

SECTION IX.—NATIONALITY.

British subjects represented 98·76 per cent. of the total European population of the Union. These included South Africans (so returned) 40·12 per cent., and British Naturalized 2·13 per cent. Foreign subjects numbered 20,640 and formed only 1·23 per cent. of the population. (Par. 107.)

SECTION X.—BIRTHPLACES.

Rhodesian-born persons numbered 2,814, and of these, 1,550 (55 per cent.) were children under 15 years of age. The proportion in 1926 of persons born in the British Isles was under 10 per cent. as compared with 19 per cent. in 1904. Persons born in Russia and the countries formerly part of Russia numbered 29,622, the largest number of any one country in continental Europe or America. Nearly 98 per cent. of the Russian-born persons are of Hebrew parentage. Of the 1,609 persons born in Poland, 1,422 (88 per cent.) were of Hebrew parentage. (Par. 115.)

SECTION XII.—RELIGIONS.

Adherents of Dutch churches represented 55 per cent. of the total European population, Anglicans 18 per cent., and Methodists 6 per cent. (Par.131.)

SECTION XIV.—DWELLINGS.

Compared with 1921, private dwellings in Urban areas increased in numbers by 35,981, and proportionately by 26·7 per cent. This was more than double the average annual increase as compared with the period 1918-21. (Par. 151.)

The average number of occupants per dwelling in 1926 was 4·89 and in 1921 5·08. (Par. 152.)

The percentage of private dwellings owned by occupier was 45·9 in 1926; in 1921, 39·5; and in 1918, 35·7. (Par. 154.)

The predominant size of house was: 4-roomed, 30·1 per cent.; 3-roomed, 23·7 per cent.; and 5-roomed, 17·9 per cent. (Par. 153.)

The average number of occupants per room: 1926, 1·16; 1921, 1·22. (Par. 162.)

SECTION XV.—FERTILITY OF MARRIAGE.

The average number of children born to each married woman was 3·59, and living at date of Census, 2·97. (Par. 176.)

The largest family recorded was 27 children born, two cases; 25 children born, two cases. Thirty-five cases of 20 or more children born were recorded. (Par. 177.)

The most common size of family was two children, then one child, and third no children. (Par. 177.)

Of women married at age 46 years or over, 96·5 per cent. were without issue. (Par. 181.)

The average number of children born to each married woman in Urban areas was 3·19, and in Rural areas 4·14. (Par. 183.)

SECTION XVI.—LIFE TABLES.

The expectation of life is appreciably higher for females than for males. At birth the figure for males was 55·61 years in 1921, and 57·78 years in 1926. For females 59·18 years in 1921, and 61·48 years in 1926. (Par. 186.)

SECTION XVII.—OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) *Personal Occupations.*—Males gainfully occupied numbered 490,849 (57·74 per cent.), and females gainfully occupied numbered 89,317 (10·92 per cent.) (Par. 192.)

Males engaged in agricultural production represented 203 per 1,000 of the male population; in industrial occupations, 122 per 1,000; in commercial and clerical occupations, 101 per 1,000; in transport and communication, 55 per 1,000; and in administrative government and defence, 28 per 1,000. (Par. 193, Table CLXIX.)

Male unskilled workers numbered 50,847, equal to 9·08 per cent. of the male population aged 15 years and over. This is an increase of 25·5 per cent. as compared with 1921. (Par. 194.)

(ii) *Industries.*—Grouped according to the industry with which they were connected, irrespective of their personal occupation, males employed in the agricultural industry represented 203 per 1,000 of the male population; in industrial concerns, 81 per 1,000; in commerce, 80 per 1,000; in transport and communication, 75 per 1,000; and in administrative government and defence, 51 per 1,000. (Par. 195, Table CLXIX.)

(iii) *Grade of Employment.*—Males: Employers of labour, 15·27; working on own account, 4·53; and employees, 37·87 per cent. of the total male population. Females: Employers of labour, 0·93; working on own account, 0·98; and employees, 9·0 per cent. of the total female population. (Par. 208.)

(iv) *Unemployment.*—18,167 males and 2,692 females were returned as unemployed at the date of Census. These figures are equivalent to 2·12 per cent. of males and 0·33 per cent. of females. (Par. 212.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—CENSUS, 1926.

REPORT

ON THE

FOURTH CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNION

4th MAY, 1926.

1. *Date of Census.*—The Fourth Census of the Union of South Africa was taken as at midnight between the 4th and 5th May, 1926. The enumeration was confined to the European population; but by arrangement with the Municipal Authorities of Cape Town, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Bloemfontein, a census was also taken of the non-European population within the area of jurisdiction of these Municipalities. A census of the European population was taken concurrently in the adjoining territory of South West Africa, and one of all races of the population in Southern Rhodesia, by the respective administrations. The questionnaire adopted for South West Africa was identical with that of the Union, while that of Southern Rhodesia conformed very closely to the Union schedule.

The first and third Censuses taken in 1911 and 1921 respectively were of the whole population, whereas the second and fourth taken in 1918 and 1926 respectively, were limited to the European population. The second Census should have been taken in 1916, but war conditions necessitated its postponement until the year 1918.

The selection by the Census Office of a Tuesday as census day in 1921 was again followed in 1926 with satisfactory results. The previous enumerations were taken at midnight on a Sunday. At the time of the Census of 1918 objections were raised by certain ministers of religion to the practice of fixing the date of the Census for a Sunday. Although the census is taken as at midnight, it is probable that in many cases the schedules are filled in on the previous evening. Other objections to the choice of a Sunday may also be urged. It is desirable to take the Census at a time when the population is as much as possible in their normal place of residence. Cheap week-end railway fares and motor transport combine to take many people away from their normal place of abode on Sunday night. Moreover, it is always possible that the Census, if held on Sunday, might coincide with a *nagmaal*. The displacement of population is more likely to be normal on a week-day. In choosing any particular day of the week, the fact must be taken into account that it is desirable to collect the forms as soon as possible after Census Day. A Tuesday has, therefore, been selected as being far enough away from the week-end and yet leaving the enumerators four clear days before the next *dies non*. It is manifestly impossible to collect all the forms in this time in sparsely populated rural areas; in the majority of the enumerators' sub-districts, however, the work of collection was completed before the next Sunday, the areas having been demarcated so as to enable this to be done.

In choosing the appropriate month for the Census, various circumstances had to be taken into account. The British Empire Conference of Statisticians, held in London in 1919 recommended that, in order to maintain international comparability of results, the Census should be held in the different states in the six weeks commencing on May 1st. This coincided with the local needs of the Union, since it is desirable to avoid the rainy season in the interior, where unbridged rivers in flood may hold up enumerators

for days at a stretch, thus increasing the cost and reducing the accuracy of the details collected. As a matter of fact unseasonable rain fell in various parts on the day after the Census of 1926, thus impeding to some extent the work of the enumerators. The interference was not, however, of a serious character.

Another factor likely to disturb the normal distribution of the population on Census day would be the holding of a *wapenskou* or Defence Force Camp. The Department of Defence was approached well ahead of the Census with a request to avoid this as far as possible. The department's arrangements were so made as to avoid this source of disturbance except in one district (Hoopstad) where the Census coincided with a *wapenskou*.

As a point of passing interest it may be mentioned that a tour of our popular Governor-General and Princess Alice through the North-western districts of the Cape Province exercised a noticeable influence on the distribution of the population.

The results of the Censuses taken in 1926 were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Union of South Africa—			
Europeans.....	856,918	819,742	1,676,660
South West Africa—			
Europeans.....	13,741	10,374	24,115
Southern Rhodesia—			
Europeans.....	21,808	17,366	39,174
Natives (in employment only).....	171,970	1,628	173,598
Asiatics.....	1,112	342	1,454
Coloured.....	1,105	1,053	2,158

2. *Preparation for the Census.*—Active arrangements for the taking of the Census commenced early in 1925 when steps were taken to consider the nature of the enquiries to be made and embodied in the census form, and in March, 1925, the Statistical Council considered the first draft of the questionnaire. The first steps towards the printing of the huge number and quantities of the various forms and books to be used were made in May, 1925, practically one year before the date decided upon for the Census. In August of that year the recommendations of the Statistical Council were finally approved by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. In the meantime, however, the Office was busily employed in the detail work of delimiting the Union, preparing code lists and general instructions for the guidance of the staff to be employed at a later date, and demarcating maps of the areas to be supervised.

Some of the more important centres of population were visited by members of the staff; but owing to the Office being understaffed at a critical period it was not possible to give the assistance of a personal visit to every centre that required it.

The administrative procedure of enumeration did not differ substantially from that of previous censuses. The area of supervision was the Magisterial district, sub-divided into enumerators sub-districts. The 217 Magisterial districts comprising the Union at the date of the Census, were divided into 4,714 enumerators'

sub-districts. A change was made from the previous census in that the enumerators' areas were made to conform to boundaries of polling districts or portions thereof.

3. **Presentation of Results.**—As the tabulation of the Census was to be carried out by analysing machinery, it was necessary to decide the scheme of presentation of the results and the form of publication well in advance of the date of enumeration. The data to be tabulated required to be codified in preparation for the process of machine-card perforation. With regard to the form of tables, the statistician is limited in his scope largely by the size of the printed sheet. Another factor, peculiar to South Africa, limiting the amount of detail to be published, is the necessity of providing space for bilingual headings, etc., to all tables, often at the expense of several columns of statistical matter. This handicap has been overcome to a certain extent by the adoption of the royal quarto size of printed paper in preference to the more usual foolscap sheet used for Government publications.

Some countries publish their Census volumes by States, Counties, Provinces or other sub-division of the whole State. The size of the Union's population barely justifies this method of publication, and the method followed is to publish volumes for each of the population characteristics tabulated, e.g. Marital Condition, Religions, etc. Separate figures, however, are tabulated and published in each volume for each of the four Provinces comprising the Union, and where the figures justify this course particulars are published for each magisterial district and different large towns.

The separate volumes decided upon were as follows:—

- Part I.—Population: Number, Sex, and Geographical Distribution.
Part II.—Ages.
Part III.—Marital Condition.
Part IV.—Official Languages Spoken.
Part V.—Orphanhood.
Part VI.—Nationality and Parentage.
Part VII.—Birthplaces and Period of Residence.
Part VIII.—Religions.
Part IX.—Dwellings.
Part X.—Fertility of Marriage.
Part XI.—Occupations.
Part XII.—South African Life Table No. 2.
Part XIII.—Final Report.

4. **Presentation by Area.**—The subject-matter in all volumes of the Census Report is tabulated for Provinces, Magisterial Districts, and the larger towns; but in Volume I the population, distinguishing sex only, is tabulated according to its geographical distribution in various areas—some administrative and others non-administrative.

The following explanation of these areas will simplify the reading of the Census tables:—

The principal terms used are:—

- (I) Provinces;
(II) Regional Divisions;
(III) Districts; and
(IV) Areas (Urban and Rural).

Provinces, Districts and Areas fall under the general term of Administrative Areas, while Regional Divisions are Non-Administrative but are sub-divisions of the whole Union arranged as nearly as possible according to climatic conditions.

(I) **PROVINCES.**—These administrative areas consist of the four original states or colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, which now form the Union of South Africa. The areas have remained the same except that under Proclamation No. 145 of 1922, Walvis Bay was transferred from the Cape of Good Hope to South West Africa for administrative purposes.

(II) **REGIONAL DIVISIONS.**—These divisions are non-administrative, but each comprise a group of magisterial districts. In drawing the boundaries, an attempt has been made to follow closely the different climatic conditions in the Union due to altitude, varying rainfall, etc. In some cases arbitrary lines have been adopted owing to the necessity of making them coincide with the boundaries of magisterial districts.

The Union is divided into seven divisions as follows:—

- (i) *South-Western Coastal*, extending from the Malmesbury District to Alexandria District inclusive.
(ii) *South-Eastern Coastal* which includes mainly the Coastal Districts of Eastern Cape, Natal and Zululand from Bathurst to the border of Portuguese East Africa.
(iii) *Karoo—Cape Central*, bounded on the South by Division (i), on the East by Division (v), and on the North by Divisions (iv) and (vii). Clanwilliam and Piquetberg are the only Districts in this Division on the Atlantic Coast.
(iv) *Highveld*, which embraces the greater portion of the inland plateau land, and includes the whole of the Orange Free State, the inland districts of Natal, that portion of the Transvaal lying approximately south of the 25° South Latitude, and the districts of the Cape adjacent to the western boundary of the Transvaal and to the western and south-western boundary of the Orange Free State.
(v) *Cape Thornveld*, comprising the Transkeian Hinterland and adjacent districts.
(vi) *Transvaal Bushveld*, comprising the districts lying approximately north of the 25° South Latitude.
(vii) *North-Western Cape*, bounded on the south-east by Divisions (iii) and (iv), on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and on the north by South West Africa and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Prior to 1926 there were only six Divisions, the present Division (vii) being included in Divisions (iii) and (iv). The districts south of the Orange River formed a part of Division (iii), Karoo—Cape Central, and those north, a part of Division (iv), Highveld.

(III) **DISTRICTS.**—The term district is used to designate the administrative area under the jurisdiction of a magistrate. There are also a number of magisterial sub-districts either falling wholly within one magisterial district or made up of portions of several districts. As these sub-districts were established primarily for the better administration of justice and do not affect the administrative functions of the parent Districts from which they are formed, no cognizance is taken of them for statistical purposes except that a special tabulation of their population is carried out.

(IV) **AREAS: URBAN AND RURAL.**—Districts are divided into urban and rural areas as follows:—

- (i) *Urban*, comprises all Municipalities, Village Boards and Councils, Health Committees, Township Local Boards and Local Areas possessing any form of urban local government.
(ii) *Rural*, comprises the remainder of the district, i.e. the whole area outside urban areas.

Under rural there are the following sub-divisions:—

(a) *Rural Suburbs.*—Certain large towns have grown so rapidly that the populations have spread beyond the boundaries of the areas of jurisdiction of the local authorities. The populations in these instances although residing in rural areas are suburban in character and the majority of the residents follow urban vocations. Until these areas are absorbed by the municipality they are designated rural suburbs. Unless otherwise stated, the populations of rural suburbs are not included with those of the municipalities.

(b) *Rural Townships.*—This term is used to designate the small villages, hamlets or other settlements which possess no local authority or government, but have populations sufficient to justify their tabulation as separate areas. Such areas have frequently acquired local self-government by the time a further census is taken and the separate tabulation of their population is therefore useful for comparative purposes.

(c) *Remaining Rural Areas*, comprising the purely farming areas outside (a) and (b).

A few districts, particularly in Natal, the Transkei and Zululand, have no urban areas, and the districts are then entirely rural. In the majority of cases, however, the seat of the magistracy is treated as a rural township for statistical purposes.

In addition to these areas, the population was also tabulated according to military districts and to the parliamentary electoral divisions and polling districts. The result of this tabulation will be found in Tables 6 and 17, Part 1.

5. **Method of Collection of Data.**—There are two methods of collecting census data. One is to place the responsibility of completing the forms on the householder or individual, and the other is for the enumerator to record on the form the particulars he obtains by direct enquiry. Both methods are employed in the Union, the former in all towns and villages where forms are distributed to householders prior to census day, and the latter in the rural or farming areas where no prior distribution of forms is made.

The principal reasons for not distributing the forms in the farming areas prior to the census day are the vast distances to be traversed in many parts of the Union and the consequent heavy expense of transport.

In the past, there has also been the difficulty of the standard of education among certain sections of the farming population, and experiments in distributing forms were not always successful. The results did not justify the expense incurred.

Although the number of illiterates among the white population is negligible, the task of filling in a formidable looking document like the census schedule was one from which many people of modest educational attainments shrank back. The spread of education among the younger generation has, however, deprived this objection of the force it held in the past, and there are now comparatively few areas in which a prior distribution of forms could not be made with advantage.

An examination of the Census schedules reveals the curious fact that it is often not the best educated individuals who give the most intelligent replies to the various questions.

The time appears to have arrived when the question of a general prior distribution of forms (among the European population) will have to be reconsidered, and if the difficulty of the expense involved can be overcome or at least, diminished, then there appears to be no reason why the greater proportion of the European population should not fill in the forms in readiness for collection by the Enumerators on the appointed day.

In connection with this matter a proposal is under consideration for a scheme of propaganda among school children about a week or so before the Census day. If teachers can be induced to take an interest in the National Census and instruct children, on the value of filling in the forms correctly, then the children will, in turn, be able to assist their parents or guardians in the completion of the various forms.

TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE ON ENUMERATION—CENSUS, 1926.

Heading.	Total Cost of Enumeration.	Enumerators' Fees (including transport).			Special Supervisors and Clerical Assistants.	Special Transport and Subsistence Claims.	Rent.	Petty Expenses.	Total Cost per Capita of Population.	Average Payment per Head to Enumerators.	Cost of Enumeration per Square Mile.	Average Cost per Magisterial District.
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.								
Cape of Good Hope.....	£ 14,406	£ 13,873	£ 3,340	£ 10,533	£ 459	£ 58	£ 16	d. 5	£ s. d. 7 3 10	s. d. 1 0½	£ 120	
Natal.....	2,793	2,648	605	2,043	122	22	—	4½	6 14 9	1 7	75	
Transvaal.....	11,373	8,750	2,830	5,930	2,382	125	111	5	4½ 7 11 11	2 0½	345	
Orange Free State.....	4,248	4,228	497	3,731	—	17	—	3	5 7 14 4	1 8½	157	
S.A. Railways.....	251	120	—	—	56	75	—	—	—	—	—	
Union.....	33,071	29,619	7,262	22,237	3,019	297	111	25	4½ 7 3 0	1 4½	152	

7. **Analysis of Field Organization.**—The table below gives a comparison of the areas and numbers employed in the field organization of the past three censuses. The increase in the number of magisterial districts is due to the creation of new districts during the intercensal period. As the population increases and the size of a district becomes too unwieldy for efficient administration, new districts are created from portions of other districts. There were 4,714 enumerators' areas to be covered by 4,142 enumerators. The difference is due to a variety of causes. In some instances, where adjoining sub-districts were small such as a small rural settlement adjoining a farming area for which

6. **Cost of Enumeration.**—Although the Census Office does not do its own accounting, a careful record was kept of all expenditure authorised specifically for the carrying out of the Census. The expenditure upon enumeration amounted to £33,071. An analysis of this expenditure appears hereunder. In addition, a sum of £3,303 was expended on bonuses to supervisors, bringing the total to £36,374.

The actual expenditure exceeded the original estimate by approximately £7,000. Several causes contributed towards the excess. A serious factor as far as the Census is concerned is the increased fencing of farms, due partly to sub-divisions, and the long detours thus necessitated in respect of enumeration in rural areas. Although the urban exceeds the rural population by over a quarter of a million, the cost of urban enumeration was less than one-third of that for rural enumeration. The cost of transport largely accounted for this, and although every Census shows an increased use of motor transport the distances to be travelled are always increasing. Moreover enumeration cannot be confined to roadside dwellers. Every habitation whether on hill or in valley, in nook and cranny, must be visited.

The cost of enumeration per head of the population was 4½d., and each enumerator received an average payment of £7. 3s. 0d. for his work and transport. The *per capita* cost of enumerating the urban population of 975,235 persons was 1-8d., and of the rural population of 701,425 persons 7-6d. The high cost of enumerating each magisterial district in the Transvaal is due to the large size of the districts when compared with the other Provinces. The average area of a Transvaal district is 50 per cent. greater than the Union average, and the average European population considerably more than double the average per district for the whole Union. This is indicated in Table No. I.

The cost per head of the population in 1918, when Europeans only were enumerated, was 3-4 pence.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE AREAS AND POPULATIONS OF DISTRICTS—CENSUS, 1926.

Province.	Magisterial Districts.	Area.	Average Size of District.		European Population.	Persons in Each District.	European Population per Square Mile.
			Sq. Miles.	No.			
Cape of Good Hope.....	120	276,536	2,304	708,137	5,884	2-55	
Natal.....	37	35,284	954	153,916	4,295	4-50	
Transvaal.....	33	110,450	3,347	608,622	18,443	5-51	
Orange Free State.....	27	49,647	1,839	202,985	7,727	4-09	
UNION...	217	471,917	2,175	1,676,660	7,727	3-55	

particulars are required to be separately tabulated, two or more sub-districts were allotted to one enumerator. Polling district boundaries also were observed in the delimitation of magisterial districts, and this frequently meant that some small enumerators' areas had to be made to conform to the boundaries which often overlapped into adjoining magisterial districts.

On the other hand there were cases in which more than one enumerator was appointed to one sub-district. In the larger towns such as Cape Town and Johannesburg, a number of caretakers of flats and tenement buildings were appointed sub-enumerators to assist the enumerators.

TABLE III.—SUPERVISORS, ENUMERATORS, AND ENUMERATION AREAS—1918-26.

Province.	Magisterial Districts.	Enumerator's Sub-Districts.			No. of Supervisors.	No. of Enumerators.			Interpreters.	Native Headmen.
		Total.	Urban.	Rural.		Total.	Police.	Others.		
<i>Census, 1926—Europeans Only.</i>										
Cape.....	120	2,271	731	1,540	119	1,929	747	1,182	—	—
Natal.....	37	475	115	360	37	393	172	221	—	—
Transvaal.....	33	1,340	595	745	33	1,152	321	831	—	—
Orange Free State	27	628	110	518	27	548	229	319	—	—
S.A. Railways.....	(4 systems)	—	—	—	4	120*	—	120*	—	—
Union.....	217	4,714	1,551	3,163	220	4,142	1,469	2,673	—	—
* Includes Enumerators in trains over S.W.A. Border.										
<i>Census, 1921—All Races.</i>										
Cape.....	119	2,718	735	1,983	118	2,476	689	1,787	286	1,194
Natal.....	40	448	74	374	40	638	178	460	29	56
Transvaal.....	26	1,336	546	790	26	1,335	304	1,031	94	76
Orange Free State	24	606	129	477	24	591	234	357	27	—
S.A. Railways.....	(4 systems)	—	—	—	4	152	—	152	—	—
Union.....	209	5,108	1,484	3,624	212	5,192	1,405	3,787	436	1,326
<i>Census, 1918—Europeans Only.</i>										
Cape.....	119	2,228	649	1,579	118	1,740	696	1,044	—	—
Natal.....	40	365	64	301	40	340	172	163	—	—
Transvaal.....	25	1,019	460	559	21	1,026	296	730	—	—
Orange Free State	24	529	101	428	24	452	227	225	—	—
S.A. Railways.....	(3 systems)	—	—	—	3	77	—	77	—	—
Union.....	208	4,141	1,274	2,867	206	3,635	1,391	2,244	—	—

8. **Census of Non-Europeans in Certain Municipalities.**—At the request of certain Municipalities, a special census of the non-European population within the limits of the areas of jurisdiction of the Municipal Councils was taken concurrently with the Census of Europeans on the 4th May, 1926. Although these special enumerations did not form part of Union Government's Census taken in terms of the *South Africa Act*, the official machinery brought into being for the Government Census was for reasons of economy and convenience utilized for the enumeration of the non-Europeans. Moreover, these special enumerations were taken under the authority of the Census Act and the regulations framed thereunder, the Municipalities concerned paying the additional cost. The results are to be found in the appendices of the various parts of the detailed Census tables.

Enumerations of non-Europeans were taken in the following Municipalities:—Cape Town, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, East London in the Cape Province, and Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State.

Since the taking of the Census the Municipality of Wynberg has been absorbed into the Municipality of Cape Town.

For municipal purposes, a Census of the European population only is of little value especially in the large towns of the Cape

Province where there is practically no segregation of the various races of the population. In the inland provinces residential areas are reserved for European occupation, and Native Locations and Asiatic Bazaars, etc., for the residence of non-Europeans. In the Cape Province, with few exceptions, the coloured population is intermingled with the European population and although the different races naturally segregate themselves by occupying different quarters of the town, it is no uncommon thing to find Europeans and non-Europeans living as neighbours in the same street. It will be realized that in such circumstances, it is necessary for the purposes of rating, sanitation, health and other municipal services to measure the growth of the population as a whole irrespective of race. In view of the representations made on these grounds, the Honourable the Minister of the Interior agreed to the inclusion of the non-Europeans in the enumeration of the abovementioned towns.

9. **Regulations for taking the Census of 1926.**—The regulations framed under the Census Act of 1910, for the taking of the Census are given hereunder. The regulations prescribe the particulars which form the Census questionnaire. Separate regulations were prescribed for the enumeration of non-Europeans in certain large Municipalities and these are also given below.

Such observations, directions, and explanations as the Director of Census may think fit may be noted on any form of return or notice.

2. The particulars asked for in the said forms in respect of every living European who slept or abode at any dwelling or at any shop, store, office, or other business premises, or on any farm or holding on the night of the census day, and in respect of every building or dwelling so occupied, shall be furnished by or on behalf of the occupier or person in charge of such dwelling, the proprietor, occupier, or person in charge of such shop, office, or other business premises, and the proprietor, occupier, or person in charge of such farm or holding, provided that individuals and families residing in hotels, boarding-houses, and similar establishments shall have the right to furnish information on separate schedules, which may be handed to the census officer in sealed envelopes.

3. Every European travelling in any railway carriage or employed in or upon any railway train on the night of the census day shall answer fully, truly, and correctly all questions put to him by any census officer to enable such census officer to fill up the form provided for the enumeration of Europeans travelling by rail in respect of such person.

Every form so filled up shall be attested by the signature or mark of such person.

4. To every such person as is in the last preceding regulation mentioned who shall have furnished the required particulars, the census officer shall issue a pass recording the fact that such person has been enumerated, and such person shall be bound to hand the said pass to the occupier or person in charge of the first dwelling at which he assumes residence after leaving the railway train.

5. Every European who during the night of the census day shall have no fixed place of residence, or who shall not have been travelling by rail, or who shall not have been abiding in any dwelling or ship of which an

account is to be taken by some census officer, or who shall have been travelling or camping out on that night, or whose name from any other cause is not included in any census return, shall on the following day, or so soon after as practicable, attend at the residence or office of a magistrate, supervisor, or enumerator, and shall then and there fill up a census return or supply the particulars required to enable such magistrate, supervisor, or enumerator to fill up a return.

6. It shall be the duty of every owner or person in charge of every wagon or other vehicle, whether plying for hire or not, proceeding on any journey necessitating an outspan or camp out on the night of the census day, to make such arrangements as will ensure the enumeration of all Europeans travelling in or upon such wagon or other vehicle, as well as any other European accompanying such owner or person in charge; provided that nothing in this regulation shall absolve any such passenger or other person from individual liability under the last preceding regulation should such owner or person in charge fail to ensure such enumeration.

7. Every census officer appointed for any port shall, on or before the census day, hand to the commander, master, or person in charge of every vessel which may be in the port or harbour at the time, one or more of the forms provided for the enumeration of Europeans on ships, and such commander or master shall fill in the form or forms with all the particulars required in respect of every European that may be on board the vessel on the night of the census day.

8. On the day following the census day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the census officer shall visit each vessel in the port or harbour for which he has been appointed and shall collect the returns, examine the entries therein, and satisfy himself that the returns have been made out in accordance with the requirements, and shall correct or cause to be corrected any errors or omissions therein.

9. In case any vessel shall leave any port of the Union less than one week before the census day, bound for any other port in the Union, the census officer shall furnish the commander, master, or person in charge of such vessel with one or more of the forms provided for the enumeration of Europeans on ships.

10. Every person to whom any forms have been furnished under the last preceding regulation shall as soon as possible after the census day fill in the form or forms with all the particulars required in respect of every European that may be on such vessel on the night of the census day, and shall deliver the form or forms so completed to the census officer at the first port in the Union which he shall reach after the night of the census day.

11. Every census officer receiving the necessary completed forms from the commander, master, or person in charge of any vessel shall hand to the commander, master, or person in charge a pass recording the fact that the Europeans on such vessel have been enumerated, and should such vessel thereafter proceed to any other port in the Union the production of such pass shall be sufficient evidence that the persons thereon have been enumerated.

12. The census officer for every port shall board every vessel arriving at such port from any other port in the Union at any time during the fourteen days after census day, and if such vessel shall have been in any port in the Union, or shall have been voyaging between ports in the Union on that day, the census officer shall require the commander, master, or person in charge of such vessel to deliver to him, with the required particulars in respect of every European who was on such vessel on the night of the census day inserted therein, the form or forms which such commander, master, or person in charge shall have received at some other port in the Union, or otherwise to produce the pass referred to in the last preceding regulation.

Should the commander, master, or person in charge of such vessel fail to deliver the said return or to produce the said pass, the commander, master, or person in charge of the vessel shall supply the census officer with the required particulars in respect of every European who was on the vessel on the night of the census day to enable the census officer to fill in the prescribed form or forms.

13. Any person who, without reasonable or sufficient cause, fails to comply with any of the foregoing regulations shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided by the Census Act, 1910.

SCHEDULE "A."

I.—PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED IN RESPECT OF EUROPEANS.

1. Name and surname.
2. Relationship to head of family.
3. Sex.
4. Age.
5. Date of birth.
6. Particulars as to marriage: (1) Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced and, in respect of married women only, (2) date of present marriage, (3) total number of children born (including still-births) of present marriage, (4) children born alive of present marriage, (5) children born of present marriage who are still living, and (6) occupation before marriage.
7. In respect of children under 15 years of age, whether father, mother, or both parents be dead or still living.
8. Whether able to speak English or Dutch, or both languages, or neither language.

9. Profession or occupation: (1) Industry, trade, profession, or service with which person is connected, (2) personal occupation, and (3) whether (a) employing persons for purposes of business, (b) working on own account, (c) working for an employer, (d) out of work, or (e) retired, pensioned, or of independent means.

10. Nationality.
11. Parentage.
12. Where born.
13. Length of residence in South Africa of persons born outside South Africa.
14. Religious denomination.
15. In respect of children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, inclusive, whether permanently unfit to attend school because (1) they are totally deaf, (2) almost totally deaf, (3) totally blind, (4) almost totally blind, or (5) because of some other serious bodily deformity or defect.
16. Usual place of residence if ordinarily resident at an address other than that at which enumerated.
17. In respect of members of household absent outside South Africa for educational purposes: Sex, age, country of present residence, and main subject of study.

II.—PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED IN RESPECT OF DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES OF EUROPEANS.

1. Description of dwelling.
2. Materials of which outer walls (excluding foundations) are built.
3. Ownership.
4. Number of children under 15 years of age dependent on head of household.
5. Number of living and sleeping rooms.
6. Whether (1) rented furnished or unfurnished, (2) owned by occupier, (3) being acquired by occupier on hire-purchase system, or (4) occupied free or at a nominal rental as caretaker, etc.
7. Monthly rental paid for unfurnished private dwelling or flats.
8. Monthly rates paid by tenants.
9. In respect of head of household: Occupation, marital condition, sex, and age.
10. Number of Europeans enumerated in dwelling.

SCHEDULE "B."

PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED IN RESPECT OF LIVE STOCK IN URBAN AREAS.

1. Number of different kinds of live stock at 4th May, 1926.
2. Number of cows actually milked for three months or longer during twelve months ended 4th May, 1926, and the total quantity of milk obtained from such cows during the same period.
3. Deaths of live stock from disease during the twelve months ended 4th May, 1926—cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, pigs, sheep, goats, and ostriches.
4. Number of beehives actually in use and the quantity of honey collected from such hives during the twelve months ended 4th May, 1926.

REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CENSUS ACT, 1910, FOR CARRYING OUT THE OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE SAID ACT AT THE CENSUS OF NON-EUROPEANS WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF CAPE TOWN, WYNBERG, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, AND BLOEMFONTEIN, TO BE TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1926.

1. Notwithstanding any instruction or direction to the contrary appearing in any form, book, or other notice relating to the general enumeration of the European population throughout the Union of South Africa on the night of the 4th May, 1926, a special census of the non-European population shall be taken concurrently with the census of Europeans within the limits of the Municipalities of Cape Town, Wynberg, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Bloemfontein.

2. At the census of non-Europeans, the particulars to be furnished regarding persons and buildings occupied by non-Europeans shall be those specified in the schedule hereto marked "A." Forms for completion of any or all of the particulars specified in the said schedule shall be supplied by the Director of Census, and such forms shall be considered as prescribed by these regulations.

Such observations, directions, and explanations as the Director of Census may think fit may be noted on any form of return or notice.

3. The particulars asked for in the said forms in respect of every living non-European who slept or abode at any dwelling or at any shop, store, office, or other business premises, or on any farm or holding within the aforesaid municipalities on the night of the census day, and in respect of every building or dwelling so occupied, shall be furnished by or on behalf of the occupier or person in charge of such dwelling, the proprietor, occupier, or person in charge of such shop, office, or other business premises, and the proprietor, occupier, or person in charge of such farm or holding, provided that individuals and families residing in hotels, boarding-houses, and similar establishments shall have the right to furnish information on separate schedules which may be handed to the census officer in sealed envelopes.

4. Every non-European within the areas of jurisdiction of the aforesaid municipalities who, during the night of the census day shall have no fixed place of residence, or who shall not have been abiding in any dwelling of which an account is to be taken by some census officer, or who shall have been travelling or camping out on that night, or whose name from any other