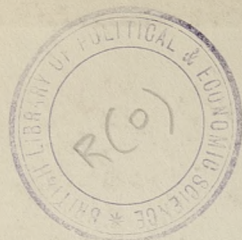


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CENSUS REPORT  
OF THE  
ORANGE RIVER COLONY,

17th APRIL, 1904.

[The Census Ordinance, 1903.]

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GENERAL REPORT

WITH

ANNEXURES.

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BLOEMFONTEIN :

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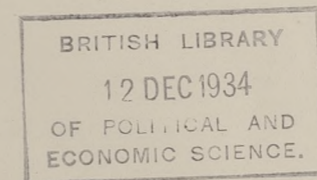


# CENSUS

OF THE

## ORANGE RIVER COLONY,

Sunday, the 17th April, 1904.



BLOEMFONTEIN :

PRINTED BY THE ARGUS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.  
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CENSUS  
OF THE  
ORANGE RIVER COLONY,  
SUNDAY, THE 17th APRIL, 1904.

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CENSUS

OF THE

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

1904

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OF THE  
ORANGE RIVER COLONY, 1904.

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CENSUS  
OF THE  
ORANGE RIVER COLONY,  
1904.

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**FINAL REPORT.**

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His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony.

SIR,

I have the honour to present to you detailed statistical tables compiled from the return of the Third Census of the Colony taken on the 17th April, 1904.

FORMER CENSUSES.

The first census of the Orange Free State was taken on the 31st March, 1880, the second on the 31st March, 1890. The information furnished by the reports of these censuses is comprised within two tables showing the following particulars for the towns and wards of the then existing districts.

I. Schedule A:—Return of Dwellings (houses, huts), Sex distribution of European and Coloured population, Age (septennial periods) of Europeans, Birthplace and Religion of Europeans, Occupation, Education of Europeans, and Infirmities.

II. Schedule B:—Stock, Area cultivated, Number of Orchards, Vineyards, Vinestocks, and Products of Cultivated Lands.

CENSUS 1904.

As it was considered highly desirable that a synchronous census should be taken throughout the Colonies of British South Africa, a conference of delegates representing the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Cape Colony, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland was held at Pretoria on the 21st October, 1903, with a view to deciding a date for a general census and securing uniformity of the system of enumeration and the schedules to be adopted in so far as would be consistent with the varying conditions of each of the several colonies.



As the Cape Government had, prior to the date of the conference, completed the preliminary arrangements and printing of schedules and forms for the census in that Colony, the schedules and forms adopted by the other Colonies followed with minor modifications the lines which the experience of Cape Colony had proved useful and practical. The day fixed for the census was Sunday, 17th April, 1904.

The law (Census Ordinance, 1903) making provision for the taking of a census "of the number of persons and the number of each kind of live stock within the Orange River Colony" was assented to on the 12th January, 1904.

#### SCHEDULES AND FORMS.

Early in November, 1903, certain of the forms were in the hands of the printers; the printing continued to the end of March, 1904.

The forms comprised:—

- Form A, Householder's Form.
- Form B, Householder's Form (in Dutch).
- Form C, Native Householder's Form.
- Form D, Special Institutions Householder's Form
- Form E, Special Householder's Form for Prisoners.
- Form F, Special Military Householder's Form.
- Form G, Agricultural Form (in English and Dutch).
- Form H, Special Ecclesiastical Form.
- Form J, Educational Form.
- Form K, Special Industrial Form.
- Form L, Special Householder's Form for Persons travelling by Railway.
- Form M, Enumerator's Book.
- Form N, Enumerator's Book (Native Areas only).
- Form O, District Enumerator's Preliminary Return of Buildings.
- Instructions to District Enumerators.
- Instructions to Enumerators.
- District Enumerator's Return (Abstract of Totals from Enumerator's Book).

In addition to the above a leaflet stating in simple language the aims and objects of the census was widely distributed; circular letters were sent to ministers of religion requesting their co-operation in making known to the community the object of the census. Notices were also posted in prominent places throughout the Colony of the date of the census and requirements of the Census Ordinance.

#### SYSTEM OF ENUMERATION.

The Magisterial Districts of the Colony (twenty-four in number) were adopted as census districts to each of which was appointed a district enumerator; the district enumerator supervised everything relating to the census within his district. Each district was subdivided in accordance with detailed instructions into sub-districts (405 in number). The sub-district, the enumerator's area, was the unit for census purposes. Large scale maps (2.347 English miles to the inch) were furnished to the district enumerators whereon were clearly delimited the boundaries of the districts and sub-districts; the enumerators were also provided with maps of their respective areas and minute instructions with a view to obviating the possibility of omission of any house, farm, or other area and to ensure against the overlap of areas and the double enumeration of inhabitants and dwellings.

It was suggested in the instructions that the sub-districts should be of such sizes as to enable the enumerator to complete the collection of schedules in seven to ten days; it was found, however, in practice that several of the sub-districts comprised larger populations than was anticipated and additional enumerators were provided; these areas will need to be reconsidered before the next census. There were in all 424 enumerators engaged in the work of distributing and collecting the schedules; in addition 39 interpreters were employed to accompany the enumerators for certain areas.

#### PRELIMINARY UNAUDITED CENSUS RETURN.

The preliminary Census Return showing the sex, age and race distribution of the population of the Colony according to the District Enumerator's Return was submitted to you on the 13th May, 1904; this return would have been forwarded earlier but for the unfortunate illness of two enumerators whose sub-districts had to be undertaken by others. The District Enumerator's Return is merely an extract of totals from the enumerator's books; the addition of these totals furnishes the numbers of the population of the magisterial district and thus of the whole Colony.

#### POPULATION.\*

The number of persons enumerated as living in this Colony at midnight, on Sunday, 17th April, 1904, was 387,315.

The sex and race distribution are as follows:—

Race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total - - -	387,315	210,095	177,220
European or White -	142,679	81,571	61,108
Aboriginal Natives -	229,149	120,064	109,085
Mixed and Other Coloured - -	15,487	8,460	7,027

The proportion of the component races are shown in the subjoined table, from which it will be seen that the native races are increasing much more rapidly than the white, despite the fact that immigration has added greatly to the European population since the cessation of hostilities:—

Census.	Percentage of Europeans to Total Population.	Percentage of Coloured to Total Population.	Number of Coloured Persons to every 100 Europeans.
1904	36.84	63.16	170.85
1890	37.45	62.55	167.01
1880	45.70	54.30	118.80

\* For Population Tables see Index, Page 1 (Annexures).

## IV.

The population of the Colony in 1890 was 207,503, the numerical increase between 1890 and 1904 being 178,812 or 86.66 per cent. In 1880 the population was 133,518, the numerical increase between 1880 and 1890 being 73,985 or 55.41 per cent. Making due allowance for the longer intercensal period, the intercensal increase 1890-1904 is greater both numerically and by percentage than that of 1880-1890.

The comparative results are shown in the following table. In former censuses the population was only classified as (a) European or White and (b) Coloured.

		Persons.	Increase on Former Census.		Males.	Increase on Former Census.		Females.	Increase on Former Census.	
			Numerical.	Per Cent.		Numerical.	Per Cent.		Numerical.	Per Cent.
European or White	1904	142,679	64,963	83.59	81,571	41,000	101.06	61,108	23,963	64.51
	1890	77,716	16,694	27.36	40,571	8,665	27.16	37,145	7,929	27.23
	1880	61,022	...	...	31,906	...	...	29,116	...	...
Coloured	1904	244,636	114,849	88.49	128,524	60,733	89.59	116,112	54,116	87.29
	1890	129,787	57,291	79.03	67,791	29,547	77.26	61,996	27,744	81.00
	1880	72,496	...	...	38,244	...	...	34,252	...	...
Excluding Military.										
European or White	1904	135,449	57,733	74.29	74,341	33,770	83.24	61,108	23,963	64.51
	1890	77,716	16,694	27.36	40,571	8,665	27.16	37,145	7,929	27.23
	1880	61,022	...	...	31,906	...	...	29,116	...	...

The increase or decrease of a population is governed by two factors, (1) "Natural Increase" and (2) Migration.

If the natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths were known it would be possible to determine approximately the proportion of the gain to the population as shown by actual enumeration due to the excess of immigration over emigration. The registration of births and deaths, however, has only been in operation in this colony for a little over two years, and though complete in towns—at least in respect of deaths—is probably still very defective in rural areas which contain the bulk of the population. There are no records with regard to either immigration or emigration.

It is difficult, therefore, to decide to what extent the excess of immigration over emigration has added to the population. In view of the conditions prevailing in the Colony during the recent hostilities and the loss of life consequent thereupon, it may be assumed that the difference between the percentage gains to the population for the intercensal periods 1880-1890 and 1890-1904 is in great part the result of the immigration of Europeans; this assumption is borne out by the increased disparity between the numbers of males and females for these intercensal periods as shown by the sub-joined table.

## V.

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.			
	1904	1890	1880
Total Population -	84.35	91.49	90.33
European or White	74.91	91.55	91.25
Coloured - -	90.34	91.45	89.56

The correction in the above table owing to the presence of military garrisons in the Colony is as follows:—

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES, (EXCLUDING MILITARY)			
	1904	1890	1880
Total Population -	87.36	91.49	90.33
European or White	82.20	91.55	91.25
Coloured - -	90.34	91.45	89.56

The number of army officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the Colony at the date of the Census was 7,230.

## RACE DISTINCTION.

The chief divisions of the population are I. European or White; II. Aboriginal Natives; and III. Mixed and Other Coloured Persons.

The numbers of the different aboriginal tribes inhabiting the Colony are given in Table II; the heading "Other Aboriginal Natives" in the table includes numerous tribes whose numbers were not sufficient to justify a detailed statement. The chief tribes in order of numerical importance are:—Basuto (130,213), Barolong (37,998) and Zulu (35,275); the numbers then decrease rapidly, Fingo (6,275), etc.

In Table III are given the details of the Mixed and other Coloured Races. The Asiatics in the Colony number 253 (197 male, 56 female); of these, 20 males and 1 female were enumerated as being employed by the Military Garrisons stationed at Bloemfontein and Harrismith.

The distribution of the Native and Mixed Races throughout the districts of the Colony is shown in Tables IV, V, VI and VII; there appears to be a tendency on the part of the native population to obtain occupation in those districts nearest to the headquarters of their particular tribe, thus Zulus are chiefly located in the north-eastern and Basutos in the eastern districts of the Colony. The districts with the largest native populations are Bloemfontein (32,951), Harrismith (32,391), Thaba 'Nchu (20,892), Bethlehem (19,124), Ladybrand (16,918), Winburg (14,943), Kroonstad (14,911), Ficksburg (13,117) and Senekal (11,254); Harrismith and Thaba 'Nchu contain large native reserves.

## POPULATION OF TOWNS.

The populations of the towns and villages of the Colony are given in the order of numerical importance in Table VIII; the numbers for the Censuses of 1880 and 1890 are also given for comparison. The two following tables show the number of Europeans (Table IX) and Aboriginal Natives, Mixed and Other Coloured Persons (Table X). It will be noticed that the populations in order of numerical importance vary accordingly as the total, the European, or Coloured population is taken as the standard.

## POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS.

ORDER OF NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE.					
European Population.		Coloured Population.		Total Population.	
Bloemfontein - -	15,501	Bloemfontein - -	18,382	Bloemfontein - -	33,883
Harrismith - - -	4,345	Jagersfontein - -	4,364	Harrismith - - -	8,300
Kroonstad - - -	3,708	Kroonstad - - -	3,483	Kroonstad - - -	7,191
Ladybrand - - -	2,334	Harrismith - - -	3,955	Jagersfontein - -	5,657
Jagersfontein - -	1,293	Winburg - - -	1,759	Ladybrand - - -	3,862
Parys - - -	1,280	Ladybrand - - -	1,528	Winburg - - -	2,762
Ficksburg - - -	1,021	Koffyfontein - -	1,123	Brandfort - - -	1,977
Bethlehem - - -	1,020	Brandfort - - -	1,047	Ficksburg - - -	1,954
Winburg - - -	1,003			Bethlehem - - -	1,777

In the larger towns the European population has increased very rapidly particularly in the last inter-censal period.

EUROPEAN POPULATION.				
Census.	Bloemfontein.	Harrismith.	Kroonstad.	Ladybrand.
1904	15,501	4,345	3,708	2,334
1890	2,017	949	392	598
1880	1,688	776	329	296

The Military Garrisons (officers, non-commissioned officers and men) were as follows:— Bloemfontein, 3,474; Harrismith, 1,910; Kroonstad, 1,226; Ladybrand, 544; in addition 76 soldiers were enumerated outside Garrison lines as travelling or camping out.

In every town and village throughout the Colony the European population has increased during the period 1890-1904, whereas for the same period the Coloured population has decreased in the towns of Fauresmith and Philippolis.

It is worthy of note, however, that there appears to be an increasing tendency among the coloured population towards living in towns. The results of the former censuses show that the Europeans outnumbered the native element in towns, whereas from the returns of the 1904 Census it appears that the number of Natives residing in towns exceeds that of the Europeans by 1,755. This tendency on the part of the Natives is not a promising sign in view of the fact that agriculture is the staple industry of the Colony and that industries requiring the presence of natives in towns are, with the exception of Jagersfontein and Koffyfontein, practically non-existent.

## DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of the Colony is 50,392 square miles; the population at the date of the Census was 387,315. The density of the population, that is, the number of persons to each square mile presuming the population to be equally distributed throughout the area of the Colony is 7.69.

Similarly, the areality, that is, the number of acres per head of the population is 83.27. The increase in the density of the population is shown by the following figures.

Census.	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.			ACRES PER HEAD.		
	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.	Total.	Europeans.	Coloured.
1904	7.69	2.83	4.86	83.27	226.04	131.83
1890	4.12	1.54	2.58	155.42	414.98	248.98
1880	2.65	1.21	1.44	241.55	528.51	444.86

For comparison I submit the following figures from the Census Report of England and Wales, 1901.

CENSUS.	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.	ACRES PER HEAD.
1901	558	1.15
1801	152	4.20

The districts vary widely in density of population, thus Ficksburg has 22.79 persons per square mile and 28.08 acres per head of population, whereas in Hoopstad there are 1.81 persons per square mile and 354.57 acres per head of population. The most densely populated districts are:—

DISTRICT.	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE.	ACRES PER HEAD.
Ficksburg - - -	22.79	28.08
Ladybrand - - -	21.72	29.46
Thaba 'Nchu - - -	18.30	34.97
Bloemfontein - - -	13.24	48.35
Harrismith - - -	12.74	50.24
Bethlehem - - -	10.69	59.85

It would appear from these figures that the aggregation of inhabitants in certain districts of the Colony is chiefly determined by the nature and characteristics of the soil, the more populous districts being situated towards the Eastern border of the Colony. The least populous districts are:—Hoopstad (1.81 persons per square mile and 354.57 acres per head); Jacobsdal (2.37 persons per square mile and 270.55 acres per head); Boshof (2.40 persons per square mile and 266.34 acres per head), and Philippolis (2.63 persons per square mile and 243.44 acres per head of population); these districts are situated along the Western border

## VIII.

of the Colony; the district of Fauresmith would also be included in this category but for the presence at Jagersfontein of a large native population employed in mining.

The influence of the larger towns upon the density of the population of the district is to a certain extent counterbalanced by the fact of their being situated in the most extensive districts, thus the area of Bloemfontein District is 4,401 square miles, Kroonstad 3,445 square miles, and Harrismith 3,169 square miles.

The following are the districts with the largest European populations to the square mile:—Ladybrand, 7.01 persons per square mile; Bloemfontein, 5.75 persons per square mile; Ficksburg, 4.97 persons per square mile; Bethulie, 3.46, and Kroonstad 3.44 persons per square mile.

The districts most densely populated with natives and other coloured persons are:—Ficksburg, 17.82 persons per square mile; Thaba 'Nchu, 15.92 persons per square mile; Ladybrand, 14.71, and Harrismith 10.22 persons per square mile.

## PROPORTION OF SEXES.

The proportion of females to 100 males of the population was 84.35; excluding military officers and men the proportion is 87.36 females to 100 males.

The table given on page IV allows of a comparison with the figures of the censuses for 1890 and 1880.

The sex proportion varies widely throughout the Colony; in the district of Vrede there are 103.36 females to 100 males, whereas in the Fauresmith district there are only 53.89 females to 100 males. In the case of Fauresmith the excess of males is due to the attraction of the Jagersfontein and Koffyfontein Diamond Mines as labour centres for natives from the Colony and Basutoland.

The following are the sex proportions for certain towns and districts exclusive of urban areas.

## PROPORTION OF SEXES (TOWN).

Town.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.		
	All Races.	Europeans.	Coloured.
Bloemfontein -	52.92	41.82	63.73
Harrismith -	36.65	31.15	43.25
Kroonstad -	58.05	39.24	84.73
Jagersfontein -	22.02	74.73	12.01
Ladybrand -	66.83	57.81	82.79
Winburg -	88.53	80.40	93.51
Brandfort -	98.89	89.80	107.74
Ficksburg -	85.74	88.38	82.94
Bethlehem -	69.56	88.54	49.31
Parys -	79.30	85.78	63.18

## PROPORTION ON SEXES (TOWNS), excluding Military Garrisons.

Town.	Garrison.	Number of Females to 100 Males.	
		All Races.	European
Bloemfontein -	3,474	62.76	61.31
Harrismith -	1,910	53.46	73.56
Kroonstad -	1,226	79.51	72.72
Ladybrand -	544	87.35	91.43

## IX.

## PROPORTION OF SEXES (Certain Districts), excluding Urban Areas.

District.	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	All Races.	European.	Coloured.
Bloemfontein -	77.42	76.96	77.72
Harrismith -	107.82	81.77	111.69
Kroonstad -	90.89	81.16	98.36
Ladybrand -	91.63	84.41	94.93
Ficksburg -	103.36	88.07	106.71

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the wide variations in the sex proportions of the several districts, but the following are the main causes of the disparity throughout the Colony. One factor is the larger number of males than females born. The Births and Deaths Registration Proclamation, 1902, came into operation on the 1st August, 1902; the Proclamation applies only to the European population at present and it appears from the births registered to the 30th September, 1904, that the proportion of females born to 1,000 males is 923.

Probably the principal factor in the production of the disparity is revealed by the tables of the birthplaces of the population. A large majority of the immigrant population is male; this is more particularly the case in those born without South Africa.

The disproportion of the sexes resulting from immigration is pronounced in the towns of Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, and Jagersfontein.

## HABITATIONS.

At the date of the Census the number of buildings intended for dwelling-houses was 66,477, of which 63,561 or 95.61 per cent. were inhabited, 2,807 or 4.22 per cent. were uninhabited, and 109 or 0.17 per cent. were reported as being built. Of buildings not intended for dwelling-houses, 201 were enumerated as being inhabited. The average number of persons to the inhabited dwelling was 6.07 and the number of inhabited dwellings to the square mile was 1.27.

In the Census Reports for 1880 and 1890, dwellings are classified as houses and huts only; in 1880 there were 13,497 houses and 16,088 huts; in 1890, 12,946 houses and 19,940 huts; these figures appear to indicate a discrepancy in the method of enumeration.

Census.	No. of persons per Inhabited Dwelling.	No. of Inhabited Dwellings per sq. mile.
1904	6.07	1.27
1890	6.31	0.65
1880	4.51	0.58

The materials of the buildings intended for dwelling-houses were as follows:—

Buildings.	Total.	Brick and Stone.	Wood, Iron, Lath and Plaster.	Wattle and Daub, Mud, Sod Huts.	Tents, Wag-gons, Canvas Roofs.	All Others.
INHABITED	63,561	21,121	2,767	35,305	2,817	1,551
Per Centage	...	33.23	4.35	55.55	4.43	2.44
UNINHABITED	2,807	1,179	92	1,440	43	53
Per Centage	...	42.00	3.28	51.30	1.53	1.89
BEING BUILT	109	74	4	...	...	31
Per Centage	...	67.89	3.67	...	...	28.44

With regard to the tables given of the number and description of dwellings the data furnished relating to inhabited houses and the classification of buildings intended for dwelling-houses according to building material are correct; the details given for the several districts of the number of persons living in houses composed of different materials are unreliable. The further information furnished under the headings "Uninhabited," "Occupied," "Unoccupied," and "Being Built" is untrustworthy. Every care was taken in the enumeration of houses inhabited by Europeans, but it would appear that the enumerators neglected the instructions issued to take an account of "all buildings whether inhabited as dwellings or occupied for any other purpose, or not occupied at all."

#### BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.\*

The tables submitted under this head illustrate the composition of the population of the Colony and indicate the results of immigration.

Of the population of 387,315 persons enumerated as living in the Colony on the 17th April, 1904, 364,477, or 94.10 per cent. were born in Africa; 21,240, or 5.49 per cent. in Europe; 455, or 0.12 per cent. in Asia; 361, or 0.09 per cent. in America; 567, or 0.15 per cent. in Australia, and 14 (percentage inappreciable) at Sea; the birthplaces of 201 persons or 0.05 per cent. were unknown or not specified.

Of the 364,477 persons born in Africa, the Europeans or Whites number 119,990; Aboriginal Natives, 229,149, and the Mixed and Other Coloured Persons, 15,338.

The number of persons born in the Orange River Colony was 252,447, or 65.18 per cent. of the total population; those born in other British Possessions in Africa numbered 107,499, or 27.76 per cent.; in British Territory outside Africa 19,672, or 5.09 per cent., and in Foreign and unspecified countries 7,699, or 1.97 per cent.

The number of Aboriginal Natives in the Colony is 229,149; of these 157,351, or 68.67 per cent. were born in the Orange River Colony; 44,342, or 19.35 per cent. in Basutoland; 12,709, or 5.55 per cent. in Cape Colony; 6,586, or 2.87 per cent. in Natal; 3,810, or 1.66 per cent. in the Transvaal, and 4,351, or 1.90 per cent. in other and unspecified African States.

The Mixed and other Coloured persons residing in the Colony at the date of the Census numbered 15,487; of this number 10,060, or 64.96 per cent. were born in this Colony; 3,845 or 24.83 per cent. in Cape Colony; 753, or 4.86 per cent. in Basutoland; 257, or 1.66 per cent. in the Transvaal; 133, or 0.86 per cent. in Natal; 290, or 1.87 per cent. in other and unspecified parts of Africa; 7 or 0.05 per cent. in Europe; 132, or 0.85 per cent. in Asia; 9, or 0.06 per cent. in America, and 1 in the Commonwealth.

\* For Birthplaces of Population Tables see Index, Page 23 (Annexures).

The cosmopolitan nature of the population is revealed by a glance at Table VII. It is worthy of remark that, of the European population of the Colony, 97.76 per cent. were born in British Territories and Possessions, and 1.92 per cent. in Foreign Countries; in 0.32 per cent. the birthplaces were unknown, unspecified, or occurred at sea. The increased immigration has taken place almost entirely since the conclusion of hostilities. It would appear that the attention directed to the potentialities of South Africa during the recent war had determined an influx to the Colony, chiefly British in nationality, but also including subjects of almost every other nation.

The subjoined table affords in respect of the birthplaces of Europeans a comparison with former Censuses.

BIRTHPLACE.	CENSUS 1904.		CENSUS 1890.		CENSUS 1880.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
AFRICA:—						
Orange River Colony -	85,036	59.60	51,910	66.79	42,439	69.54
Cape Colony -	29,727	20.83	21,172	27.24	15,016	24.61
Transvaal -	3,116	2.18	1,002	1.29	699	1.15
Natal -	1,835	1.29	869	1.12	834	1.37
EUROPE -	21,233	14.88	2,549	3.28	1,955	3.20
OTHER -	1,732	1.22	214	0.28	79	0.13

The chief feature of this table is the rapid increase during the last intercensal period of the number of persons born in Europe. Of 21,233 persons born in Europe, 18,541 or 87.32 per cent. were born in British Territory.

The table also illustrates the immigration to the Orange River Colony from the Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Natal. The persons enumerated during the Census of 1904 as born in Cape Colony, though greater in number, are, as a percentage of the whole population, less than that of former censuses. The numbers born in the Transvaal are greater both numerically and by percentage than those enumerated at former censuses. The persons enumerated as born in Natal are greater in number than those of previous censuses, but less in percentage than those of the Census of 1880. In addition to the South African Colonies shown, 225 European inhabitants or 0.16 per cent. of the total population were born in Basutoland, Rhodesia, and other British South African Possessions; 11 Europeans were enumerated as having been born in German and Portuguese African States.

The following are the different birthplaces and proportions per cent. of European or White persons born in British Possessions without Africa.

Birthplace.	Number.	Per cent. (Total Population).
England and Wales -	13,689	9.59
Scotland -	3,095	2.17
Ireland -	1,703	1.19
India -	233	0.16
Canada -	164	0.12
The Commonwealth -	464	0.33
New Zealand -	99	0.07
Other British Possessions -	99	0.07
Total -	19,546	13.70

XII.

Of the countries without South Africa, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland contribute most to the population of the Colony. In proportion to its population, however, Scotland sends more immigrants to this Colony than either England or Ireland. The following are the rates per 10,000 of the population of these Countries (Census of Great Britain and Ireland, 1901):—England and Wales 4.20, Scotland 6.92, Ireland 3.82.

Excluding Army officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 6,271, 628 and 217 were enumerated at the date of the Census as having been born in England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland respectively, the rates per 10,000 of the population of these Countries are:—England and Wales 2.29, Scotland 6.44, and Ireland 2.41. From these figures it appears that in proportion to her population Scotland furnishes this Colony with nearly three times as many immigrants as England; Ireland also contributes more to our population than England. The explanation of the low number of immigrants from England and Wales probably lies in the great and general industrial activity of that country, which absorbs much of its increasing population. In Scotland and Ireland the industrial centres are few in number, the rest of the country being more or less devoted to agriculture, which will not support a dense population.

The following summary shows the extent to which foreign countries outside of Africa contribute to the European or White population of the Colony.

Birthplace.	Number.	Percentage. (Total Population).
Russia (Poland) ... ..	1,025	0.71
Germany ... ..	668	0.47
Holland ... ..	350	0.25
Italy ... ..	129	0.09
Austria-Hungary ... ..	115	0.08
Other Foreign States ... ..	439	0.32
Total ... ..	2,726	1.92

Probably the presence of so large a number of natives of Russia in the Colony is due to political and economic reasons. Oppressive measures against the Jews are enforced by the Russian Government. A new country affords advantages not found in one of older civilisation and the Jews are proverbially a thrifty race.

In the case of Germany the causes of immigration to this Colony are probably purely economic; the number (668) seems to indicate that there is some truth in the statement that the German immigrant tends to avoid his own flag.

Several interesting facts are revealed by the Tables (IX.-XIV. inclusive) of the birth-places of the urban and rural populations. From the occupation tables it will be seen that the rural population is in great part engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The following figures show for those persons born in Africa the numbers and proportions per cent. of the urban and rural populations:—

BIRTHPLACE.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Orange River Colony - -	19,363	22.77	65,660	77.23
Cape Colony - - - -	8,600	28.97	21,085	71.03
Transvaal - - - -	840	27.02	2,269	72.98
Natal - - - -	743	40.56	1,089	59.44
Other African States - -	130	47.27	145	52.73
Total - - - -	29,676	24.75	90,248	75.25

XIII.

Of the total number of persons born in Africa, 24.75 per cent. were resident on the night of the Census in urban areas and 75.25 per cent. in rural areas. It is apparent that the immigrants from Cape Colony and the Transvaal are chiefly engaged in agriculture, while those from Natal and other African States appear to find their occupations to a greater extent in towns.

In the following summary the same particulars are shown for those persons (Europeans) born without Africa.

BIRTHPLACE.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
England and Wales - - -	11,625	85.44	1,981	14.56
Scotland - - - -	2,320	75.47	754	24.53
Ireland - - - -	1,362	80.31	334	19.69
Russia - - - -	776	76.98	232	23.02
Germany - - - -	473	71.67	187	28.33
Commonwealth - - -	347	75.76	111	24.24
Holland - - - -	194	55.43	156	44.57
India - - - -	179	76.82	54	23.18
Canada - - - -	119	72.56	45	27.44
Other Countries - - -	815	63.37	471	36.63
Total - - - -	18,210	80.81	4,325	19.19

These figures show conclusively that the persons born in countries other than Africa find their occupations in the urban areas of the Colony. The contrast with respect to place of residence between persons born in Africa and those born elsewhere is very marked; of the former 75.25 per cent. are resident in rural areas, whereas 80.81 per cent. of the latter reside within the urban districts of the Colony.

Excluding the military officers, non-commissioned officers and men, the following are the proportions of those born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, residing in urban and rural areas:—

BIRTHPLACE.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
England and Wales - - -	5,354	72.93	1,987	27.07
Scotland - - - -	2,103	73.61	754	26.39
Ireland - - - -	734	68.73	334	31.27

Tables XV., XVI., and XVII. illustrate the distribution of the immigrant population from without South Africa throughout the districts of the Colony. The districts which chiefly attract immigrants from without Africa are Bloemfontein (6,630), Harrismith (1,383), Kroonstad (1,311), Fauresmith (610), Heilbron (596), Ladybrand (575), Winburg (558), and Thaba Nchu (522); these numbers are exclusive of the Army officers and men stationed at the date of the census in Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Kroonstad, and Ladybrand. Fauresmith proves attractive by reason of the diamond mines at Jagersfontein and Koffyfontein; Heilbron, on account of the development of the coal mining industry and agricultural prospects. Probably the other districts are favoured by immigrants because of the favourable nature of the soil for agricultural and stock-raising purposes.

The proportion of the sexes of persons born within and without Africa is shown in Table III.

Of persons of all races born in Africa 52.32 per cent. are male and 47.68 per cent. female. Of Europeans born in South Africa 51.93 per cent. are male and 48.07 per cent. are female. Of Europeans born in Europe 85.25 per cent. are male and 14.75 per cent. are female. The following figures allow of a comparison of the sex proportions of persons born in the Orange River Colony with those of persons born in other South African Colonies and the countries without Africa which contribute most to the population of the Colony.

BIRTHPLACE.	Per Cent.	
	Males.	Females.
Orange River Colony	51.22	48.78
Cape Colony	53.85	46.15
Transvaal	50.80	49.20
Natal	64.66	45.34
England and Wales	87.10	12.90
Scotland	80.19	19.81
Ireland	88.43	11.57
Germany	74.25	25.75
Holland	70.29	29.71
Russia	80.88	19.12
Canada	77.44	22.56
Commonwealth	81.90	18.10
New Zealand	80.81	19.19

The following are the sex proportions of those persons born in the United Kingdom exclusive of Army officers and men.

England and Wales	80.77	19.23
Scotland	82.44	17.56
Ireland	81.51	18.49

The birthplaces of the Military officers, non-commissioned officers, and men enumerated in the Colony are as follows:—

EUROPE.	Birthplace.	Number.
England and Wales	...	6,271
Scotland	...	217
Ireland	...	628
Other British Possessions	...	5
France	...	4
Other and Unspecified European Possessions	...	1

ASIA.	Birthplace.	Number.
India	...	62
Other British Possessions	...	1
China	...	1
Other and Unspecified Asiatic Possessions	...	1
AMERICA.		
Canada	...	8
Other British Possessions	...	17
United States	...	5
Other and Unspecified American States	...	1
AUSTRALASIA.		
The Commonwealth	...	3
New Zealand	...	3
AFRICA.		
Cape Colony...	...	2

AGES OF POPULATION.\*

Probably to no other query in the census form are so many incorrect answers returned even among civilised nations as that of "age last birthday."

In this Colony the tabulation of correct ages is further complicated by the presence of a large majority of uneducated natives who do not at present compute age by years; the native is, as a rule, either entirely ignorant of the year of his birth or may be able to give only an indication of his age by his memory of certain important events.

With few exceptions the European or White inhabitants have stated their ages, the number of cases in which the information was unobtainable being only 95 or 0.07 per cent. of the total white population.

In the case of natives, the enumerator was instructed to ascertain or judge by appearance with the aid of a few simple rules the approximate age of individuals unable to give their exact age. The sub-division adopted comprised the periods under five years, five to fifteen, fifteen to forty, and above forty years which were shown on the forms thus:— -5, -15, -40, and +40. The results of this system proved fairly satisfactory, though in some cases the use of the plus or minus sign had been ignored, the ages being given in round numbers.

The following figures allow of comparison with former censuses of certain age groups of Europeans. In the census reports of 1880 and 1890, the ages of Europeans or Whites were grouped in septennial periods only; the ages of natives were not given.

AGE PERIOD.	1904		1890		1880	
	Persons.	Per Cent.	Persons.	Per Cent.	Persons.	Per Cent.
TOTAL	142,679	100.00	77,405	100.00	60,941	100.00
Under 35...	112,454	78.81	63,043	81.45	50,358	82.63
35—70	28,802	20.19	13,756	17.77	10,225	16.78
70 and above	1,328	0.93	606	0.78	358	0.59
Unspecified	95	0.07	—	—	—	—

\*For Ages of Population Tables See Index Page 43 (Annexures).

It will be noticed from the above table that the percentage of persons under 35 years has shown a gradual decrease which is more marked for the intercensal period, 1890—1904; the probable explanation of the larger decrease for the last intercensal period will be found in the diminished birth rate and increased death rate which prevailed particularly at the younger ages during the period of hostilities and which the addition to the population by immigration has failed to balance. The age periods 35 to 70 and over show a corresponding increase.

A similar decrease to that noted above is observable in the proportion of the population below 15 years of age in the Censuses of Cape Colony.

Tables III.—VI. show for the whole Colony the number of persons, male and female, of the different racial divisions at different age periods. The most noticeable feature of these tables is the great preponderance of males aged fifteen and over.

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEANS.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years ...	7,755	7,480	14,858	15,511	975	992
5-15 ...	18,889	17,926	32,916	30,483	2,249	1,964
15-40...	42,079	26,720	51,946	43,849	3,652	2,932
40 and over ...	12,768	8,967	19,482	18,657	1,551	1,117
Unspecified ...	80	15	862	585	33	22

The following are the proportions per cent. of Males and Females at certain age periods :—

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEANS.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	32.66	41.58	39.79	42.16	38.11	42.07
15-40 ...	51.59	43.73	43.27	40.20	43.17	41.72
40 and over ...	15.65	14.67	16.22	17.10	18.33	15.90
Unspecified ...	0.10	0.02	0.72	0.54	0.39	0.31

The proportions of Males and Females in every 100 persons of each race are shown in the following summary :—

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEANS.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	51.19	48.81	50.95	49.05	52.17	47.83
15-40 ...	61.16	38.84	54.23	45.77	55.47	44.53
40 and over ...	58.74	41.26	51.08	48.92	58.13	41.87
Unspecified ...	84.21	15.79	59.57	40.43	60.00	40.00

The proportion of males and females in every 100 persons for all races under 15 years is 51.08 males and 48.92 females; for 15 years and over 56.25 males and 43.75 females. The difference is most noticeable among European where for the age period 15 years and over the proportions are 60.58 males and 39.42 females. The cause of this inequality in the numbers of the sexes is found in the large excess of male over female immigrants and the presence of the Military.

In the case of the coloured population the same feature is observable though to a less degree and the cause is similar, viz., the immigration of males chiefly from Basutoland.

The age and sex distribution for urban and rural areas is as follows :—

AGE PERIOD.	AREA.	EUROPEANS.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	Urban	6,754	6,910	5,540	5,856	1,138	1,148
	Rural	19,880	18,488	42,228	40,137	2,082	1,807
15-40 - -	Urban	19,304	8,304	17,320	8,385	1,532	1,252
	Rural	22,024	18,488	34,565	35,458	2,108	1,678
40 and over - -	Urban	3,905	2,791	3,808	2,399	569	494
	Rural	8,844	6,172	15,670	16,257	981	622
Unspecified - -	Urban	13	5	147	37	8	8
	Rural	67	10	715	548	25	14

It will be observed that in urban areas for ages under fifteen years females are in excess of males (percentage proportion—49.12 males, 50.88 females) whereas the reverse is the case in rural areas (percentage proportion—51.51 males, 48.49 females). For the age period 15 years and over, the preponderance of males is marked, particularly in urban areas; the greatest inequality in the numbers of the sexes exists among the Europeans, especially between the ages 20 and 45 years.

The following table shows for Europeans the proportions of males in every 100 persons at certain ages for the whole Colony and the urban and rural districts respectively.

AGE PERIOD.	Under 15 years.	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	Over 45 years.
Urban Areas ...	49.42	58.42	79.61	72.94	65.55	61.25	61.04	57.21
Rural Areas ...	51.81	51.62	54.72	56.92	57.02	56.85	58.20	59.37

On comparison of the numbers of males and females (Europeans) for the age periods 75—80, 85—90 years for urban and rural districts it will be seen that in the former areas the females outnumber the males, while in the latter the reverse is the case.



The number of Europeans or Whites aged 85 and over is 51 or 0.04 per cent. of the total population; the corresponding figure for Cape Colony (Census, 1904) is 0.09 per cent.

Among the natives a large number of centenarians were returned but no reliance can be placed on such figures. There is a tendency among the less educated of civilised nations to exaggerate age after the allotted span has been passed and this tendency is present to a marked degree among the natives of this country.

The following summary shows for urban and rural areas the proportions of males and females in every 100 persons.

AGE PERIOD.	AREA.	EUROPEANS.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years -	Urban	49.42	50.58	48.61	51.39	49.78	50.22
	Rural	51.81	48.19	51.27	48.73	53.54	46.46
15-40 - -	Urban	70.18	29.82	67.38	32.62	55.03	44.97
	Rural	55.03	44.97	49.36	50.64	55.68	44.32
40 and over -	Urban	58.32	41.68	61.35	38.65	53.53	46.47
	Rural	58.90	41.10	49.08	50.92	61.20	38.80
Unspecified -	Urban	72.22	27.78	79.89	20.11	50.00	50.00
	Rural	87.01	12.99	56.61	43.39	64.10	35.90

The sex distribution at certain age periods is shown for each district of the Colony in Tables XVIII., XIX., and XX. The changes resulting from immigration are seen from the following figures:—

AGE PERIOD.	DISTRICT.											
	Bloemfontein.			Fauresmith.			Ficksburg.			Lindley.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Under 5 years ...	9.09	7.36	11.81	8.89	6.82	12.72	15.42	15.23	15.60	15.25	15.65	14.86
5-15 ...	19.55	16.15	24.93	20.84	16.50	28.90	31.08	33.17	28.98	30.90	32.40	29.40
15-40 ...	56.87	62.61	47.80	53.05	58.50	42.94	37.58	36.25	38.92	38.35	36.69	40.00
40 years and over	14.42	13.80	15.41	17.11	18.07	15.34	15.90	15.31	16.50	15.49	15.24	15.74
Unspecified ...	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.02	0.04	-	0.01	0.02	-

The districts of Bloemfontein and Fauresmith attract large numbers of immigrants, the latter district on account of the presence of diamond mines. The great majority of immigrants are males between the ages of 15 and 40 years; Bloemfontein apparently attracts a number of females between these ages. In Fauresmith the immigrants are chiefly male natives working in the mines.

The ages of the Army Officers and Men enumerated at the date of the Census are as follows:—

AGE PERIOD.	PERSONS.
15-20	968
20-25	4,238
25-30	1,435
30-35	353
35-40	154
40-45	57
45-50	16
50-55	7
55-60	2
Total -	7,230

**CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE OF THE POPULATION.\***

In the consideration of the tables under this head attention must be paid to the marriage customs of natives, among whom polygamy is in vogue to a limited extent; such unions are recognised as marriages in the Census forms.

In former Censuses information with regard to the conjugal condition of the people was not elicited.

The condition as to marriage of the population of the Colony in April, 1904, was as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	EUROPEAN.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Unmarried ...	57,307	37,438	81,816	66,349	5,831	4,436
Married ...	22,791	21,205	35,555	35,376	2,342	2,237
Widowed ...	1,413	2,456	2,018	7,140	238	350
Unspecified ...	60	9	675	220	49	4

For all races the unmarried males exceed the unmarried females by 36,731; married males exceed married females by 1,870; and widows exceed widowers by 6,277. Husbands were enumerated apart from their wives in 9,978 instances, and wives apart from their husbands in 5,049 instances. On the assumption that the information given was correct, it would appear that 4,929 wives were absent from the Colony.

In the case of Europeans, husbands were enumerated apart from their wives in 1,982 cases, and wives apart from their husbands in 1,042 cases; the balance of 940 wives were apparently absent from the Colony.

\*For Conditions as to Marriage of the Population Tables, See Index Page 63 (Annexures).

For the Native races, the numbers of husbands and wives not enumerated on the same schedule were:—Aboriginal Natives, male 7,588, female 3,751; Mixed and Other Coloured persons, male 408, female 256.

Of the total population of the Colony, 65.37 per cent. are unmarried, 30.85 per cent. are married and 3.52 per cent. are widowed; in 0.26 per cent. the information was not stated. The similar figures for the Cape Colony Census of 1904 are:—unmarried 64.84 per cent., married 30.65 per cent., widowed 4.41 per cent.

The proportions of males and females, unmarried, married and widowed are as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	EUROPEAN.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	70.26	61.27	68.15	60.82	68.93	63.13
Married ...	27.94	34.70	29.61	32.43	27.68	31.83
Widowed ...	1.73	4.02	1.68	6.55	2.81	4.98
Unspecified ...	0.07	0.01	0.56	0.20	0.58	0.06

The following figures from the Census of Cape Colony, 1904, are submitted for comparison; European or White, unmarried:—males 67.73 per cent., females 61.54 per cent.; married:—males 30.37 per cent., females 33.42 per cent.; widowed:—males 1.85 per cent., females 5.02 per cent.; unspecified:—males 0.05 per cent., females 0.02 per cent. The corresponding figures for the Census of England and Wales, 1901, are:—unmarried:—males 60.8 per cent., females 58.6 per cent.; married:—males 35.7 per cent., females 34.0 per cent.; widowed:—males 3.5 per cent., females 7.4 per cent. The proportion of married males obtaining in this Colony is less than those of Cape Colony and England; the proportion of married females is higher than those of Cape Colony and England. The number of widowers is proportionately less than those of Cape Colony and England.

The excess of widows among Aboriginal Natives in comparison with the proportions for Europeans and Mixed and Other Coloured persons is probably due to the custom of polygamy, the death of one husband producing several widows whereas a husband does not become a widower so long as one of his wives remains alive.

A better basis for the comparison of statistics of conjugal condition is obtained by eliminating those individuals who may be regarded as of unmarriageable age, thus avoiding the variable factor of children whose numbers as a proportion of the total population change from census to census.

The proportions of unmarried, married and widowed (European or White) per 100 of each sex, aged 15 years and upwards, are as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Unmarried ...	55.87	33.69
Married ...	41.54	59.41
Widowed ...	2.57	6.88
Unspecified ...	0.02	0.02

The following table gives for Europeans or Whites the proportions of unmarried, married and widowed per 100 of each sex in each of certain age periods.

AGES.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.
15—20 ...	99.67	0.33	—	—	92.00	7.96	0.04	—
20—25 ...	91.86	8.00	0.13	0.01	51.63	47.81	0.53	0.03
25—35 ...	53.44	45.26	1.27	0.03	16.14	80.73	3.10	0.03
35—45 ...	15.97	80.35	3.67	0.01	5.66	86.78	7.54	0.02
45—55 ...	8.15	85.46	6.37	0.02	3.25	82.48	14.21	0.06
55—65 ...	5.66	84.58	9.76	—	2.94	68.36	28.65	0.05
65—75 ...	4.05	77.14	18.53	0.28	2.18	41.01	56.81	—
75—85 ...	6.32	65.97	27.36	0.35	3.49	20.93	75.58	—
85 and Over	5.88	47.06	47.06	—	5.88	17.65	76.47	—

It will be seen from the table that at the ages 20—25, 8 per cent. of the males and 47 per cent. of the females are married; at the ages 45—55, 85 per cent. of the males and 82 per cent. of the females are married, but the widows exceed the widowers by 8 per cent.; at the ages 75—85, 65 per cent. of the males and 20 per cent. of the females are married, but the widows exceed the widowers by 48 per cent., and their number is more than three times that of married and unmarried women taken together.

The numbers of unmarried, married and widowed females to every 100 unmarried, married and widowed males respectively are shown below:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.			
	All Races.	European.	Aboriginal Natives.	Mixed and Other.
Unmarried ...	77.06	65.33	81.09	76.07
Married ...	96.92	93.04	99.50	96.52
Widowed ...	257.45	173.81	353.82	147.06

The corresponding figures (All Races) for the Cape Colony Census of 1904 are:—Unmarried 85.08, married 109.33, and widowed 421.21. The figures for Europeans or Whites are:—Unmarried 74.51, married 90.22, and widowed 222.04. Taking the European population of Cape Colony, the number of married women for every 100 married men is lower than in this Colony, whereas the number of widows is much higher. At the Census of 1901 for England and Wales there were 101.89 married women to every 100 married men, and 226.48 widows to every 100 widowers.

The total number of persons of all races returned as "divorced" is 350, of whom there are 130 males and 220 females. The number of Europeans or Whites enumerated as divorced comprise 38 males and 30 females; Aboriginal Natives—253, of whom 83 are males and 170 are females; Mixed and Other Coloured persons—29, of whom 9 are males and 20 females. It should be understood that "divorced" as applied in the Census to natives, merely implies that the husband has parted from his wife or that the wife has left the husband.

The following tables allow of comparison of the conjugal condition of the population of urban and rural districts at certain age periods :—

AGES.	URBAN AREAS.								RURAL AREAS.							
	European or White.								European or White.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.
15—20	99.69	0.31	—	—	93.06	6.94	—	—	99.65	0.55	—	—	91.58	8.36	0.06	—
20—25	95.56	4.33	0.11	—	55.03	44.16	0.81	—	86.96	12.85	0.17	0.02	50.26	49.32	0.38	0.04
25—35	66.12	32.83	1.02	0.03	22.83	73.61	3.50	0.06	42.56	55.94	1.49	0.01	12.92	84.17	2.90	0.01
35—45	22.11	74.21	3.68	—	9.01	80.29	10.70	—	12.58	83.73	3.67	0.02	4.13	89.75	6.07	0.05
45—55	11.32	81.77	6.91	—	5.01	76.72	18.27	—	6.72	87.17	6.11	—	2.48	85.04	12.44	0.04
55—65	7.90	82.33	9.77	—	3.72	61.82	34.46	—	4.75	85.45	9.70	0.10	2.59	71.53	25.88	—
65—75	4.10	77.47	18.09	0.34	4.03	34.28	61.69	—	4.04	77.21	18.75	—	1.24	44.63	54.13	—
75—85	2.90	73.91	21.74	1.45	8.33	20.24	71.43	—	7.41	63.42	29.17	—	1.15	21.26	77.59	—
85 & Over	—	50.00	50.00	—	—	33.33	66.67	—	7.14	46.43	46.43	—	9.09	9.09	81.82	—

AGES.	URBAN AREAS.								RURAL AREAS.							
	Aboriginal Natives and Other Coloured.								Aboriginal Natives and Other Coloured.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unspecified.
15—40	65.06	33.48	1.31	0.15	53.77	41.56	4.58	0.09	59.31	37.91	1.22	1.56	41.16	55.05	3.43	0.36
40 & Over	17.94	72.72	9.25	0.09	10.09	55.10	34.73	0.08	7.12	85.71	6.85	0.32	4.37	67.26	27.94	0.43

Among Europeans the proportion of married males is greater in rural areas for all age periods except those above 65 years; the proportion of married females in rural areas is greater than that pertaining in urban areas for all ages with the exception of the age period 85 and over.

The proportion of widowers varies but little between urban and rural areas, but that of widows is higher in urban areas for the age periods between 20 and 75.

The above remarks apply to the coloured population; widowers, however, are more numerous in urban areas.

The following table shows the condition as to marriage of the Military Garrisons stationed in the Colony.

GARRISON TOWN.	UNMARRIED.	MARRIED.	WIDOWED.	UNSPECIFIED.	DIVORCED.	MARRIED ABSENT.
Bloemfontein...	3,271	200	3	—	3	117
Harrismith ...	1,783	123	4	—	1	93
Kroonstad ...	1,189	33	4	—	—	25
Ladybrand ...	535	9	—	2	—	8
Travelling, etc.	73	3	—	—	—	3
Total ...	6,849	368	11	2	4	246

EDUCATION.\*

The replies to the queries under this heading of the Householder's Form furnish information regarding those receiving instruction at Government or private schools or at home; also whether the individual can read and write, read only, or cannot read. In addition a special education form was issued for returns of the numbers of scholars in attendance at the different schools and colleges throughout the Colony.

The returns for 1904 show that, of the population of the Colony, 126,140 or 32.57 per cent were able to read and write, 10,613 or 2.74 per cent. to read only, and 249,801 or 64.49 per cent. could neither read nor write; the required information was not obtainable in respect of 761 persons. Of the total male population 73,627 or 35.05 per cent. can read and write, 5,566 or 2.65 per cent. can read only, while 130,391 or 62.06 per cent. can neither read nor write; of the total female population 52,513 or 29.63 per cent. can read and write, 5,047 or 2.85 per cent. can read only, while 119,410 or 67.38 per cent. can neither read nor write. Thus, the illiterate males, though greater numerically than illiterate females are proportionately less than the latter.

The following table furnishes the particulars in respect of the European population and allows of comparison with those of the Census of 1890. The figures for the Census of 1880 refer only to persons over seven years of age and are not comparable.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	1904		1890	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Read and Write ... ..	105,564	73.99	45,015	57.92
Read only ... ..	3,535	2.48	2,721	3.50
Neither Read nor Write ...	33,104	23.20	23,722	30.53
Unspecified ... ..	476	0.33	6,258	8.05

The table indicates the rapid progress of education throughout the Colony.

Of the Aboriginal Natives 18,675 or 8.15 per cent. were enumerated as able to read and write, 6,485 or 2.83 per cent. as able to read only, and 203,706 or 88.90 per cent. as able neither

\*For Education Tables See Index Pages 91 and 92 (Annexures).

to read nor write; the number of Mixed and Other Coloured persons enumerated as able to read and write was 1,901 or 12.28 per cent., to read only 593 or 3.83 per cent., and neither to read nor write 12,991 or 83.88 per cent. The Mixed and Other Coloured persons are therefore more advanced in respect of these degrees of education than the Aboriginal Natives.

Taking the population as a whole the educated females at the younger ages are proportionately more numerous than the same class of males, though in the later ages the reverse is the case; thus of all races for ages under 15 years the males able to read and write amount to 14.33 per cent. as against 21.49 per cent. of females; for the ages over 15 years the males able to read and write are 85.59 per cent. as against 78.47 per cent. of females. The figures for the section of the population enumerated as able to read only lead to a similar conclusion.

The following table shows for certain age periods the proportions per cent. of European males and females of the different degrees of education.

AGE PERIOD.	READ AND WRITE.		READ ONLY.		NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years -	—	—	1.26	2.27	43.85	48.10
5—10 - -	3.75	5.83	32.28	40.78	36.28	37.25
10—15 - -	10.67	15.72	37.23	35.15	12.43	9.17
15—20 - -	12.73	15.83	8.62	5.21	2.13	1.16
20—40 - -	53.11	43.10	10.53	7.78	3.39	2.73
40 and over -	19.74	19.52	10.08	8.81	1.92	1.59

The Females able to read and write and read only are for the younger ages proportionately more numerous than males of the same degree of education, whereas for the older ages the reverse is the case; the same holds good in respect of the Aboriginal Natives and Mixed and Other Coloured Persons.

The following table affords a comparison of Urban and Rural areas in respect of the degrees of education: the figures are probably indicative of the relative facilities of these areas for educational purposes.

	URBAN OR RURAL.	READ AND WRITE.	READ ONLY.	NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.	UNSPECIFIED.
Total . . .	Urban	50.67	3.57	45.56	0.20
	Rural	26.43	2.46	70.91	0.20
European or White	Urban	83.46	1.45	14.76	0.33
	Rural	69.14	3.01	27.51	0.34
Aboriginal Natives	Urban	18.98	5.63	75.29	0.10
	Rural	5.62	2.17	92.08	0.13
Mixed and Other	Urban	19.38	5.58	75.02	0.02
	Rural	7.58	2.68	89.73	0.01

In Tables XXI., XXII. and XXIII. will be found, for each district of the Colony, the numbers and proportions of Males and Females for all Races, Europeans, and Other than Europeans of the different degrees of Education; the proportions of those able to read and write varies widely in the different districts of the Colony.

#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

An attempt was made by the issue of a special educational form to obtain certain particulars with regard to Government, Government-aided, and Private Schools throughout the Colony. The returns are approximately correct in respect of the attendance at Government Schools but it is difficult to say whether forms were issued to and returns obtained from all private schools; judging, however, from the large number of private "schools," the scholars in attendance at which are less than ten and in many instances less than five, it would appear that the census enumerators performed their duties efficiently.

The information furnished by the educational forms is tabulated in Table XXIV., from which the following figures are extracted:—

Description of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Classrooms.	Number of Teachers.		Qualification of Head Teacher.				Number attending School during any part of School week ending Friday, April 15th, 1904.							
			M	F	Degree.	Teacher's Certificate.	Matriculation.	No Certificate.	European or White.		Aboriginal Natives.		Other Coloured.		Total.	
									M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
THE COLONY ...	380	592	268	410	22	127	24	207	6,966	7,029	1,818	1,979	367	430	9,151	9,438
Government ...	140	310	121	240	21	80	16	23	5,564	5,327	—	—	2	5	5,566	5,332
Government Aided	23	28	26	12	—	9	—	14	—	—	874	1,027	166	189	1,040	1,216
Private ...	217	254	121	158	1	38	8	170	1,402	1,702	944	952	199	236	2,545	2,890

In contrasting the numbers of Government, Government-aided and Private Schools throughout the Colony it should be borne in mind that the term "school" was not defined in the schedule and the figures given for private schools include for the European or White section of the scholars a number of so-called farm schools with an attendance in twelve cases of four scholars and under, and in fifty-seven cases of five to nine scholars; there were in addition, forty-eight private schools with an attendance of ten to fourteen European scholars, fourteen with an attendance of fifteen to nineteen, and thirty-six with an attendance of over twenty European scholars.

In Government schools there are on an average 30.19 pupils per teacher and 2.21 classrooms per school; in Government-aided schools there are 59.37 pupils per teacher and 1.22 classrooms per school; and in Private schools 19.48 pupils per teacher and 1.17 classrooms per school.

to read nor write; the number of Mixed and Other Coloured persons enumerated as able to read and write was 1,901 or 12.28 per cent., to read only 593 or 3.83 per cent., and neither to read nor write 12,991 or 83.88 per cent. The Mixed and Other Coloured persons are therefore more advanced in respect of these degrees of education than the Aboriginal Natives.

Taking the population as a whole the educated females at the younger ages are proportionately more numerous than the same class of males, though in the later ages the reverse is the case; thus of all races for ages under 15 years the males able to read and write amount to 14.33 per cent. as against 21.49 per cent. of females; for the ages over 15 years the males able to read and write are 85.59 per cent. as against 78.47 per cent. of females. The figures for the section of the population enumerated as able to read only lead to a similar conclusion.

The following table shows for certain age periods the proportions per cent. of European males and females of the different degrees of education.

AGE PERIOD.	READ AND WRITE.		READ ONLY.		NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years -	—	—	1.26	2.27	43.85	48.10
5—10 - -	3.75	5.83	32.28	40.78	36.28	37.25
10—15 - -	10.67	15.72	37.23	35.15	12.43	9.17
15—20 - -	12.73	15.83	8.62	5.21	2.13	1.16
20—40 - -	53.11	43.10	10.53	7.78	3.39	2.73
40 and over -	19.74	19.52	10.08	8.81	1.92	1.59

The Females able to read and write and read only are for the younger ages proportionately more numerous than males of the same degree of education, whereas for the older ages the reverse is the case; the same holds good in respect of the Aboriginal Natives and Mixed and Other Coloured Persons.

The following table affords a comparison of Urban and Rural areas in respect of the degrees of education; the figures are probably indicative of the relative facilities of these areas for educational purposes.

	URBAN OR RURAL.	READ AND WRITE.	READ ONLY.	NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.	UNSPECIFIED.
Total . . . . .	Urban	50.67	3.57	45.56	0.20
	Rural	26.43	2.46	70.91	0.20
European or White	Urban	83.46	1.45	14.76	0.33
	Rural	69.14	3.01	27.51	0.34
Aboriginal Natives	Urban	18.98	5.63	75.29	0.10
	Rural	5.62	2.17	92.08	0.13
Mixed and Other	Urban	19.38	5.58	75.02	0.02
	Rural	7.58	2.68	89.73	0.01

In Tables XXI., XXII. and XXIII. will be found, for each district of the Colony, the numbers and proportions of Males and Females for all Races, Europeans, and Other than Europeans of the different degrees of Education; the proportions of those able to read and write varies widely in the different districts of the Colony.

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			M	F	Degree.	Teacher's Certificate.	Matriculation.	No Certificate.	European or White.		Aboriginal Natives.		Other Coloured.		Total.	
									M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
THE COLONY . . . . .	380	592	268	410	22	127	24	207	6,966	7,029	1,818	1,979	367	430	9,151	9,438
Government . . . . .	140	310	121	240	21	80	16	23	5,564	5,327	—	—	2	5	5,566	5,332
Government Aided . . . . .	23	28	26	12	—	9	—	14	—	—	874	1,027	166	189	1,040	1,216
Private . . . . .	217	254	121	158	1	38	8	170	1,402	1,702	944	952	199	236	2,545	2,890

In contrasting the numbers of Government, Government-aided and Private Schools throughout the Colony it should be borne in mind that the term "school" was not defined in the schedule and the figures given for private schools include for the European or White section of the scholars a number of so-called farm schools with an attendance in twelve cases of four scholars and under, and in fifty-seven cases of five to nine scholars; there were in addition, forty-eight private schools with an attendance of ten to fourteen European scholars, fourteen with an attendance of fifteen to nineteen, and thirty-six with an attendance of over twenty European scholars.

In Government schools there are on an average 30.19 pupils per teacher and 2.21 class-rooms per school; in Government-aided schools there are 59.37 pupils per teacher and 1.22 class-rooms per school; and in Private schools 19.48 pupils per teacher and 1.17 class-rooms per school.

The Government schools are devoted to the education of European or White children, seven children of mixed race were enumerated as in attendance at the Government School, Winburg; the teachers are European or White. Government-aided schools are attended by Aboriginal Natives and other coloured children; the teachers are, with the exception of one European, of native or mixed blood.

Of 217 private schools, 167 are attended by European or White children and 50 by coloured children. In four cases private schools are attended by white and coloured pupils; three of such schools have been included among the schools attended by White children as the majority of the children were European and one among the schools for natives.

Of the teachers in private schools, 215 are European and 64 native or other coloured persons.

The following figures allow of a comparison of the qualifications of the head teachers of the different schools:—

School.	Number of Schools.	Race of Pupils.	Qualification of Head Teacher.							
			Degree.		Certificate.		Matriculation.		No Certificate.	
			Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Government ...	140	European ...	21	15.00	80	57.14	16	11.43	23	16.43
Private ...	167	European ...	1	0.60	24	14.37	6	3.59	136	81.44
Government Aided	23	Aboriginal Natives and other Coloured ...	—	—	9	39.13	—	—	14	60.87
Private ...	50	Aboriginal Natives and other Coloured ...	—	—	6	12.00	1	2.00	43	86.00

If the writing and manner in which the queries of the education form were answered be taken as a standard of educational attainment, it would appear that, in a few instances, the teachers of private schools are unsuited for the practice of their profession.

#### RELIGIONS OF THE POPULATION.\*

Under the heading "Religion" in the census schedule any person who from conscientious scruples declined to state his or her religion was requested to insert the word "object" in the column set apart for that purpose. Advantage was taken of this provision in 536 cases (364 males and 172 females). There were in addition 853 cases (623 males and 230 females) in which the religious belief was not known or unspecified and numerous instances in which varying terms were employed to designate the religious denomination apparently intended.

\* For Religions of the Population Tables See Page 117 (Annexures).

The following table shows for (1) All Races, (2) Europeans or Whites and (3) Other than European or White the numbers and proportions of the adherents of the chief religions:—

RELIGION.	ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Protestants ...	251,904	65.04	136,606	95.74	115,298	47.13
Catholics...	4,590	1.19	3,380	2.37	1,210	0.50
Jews ...	1,616	0.42	1,616	1.13	—	—
Mohammedans ...	39	0.01	5	*	34	0.01
Other Sects ...	93	0.02	10	0.01	83	0.03
No Denomination ...	47	0.01	41	0.03	6	*
No Religion ...	127,637	32.95	121	0.09	127,516	52.13
Unspecified ...	853	0.22	584	0.41	269	0.11
Object to state ...	536	0.14	316	0.22	220	0.09

\* Percentage inappreciable.

In the foregoing table the subhead "catholics" includes papists and adherents of the Greek Church. The term "other sects" applies to Non-Christian religions and includes mainly adherents of the native religions of India. "No denomination" includes those persons describing themselves as freethinkers, rationalists, theists, deists, no denominations, undenominational and "no particular church" etc.; this subhead probably includes a few Christians.

Those persons describing themselves as agnostics, atheists, sceptics, secularists and of no religion are included under the subhead "no religion" together with a few individuals who furnished flippant and thoughtless answers.

In the following summary the results of the Census of 1904 have been compared with those of former censuses, so far as the classification of religions formerly adopted would allow. In the Censuses of 1880 and 1890 information was furnished in respect of the religion of Europeans or Whites only.

RELIGION (Europeans or Whites).	1904.		1890.		1880.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Dutch Reformed...	101,079	70.85	68,940	88.71	51,716	84.75
Church of England ...	17,879	12.53	1,353	1.74	1,321	2.16
Wesleyan ...	5,121	3.59	753	0.97	514	0.84
Lutheran ...	700	0.49	312	0.40	282	0.46
Roman Catholic ...	3,286	2.30	466	0.60	340	0.56
Jews ...	1,616	1.13	113	0.14	67	0.11
Other Religious Denominations	12,098	8.48	1,809	2.33	28	0.05
Unstated ...	900	0.63	3,970	5.11	6,754	11.07

The number of adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church has as a percentage of the total population decreased very considerably during the last intercensal period though the numerical increase for the same period is almost double that of the period 1880-90. Of the other religious denominations the Church of England had at the date of the Census the largest number of followers, their number as a proportion of the total population rising from 1.74 per cent. in 1890 to 12.53 in 1904. Adherents of "other religions" have increased as a percentage of the total population from 0.05 in 1880 to 8.48 in 1904. The numbers of the "unstated" have decreased from 11.07 per cent. in 1880 to 0.63 per cent. of the total population in 1904.

The increase per cent. of the numbers of adherents of the several religions for the intercensal periods 1880-90 and 1890-1904 are shown in the subjoined table:—

RELIGION.	INCREASE PER CENT. 1890-1904.	INCREASE PER CENT. 1880-1890.
Dutch Reformed ...	46.65	33.30
Church of England ...	1221.43	2.42
Wesleyan ...	580.08	46.50
Lutheran ...	124.36	10.64
Roman Catholic ...	605.15	37.06
Jews ...	1330.09	68.66
Other Religions ...	568.77	6360.71
Unstated ...	-77.33*	-41.22*

\* Decrease per cent.

The religious denominations whose ranks have increased most are the Jews, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan and those included under the heading "Other Religions."

It appears from the tables that there are no marked differences in the relative proportions of males and females of the different religious denominations.

In the subjoined figures the religions are subdivided into Christian and Non-Christian. The Non-Christian religions include Jews, Mohammedans, Other Sects and No Denomination; the latter subhead may include a few Christians.

RELIGION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER.		ALL RACES.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Christian ...	139,986	98.11	105,482	46.04	11,026	71.20	256,494	66.23
Non-Christian ...	1,672	1.17	6	*	117	0.75	1,795	0.46
No Religion ...	121	0.09	123,258	53.79	4,258	27.49	127,637	32.95
Unspecified ...	584	0.41	208	0.09	61	0.40	853	0.22
Object to State ...	316	0.22	195	0.08	25	0.16	536	0.14

\* Percentage inappreciable.

The Europeans or Whites are almost entirely Christian (98.11 per cent.). Specific Non-Christians number 1.17 per cent, and are mainly Jews. Of the Aboriginal Natives 53.79 per cent. have no religion; the remainder are Christian with the exception of 0.08 per cent. who were enumerated as objecting to state. The Mixed and Other Coloured persons have adopted Christianity to a greater extent than the Aboriginal Natives, 71.20 per cent. being Christian and only 27.49 per cent. having no religion.

Christianity embraces 66.23 per cent. (256,494) of the total population (387,315). The numbers of adherents of the Christian Churches are as follows:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		ALL RACES.	
	Persons.	Per Cent.	Persons.	Per Cent.	Persons.	Per Cent.
TOTAL ...	139,986	100.00	116,508	100.00	256,494	100.00
<i>Protestant:</i>						
Dutch Reformed Church ...	101,079	72.21	23,844	20.46	124,923	48.70
Gereformeerde Kerk ...	5,285	3.77	222	0.19	5,507	2.15
Church of England ...	17,879	12.77	16,669	14.31	34,548	13.47
Presbyterian ...	3,942	2.82	1,349	1.16	5,291	2.06
Independent and Congregationalist	195	0.14	1,597	1.37	1,792	0.70
Methodist ...	5,253	3.75	60,491	51.92	65,744	25.63
Baptist ...	664	0.47	511	0.44	1,175	0.46
Lutheran ...	700	0.50	6,033	5.18	6,733	2.62
Salvation Army ...	140	0.10	30	0.02	170	0.07
Other Protestants ...	1,469	1.05	4,552	3.91	6,021	2.35
<i>Catholics:</i>						
Roman Catholic ...	3,286	2.35	1,208	1.04	4,494	1.75
Other Catholics (Greek Church)	94	0.07	2	*	96	0.04

\* Percentage inappreciable.

The principal denominations in order of numerical strength of European or White adherents are (1) Dutch Reformed, (2) Church of England, (3) Gereformeerde Kerk, (4) Methodist, (5) Presbyterian, (6) Roman Catholic, (7) Lutheran, and (8) Baptist. The order of numerical strength of adherents other than Europeans or Whites is (1) Methodist, (2) Dutch Reformed, (3) Church of England, and (4) Lutheran.

The following table shows for the Urban and Rural Areas of the Colony the number of adherents of the several religions :—

RELIGION.	URBAN AREAS.				RURAL AREAS.			
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Protestant ...	63,423	90.68	37,583	75.71	93,007	98.34	77,689	39.86
Catholic ...	2,692	5.62	537	1.08	672	0.71	672	0.34
Jews ...	1,272	2.66	—	—	319	0.34	—	—
Mohammedans ...	1	°	27	0.06	4	*	6	°
Other Sects ...	8	0.02	63	0.13	2	*	20	0.01
No Denomination ...	27	0.06	5	0.01	13	0.01	1	°
No Religion ...	83	0.17	11,359	22.88	38	0.04	116,091	59.57
Unspecified ...	165	0.34	17	0.03	418	0.44	246	0.13
Object to State ...	215	0.45	50	0.10	100	0.12	170	0.09

\* Percentage inappreciable.

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the large number of coloured persons of no religion in rural as compared with urban areas.

The relative strengths of the main denominations in urban and rural areas is shown in the subjoined summary for Europeans or Whites.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	URBAN AREAS.		RURAL AREAS.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
TOTAL ...	47,414	100.00	93,998	100.00
<i>Protestants :</i>				
Dutch Reformed Church ...	20,355	42.93	80,710	85.86
Gereformeerde Kerk ...	1,032	2.18	4,253	4.52
Church of England ...	13,816	29.14	3,953	4.21
Presbyterian ...	2,974	6.27	967	1.03
Independent and Congregationalist ...	115	0.24	79	0.08
Methodist ...	3,451	7.28	1,792	1.91
Baptist ...	397	0.84	266	0.28
Lutheran ...	438	0.92	258	0.27
Salvation Army ...	132	0.28	8	0.01
Other Protestants ...	740	1.56	721	0.77
<i>Catholics :</i>				
Roman Catholic ...	2,603	5.49	667	0.71
Other Catholics (Greek Church) ...	89	0.19	5	0.01
<i>Jews</i> ...	1,272	2.68	319	0.34

The Dutch Church has its main stronghold in rural areas but even in urban areas its adherents are more numerous than those of the English, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches taken together. The Dutch Reformed and Gereformeerde Churches have a following of 21,387 in urban and 84,963 in rural areas; the strength of the English Church in urban areas is 13,816, that of the Methodist 3,451, Presbyterian 2,974, Roman Catholic 2,603, and Jews 1,272.

The Dutch Reformed and Gereformeerde are the only denominations which are stronger in rural than urban areas.

In Tables XIII., XIV., and XV. is shown the distribution of the adherents of the several religions among the districts of the Colony for All Races, Europeans or Whites, and the Coloured Races.

Among Europeans or Whites the persons professing no religion are most numerous in Bloemfontein (49), Kroonstad (11), and Harrismith (9). The districts with the highest numbers of irreligious persons (All Races) are Ficksburg (70.25 per cent.), Bethlehem (67.66 per cent.), Harrismith (64.28 per cent.), Senekal (55.17 per cent.), and Vrede (50.53 per cent.). The districts with the lowest numbers of persons of "no religion" are Vredefort (4.08 per cent.), Boshof (5.29 per cent.), and Jacobsdal (6.57 per cent.). The districts with the highest proportions of persons professing Christianity are Vredefort (95.36 per cent.), Boshof (94.52 per cent.) and Jacobsdal (93.01 per cent.). Jews are most numerous in Bloemfontein (716), Kroonstad (136), Heilbron (101), Winburg (83), Fauresmith (75), Edenburg (57), and Harrismith (57).

The subjoined summary shows for the officers and men of the military garrisons of the Colony the number of adherents of the several religious denominations :—

DENOMINATION.	Bloemfontein.	Harrismith.	Kroonstad.	Ladybrand.	Travelling, &c.	The Colony.
TOTAL ...	3,474	1,910	1,226	544	76	7,230
Church of England ...	2,772	1,504	954	317	60	5,607
Presbyterian ...	101	72	13	31	3	220
Wesleyan ...	218	91	23	19	5	356
Methodist ...	3	5	...	...	...	8
Primitive Methodist ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Baptist ...	33	8	2	7	1	51
Unitarians ...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Congregationalist ...	6	5	1	...	...	12
Salvation Army ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Protestants (Undefined)	3	2	...	...	...	5
Roman Catholic ...	333	217	233	168	7	958
Jews ...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Unspecified ...	3	3	...	...	...	6

SPECIAL ECCLESIASTICAL FORM.

An endeavour was made by means of the issue of an ecclesiastical form to all ministers of religion throughout the Colony to obtain certain additional information in respect of the places of worship, numbers of congregations, and financial position of the several religious denominations, etc. The returns were, as a whole, very unsatisfactory; in many instances the columns of the schedule set apart for the seating accommodation, average attendance, numbers of the congregation, and communicants, the numbers of baptisms, marriages and deaths were left blank as unknown or approximate numbers only inserted. The tables are compiled from the figures as given in the ecclesiastical forms.



The number of places of worship throughout the Colony is 163 of which the Protestants own 159, Roman Catholics 3 and Jews 1. Of the Protestant places of worship, the Dutch Reformed Church possesses 59, Church of England 35, Wesleyan 29, African Methodist Episcopal 10, Gereformeerde 7, Lutheran 6, Presbyterian 5, and other Protestant denominations 8.

The building material of the churches was as follows:—stone 43, brick 84, brick and stone 6, other materials 25, not stated 5.

Financial position:—117 churches were returned as free and 37 as not free from debt; in 9 cases the financial position was not stated.

The seating capacity of all churches was returned as sufficient to accommodate 54,093 persons and the average attendance at the principal Sunday services as 22,292 persons.

The average attendance of Christians at the principal Church Services (Sunday is 21,980, that is 8.57 per cent. of the total number of Christians in the Colony. Of a total of 139,986 Christians of European or White race, 93,636 or 66.89 per cent. are included among the congregations of the several Christian denominations; of a total of 116,508 Christianised natives, 28,984 or 24.87 per cent. are included among congregations; of a total of 256,494 Christians of all races, the number accounted for by congregations amounts to 47.81 per cent.

The number of Christian communicants as a proportion of the congregations is for Europeans 40.70 per cent., for Coloured 54.90 and for all races 43.90.

The following table shows (1) the numbers of the congregations of the several denominations as a proportion of the total number of persons describing themselves as adherents of that denomination according to the householder's schedule and (2) the number of communicants as a proportion of the total congregation of each denomination:—

DENOMINATION.	Total Adherents.	Congregational Adherents.	Communicants.	Congregational as percentage of Total Adherents.	Communicants as percentage of Congregation.
<i>European or White:</i>					
Dutch Reformed ... ..	101,079	80,202	33,279	79.35	41.49
Gereformeerde ... ..	5,285	3,460	1,580	65.47	45.66
Church of England ... ..	17,879	4,971	1,492	27.80	30.01
Presbyterian ... ..	3,942	862	413	21.87	47.91
Wesleyan ... ..	5,121	2,712	885	52.96	32.63
Baptist ... ..	664	240	79	36.14	32.92
Lutheran ... ..	700	264	106	37.71	40.15
Roman Catholic ... ..	3,286	743	402	22.61	54.10
Jews ... ..	1,616	312	...	19.31	...
<i>Coloured:</i>					
Dutch Reformed ... ..	23,844	7,201	3,694	30.20	51.30
Church of England ... ..	16,669	7,125	3,865	42.74	54.25
Wesleyan ... ..	55,739	9,269	5,141	16.63	55.46
African Methodist Episcopal	4,108	1,018	742	24.78	72.89
Lutheran ... ..	6,033	3,737	1,338	61.94	35.80
Roman Catholic ... ..	1,208	14	8	1.15	57.14
Baptist ... ..	511	...	...	...	...

For Europeans or Whites the congregations of the Dutch Reformed and Gereformeerde Churches include a much larger proportion of the total number of persons describing themselves in the householder's schedule as adherents of these denominations than is the case for the congregations of other churches. After the Dutch Churches the Wesleyans show the highest ratio between the number of persons belonging to the congregations and that of total adherents.

Taking the number of communicants as a proportion of the number of the congregation the Roman Catholic Church shews the highest percentage.

Among Coloured persons the Lutheran Church and Church of England gather the largest numbers of adherents into their congregations. The communicants among coloured congregations form a larger proportion of the congregational adherents than is the case among Europeans or Whites.

The number and average attendance at the Sunday Schools of the chief denominations are as follows:—

DENOMINATION.	SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	
	Number.	Average Attendance.
Dutch Reformed ... ..	221	6,599
Gereformeerde ... ..	9	320
Church of England ... ..	41	2,448
Presbyterian ... ..	5	242
Wesleyan ... ..	32	1,504
African Methodist Episcopal	9	241
Lutheran ... ..	5	344

The receipts and expenditure of all places of worship were returned as £88,462 7s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and £93,533 15s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively.

The Dutch Reformed and Wesleyan Churches and the Church of England are apparently the wealthiest denominations—the receipts amounting to £46,200 £20,042 and £12,403 respectively; the offertories and collections, etc., of the denominations are:—Dutch Reformed £10,521, Wesleyan £8,560, Church of England £6,289. The next in order of amount is Presbyterian £1,537.

The following are the salaries and allowances to ministers, etc., for the chief denominations:—Dutch Reformed £11,748, Wesleyan £4,998, Church of England £4,786, Presbyterian £1,458, Lutheran £1,196, Gereformeerde £1,054.

Tables XVI & XVII furnish interesting information on comparison of the ratios of the different subheads of receipts and expenditure to the number of churches, numbers of congregations, salaries of ministers, etc., of the different denominations.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.\***

In the classification of the occupations of the people the principle adopted was that of division into classes, classes being sub-divided into orders and orders into sub-orders.

The classes adopted were: I Professional, II Domestic, III Agricultural, IV Commercial and Industrial, V General and Undefined, VI Persons of Independent Means, VII Dependents, VIII. Persons of no occupation or whose occupation was not stated; these classes were divided into 25 orders and 238 sub-orders.

The instructions on the Census Schedule with regard to combined occupations were as follows:—“A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in order of their pecuniary importance to himself.”

\* For Occupations of the People Tables See Index, Page 141 (Annexures).

In the general tables the standards to which proportions have been referred are the total male and female population of Europeans or Whites, Aboriginal Natives, Mixed and other Coloured Persons and of all Races.

The following table shows, with regard to occupations, the complete returns of former censuses :—

OCCUPATION.	1880.		1890.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
TOTAL POPULATION ...	133,518	...	207,503	...
Professional ...	449	0.34	710	0.34
Commercial ...	743	0.56	726	0.35
Agriculture ...	11,111	8.32	10,761	5.19
Artificers and Mechanics...	1,271	0.95	1,350	0.65
Coloured Servants ...	68,881	51.59	41,817	20.15
Unspecified ...	160	0.12	325	0.16

No comparison can be instituted between the returns of the Census of 1904 and those of former censuses, as the classification of occupations for the present census is on a widely different basis to that formerly employed. It appears impossible to say for former censuses whether the females were included or to what extent the coloured population enter into the tabulated figures. In the Census of 1880 the occupations of 50,903 persons (38.12 of the total population) are not stated, and at the Census of 1890 information is lacking with regard to 151,814 persons (73.16 per cent. of the total population).

On comparison of the return of the Census of 1880 with that of 1890 it will be seen, that despite an increase of 73,985 (55.41 per cent.) in the population for the latter year, the numbers of individuals engaged in commercial and agricultural occupations and as coloured servants had actually decreased; this apparent decrease was in all likelihood incorrect and probably resulted from the adoption of a different method of enumeration and classification.

The number of persons, males and females, of each class of the occupations are for the Census of 1904 as follows :—

No. OF CLASS.	CLASS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE			COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	TOTAL ...	142,679	81,571	61,108	244,636	128,524	116,112	387,315	210,095	177,220
I.	Professional ..	11,680	10,620	1,060	633	594	39	12,313	11,214	1,099
II.	Domestic ..	18,675	191	18,484	42,347	6,921	35,426	61,022	7,112	53,910
III.	Agricultural ..	41,226	28,349	12,877	111,788	63,637	48,151	153,014	91,986	61,028
IV.	Commercial and Industrial	15,235	14,169	1,066	14,281	12,842	1,439	29,516	27,011	2,505
V.	General and Undefined ..	3,706	2,135	1,571	13,257	13,235	22	16,963	15,370	1,593
VI.	Persons of Independent Means	258	204	54	..	..	..	258	204	54
VII.	Dependants ..	49,870	24,850	25,020	60,617	30,417	30,200	110,487	55,267	55,220
VIII.	Persons of no Occupation or Occupation Unspecified	2,029	1,053	976	1,713	878	838	3,742	1,931	1,811

The proportions per cent. of persons, males and females, engaged in each class of the occupations are as follows :—

No. OF CLASS.	CLASS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE			COLOURED.			ALL RACES.		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	TOTAL ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.	Professional ..	8.19	13.02	1.74	0.26	0.46	0.03	3.18	5.34	0.62
II.	Domestic ..	13.09	0.23	30.25	17.31	5.39	30.51	15.75	3.39	30.42
III.	Agricultural ..	28.89	34.75	21.07	45.69	49.51	41.47	39.51	43.78	34.44
IV.	Commercial and Industrial	10.68	17.37	1.74	5.84	9.99	1.24	7.62	12.86	1.41
V.	General and Undefined ..	2.60	2.62	2.57	5.42	10.30	0.02	4.38	7.32	0.90
VI.	Persons of Independent Means	0.18	0.25	0.09	..	..	..	0.07	0.10	0.03
VII.	Dependants ..	34.95	30.47	40.94	24.78	23.67	26.01	28.53	26.30	31.16
VIII.	Persons of no Occupation or Occupation Unspecified	1.42	1.29	1.60	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.96	0.91	1.02

Taking the population as a whole by far the largest proportion falls under the class Agriculture (39.51 per cent.) the next most numerous class is Dependants (28.53 per cent.) which includes scholars, inmates of charitable institutions, paupers and vagrants, and convicts and prisoners, etc.; then follows the domestic class (15.75 per cent.) including those persons engaged in domestic duties at home, in hotels and restaurants, etc., and domestic outdoor servants (grooms, coachmen, etc.).

For Europeans or Whites the dependants are the most numerous class; the classes following are Agriculture (28.89 per cent.) and Domestic (13.09 per cent.). Of males, the highest proportion (34.75 per cent.) are engaged in Agriculture followed by Dependants (30.47 per cent.) and Commerce and Industries (17.37 per cent.). Of females the most numerous class is Dependants (40.94 per cent.); those engaged in Domestic Duties amount to 30.25 per cent. while those employed in Agriculture number 21.07 per cent.

Among the coloured population the order of numerical strength is Agriculture (45.69 per cent.) Dependants (24.78 per cent.) and Domestic (17.31 per cent.). Of the coloured males 49.51 per cent. are employed in agriculture and 23.67 per cent. are dependants; of coloured females 41.47 per cent. are returned under the class agriculture, 30.51 per cent. as engaged in domestic duties and 26.01 per cent. as dependants.

The number of dependants varies among the different races, being highest in the case of Europeans and lowest in the case of Aboriginal Natives; the numbers as a percentage of the total male and female population of each race are as follows :—European or White, males 30.47, females 40.94; Mixed and other Coloured Persons, males 26.16, females 29.17; Aboriginal Natives, males 23.49, females 25.80. The explanation appears to be that the children of Aboriginal Natives start work on their own account at an earlier age than those of Mixed and other Coloured persons and the children of the latter at an earlier age than those of Europeans or Whites.

The following summary shows the proportions per cent. of males and females of the different races engaged in definite occupations. The persons returned under Class V. (General and Undefined) are engaged in definite occupations, which have been imperfectly defined, and are consequently included in this summary, with the exception of those females describing themselves as "wives" and "daughters" only:—

No. OF CLASS.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		ABORIGINAL NATIVES.		MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED PERSONS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.	Professional ... ..	13.02	1.74	0.47	0.03	0.38	0.11
II.	Domestic ... ..	0.23	30.25	5.20	29.93	8.06	39.62
III.	Agricultural ... ..	34.75	21.07	50.12	42.40	40.94	27.01
IV.	Commercial and Industrial	17.37	1.74	9.68	1.13	14.34	2.98
V.	General and Undefined ..	2.62	0.01	10.39	0.01	9.04	0.13

The differences noticeable on comparison of the occupations of (1) Aboriginal Natives and (2) Mixed and other Coloured Persons are probably an outcome of the residence of considerable numbers of the latter class in and around the towns of the Colony.

The number of persons engaged in the above defined occupations is 271,266, that is 70.04 per cent. of the total population of the Colony; of the European population 65.99 per cent. of the males and 54.81 per cent. of the females are engaged in these occupations; of the total coloured population 73.65 of the males and 73.27 per cent of the females were returned under the above enumerated occupations.

Attention may again be directed to the return of workers on farms compiled from the Special Agricultural Forms issued to farmers, from which it appears that the number of coloured persons actually employed at the date of the Census in farm duties was 51,897 (32,603 males and 19,294 females). It would appear, therefore, that approximately 59,891 coloured farm workers were unemployed at the date of the Census.

The following table shows for the Europeans or Whites the ages and proportions per cent. of those persons who follow the occupations included under Classes I—V but excluding under the latter Class "wives" and "daughters" so returned:—

AGE PERIOD.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
TOTAL ... ..	88,960	55,464	33,496	100.00	100.00	100.00
5—10 years ... ..	1,095	692	403	1.23	1.25	1.20
10—15 .. .. .	4,729	2,929	1,800	5.32	5.28	5.37
15—20 .. .. .	11,466	6,575	4,891	12.89	11.85	14.60
20—30 .. .. .	32,398	21,685	10,713	36.42	39.10	31.98
30—50 .. .. .	29,553	17,797	11,756	33.22	32.09	35.10
50 and over ... ..	9,690	5,763	3,927	10.89	10.39	11.73
Unspecified ... ..	29	23	6	0.03	0.04	0.02

The proportion between the numbers shown in the preceding table and the total European or White population, males and females at the same age period, is as follows:—

AGE PERIOD.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
TOTAL ... ..	69.86	75.22	62.48
5—10 years ... ..	5.95	7.38	4.46
10—15 .. .. .	25.68	30.77	20.22
15—20 .. .. .	73.38	78.17	67.80
20—30 .. .. .	96.06	98.11	92.15
30—50 .. .. .	96.69	98.26	94.40
50 and over ... ..	91.28	92.64	89.35

It is apparent from these tables that of persons following a definite occupation the largest proportion are between the ages of twenty and thirty; the same holds good for males but occupied females are most numerous between the ages of thirty and fifty. At ages above twenty there are few without some occupation among the European inhabitants.

The ages of coloured persons employed in occupations included under Classes I—V were as follows; among coloured persons there were no females returned merely as "wives" and "daughters."

AGE PERIOD.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
TOTAL ... ..	182,306	97,229	85,077	100.00	100.00	100.00
5—15 years ... ..	41,693	21,915	19,778	22.87	22.54	23.25
15—45 .. .. .	99,442	53,983	45,459	54.55	55.52	53.43
45 and over ... ..	40,018	20,627	19,391	21.95	21.22	22.79
Unspecified ... ..	1,153	704	449	0.63	0.72	0.53

The proportion between the numbers of occupied coloured persons as shown in the preceding table and the total coloured population, males and females, for the same age periods is as follows:—

AGE PERIOD.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
TOTAL ... ..	86.48	86.97	85.93
5—15 years ... ..	61.67	62.32	60.95
15—45 .. .. .	97.13	97.10	97.17
45 and over ... ..	98.07	98.07	98.06

In considering the preceding tables it should be borne in mind that the numbers given as following a definite occupation were not necessarily employed at the time of the Census and this appears to be more particularly the case in respect of coloured persons.

The total female population of the Colony (177,220) has been classified according to the specific vocations engaged in of which the more important are briefly as follows:—agriculture 34.44 per cent., domestic duties 30.42 per cent., commercial and industrial 1.41 per cent.; the dependants number 31.16 per cent of the total female population.

The European females number 61,108, the Coloured 116,112.

Among European females the occupations followed show considerable variation and are set out in the following summary :—

OCCUPATION.	TOTAL.	URBAN.	RURAL.
I.—PROFESSIONAL.			
Teachers, Governesses, and others connected with teaching ... ..	797	315	482
Music Teachers, Vocalists ... ..	41	40	1
Painters, Photographers, Actresses, Clerks ... ..	29	29	...
Prison Warders, Matrons ... ..	16	16	...
Missionaries, Nuns, etc. ... ..	29	29	...
Nurses, Midwives, Attendants of Insane ... ..	138	111	27
II.—DOMESTIC.			
Wives, Mothers, Daughters, Relatives (Domestic Duties) ... ..	17,875	7,330	10,545
In and out-door Servants (not Hotels, etc.) ... ..	600	387	222
III.—AGRICULTURE.			
Farmers' Wives, Daughters, Relatives assisting ... ..	12,522	300	12,213
Farm Servants, etc. ... ..	355	23	332
IV.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.			
Capitalists, Financiers ... ..	18	11	7
Merchants, Dealers, and Wives, Daughters, Relatives assisting	39	27	12
Clerks and Book-keepers ... ..	60	55	5
Saleswomen and Store Assistants	86	78	8
Post, Telegraph Service ... ..	6	5	1
Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners ...	439	356	83
Laundry keepers and Workers ...	99	94	5
Other workers and dealers in dress ... ..	44	27	17
Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	26	26	...
Boarding, Lodging, House-keepers ... ..	120	103	17
Hotel, Restaurant keepers, and Wives, Daughters, Relatives assisting ... ..	50	49	1
Other Hotel and Restaurant Service ... ..	41	39	2
V.—GENERAL AND UNDEFINED.			
Wives and Daughters (so returned) ... ..	1,562	472	1,090
General and Undefined ... ..	9	7	2

The above table shows shortly the occupations of European Females under the main classes with the exception of 48 women whose occupations are too diverse to be given in detail.

The chief occupations (excluding those of domestic duties and wives, daughters and other relatives assisting in farming) showing a preponderance of females over males are :—teaching (797 females, 310 males), musicians, vocalists, (41 females, 17 males), nursing, hospital and asylum attendance (138 females, 11 males), dressmaking and millinery (407 females, no males), laundry keepers and workers (99 females, 6 males), boarding, lodging housekeepers (120 females, 27 males).

The relative proportion of European males and females in the several classes of occupations are as follows :—

OCCUPATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.
I.—Professional ... ..	90.92	9.08
II.—Domestic ... ..	1.02	98.98
III.—Agricultural ... ..	68.76	31.24
IV.—Commercial and Industrial ...	93.00	7.00
V.—General and Undefined ... ..	57.61	42.39
VI.—Persons of Independent Means ...	79.07	20.93
VII.—Dependants ... ..	49.83	50.17
VIII.—Persons of no Occupation or whose Occupation was not stated ...	51.90	48.10

Of the persons under Class I Professional, 6.82 per cent. are female teachers and governesses; female teachers amount to 75.19 per cent. of the total number of women engaged in professional occupations; 42.15 per cent. of the persons included in Class V General and Undefined are females who were returned merely as "wives" and "daughters."

It would appear from the above figures and the detailed information furnished in the general tables that women have not yet in this Colony entered into competition with men for occupations in which their services are recognised as efficient in more densely populated countries.

The occupations of coloured females do not show any great diversity and practically all the occupied females are included under the following heads :—agriculture 48,151 (farm servants 11,959, peasants 35,368), domestic duties 35,426, laundry keepers and workers 1,330, persons of no occupation or whose occupation was not defined 835, and dependants 30,200 leaving 170 or 0.14 per cent. for all other occupations.

The variations in the nature of occupations between urban and rural areas may be gauged from the following tables :—

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITES (Proportions per cent.)					
	Urban Areas.			Rural Areas.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ... ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Professional ... ..	20.95	31.60	3.06	1.69	2.12	1.18
II. Domestic ... ..	16.25	0.33	42.99	11.49	0.18	24.95
III. Agricultural ... ..	3.52	4.52	1.85	41.80	52.49	29.07
IV. Commercial and Industrial ... ..	24.06	35.40	5.01	3.87	6.79	0.39
V. General and Undefined ... ..	2.19	1.91	2.67	2.80	3.03	2.53
VI. Persons of Independent Means ... ..	0.42	0.54	0.21	0.06	0.08	0.04
VII. Dependants ... ..	31.12	24.42	42.38	36.90	34.01	40.34
VIII. Persons of no Occupation or whose Occupation was not stated ... ..	1.49	1.28	1.83	1.39	1.30	1.50

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	COLOURED PERSONS (Proportions per cent.)					
	Urban Areas.			Rural Areas.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ... ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Professional ... ..	0.90	1.39	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.01
II. Domestic ... ..	26.82	11.94	49.71	14.88	3.37	26.61
III. Agricultural ... ..	12.13	11.30	13.41	54.26	61.23	47.17
IV. Commercial and Industrial ... ..	14.60	22.00	3.24	3.60	6.31	0.83
V. General and Undefined ... ..	18.78	30.95	0.05	2.01	3.97	0.01
VI. Persons of Independent Means ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Dependants ... ..	24.80	20.61	31.24	24.77	24.60	24.95
VIII. Persons of no Occupation or whose Occupation was not stated ... ..	1.97	1.81	2.21	0.38	0.34	0.42

Among Europeans the professional and commercial and industrial classes are chiefly located in urban areas; the number engaged in domestic duties is proportionately greater in town than in country areas; the proportion of dependants is larger in country than in town areas despite the fact that the number of adolescents engaged in occupations is considerably greater in rural than urban areas.

Of the coloured population in urban areas domestic duties furnish employment to the largest number (26.82 per cent.); the persons included under Class V, General and Undefined, are almost entirely labourers (18.78 per cent.); 14.60 per cent. are described as following commercial and industrial occupations and 12.13 per cent. are classified under agriculture. In rural areas 54.26 per cent. are included under agricultural and 14.88 per cent. under domestic duties.

OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN.

It is desirable to review shortly the occupations of children under 15 years.

In no instance has a child under the age of five years been returned otherwise than as a scholar or of no occupation.

The numbers of children enumerated as employed or assisting in different occupations are furnished by the following table :—

OCCUPATIONS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				COLOURED PERSONS.		ALL RACES.		
	Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	5—10.	10—15.	5—10.	10—15.	5—15.	5—15.	5—15.	5—15.	5—15.
TOTAL ... ..	692	2,929	403	1,800	21,915	19,778	47,517	25,536	21,981
I.—Professional ... ..	...	8	...	4	...	...	12	8	4
II.—Domestic ... ..	2	9	151	839	1,466	4,787	7,254	1,477	5,777
III.—Agricultural ... ..	686	2,669	252	935	19,742	14,953	39,237	23,007	16,140
IV.—Commercial and Industrial ... ..	3	178	...	22	206	36	445	387	58
V.—General and Undefined ... ..	1	65	...	...	501	2	569	567	2

The proportions per cent. between the numbers of children between 5 and 15 years of age employed or assisting in different occupations and the total population at the same ages is as follows :—

EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				COLOURED PERSONS.	
Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.
5—10.	10—15.	5—10.	10—15.	5—15.	5—15.
7.38	30.77	4.46	20.22	62.32	69.95

European Children :—the children aged 5—10 years, engaged in occupations are practically all included under classes agriculture and domestic duties; of those engaged in agriculture, 624 boys and 247 girls were enumerated as sons, daughters and other relatives assisting on farms; 62 boys and 5 girls were returned as farm servants, herds and drovers; 147 girls were returned as daughters and other relatives assisting in domestic duties.

Of the children, aged 10—15 years, four girls were returned as school teachers, nine boys are employed as domestic indoor and outdoor servants, 800 girls are daughters and other relatives assisting in domestic duties and 39 girls are employed as domestic servants. Of the children engaged in agriculture, 2,439 boys are sons and other relatives assisting on farms, 117 are farm servants and labourers and 103 are employed as herds, shearers and drovers; of the girls 918 are daughters and other relatives assisting on farms and 17 are farm servants and labourers.

Of 178 boys aged 10—15 years, engaged in commercial and industrial occupations, 25 are book-keepers, clerks and salesmen, 29 are employed as railway clerks, labourers and mechanics, 22 are cart and cab drivers and carters, 31 are engaged in postal and telegraph services and as messengers and errand boys, 9 are miners or assist in mining and 32 are connected with brick making or building construction; the remainder are engaged in diverse industrial and commercial occupations.

Of the girls, 10—15 years, seven are employed as clerks and saleswomen and the occupations of nine are in connection with dress and clothing.

Under Class V, 65 boys of 10—15 years of age were returned as general labourers.

With regard to the occupations of coloured children, aged 5—15 years, the above table shows definitely enough the classes of occupation chiefly followed; detailed information with respect to the employment of coloured children is given in the general tables.

ANALYSIS OF ORDERS AND SUB-ORDERS.

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.

The persons classified under Order 1, General Government, numbered 2,135 (2,109 males, 26 females) of these 1,846 males and 24 females were of European race and 263 males and 2 females were Coloured. The number of civil service officers and clerks (excluding post, telegraph and railway officials) was 437 males and eight females (Europeans) the number of civil service messengers returned were two male whites and three male natives.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the South African Constabulary was 1,533 of whom 1,340 were Europeans and 193 Coloured.

The number of prison officials (warders and matrons) was 67 males and 16 females (Europeans); 67 coloured males and two coloured females are also employed as warders.

Order 2, Local Government.—The municipal and other local officials numbered 112 European and 32 coloured males.

Order 3, Defence of Country.—The Army as enumerated in this Colony numbered 229 officers and 7,001 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Order 4, Religion and Charity.—The number employed in connection with religion and charity was 330 (Europeans:—males 165, females 29; Coloured males 136); of these 127 European and 87 Coloured males were returned as ministers of religion; missionaries and preachers 73 (Europeans 24 males, 5 females; Coloured 44 males); Salvation Army four European males; nuns and sisters of charity 23 Europeans.

Orders 5, 6, and 7, Law, Medicine and Teaching are enumerated below:—

ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5	1 & 2	Judges, Advocates, Attorneys, and other Qualified Legal Practitioners ...	112	...	...	...
		Law Clerks ...	56	1	...	...
6	1	Medical Practitioners ...	111	...	...	...
	2	Dentists ...	16	...	...	...
	3	Chemists and Druggists (including Assistants) ...	51	...	...	...
	4	Veterinary Surgeons ...	13	...	...	...
	6	Nurses, Nurses of Insane ...	...	106	1	...
7	1	Midwives ...	...	22	...	6
		School Masters, Teachers (not Music or Art) ...	296	723	138	29
	2	Tutors and Governesses ...	8	64	...	...

Order 8, Literature and Science.—Under this order 24 males and 2 females (Europeans) were classified as editors, journalists, reporters and shorthand writers. Librarians number one male and six female Europeans and three European males returned themselves as engaged in scientific pursuit.

Order 9, Engineering, Surveying and Architecture.—The numbers engaged in engineering were:—civil engineers 35, mining 18, electrical 54 in addition 105 men were returned as "Engineers" only. The number of surveyors is 43, architects 25 and draughtsmen 15.

Order 10, Art, Music and Drama.—72 male and five female Europeans and one Coloured male are returned as photographers. Musicians, music-teachers and vocalists include 17 male and 41 female Europeans and one male coloured.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.

This class comprises those persons engaged in indoor and outdoor domestic service subdivided according to the sub-orders shown in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...	191	18,484	6,921	35,426
Wives, Widows, Mothers (Domestic duties) ...	...	12,617	...	15,448
Daughters and other Relatives (Domestic duties) ...	...	5,258	...	5,564
Domestic Indoor Servants (not Hotel, Restaurant, etc.) ...	48	606	1,386	14,310
Domestic Outdoor Servants (Grooms, Coachmen, etc.) ...	143	3	5,535	104

CLASS III.—AGRICULTURE.

The following tables show the numbers of persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and connected with agriculture generally and those employed in connection with animals:—

OCCUPATIONS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...	28,349	12,877	63,637	48,151
Farmers ...	15,574	610	435	18
Persons assisting and in employment of Farmers ...	12,598	12,265	31,341	12,765
Market Gardeners, Nurserymen and Fruit Growers ...	106	2	19	...
Market Garden, etc., Labourers ...	4	...	23	...
Peasants ...	...	...	31,240	35,368
Horse, Live Stock Breeders, and Dealers ...	23	...	...	...
Horse Trainers, Grooms, Stable Boys ...	20	...	576	...
Fencers, Fence Makers ...	16	...	3	...
Others connected with Agriculture ...	8	...	...	...

The classification of Farmers is as follows:—

FARMERS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
General ... ..	5,201	245	154	1
Stock ... ..	4,824	198	53	2
Sheep ... ..	2,461	60	28	2
Dairy ... ..	12	2	2	—
Ostrich ... ..	4	—	—	—
Grain ... ..	3,055	103	198	12
Tobacco ... ..	12	2	—	1
Wine ... ..	5	—	—	—

CLASS IV.—COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The occupations classified under this heading are diverse in nature and have been divided into 15 orders. There are comparatively few women engaged in the occupations specified under this class; the total number of persons employed in commercial and industrial occupations is 29,516 of whom 27,011 of 91.51 per cent are males.

The subjoined summary furnishes the numbers of persons engaged in the occupations shown in the general tables under the different orders.

ORDER	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Dealers in Money ... ..	405	18	...	...
2	Insurance ... ..	20	...	...	...
3	General Commercial Occupations... ..	2,922	188	570	3
4	Conveyance of Persons, Animals, Goods, and Messages ... ..	2,674	11	3,827	1
5	Mines and Quarries ... ..	971	1	5,775	...
6	Building Construction ... ..	4,647	1	1,203	...
7	Wood, Furniture, Decoration ... ..	68	1	5	1
8	Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances ... ..	660	...	76	...
9	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches ... ..	80	...	...	...
10	Skin, Leather, Wool, Hair, Feathers ... ..	55	5	9	...
11	Books, Prints, Paper, Stationery ... ..	149	11	6	...
12	Textile Fabrics ... ..	10	...	2	...
13	Dress ... ..	435	582	43	1,335
14	Food, Drink, Tobacco, Lodging ... ..	1,000	246	447	99
15	Water and Electricity Supply, Sanitary Services ... ..	73	2	879	...

Further details in respect of some of the more important Industries are shown in the following Table:—

ORDER.	SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3		GENERAL COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS—				
	1 & 2	Merchants and Dealers (Wholesale and Retail) ... ..	989	16	3	...
	3	Produce Merchants ... ..	39	1	...	...
	6	Commercial Travellers ... ..	106	...	1	...
	5 & 7	Accountants, Book-keepers, Clerks ... ..	1,226	60	32	...
	8	Salesmen, Saleswomen, Store-Assistants ... ..	370	86	530	3
	9 & 10	Auctioneers, Valuators, House and Commission Agents ... ..	91	...	...	...
4		CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES—				
	1 & 6	Railway Officials, Clerks, Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ... ..	1,627	3	2,273	...
	8	Coach, Cab, Waggon Proprietors, Transport Agents, Livery Stable Keepers ... ..	258	1	4	...
	9 & 10	Clerks, Drivers, Carriers and Carters ... ..	395	...	1,658	...
	11	Post, Telegraph Service ... ..	359	6	54	1
5		MINES AND QUARRIES—				
	1 & 2	Mine Owners, Company Directors, Managers, Officers, Clerks ... ..	41	...	...	...
	3	Diamond Miners and others connected with Diamond Mining ... ..	353	1	4,072	...
	6	Coal Miners and others connected with Coal Mining ... ..	15	...	1,085	...
	7	Miners and others connected with mining (unspecified) ... ..	85	...	190	...
	8	Mineral Prospectors ... ..	42	...	...	...
	10 & 11	Quarry Owners and Labourers ... ..	88	...	46	...
	12	Brick Makers, Dealers and Assistants ... ..	291	...	345	...
6		BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION—				
	1	Builders, Contractors ... ..	184	...	...	...
	2, 3 & 4	Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers ... ..	1,832	...	245	...
	6	Carpenters, Joiners ... ..	1,531	1	34	...
	7	Plumbers ... ..	132	...	5	...
	8	Labourers to above ... ..	58	...	183	...
	9	Painters, Glaziers ... ..	426	...	37	...
	12	Railway Construction, Overseers, Labourers, etc. ... ..	250	...	613	...
	15	Well Sinkers, Borers, Dam-makers ... ..	211	...	81	...
8		METAL, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CONVEYANCES—				
	8	Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights... ..	372	...	66	...
	11	Coach, Carriage, Waggon Makers, Workers, Dealers and Assistants ... ..	137	...	5	...
13		TEXTILE FABRICS—				
	1, 2, 3 & 4	Tailors, Dress-makers, Milliners, Boot-makers, General Out-fitters ... ..	363	441	27	4
	6	Laundry Keepers and Workers... ..	6	99	14	1,330

CLASS V.—GENERAL AND UNDEFINED.

Under this class are included those persons whose description of the occupation followed is too indefinite for classification under other heads.

SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATIONS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Wives, Daughters (so returned) ...	...	1,562	...	...
2	Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Overseers, etc. (undefined) ...	287	4	7	...
3	Secretaries, Private Secretaries ...	6	...	...	...
4	Caretakers, Watchmen ...	6	1	6	...
5	Engine Drivers, Firemen (not otherwise defined)... ..	26	...	2	...
6	Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined)...	28	...	...	...
7	Gangers, Foremen (undefined) ...	26	...	...	...
8	Labourers (general and undefined) ...	1,730	1	13,196	13
9	Others (imperfectly defined) ..	26	3	24	9

CLASS VI.—PERSONS OF INDEPENDENT MEANS.

This class includes 36 annuitants (20 male and 16 female Europeans). 25 persons (12 male and 13 female Europeans) described as persons of independent means, ladies, gentlemen, 149 landed proprietors (128 male and 21 female Europeans) and 48 pensioners and retired persons (44 male and 4 female Europeans).

CLASS VII.—DEPENDANTS.

The details of the sub-orders of this class are furnished by the following summary :—

SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Scholars				
	Government School ... ..	6,214	6,164	365	419
	Private School ... ..	2,598	2,857	1,380	1,629
	Receiving instruction at home ...	4,378	4,779	265	293
	Unspecified ... ..	289	284	2,214	2,461
2	Children, 14 years of age and under—not scholars and not returned under any occupation ... ..	11,181	10,900	25,582	25,309
3	Inmates of Charitable Institutions ...	42	34	44	21
4	Paupers, Beggars, Vagrants ...	4	...	19	23
5	Convicts ... ..	113	1	479	38
6	Prisoners ... ..	31	1	69	5
7	Others of Criminal Class ... ..	...	...	...	2

CLASS VIII.—PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR WHOSE OCCUPATION WAS NOT STATED.

SUB-ORDER.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons of no Occupation ...	83	38	43	57
2	Occupation not stated ...	970	938	835	778

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE POPULATION.\*

The first sentence of the instructions on the Householder's Form in respect of sickness and infirmities was, "If permanently laid up or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, write 'Sick' or 'Accident.'" It is somewhat doubtful whether those returned as suffering from sickness and accident were permanently incapacitated. Further, in the Census Instructions, no definition is given or standard adopted of what constitutes being blind or deaf, so that the varying significations of these terms held by the different individuals render the return inaccurate. For these reasons census returns of sickness and infirmities are to a certain extent unsatisfactory though they have a distinct value in that the proportion of error varies but little from census to census.

The number of persons enumerated as suffering from sickness and infirmities was 2,811 (European or White 1,664, males 1,036, females 628; Coloured 1,147, males 753, females 394). Of these the number returned as sick were 385 (European or White 290, males 157, females 133; Coloured 95, males 50, females 45); the number returned as suffering from accidents was 28 (European or White 22, males 15, females 7; Coloured 6, males 5, female 1). The number of persons returned as afflicted by the infirmities specified in the Census schedule was 2,398; the numbers of persons afflicted with infirmities are as follows :—"Lost an eye" 424, "Blind" 392, "Maimed, Lamed and Deformed" 374, "Deaf and Dumb" 365, "Epileptic" 256, "Lunatic" 244, "Idiotic" 168, "Paralytic" 151 and "Leprous" 24.

The "maimed, lamed and deformed" include those described as having lost a limb, being deformed or having a "withered" limb, etc. "Deaf and Dumb" includes 132 so returned, 199 returned as deaf and 34 as dumb.

The returns of the Census of 1880 furnish the numbers of blind, deaf and dumb only; the rates per 10,000 of the population (All Races) were :—Blind 7.34, Deaf 6.89, Dumb 7.27. The scope of the inquiry was apparently widened at the Census of 1890; the rates per 10,000 were :—European or White—Blind 11.58, Deaf 14.80, Deaf and Dumb 12.22, Lunatics 3.09; Coloured—Blind 2.54, Deaf 0.77, Deaf and Dumb 1.00, Lunatic 0.69, Leprous 0.31; All Races—Blind 5.93; Deaf 6.02, Deaf and Dumb 5.20, Lunatics 1.59, Lepers 0.19.

\* For Sickness and Infirmities of the People Tables See Index, page 181 (Annexures).



The following is a summary of the returns of the Census of 1904 (proportions per 10,000) :—

SICKNESS OR INFIRMITY.	EUROPEANS OR WHITES.	ABORIGINAL NATIVES*	MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED PERSONS.	ALL RACES.
TOTAL	116.63	45.60	65.86	72.57
Sickness —				
Sick	20.33	4.11	0.65	9.94
Accident	1.54	0.22	0.64	0.72
Infirmities	94.76	41.28	64.57	61.91
Blind	10.93	9.86	6.46	10.12
Lost an eye	20.32	5.24	9.04	10.95
Deaf and Dumb	4.70	2.66	2.58	3.41
Deaf	12.40	0.87	1.29	5.13
Dumb	0.77	0.87	1.94	0.88
Idiotic	4.70	3.84	8.39	4.34
Lunatic	8.34	4.76	10.33	6.30
Epileptic	13.67	2.22	6.46	6.61
Paralytic	5.75	2.75	3.88	3.90
Leprous	0.63	0.57	1.29	0.62
Maimed, Lamed and Deformed	12.55	7.64	12.91	9.65

It would appear that the proportion of blind per 10,000 of the population (All Races) has decreased nearly one-half since 1890, that the proportions of deaf, dumb, and deaf and dumb have also decreased very greatly and that the number of lunatics and lepers (especially the former) have increased; the increased number of lunatics is probably in great measure the results of a temporary increase of insanity following on the war and improved certification on the part of medical practitioners, of whom there are now a larger proportion in the Colony.

The incidence of sickness and infirmities is higher among males than females and is highest amongst Europeans and lowest among Aboriginal Natives.

The incidence of infirmities in this Colony is for all races lower than that of Cape Colony (62.56 per 10,000 of population) though much higher in the case of Europeans (Cape Colony 82.64 per 10,000).

The incidence of sickness and infirmities among the several tribes of Aboriginal Natives and other Coloured persons is shown in Tables III and IV.

The birthplaces of those persons returned as sick and infirm are shown in Table V. The following summary allows of a comparison of the proportions of the sick and infirm (Europeans or Whites) born in Africa and Europe :—

SICKNESS OR INFIRMITY.	BORN IN AFRICA.		BORN IN EUROPE.	
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 persons.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 persons.
Total	1,546	128.84	112	52.75
Sickness :				
Sick	261	21.75	28	13.19
Accident	20	1.67	2	0.94
Infirmary :				
Blind	148	12.33	8	3.77
Lost an eye	271	22.59	19	8.95
Deaf and dumb	248	20.68	7	3.30
Idiotic	66	5.50	1	0.47
Lunatic	107	8.92	11	5.18
Epileptic	185	15.42	9	4.24
Paralytic	73	6.08	9	4.24
Leprous	9	0.75	—	—
Maimed, Lamed and Deformed	158	13.17	18	8.48

The proportion of sickness and infirmity is 128.84 per 10,000 European or White persons born in Africa and 52.75 per 10,000 European or White persons born in Europe. The number of sick and infirm per 10,000 European immigrants is considerably less under every heading of the above table than the corresponding number of sick and infirm per 10,000 persons born in Africa.

The condition as to marriage and occupations of those persons returned as sick and suffering from infirmities are shown in Tables VIII, IX and X respectively. The largest number of sick and infirm is furnished by those engaged in agriculture which only indicates that the majority of the population are occupied in agricultural pursuits.

**CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.\***

The number of persons returned as convicts and prisoners at the date of the Census was 737 of whom 692 were males and 45 females. The number of European or White prisoners was 146 of whom 144 were males and 2 females; there were 505 Aboriginal Natives (470 male and 35 female) and 86 persons of Mixed and other Coloured race (78 male and 8 female). The proportions per 10,000 of the total population of those enumerated as convicts and prisoners are :—

RACE.	PERSONS	MALES.	FEMALES
All Races	19.03	32.94	2.54
European or White	10.23	17.65	0.33
Aboriginal Natives	22.04	39.14	3.21
Mixed and other	55.53	92.20	11.38

\* For Convicts and Prisoners Tables See Index, page 197 (Annexures).

The proportion of Europeans confined to prison was less than half that of the Aboriginal Natives and the proportion of Aboriginal Natives was only 40 per cent. of that of Mixed and other Coloured persons.

The above figures compare favourably with those of the Cape Colony Census of 1904, viz:—All Races—persons 24.63, males 45.34, females 3.42; Europeans or Whites—persons 15.70, males 27.57, females 1.00; convicts and prisoners form a much larger proportion of the population of Cape Colony than is the case in this Colony.

The offences committed by the persons returned as convicts and prisoners are shown in detail in Table III. By far the largest numbers of convictions are for thefts of stock (160) and other thefts (102); the next most common conviction is for contravention of the Master and Servants' Law (38); then follow convictions for contravention of the License Laws (34) housebreaking (27), assault (23) and contravention of the Pass Laws (23). The most frequent offences among Europeans are theft (31), theft of stock (17); among coloured persons the chief offences are theft of stock (133), theft (71), contravention of Master and Servants' Law (38), contravention of License Laws (24) and Pass Laws (23), and Assault (20).

In the case of Europeans, 12 male prisoners had been convicted on two and 2 on three occasions. Among Coloured prisoners 46 (males 42, females 4) had been convicted twice, 14 (males 11, females 3) thrice, 7 (males 5, females 2) on four occasions, two (male 1, female 1) on five occasions, 1 female on six and another on twelve occasions.

There were 106 prisoners (32 European or White, 74 Coloured) under examination and awaiting trial at the date of the Census. The sentences of the other prisoners were as follows:—Death 1 (European male); Life 4 (European males 2, Coloured males 2); from five to twenty years 7 (European male 1, Coloured males 6); from one to five years 146 (European males 40, Coloured males 106); from one to twelve months 289 (European males 51, females 1; Coloured males 220, females 17); for periods under one month 171 (European males 18, Coloured males 132, females 21).

Of a total of 737 convicts and prisoners in the Colony 632 were born in Africa, 93 in Europe, 4 in Asia, 3 in America and 5 in Australasia.

Of the prisoners born in Africa, 18 Europeans and 244 Coloured were born in Orange River Colony, 105 Coloured in Basutoland, 21 Europeans and 179 Coloured in Cape Colony, 2 Europeans and 19 Coloured in the Transvaal, 2 Europeans and 39 Coloured in Natal and 3 Coloured in other African States.

The religions were as follows:—

RACE.	PROTESTANTS.	CATHOLICS.	JEWS.	NO RELIGION.	UNSPECIFIED.
All Races.	519	35	6	175	2
European or White	119	21	0	-	-
Coloured Persons	400	14	-	175	2

Of 146 European prisoners 135 could read and write, and 5 could read only; in 6 cases the condition as to education was not specified. Of the coloured prisoners 86 could read and write, 12 could read only and 493 could neither read nor write.

With regard to the conjugal condition of European prisoners 113 were single, 4 were widowers and 29 were married; of coloured prisoners 392 were single; there were 9 widowers, 4 widows, and 183 married.

The subjoined summary shows the ages of convicts and prisoners:—

AGE PERIOD.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
10-15 ... ..	2	2	-
15-20 ... ..	7	7	-
20-25 ... ..	42	42	-
25-35 ... ..	57	56	1
35-45 ... ..	23	22	1
Above 45 ... ..	15	15	-
AGE PERIOD.	OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
5-15 ... ..	2	2	-
15-40 ... ..	505	467	38
Over 40 ... ..	81	76	5
Unspecified ... ..	3	3	-

The occupations of those returned as prisoners and convicts are shown in Table X. Agricultural occupations furnish the largest numbers of prisoners (217) of whom 184 are farm servants and labourers. Among Europeans the largest number of convicts and prisoners is furnished by the occupations detailed under "Building, Construction," (Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Painters, etc.). Among Coloured persons, male prisoners are mainly derived from farm servants and labourers, domestic indoor and outdoor servants, general labourers, railway labourers, and coach, cart and waggon drivers; female prisoners are almost entirely domestic indoor servants (35 of a total of 43 female prisoners).

#### LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.\*

The information furnished by the tables under this heading is obtained from the Householder's Form and the Special Agricultural Form. In the Census instructions regarding the latter form it was requested that particulars should only be entered in respect of occupied allotments of land half a morgen and upwards in extent.

No attempt has been made in the tables to subdivide the stock according to the race of the owner.

\* For Live Stock and Agriculture Tables See Index, page 213 (Annexures).

The following summary shows the numbers of the several kinds of live stock at the time of the Censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1904 with the increase or decrease, as the case may be, for the intercensal period :—

LIVE STOCK.	1904.			1890.			1880.
	Number.	Increase or Decrease between 1890 and 1904.		Number.	Increase or Decrease between 1880 and 1890.		Number.
		Numerical.	Per Cent.		Numerical.	Per Cent.	
Cattle ... ..	363,204	-531,895	-59.42	895,099	+283,092	+46.26	612,007
Horses... ..	76,251	-172,627	-69.36	248,878	+117,284	+49.13	131,594
Mules and Asses...	28,480	+8,698	+43.97	19,782	+15,665	+380.50	4,117
Sheep ... ..	2,999,547	-3,620,145	-54.69	6,619,992	+1,423,845	+27.40	5,196,147
Goats ... ..	734,169	-123,986	-14.45	858,155	+184,131	+27.32	674,024
Pigs ... ..	61,409	+26,622	+76.53	34,787	+21,500	+163.00	13,227
Ostriches ... ..	1,323	-138	-9.45	1,461	-792	-35.15	2,253

Note : + denotes increase. — denotes decrease.

During the intercensal period 1880-90 the only variety of live stock which decreased in number was ostriches, whereas for the intercensal period 1890-1904 the only kinds of live stock showing an increase were mules and asses, and pigs. The most noticeable decline is in the number of horses which have fallen from 248,878 in 1890 to 76,251 in 1904 a decrease of 69.36 per cent. ; during the same period the number of cattle fell from 895,099 to 363,204, a decrease of 59.42 per cent. The number of sheep in the Colony was at the date of the Census of 1904 less than half that returned at the Census of 1890, the decrease amounting to 54.69 per cent. The number of goats enumerated in 1904 was 734,169 as against 858,155 in 1890, a decrease of 14.45 per cent. The numbers of pigs have increased by 26,622 (76.53 per cent.) and mules and asses by 8,698 (43.97 per cent.). The decline in the number of ostriches for the period 1890-1904 was 138 (9.45 per cent.); during the period 1880-90 the decrease in the number of ostriches was 35.15 per cent.

In the consideration of these figures it should be borne in mind that the rinderpest during the years 1895-6-7 destroyed immense numbers of the cattle of this Colony; there are no official figures or estimate of the number of cattle killed by rinderpest or other epidemic diseases during these years. At the conclusion of hostilities the Colony was practically depleted of livestock.

The rapid increase in livestock despite the prevalence of drought from the conclusion of hostilities to the date of the Census may be gauged from the subjoined figures.

In February, 1903, the Colonial Secretary obtained an approximate return of the livestock of each district; the total for the Colony was stated to be :—horses and mules 54,740, cattle 157,664, sheep and goats 1,088,364; later in the same year a census of the livestock of the Colony was taken by the South African Constabulary, the figures of which, issued on September 10th, are given below :—

LIVESTOCK.	CENSUS OF 1904.	RETURN OF SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.
Cattle ... ..	363,204	195,349
Horses ... ..	76,251	51,267
Mules and Asses	28,480	12,346
Sheep ... ..	2,999,547	1,437,258
Goats ... ..	734,169	308,920
Pigs ... ..	61,409	24,348
Ostriches ... ..	1,323	768

The following table shows the number of each kind of livestock per head of the population for the Censuses, of 1904, 1890 and 1880. The large decrease in the number of livestock per head of the population is owing to the great diminution of stock and the large increase of the population :—

LIVESTOCK.	1904.	1890.	1880.
Cattle ... ..	0.94	4.31	4.58
Horses ... ..	0.20	1.20	0.99
Mules and Asses	0.07	0.10	0.03
Sheep ... ..	7.74	31.90	38.92
Goats ... ..	1.90	4.14	5.05
Pigs ... ..	0.16	0.10	0.10
Ostriches ... ..	0.00	0.01	0.02

Table III shows, for each district of the Colony, the number of each kind of livestock and the number of cattle returned as having died from lungsickness and rinderpest. The density (number to the square mile) of each kind of livestock for the several districts is shown in Table IV.

The districts with the largest number of cattle are as follows :—Harrismith 32,335 (8.90 per cent. of the total number of cattle of the Colony), Ladybrand 30,606 (8.43 per cent.), Bloemfontein 26,788 (7.38 per cent.), Bethlehem 25,994 (7.16 per cent.), Rouxville 25,972 (7.15 per cent.) and Winburg 23,982 (6.60 per cent.).

The districts returning the largest numbers of horses are Bloemfontein 8,545 (11.20 per cent. of the total number of horses in the Colony), Harrismith 8,235 (10.80 per cent.), Bethlehem 6,401 (8.39 per cent.), Vrede 5,549 (7.27 per cent.), Winburg 4,395 (5.76 per cent.), and Kroonstad 3,645 (4.78 per cent.).

The number of mules and asses in certain districts is as follows:—Bloemfontein 4,184 (14.69 per cent. of the total number of mules and asses in the Colony), Fauresmith 2,555 (8.97 per cent.), Harrismith 2,322 (8.15 per cent.), Kroonstad 1,813 (6.37 per cent.), Bethlehem 1,412 (4.96 per cent.) and Winburg 1,284 (4.51 per cent.).

The districts containing the largest number of sheep are:—Bloemfontein 299,147 (9.97 per cent. of the total number of sheep in the Colony), Rouxville 257,083 (8.57 per cent.), Winburg 253,192 (8.44 per cent.), Fauresmith 192,268 (6.41 per cent.), Kroonstad 176,910 (5.90 per cent.), and Smithfield 174,191 (5.81 per cent.). It appears probable that the numbers of sheep returned for the southern districts have been augmented by reason of the prevalence of drought in Cape Colony necessitating owners finding pasturage in this Colony.

Goats are most numerous in the following districts:—Fauresmith 82,734 (11.27 per cent. of the total number of goats in the Colony), Winburg 57,938 (7.89 per cent.), Bloemfontein 54,187 (7.38 per cent.), Boshof 53,041 (7.22 per cent.), Bethlehem 50,427 (6.87 per cent.) and Philippolis 45,418 (6.19 per cent.).

Pigs are most frequent in the districts of Bethlehem (7,932), Ladybrand (5,603), Ficksburg (4,806), and Harrismith (4,657), and ostriches in the districts of Philippolis (306), Hoopstad (151), Jacobsdal (145), and Boshof (118).

The number of cattle returned as having died from lung sickness and rinderpest during the year ending 31st March, 1904, was, for the whole Colony, 2,881 and 70 respectively.

From the report of the Veterinary Department it appears that during the year ending 30th June, 1904, 26 cases of suspected lung sickness were reported of which only 14 proved to be pleuro-pneumonia; no cases of rinderpest were reported or proved during that year. It is extremely improbable therefore that the numbers of cattle returned as dying of lung sickness and rinderpest are correct, the diagnosis in such cases being purely conjectural on the part of owners. The returns for the Edenburg district show 2,179 deaths of cattle from lung sickness while the numbers of cattle dying from the same disease in the surrounding districts are:—Bloemfontein 373, Fauresmith 20, Smithfield nil, and Bethulie 11. The district of Rouxville returned 54 cattle as having died from rinderpest.

The density of certain kinds of livestock (number to the square mile) for the several districts of the Colony is shown in Table VII which supplies an accurate index of the comparative wealth of the districts in stock. The following are the districts in order of numerical strength of stock per square mile:—

*Cattle*:—Ficksburg 29.10, Ladybrand 27.60, Rouxville 13.96, Wepener 12.78, Thaba 'Nchu 11.42, Bethlehem 10.57, and Harrismith 10.20.

*Horses*:—Ficksburg 3.85, Bethlehem 2.60, Harrismith 2.60, Vrede 2.51, Bloemfontein 1.94, Senekal 1.82, Rouxville 1.75.

*Mules and Asses*:—Ficksburg 1.33, Bloemfontein 0.95, Ladybrand 0.90, Edenburg 0.39, Fauresmith 0.73, and Harrismith 0.73.

*Sheep*:—Rouxville 138.22, Wepener 136.54, Smithfield 119.23, Ladybrand 96.95, Edenburg 92.09, and Thaba 'Nchu 84.19.

*Goats*:—Philippolis 31.09, Ficksburg 27.07, Bethulie 26.34, Fauresmith 23.73, Edenburg 21.08 and Bethlehem 20.50.

*Agriculture*.—The number of persons of all races returned in the Special Agricultural Forms as being engaged in work on farms throughout the Colony was 91,879 (59,070 males and 32,809 females); of these 39,982 (26,427 males and 13,515 females) were Europeans or Whites, and 51,897 (32,603 males and 19,294 females) were Coloured.

The number of persons returned in the Tables of Occupations as being engaged in Agriculture is 153,014; of these the Europeans or Whites number 28,349 males and 12,877 females. There is therefore a great discrepancy between the number of persons returned in the Special Agricultural Forms as being actually engaged in farm work and those describing themselves as farm workers in the Householder's Form. In the case of Europeans or Whites and to a minor extent in the case of Coloured persons this may be explained by certain farm workers being unemployed at the time of the Census and consequently not included in the Agricultural Forms. It is worthy of note, however, in respect of the Coloured population, that 59,891 persons describe themselves as farm workers were apparently unemployed at the time of the Census, a circumstance which will amply explain the reported difficulty in farmers obtaining labourers.

Of the several districts Bethlehem shows the greatest number of farm workers (8,636); Harrismith has 7,927, Winburg 6,694 and Kroonstad 6,667; Harrismith has the largest number of male workers, viz. 5,208, Bethlehem has 5,004 male workers, Bloemfontein 4,184, Kroonstad 4,140 and Winburg 4,075.

Table IX shows for each district of the Colony the land under cultivation and bearing certain crops. The total cultivated land in the Colony amounted to 371,515 morgen; at the Censuses of 1880 and 1890 the amount of land under cultivation was 57,358 and 119,287 morgen respectively.

For the intercensal period 1880-90 the cultivated land increased by 107.97 per cent. and between 1890 and 1904 by 211.45 per cent. The number of morgen under mealies was 134,065, under wheat 66,894 morgen, oathay 29,913 morgen, kaffir corn 29,212 morgen, oats 17,124 morgen, pumpkins 3,766 morgen and potatoes 3,729 morgen; the ground under cultivation as vineyards extended to 558½ morgen, orchards 7,984 morgen, vegetable gardens 3,005¼ morgen, tobacco 1,081 morgen and forest plantations 5,840¼ morgen. The number of morgen returned under "forest plantations" is probably incorrect as in several instances farmers have apparently confused orchards with forest plantations. The land lying in fallow amounted to 62,797½ morgen.

The extent of land in certain districts under cultivation for certain crops at the time of the Census was as follows:—Wheat:—Ladybrand 15,768 morgen, Ficksburg 11,790 morgen, Bethlehem 7,615 morgen, Rouxville 7,463 morgen, Thaba 'Nchu 7,021 morgen; Oats:—Bethlehem 3,151 morgen, Rouxville 2,285 morgen, Harrismith 2,237 morgen, Ficksburg 1,616 morgen, and Heilbron 1,445 morgen; Oathay:—Ladybrand 6,442 morgen, Harrismith 3,625 morgen, Ficksburg 3,460 morgen, Bethlehem 3,134 morgen, and Thaba 'Nchu 2,740 morgen.

The following table allows of a comparison under certain heads of the produce returns of the Census of 1904 with those of previous censuses:—

Census	Wheat Muids	Oats Muids	Oathay Bundles	Barley Muids	Barley Bundles	Mealies Muids	Kaffir Corn Muids	Rye Muids	Peas, Beans Muids	Potatoes Muids	Tobacco Muids
1880	92,780	16,149	4,952,935	16,080	—	99,118	—	561	621	20,818	146,836
1890	204,075	24,667	7,499,832	13,573	—	185,585	—	1,160	1,130	24,124	289,606
1904	63,584	34,646	10,607,407	9,134	175,040	387,543	85,270	485	3,407	94,922	679,652

It will be noted that the production of the more important products has increased very considerably with the exception of wheat and barley for the period 1890-1904. Wheat has fallen from 204,075 muids in 1890 to 63,584 muids in 1904; 17,764 bundles of wheat were, however, returned at the Census of 1904. Barley fell from 13,573 muids in 1890 to 9,143 muids in 1904; there appears to have been a steady decline in the production of barley since the Census of 1880; at the Census of 1904, however, there were returns of 175,040 bundles of barley. The returns of the Census of 1904 show the following increases in production over those of 1890:—oats (muids) 40.45 per cent.; oathay (bundles) 41.44 per cent.; mealies 108.82 per cent.; potatoes 293.48 per cent.; tobacco 134.68 per cent.

In addition to the produce shown in the above table for the Census of 1904, returns were obtained of the subjoined products:—wheat (bundles) 17,764, potatoes (sweet) 1,769 muids, pumpkins (number) 2,557,662, onions 10,149 muids, mangel and beet 608,627 lbs., lucerne (bundles) 102,445, clover and grass (bundles) 814,035, manna (bundles) 187,909, millet (bundles) 16,893, turnips (number) 1,199,513. The meagreness of some of the crops shown above is accounted for by the fact that they had not been reaped by the date of the Census and farmers neglected to estimate the probable yield or state the amount of the crop for the previous year.

The production of wheat was, during the year preceding the Census, greatest in the districts of Bethlehem (18,259 muids), Ficksburg (6,229 muids), and Ladybrand (5,786 muids and 9,000 bundles). The districts in order of amount of oats produced were Bethlehem (8,717 muids), Ficksburg (7,140 muids), and Harrismith (6,617 muids); in order of amount of oathay produced, Harrismith (2,908,987 bundles), Bethlehem (1,481,942 bundles), Vrede (838,046 bundles), Ficksburg (801,565 bundles), and Ladybrand (732,203 bundles). The production of barley is greatest in the districts of Philippolis (2,104 muids), and Bethlehem (1,452 muids); the greatest number of bundles of barley are returned by the districts of Fauresmith (84,360) and Bloemfontein (29,720). The districts returning the largest quantities of mealies produced were Harrismith (58,664 muids), Bethlehem (33,762 muids), Kroonstad (32,816 muids) and Ficksburg (32,413 muids).

The districts furnishing the largest amounts of tobacco are Vredefort (258,645 lbs.), Kroonstad (80,385 lbs.), Bethlehem (70,665 lbs.), Ladybrand (32,507 lbs.) and Winburg (30,682 lbs.).

Table XI shows in detail for each district of the Colony the amount of wine, brandy, fruit and wood produced. The number of American and ungrafted winestocks was 15,917 and 90,999 respectively. The amount of brandy made was 700 gallons and of vinegar 4,927 gallons. The fruit returns were as follows:—raisins 220 lbs., other dried fruit 86,178 lbs., oranges (number) 424,444, lemons (number) 64,289, apples (number) 795,850, apricots (number) 422,250, peaches (number) 2,157,655, pears (number) 361,740, figs (number) 113,350, plums (number) 241,350, other fruit (number) 393,667. The wood cut amounted to 39 loops of wagon wood, 8,280 wagon loads of firewood, 2,330 wagon loads of other wood and 32,266 lbs. of bark.

The extent of land under irrigation was 34,622½ morgen of which 10,750¼ morgen was returned as under constantly flowing streams, 3,846¼ morgen as under periodic streams and 20,025½ under storage dams and wells. The number of artesian wells in the Colony at the date of the Census was 589 of an average depth of 25.8 feet; the number of other wells was 3,066 of an average depth of 22.7 feet.

The areas fenced are as follows:—wire 3,845,431¼ morgen, stone 140,741 morgen, clay and mud 97,189½ morgen, other fencing 243,469¼ morgen.

*Pastoral Products.*—The wool produced in the Colony for the year ending 31st March, 1904, amounted to 11,105,553 lbs.; the chief wool producing districts appear to be Bloemfontein 1,412,533 lbs., Rouxville 1,035,061 lbs., Edenburg 955,563 lbs., Winburg 932,070 lbs., Smithfield 663,370 lbs. and Kroonstad 600,805 lbs.

The returns of the censuses of 1880 and 1890 were 48,665 and 59,549 bales of wool respectively; the term bale as used by farmers apparently does not define a standard quantity; the weight of a bale depends almost entirely on the care used in packing, and may vary between 250 and 400 lbs.

The production of mohair for the whole Colony was:—756,057 lbs.; of this amount Winburg furnishes 76,930 lbs., Bethlehem 70,862 lbs., Rouxville 57,408 lbs., Hoopstad 55,782 lbs., Philippolis 52,304 lbs., and Bethulie 45,117 lbs.

The number of hides for the whole Colony was:—cattle 6,319, horse 715; skins:—sheep 149,250, goat 39,845. The number of hides returned at the censuses of 1880 and 1890 were 138,424 and 3 3,466 respectively. The return of horns was 1,554.

The ostrich feathers plucked in the Colony amounted to 919 lbs.; at the census of 1880 the return of ostrich feathers was 1,059 lbs. and in 1890 631 lbs.

The amount of butter made in the Colony was 637,148 lbs., of which 178,237 lbs. were returned as salt and 458,911 lbs. as fresh butter. The industry thrives best in the Bloemfontein District the return for the year being 12,870 lbs. of salt and 81,730 lbs. of fresh butter; the districts ranking next are Harrismith 19,597 lbs. salt and 40,002 lbs. fresh butter and Winburg 9,992 lbs. salt and 40,829 lbs. of fresh butter.

The cheese produced amounted to 13,550 lbs. for the Colony, of which Hoopstad furnished 4,135 lbs., Bloemfontein 2,100 lbs., Ficksburg 1,366 lbs. and Boshof 1,290 lbs.

The return of fat and tallow was 144,009 lbs. of which Harrismith district furnished 26,341 lbs.; the districts of Bloemfontein and Winburg returned 11,099 and 10,136 lbs. respectively.

The soap made in the Colony amounted to 206,420 lbs.; the manufacture of soap is greatest in the districts of Bloemfontein (22,009 lbs.), Rouxville (20,132 lbs.), Winburg (17,633 lbs.), and Smithfield (12,121 lbs.).

The numbers and descriptions of the several varieties of agricultural machinery, implements, etc., is shown in detail for each district in Table XIV; no return of agricultural machinery and implements was called for in former censuses.

The tenure of farms throughout the Colony at the date of the Census, was returned as follows:—area of quitrent farms 12,935,547 morgen, Government lease 455,942 morgen, unspecified 355,613 morgen; total 13,747,102 morgen.

#### INDUSTRIES.\*

A special Industrial Form was issued with a view to obtaining particulars respecting all establishments where goods were manufactured of the total value of £100 or upwards per annum, respecting all works at which steam, horse or waterpower, etc., was used, and respecting all stone quarries and salt pans, but not stores or shops, although some small manufacturing industry might be carried on thereat, or unless the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice.

\* For Industries of People Tables See Index, page 233 (Annexures).

There appeared to be the greatest reluctance to furnish the particulars required under this schedule although the strictest secrecy was assured for the particulars given. The information supplied under this head of the Census is incomplete, unsatisfactory, and unreliable; in numerous instances the value of the material used was furnished but that of the articles produced was not supplied and vice versa, although provision was made in the instructions for approximate information being given. It is doubtful if the enforcement of the penalties provided in the Census Ordinance would have added to the information available for tabulation. In these circumstances it is difficult to say whether the information supplied forms even an indication of the industrial development of the Colony.

The number of industrial establishments the trade of which amounted to £100 per annum and upwards was returned as 163; of these the motive force was electricity in 2, steam in 45, oil in 29 and water in 3 establishments; in 85 instances manual labour only is employed. The number of workers employed was 7,117, of whom 1,444 were Europeans or Whites (males 1,423, females 21) and 5,673 coloured persons (5,652 males and 21 females).

The horse-power of the machinery used in industrial establishments was 4,240.

The approximate value of material used and articles produced during the year preceding the Census was £486,783 and £977,645 respectively.

The estimated value of machinery and plant at the date of the Census was £617,829, that of land was £1,534,409 and buildings and improvements £315,562.

The more important industries from the point of view of the number of persons employed are:—diamond mines 3,574 hands, collieries 1,308 hands, C.S.A.R. Locomotive Shops 457 hands, brickmaking 427 hands, aerated water makers 189 hands, quarries 182 hands, and flour mills 137 hands.

The chief industries in order of value of products are diamond mines £648,861, flour mills £68,148, collieries £49,683, aerated water makers £49,382, printing £48,866, bakeries £27,579, sculpture £20,800, and brickmaking £18,076.

Of the industries of which particulars were returned, 81 were in the Bloemfontein District, the remainder being distributed throughout the districts of the Colony as follows:—Harrismith 18, Kroonstad 14, Bethlehem 8, Fauresmith 5, Rouxville 5, Edenburg 4, Ficksburg 4, Bethulie, Heilbron, Lindley and Winburg 3 (each), Ladybrand, Senekal, Smithfield and Wepener 2 (each), Boshof, Frankfort, Jacobsdal and Vredefort 1 (each).

The distribution of the chief industries is as follows:—salt manufacture:—Bloemfontein 27, Jacobsdal 1; flour mills:—Ficksburg 4, Rouxville 4, Bloemfontein 3, Edenburg, Harrismith, Ladybrand and Wepener 2 (each), Bethlehem, Bethulie, Frankfort, Kroonstad, Senekal and Winburg 1 (each); aerated water manufacture:—Bloemfontein 7, Harrismith 3, Bethlehem, Bethulie, Edenburg and Kroonstad 2 (each), Boshof, Fauresmith, Lindley, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield and Vredefort 1 (each); brickmaking:—Bloemfontein 10, Harrismith 3, Fauresmith and Lindley 2 (each), Kroonstad 1; diamond mines:—Bethlehem and Fauresmith 2 (each), Kroonstad 1; Winburg 1; collieries:—Kroonstad 3, Heilbron 2; bone mills:—Harrismith 2; limeworks:—Kroonstad 1, Winburg 1.

The remaining industries are chiefly located in the Bloemfontein Town and District.

## CONCLUSION.

The cost of the Census has been £6,145 12s. 11d., in other words 63 people have been enumerated for every pound spent.

For the preliminary work one clerk was engaged.

On receipt of the returns from the several districts a staff, varying from time to time, between 16 and 19 male clerks was employed under the supervision of Mr. Angus Carruthers to whom I am indebted for invaluable service in the tabulation and compilation of the returns.

I have to thank Dr. A. G. Mossop and Mr. Percy Ward, Public Health Department, for efficient help and also the Divisional Commandant of the South African Constabulary for the assistance rendered in the enumeration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. PRATT YULE,

Director of Census, O.R.C.

May 1st, 1905.

CONCLUSION

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Annexures to General Report.

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