total infected cattle placed in camps	2455
Increase for the year	863
	<hr/>
Deaths	3318
	1122
	<hr/>
TOTAL in camps on 30th of June	2196
	<hr/>

Two camps, namely, Buffelsfontein with 1250 cattle, and Mooifontein with 290, are undoubtedly free from infection now. Therefore it can be stated that in twelve months the infection has been reduced from thirty-one to seven farms. Each camp is still under the direct control of a native constable, and such careful records are being kept of the cattle and skins that there is very little possibility of infection being spread by them. During 1907-08 twelve farms became infected with this disease, whereas during the past year only one suffered in this respect, and then there was reason to believe that the infection existed on this farm before the establishment of the camps. At first the natives were inclined to resent their cattle being placed in camps, but they were not long in realizing the utility of the scheme, and they deserve a lot of credit, especially the chiefs, for the manner in which the cattle regulations have been carried out by them. This will account for the reduction of convictions under the Stock Diseases Ordinances, which amounted to thirty-nine in 1907-08, and only eight in 1908-09.

The cost of maintaining these concentration camps amounted to £370. 7s. 1d., which was paid by the Agricultural Department, and expended entirely on wages.

With regard to sheep and goats the conditions appear to be worse than they were last year. Scab seems to have spread most rapidly during the past twelve months, and unfortunately the natives attribute this to compulsory dipping. They allege that before they were compelled to dip their small stock scab was found only amongst a very few flocks, whereas to-day the majority are infected. This has made them doubt the advisability of using disinfectants, and from enquiries made it would appear that dipping has been the cause of scab spreading, because clean and infected flocks were dipped in the same solution of disinfectant, which, for the sake of economy, was too mild to have any effect upon the parasite.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

There are to-day 12,470 cattle west of the Steelpoort River. During the last year 7200 are known to have died, to have been shot, or killed by the native owners. There are now some 600 miles of wire fencing, and over 250 miles of bush fencing in Sekukuniland. Bearing in view the value of a single beast, to say nothing of its status in the native mind, and considering also the amount of time and labour entailed in erecting in a district where there are little means of transport a single mile of wire or bush fencing, the above simple statistics show what Rhodesian tick fever has meant during the past year. In the administration of this district it has taken precedence to everything else, and has to some extent disorganized the usual run of native affairs. The natives have turned out well to voluntarily assist the Government.

It was found necessary to reorganize the native police during the year, and the change has shown good results.

A bridle path has been cut over the Lulu Mountains from Schoonoord to Eerstegeluk; this is of great benefit to both whites and natives.

The majority of natives seeking work still continue to go to the Premier Mine. The labour output from this area has been fair; latterly it has dwindled partly, no doubt owing to the good crops, though I have heard it said by natives that the wages in labour districts are smaller than formerly. Various labour agents have visited this district without any success.

In spite of cattle difficulties it is a sign of the peaceful state of mind of the natives that the whole district this year is full of circumcision schools.

Native Commissioner, Barberton.

Cattle Disease.—I very much regret to report that the state of the district as regards East Coast fever is not better but worse than at the time of reporting last year. The district comprises four wards. The Sabie Ward, which is all game reserve, is clean. There are very few cattle in this ward. In the White River Ward there are no infected native herds or areas. In the Barberton Ward fresh outbreaks have occurred amongst natives' cattle at the kraals of natives Mhomo and Lobata, on the farms Emmenes and Hilversum, belonging to Moodies Company. It has been impossible to trace the origin of these outbreaks. Native Gwaja's cattle on the South Kaap River are also infected, but this outbreak has been traced as originating from a neighbouring white farmer. In the other native areas in the ward previously reported as being infected a policy of concentration of cattle has been pursued and the disease brought under control in this manner. In the Komati Ward little has been attempted or is possible so far to control the disease. This area comprises low veld, carrying a large number of cattle, owing to native population, but only a few white. Owing to its unhealthiness and the large area the disease is difficult to control. The Principal Veterinary Surgeon has agreed to visit this ward during this month, and a scheme will be formulated as soon as a survey of the situation has been made in conjunction with the Principal Veterinary Surgeon. A system of concentration of herds and of special native guards on the concentrated herds will probably be a feature of the policy to be adopted.

Native Commissioner, Rustenburg.

(a) *Cattle Diseases.*—It affords me some pleasure in being able to report that, in consequence of the enforcement of stringent regulations, a great advance has been made towards the eradication of East Coast fever, and provided no unforeseen event occurs I think the end is fairly in sight in so far as this district is concerned.

The cattle at Mokgatle's location and Pella were slaughtered under Government supervision to prevent the spread of East Coast fever, and compensation to the amount of £2. 2s. 6d. per head, big and small, was paid out to natives.

It appears that the natives now realize the seriousness of East Coast fever, and cause little or no trouble. Very few prosecutions under the regulations have been found to be necessary. Natives always apply for, and whenever the movement is not within an infected area obtain, permits to move their cattle, and some hundreds of permits are issued to natives every month.

(b) *Diseases among Sheep and Goats.*—Scab would appear to be prevalent to a great extent. Inspectors have been appointed to carry out the regulations made with a view to the eradication of this disease, and it is hoped that it will be found possible by the application of a system of compulsory dipping to stamp out scab.

(c) *Branding of cattle.*—With a view to the prevention of the further spreading of East Coast fever, and the establishment of a check upon illicit movements of cattle, all native cattle have been branded by European supervisors appointed by the Agricultural Department.

There can be no doubt with regard to the benefit of branding, but it is questionable whether the present system is satisfactory.

TAXATION.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

The collections have been eminently satisfactory and this reflects credit on my subordinate officers, who did all in their power to make the collection a record one. The police, too, have contributed by their co-operation to the success of the collection, and my thanks are due to them and the officers referred to for the results obtained.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Blaauwberg.

I am pleased to report that the native tax, although a little late, has been on the whole well paid, but the Rand collections were not so large as the previous year's. The native of to-day sees that he has to meet his liability to the Government, there being no permanent loopholes through which to avoid the payment of tax, hence the present satisfactory response to comply with the Native Tax Ordinance. More exemptions have been issued, through the majority of the natives being unable to work, attributable to the alarming spread of syphilis. Malarial fever has been responsible for a good many extension of time certificates being issued. Some hundred exemption certificates were issued, the majority of which were permanent.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

The natives as usual pay in most cases willingly, but this year malarial fever has put a good many back in making the current payment. I have had no occasion to be very severe on any particular native. The amount collected for this district during the financial year amounts to £27,474.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

The native tax was paid in a satisfactory manner considering the difficulties caused by the abnormally wet season. Amongst the difficulties experienced I may mention malarial fever, which severely affected myself, my staff, my police, and the taxpaying natives. The latter were in many cases unable to earn money on account of illness and therefore could not meet their liabilities on the due date. My tax-collecting tour in the mountains, which it was necessary to make with the aid of carriers, had to be abandoned on account of the excessive rains. In other parts the boggy and washed-out state of the roads prevented my making some journeys which otherwise would have been made.

The tax collected by me amounted to £12,520, and the amount collected by other districts amounted to £5315, making a total of £17,835 to the credit of this district, as against £20,363 for the previous period. This shortfall must be attributed to the very bad season and the difficulties mentioned above, and also to the fact that I was called upon in June, the busiest month of the collecting season, to undertake a large amount of extra and necessary work in connection with the destruction of cattle affected with East Coast fever.

The police have done good work in arresting natives who had evaded paying for extra wives.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

The collection of taxes during the financial year was rendered extremely difficult through the prevalence of malarial fever. Not only was the collection found to be short of the estimate owing to the heavy mortality, but to be seriously affected and delayed through the inability of so many natives to procure money through constant ill-health. It was therefore found to be impossible to deal with the matter in any but a lenient spirit.

From records at hand the loss to revenue during the year amounted to about £1000, roughly 450 natives having been struck off the books as dead. On the other hand, it is estimated that £600 can be brought forward against the deficiency on account of natives who paid tax for the first time during the year.

In spite of all difficulties encountered and taking all circumstances into consideration, the native tax has been cheerfully and willingly paid, and in this respect the spirit evinced has not differed in any way from that shown in former years.

The total amount accounted for under the heading of native tax for the financial year was £19,594, involving a shortage in the estimate of £1418. The amount of £19,594 is inclusive of all taxes collected to the credit of this district at other centres, but is exclusive of amounts collected at this office for other districts, which amounted to £340.

£13,715 was paid in for the calendar year 1909 to the end of June, leaving a balance outstanding of £8125 for 1909.

The sum of £15 was accounted for by the payment of dog tax. As stated in the 1907-08 Annual Report, the falling off of revenue under this head was due to the recently passed Act, and

it has been found that little probability exists of the revenue from this source ever attaining to the proportions shown in former years.

The reduction of the service limit to three months as affecting the payment of tax at the reduced rate by farm labourers has resulted in more payments being made at the reduced rate than in former years. The previous conditions were regarded as being too severe and the relaxation in this respect has been most favourably received.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

The native tax collection for the past year shows a falling off of £1156 as compared with that of the previous year, the chief causes contributing thereto being the inclusion of a greater number of farm labourers entitled to pay at the reduced rate under the provisions of Act No. 9 of 1908, and the great prevalence of malaria in the district. Certain natives dependent upon the sale of cattle and sheep for money to pay the tax were also hampered by the regulations governing their removal.

Every endeavour is now being made for the collection of the tax without resorting to prosecution, it being found that the imprisonment of natives in large numbers for such minor offences merely tended to make them callous and entailed a great cost to the country.

The Transvaal police have been of the greatest assistance to the Department in the collection of revenue, as well as in the general native administration of the district, and the thanks of the Department are due to the District Commandant for his courtesy in allowing the non-commissioned officers in charge of outside posts to frequently render assistance which very often does not come within the legitimate scope of a policeman's duties.

Great advantage is taken by the natives of the facilities offered by the numerous post offices in the district for the payment of native tax, and free money orders for native tax are received daily, the tax receipts being forwarded to the police or postmasters for the natives.

The above remarks apply equally to Crown rents and dog licences.

No licences at £5 have been issued for dogs during the year and the native hunting dog and greyhound bids fair to become extinct in the district. There being no recognized definition of a kaffir hunting dog it is often difficult for the collector to decide where that breed begins and the mongrel ends.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Hamanskraal.

£14,707 was collected under this heading during the financial year.

This is a small decrease on last year's collection, but taking into consideration the lateness of the crops and the number of natives who have suffered from fever, this year has been a good one.

Under the new Tax Ordinance more natives were able to take advantage of the reduction granted to farm labourers this year than have previously done so.

Dog tax for the period amounted to £39. 10s.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

Natives do not pay the annual tax any more readily now than in previous years, but the system of collection and of inspection has been improved, and the number of defaulters in the district is steadily decreasing.

There has been during the past year a great increase in the amount of tax collected in this office from natives belonging to other districts. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of natives who have availed themselves of the partial exemption afforded to farm labourers by the amended Native Tax Act, No. 9 of 1908.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

It would appear that the natives have not been able to pay the general native tax this year as easily as they have been able to do in the past. The middle-aged native particularly has been very slow in discharging this liability and the excuse is invariably that they are awaiting the return of their sons or younger brothers from work. Of course the ravages of malarial fever have also had something to do with the abnormal amount of arrear taxes outstanding at the end of the financial year.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

The tax collection is not quite up to the usual standard, but there are many good reasons for this. Firstly, the Belfast area, which usually brings in £1250 tax, has been cut off from this sub-district. Secondly, the outstanding arrears were largely brought in account last year by the procedure then adopted of collecting in labour districts. Thirdly, the fever materially interfered with our district collection. In fact, considering all things, it is surprising that as much has come in. During tax tour there were transport difficulties to contend with, such as rain, swollen

rivers, bad roads, and horse-sickness, in addition to the native police, who were all at one time or another down with fever. In spite of all things £21,025 tax has been accounted for, as against £23,996 for the corresponding period last year; thus, taking into consideration the £1250 cut off with the Belfast area the shortfall is not heavy. The natives from whom it is most difficult to collect are those who are too old to go out and work but are not old enough to exempt on account of old age. Many of these are plural-wived men, who, however, almost entirely depend on their children bringing back money from the Rand to pay for them. Several instances have occurred in which young boys under the taxable age have come to tender their tax, fearing that they would be arrested for default. To adjust this it has been found necessary to issue a protection note to them, stating for what year they will become liable as first payments.

The decrease in dog tax is due solely to the Dog Registration Act, which came into force last financial year. In 1905-06 £1153 was collected under this heading, whereas during this year £193 10s. came in. The difference is thus not far short of £1000 in revenue. During tax tour 110 dogs were destroyed and a number have been destroyed since then.

Crown rents are also slightly in arrear; this is due to Crown land squatters absent on the Rand, who pay their tax there but wait till they come home before paying Crown rents.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pilgrims Rest.

The collection of tax has been slow, but it is coming in steadily. Hundreds of natives were thrown out of work owing to the stoppage of the T.G.M.E. mines in Pilgrims Rest for a month or two, caused by the tram bridges over the Blyde River being swept away by a flood, and injury caused to power stations by same.

When the collection started many natives were out of work and therefore had not the money wherewith to pay their taxes. These are now paying up well.

The shortage in the tax is due to a portion of the district falling to the sub-native commissioner, Belfast, this year, and the dog tax to the operation of the new Dog Act.

Native Commissioner, Christiana.

On the whole natives have paid the tax well. Of course in a border district like this tax is at all times difficult to collect. If pressed here they go over to the Colony, and if asked for their taxes there they come over to this side.

Native Commissioner, Lichtenburg.

The natives would appear quite content with the demands of the Government in this respect and the payment of their tax would not appear to be in any way inflicting any hardship. They appreciate the reduction in tax afforded to bona fide municipal residents and farm labourers and it would appear from the records of the office that the number of farm labourers is on the increase, which is a long felt want.

At the same time it may be mentioned that the number so employed is totally inadequate for the demands of this district.

The tax collection for the past year shows a very good percentage. The chiefs would not appear to be favourably disposed to the inter-district collection scheme on the ground that it belittles their authority, but the records of this office clearly show this move to be a highly expedient and remunerative one.

These remarks conclude my annual report on matters pertaining to native affairs in this district.

Native Commissioner, Potchefstroom.

The collection of the tax can be considered to have been fairly satisfactory during the year. In consequence of the provisions of the new law, Act No. 9 of 1908, the number of natives paying at the reduced rate of £1 has greatly increased, and I have no doubt that even more will take advantage of the reduction next year. Owing to the natives being scattered in small numbers on farms, the collection of tax is both difficult and slow, and lasts practically the whole year through.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Klerksdorp.

The tax collection may be considered to have been fairly satisfactory. The number of natives paying at the reduced rate of £1 is on the increase, and many more are expected to take advantage of the reduction. The collection is a difficult one, especially with the very scattered population on farms, and the lateness of reaping time, particularly this year, and the work is one which is slow and lasts all the year round.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Witwatersrand.

I learn that the tax has not been paid this year so freely as in the past by farm natives, partly owing to poor crops and partly owing to the habit of natives (under the partial exemption of farm

labourers law) of looking to their landlords to supply the money, which frequently is not forthcoming until the labourer has been away to the mines and earned it.

Two hundred and three default cases were dealt with by this office during the months July to November, 1908.

During the month of June, 1909, £690 was collected along the reef chiefly and advised to this office.

In many cases natives have been discovered who have now paid tax for the first time, some paying for 1903 and others for more recent years.

Many tax defaulters have been sentenced also in magistrates' courts.

Dog tax has dwindled to very little since so many dogs of the greyhound type have been destroyed.

Native Commissioner, Heidelberg.

Taxes have been paid well during the year. The collection in any district for all districts is a distinct benefit, particularly in connection with arrears. Some natives had fallen considerably behindhand, involving delayed revenue and difficulty in making up the arrear payments. Examples have had to be made through prosecutions, but the effect has been good.

Native Commissioner, Standerton.

Practically every native who was in the district at tax collection time paid the tax. A sum of £4672 having been collected, it is estimated that there is still a sum of about £1000 outstanding, the bulk of which will be collected by the end of the year. About 500 additional natives received the benefit of the reduced rate under Act No. 9 of 1908.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

The natives in this district on the whole pay tax well. Many are hampered with their payments owing to their landlords continually employing them without remuneration for their services. They thus become entirely dependent on the landlord for the payment of the tax. The estimate of tax collectible for the year 1908-09 was £8000. That collected was £6847, leaving a balance outstanding of £1153. Natives have not paid up so well this year as they have done previously. There have been a greater number of partial exemptions for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1909, as compared with the same period last year.

Native Commissioner, Ermelo.

From a revenue point of view the past year shows a record collection of the ordinary native tax. Notwithstanding the fact that partial exemptions to farm labourers were granted to 719 more natives than the preceding year, the total collection is £836 in excess of that shown in the last annual return.

This may be ascribed to (1) increased prosperity; (2) an improvement in the methods adopted during the annual collection. It has been found that the collection is greatly facilitated by sending native constables ahead of the collecting officer with instructions to warn every native of the date and the place of collection.

Native revenue from dog tax has been materially lessened in consequence of the new law relating to dogs, whilst closer European occupation of land has reduced Crown rents from natives almost to the vanishing point.

Annexure B (9).

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Louis Trichardt.

The Government has decided to enforce the Squatters Law with respect to the natives living on the farms leased by Mr. Douglas Howard. This will affect about 1000 families. They are to be accommodated in the locations of the chiefs Mpefu and Senthamule. It has also been decided to take similar action with respect to the Tshangaan and Bavenda families squatting on Grootplaats in this district. The families, where they are not able to make arrangements with private landowners for employment with them, will also be accommodated in the Government locations. The policy as far as possible will be to encourage these families to go to farms where labour is required.

The locations recently granted for the occupation of chiefs Mpefu and Senthamule and induna Kotama have been beaconed off, and the two last named have shifted into them with their people.

The branding of native cattle has been in progress for the last two years and this serves as a means of restricting the illicit movement of cattle, to which the natives, by virtue of their social customs, e.g. lobola, are prone.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

A faction fight of somewhat serious nature happened between a party of Matok's followers and the people of one of his headmen during October, 1908. As full reports have been rendered on this subject, it is, I think, only necessary to place it on record.

In conjunction with the field cornet and police the concentration of cattle in various portions of my district was carried out during August and September, and quite recently further concentration movements have been attended to. All these movements have been arranged without the least disturbance, the natives fully realizing the necessity of such movements after explanation.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietersburg.

The one important event of the year has been the taking over of the cattle from the Malitzie, Matala, and Mashishaan tribes. Some 7000 have been taken over for the purposes of East Coast fever eradication, and the natives have behaved most admirably. This was due to the fact that the proposals were thoroughly explained to them. Some four or five large meetings were held for the purpose of thoroughly making the natives understand what the Government were doing, and the reason the cattle had to be cleared.

Great care has always been taken that the natives understand what is being done in order to prevent irresponsible persons from spreading false rumours.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

Undoubtedly the most important event was the announcement that the Government had finally decided to grant the locations recommended by the Native Locations Commission. The most conclusive proof of the Government's decision was the fact that no Crown lands rent was to be collected from natives living in the areas defined.

Another important event was the compulsory disposal of herds of cattle infected with East Coast fever. The proposed visit of the Secretary for Native Affairs was being looked forward to and disappointment was expressed when it was announced that his visit had been unavoidably postponed.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pletpotgietersrust.

The event which must of course take precedence in the minds of the natives is that connected with the purchase and slaughter of cattle upon farms and areas infected with East Coast fever. The general attitude of the natives throughout cannot be too highly commented upon. In all cases the regulations were quietly submitted to, and every assistance was rendered to the members of the Valuation Board and Government officials. The loss of their cattle through East Coast fever and the taking over of the survivors at such a low figure has naturally been looked upon as a great catastrophe, but it has been fully recognized by the native population that the Government is using every means to clear the infected areas and prevent the further spread of the disease, for the benefit of both the white and black population.

The severe illness of chief Bakeberg Masibi caused alarm amongst the various tribes. This chief is well known and during his illness was unselfishly nursed by the Rev. Kranert, of the Berlin Mission in the location, who removed him to his own station for treatment. Several rumours have been current to the effect that Bakeberg had expired, but these were, of course, unfounded.

Native Commissioner, Middelburg.

In August last year I held a pitso at Pokwani, when I made the acquaintance of all the principal chiefs with their indunas and following. There was a fair gathering. I was struck with the readiness of the natives to submit to the regulations and restrictions placed upon them and their cattle in consequence of the prevalence of Rhodesian tick fever. The action of the Government was fully explained to them, also the various laws with which they are directly concerned. They appeared as contented and submissive as could be expected under the circumstances, and had no complaints to bring forward, in spite of various hardships known to exist. I put this down in a very large measure to the able, sympathetic, and tactful manner in which Mr. Harries performs his administration and judicial duties as sub-native commissioner of the Pokwani sub-district.

In March last the High Commissioner held a pitso at Tautesberg. There was a large gathering of all the chiefs or their representatives, indunas, and followers from all parts of the district; the sub-native commissioner will doubtless deal *in extenso* with the details of this pitso.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pokwani.

1. *Lord Selborne's visit to this district last March.*—A pitso was held at Tautesberg, at which the natives accorded him an enthusiastic reception. Visits like this are greatly appreciated by the natives, and it does them good to have an opportunity of discussing matters with some one other than their own district officials.

2. *The amalgamation of the Native Affairs Police with the Transvaal Police.*—This office was left with only three constables and that was a great mistake. Happily this has now been changed.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Sekukuniland.

In the eyes of the natives the most important events are the loss of cattle and the abundance of the crops.

At the latter end of June a number of unlicensed rifles were unearthed by Mr. Dodd in Marisane's stad. Some of these were in the possession of chief Marisane himself, who was convicted under the Arms Act and is now in Lydenburg Prison. As Marisane is second only to Sekukuni in importance in this district, this matter created somewhat of a stir.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Vereeniging.

His Excellency the Governor visited the township of Vereeniging on the 27th July, 1908. The native population was not represented at the official reception.

Native Commissioner, Carolina.

During the year there have been three fresh outbreaks of East Coast fever amongst cattle owned by natives on farms Stoltzburg, Vergelegen, and Elandsfontein. To stamp out the disease the Government has decided to take over the cattle on these and the other infected farms, viz. : Keizyndoorus, Koppee Alleen, and Schapenburg, and dispose of them for slaughter on the respective farms.

During the year Carolina was created a separate magisterial district, and twenty-four farms, mostly inhabited by natives, were transferred from Barberton to the new district.

Annexure B (10).

GENERAL.

Native Commissioner, Northern Division.

The amalgamation of the native police attached to the sub-native commissioners with the Transvaal Police was accomplished during the year, and apart from the beneficial results obtained it tends to a more complete understanding between the different Departments concerned. The total number of native police in Zoutpansberg is 206.

I must record for your information a thorough appreciation of the manner in which the Native Affairs officials have performed their duties. The past year has been an arduous one for them, and the way in which they have responded when called upon in the many special duties that continually presented themselves merits the highest praise.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Groot Spelonken.

I have pleasure in reporting a noticeable increase of game within my district, and I trust that with the strict administration of the game laws that this state of affairs may continue.

Complaints are still received from natives of the destruction of their crops and small stock from wild animals, but I understand the Government are at present considering the best means to cope with this matter.

Although the volume of business done through the Deposit and Remittance Agency is not large, the natives are beginning to realize the advantage of remitting amounts through the Department to their relatives, and also forwarding their money by the same agency when returning from work. The system is undoubtedly of the greatest utility and I anticipate an increase in the amount of business in the future.

A large number of deceaseds' estates were paid out during the year, the work in tracing the rightful heir entailing in many cases considerable trouble.

During the year an arrangement was made that the sub-native commissioner should hold a branch court at Duivel's Kloof on the second Wednesday in each month. This arrangement has met with the satisfaction of the white population in that portion of the district.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Haenertsburg.

Attitude of Chiefs.—The attitude and conduct of the native chiefs has been very satisfactory. They have cheerfully obeyed all instructions transmitted to them, and have rendered valuable assistance in the administration of the various laws affecting the native population.

Cattle Disease.—Very stringent measures for the suppression of this disease were adopted by the resident magistrate and it is satisfactory to note that the disease has been practically stamped out in the district. The regulations have been on the whole very well adhered to. I think it is safe to say that a large increase in the number of cattle may be expected in the coming year.

Squatters Law.—This has been gradually brought into operation; natives were prevented from moving to open Crown lands or farms already overstocked with natives. Numerous applications from farmers for extra families were dealt with.

Destruction of Timber.—Continued efforts to prevent destruction have been successful.

Destruction of Game.—Owing to the activity of the police and the registration of dogs this has been reduced to a minimum. In fact in some parts some varieties of game are becoming a nuisance.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pietpotgietersrust.

A great deal of attention has been paid towards the prevention of indiscriminate movements of natives within the district. Although the Squatters Law was not put into active operation it was desired that no additional squatting of natives upon farms holding families in excess of the five permitted by the law be allowed. This instruction has been carefully carried out, with the result that the native population of the district has now ceased to move and shift about from farm to farm as in former years.

The condition of the Damara natives settled upon the farm Groenfontein, on the Palala River, has much improved. Experience and the acquisition of local knowledge has brought about a great improvement in their circumstances.

Frequent complaints were made by natives regarding the destruction caused to standing crops and small stock by vermin and wild animals. Whenever possible the necessary relief was afforded.

The increase of small game since the destruction by the natives of their dogs has been remarked upon in the district. With the removal of this primary cause of destruction the propagation of game has gone on apace, in spite of the fact that trapping and snaring are still indulged in. This latter system, however, although a quantity of game is captured, does not carry with it such far-reaching results in the breeding season as when dogs were made use of, hence increase has resulted.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Nylstroom.

The natives throughout the district have been frequently warned against lighting grass fires, and although native herd boys are offenders in this respect the farmers in the sand veld are more often than not themselves to blame, as it is an axiom with them that the grass in such veld must be burnt yearly. The grass is also burnt by hunters in outlying parts for the better pursuit of their sport, and these fires travel far.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pretoria.

At the beginning of 1909 the native chief Sjambok and his followers started negotiations with Mr. S. P. Erasmus for the purchase of a block of five farms in the north-western portion of the Hamanskraal District, and they subsequently in May entered into a written contract to purchase these farms for the sum of £31,000.

The branding of all native stock in this district is almost completed, and has been carried out without any trouble or opposition from the natives. The native stock in the district is rapidly increasing, being still free from cattle disease.

His Excellency the Governor made a tour through this district during the latter end of 1908 and held meetings with chiefs Paledi Mathebe and Sjambok and their followers.

The rate of native wages remains as high as ever in this district, and except in Pretoria itself the supply is never in excess of the demand. In the town the amount paid to umfaans is gradually increasing, and quite young natives can command almost as high wages as adults.

The reason is that householders, thinking it safer to do so, prefer to employ youths for indoor work, the result is that young natives will only take more arduous and less highly paid work as a last resource.

It can unhesitatingly be said that the young natives turn more often to work and remain at work for longer periods now than formerly, yet to such an extent has their spending capacity increased that in most districts it is a rare thing for a young native to put by any money and invest it in stock.

Fine clothes, bicycles, cards, tick shops, and cab rides are the objects on which the natives' earnings are chiefly squandered, and on returning home most young natives are almost as penniless as when they left.

This spending capacity is the greatest factor in keeping natives at work for did they lack it they could, were they so disposed, acquire in a few years sufficient stock to enable them to be independent of the ordinary employer.

Sub-Native Commissioner, Pilgrims Rest.

Tick fever broke out at Sabi during the early part of the year. Nearly all the cattle, principally belonging to Europeans, have died or been killed off, and the scene of the outbreak has been fenced in.

The disease has not spread, which is a blessing, as there are several farmers in the immediate vicinity of Sabi owning large herds of cattle. Some people declare that the disease was black gall sickness, and not tick fever.

No locusts have made their appearance in this vicinity during the past eighteen months.

Considerable damage was done to mining and other property in Pilgrims Rest by the abnormally heavy rains this year. Many drowning fatalities occurred in various parts of this district.

The natives complain bitterly of the destruction of their stock and crops by vermin, particularly the latter, owing to their having to kill off their dogs under the provisions of the Registration and Control of Dogs Act.

Native Commissioner, Zeerust.

During the season copious rains fell throughout the district. The natives have cultivated extensive lands, and the crops have been very heavy indeed, the result being considerable beer drinks and lack of natives going out in search of work.

Horse-sickness has been rife throughout the district; it has been a worse season than any since 1902.

Malarial fever has also been exceedingly bad, as you will see under the heading Health; a considerable number succumbed to this disease.

‡ From the return attached you will see that there has been a considerable decrease in the marriages under Christian rites. I attribute this to the fact that a native cannot obtain a divorce owing to the heavy expenses he has to pay in the Supreme Courts.

Native Commissioner, Heidelberg.

The district has been quiet, and good order maintained. Local desertions are comparatively few. In a year of heavy crops, with increased farming operations, labour has not been too plentiful, but there has been no serious shortfall.

Native Commissioner, Bethal.

The situation generally as regards natives is the same as last year. The returns show a slight increase all round, but not to such an extent as to affect the situation. The only point worthy of remark is the scarcity of native labour generally, and the manner in which the farming population is affected.

‡ Most of the natives are ordinary squatters, but a good many come in from Swaziland and Zululand, but do not care to stay on the farms. A difficulty arises here as many young (under age) natives come from these territories, and there have been several instances where they have been engaged and later brought into court, with the result that they were discharged. This is the legal result of the position as far as the farmer is concerned, and a very serious and aggravating one.

The consequences of a contract made under the circumstances as quoted, by a minor native with the farmer, is one which advice by the Crown law officers might with advantage be distributed to officials.

Native Commissioner, Wakkerstroom.

The natives remain quiet and contented. No discussion is ever heard with regard to the conviction of Dinizulu, nor of the rebellion. There is little or no friction between them, as also litigation. On a whole they are civil and law-abiding. Exceptional rains fell during the rainy season, causing considerable damage to crops planted too near rivers and swampy places. The cold is very severe during the winter, added to by occasional rains and mists, and snowstorms are also usual.

The office of sub-native commissioner has been abolished, the duties of administration of native affairs for the district now falling on the native commissioner in conjunction with his duties as resident magistrate.

Annexure C.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF NATIVE MARRIED QUARTERS ON MINING GROUND.

1. Only natives registered as employed on mining work by the person or company holding the mining title, or contractors working for him, and their wives and families under the age of fourteen years shall be allowed to reside in these quarters.

2. Natives employed on mining work on adjoining properties, and their wives and families under fourteen, may be admitted by agreement with the consent of the Native Affairs Department.

3. These quarters shall be enclosed and provided with one entrance to the satisfaction of the district registrar of the district, and shall be placed in as close proximity as possible to the mining compound. The quarters shall be under the supervision of the compound manager of the person or company holding the mining title.

4. A register shall be kept by the compound manager of all buildings in these quarters, and of all natives, male or female, residing therein, which would be opened to the inspection of the authorities concerned.

5. Each woman residing in these quarters shall hold an identification ticket signed by the compound manager as proof of her right to reside therein.

6. No visitor should be admitted to the quarters except on written leave from the compound manager.

7. The sanitary arrangements should be enforced as in the present compounds.

8. The person or company holding the mining title shall be entitled in consultation with the district registrar to make a small charge on the residents in these quarters to cover rent, water, light, medical attendance, sanitation, and supervision.

9. Any European police officer of the rank of corporal and above has the power to enter the quarters at any hour and eject therefrom any unauthorized native.

10. The district registrar may, after notice to the mine manager, and after investigation of the case, order the removal from the quarters of any native who, in his opinion, is an undesirable inmate thereof. Such order shall be carried out by the mine manager, and in default the order may be summarily executed by any police officer.

11. If any of the foregoing conditions are departed from, or improper use is made of this grant, it may be revoked by the Minister of Mines.

II.—STATISTICS.

APPENDIX No.	SUBJECT.
1	Native Locations of the Transvaal.
2	Native Population.
3	Ethnological.
4	Passes issued to Natives to proceed from various Districts in search of work, 1907-08-09.
5	Marriages under Christian rites.
6	Education—Summary of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government.
7	" Return of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government.
8	" Summary of Schools not in receipt of Grants-in-aid from Government.
9	" Return of Schools not in receipt of Grants-in-aid from Government.
10	Firearms held by Natives under Licence in the Transvaal.
11	Stock.
12	Criminal Cases Adjudicated.
13	Civil Cases Adjudicated.
14	Expenditure—Comparative, from 1902-03 to 1908-09.
15	" —1908-09.
16	Revenue—Sources of.
17	" —Collected during Financial Year 1908-09.
18	" —Comparative, 1902-03 to 1908-09.
19	Native Tax—Comparative for 1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09.
20	" —Collected for 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.
21	Diagram showing Monthly Registration of Natives employed in Proclaimed Labour Districts, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.
22	Development of Native Labour from the Principal Sources of Supply.—Chart showing Monthly Registration.—Territorial Average Registration and Increased Percentage.
23	Mortality Chart—1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909. [<i>Referred to in Acting Assistant Director's Report (Annexure A).</i>]
24	Territorial Analysis of Natives employed in Proclaimed Labour Districts.
25	Mortality—Comparative Statement of.
26	" —Territorial Analysis.
27	" —Territorial Analysis from Disease from July, 1906, to December, 1909.
28	" —Coal Mines.
29	" —Gold Mines (Deep Levels).
30	" —Gold Mines (Outcrop).
31	" —Diamond Mines.
32	" —Surface Works.
33	" —Diseases (Territorial Analysis).
34	Desertions (Territorial) reported and recovered.
35	" " —Desertion Percentage to Employment Percentage.
36	Complaints Investigated: (a) Wages. (b) Ill-treatment. (c) Detention beyond Contract.
37	Inspections and Cases Adjudicated.
38	Contraventions of Pass Regulations and Cases sent to Court.
39	Compounds—Natives Accommodated.
40	Revenue Collected by the Government Native Labour Bureau.
41	Summary of Transactions.
42	Registration Certificates (Territorial Analysis).

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. 1.

NATIVE LOCATIONS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

ZOUTPANSBERG.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Matala. | 25. Sitwane. |
| 2. Ramagoep. | 26. Makuba. |
| 3. Mashishane. | 27. Makushane. |
| 4. Tshueni. | 28. Mashishimale. |
| 5. Molepo. | 29. Mabin (Mamitje). |
| 6. Motiba. | 30. Mogoboya. |
| 7. Matok. | 31. Mamawa Mamitwa. |
| 8. Mpahlcla. | 32. Mohlaba. |
| 9. Solomon Maraba. | 33. Maake. |
| 10. Senthimula, Mahimo, and Kutama. | 34. Leghali. |
| 11. Knobneuzen. | 35. Modjadji. |
| 12. Ndhabane. | 36. Mamathole. |
| 13. Mamarema. | 37. Segope. |
| 14. Molimo. | 38. Mamabolo. |
| 15. Mamahuela. | 39. Moleki and Malegodi Matabata. |
| 16. Mafele. | 40. Khaku. |
| 17. Sekororo. | 41. Ramputa. |
| 18. Mhinga. | 42. Ratogwa. |
| 19. Shikunde. | 43. Tengwe. |
| 20. Makuleka. | 44. Tshivase (Ramaranisa). |
| 21. Lomondo. | 45. Segalo. |
| 22. Pafuri. | 46. Mpefu. |
| 23. Paswani. | 47. Kibi. |
| 24. Malaboch. | 48. Malietzie. |

WATERBERG.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 49. Zebedela. | 51. Valtijn Makapan. |
| 50. Marcus Masibi. | 52. Bakeberg Masibi. |

POTCHEFSTROOM.

53. Mounakhotla.

PRETORIA.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 54. Solomon Makapan. | 57. Sjambok. |
| 55. Maubane. | 58. Mathibi. |
| 56. Hebron. | 59. Jericho. |

MIDDELBURG.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 60. Pokwani. | 63. Mogalie. |
| 61. Mogasi and Hlakudi. | 64. Malakutu. |
| 62. Ramapudu. | |

LYDENBURG.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 65. Sekukuni. | 66. Kgoloane. |
|---------------|---------------|

LICHTENBURG.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 67. Kunana. | 70. Saulspoort. |
| 68. Polfontein. | 71. Rooijantjesfontein. |
| 69. Putfontein. | |

RUSTENBURG.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 72. Darius Mogale. | 78. Ratsegaai. |
| 73. Diederik Mogale. | 79. Motsotsi Tlolwe. |
| 74. Mamogalie. | 80. Mabalane. |
| 75. Mabi. | 81. Pella. |
| 76. Selon. | 82. Ramakok. |
| 77. Mokgatla. | |

ZEERUST.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 83. Manoani (Moiloa). | 85. Linokana (Moiloa). |
| 84. Thebe Shuping. | |

NATIVE POPULATION RETURN (Estimated by District Officials).

JUNE, 1909.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				DISTRIBUTION.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	In Townships and Municipal Areas.	In Defined Locations.	On Government Farms and other Crown Lands.	On Private Farms.
NORTHERN	Pietersburg	13,903	21,611	32,010	67,524	4,040	31,065	1,160	31,259
	Louis Trichardt ..	18,300	21,710	27,800	67,810	—	26,294	6,500	35,016
	Groot Spelonken ..	18,581	21,333	28,903	68,817	—	15,093	4,581	49,143
	Haenertsburg	11,644	12,274	21,916	45,834	—	17,999	4,800	23,035
	Sibasa	20,245	28,946	34,471	83,662	—	—	72,402	11,260
	Blaauwberg	4,617	7,213	8,570	20,400	—	100	1,500	18,800
	TOTALS	87,290	113,087	153,670	354,047	4,040	90,551	90,943	168,513
NORTH-WESTERN	Nylstroom	5,802	7,541	12,490	25,833	100	—	1,418	24,315
	Potgieter	10,362	17,656	24,192	52,210	300	30,983	2,066	18,861
	TOTALS	16,164	25,197	36,682	78,043	400	30,983	3,484	43,176
WESTERN	Rustenburg	2,740	2,912	4,919	10,571	450	2,650	170	7,301
	Zeerust	4,888	5,565	11,350	21,803	705	13,886	28	7,184
	Pilansberg	8,882	10,103	17,787	36,772	—	27,672	176	8,924
	Potchefstroom	5,648	6,059	11,919	23,626	5,152	547	—	17,927
	Klerksdorp	2,614	1,420	2,600	6,634	—	2,000	—	4,634
	Lichtenburg	2,277	2,500	5,000	9,777	300	6,527	—	2,950
	Wolmaransstad ..	1,042	1,084	2,301	4,427	108	—	—	4,319
	Bloemhof	1,346	1,178	2,439	4,963	177	271	180	4,335
	TOTALS	29,437	30,821	58,315	118,573	6,892	53,553	554	57,574
CENTRAL	Pretoria	7,332	8,006	21,934	37,272	2,000	3,225	—	32,047
	Hanamskraal	7,250	8,899	14,603	30,752	—	14,122	30	16,600
	Johannesburg	4,191	2,853	5,247	12,291	—	5,984	—	6,307
	Heidelberg	2,865	2,521	8,709	14,095	158	—	—	13,937
	Vereeniging	1,934	2,022	4,956	8,912	200	100	—	8,612
	TOTALS	23,572	24,301	55,449	103,322	2,358	23,431	30	77,503
EASTERN	Barberton	6,134	5,328	9,330	20,792	60	—	11,561	9,171
	Sekukuni	10,563	16,027	26,086	52,676	250	22,500	5,926	24,000
	Pilgrims Rest	9,640	10,866	19,630	40,136	—	—	9,636	30,500
	Pokwani	5,828	7,371	14,399	27,598	—	17,598	—	10,000
	Middelburg	3,750	4,379	7,265	15,394	350	275	14,769	—
	Belfast	255	343	846	1,444	—	6	—	1,438
	TOTALS	36,170	41,314	77,556	158,040	600	40,379	41,892	75,100
SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom	4,061	5,414	12,183	21,658	720	—	—	20,938
	Piet Retief	5,100	10,250	15,350	30,700	320	—	200	30,180
	Carolina	3,040	2,642	5,187	10,869	150	35	65	10,619
	Ermelo	4,450	3,961	9,854	18,265	500	—	65	17,700
	Standerton	2,727	1,802	4,561	9,090	383	—	—	8,707
	Bethal	1,245	995	3,550	5,790	200	50	—	5,540
	TOTALS	20,623	25,064	50,685	96,372	2,273	85	330	93,684
GRAND TOTALS		213,256	262,784	432,357	908,397	16,623	238,982	137,233	515,559
		23.5%	28.9%	47.6%		1.8%	26.3%	15.1%	56.7%

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE, 1908-09 (Estimated by District Officials).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
NORTHERN	Pietersburg	Basuto	Seshigo Moloto	4,932	5,891	10,410	21,233	Sesuto.		
		"	Matala	1,130	2,625	3,055	6,810	"		
		"	Molepo	985	1,520	2,300	4,805	"		
		"	Mothapo	357	816	1,302	2,475	"		
		"	Mpahlele	1,417	1,931	3,460	6,808	"		
		"	Lekgale	290	745	995	2,030	"		
		"	Jacob S. Mamabolo	291	530	816	1,637	"		
		"	Nkoane	290	740	916	1,946	"		
		"	Mojapilo	249	420	560	1,229	"		
		"	Mothiba	206	245	570	1,021	"		
		"	Tshuene	230	290	370	890	"		
		"	Maja	100	130	140	370	"		
		"	Ndebele	Mashashane	1,190	1,973	2,200	5,363	Ndebele.	
		"	"	Jonathan Maraba	1,310	2,225	2,831	6,366	"	
	"	"	Jack Eland	776	1,350	1,775	3,901	"		
	"	"	Zebediela	150	180	310	640	"		
					13,963	21,611	32,010	67,524		
	Louis Trichardt	Tshunguan	Various petty Indunas	Mpefu and Senthamule	8,170	9,100	11,800	29,070	Sigwamba.	
					7,085	8,725	10,700	26,510	Shivenda.	
					3,045	3,885	5,300	12,230		
						18,300	21,710	27,800	67,810	
	Groot Spelonken	Basuto		Modjadji	4,993	5,733	7,767	18,493	Sesuto.	
				Matok	2,198	2,527	3,420	8,141	"	
				Rapatela	1,164	1,335	1,811	4,311	"	
				Beliakhamo	408	469	634	1,511	"	
				Klein Magato	421	483	656	1,560	"	
				Paheha	535	614	833	1,982	"	
				Radzaka	225	258	351	834	"	
				Ramagoepa	1,912	2,195	2,974	7,081	"	
				Mahupa	1,143	1,312	1,778	4,233	"	
				Segopo	774	889	1,204	2,867	"	
	Mamaila	704	808	1,095	2,607	"				
	"	Rakwulu	190	218	296	704	"			

Bavenda	Tsoali	537	617	835	1,989	Shivenda.
"	M'Rima	695	798	1,081	2,574	"
"	Mashamba	399	457	619	1,475	"
"	Rantshimanyana	240	275	374	889	"
"	Magoro	89	102	139	330	"
Tshangaan	Hlanike	364	418	566	1,348	Sigwamba.
"	Mahuntzi	237	273	368	878	"
"	Kumanyana	155	178	241	574	"
"	Mahatlane	135	155	210	500	"
"	Wanhlalala	107	123	166	396	"
"	Dengeza	96	110	150	356	"
"	Dubula	96	111	149	356	"
"	Haai	113	130	175	418	"
"	Shihemo	87	100	135	322	"
"	Mangulwana	77	88	120	285	"
"	N'Tshusi	67	77	104	248	"
"	Wyene	80	92	124	296	"
"	Mahlayakaya	91	104	142	337	"
"	M'Sengi	58	67	90	215	"
"	Kunzana	46	53	71	170	"
"	Mangobe	47	54	73	174	"
"	Mamatatana	47	54	73	174	"
"	Mudona	25	29	39	93	"
"	Jafuta	26	30	40	96	"
		18,581	21,333	28,003	68,817	
Haenertsburg *	Likolobe	1,044	1,095	1,968	4,107	Sepedi.
"	Gupa	110	116	207	433	"
"	Berlin Mission	287	302	541	1,130	"
Bakona	Likgale	588	617	1,107	2,312	"
"	Maake	1,060	1,111	1,994	4,165	"
"	Mamitje	189	199	357	745	"
Batalerou	Makguba	447	473	840	1,760	"
Banareng	Tsulubulu	334	351	629	1,314	"
"	Seitswadi	117	123	220	460	"
"	Mamathola, succeeded by Vuma	926	970	1,741	3,637	"
"	Tatani	232	244	434	910	"
"	Sekororo	954	1,000	1,794	3,748	"
Litaulitau	Ramatula	197	206	371	774	"
"	Mshishimale	96	101	180	377	"
Litau	Maligodi Mathabata	136	142	257	535	"
"	Moleke Mathabata	72	77	135	284	"
Magalimane	Mafeke	478	501	899	1,878	"
Linoko	Muguboya	1,023	1,070	1,923	4,016	"
Bakwebo	Mabiti	138	145	260	543	"
Baselematsela	Madume	13	16	26	55	"
"	Maseke	49	54	95	198	"
"	Makushane	36	39	69	144	"
	Carried forward					

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
NORTHERN— (continued)	Haenertsburg (continued)		<i>Brought forward</i> ..							
		Bamenetji	Mafedi	27	30	51	108	Sepedi.		
		Baukuna	Mohlaba	1,880	2,015	3,535	7,430	Tshangaan or Sigwamba.		
		Baloyi	Mamitwa	732	769	1,377	2,878	" "		
		"	Makuba	55	58	104	217	" "		
		Roto	Mamkulolo	79	83	149	311	" "		
		Mabunda	Shihoko	180	191	340	711	" "		
		Bakona	Mamrobela	118	124	223	465	" "		
	Bamenetji	Silwane	47	52	90	189	" "			
			11,644	12,274	21,916	45,834				
		Sibasa	Bavenda	Sibasa	7,823	11,975	13,481	33,279	Shivenda.	
			"	Mpafuri	3,845	5,774	9,616	19,235	"	
			"	Ramputa and Kaku	3,704	4,048	3,639	11,391	"	Approximate estimate.
			"	Lomondo	1,105	1,667	2,164	4,937	"	
			"	Madzibandela	949	1,497	1,969	4,415	"	
			"	Mgibi	627	975	1,382	2,984	"	
			"	Netsianda	673	963	1,157	2,793	"	
			Tshangaan	Mhinga, Sikundu, and Sigulo..	1,518	2,047	1,963	4,628	Shangaan and Zulu.	
			20,245	28,946	34,471	83,662				
		Blauwberg	Bakanawa	Malaboeh	1,967	2,963	3,420	8,350	Sesuto.	
			"	Kibi	250	400	600	1,250	"	
	Bakona		Matlala	1,100	1,750	2,100	4,950	"		
	Bavenda		Mpefu	1,150	1,850	2,150	5,150	Shivenda.		
	"		Moloto	150	250	300	700	"		
		4,617	7,213	8,570	20,400					
		TOTALS		87,290	113,087	153,670	354,047			

NORTH-
WESTERN

Nylstroom	Tshangaan	Various Chiefs in Northern Division					Sigwamba.	
	Bakona	Matlaly	5,802	7,541	12,490	25,833	Sesuto.	
	Bakanawa	Malaboch					Sesuto and Setebele.	
	Kekana	Zebediela					" "	
	"	Selika					" "	
	Langa	Marcus Masibi					" "	
	"	Bakeberg Masibi					" "	
	Makapan	Valtein Makapan					" "	
	Letoaba	Lucas Eland					" "	
	"	Solomon Maraba					" "	
	Bakgatla	Ramono Pilane					Sekgatla.	
	"	Moemise Motsipe					" "	
	"	Robert Moepi					" "	
	"	Solomon Makapan					" "	
	"	Lehau Maluka					" "	
Bapedi	Sekukuni	Sepedi.						
Various other Tribes	Various Chiefs	Various.						
		5,802	7,541	12,490	25,833			
Potziersrust	Kekana	Zebediela	2,183	3,828	4,492	10,503	Sesuto and Setebele.	
	Langa	Marcus Masibi	2,358	3,730	4,881	10,969	" "	
	"	Bakeberg Masibi	1,107	2,448	3,558	7,173	" "	
	Makapan	Valtein Makapan	1,966	3,216	4,141	9,323	" "	
	Letoaba	Lucas Eland	819	1,383	2,214	4,416	" "	
	"	Solomon Maraba	730	1,265	1,998	3,993	" "	
	Kekana	Selika	348	573	931	1,852	" "	
	Msutu	Matlala	549	881	1,444	2,874	" "	
	Sundry	Sundry	175	271	454	900	" "	
	Maherero	Samuel Maherero	67	61	79	207	" "	
			10,362	17,656	24,192	52,210		
	TOTALS	16,164	25,197	36,682	78,043			
WESTERN	Rustenburg	Bapo	Filius Mogale	420	463	751	1,634	Sechuana.
		Baphiring	P. Mabalane	278	370	558	1,206	"
		Bakoena	J. Legoale	217	258	487	962	"
		Bataung	Sefanyeko	171	211	315	697	"
		Bakubung	Matope	64	71	157	292	"
		Baphalane	Ramokoka	301	361	535	1,197	"
		Bakuena	Maselwane (Seloane)	41	52	69	162	"
		Bapo	Diederick Mogale	103	125	257	485	"
		Bakgatla	Ramono	207	215	397	819	"
		Various	—	938	786	1,393	3,117	"
		2,740	2,912	4,919	10,571			

The natives in the Nylstroom District are so intermixed on private farms that it is impossible with any degree of correctness to return them under each Chief. The tribes given are in the majority.

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
WESTERN (contd.)	Zeerust	Bahurutse	Abraham Moiloa	961	1,241	2,914	5,116	Sechuana.	Principally of the Bahurutse tribe who left Linokana.	
		"	Samuel Rampeile	1,972	1,822	3,360	7,154	"		
		Baphalane	Stephen Moatse	108	91	301	500	"		
		Bakgatla	Thari	81	104	179	364	"		
		Bahurutse	Thebe Supin	71	62	265	398	"		
		Bamolete	Mokgobye	73	103	178	354	"		
		Bahurutse	—	1,439	1,921	3,852	7,212	"		
		Various	—	183	221	301	705	—		
					4,888	5,565	11,350	21,803		
		Pilansberg	Bakgatla	Ramono K. Pilane	2,421	2,529	4,692	9,642		Sechuana.
			Bakoena	Mokhatle	2,550	3,366	5,304	11,220		"
			"	Mamogale	1,022	1,173	2,131	4,326		"
			"	Ramakoka	612	632	1,275	2,519		"
			Batlakoa	Motsatse	561	581	1,142	2,284		"
			Batlako	Mabi	581	632	1,068	2,281		"
			Batlakoa	Sidumedi	298	296	416	1,010		"
			Bakuena	Seloane	164	134	280	578		"
			Batlako	Sibolaoa	86	66	171	323		"
			Bapo	Diederick Mogale	78	69	173	320		"
			Bakuena	Moshume	428	530	938	1,896		"
		Bahurutse	Thebeatlaioa	81	95	197	373	"		
					8,882	10,103	17,787	36,772		
		Potechefstroom	Bechuana	—	4,180	4,760	8,698	17,638		Sechuana.
			Basuto	—	289	170	373	832		Sesuto.
			Koranna and Orlamps	—	894	1,020	2,585	4,499		Dutch.
			Zulu, Mxosa, etc.	—	285	109	263	657		Zulu, Sixosa, mixed, etc.
						5,648	6,059	11,919		23,626

Klerksdorp	Principally Bechuana and Basutos, but all tribes are represented	No Chiefs	2,614	1,420	2,600	6,634	Principally Sechuana and Sesuto, other tribes speaking their own dialects.
Lichtenburg	Baralong	Aaron Moshette and Machaba	1,200	1,400	3,000	5,600	Sechuana.
	Bakulubeng	David Molete	500	600	1,000	2,100	"
	Batloung	Laban	300	250	500	1,050	"
	Various	Various	277	250	500	1,027	Various.
			2,277	2,500	5,000	9,777	
Wolmaransstad	Batlapin	None	626	665	1,374	2,665	Sesuto.
	Koranna	—	155	158	347	660	Koranna.
	Hottentot	—	150	150	346	661	Dutch.
	Baralong	None	105	102	234	441	Sesuto.
			1,042	1,084	2,301	4,427	
Bloemhof	Koranna	Links	31	70	140	241	Koranna.
	Mozambique	—	2	2	12	16	Mozambique.
	Mxosa	Sandele	34	32	68	134	Sixosa.
	Tshangan	Mhusilikats	1	1	7	9	Shangaaq.
	Matsatsing	Khatlapan	31	55	130	216	Matsatsing.
	Mchupe	—	21	6	4	31	Mchupi.
	Swazi	—	18	11	32	61	Swazi.
	Mahatla	Khuma	10	11	28	49	Mahatla.
	Mahous	—	3	1	1	5	Mahous.
	M'quaas	—	6	5	17	28	M'quaas.
	Griqua	Adam Kok	3	1	1	5	Griqua.
	Bechuana	Kopanie	5	5	8	18	Sechuana.
	Batlapin	Molala	767	568	105	2,390	Batlapin.
	Baralong	Galishea	176	201	382	759	Baralong.
	Basuto	Letse	128	156	408	692	Sesuto.
	Zulu	Parjartu	30	11	39	80	Zulu.
	Hottentot	Adam Kok	54	28	55	137	Dutch.
	Fingo	Wildman	26	14	52	92	Fingo.
			1,346	1,178	2,439	4,963	
		TOTALS	29,437	30,821	58,315	118,573	

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.		
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
CENTRAL	Pretoria	Bakgatla	Moemise Motsipe	1,856	1,810	4,793	8,459	Sesuto.			
		Amatabele	Fene Mahlangu	1,368	1,602	5,304	8,274	Setebele.			
		Bakoena-Bapedi	Paledi Mathebe	780	891	2,948	4,619	Sesuto.			
		Bakgatla	Robert Moepi	165	183	421	769	"			
		"	Skep Maluk	46	50	117	213	"			
		"	Solomon Makapan	73	81	229	383	"			
		Bakoena	Jan Mamogale	231	246	663	1,140	"			
		Bahuduba	Thomas Mathibe	21	29	56	106	"			
		Amatabele	Mbongo Mabena	578	679	1,863	3,120	Setebele.			
		Miscellaneous	Various	2,214	2,435	5,540	10,189	Various.			
						7,332	8,006	21,934	37,272		
			Hammankraal	Bakgatla	Solomon Makapan	1,147	1,439	1,958	4,544	Sesuto.	
		"		Robert Moepi	1,847	2,087	3,594	7,508	"		
	"	Skep Maluka		92	176	218	486	"			
	"	Lehau		31	62	156	249	"			
	"	Sjambok		215	226	499	940	"			
	"	Machaane		117	146	304	567	Sesuto and Shigwamba.			
	Bahuduba	Mathibe		756	985	1,318	3,059	Sesuto.			
	Bakoena	Ramarula		548	618	1,115	2,281	"			
	"	Obed More		457	492	1,031	1,960	"			
	Ndebele	Mabena		848	1,138	2,059	4,045	Setebele.			
	"	Jan Mahlangu		86	170	208	464	"			
	"	Jaas Mahlangu		76	176	201	453	"			
	"	Kekana		420	540	905	1,865	"			
	Bapedi	Mashoeng	137	212	279	628	Sesuto.				
	"	Jempi	232	284	452	968	"				
	Various	Various	241	188	306	735	Shigwamba.				
					7,250	8,899	14,603	30,752			
		Witwatersrand	Miscellaneous	Various	4,191	2,853	5,247	12,291	Various.	Natives residing in mine locations and those employed on mines and in towns have not been included in this return.	

Heidelberg	.. ..	Basuto	Various	1,433	1,262	4,355	7,050	Basuto.
		Ndebele .. ..	.. ..	1,003	882	3,048	4,933	Sindebele.
		Zulu .. ..	.. ..	215	189	653	1,057	Zulu.
		Various .. ..	.. ..	214	188	653	1,055	Various.
				2,865	2,521	8,709	14,095	
Vereeniging	.. ..	Basuto	—	968	1,012	2,477	4,457	Sesuto.
		Ndebele	—	676	708	1,733	3,117	Sindebele.
		Zulu	—	145	151	373	669	Zulu.
		Various	—	145	151	373	669	Various.
				1,034	2,022	4,956	8,912	
		TOTALS		23,572	24,301	55,449	103,322	

In addition there are on mines 1200 East Coast natives, 600 Cape Colony, 300 Swazi, 300 Zulus, 100 Orange River Colony, and 500 Transvaal and other country natives.

EASTERN	.. ..	Barberton	.. ..	Swazi	Nomgeiza	1,163	1,066	2,092	4,321	Swazi.		
				.. ..	Nyanda	682	593	1,164	2,439	..			
				.. ..	Matamu	1,200	1,205	2,354	4,759	..			
				.. ..	Dantyi	230	201	312	743	..			
				.. ..	Mswagwaba	330	300	500	1,130	..			
				Tshangaan	Hoye	200	154	234	588	Tshangaan.				
				.. ..	Mjajane	171	119	284	574	..			
				.. ..	Mpunzane	306	297	450	1,053	..			
				Swazi	Mbudula	478	387	610	1,484	Swazi.				
				Mbayi	Mhwayi	254	213	413	880	Sembayi.				
				Basuto	Lucas	233	199	199	631	Sesuto.				
				.. ..	Ventfolo	114	87	199	400	..			
				Swazi	Bevula	154	112	121	387	Swazi.				
				Tshangaan	Hlupeka	43	33	65	141	Tshangaan.				
				.. ..	Unattached	576	362	324	1,262	..			
								6,134	5,328	9,330	20,792			
				Sekukuniland, Lydenburg	Bakoni	Daniel Riba	151	163	322	636	Sepedi.	
								Moroashai	127	187	256	570	..
								Maputla	126	140	290	556	..
								Kahlola	128	149	283	560	..
.. ..	Makofana	152	183					300	635	..				
.. ..	Nkuana Pulman	75	110					260	445	..				
.. ..	Various petty Chiefs	2,016	3,843					5,063	10,922	..				
Batau	Pasoane	362	523					1,025	1,910	..				
.. ..	Makomane	257	580					718	1,555	..				
.. ..	Ntuane	168	338					606	1,112	..				
.. ..	Dehlakaning	124	208					509	841	..				
.. ..	Mokina	117	183	309	609	..								
.. ..	Lekokoto	126	157	277	560	..								
		Carried forward												

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
EASTERN (contd.)	Sekukuniland, Lydenburg (contd.)		<i>Brought forward</i>						
		Batau	Komane	318	438	812	1,568	Sepedi.	
		"	Various petty Chiefs	103	170	499	772	"	
		Bapedi	Sekukuni	516	821	1,483	2,820	"	
		"	Marisane	248	417	862	1,527	"	
		"	Ntoampi Magakala	246	427	520	1,193	"	
		"	Michael Dinkwanyana	182	176	290	648	"	
		"	Serake	85	168	242	495	"	
		"	Sefogole	102	140	280	522	"	
		Baphuti	Nkuana	461	691	1,058	2,210	"	
		"	Pasha Pokwani	168	235	310	713	"	
		"	Magomarela	169	278	418	855	"	
		"	Mptanyana	120	161	293	574	"	
		"	Nguanatsumane	135	190	370	695	"	
		"	Seopela	80	145	262	487	"	
		"	Various Chiefs	27	41	79	147	"	
		Bamatlala	Maserumule	481	681	983	2,145	"	
		"	Ratlegane	142	260	320	722	"	
		Bakgotshwana	Maokeng	228	283	511	1,022	"	
		"	Kguana	138	209	320	667	"	
		"	David Ntoampi	59	83	190	332	"	
		Bahlala	Malemane	148	201	280	629	"	
		"	Lekentle	114	144	266	524	"	
		"	Various Chiefs	116	140	281	537	"	
		Baroka	Various petty Chiefs	321	322	600	1,243	"	
		Batlou	Mamagogo	233	282	590	1,105	"	
		"	Petty Chiefs	107	122	240	469	"	
		Bakwena	Modibane	83	150	335	568	"	
		"	Monampana	114	144	310	568	"	
		"	Petty Chiefs	51	68	121	240	"	
		Ama-Swazi	Shopiaan	335	391	578	1,302	Swazi.	
		"	Nkobe	148	220	350	718	"	
"	Malekaleka	58	81	146	285	"			
Ama-tebele	Muswatse	83	144	220	447	Zulu and Sepedi.			
"	Petty Chiefs	308	370	610	1,288	"			
Miscellaneous	Jacobus Manok	417	470	841	1,728	Hlangana, Sepedi, etc.			
				10,563	16,027	20,086	52,676		

Pilgrims Rest	Bapulana	Matlushi	911	1,119	1,731	3,761	Sesuto.
	"	Sitlari	833	928	1,591	3,352	" ..
	"	Kobeni	719	785	1,369	2,873	" ..
	"	Matibela	619	665	1,187	2,471	" ..
	"	Mlitele	523	570	1,035	2,128	" ..
	"	Tabakhulu	515	557	1,024	2,096	" ..
	"	Zwaartbooi	408	438	826	1,672	" ..
	"	Matlulana	296	305	628	1,229	" ..
	"	Sikwai	312	323	655	1,290	" ..
	"	Makuke	251	252	544	1,047	" ..
	Baroka	Diamond	279	284	594	1,157	" ..
	Tshangaan	Mpisana	421	452	858	1,731	Tshangaan.
	"	Windvogel	269	273	568	1,110	" ..
	Ama-Hlangana	Magwagwaza	527	574	1,040	2,141	Sehlangana.
	"	Njonjela	460	496	927	1,883	" ..
	"	Matches	371	391	762	1,524	" ..
	"	Manoko	244	245	533	1,022	" ..
	Ama-Mbayi	Ngulobe	394	417	803	1,614	Sembayi.
	"	Nyabanyaba	219	214	484	917	" ..
	"	Majumba	174	264	400	838	" ..
Swazi	Msikiza	180	280	431	891	Swazi.	
Swazi, Ama-Hlangana, and Bapulana	Various	715	1,034	1,640	3,389	Swazi, Sehlangana, and Sesuto.	
		9,640	10,866	19,630	40,136		
Pokwani	Bapedi	Sekwati	700	830	1,790	3,329	Sepedi.
	"	Makopole	305	345	690	1,340	" ..
	"	Maserumo	790	1,000	1,650	3,440	" ..
	Bakoni	Moroangwato	172	209	439	820	" ..
	"	Thakudi	69	91	180	340	" ..
	"	Tjabadi	42	53	105	200	" ..
	Batau	Lekoko	470	610	1,200	2,280	" ..
	"	Magale	1,126	1,500	3,000	5,626	" ..
	"	Modjadji	242	335	776	1,353	" ..
	Bakuena	Kgalagadische	224	320	630	1,174	" ..
	"	Maphoto	241	260	506	1,007	" ..
	Bakopa	Hlakudi	123	165	300	588	" ..
	"	Ramupudu	142	220	400	762	" ..
	Batlakoa	Molipane	60	68	124	252	" ..
Ndebele	Motsodi	380	495	900	1,775	Setebele.	
"	Jafita	742	870	1,700	3,312	" ..	
		5,828	7,371	11,399	27,598		

ETHNOLOGICAL TABLE (continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	TRIBE.	CHIEF.	POPULATION.				DIALECT OR LANGUAGE.	REMARKS.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
EASTERN (contd.)	Middelburg	Mabogo	Fene Mahlangu (Regent Jafita)	1,850	2,220	3,046	7,716	Sendebele.	
		Bapedi	Seth Kagalema	680	740	1,130	2,550	Sesuto.	
		Bakopa	Paulus N'Kgumutsho	400	480	910	1,790	"	
		Mabena	Gamela	300	355	600	1,255	Sendebele.	
		Swazi	Bashele (Headman)	390	429	729	1,548	Swazi.	
		Middelburg Location	No Chief	10	20	45	75	Various.	
		Coloured	"	120	135	205	460	Dutch.	
				3,750	4,379	7,265	15,394		
	Belfast	Various	Several Chiefs or Indunas ..	255	343	846	1,444	Different dialects and languages.	
			TOTALS	36,170	44,314	77,550	158,640		
SOUTH- EASTERN	Wakkerstroom	Zulu and Swazi	Various Headmen	4,061	5,414	12,183	21,658	Zulu and Swazi.	There are no separate Chiefs or Tribes occupying defined areas; all are scattered on private farms.
	Piet Retief	Zulu	Sitambi	420	820	1,230	2,470	Zulu.	
		"	Magubulundu	450	910	1,350	2,710	"	
		"	Mletshe	455	900	1,340	2,695	"	
		"	Ngubo	230	465	695	1,390	"	
		"	Mfundeni	240	470	710	1,420	"	
		"	Mtyekula	294	580	875	1,749	"	
		"	Msutu	270	530	798	1,598	"	
		"	Tunzi	220	430	640	1,290	"	
"	Various Indunas	2,521	5,145	7,712	15,378	"			
			5,100	10,250	15,350	30,700			

Carolina	Swazi	Nomagadhlela	1,465	1,246	2,390	5,101	Swazi and Dutch.
	"	Mnise	180	253	415	848	Swazi.
	"	Sikonkwane	179	148	397	724	Zwazi and Dutch.
	"	Dunge	152	140	223	515	" ..
	"	Flamisa	43	57	130	230	" ..
	"	Hanise	70	78	160	308	" ..
	"	Njinjane	42	51	113	206	Swazi.
	Swazi, Zulu, Shangaan, etc.	Unattached	909	669	1,359	2,937	Swazi, Zulu, Sesuto, Ndebele, and Dutch.
			3,040	2,642	5,187	10,869	
Ermelo	Swazi	Nil	2,750	2,563	6,545	11,858	Swazi.
	Zulu	"	730	553	1,477	2,760	Zulu.
	Basuto	"	232	188	329	749	Sesuto.
	Mapoch	"	394	338	751	1,483	Ndebele.
	Bushman	"	280	271	577	1,128	Bushman.
	Tshangaan	"	20	16	65	101	Mixed Zulu.
	Xosa	"	28	21	61	110	Colony Kaffir.
	Griqua	"	8	6	28	42	Griqua.
	Mapondo	"	8	5	21	34	Mpondo.
			4,450	3,961	9,854	18,265	
Standerton	Zulu, Basuto, Swazi, and Mapoch ..	Nil	2,727	1,802	4,561	9,090	Zulu and Sesuto.
Bethal	Zulu	Nil	131	109	315	555	Zulu.
	Swazi	"	139	112	320	571	Swazi.
	Basuto	"	121	91	240	452	Sesuto.
	Mapoch	"	690	600	2,490	3,780	Mapoch.
	Griqua	"	22	8	40	70	Dutch.
	Fingo	"	19	4	16	39	Dutch and Xosa.
	Hottentots, etc.	"	107	65	105	277	Various.
	Makaties	"	16	6	24	46	Sesuto.
			1,245	995	3,550	5,790	
		TOTALS	20,623	25,064	50,685	96,372	
		GRAND TOTALS	213,256	262,784	432,357	908,397	

RETURN OF PASSES ISSUED TO NATIVES RESIDING IN THE TRANSVAAL TO PROCEED FROM THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS
IN SEARCH OF WORK.

MONTH.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.						TOTAL.	NUMBER ENGAGED THROUGH LABOUR AGENTS.	NUMBER PROCEEDING INDEPENDENTLY.	
	Kimberley Mines.	Other Employ.	Mines.	Other Employ.	Mines.	Other Employ.	WITWATERSBAND.		PRETORIA.		ELSEWHERE.					
							Mines.	Other Employ.	Mines.	Other Employ.	Mines.	Other Employ.				
1907—																
January	1,390	324	—	14	45	167	1,201	6,177	1,028	4,027	178	2,132	16,683	1,497 = 8·9	15,186 = 91·1	
February	646	345	—	15	32	201	1,760	6,177	1,738	4,628	343	2,584	18,469	1,671 = 9·04	16,798 = 90·9	
March	1,030	320	1	16	27	85	2,199	5,092	1,506	3,342	332	2,603	16,642	2,151 = 12·9	14,491 = 87·1	
April	426	235	2	8	18	29	1,363	3,072	699	2,116	235	1,793	9,996	1,432 = 14·3	8,564 = 85·6	
May	350	120	—	3	196	32	1,469	2,566	878	1,902	214	1,823	9,553	1,447 = 15·1	8,106 = 84·8	
June	335	120	—	33	96	20	1,697	2,333	922	1,579	394	1,657	9,186	1,801 = 19·7	7,385 = 80·3	
July	329	149	—	20	25	46	1,501	2,505	920	1,786	196	2,039	9,516	1,396 = 14·6	8,120 = 85·3	
August	108	105	—	30	47	49	1,777	2,336	973	1,635	262	1,787	9,109	1,389 = 15·2	7,720 = 84·7	
September	133	54	—	14	19	30	1,569	2,304	704	1,624	337	1,514	8,302	1,367 = 16·4	6,935 = 83·5	
October	134	91	2	24	3	32	1,528	2,536	825	1,752	171	1,727	8,825	1,371 = 15·5	7,454 = 84·6	
November	193	60	4	16	30	102	1,506	2,216	604	1,524	171	1,452	7,878	876 = 11·1	7,002 = 88·8	
December	298	105	2	25	18	23	1,953	2,608	770	1,828	342	1,399	9,371	1,567 = 16·7	7,804 = 83·2	
YEARLY TOTAL	5,372	2,028	10	218	556	816	19,523	39,922	11,567	27,743	3,175	22,600	133,530	17,965 = 13·4	115,565 = 86·6	
1908—																
January	308	112	—	32	27	78	4,521	6,445	1,914	3,626	353	2,676	20,091	3,544 = 17·6	16,547 = 82·3	
February	144	123	6	19	107	69	6,275	4,942	1,311	2,949	642	2,547	19,134	5,345 = 27·7	13,789 = 72·0	
March	151	105	1	36	18	42	3,294	2,854	822	1,739	494	1,756	11,312	2,559 = 22·6	8,753 = 77·3	
April	66	44	41	9	90	15	1,861	1,816	640	1,270	585	1,484	7,921	1,518 = 19·1	6,403 = 80·8	
May	72	57	4	22	25	58	1,286	1,995	719	1,050	371	1,592	7,251	931 = 12·8	6,320 = 87·1	
June	21	41	1	29	41	28	2,066	1,791	546	1,345	193	2,232	8,334	1,596 = 19·0	6,744 = 80·9	
July	54	102	4	117	36	95	1,584	2,068	691	1,414	262	1,817	8,244	1,279 = 15·5	6,965 = 84·4	
August	27	56	2	28	17	31	1,877	2,009	835	1,330	286	1,779	8,277	1,149 = 13·8	7,128 = 86·1	
September	21	40	4	16	46	60	1,297	1,796	534	1,419	251	1,685	7,169	833 = 11·6	6,336 = 88·3	
October	32	53	2	57	66	53	1,510	2,045	608	1,335	238	1,556	7,555	1,041 = 13·7	6,514 = 86·2	
November	73	49	13	113	109	65	995	1,784	433	1,284	187	1,317	6,422	686 = 10·6	5,736 = 89·3	
December	218	117	26	155	37	79	1,854	2,606	786	1,603	140	1,567	9,188	1,074 = 11·6	8,114 = 88·3	
YEARLY TOTAL	1,187	899	104	633	619	673	28,420	32,151	9,839	20,364	4,002	22,007	120,898	21,549 = 17·8	99,349 = 82·1	
1909—																
January	223	132	4	22	29	35	4,126	3,943	973	2,223	218	1,837	13,765	1,426 = 10·3	12,339 = 89·7	
February	108	145	3	19	14	37	2,880	4,149	757	2,582	256	1,987	12,937	2,201 = 17·0	10,736 = 82·9	
March	66	80	1	13	12	33	2,066	3,140	538	1,775	179	1,410	9,313	1,526 = 16·3	7,787 = 83·6	
April	46	65	5	4	7	25	1,441	2,004	334	1,085	126	1,119	6,261	962 = 15·3	5,299 = 84·6	
May	59	58	—	11	4	17	1,012	1,251	248	823	246	941	4,670	814 = 17·4	3,856 = 82·5	
June	34	67	—	28	—	27	1,184	1,353	395	664	222	1,210	5,184	1,026 = 19·7	4,158 = 80·2	
HALF-YEARLY TOTAL	536	547	13	97	66	174	12,709	15,840	3,245	9,152	1,247	8,504	52,130	7,955 = 15·2%	44,175 = 84·7%	

Appendix No. 5.

NATIVE MARRIAGES, 1908-09, BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	UNDER CHRISTIAN RITES.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	UNDER CHRISTIAN RITES.
NORTHERN ..	Pietersburg	76	CENTRAL ..	<i>Brought forward</i> ..	806
	Louis Trichardt ..	18		Pretoria	133
	Groot Spelonken ..	15		Haman's Kraal ..	86
	Haenertsburg	66		Witwatersrand ..	231
	Sibasa	7		Heidelberg	64
	Blauwberg	18		Vereeniging	43
		200			557
NORTH-WESTERN	Nylstroom	71	EASTERN ..	Sekukuni	13
	Potgietersrust ..	27		Barberton	15
		98		Pokwani	20
				Pilgrims Rest ..	10
				Middelburg	33
				91	
WESTERN ..	Rustenburg	107	SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom ..	25
	Zeerust	21		Piet Retief	19
	Pilansberg	94		Carolina	15
	Potchefstroom ..	139		Ermelo	38
	Klerksdorp	60		Standerton	19
	Lichtenburg	64		Bethal	7
	Wolmaransstad ..	19			123
	Bloemhof	4			
		508			1,577
	<i>Carried forward</i> ..	806		GRAND TOTAL	

Appendix No. 6.

EDUCATION.—SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT, 1908-09.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS TO EACH TEACHER.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.			REMARKS.
		White.	Native.			£	s.	d.	
NORTHERN ..	81	15	165	3,213·9	17·8	3,275	8	2	£10,223, divided between 243 schools, represents £42 per school, or £1. 0s. 9½d. per head on the average attendance or £18·6 per teacher.
NORTH-WESTERN ..	20	1	40	844·7	20·6	612	15	0	
WESTERN	44	5	112	1,958·7	16·7	1,375	5	0	
CENTRAL	67	28	116	2,558·0	17·7	3,201	12	8	
EASTERN	20	8	33	958·9	23·3	1,409	10	0	
SOUTH-EASTERN ..	11	5	20	299·1	11·9	348	14	11	
	243	62	486	9,833·3	18	10,223	5	9	
				Vacation courses		753	11	6	
				TOTAL		£10,976	17	3	

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID, 1908-09.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.		MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.
			White.	Native.				
NORTHERN	Zoutpansberg	Bethal	—	—	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	21	—	
		Bethel	1	5	Dutch Reformed Church	76.2	£79 8 5	
		Bethesda	—	3	" "	29.1	16 14 0	
		Blaauwberg	—	1	Wesleyan	10	4 15 0	
		"	—	—	" "	—	10 7 10	
		Boehaga	—	2	United Free Church of Scotland	40	39 14 3	
		Cyferkuil	—	2	Anglican	21	11 8 8	
		Dan	—	1	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	21.6	12 0 0	
		Doornfontein	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	49	42 15 7	
		Eiseleben	—	1	Lutheran	27	17 4 6	
		Elim	—	7	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	124.4	130 1 10	
		Emmaus	—	1	" "	25	20 6 0	
		Ephrata	1	2	" "	66.3	70 19 11	
		Gertrudsburg	—	2	Lutheran	31.7	34 16 0	
		Good Hope	1	3	Wesleyan	68.7	85 7 0	
		Haenertsburg Mountains	—	2	United Free Church of Scotland	19.5	18 12 6	
		Kgokong	—	2	Lutheran	50.3	39 1 6	
		Khoroshi	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	18.3	7 17 8	
		Khurukhutshe	—	1	Lutheran	38.5	20 0 2	
		Klein Likhali	—	4	United Free Church of Scotland	43.6	27 10 9	
		Klein Makhato	—	2	" "	20.9	13 8 7	
		Kotoaneng	—	2	Wesleyan	43.7	52 7 5	
		Kranspoort	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	60.1	29 11 5	Temporarily closed.
		Kreuzberg	—	3	Lutheran	79	53 10 7	
		Kurulen	—	3	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	45.5	53 12 6	
		Legodi	—	1	Wesleyan	25	22 19 2	
		Lemana	4	—	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	12.8	343 6 9	Includes 2 F. H. bursaries; temporarily closed.
		Leshoana	—	3	Lutheran	61.7	35 18 10	
		Letoaba	—	1	Wesleyan	31.7	29 3 7	
		Likgali	—	4	Lutheran	42.8	29 0 11	
		Likhale	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	20.9	16 10 3	
		Maaghe	—	3	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	41.1	44 0 0	
		Mahlanhle	—	6	United Free Church of Scotland	58.7	16 10 0	
		Moletieland	—	1	Anglican	26	17 7 4	
Malibeng	—	2	United Free Church of Scotland	17.7	10 0 0			
Mamabolo	—	4	" "	91.2	85 4 6			
"	1	4	Anglican	52	38 12 3	£3.10s. refunded, September, 1909.		
Mamaila	—	1	Lutheran	36	17 13 5			
Manamela	—	1	United Free Church of Scotland	17	20 1 2			

	Manavele	—	1	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	29.8	18 14 9			
	Mantheding	—	1	Berlin Mission	20.4	20 0 0			
	Mara	—	—	Dutch Reformed Church	46.6	—			
	Maphoto	—	2	United Free Church of Scotland	36.4	34 0 0			
	Mathunyeng	—	1	"	27.4	22 12 6			
	Mbokota	—	—	"	24.4	17 0 0			
	Medingen	—	8	Lutheran	182	170 10 1			
	Moletlane	—	1	Wesleyan	22	22 10 0			
	Moletyi	—	2	United Free Church of Scotland	31.7	3 0 0			
	Moletze	1	2	Lutheran	63.5	55 15 6			
	Mothapo	—	—	United Free Church of Scotland	17.5	3 10 0			
	Mothiba	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	25.1	13 16 2	Temporarily closed.		
	Moyapelo	—	1	"	22.9	15 18 0			
	Mphahlela	—	2	"	25.1	19 2 10			
	"	—	3	Wesleyan	61	74 2 0			
	"	—	4	United Free Church of Scotland	56.7	45 11 9			
	Mphome	—	6	Lutheran	138.3	70 11 3			
	Nareng	—	1	United Free Church of Scotland	27.7	25 7 10			
	Nkuana	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	24	17 11 7	Closed.		
	Phusela	—	1	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	36.9	27 17 6			
Pietersburg	College of the Resurrection Training Institution	3	—	English Church	14.6	353 0 9			
	Practising C. R.	2	—	"	19	61 14 2			
Zoutpansberg	Pietersburg Location	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	14.4	8 16 6			
	"	—	1	Wesleyan	15	8 15 0			
	Ramakhopa	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	26.5	19 4 0			
	Ramoteme	—	1	United Free Church of Scotland	12.9	9 2 2			
	Ramophele	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	36.3	34 15 6			
	Rita	—	1	United Free Church of Scotland	3.9	2 0 0	Closed.		
	Roodepoort	—	2	Lutheran	58.8	47 2 6			
	Samary	—	1	Swiss Mission	37.3	13 10 0			
	Sekonye	—	1	Lutheran	27	10 3 0	Closed.		
	Sekopo	—	1	"	28.3	18 10 0			
	Setale	—	1	"	24.1	15 11 0			
	Shiluvane	—	2	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	28.7	33 15 3			
	Sibasa	1	—	United Free Church of Scotland	21.3	25 9 6			
	Thabina	—	3	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	47.4	47 5 0			
	Thune	—	3	United Free Church of Scotland	60.1	52 2 1			
	Tlamare	—	3	"	18.7	21 7 10			
	Tsoale	—	1	Lutheran	33.4	19 12 4			
	Tshakoma	—	2	"	40.5	41 9 6			
	Valdezia	—	8	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	127.2	119 5 6			
	Wilbeestfontein	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	34.1	17 4 7			
		81	15		165		3,213.9	£3,275 8 2	
NORTH-WESTERN	Waterberg								
	Beauty Farm	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	53	£18 15 0	Closed.		
	Buiskop	—	3	"	12	15 10 0	Closed.		
	Claremont	—	1	"	44.5	19 0 0			
	De Kuil	—	1	Wesleyan	30	34 0 0			

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID, 1908--09—(continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.		MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.			
			White.	Native.							
NORTH-WESTERN (cont.)	Waterberg (cont.)	Doorndraai	—	1	Wesleyan	25	£11 0 0	Temporarily closed.			
		Eland Mission	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	18·5	15 10 0				
		Harlemos	—	1	"	54·7	19 0 0				
		Kollerfontein	—	1	Wesleyan	23	12 0 0				
		Magatle	—	2	Lutheran	41·5	16 10 0				
		Malokong	—	1	"	44·2	18 0 0				
		Middelfontein	—	7	"	211	209 5 0				
		Mogoto	—	1	Wesleyan	25	41 10 0				
		Moime	—	1	"	25	18 0 0				
		Olverton	—	1	"	29	18 0 0				
		Potgietersrust	—	4	Anglican	36·5	21 0 0				
		Rust der Winter	—	1	Wesleyan	33·2	19 0 0				
		Sekopetsane	—	1	Lutheran	32·7	19 0 0				
		Rhenosterhoek	—	4	Dutch Reformed Church	57·7	44 0 0				
		Warmbaths	1	3	Wesleyan	29·7	27 15 0				
		Zwartkloof	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	18·5	16 0 0				
			20	1	40		844·7		£612 15 0		
		WESTERN	Rustenburg	Bethanie Central	1	17	Lutheran		269·9	£235 5 0	Closed.
				Bethanie Junior	—	—	"		86·1	31 0 0	
				Bierkraal	—	2	"		30·1	18 0 0	
Bleskopskraal	—			1	"	23	7 10 0				
Bosfontein	—			2	"	22	15 0 0				
Brakfontein	—			3	Wesleyan	31·4	19 0 0				
Chanen	—			1	Lutheran	37·3	18 15 0				
Kana	—			1	"	29·7	21 0 0				
Kipton	—			2	"	29·7	21 0 0				
Kruidfontein	—			9	Dutch Reformed Church	78·7	59 0 0				
Kwaggasfontein	—			1	English Church	34·5	16 0 0				
Mabis	—			4	Wesleyan	49·2	29 10 0				
Mabitse	—			1	Lutheran	21·8	18 0 0				
Magato's Location	—			3	"	48·7	33 10 0				
Makolokoe	—			6	"	66·1	63 10 0				
Marakane	—			2	"	30	31 0 0				
Mathopas	—			1	English Church	20	7 0 0				
Modderkuil	—			2	Dutch Reformed Church	30·1	19 0 0				
Mogonu	—			1	Lutheran	26·2	18 0 0				
Rustenburg	1			3	"	49·2	53 0 0				
Saron	2	6	"	172·9	98 15 0						

		Saron Location	—	3	Lutheran	76.1	42 0 0	
		Saulspoort No. I	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	39	21 0 0	
		Saulspoort No. II	—	3	"	28.7	25 0 0	
		Saulspoort No. III	—	—	"	—	—	Closed 30th June, 1908.
		Schibulu	—	1	Lutheran	23.3	3 10 0	
		Sigar	—	1	"	29.3	18 0 0	
		Welgevallen	—	2	Dutch Reformed Church	28.7	25 15 0	
		Wilberforce	—	3	—	—	18 0 0	
Potchefstroom		Buifelsdoorn	—	1	Wesleyan	24	30 0 0	
		Cardeville	—	2	English Church	17.2	13 0 0	
		Klerksdorp Location	—	2	Wesleyan	44.1	49 0 0	
		Plessis Kraal	—	1	"	15.5	6 10 0	Closed.
		Potchefstroom	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	44.8	41 10 0	
		"	—	4	Wesleyan	80.6	82 15 0	
		Rooikraal	—	2	English Church	24.2	21 0 0	
		St. John's	2	—	"	97.1	31 0 0	
		Ventersdorp	—	3	Wesleyan	40	34 10 0	
Klerksdorp		Klerksdorp	—	3	Dutch Reformed Church	23.3	16 10 0	
Lichtenburg		Lichtenburg Location	—	1	"	27.7	14 10 0	
		Polfontein	—	1	Wesleyan	24.8	18 0 0	
Marico		Linokana	—	1	Lutheran	18	14 10 0	
		Vleeschfontein	—	3	Roman Catholic	38.5	23 5 0	
		Zeerust	—	1	English Church	32	14 5 0	
			44	5	112	1.958.7	£1.375 5 0	
CENTRAL	Witwatersrand	Albert Street	—	4	Wesleyan	59.4	£55 0 0	
		Boksburg	—	3	"	32.6	29 0 0	Closed.
		Cleveland	—	1	English Church	20	6 0 0	
		Germiston	—	2	Wesleyan	28.9	26 10 0	
		Henry Nourse	—	1	English Church	12.4	13 0 0	Closed.
		Krugersdorp Location	—	5	Wesleyan	59	80 0 0	
		Langlaagte	—	1	English Church	23.5	17 0 0	
		Randfontein	—	1	Wesleyan	23.7	31 15 0	
		Roodepoort	—	1	Presbyterian	27.7	25 15 0	
		Rosettenville	2	7	English Church	25.2	276 4 6	
		Spes Bona	—	2	Wesleyan	36.6	34 5 0	
		St. James'	—	2	English Church	21.5	17 0 0	Closed.
		Turffontein	—	1	Lutheran	32.3	18 10 0	
		Witkoppies	—	1	English Church	21.8	11 0 0	
Pretoria		Bekane	—	1	Lutheran	24.9	15 0 0	
		Doornpoort	—	1	"	13	6 0 0	Closed.
		Edendale	2	2	"	67.3	72 0 0	
		Eerste Rust	—	1	Berlin	44	18 0 0	
		"	—	1	"	34.1	7 0 0	
		Flink's Drift	—	3	Wesleyan	16.5	14 10 0	Also known as Piennaars River.
		Garsfontein	—	1	English Church	14.4	7 0 0	Closed.
		The Good Shepherd	4	1	"	70.3	106 10 0	

EDUCATION—RETURN OF SCHOOLS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT GRANTS-IN-AID, 1908-09—(continued).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.		MISSION.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	GOVERNMENT GRANT.	REMARKS.
			White.	Native.				
CENTRAL (contd.)	Pretoria (contd.)	Hartebeestspruit	—	2	English Church	27.8	£14 0 0	
		Hebron	—	2	Lutheran	78.6	38 0 0	
		Kaalplaate	—	1	English Church	32.7	18 0 0	
		Kgabalatsane	—	2	Lutheran	101.7	24 0 0	
		Kilnerton	7	—	Wesleyan	64.8	1,135 0 0	
		Kilnerton Practising	1	4	"	90.3	125 0 0	
		Leeuwkraal	—	1	Lutheran	36	19 0 0	
		Leper Asylum	—	—	—	55.8	—	Closed.
		Makapanstad	—	3	Wesleyan	61	46 0 0	
		Marabastad	—	4	"	76.4	51 10 0	
		Mathibestad	—	1	English Church	10.8	12 10 0	Closed.
		Mathlare	—	1	Lutheran	15	3 15 0	Closed.
		Modderfontein	2	—	—	22.6	16 13 2	Closed.
		Onderstepoort	—	1	Lutheran	25.6	17 0 0	
		Onverwacht	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	29	3 0 0	
		Pienaars River	—	2	Wesleyan	24	24 0 0	
		Pretoria, Boom Street	3	3	Lutheran	148	109 0 0	
		Pretoria Mission	2	—	Dutch Reformed Church	59.2	48 0 0	
		Rietkol	—	1	English Church	17.9	11 0 0	
		St. Cuthbert's	—	4	"	51.4	43 15 0	
		Tlad Stad	—	2	Wesleyan	29.2	17 10 0	
		Walmansthal	1	4	Lutheran	80	66 0 0	
		Witkraal	—	1	Wesleyan	21	16 0 0	
		Wynandskraal	—	2	"	27	18 5 0	
		Bushmanskop	—	1	"	19	30 0 0	
		Coal Mine	—	2	"	19	9 0 0	Closed.
		Doornkuil	—	1	Anglican	20.9	4 0 0	
		Goede Hoop	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	23.5	18 0 0	
		Hartebeestfontein	—	1	Wesleyan	17.5	12 0 0	
		Heidelberg Town	—	1	"	16.4	22 15 0	
		Heidelberg Mission	2	2	Lutheran	58	55 0 0	
		Resurrection School	—	2	English Church	22	21 10 0	
		Langkuil	—	1	Wesleyan	25.5	22 0 0	
		Nigel	—	1	English Church	19.6	14 10 0	
		"	—	—	Wesleyan	26.5	—	
		Nooitgedacht	—	1	"	15	9 10 0	
Panvei	—	1	Dutch Reformed Church	38.2	16 10 0			
Vereeniging	—	2	English Church	15.2	11 10 0	Temporarily closed.		
Vereeniging Location	—	1	Wesleyan	10	4 0 0	Closed.		
Vlakfontein	—	1	English Church	29.4	22 10 0			
Uitvlugt	—	1	Wesleyan	43	19 5 0			

		Vlakfontein	—	1	Wesleyan	30.6	21 5 0	
		Waaldrift	—	1	"	33.2	23 15 0	
		Witkopjes	—	2	"	23.7	20 5 0	
		Woyentlin	2	7	Lutheran	150.9	80 10 0	
		67	28	116		2,558.0	£3,201 12 8	
EASTERN	Middelburg	Arkona	1	1	Lutheran	83.9	£56 0 0	Including Bursaries.
		Bothsabelo	4	8	Wesleyan	193	1,022 5 0	
		Gerlachshoop	—	1	"	23.8	19 0 0	
		Hartebeesthoek	—	1	"	30.1	18 0 0	
		Lobethal	—	1	"	37	12 0 0	
		Marishane	—	3	"	37.7	8 0 0	
		"	—	3	Wesleyan	36.7	61 0 0	
		Moganoë	—	1	Lutheran	44.1	19 0 0	
		Pokwani	—	1	"	40.1	13 0 0	
		"	—	1	Wesleyan	21	16 10 0	
		Steelpoort	—	1	Lutheran	18.9	14 15 0	
		Wonderhoek	—	1	"	38.5	19 0 0	
	Barberton	Barberton	—	1	Wesleyan	25	12 15 0	Closed.
	Lydenburg	Lydenburg, Standard II	2	5	Lutheran	83		
		" Sub-standard	—	—	"	64	62 0 0	Closed.
		" Town Sub-standard	—	—	"	59		
		Makgane	—	1	"	41.5	13 15 0	
		Maserimuba	—	1	Wesleyan	15	9 5 0	
		Matopeng	—	1	Lutheran	30.1	4 10 0	Closed.
		St. James'	1	1	English Church	36.5	28 15 0	
		20	8	33		958.9	£1,409 10 0	
SOUTH-EASTERN	Ermelo	Ermelo Locaton	—	2	Wesleyan	32.2	£33 10 0	
	Wakkerstroom	Elands Kraal	—	1	—	—	8 0 0	
		Holyrood	2	3	English Church	67.5	105 10 7	
		Ihelo	—	1	"	32.7	19 0 0	
		Quellwasser	3	—	Lutheran	33.8	54 0 0	
		Wakkerstroom	—	2	English Church	16.5	16 0 0	
	Volkstust	Entyangweni	—	1	Wesleyan	8.9	12 0 0	Closed.
		Hartebeestfontein	—	1	"	18.5	14 5 0	Closed.
		Volkstust	—	1	"	27.8	9 15 0	
	Piet Retief	Mahamba	—	6	"	42.5	55 14 4	
		Piet Retief	—	2	"	18.7	21 0 0	
		11	5	20		299.1	£348 14 11	
VACATION COURSE	Mphome		—	—			£182 15 10	
	Elm		—	—			166 15 3	
	Kilnerton		—	—			404 0 5	
			—	—			£753 11 6	

Appendix No. 8,

EDUCATION.—SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT,
1908-09.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS TO EACH TEACHER.
			Girls.	Boys.	Total.	
NORTHERN	35	45	528	549	1,077	23.9
NORTH-WESTERN	12	12	165	160	325	27.0
WESTERN	47	50	1,366	642	2,008	40.1
CENTRAL	23	51	172	450	622	12.1
EASTERN	9	9	129	113	242	26.9
SOUTH-EASTERN	15	15	178	175	353	23.5
TOTALS	141	182	2,538	2,089	4,627	25.0

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT, 1908-09.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.	LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN FEES OR OTHERWISE.		BUILDINGS.	REMARKS.
							Particulars obtainable	unobtainable		
NORTHERN— Pietersburg ..	Mochiba	1	Dutch Reformed Church	9	24	Singing, Reading, Writing, Scripture, and Arithmetic	Particulars obtainable	unobtainable	Particulars as to buildings unobtainable	Attendance bad on account of fever.
	Klein Legalie	2	Berlin	32	29					
	Ramalema	1	Free Church of Scotland	29	21					
	Palmietfontein	2	Presbyterian	34	29					
	Kranzberg	2	Wesleyan	39	41					
	Doornfontein	3	Berlin	46	39					
	Matalas	4	"	63	74					
	Mashashaan	2	Dutch Reformed Church	31	29					
	8	17		283	286					
Louis Tri- chardt	Mofemba	1	Berlin Mission	—	30	Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing	Nil	Wattle and daub.	
	Senthamule	1	"	5	10					
		2		5	40					
Groot Spe- lonken	Sebyane	1	Lutheran	3	4	Sesuto, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Religion, and Singing	Nil	Rondavel.	
	Manthata	1	"	7	6					
	Waterval	1	"	14	11					
	Ramatjoe	1	"	7	5					
	Ramaroko	1	"	33	28					
	Sekonye	1	"	17	15					
	Madibeng	1	"	9	6					
	Klein Magato	1	"	17	13					
	Marutle	1	"	9	5					
	Thlothlolo	1	"	—	4					
	Bolubedu	1	Berlin Lutheran	1	9					
	Kgokoe	1	"	3	4					
	Moleketla	1	"	1	3					
Tzaneen	1	"	2	2						
	14	14		123	115					
Haenertsburg	Wolkberg	1	Berlin Lutheran	15	12	Sesuto and English	Nil	Wattle and daub.	
	Glenshiel	1	"	17	12					

	Paardeplaats	1	.. .. .	5	8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Craighead	1	.. .. .	6	2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	4	4		43	34			
Sibasa ..	Makuya	1	Berlin Mission Society	10	18	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English, and Native Languages	Nil; grant by Berlin Mission Society	One square building of poles and thatch. Brick building. Hut.
	Luvimbi	1	" "	15	24			
	Georgenhoitz	1	Swiss Mission Society	12	7	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing	No record	Brick building; thatch building.
	Mhinga and Hutmeni	2	United Free Church of Scotland ..	12	7	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	Average £1. 5s. per quarter	One hut.
	5	6		37	49			
Blaauwberg ..	Leipzig	1	Berlin Mission	25	18	Scripture, Reading, Writing, Geography, Translation, and Arithmetic	Not known	Church and school-house
	Buffelshoek	1	Wesleyan	12	7			
	2	2		37	25			
TOTAL ..	35	45		528	549			

NORTH-WESTERN Nylstroom ..	Elsie's Kraal	1	African Mission Church	13	18	English, Arithmetic, Sesuto, and Singing	Voluntary	Mud and thatch	Methods crude. Singing a speciality.
	Cyferkuil	1	African Methodist Episcopal	20	19				
	Moime	1	" "	26	36				
	Rampere	1	" "	30	22				
	Bultfontein No. 2133	1	" "	18	12				
	Witpoort	1	" "	14	14				
	6	6		121	121				
Potgietersrust	Mamarema	1	German Lutheran	6	4	Religion, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing	£12	Rondavel.	None.
	Maratateng	1	" "	3	3				
	Mahope	1	" "	6	4				
	Tape	1	" "	9	5				
	Duikerfontein	1	" "	7	9				
	S. Maraba's	1	Church of England	13	14				
	6	6		44	39		£8	Rondavel.	..
TOTAL ..	12	12		165	160		£8	Church.	..
							1s. per mensem each child		

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT, 1908-09—(continued).

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.	LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN FEES OR OTHERWISE.	BUILDINGS.	REMARKS.
WESTERN— Rustenburg ..	Rietfontein No. 402	1	Hermansburg Mission	110	90	} Religion, Reading, Writing, and Arith- metic	6d. p. m. per pupil	Church.	
	Rooikoppies No. 171	1	"	10	9		" "	Mud walls, thatch roof.	
	Vlakfontein No. 663	1	"	21	9		" "	" "	
	Wagenpadspruit	1	"	9	10		" "	" "	
	Cyferfontein No. 963	1	Church of England	13	6		1s. 6d. p.m. per pupil	" "	
	Olievenfontein	1	"	18	9		" "	" "	
	Boschfontein No. 381	1	African Methodist Episcopal	12	9		1s. p. m. per pupil	" "	
	Hartebeestfontein No. 514	1	"	20	3		" "	" "	
	8	8		213	145				
Pilansberg ..	Ramakokskraal	3	Hermansburg Mission	87	—	} Sechuana, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Religion, and Sing- ing	1s. p. m. per pupil	One.	
	Groot Wagendrift	1	"	33	4		" "	" "	
	Bultfontein	1	"	24	12		" "	" "	
	Vlakfontein	1	"	18	6		" "	" "	
	Palmietfontein	1	"	34	4		" "	" "	
	Grootfontein	1	"	30	25		" "	" "	
	Koornfontein	1	"	20	10		" "	" "	
	Serseba	1	"	95	78		" "	" "	
	Schaapkraal	1	"	22	18		" "	" "	
	Pella	1	"	60	27		" "	" "	
	Koppiekraal	1	"	15	10		" "	" "	
	Ganskuil	1	Church of England	20	2		6d. p. m. per pupil	" "	
	Bierkraal	1	"	24	—		" "	" "	
	Mabiskraal	1	Dutch Reformed Church	27	2		£39 per annum	" "	
	Putfontein	1	"	30	3		" "	" "	
	Witfontein	1	"	35	5		" "	" "	
	Cyferkuil	1	"	28	6		Sechuana and English	£20 per annum	
	Bierkraal	1	"	62	2		" "	£40 per annum	
	Witfontein	1	"	40	4		" "	£20 per annum	
	Boegepan	1	"	30	2		" "	£12 per annum	
Poela	1	"	27	6	" "	" "			
	21	23		761	226				

Mariesburg	Melorane	1	Lutheran	18	15	Religion, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	1s. per mensem	One.
	Maanwane	1	"	97	60		6d. per mensem	"
	Mochudi	1	"	15	14		1s. per mensem.	"
	Zeerust Location	1	London Mission	8	2		6d. per mensem.	"
	4	4		138	91			
Potchefstroom	Hoogekraal	1	Dutch Reformed Church	13	7	Sesuto	Not known	One.
	Rietkuil	1	"	10	5	Sesuto and English	"	"
	Uitkijk	1	Wesleyan	21	15	Government code	£40 per annum	"
	Vaalkop	1	"	13	8	"	£35 per annum	"
	Potchefstroom	1	Berlin Mission	22	20	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Bible	6d. per child per mensem	"
	Modderfontein	1	"	12	6	"	Nil	"
Bosch Hoek	1	Church of England	—	—	—	—	—	
Potchefstroom	2	African Methodist Episcopal Church	76	60	English, Sesuto, and Religion	1s. per child per mensem	One.	
	8	9		167	121			
Lichtenburg	Rooipantjesfontein	1	Lutheran	11	14	General	—	One.
	Bethal	1	"	10	12	"	—	"
	2	2		21	26			
Wolmaransstad	Wolmaransstad	1	Hermansburg	32	12	Sechuana	1s. per child per mensem	One for lodgings; one church.
Bloemhof	Bloemhof	1	Private	12	4	Reading and Writing	Fees	Raw brick, iron roof.
	Christiana	1	Methodist	6	7	"	"	"
	"	1	"	16	10	"	"	"
	3	3		34	21			Night school.
TOTAL	47	50		1366	642			
CENTRAL— Pretoria	Night Schools (3)	3	Presbyterian Swiss Mission	—	110	Bible, English, Vernacular, Arithmetic, and Singing	£37	One brick, two iron.
	Night School	1	Wesleyan	—	40	Elementary	Fees	Church.
	Rhenosterfontein	1	Berlin Mission	22	4	Bible History, Catechism, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	—	"
	St. Outhbert's Night School	1	Church of England	—	8	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English; some	2s. 6d. each p. m.	School.
	St. Augustine's Night School	—	"	—	15	"	"	Church.
	Roberts Heights Night School	—	"	—	16	"	"	"
Rhenosterfontein	1	"	10	15	Native Language: Sesuto, Zulu, or Sechuana	1s. per mensem	"	
Premier Mine Night School	2	"	—	25	"	2s. 6d. per mensem	Room in compound.	

EDUCATION.—RETURN OF SCHOOLS NOT IN RECEIPT OF GRANTS-IN-AID FROM GOVERNMENT, 1908-09—(continued).

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	MISSION.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.	LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN FEES. OR OTHERWISE.	BUILDINGS.	REMARKS.
CENTRAL (cont.)— Pretoria (cont.)	African Mission School, Pretoria	1	African Mission Society	11	19	Reading. Writing. Spelling. Dictation, English Grammar. History. Mental Arithmetic. Arith- metic. Scripture, and Geography	30s. per mensem ..	Brick.	
	African Mission School, Lady Selborne	1	" " " "	11	12		23s. per mensem ..	Iron.	
	Undenominational, Pretoria	1	—	26	52		6d. per child per mensem	Church.	
	13	14		80	316				
Witwatersrand	Boksburg—Private	1	African Methodist Episcopal Church	31	42	Elementary Code .. " " " " .. Reading. " Writing. Arithmetic. Geo- graphy, and Gram- mar	£6. 3s. per quarter	One.	
	Germiston	1	Presbyterian	10	10		1s. each per mensem	One wood and iron.	
	"	1	African Methodist Episcopal Church	35	30		" " " "	" "	
	"	1	Swedish	47	4		Zulu and Religion ..	1s. 6d. per mensem	One.
Krugerdsorp	1	Wesleyan	16	5	Reading. Writing. Arithmetic, and Drawing	£1 per mensem ..	One dagga and iron roof.		
	5	5		92	134				
Haman's Kraal	Naauwpoort	1	Church of England	—	—	Reading. Writing. Arithmetic, Sesuto, English, Geography, Class Singing, and Theology	Mission funds and school fees	School house.	
	Mathibestad	2	Lutheran	—	—			School and church.	
	Walmansthal	6	"	—	—			School buildings.	
	Pankop	1	Dutch Reformed Church	—	—			Church buildings.	
	Schilpadfontein	3	Berlin Mission	—	—			School buildings.	
	"	3	Bapedi	—	—			School and church.	
	Hebron	3	German Lutheran	—	—			School buildings.	
	Jericho	4	"	—	—			"	
	Syferfontein	2	"	—	—			"	
	Makapanstad	2	"	—	—			"	
	Boschplaats	1	Wesleyan	—	—			Church buildings.	
	Wilbebestekuil	1	"	—	—			"	
	Mamogale's Kraal	1	German Lutheran	—	—			School buildings.	
Rust de Winter	1	Wesleyan	—	—	"				
De Wet's Kraal	1	"	—	—	"				
	15	32		—	—				
TOTAL ..	33	51		172	450				

EASTERN—											
Lydenburg	Marisane	1	Bapedi Lutheran Church	21	13	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing	Work in gardens or a small fee from church	Stone, with thatch roof. Church.			
	Mamagogo	1	"	11	8						
	Schoonoord	1	"	18	10						
	Boomplaats	1	"	20	18						
	4	4		70	58						
Pokwani ..	Rietkloof	1	Lutheran Bapedi	20	18	—	1s. per mensem ..	Stone and thatch.			
Middelburg ..	Makibis	1	Berlin Mission	12	7	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Singing, Bible History, and Catechism	£28	Teacher's house.			
	Middelburg and Patatafontein	1	Berlin	24	30		Nil	One iron building.			
		3	3		39		37				
Belfast ..	Rietylei	1	African Methodist Episcopal Church	—	—	Zulu	Paid by parents ..	One stone and grass.			
TOTAL ..	9	9		129	113						
SOUTH-EASTERN—											
Piet Retief ..	Pniel	1	Lutheran Free Church	15	15	Religion, Reading, Writing	Nil	One 20 ft. x 40 ft.			
	Bodenstaat	1	"	8	30	Native Languages and Religion	£6 to £10 per annum	One.			
	Luneberg	1	"								
	Anhalt										
	Excelsior	4	"	36	60	Religion, Reading, and Writing	Nil.				
	7	7		59	105						
Ermelo ..	Ermelo	1	Ned. Herv. of Geref. Kerk ..	27	7	Religion and other Elementary Subjects	1s. per mensem per pupil	Brick, iron roof.			
Carolina ..	Amsterdam No. 159	1	Church of England	16	13	Reading, Writing, Zulu, and Religion	—	Stone, covered with grass.			
	Prospect No. 64	1	"	8	9						
	2	2		24	22						
Standerton ..	Standerton Town	1	Church of England	8	6	Standard I	1s. per child per mensem	Nil.			
	Leeuwkraal	1	Dutch Reformed Church	19	8	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic	"	"			
	Standerton Location	1	African Methodist Episcopal Church	15	9	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography	"	"			
	3	3		42	23						
Bethal ..	Bethal Location	1	Berlin	15	12	General	1s. each per mensem	One.			
	Schuttekop	1	"	11	6	"	"	"			
	2	2		26	18						
TOTAL ..	15	15		178	175						

Appendix No. 10.

STATEMENT OF FIRE-ARMS HELD BY NATIVES UNDER LICENCE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DISTRICT.	DESCRIPTION OF WEAPON.			TOTAL.
	Shot-guns.	Rifles.	Revolvers.	
Pietersburg	6	53	2	61
Louis Trichardt	6	50	—	56
Groot Spelonken	—	18	—	18
Haenertsburg	4	73	—	77
Sibasa	2	77	—	79
Blaauwberg	3	8	—	11
Nylstroom	12	10	—	22
Potgieter	3	15	—	18
Warmbaths	—	2	—	2
Rustenburg	9	2	1	12
Zeerust	16	10	—	26
Pilansberg	40	10	1	51
Lichtenburg	4	3	—	7
Pretoria	9	—	—	9
Haman's Kraal	6	2	2	10
Sekukuni	1	3	—	4
Lydenburg	3	—	—	3
Komatipoort	1	—	—	1
Pokwani	—	23	—	23
Middelburg	—	3	—	3
Piet Retief	2	4	—	6
Carolina	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	128	366	6	500

STOCK, 1908-09.

(As Estimated by District Officers.)

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	HORSES.	MULES.	DONKEYS.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	GOATS.	PIGS.
NORTHERN ..	Pietersburg	20	100	6,000	8,000	38,000	60,000	9,000
	Louis Trichardt	5	20	650	33,000	16,000	40,000	800
	Groot Spelonken	12	30	500	7,600	16,000	31,000	1,250
	Haenertsburg	21	15	210	4,000	5,000	50,000	4,500
	Sibasa	15	44	115	2,171	40,491	101,225	1,215
	Blaauwberg	1	4	350	9,000	9,000	15,000	600
	TOTALS	74	213	7,825	63,671	124,491	297,225	17,365
NORTH-WESTERN	Nylstroom	10	14	530	25,255	23,353	42,242	4,500
	Potgieter	25	50	2,000	19,657	15,904	46,500	4,000
	TOTALS	35	64	2,530	44,912	39,257	88,742	8,500
WESTERN ..	Rustenburg	2	10	320	2,571	3,170	5,190	913
	Zeerust	10	18	350	30,000	9,566	19,134	250
	Pilansberg	39	129	2,652	25,109	24,942	34,047	4,157
	Potchefstroom	100	48	210	6,556	3,810	20,513	6,540
	Klerksdorp	75	30	200	2,000	1,250	5,600	2,000
	Lichtenburg	84	—	68	8,930	15,646	21,435	622
	Wolmaransstad	23	—	16	1,852	4,050	7,061	98
	Bloemhof	66	—	25	1,934	7,084	16,240	232
	TOTALS	399	235	3,839	78,952	69,518	129,220	14,812
CENTRAL ..	Pretoria	25	50	700	12,000	15,000	16,000	5,000
	Haman's Kraal	10	50	1,110	15,000	28,000	40,000	3,600
	Johannesburg	8	6	90	2,392	350	6,936	1,700
	Heidelberg	150	30	30	9,550	2,600	17,333	1,000
	Vereeniging	150	50	80	4,481	1,366	8,777	1,333
	TOTALS	343	186	2,010	43,423	47,316	89,046	12,633
EASTERN ..	Barberton	29	13	63	12,100	1,000	1,713	840
	Sekukuni	24	26	540	16,500	10,000	70,000	7,500
	Pilgrims Rest	8	—	330	1,500	2,300	40,500	5,100
	Pokwani	10	8	450	13,000	16,000	52,000	1,500
	Middelburg	15	112	358	6,126	6,100	24,262	1,500
	Belfast	—	—	—	1,515	2,283	5,508	—
	TOTALS	86	159	1,741	50,741	37,683	193,983	16,440
SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom	2,727	—	—	9,535	1,350	40,610	8,182
	Piet Retief	20	10	60	11,178	2,000	18,000	1,200
	Carolina	97	8	27	4,893	889	16,103	1,502
	Ermelo	615	4	2	7,850	3,500	38,000	5,000
	Standerton	862	—	—	2,740	4,098	22,647	2,479
	Bethal	100	—	8	520	670	8,150	1,200
	TOTALS	4,421	22	97	36,716	12,507	143,610	19,563
	GRAND TOTALS	5,358	879	18,042	318,415	330,772	941,726	89,313

CIVIL CASES ADJUDICATED, 1908-09.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF CASES.	
NORTHERN	Pietersburg	2	
	Louis Trichardt	22	
	Groot Spelonken	36	A large number of disputes settled by arbitration.
	Haenertsburg	32	Numerous complaints and disputes settled out of court.
	Sibasa	12	" " " " " " " "
	Blaauwberg	—	Some fifty cases settled by arbitration.
	TOTAL	104	
NORTH-WESTERN	Nylstroom	36	
	Potgieter	3	
	TOTAL	39	
WESTERN	Rustenburg	4	
	Zeerust	—	
	Pilansberg	39	
	Potchefstroom	—	All taken before resident magistrate's court.
	Lichtenburg	1	
	Wolmaransstad	3	
	TOTAL	47	
CENTRAL	Pretoria	20	
	Haman's Kraal	25	Exclusive of numerous disputes settled out of court.
	Heidelberg	—	All civil matters are taken in magistrate's court.
	Vereeniging	1	In resident magistrate's court.
	Witwatersrand	9	Minor cases settled by arbitration out of court. Average about sixty per mensem.
	Klerksdorp	—	All cases brought before resident magistrate.
	TOTAL	55	
EASTERN	Sekukuniland	4	Large number of petty cases settled daily by arbitration
	Pilgrims Rest	3	
	Barberton	2	About two hundred petty cases were dealt with.
	Pokwani	1	Numerous petty cases settled by arbitration.
	Middelburg	—	" " " " " "
	Belfast	2	" " " " " "
	TOTAL	12	
SOUTH-EASTERN	Wakkerstroom	16	
	Piet Retief	—	
	Carolina	—	
	Ermelo	—	Numerous complaints settled by arbitration.
	Standerton	3	Numerous disputes and complaints settled out of court.
	Bethal	—	
	TOTAL	19	
	GRAND TOTAL	276	

Appendix No. 14.

EXPENDITURE.

1902-03.		1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
93,876	10 5	104,497	12 4	91,182	4 4	102,405	13 10	105,616	8 3	102,110	9 0	98,074	16 0

Appendix No. 15.

EXPENDITURE, 1908-09.

SERVICE.	GRANT.	EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE COMPARED WITH GRANT.	
			Less than Granted.	More than Granted.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Salaries, wages, and allowances	78,262	78,834 17 4	—	1,062 4 10
B. Transport and travelling	11,375	11,705 15 5	—	330 15 5
C. Compounds and other special services	10,300	6,845 9 5	3,454 10 7	—
D. Well sinking	500	93 10 0	406 10 0	—
E. Miscellaneous	650	595 3 10	54 16 2	—
TOTALS	£ 101,087	98,074 16 0	3,915 16 9	1,393 0 3
Surplus of Estimates over Expenditure to be surrendered			£3,012 4 0	

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

SOURCE.	LAW OR REGULATION.	SUBSTANCE OF SECTION.	ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECEIPTS.
1. General native tax	Section 3, Act No. 9 of 1908 ..	A yearly tax of £2 is payable by every adult male native, excepting such as are (a) farm labourers, or (b) municipal location residents, who pay a tax of £1 only. A further £2 per annum is payable by every native polygamist.	£350,000
2. Passes	Proclamation No. 37 of 1901, amended by Ordinance No. 27 of 1903.	Any native proceeding for work within his district or going outside of his district on his own business must obtain a travelling pass at a cost of 1s. Duplicate travelling passes may be obtained for 1s. Every native proceeding to a labour district must be registered; the fee for registration is 1s., payable by the employer. In labour districts a monthly fee of 2s. is payable by the employer in respect of each native employed. Natives who have no employer must pay this fee themselves. Duplicate passports may be obtained for a fee of 1s.	300,000
(a) General pass	Section 4 of Proclamation No. 18 of 1903		
(b) In labour districts	Section 16 of Proclamation No. 18 of 1903		
	Sections 23 and 24 of Proclamation No. 18 of 1903		
	Section 28 of Proclamation No. 18 of 1903		
	Section 34 of Proclamation No. 18 of 1903		
3. Marriage licences	Article 14, Law No. 3 of 1897, amended by Ordinance No. 39 of 1904 Ordinance No. 29 of 1903	A fee of 5s. is payable in respect of any native marriage under Law 3, 1897. Duplicate certificates are issued for a fee of 2s. 6d. Native marriages validated under Ordinance No. 29, 1903, are registered for a fee of 2s. 6d. Marriage fees are accounted for by means of revenue stamps	—
4. Dog tax	Section 2, Act No. 23 of 1907 ..	A yearly tax of 10s. is payable in respect of every dog, except Kaffir hunting or coursing dogs, in respect of which a fee of £5 is payable. Duplicate dog badges are issued for a fee of 2s. 6d.	2,500
5. Licences	Proclamation No. 38 of 1901.	Licences for compound overseers are issued at a rate of £1 per month. Licences to recruit or conduct natives are issued at the rate of £15 per annum.	6,000
(a) Compound overseers	Section 3, Schedule B, Proclamation No. 38 of 1901		
(b) Labour agents	Section 8, Government Notice No. 1063 of 1907		
6. Compound fees	Section 41, Proclamation No. 18 of 1903 Section 17, Government Notice No. 1063 of 1907	At pass offices in labour districts natives seeking work may obtain food and accommodation for 1s. per diem. For all natives admitted to the Labour Bureau a fee of 1s. per diem for subsistence is payable by the labour agent.	15,000
7. Fines—			
(a) Native commissioners and sub-commissioners	Section 2, Act No. 29 of 1907 ..	May punish by fine up to £75.	5,000
(b) Native commissioners and sub-commissioners as resident justices of the peace under Ordinance No. 3 of 1902	Ordinance No. 19 of 1904	May punish by fine up to £25.	
8. Crown lands—native squatters' rents	Executive Council Resolution No. 136 of 25th January, 1905	Adult natives squatting on Crown lands are charged a rental of £1 per annum.	10,000
			£688,500

Appendix No. 17.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT DURING THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 1908-09.

SUB-HEAD OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		
	£	s.	d.
1. Native tax	352,433	0	0
2. Native passes and certificates	306,694	3	0
3. Dog tax.. .. .	2,758	12	6
4. Compound overseers' and labour agents' licences ..	6,458	15	0
5. Fines, court fees, etc.	5,997	6	11
6. Miscellaneous	324	6	8
7. Native squatters' rents	11,021	0	0
8. Departmental receipts	16,226	7	2
TOTAL	£701,913	11	3

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS
1902-03, 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, AND 1908-09.

Sub-Head of Revenue.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
<i>Native Revenue—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Native Tax	271,503 0 0	277,197 0 0	407,870 0 0	372,186 0 0	311,034 0 0	394,479 0 0	352,433 0 0
2. Passes and Certificates	139,406 19 6	190,371 9 0	219,548 10 0	234,746 9 0	236,512 4 0	268,794 14 0	306,894 3 0
3. Native Squatters' Rents	—	—	—	9,154 0 0	15,331 6 0	13,407 0 0	11,021 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous Revenue—</i>							
4. Dog Tax	9,288 12 0	7,313 9 9	12,587 3 0	12,521 1 0	11,496 14 0	5,994 2 6	2,758 12 6
5. Compound Overseers' and Labour Agents' Licences ..	2,404 15 0	2,889 10 0	3,584 0 0	3,295 0 0	3,697 5 6	4,848 15 0	6,458 15 0
6. Fines and Court Fees	2,487 3 3	3,629 11 6	7,426 7 2	5,607 16 1	5,412 19 10	4,644 4 9	5,997 6 11
7. Extra Receipts, including Compound Fees	1,512 7 6	896 6 6	692 2 6	213 11 0	119 10 4	10,673 9 7	16,226 7 2
8. Remittance Agency Fees and Interest	266 11 6	588 0 0	795 3 0	718 6 7	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	4 5 0	1 2 8	17 18 3	17 4 2	12 12 2	216 4 8	324 6 8
Asiatic Location Rents	75 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Arms	598 1 6	222 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	£ 427,547 10 3	483,108 9 5	652,521 3 11	638,459 7 10	583,616 11 10	703,057 10 6	701,913 11 3

NOTE.—Only the revenue from Native Tax and from Passes and Certificates is reckoned as Native Revenue in the Treasury Accounts. The revenue collected by the Department from Dog Tax, Compound Overseers' and Native Labour Agents' Licences, and Miscellaneous, is distributed over sub-heads of General Revenue in the Treasury Accounts. Compound Fees and Remittance Agency Fees and Interest were appropriated in aid of the expenditure in 1904-05, and were therefore not paid into the Treasury as Revenue.

Appendix No. 19.

NATIVE TAX COLLECTED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1902-03 TO 1908-09.

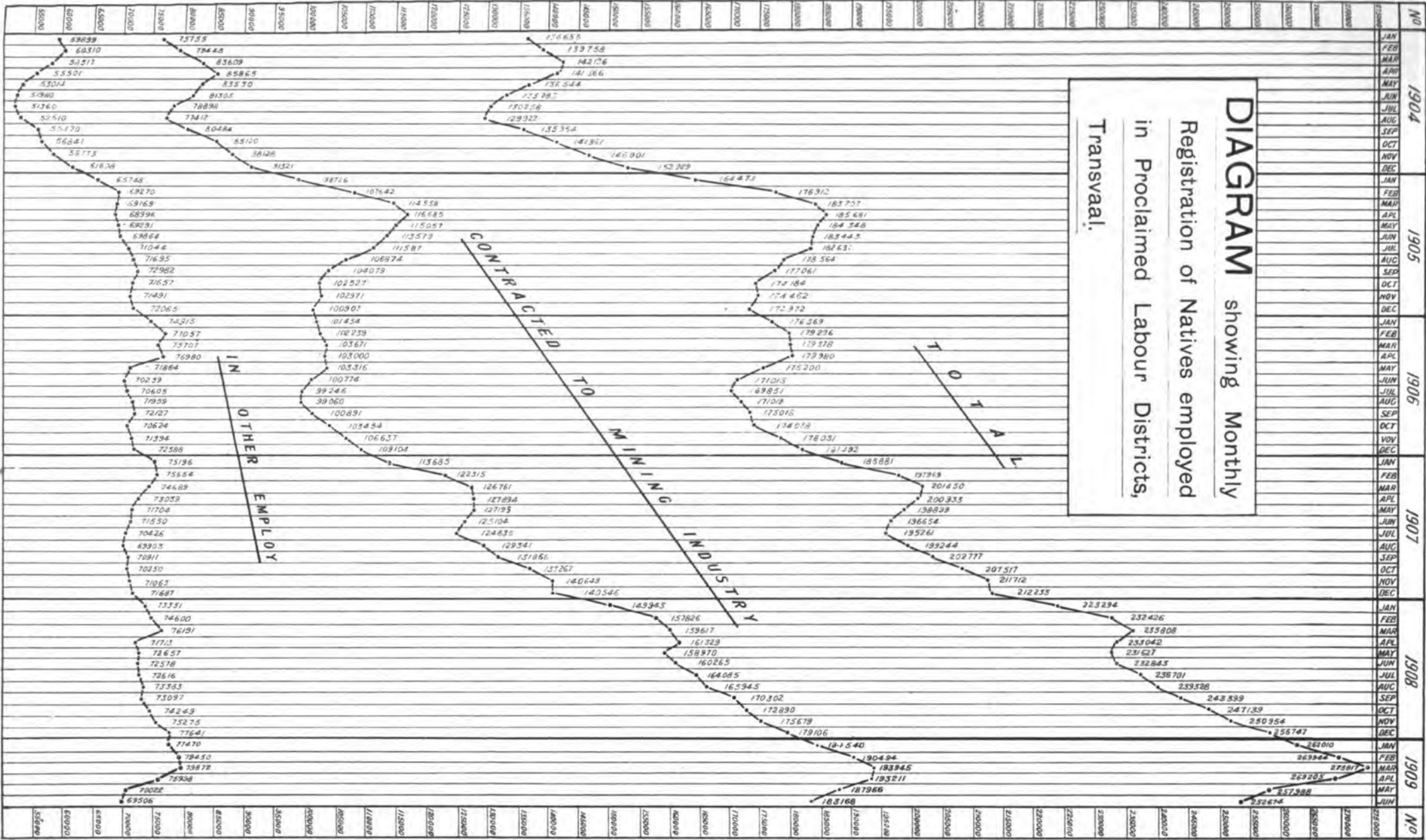
1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
271,503	277,197	407,870	372,186	311,034	394,479	352,433	2,386,702

Appendix No. 20.

NATIVE TAX COLLECTED FOR EACH YEAR 1903-1909.

1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
379,976	365,638	364,639	360,812	337,213	334,969	233,525	*2,386,702

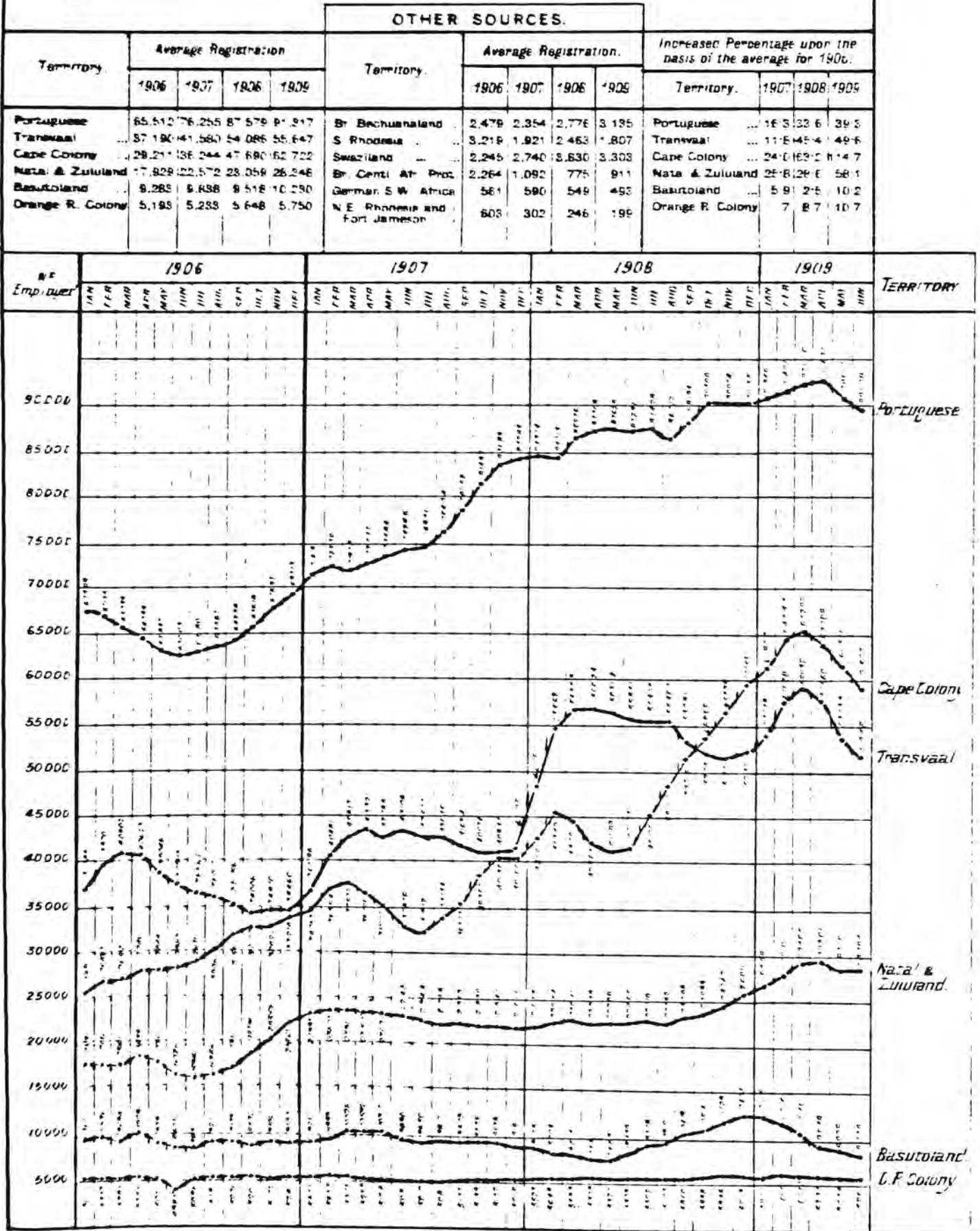
* Includes £9930 advices in transit. Amount unallocated.



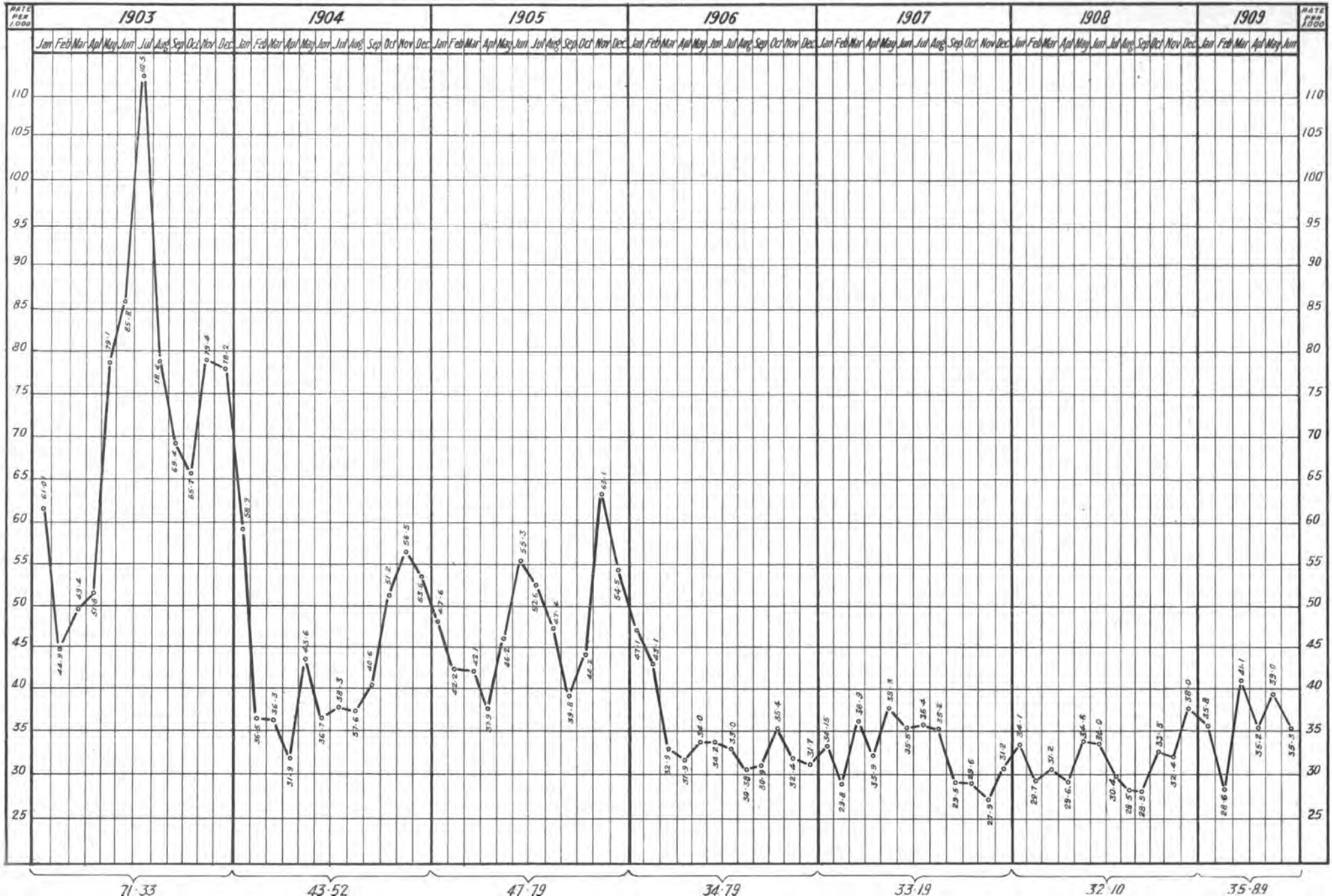
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIVE LABOUR

From the Principal Sources of Supply.

Chart showing the Monthly Registration in Labour Districts, Territorial Average Registration, and Increased Percentage.



Mortality Chart showing the Death-rate per thousand per annum for each Month among Natives employed on Mines and Industrial Works in Proclaimed Labour Districts, including Natives employed by Contractors.



TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES EMPLOYED IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

TERRITORY.	MINES AND WORKS.				OTHER EMPLOYMENT.				TOTALS.			
	30th June, 1908.	30th June, 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	30th June, 1908.	30th June, 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	30th June, 1908.	30th June, 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
East Coast, South of Latitude 22° ..	73,266	72,145	—	1,121	5,429	5,066	—	363	78,695	77,211	—	1,484
Mozambique	4,472	5,910	1,438	—	13	80	67	—	4,485	5,990	1,505	—
Zambesi, Quilimane, and Tete ..	2,813	3,460	647	—	20	15	—	5	2,833	3,475	642	—
Beira and Chinde	467	397	—	70	45	35	—	10	512	432	—	80
Nyassa	763	2,444	1,681	—	3	26	23	—	766	2,470	1,704	—
PORTUGUESE TERRITORY	81,781	84,356	3,766	1,191	5,510	5,222	90	378	87,291	89,578	3,851	1,564
Basutoland	4,346	5,022	676	—	4,053	3,316	—	737	8,399	8,338	—	61
British Bechuanaland	1,270	1,531	261	—	1,406	1,377	—	29	2,676	2,908	232	—
British Central Africa Protectorate ..	515	826	311	—	289	277	—	12	804	1,103	299	—
North-Eastern Rhodesia and Fort Jameson	221	145	—	76	40	30	—	10	261	175	—	86
Cape Colony	24,469	43,150	18,681	—	17,634	16,277	—	1,357	42,103	59,427	17,324	—
German South-West Africa	412	340	—	72	128	126	—	2	540	466	—	74
Natal and Zululand	7,082	12,057	4,975	—	15,383	16,327	944	—	22,465	28,384	5,919	—
Orange River Colony	642	821	179	—	4,737	4,440	—	297	5,379	5,261	—	118
Southern Rhodesia	1,741	943	—	798	956	885	—	71	2,697	1,828	—	869
Swaziland	2,090	1,488	—	602	1,835	1,375	—	460	3,925	2,863	—	1,062
Transvaal	25,100	22,542	—	2,558	30,751	29,406	—	1,345	55,851	51,948	—	3,903
Others	81	37	—	44	371	358	—	13	452	395	—	57
TOTALS	149,750	173,258	28,849	5,341	83,093	79,416	1,034	4,711	232,843	252,674	27,625	7,794
	Net Increase, 23,508				Net Decrease, 3,677				Total Increase, 19,831			

In this Return 9910 natives employed by contractors on mines and works are shown in the totals "Other Employment".

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN LABOUR DISTRICTS,
INCLUDING NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS.

MONTH.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF NATIVES EMPLOYED.						NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASE.						DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM FROM DISEASE.					
	1903 to 1904.	1904 to 1905.	1905 to 1906.	1906 to 1907.	1907 to 1908.	1908 to 1909.	1903 to 1904.	1904 to 1905.	1905 to 1906.	1906 to 1907.	1907 to 1908.	1908 to 1909.	1903 to 1904.	1904 to 1905.	1905 to 1906.	1906 to 1907.	1907 to 1908.	1908 to 1909.
July ..	66,363	74,479	110,712	100,008	124,965	161,029	615	202	460	240	330	361	110.21	32.55	49.86	28.80	32.55	26.90
August ..	74,324	78,511	98,188	99,152	127,002	163,749	468	226	393	227	341	345	75.56	34.54	43.47	27.47	32.20	25.28
September ..	73,967	79,416	105,987	99,972	130,006	166,095	393	242	318	231	273	335	63.76	36.57	36.00	27.73	25.08	24.11
October ..	78,141	83,606	102,807	102,174	134,564	170,932	394	336	339	271	289	417	62.10	48.23	39.19	31.83	25.77	29.42
November ..	75,256	86,812	103,645	103,016	138,353	172,666	480	378	432	249	280	421	76.54	52.25	50.02	28.44	24.18	29.26
December ..	75,111	89,891	102,306	107,867	140,306	175,781	471	372	430	271	318	478	75.25	49.06	50.41	27.92	27.14	32.63
January ..	79,161	94,995	101,230	111,389	144,600	180,209	370	334	357	271	352	447	56.09	42.23	42.32	29.19	29.21	29.76
February ..	80,365	102,639	101,893	117,997	152,697	185,879	223	312	268	263	325	399	33.30	36.69	31.56	26.75	25.56	25.76
March ..	83,964	109,651	102,954	124,527	157,444	190,663	223	333	250	289	354	438	31.89	36.44	29.14	27.85	26.08	27.56
April ..	85,400	113,789	103,332	127,325	159,976	192,149	168	316	233	319	358	492	23.61	33.32	27.06	30.06	26.85	30.73
May ..	85,994	113,286	103,156	127,546	158,365	189,176	289	397	249	355	429	535	40.33	42.05	28.96	33.40	31.71	33.94
June ..	83,536	112,788	102,044	126,149	158,465	184,146	231	488	252	331	392	484	33.48	51.92	29.63	31.49	29.68	31.54
Average ..	78,343	94,932	104,135	112,429	144,069	177,681	360	328	332	275	337	439	55.21	41.46	38.26	29.35	28.16	29.04

Appendix No. 25.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MORTALITY AMONGST NATIVES (continued).

MONTH.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT.						DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM FROM ACCIDENT.						TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.						TOTAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM.					
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
July	13	36	26	35	41	47	2.33	5.80	2.82	4.20	3.94	3.50	628	238	486	275	380	408	112.54	38.35	52.68	33.00	36.49	30.40
August	18	20	36	24	32	45	2.91	3.06	3.98	2.90	3.02	3.29	486	246	429	251	373	390	78.47	37.60	47.45	30.38	35.22	28.57
September ..	35	27	34	27	49	61	5.68	4.08	3.85	3.24	4.50	4.39	428	269	352	258	322	396	69.44	40.65	39.85	30.97	29.58	28.50
October	23	21	44	31	43	59	3.62	3.01	5.09	3.64	3.84	4.16	417	357	383	302	332	476	65.72	51.24	44.27	35.47	29.61	33.58
November ..	18	31	113	35	44	46	2.87	4.29	13.08	4.00	3.80	3.20	498	409	545	284	324	467	79.41	56.54	63.10	32.44	27.98	32.46
December ..	19	30	55	34	48	80	3.04	4.00	4.10	3.78	4.10	5.46	490	402	465	285	366	558	78.28	53.66	54.51	31.71	31.24	38.09
January	19	43	41	46	59	92	2.88	5.44	4.86	4.96	4.90	6.05	389	377	398	317	411	539	58.96	47.67	47.18	34.15	34.11	35.81
February ..	22	47	98	30	53	45	3.29	5.53	11.54	3.05	4.16	2.91	245	359	366	293	378	444	36.58	42.22	43.10	29.80	29.72	28.67
March	31	52	33	94	56	216	4.43	5.69	3.85	9.06	4.27	13.59	254	385	283	383	410	654	36.33	42.13	32.99	36.91	31.25	41.15
April	59	44	42	41	37	73	8.29	4.64	4.88	3.86	2.78	4.56	227	360	275	300	395	565	31.90	37.97	31.94	33.93	29.63	35.29
May	24	40	44	53	39	81	3.35	4.24	5.12	4.99	2.94	5.13	313	437	293	408	459	616	43.68	46.29	34.08	38.39	34.65	39.07
June	25	32	39	43	58	59	3.59	3.40	4.59	4.09	4.39	3.84	256	520	291	374	450	543	36.77	55.33	34.22	35.58	34.08	35.38
AVERAGES ..	26	35	49	41	47	75	3.91	4.46	5.64	4.38	3.89	5.07	386	363	381	316	383	505	59.11	45.92	43.90	33.73	31.96	34.11

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Appendix No. 26.

JR DISTRICTS, EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS.

1908.										1909.					
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
10.8	15.5	30.6	55.3	35.5	40.5	30.8	15.2	34.9	25.6	25.2	23.1	37.8	36.2	28.4	34.8
10.6	—	19.0	19.0	27.8	51.3	60.7	35.7	95.4	71.1	107.9	93.4	38.6	73.5	42.3	22.6
3.8	13.9	19.2	17.6	14.4	15.9	14.0	16.2	21.4	19.6	23.9	14.5	17.1	21.0	18.2	18.5
10.3	32.9	37.4	32.5	31.5	27.5	28.1	37.7	32.1	39.6	34.0	27.3	32.8	32.0	37.6	34.7
1.0	10.9	16.1	17.4	18.3	11.3	14.1	18.0	15.6	26.7	21.3	10.6	14.1	13.2	16.1	15.1
7.4	57.7	58.3	19.2	—	—	28.6	13.6	41.2	41.0	—	94.9	27.0	13.3	40.8	71.3
10.2	10.2	15.9	33.8	35.9	12.3	18.6	6.2	—	33.7	6.4	13.0	—	21.0	14.9	15.8
5.7	21.2	21.2	21.8	23.0	24.1	22.0	22.4	24.9	28.5	20.9	25.4	24.6	21.9	29.4	32.2
10.0	—	324.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266.6	—	—	—	—	—
5.5	25.10	29.69	27.67	26.13	24.07	23.70	28.04	28.11	31.89	28.7	23.2	25.9	26.5	29.0	28.3
—	—	32.9	56.3	—	—	51.0	24.1	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	60.2	30.7
2.1	26.0	23.9	45.9	24.7	81.8	26.6	56.9	26.8	51.3	—	69.1	—	20.6	37.2	48.8
—	58.8	—	30.8	31.3	—	61.2	30.1	92.8	91.3	31.7	—	98.4	67.8	36.1	37.3
7.4	76.1	89.8	49.7	43.3	50.0	25.5	41.1	33.8	34.8	25.9	38.0	71.2	69.3	86.5	84.3
—	—	—	108.6	109.6	58.3	—	—	59.7	121.8	—	—	—	78.4	81.1	—
10.1	49.3	105.7	148.5	64.5	16.6	62.6	241.3	114.4	113.0	106.8	119.4	103.7	129.0	120.6	107.7
10.0	36.9	44.2	60.0	36.0	32.5	57.3	45.4	39.6	14.5	15.2	28.8	39.9	12.9	38.2	63.8
5.0	87.8	92.9	100.2	90.0	73.2	84.5	71.3	71.4	80.9	100.2	94.0	53.5	125.2	152.3	96.6
3.3	64.06	75.19	71.23	53.70	48.88	48.95	70.47	57.16	59.37	55.2	64.9	60.0	87.6	102.7	84.8
5.5	25.10	29.69	27.67	26.13	24.07	23.70	28.04	28.11	31.89	28.7	23.2	25.9	26.5	29.0	28.3
5.5	28.07	33.34	31.09	28.18	25.82	25.42	30.96	30.19	33.88	30.7	26.5	28.6	31.6	35.2	33.0

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DISTRICTS, EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS.

1909.																
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
30.8	15.2	34.9	25.0	25.2	23.1	37.8	36.2	28.4	34.8	24.4	36.9	36.1	41.1	38.8	22.9	
60.7	35.7	95.4	71.1	107.9	93.4	38.6	73.5	42.3	22.6	31.5	30.6	51.8	68.4	16.3	36.0	
14.0	16.2	21.4	19.8	23.9	14.5	17.1	21.0	18.2	18.5	16.8	26.7	14.4	17.3	17.8	18.5	
28.1	37.7	32.1	39.6	34.0	27.3	32.8	32.0	37.6	34.7	30.0	37.0	34.9	34.8	35.8	36.4	
14.1	18.0	15.6	26.7	21.3	10.6	14.1	13.2	16.1	15.1	19.0	15.1	16.4	20.9	29.5	20.0	
28.6	13.6	41.2	41.0	—	—	94.9	27.0	13.3	40.8	71.3	45.7	16.2	16.9	52.2	17.9	
18.6	6.2	—	33.7	6.4	13.0	—	—	21.0	14.9	15.8	16.3	—	9.7	9.3	8.6	
22.0	22.4	24.9	28.5	20.9	25.4	24.6	21.9	29.4	32.2	30.5	22.7	20.7	24.2	29.2	26.1	
—	—	—	—	266.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	23.70	28.04	28.11	31.89	28.71	23.20	25.88	26.5	29.0	28.3	25.4	30.2	26.2	28.3	29.3	28.4
51.0	24.1	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	60.2	30.7	31.4	—	—	33.1	—	—	
26.6	56.9	26.8	51.3	—	69.1	—	20.6	37.2	48.8	16.3	56.4	56.0	22.3	52.5	97.3	
61.2	30.1	92.8	91.3	31.7	38.0	98.4	67.8	36.1	37.3	—	11.7	—	69.2	34.4	—	
25.5	41.1	33.8	34.8	25.9	—	71.2	69.3	86.5	84.3	76.6	44.7	39.8	43.8	60.3	68.5	
—	—	59.7	121.8	—	—	—	78.4	81.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
62.6	241.3	114.4	113.0	106.8	119.4	103.7	129.0	120.6	107.7	79.8	95.7	57.4	68.6	79.4	76.5	
57.3	45.4	39.6	14.5	15.2	28.8	39.9	12.9	38.2	63.8	37.8	—	37.3	12.5	39.0	41.5	
84.5	71.3	71.4	80.9	100.2	94.0	33.5	125.2	152.3	96.5	61.2	51.3	45.9	70.8	48.6	48.2	
88	48.95	70.47	57.16	59.37	55.16	64.87	60.0	87.6	102.7	84.8	63.7	47.6	42.3	51.0	56.6	64.3
97	23.70	28.04	28.11	31.89	28.71	23.20	25.88	26.5	29.0	28.3	25.4	30.2	26.2	28.3	29.3	28.4
82	25.42	30.96	30.19	33.88	30.71	26.49	28.64	31.6	35.2	33.0	28.6	31.7	27.0	30.4	32.0	32.0

Appendix No. 30.—MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON
GOLD MINES (OUTCROP) (continued).

Mine or Company.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Deaths from Disease.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Deaths from Accidents.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Total Death-rate per 1000 per Annum.	Remarks.
<i>Brought forward</i> ..							
Molyneux	146	—	—	—	—	—	7 months.
Vaal River Tributors	132	—	—	—	—	—	2 months.
Orion	162	5	30.9	—	—	30.9	
Cotteswalt	16	—	—	—	—	—	1 month.
Vogelstruis Estate	1,711	87	50.8	9	5.3	56.1	
New West Bonanza	224	3	13.4	1	4.5	17.9	
West Rand Central	542	9	16.6	1	1.8	18.4	
Springs Mines Limited	16	—	—	—	—	—	1 month.
Windsor	810	11	14.8	1	1.3	16.1	11 months.
York	803	19	23.7	2	2.5	26.2	
H.B.K. Syndicate	21	—	—	—	—	—	4 months.
Hauser	51	—	—	—	—	—	
Adair Usher	7	—	—	—	—	—	2 months.
New Minerva	146	3	20.5	—	—	20.5	
Saxon	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Warren Hill	112	1	8.9	—	—	8.9	
Honingklip Claims	39	—	—	—	—	—	2 months.
Southleigh Syndicate	92	1	32.5	—	—	32.5	4 months.
Quarryhill	130	1	7.7	—	—	7.7	
Doornkop	65	1	15.4	1	15.4	30.8	
E. F. Austen Gold Mining Company	27	—	—	—	—	—	2 months.
Benoni Consolidated	186	1	10.8	—	—	10.8	6 months.
Niekerk Syndicate	89	1	16.9	—	—	16.9	8 months.
Union Tributary Syndicate	26	—	—	—	—	—	8 months.
Machavie	114	—	—	—	—	—	6 months.
Kroondraai	60	—	—	—	—	—	8 months.
Carvers Proprietary	109	1	15.7	—	—	15.7	7 months.
East Rand Extension	217	2	15.8	1	7.9	23.7	7 months.
TOTALS	109,480	3,077	28.1	504	4.6	32.7	

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON DIAMOND MINES IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS (EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Mine or Company.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Deaths from Disease.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Deaths from Accidents.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Total Death-rate per 1000 per annum.
Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Company	6,912	110	15.9	11	1.6	17.5

MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON SURFACE WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS (EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

Mine or Company.	Average Number of Natives Employed.	Deaths from Disease.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Deaths from Accidents.	Rate per 1000 per Annum.	Total Death-rate per 1000 per annum.	Remarks.
Zuurbekom Waterworks	20	—	—	—	—	—	8 months.
Johnstone and Penny Slime	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Chester Diamond Drill	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Rawstone Slimes	21	—	—	—	—	—	
Griffith's Lime Works	77	7	90.9	—	—	90.9	
Nolan's Lime Works	224	7	31.2	—	—	31.2	
Transvaal Chemical Company	188	2	10.6	1	5.3	15.9	
Victoria Falls Power Company (Boksburg)	154	1	6.5	—	—	6.5	
Victoria Falls Power Company (Germiston)	120	1	8.3	1	8.3	16.6	
Dynamite Factory	611	4	6.5	1	1.6	8.1	
Rex Brick Works	46	—	—	1	21.7	21.7	
A. E. G. Berlin (Erection Department)	204	4	19.6	—	—	19.6	
Slimes Syndicate	28	—	—	—	—	—	9 months.
Vereeniging Brick and Tile	104	2	19.2	—	—	19.2	
Edendale Estates	93	1	10.8	1	10.8	21.6	
Mostert's Development Works	264	—	—	—	—	—	3 months.
TOTALS	2,187	29	13.3	5	2.3	15.6	

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS IN PROCLAIMED LABOUR DISTRICTS
(EXCLUSIVE OF NATIVES EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

TERRITORY.	PNEUMONIA.		PHTHISIS.		OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		MENINGITIS.		ENTERIC.		DYSENTERY.	
	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	92	43.4	17	8.0	6	2.8	9	4.2	30	14.2	9	4.2
British Bechuanaland	51	48.6	4	3.8	5	4.8	6	5.7	1	1.0	5	4.8
British Central Africa Protectorate	14	63.6	1	4.5	—	—	—	—	2	9.1	—	—
Cape Colony	219	23.4	125	13.4	32	3.4	25	2.7	70	7.5	41	4.4
Natal and Zululand	57	28.9	19	9.6	1	.5	13	6.6	10	5.1	12	6.1
Orange River Colony	12	37.5	5	15.6	—	—	1	3.1	3	9.4	1	3.1
Southern Rhodesia	20	48.8	3	7.3	3	7.3	1	2.4	4	9.8	—	—
Swaziland	11	31.4	5	14.3	—	—	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.7
Transvaal	231	37.1	87	14.0	22	3.5	27	4.3	46	7.4	26	4.2
German South-West Africa	5	23.8	10	47.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern Rhodesia and Fort Jameson	2	22.2	3	33.3	1	11.1	1	11.1	—	—	—	—
Others	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Coast	913	33.3	496	18.1	85	3.1	181	6.6	195	7.1	90	3.3
Mozambique	113	38.6	47	16.0	8	2.7	14	4.8	27	9.2	9	3.1
Zambesia, Quilimane, and Tete	135	41.5	36	11.1	10	3.1	13	4.0	25	7.7	15	4.6
Nyassa	126	57.3	13	5.9	5	2.3	16	7.3	8	3.6	7	3.2
Beira and Chinde	4	57.1	1	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14.3
TOTALS	2006	34.5	872	150	178	3.1	308	5.3	422	7.3	218	3.7

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

Appendix No. 33.—TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AMONG NATIVES EMPLOYED ON MINES AND WORKS (continued).

TERRITORY.	OTHER DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.		SCURVY.		MALARIA.		OTHER CAUSES.		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.	
Basutoland	—	—	4	1·9	2	·9	19	9·0	24	11·3	212
British Bechuanaland	—	—	7	6·7	1	1·0	18	17·1	7	6·7	105
British Central Africa Protectorate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9·1	3	13·6	22
Cape Colony	18	1·9	30	3·2	4	·4	139	14·9	232	24·8	935
Natal and Zululand	1	·5	2	1·0	—	—	38	19·3	44	22·3	197
Orange River Colony	1	3·1	—	—	—	—	4	12·5	5	15·6	32
Southern Rhodesia	1	2·4	3	7·3	—	—	3	7·3	3	7·3	41
Swaziland	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20·0	8	22·9	35
Transvaal	1	·2	11	1·8	3	·5	87	14·0	82	13·2	623
German South-West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14·3	3	14·3	21
North-Eastern Rhodesia and Fort Jameson	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11·1	1	11·1	9
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Coast	27	1·0	24	·9	22	·8	385	14·1	321	11·7	2739
Mozambique	2	·6	4	1·4	5	1·7	39	13·3	25	8·5	293
Zambesia, Quilimane, and Tete	4	1·2	14	4·3	8	2·5	37	11·4	28	8·6	325
Nyassa	1	·5	7	3·2	3	1·4	24	10·9	10	4·5	220
Beira and Chinde	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14·3	—	—	7
TOTALS	56	1·0	106	1·8	48	·8	807	13·9	796	13·7	5817

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

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF DESERTERS REPORTED AND RECOVERED, 1ST JULY, 1908, TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

DISTRICT.	BASUTOLAND.		BRITISH BECHUANALAND.		BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.		CAPE COLONY.		NATAL AND ZULULAND.		NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA AND FORT JAMESON.		ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		SOUTHERN RHODESIA.		SWAZILAND.	
	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.
Johannesburg	263	113	249	22	32	9	1,650	307	431	284	—	—	87	59	42	19	16	14
Krugersdorp	547	34	507	34	64	2	2,067	146	517	37	7	—	107	8	86	8	8	4
Boksburg	435	12	80	1	49	1	3,151	58	1,091	24	—	—	76	12	35	3	247	8
Germiston	315	90	137	10	2	3	2,400	319	502	86	—	—	178	31	29	13	29	32
Springs	5	—	38	—	6	—	428	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Heidelberg	18	2	—	—	—	—	43	3	55	2	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—
Klerksdorp	8	1	2	—	—	—	28	10	4	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—
Vereeniging	17	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Pretoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middelburg	19	—	2	—	1	—	315	—	27	—	—	—	15	—	4	—	9	—
Deserters Reported	1,627	252	1,015	67	154	15	10,109	844	2,633	434	7	—	478	113	196	44	315	58
Deserters Recovered	496	75	147	21	84	5	3,644	367	1,136	262	6	—	157	45	68	18	175	24
Deserters Unrecovered	1,131	177	868	46	70	10	6,465	477	1,497	172	1	—	321	68	128	26	140	34
Percentage of Deserters Recovered	30·5	29·8	14·5	31·3	54·5	33·3	36·0	43·5	43·1	60·4	85·7	—	32·8	39·8	34·7	40·9	55·6	41·4

Appendix No. 34.—TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF DESERTERS REPORTED AND RECOVERED, 1st JULY, 1908, TO 30th JUNE, 1909—(continued).

DISTRICT.	TRANSVAAL.		EAST COAST, SOUTH OF LATITUDE 22°.		BEIRA AND CHINDE.		MOZAMBIQUE.		NYASSA.		ZAMBESIA, QUILIMANE, AND TETE.		GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.		OTHERS.		TOTALS.		GRAND TOTALS.
	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	Mines.	Other Em- ployers.	
Johannesburg	585	796	1,062	226	7	—	72	—	14	—	36	—	4	—	1	2	4,551	1,851	6,402
Krugersdorp	788	198	832	25	2	—	24	4	5	—	10	—	6	3	—	—	5,577	503	6,080
Boksburg	959	124	1,859	27	7	2	127	—	—	—	80	2	19	—	—	—	8,215	274	8,489
Germiston	741	119	945	56	—	—	114	1	43	2	84	8	1	—	9	—	5,529	770	6,299
Springs	39	20	159	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	695	22	717
Heidelberg	26	9	60	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	23	241
Klerksdorp	11	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	64	34	98
Vereeniging	6	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	2	94
Pretoria	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	14
Middelburg	40	1	462	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	1	902
Deserters Reported ..	3,202	1,289	5,428	342	16	2	361	5	62	2	210	10	31	3	10	2	25,854	3,482	29,336
Deserters Recovered ..	1,234	606	3,462	169	12	—	332	—	42	2	157	3	16	—	—	—	11,168	1,597	12,765
Deserters Unrecovered ..	1,968	683	1,966	173	4	2	29	5	20	—	53	7	15	3	10	2	14,686	1,885	16,571
Percentage of Deserters Recovered	38·5	47·0	63·8	49·4	75·0	—	92·0	—	67·7	100·0	74·8	30·0	51·6	—	—	—	43·2	45·9	43·5

STATEMENT SHOWING TERRITORIALY THE RELATION, PLUS OR MINUS, OF DESERTION PERCENTAGES TO
EMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGES, FINANCIAL YEAR 1908-09.

TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF DESERTIONS.		PERCENTAGE OF DESERTIONS.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF NATIVES EMPLOYED.		PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLY.		RELATION, PLUS OR MINUS, OF DESERTION PERCENTAGE TO EMPLOYMENT PERCENTAGE.			RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM.		
	Mines.	Other Employers.	Mines.	Other Employers.	Mines.	Other Employers.	Mines.	Other Employers.	Mines.	Other Employers.	Total.	Mines.	Other Employers.	Totals.
Basutoland	1,627	252	6.3	7.2	6,256	4,164	3.7	5.0	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 4.8	260.1	60.5	180.3
British Bechuanaland	1,015	67	3.9	1.9	1,631	1,385	1.0	1.7	+ 2.9	+ .2	+ 3.1	622.3	48.4	358.8
British Central Africa Protectorate	154	15	.6	.4	541	301	.3	.4	+ .3	—	+ .3	284.7	40.8	200.7
Cape Colony	10,100	844	39.1	24.2	39,535	17,658	23.6	21.0	+ 15.5	+ 3.2	+ 18.7	255.7	47.8	191.5
Natal and Zululand	2,633	434	10.2	12.5	9,732	16,236	5.8	19.3	+ 4.4	+ 6.8	+ 2.4	270.6	26.7	118.1
North-Eastern Rhodesia and Fort Jameson	7	—	—	—	183	35	.1	—	— .1	—	— .1	38.3	—	32.1
Orange River Colony	478	113	1.8	3.2	857	4,893	.5	5.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	+ 1.3	557.8	23.1	102.8
Southern Rhodesia	196	44	.8	1.3	1,009	922	.6	1.1	+ .2	+ .2	+ .4	194.2	47.7	124.3
Swaziland	315	58	1.2	1.7	1,786	1,634	1.1	1.9	+ .1	+ .2	+ .1	176.4	35.5	109.1
Transvaal	3,202	1,289	12.4	37.0	21,574	30,546	12.9	36.4	+ .5	+ .6	+ .1	148.4	42.2	86.2
East Coast, south of Latitude 22°	5,428	342	21.0	9.8	73,448	5,552	43.8	6.6	+ 22.8	+ 3.2	+ 19.6	73.9	61.6	73.0
Beira and Chinde	16	2	.1	.1	459	46	.3	.1	+ .2	—	+ .2	34.9	43.5	35.6
Mozambique	361	5	1.4	.1	5,152	31	3.1	—	+ 1.7	+ .1	+ 1.6	70.1	161.3	70.6
Nyassa	62	2	.2	.1	1,890	6	1.1	—	+ .9	+ .1	+ .8	32.8	333.3	33.8
Zambesia, Quilimane, and Tete	210	10	.8	.3	3,277	22	2.0	—	+ 1.2	+ .3	+ .9	64.1	454.5	66.7
German South-West Africa	31	3	.1	.1	369	130	.2	.2	+ .1	+ .1	+ .2	84.0	23.1	68.1
Others	10	2	—	.1	44	367	—	.4	—	+ .3	+ .3	227.3	5.4	29.2
TOTALS	25,854	3,482	99.9	100.0	167,743	83,928	100.1	99.9	—	—	—	154.1	41.5	116.6
Mines.—Number of desertions 25,854, or 15.4 per cent. of supply.					Mines.—Number of deserters recovered 11,168, or 6.7 per cent. of supply.					Mines.—Number of deserters unrecovered 14,686, or 8.8 per cent. of supply.				
Other Employers.—Number of desertions 3,482, or 4.1 per cent. of supply.					Other Employers.—Number of deserters recovered 1,597, or 1.9 per cent. of supply.					Other Employers.—Number of deserters unrecovered 1,885, or 2.2 per cent. of supply.				
Total number of desertions 29,336, or 11.7 per cent. of total supply.					Total number of deserters recovered 12,765, or 5.1 per cent. of total supply.					Total number of deserters unrecovered 16,571, or 6.6 per cent. of total supply.				

RETURN OF COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED AT PASS OFFICES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

DISTRICT.	A.—WAGES.							
	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	3,028	£ 6,677 19 1	2,160	£ 3,537 2 10	£ 3,140 16 3	543	325	
Krugersdorp	410	670 1 11	245	184 2 0	485 19 11	100	65	
Roodepoort	58	95 13 3	25	39 17 3	55 16 0	29	4	
Randfontein	27	67 9 4	19	36 13 0	30 16 4	6	2	
Boksburg	222	590 8 5	218	471 10 11	118 17 6	4	—	
Benoni	69	165 6 6	32	67 16 0	97 10 6	7	30	
Germiston	230	710 10 6	132	429 13 10	280 16 8	56	42	
Springs	7	13 10 4	7	13 10 4	—	—	—	
Heidelberg	18	48 18 0	9	21 4 0	27 14 0	5	4	
Pretoria	87	458 6 9	47	111 2 0	347 4 9	20	20	
Middelburg	48	59 0 6	35	42 3 4	16 17 2	9	4	
TOTALS	4,204	£9,557 4 7	2,929	£4,954 15 6	£4,602 9 1	779	496	

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DISTRICT.	B.—ILL-TREATMENT.				C.—DETENTION BEYOND TERM OF CONTRACT.			
	No. of Cases Investigated.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Defendant.	No. of Cases Result not Reported.	No. of Cases Investigated.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Plaintiff.	No. of Cases settled in favour of Defendant.	No. of Cases Result not Reported.
Johannesburg	349	163	154	32	520	210	164	146
Krugersdorp	154	26	90	38	151	59	92	—
Roodepoort	38	13	25	—	91	14	77	—
Randfontein	57	22	16	19	41	30	11	—
Boksburg	24	19	5	—	12	12	—	—
Germiston	156	113	41	2	40	15	19	6
Springs	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heidelberg	11	4	7	—	14	4	10	—
Witbank	16	5	9	2	15	8	4	3
TOTALS	807	366	348	93	884	352	377	155

Appendix No. 37.

RETURN OF INSPECTIONS AND CASES ADJUDICATED, 1ST JULY, 1908,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.		
		Offences.	Disputes.	Total.
Johannesburg	1,128	2,476	187	2,663
Krugersdorp	478	392	32	424
Rodepoort	560	275	7	282
Randfontein	299	34	43	77
Boksburg	368	14	11	25
Benoni	318	51	2	53
Germiston	668	838	67	905
Springs	157	44	—	44
Heidelberg	68	15	8	23
Pretoria	237	498	44	452
Middelburg	238	25	19	44
TOTALS	4,519	4,572	420	4,992

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES SENT TO COURT BY THE GOVERNMENT NATIVE LABOUR BUREAU FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF
THE PASS REGULATIONS, 1ST JULY, 1908, TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

	1908.						1909.						Total.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Total number of cases sent to court ..	874	753	902	1,028	1,069	1,015	845	971	1,221	1,282	1,204	1,247	12,411
Total number of employers convicted ..	6	2	4	1	2	5	4	8	13	24	44	38	151
Total number of natives convicted ..	797	716	816	959	989	927	775	928	1,024	1,110	1,004	1,071	11,116
Total number of cases found guilty, but discharged ..	18	3	11	15	21	30	15	8	58	58	76	62	375
Total number of cases found not guilty and discharged ..	53	32	71	53	57	53	51	27	126	90	80	76	769
<i>Total amount of sentences:</i>													
Fine	£1,273 4 0	£1,442 4 6	£1,025 0 0	£1,961 0 0	£1,912 10 0	£1,970 0 0	£1,665 10 0	£1,575 15 0	£1,739 7 0	£1,714 12 6	£1,532 9 0	£1,743 2 0	£20,154 14 0
Imprisonment ..	450·25 months	500·62 months	601·25 months	673·25 months	718·25 months	725·5 months	620 months	562 months	594·66 months	623·83 months	547·71 months	628·3 months	7245·62 months.
<i>Convictions:</i>													
Desertion	459	415	488	578	620	627	497	567	614	597	511	578	6,551
Having no pass ..	111	91	124	146	137	78	115	95	73	101	76	76	1,223
Not reporting in 6 days ..	113	88	70	96	89	91	63	112	124	143	188	133	1,310
Miscellaneous ..	120	124	138	140	145	136	119	170	280	351	349	384	2,456
Deserters reported ..	1,993	1,970	2,435	2,489	2,718	2,618	2,239	2,570	2,769	2,642	2,489	2,404	29,336
Deserters recovered ..	910	835	944	1,065	1,000	1,079	982	988	1,269	1,253	1,160	1,280	12,765

Appendix No. 39.

NATIVES ACCOMMODATED AT GOVERNMENT COMPOUNDS DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

District.	Number Seeking Work.	Destitute and Medically Attended.	Discharged Prisoners.	Going Home.	Court Witnesses.	Suspected Deserters Detained.	Unclassified.	Total.
Johannesburg	254	154	29,749	—	18	3,138	—	33,313
Krugersdorp	1,602	15	3,471	2	73	836	105	6,194
Roodepoort	—	0	1,425	0	0	1,212	546	3,201
Boksburg	—	1	6,411	—	—	1,564	567	8,543
Benoni	221	1	80	2	—	92	66	462
Germiston	200	6	2,000	103	120	1,500	793	4,722
Springs	—	1	184	—	1	140	—	326
Heidelberg	—	19	—	5	16	1,164	—	1,204
Klerksdorp	—	—	103	—	—	611	—	714
Vereeniging	—	3	1,256	—	—	350	—	1,609
Pretoria (Rayton).. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	234
Middelburg (Witbank)	2	1	42	2	1	220	49	317
TOTALS	2,279	207	44,721	120	235	11,061	2,216	60,839

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT NATIVE LABOUR BUREAU DURING THE FINANCIAL
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

District.	Passports.		Monthly Passes.		Travelling Passes.		Registration Certificates.		Transfer Fees.		Arrear Fees.		Remittance Fees.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Johannesburg	2,741	1 0	94,919	4 0	3,780	19 0	290	0 0	909	12 0	3,461	10 0	337	19 6
Krugersdorp	1,261	19 0	53,939	4 0	2,139	10 0	93	0 0	215	12 0	245	18 0	—	—
Boksburg	833	5 0	40,384	16 0	1,337	11 0	94	0 0	329	2 0	362	16 0	—	—
Germiston	997	1 0	45,788	2 0	1,446	13 0	26	0 0	495	17 0	444	10 0	—	—
Springs	74	15 0	4,155	6 0	172	6 0	25	0 0	52	3 0	7	14 0	—	—
Heidelberg	145	17 0	4,577	2 0	198	14 0	30	0 0	75	10 0	75	6 0	—	—
Klerksdorp	76	9 0	1,565	6 0	136	10 0	14	0 0	—	—	27	8 0	—	—
Vereeniging	72	4 0	942	10 0	146	9 0	23	0 0	58	3 0	44	6 0	—	—
Pretoria	651	14 0	10,111	18 0	791	11 0	9	0 0	58	15 0	36	4 0	—	—
Middelburg	172	19 0	6,809	14 0	195	9 0	14	0 0	0	2 0	88	0 0	—	—
G.N.L.B. Compound (Germiston) ..	3,813	15 0	5,109	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	3 6
TOTALS	10,840	19 0	268,302	18 0	10,345	12 0	618	0 0	2,194	16 0	4,793	12 0	438	3 0

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District.	Other Sources.		Fines Imposed by Inspectors.		Dog Tax.		Native Tax.		Licences.		Departmental Receipts.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Johannesburg	30	2 7	1,256	18 7	—	—	33,739	0 0	6,458	15 0	—	—	147,925	1 8
Krugersdorp	—	—	321	8 6	0	10 0	16,118	0 0	—	—	128	6 0	74,463	7 6
Boksburg	—	—	156	11 1	—	—	8,324	0 0	—	—	19	15 0	51,841	16 1
Germiston	—	—	529	12 1	—	—	8,798	0 0	—	—	65	10 0	58,591	5 1
Springs	—	—	40	6 11	—	—	1,103	0 0	—	—	—	—	5,630	10 11
Heidelberg	—	—	12	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,114	19 0
Klerksdorp	—	—	—	—	1	10 0	418	0 0	—	—	—	—	2,239	3 0
Vereeniging	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	0 0	—	—	—	—	1,334	12 0
Pretoria	—	—	216	5 0	42	12 6	13,545	0 0	—	—	—	—	25,462	19 6
Middelburg	—	—	25	18 0	23	10 0	1,980	0 0	—	—	393	11 6	9,703	3 6
G.N.L.B. Compound (Germiston) ..	0	3 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,022	9 0	23,046	7 0
TOTALS	£	30 6 1	2,559	10 2	68	2 6	84,073	0 0	6,458	15 0	14,629	11 6	405,353	5 3

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Appendix No. 41.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS, 1ST JULY, 1908, TO 30TH JUNE, 1909.

	Total Free.	Total on Payment.	Grand Total.
REGISTRATIONS :—			
<i>Mines—</i>			
Renewals	18,452	—	18,452
Transfers from other mines	6,226	—	6,226
Deaths	5,817	—	5,817
Desertions	25,854	—	25,854
<i>Others—</i>			
Renewals	318	—	318
Transfers from other employers	37,111	—	37,111
Deaths	356	—	356
Desertions	3,484	—	3,484
TOTALS	97,618	—	97,618
PASSPORTS ISSUED :—			
<i>Mines—</i>			
Initial registrations	12	160,260	160,272
Transfers from other labour districts	15,854	—	15,854
Transfers from other employers	5,245	—	5,245
Duplicates	598	413	1,011
Deserters recovered	11,150	—	11,150
<i>Others—</i>			
Initial registrations	1,147	51,855	53,002
Transfers from other labour districts	20,989	—	20,989
Transfers from mines	5,704	—	5,704
Duplicates	3,061	2,294	5,355
Deserters recovered	1,594	—	1,594
Government Service	2,893	1,997	4,890
TOTALS	68,247	216,819	285,066
MONTHLY PASSES ISSUED :—			
Mines	54,133	2,114,222	2,168,355
Others	22,290	541,758	564,048
Government service	1,629	27,049	28,678
TOTALS	78,052	2,683,029	2,761,081
Arrear Fees	—	32,177	32,177
TRAVELLING PASSES ISSUED :—			
<i>Mines—</i>			
Visiting	—	1,804	1,804
Transfers to other labour districts	—	18,217	18,217
Transfers to other parts	—	1,562	1,562
Returned home	—	108,056	108,056
<i>Others—</i>			
Visiting	—	17,915	17,915
Transfers to other labour districts	—	19,852	19,852
Transfers to other parts	—	3,885	3,885
Returned home	—	35,621	35,621
TOTALS	—	206,912	206,912
Registration certificates	—	618	618

Appendix No. 42.

TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF NATIVES HOLDING REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED UNDER ORDINANCE No. 28 OF 1902, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

District.	Basutoland.	British Bechuanaland.	Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.	Portuguese Territory.	Southern Rhodesia.	Swaziland.	Transvaal.	Mozambique.	Others.	Total.
Johannesburg	18	5	66	32	4	17	1	2	27	2	—	174
Krugersdorp	2	1	20	3	2	3	—	—	21	—	—	52
Roodepoort	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Randfontein	11	—	17	4	2	—	—	—	11	1	—	46
Boksburg	5	1	40	3	1	4	—	1	24	1	—	80
Benoni	3	—	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	19
Germiston	4	—	17	14	4	4	—	1	5	—	—	49
Springs	2	—	13	1	4	—	—	—	16	—	1	37
Heddelberg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	31
Klerksdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Vereeniging	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	26
Pretoria	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Middelburg	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	13
TOTALS	47	7	192	68	18	29	1	5	183	4	1	555



