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RESULTS OF A CENSUS  
OF THE  
COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,  
AS ON THE  
NIGHT OF SUNDAY, THE 5TH APRIL, 1891.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor.  
JUNE, 1892.

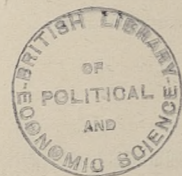
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CENSUS  
OF THE  
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  
1891.

FINAL REPORT.

Census Office, Cape Town,  
23rd May, 1892.

To the Honourable J. W. SAUER,  
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

On the 23rd May, just a year ago, I had the honour of presenting to you, in a Preliminary Report, the gross unaudited results of the Census of 1891.

That Report was laid before Parliament on the opening day of the Session, and widely circulated.

Having now completed the tabulation, I am in a position to present to you a final Report dealing with audited results on all points, in detail.

2. It has been a source of extreme gratification to me to find that the audited figures correspond so very closely with the necessarily approximate results published so soon after the Census Day, and I am all the more pleased inasmuch as the very slight differences are nearly all due to omissions discovered by the application of the checks specially devised to test the competency of the enumeration.

The general effect of the audit is disclosed in the subjoined comparative table:—

CENSUS, 1891.	Preliminary Report.		Final Report.		Difference.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
European or White .. .. .	376,812	24.70	376,987	24.68	175	0.02
Other than European or White	1,148,927	75.30	1,150,237	75.32	1,310	0.02
Total .. .. .	1,525,739	100.00	1,527,224	100.00	1,485	..

In the case of the European population the difference is only 175 upon a total of 376,812.

In the case of the Native and Coloured population the application of the checks, operating upon a larger number, covering a wider area, accounts for an addition of 1,310 individuals.

These additions and the subsequent audit further alter the percentages given in my Preliminary Report, as follows:—

CENSUS, 1891.	(i) Proportions of the sexes in every 100 persons living at each age period.				(ii) Proportion per cent. of each Age Period to the Total of all Ages.					
	Under 15 Years.		15 Years and Over.		Under 15 Years.			15 Years and Over.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Preliminary Report .. .. .	50.31	49.69	50.19	49.81	43.25	43.31	43.19	56.75	56.69	56.81
Final Report .. .. .	50.28	49.72	50.21	49.79	43.16	43.19	43.12	56.84	56.81	56.88
Discrepancy .. .. .	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.07

Preliminary Report.

Differences between audited figures and those in Preliminary Report.



Submitting reasons for history of Census.

3. Before dealing with the Census Results of 1891 I wish just to glance at the arrangements made for obtaining vital statistics in the early years of the history of this Colony. I shall then briefly refer to the Census of 1865 and of 1875, and then I shall at some length describe the steps that were taken to secure a complete and trustworthy enumeration in 1891, dealing with this in considerable detail, in order to place the public in a position to form some judgment as to the value of the figures now published.

HISTORICAL.\*

Annual Returns of Population, &c., to N. E. I. Company.

4. From the commencement of the colonization of the Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope it was the practice to have annual enumerations of the Population, Live-stock and Agricultural Produce for the purpose of communicating the ascertained results to the Directors of the Netherlands East India Company.

Sequence of Returns from 1652.

5. Governor Van Riebeeek took possession of the Cape, on behalf of that Company, on 9th April, 1652, but the earliest Report to which reference has been made relates to the year 1687, from which date, with a few casual exceptions, these annual returns run down to 1785. The statements for the period 1713 to 1743, are, however, imperfect.

Population, Produce and Stock, 1690.

6. At the end of 1690, the Population of the Colony, then bounded by the Drakenstein Mountains, consisted of 836 Burghers including their families, and 381 slaves. The strength of the Company's staff was 489 in 1691—no return is available for 1690. The yield of the Crops was 4,544 muids of Wheat, 939 of Rye, and 377 of Barley, while the Vines numbered 486,550, the Cattle 3,966, Horses 220, and Sheep 44,741. It is interesting to observe that Cape wine was sent to the Company's Directors in Holland during this year. Wool was exported for the first time in 1700.

Population, 1705. Vintage.

7. From the Report for 1705 it will be found that, besides the Garrison of 542 souls, the Burgher population had increased to 1,669 (706 being females) and the Coloured section to 1,123 persons. Vinestocks were reckoned at 1,912,050, and 1,132 leaguers of wine were made.

Population, 1744.

8. From 1713 to 1743 the available statistics of population are imperfect—information being merely given regarding Revenue, Expenditure, and the strength of the Company's staff. The enumeration for 1744 showed, in addition to a Garrison of 1,089, a Burgher population of 4,060 and a Coloured one of 5,127 persons. The harvest being exceptionally good, the wheat crop yielded 27,438 muids. The vintage gave 2,070 leaguers of wine from 3,033,500 vinestocks, and the Colonists had then 34,789 Cattle, 6,404 Horses, and 162,305 Sheep.

Agricultural Produce, Live-stock.

Returns, 1765.

9. In case the reader wishes to contrast the Census figures for 1865 with those for 1765, the older results are presented below, thus—

Population.	Population—Garrison and Company's staff ... ..	1,489
	Burghers and families (3,216 being females) ..	7,141
	Others ... ..	7,929
	Total ... ..	16,559

Agricultural and Live-stock.

Crops—Wheat, 8,653 muids; Rye, 411; Barley, 2,322.  
(Season very poor.)  
Livestock—Cattle, 36,188; Horses, 6,422; Sheep, 204,429.  
Vintage—2,786 leaguers of Wine; Vinestocks, 5,071,000.

Population, 1775.

10. Ten years later, the Population was as follows:—

Garrison and Staff ... ..	2,019
Burghers and Families ... ..	8,977
Others ... ..	9,642
Total ... ..	20,638

Population, 1791.

11. The Report for 1791, which could otherwise have been compared with the last Census figures, is missing, but it has been ascertained from Theal's History that the European Population of the Colony then consisted of 3,613 Burghers, 2,460 women, 6,955 children, 495 men and 1,051 women-servants.

Area and Population, 1806.

12. In 1806, when the Cape was retaken, the Area of the Colony was about 120,000 square miles, comprised in the Districts of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Swellendam, and Graaff-Reinet, the population being 61,500 persons. Cape Town had some eleven or twelve hundred houses, inhabited by 5,500 whites and 10,000 slaves.

\* For purposes of comparison I append to this Report an interesting Memorandum, showing the Material Condition of the Colony at the three Census Periods, 1865, 1875 and 1891.

lendam, and Graaff-Reinet, the population being 61,500 persons. Cape Town had some eleven or twelve hundred houses, inhabited by 5,500 whites and 10,000 slaves.

13. Just before the arrival of the 5,000 British Settlers (*i.e.*, in 1819) the Colony was peopled by 101,657 persons, of whom 42,217 were white.

Population, 1819.

14. For every year from 1823 to 1856, inclusive, statistical returns were annually prepared for the Annual Blue Book, based on information received at the Colonial Office from the several Civil Commissioners, arranged under the heads of Population, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Distribution of Land, Agricultural Produce, Stock and Animal Productions.

C.C.'s annual Returns, 1823 to 1856.

A want of confidence in the accuracy of the information thus supplied, owing to the mode and instrumentality of its collection, coupled with the expense attending it, led to a discontinuance of the system in 1856.

15. According to these approximate returns, the population of the Colony was estimated to be as follows, viz.:—

Population Returns, 1823-'56.

1823 .. 112,870	1830 .. 124,789	1837 .. 142,865	1844 .. 179,709	1851 .. 297,113
1824 .. 121,689	1831 .. 126,848	1838 .. 153,887	1845 .. 178,480	1852 .. 238,571
1825 .. 118,125	1832 No record.	1839 .. 149,719	1846 .. 180,594	1853 .. 241,404
1826 .. 121,497	1833 .. 124,455	1840 .. 156,088	1847 .. 180,186	1854 .. 283,388
1827 .. 127,689	1834 .. 153,328	1841 .. 155,324	1848 .. 185,211	1855 .. 267,973
1828 .. 119,709	1835 .. 154,250	1842 .. 171,724	1849 No return.	1856 .. 267,096
1829 .. 118,717	1836 .. 152,240	1843 .. 172,868	1850 do.	

16. In the year 1854, just before the suspension of this system of enumeration, the Colonial Revenue did not exceed £295,802, and the Expenditure £312,521, while the Receipts and Payments of Municipalities (21 in number) were £22,112 and £23,952 respectively, and of the Central and Divisional Road Boards £56,616 and £57,013. The total value of Imports figured at £1,565,626, and of Exports at £817,762. Colonial produce exported was valued at £662,936, of which £529,760 may be credited to sheep, cattle and ostrich farming, and £49,100 to wine-farming. Eight hundred and twenty-six vessels, whereof 122 were Foreign, entered at the four ports and represented a total tonnage of 240,543. Five thousand six hundred prisoners were confined in gaol during the year.

Retrospect, 1854.

CENSUS OF 1865.

17. No Census in the proper acceptance of the term was taken of this Colony before 1865. In 1862 an Act was passed (No. 1 of 1862) providing for the taking on *one* day of a Census to comprise the following particulars: viz.—Schedule A: Houses and Huts, Sex, Relationship, Age, Race, Country of Birth, Occupation, Education, Attendance at School (distinguishing Government from Private), Infirmities. Schedule B: Live-stock, Land held, Land under cultivation for different crops, quantity of seed sown and Agricultural Produce.

Census Act of 1862.

18. The cost of carrying out the provisions of this Act was estimated at £20,000, and for financial reasons the Act was not carried into effect. In a subsequent session of Parliament, however, a Census Act (No. 22 of 1864) was passed, which came into operation on Monday, the 6th March, 1865 (the 5th being the Census day), the time for completing the enumeration being limited to six days. Schedule B of Act No. 1 of 1862 was left intact, while in Schedule A enquiry was made respecting idiots and lunatics, and certain particulars were omitted, *e.g.*, those relating to—Houses and Huts, Relationship, and Government Schools. The work of enumeration was assigned to the Field-cornets, assisted when necessary, and acting under the direction of the Civil Commissioners, while the agency of Divisional and Municipal Councils was introduced for the collection of information relating to their respective jurisdictions, and in the case of missionary institutions and native locations the respective Superintendents were requested to undertake the duty. The experience acquired suggested the consideration that all the Enumerators should be employed and paid directly by Government.

Census Act of 1864.

Plan of Enumeration.

CENSUS OF 1875.

19. The Second Census was held under the provisions of Act No. 6 of 1874, which repeats verbatim the enacting sections of Act No. 22 of 1864. Sunday, the 7th March, 1875, was fixed as the Census day. In the rural districts of enumeration,

Census Act of 1874.

Scheme of Enumeration.

the time allotted for the collection of particulars was five days (except in Herschel and the Tambookie Locations of Queenstown and Wodehouse, where six days were allowed), while in Municipalities the schedules were distributed before the 7th and collected on the 8th of March. Each of the forty-eight divisions of the Colony was made a Census district under the Civil Commissioner, and each field-cornetcy was made an enumerator's sub-district under the supervision of the Field-cornet. In Municipalities, however, the local authorities were requested to make the necessary arrangements for enumeration, and special measures were adopted in Herschel and the Tambookie Location, as also in regard to the Imperial Garrison, the seafaring population, the inmates of prisons and certain Institutions, and the residents on Mission Stations.

Cost of Enumeration.

20. The number of paid enumerators was 1,257, while 110 interpreters and 312 chiefs or headmen were employed in addition, and the cost of actual enumeration was £10,854, an average cost per head of 3.61d.

Enquiries made by Census Act.

21. The enquiries in Schedule A related to—(a) Houses, Stores, Shops, &c., and Huts, occupied, unoccupied and being built, and number of rooms; (b) Sex, Age, Occupation, Education, Religion, Attendance at School, Race, Place of Birth, Infirmities, Conjugal Condition, and in Schedule B, to Livestock, Land under cultivation for different crops, Produce of different crops, Machinery and Industries connected with agriculture.

## CENSUS OF 1891.

Census Act of 1890. Its provisions.

22. The Act No. 4 of 1890, authorizing the taking of the third Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, was promulgated on the 19th August of that year. It provided for the taking of an account of the number of persons and the number of each kind of live-stock within the Colony, including the territories annexed thereto, on such day in the month of April, 1891, as the Governor might appoint; as also for the collection of Agricultural, Educational, Industrial, or \*other Statistics, by means of Census Supervisors and Enumerators, acting in Census Districts and Sub-districts respectively. Sunday, the 5th April, 1891, was fixed as the Census Day.

Gross results presented 23rd May, 1891.

23. Thanks to the energetic and praiseworthy efforts of the official Supervisors—the Civil Commissioners, Chief Magistrates, and Resident Magistrates in the Colony and in the Native Territories—the Government was able to present to Parliament and the public on the 23rd May, 1891, the gross results of the third Census of the Colony, in so far as the enumeration of the people and their habitations was concerned.

Preparations for Census.

24. I shall briefly describe the steps that were taken by the Government to secure a complete and trustworthy enumeration.

Long before the Act No. 4 of 1890 was passed, the Statistical Branch of the Colonial Secretary's Department was actively engaged in preparing for the Census-taking.

Draft Instructions.

25. Before the end of 1889, Draft Supervisors' and Enumerators' instructions were prepared, and in June, 1890, copies were circulated among Resident Magistrates, Chief Magistrates, and other officials for criticism. This elicited valuable suggestions.

Census Maps.

26. The Surveyor-General's Department completed in ample time the compilation of Census Maps, for which special funds were granted by Premier's Warrant, issued in September, 1889, subsequently covered by the Additional Appropriation Act. These Maps, of which a set was presented to Parliament, enabled the Supervisors satisfactorily to accomplish the delimitation of their districts, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the undertaking.

Census Districts under Supervisors.

27. The country was at the outset divided for Census purposes into 93 Census Districts corresponding to the Fiscal Divisions of the Colony Proper and to the Magisterial Districts in the Transkeian Territories. In the former the Civil Commissioners, in the latter the Native Magistrates were appointed *ex-officio* Supervisors, the three Chief Magistrates exercising a general supervision over their respective Territories. It was subsequently found necessary to sub-divide the large divisions of Clanwilliam, Calvinia, and Namaqualand, and to appoint the Resident Magistrates of Van Rhynsdorp, Kenhardt, and Port Nolloth additional Supervisors.

Points of Enumeration.

28. The Supervisor received detailed instructions on all points. He was informed that it was his duty to make proper provision for the complete enumeration in his Census District of :—

\* Under the heading "Other," Statistics of Friendly Societies and Religious Denominations were collected.

- (a) All buildings, persons, and live-stock, existing on the night of 5th April, 1891, in accord with the several Householders' Forms, viz. :—European, Native, Special Ship, Prisoners, Military, Hospital, and other Institutions.
- (b) All land, agricultural, and pastoral products, and agricultural machinery and implements, &c., in accord with the Agricultural Form (European and Native).
- (c) All schools, in accord with the Educational Form.
- (d) All churches and chapels, in accord with the Ecclesiastical Form.
- (e) All manufactories and other industrial institutions, in accord with the Industrial Form, and
- (f) All other statistics that he (the Supervisor) might be required to collect.

29. For purposes of this Enumeration the Supervisor was instructed to sub-divide his Census District into Enumerator's Sub-districts, of convenient size, to determine and fix the boundaries of such Sub-districts, to select and appoint the necessary number of Enumerators, to instruct and to superintend them in the performance of their duties, to provide for the proper distribution and collection of all Census Forms and Books, and further, to audit and examine the Forms and Enumerators' books, and to prepare an abstract of the Enumerators' Summaries in prescribed form.

30. In dividing his Census District into Sub-districts, the Supervisor was instructed so to parcel out the country as to admit of the Enumerators making complete rounds within 3 to 5 days, according to circumstances, taking into consideration the distance to be traversed by the Enumerators in going from dwelling to dwelling, and the nature of the country to be travelled over in regard to bad roads and bridgeless rivers.

31. The Supervisor also received the following instruction :—

Sub-districts should be well defined and clearly described so that no doubt may exist among the Enumerators as to the area to which any particular house may belong, and that there may be no chance of the inmates being, through any such doubt, either omitted or numbered twice over. This can only be done effectually by adopting well-marked natural or artificial boundaries, such as rivers, streets, fenced in or well-known roads, lines of rail or electric telegraph. The limits of the Sub-districts should coincide, as far as practicable, with boundaries already known, such as those of a division, district, municipality or field-cornetcy. The Sub-districts into which a Census District is divided must together form the whole of that Census District. No part is to be left out on the assumption that it is uninhabited. Every Sub-district should be one connected portion of country, and should not consist of two or more detached portions.

32. This work was most efficiently done. The total number of Enumerator's Sub-districts defined in accordance with these instructions was, for the whole Colony, 1,996.

33. Copies of the Census Maps, with the boundaries of the Sub-districts clearly marked thereon, were forwarded to me. In the course of the scrutiny and examination to which these maps were subjected in this office, discrepancies were discovered between the boundaries of field-cornetcies, and even in some cases of fiscal divisions, as proclaimed, and as locally recognised. In the Cape Division so much uncertainty existed as to the limits of some of the field-cornetcies, even after a map on an enlarged scale\* had been specially constructed, that it was found necessary to enter upon an entirely new delimitation. The Proclamation sanctioning this sub-division was issued on the 29th October, 1890, and as the boundaries of the wards are clearly marked on the new Census Map all doubts and difficulties are now effectually removed.

34. It was so arranged that the Sub-districts of every Census District could be easily combined in their entirety, so as to form the several areas for which it was intended to ascertain and tabulate separate results, viz. :—

1. The Field-cornetcies.
2. The Municipalities (within proclaimed limits) and every district into which they might be sub-divided for local purposes.
3. Villages under Board of Management Act No. 29 of 1881, within proclaimed limits.
4. Other Villages, within locally recognised limits.
5. Mission Institutions.
6. Native Locations.

It was owing to this arrangement that the Supervisors were able to derive the totals, not only for such separate areas, but also for the whole of their Census Districts, and to

\* The enlargement was effected by the new Photo-Zincographic process.

Enumerator's Sub-districts.

Limitation of Area of Sub-districts.

Boundaries.

Number of Sub-districts.

Maps of boundaries of Sub-districts.

Combination of Sub-districts to form tabulation Areas.

distinguish the Urban and Rural population, within a few days after the completion of the actual Enumeration.

Selection of Enumerators.

35. The greatest care seems to have been taken in the selection of competent Enumerators, whom the Supervisor was by law authorised to appoint, subject to the Governor's approval. The Supervisor was warned that as the selection was left to his discretion he would be responsible for their efficiency. He was further authorised to remove or supersede an Enumerator on emergency.

Qualification of Enumerators.

36. In appointing Enumerators the Supervisor was informed that—

The Enumerator must be a person of intelligence and activity, must not be less than 18 years of age, must read and write well, and must be sufficiently healthy and strong to undergo the exertion of performing his work with promptness; he must be of temperate habits and of sufficiently good address to elicit all the requisite information, in a manner calculated to secure the good-will and co-operation of the people. He should be well acquainted with the area in which he has to act, and should live in or near his own area of work.

The Enumerator should clearly understand that it is his duty to enumerate every person who shall have been actually present within the limits of his Sub-district on the night of the 5th April, 1891. All persons who shall have been actually so present at that time, be they colonists or foreigners, strangers or habitual residents, be they lodged in houses or huts, tents or ships, or sleeping in caves or in the open veldt, should alike be counted.

The only exception to this rule is in the case of the few persons who may chance to be passing through the place in railway or other vehicles. The first named will be enumerated by the officials of the railway department, and the Supervisor should make special arrangements with the proprietors or agents of post-carts and other vehicles to ensure the enumeration of persons travelling by such conveyances.

Experimental test examination.

37. It was felt that the success of the undertaking depended largely on the honesty and efficiency of the Enumerators. In order to secure the selection of none but properly qualified persons, the Supervisor was instructed to subject every applicant for the post of Enumerator to an experimental test of his competency, each being required to visit dwellings, to fill in experimental forms, and prepare returns.

Value of Experimental Forms.

38. By this means the Enumerator received instruction of a most practical kind; the Supervisor acquired experience in the nature of his duties, enabling him to anticipate difficulties, and I obtained a valuable collection of material which was applied to great advantage for teaching purposes in the Central Office.

Supervisors' Record of Buildings.

39. In order to provide a check on the work of the Enumerators the Supervisors were instructed, in December, 1890, to prepare a record of the situation, in every Sub-district, of every building used as a dwelling, school, shop, factory, hospital, industrial or other institution, or for any other purpose whatever, or not used at all, with the name of the owner or occupier of each, and, approximately, the kind of business or industry, if any, carried on in each dwelling, &c., or in each separate building, and also of every farm or other holding.

List of Employés.

40. The Supervisors were all furnished with lists of the names and addresses of all Government Officials and employés, and obtained similar lists of the names and addresses of employés from all large employers of labour.

Check upon Enumerators.

41. With these and other available records at their disposal the Supervisors were enabled to institute a thorough check upon the Enumerators, which operated most satisfactorily, and was the means of detecting the omission of a large number of persons who would otherwise have been altogether excluded from the tabulation.

Enumerators' Summary.

42. Every Enumerator was required to keep a record in a simple form of all persons and houses enumerated by him and to prepare a summary for transmission to the Supervisor with his completed Schedules and returns. The simple form of this summary proved to be well within the capacity of the Enumerators.

Supervisors' Abstract.

43. The Supervisors were required to prepare and forward to this office an abstract of these summaries after checking the Enumerator's entries and additions.

Supervisors' eagerness to complete Abstracts.

44. The Supervisors were thoroughly roused to a keen sense of the importance of the great national undertaking in which they were engaged, and actuated by a spirit of emulation and rivalry, they seem to have tried to outdo one another in giving effect to the instructions of the Government, not only with the utmost promptitude, but with scrupulous care and attention to detail. That this must have entailed upon them and their staff a severe strain there is abundant evidence.

They have, I venture to assert, established a record which it will be found

difficult if not impossible to improve upon. In some instances indeed, the rapidity with which the work was efficiently accomplished was little short of phenomenal.

As an instance of the enthusiasm evinced in their work I may mention that one of the Supervisors telegraphed to me privately asking whether his returns were not the first to reach me. I was sorry to have to tell him, in reply, that he had been surpassed by five others.

In reply to a trifling query, almost the only one found necessary upon the whole of his work, another Supervisor expressed bitter disappointment that he had not succeeded in presenting an absolutely faultless return. Every document forwarded by this official bore evidence that it had been personally checked by himself.

45. The 25th April, 1891, was fixed as the latest day for the receipt of the Abstracts. Very few of the Supervisors, however, availed themselves of the full interval of time allowed. In one district the Supervisor's abstract was finished, and the result telegraphed to me, by one o'clock p.m. on Saturday, the 11th April, 1891. A second telegram reached me a little later on the same day, and others soon followed in quick succession.

46. The last of the Abstracts reached me on Saturday, the 25th April, 1891, and I lost no time in compiling, for the whole Colony, a Return of the population, distinguishing European or White from Aboriginal Natives, and from all Other Coloured persons of Mixed Races.

47. A very careful re-cast of all the figures, and the introduction of omissions discovered by Supervisors and wired to me on Sunday and the following day enabled me, on the evening of Monday, the 27th April, 1891, to derive a result which I felt justified in regarding as a complete and correct record of the enumeration as checked by the official Supervisors. On the 28th April a summary of the gross result was telegraphed to every Supervisor for publication in his district, and, by Notice No. 397, dated 2nd May, an abstract thereof was published in the *Government Gazette*.

The Supervisor was at the same time specially thanked for his energetic services.

48. The Government was warned at the outset that owing to misconception of the objects of the Census, information would be imperfectly given, if not entirely withheld, in some parts of the country.

To counteract any such possible misapprehension, as well as to arouse public interest in the measure, special appeals were made to the Clergy of all Denominations, to Municipalities, Divisional Councils, Chambers of Commerce, Farmers' Associations, to the farming community, to the Press, and to all governing Local Bodies throughout the Colony, enlisting their co-operation to the end of bringing this important enterprise to a successful issue.

49. In order to prevent as far as possible any great displacement of the population at the time fixed for the Census-taking, the first session of the Circuit Courts for 1891, usually held during the month of April, was very considerably appointed by the Judges to be held at a much earlier date than usual; and the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church was successfully approached with a view to prevent as far as practicable the celebration of the Nachtmal being fixed for the Census Day.

50. All classes of the community appear to have cheerfully complied with the provisions of the Act. They cordially responded to the special appeals of the Government, and seemed fully to realise that it was in their own interest that the Census was being taken.

51. It is very satisfactory to be able to record that there have been but three occasions for enforcing the penalty imposed by law for refusal or neglect to supply information.

It has not been found necessary to enforce the penalty upon any Enumerator in respect of failing to act or wilful neglect of duty.

#### SPECIAL SEPARATE CENSUS OF HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

52. Special arrangements were made, at the request of the Government, by the Admiral Commanding the Imperial Naval, and by the Lieut.-General Commanding the Imperial Military, Forces in the Colony, for the enumeration of all persons on board Her Majesty's Ships of War, and of all persons occupying buildings and dwellings belonging to, or used by the Military Authorities, respectively.

First Census Result communicated 1 p.m., 11th April, 1891.

Last Return received within limit of time fixed.

Complete population Results derived 27th April, 1891.

Special appeals for co-operation.

Displacement of Population minimised.

Co-operation of Synod of D.R. Church.

Cheerful response by all classes.

Census Act, 3 convictions only.

Special arrangements.

Enumeration.

53. This enumeration was carried out under the instructions of Naval and Military Officers, specially appointed as Supervisors, who were authorised to confer directly with me on all matters relating to the Census.

Accuracy of Returns.

54. The work was most expeditiously and efficiently accomplished.

## THE NATIVE CENSUS.

Modification of Scheme in Native Areas.

55. The replies from Magistrates in Native Areas to the Circular letter asking for their criticism of the scheme of enumeration originally proposed, clearly indicated that considerable modifications and simplifications were necessary to adapt the proposed instructions and forms to the exceptional conditions of the people in such areas.

Enumeration chiefly by official agency.

56. The Government concurred in the view expressed by so many of the Transkeian officials that the work of enumeration should be conducted cautiously and as far as possible by official or semi-official agency, the Supervisors being assisted by only such unofficial persons as could be thoroughly trusted efficiently to do their work without causing needless irritation to the natives.

57. With a view to prevent misapprehension of the objects of the Census, the Resident Magistrates in the Native Territories were instructed, under Circular Letter dated 15th January, 1891, as follows:—

Special instructions issued to Resident Magistrates.

It is presumed that the Resident Magistrates in the several Districts have taken steps towards explaining to the Natives the scope and objects of the Census. If this has not been done, the proper officials should be requested, as soon as possible after the receipt of this Circular Letter, to call together the Native people and explain to them the intent and object of the Census Act, and the system upon which it will be administered, particularly that of Enumeration. No time should be lost in convening meetings, through the Headmen of the different Locations, for the purpose of instructing the people. Discussion on the subject of the Census should be invited, and every means employed towards popularising the enterprise, and endeavouring to make the Natives see that, as members of the commonwealth, a successful and reliable Census will be to their advantage. To this end, you should endeavour to enlist the co-operation, not alone of Headmen, but of Missionaries, Native Evangelists, and other leaders of Native opinion.

It is not necessary to prescribe the exact terms in which communications on this subject should be couched. It is however suggested that, *inter alia*, it should be explained that the Census on this occasion is not, as that taken in 1879 was, confined to the Natives alone.

Taking advantage of the feeling of loyalty which the Native generally evinces towards the British Crown, you might mention that the coming Census is to be taken throughout the whole of this Colony not only, but in every part of Her Majesty's dominions, and that it is specially taken at this time, at the instance of the Queen's Government; that it is by no means confined to natives, but that every person, black and white alike, will be required to give the same information, the only difference being in favour of the Native, who will not be asked so many questions as the European.

You must bear in mind that the last general Census of the Colony was taken 16 years ago, that in most countries of the world a complete Census is taken every 10 years, that in some it is taken at even shorter intervals, and that the general tendency in the more advanced countries is in favour of a quinquennial Enumeration.

You cannot too emphatically disclaim any special connection between the Census and taxation, and allay any suspicions that may exist in the mind of the Native that the Colonial Government has designs on his family or property.

I find that whilst difficulty was experienced in 1879 in taking a Census in some Districts of the Transkeian Provinces, little or none was met with in other parts of the Territory. This Census, it must be remembered, was taken at a time of great unrest.

Perhaps it would be as well to remind the Natives how groundless their apprehensions were on the last occasion. In Tembuland, in 1879, the returns were reported to be faulty in some respects—for instance, the unmarried females bore a very small proportion to the population. This was accounted for by the fact that agents or emissaries passed through the country previous to the taking of the Census, and represented that very large barracks had been constructed in Cape Town, to which young girls were to be taken with the object of raising a future army for the subjugation of the Native races. Absurd as this idea was, a large number of the Natives credited the rumour.

The quantity of stock also was understated by probably two-thirds of the number actually possessed, owing to a report that Natives were to be limited in the number they were to be permitted to keep. Others suspected the Government of the design of appropriating a certain percentage of the stock.

The Enumerators, however, received marked civility, and willing and valuable assistance from the various Chiefs and Headmen, some going even so far as to "kill" for them.

I may mention that in reporting on the 1875 Census, Sir Charles Mills stated that the "distinctly native population who dwell together in masses chiefly on the border, received the Census with unexpected docility and intelligent comprehension of its object."

The main object is to get information regarding every single individual who shall have been alive on the night of the Census Day, the 5th April, 1891.

Special inquiries should be made as to whether any movement of the Natives is in contemplation. It is of the utmost importance that any such movement during the Enumeration should be checked, and special care should be taken to prevent either the double Enumeration or the

omission of any persons, whether European or Native, travelling whilst the Enumeration is taking place.

Although the computation of age by years is almost unknown to Natives, it is highly important that an attempt be made to obtain this information. Every Headman must be instructed beforehand in a standard which will enable him to determine as near as may be the age of every person in his Location or village.

In applying this standard the Headman should call to his aid the happening of events of local interest or importance within the memory of himself or of the individual under notice, such as:—A native born at the time of the "Cattle-killing" would be 35, just before that event 36 or 37, and if born just after he would be 33 or 34.

58. The Magistrates in the Native Territories testify to the cheerful willingness with which the Native population imparted all the information asked for.

Information readily afforded.

## TABULATION.

59. The Householders' Form, framed under the authority of the Census Act of 1890, provided for the collection of certain particulars regarding each individual alive on the night of the 5th April, 1891, of which the following are the several "Statistical points" in respect of which a full and complete tabulation was required:—

Census points required to be tabulated.

- (i) Race.
- (ii) Sex.
- (iii) Place of Birth.
- (iv) Religion.
- (v) Age.
- (vi) Education.
- (vii) Condition as to Marriage.
- (viii) Profession or Occupation, and
- (ix) Sickness and Infirmary, if any,

or eight separate and distinct points in respect of every single individual, and nine in respect of a large number.

60. The first parcel of Householders' Schedules reached the head office on the 17th April, 1891, and the last consignment on the 4th June, 1891.

Receipt of Forms.

In all, 215,766 Householders' Schedules have been received and tabulated.

61. No one who has not gone into the detail of the tabulating arrangements can have the faintest conception of the vast amount of work—of the hundreds of thousands of figures that have had to be entered, copied, checked, and re-checked, in order to derive the comparatively simple results required for publication and presentation to Parliament.

Magnitude of Detail.

These figures will never meet the public eye, and their very existence will be unknown beyond the precincts of the Census Office.

62. The Tabulation of results for a Colony like ours is specially complicated by the necessity for Tables disclosing the Race Distinction.

Complexity caused by Race Distinction.

In other countries not troubled with Race Distinction, all the Inhabitants are simply classed together, and one set of sheets, one set of figures, one set of totals, suffices for all the points and combinations of points.

For example, if in England or Australia, the number of persons of each sex belonging to, say, 20 different Age periods are required to be tabulated, the result is secured upon 2 sets of sheets of 20 columns each.

But here, instead of 2 sets of such sheets, the same result could only be attained by the use of 12 such sets.

In Tabulating Birthplaces and Religions, I have been similarly handicapped.

But it is when we come to the other "points," and we require to combine Sex, Race, and Age Periods with (i) Education, (ii) Conjugal Condition, and (iii) Occupations, that the complications of Race Distinction are most alarmingly felt.

In England, 2 sexes combined with 20 Age Periods, and these again combined with 4 degrees of Education and Conjugal Condition, would require 16 sets of sheets of 20 columns each.

For the same combinations here, 96 such sets of sheets are necessary instead of only 16.

The necessity for Race Distinction Results increases the work of tabulation at every stage, and particularly in balancing the results with one another, and in making the separate Tables mutually consistent.

Card System.

63. These difficulties have, however, been reduced to a minimum by the adoption, after the most careful consideration and elaborate and painstaking experiment, of what is known as the separate "Card System."

The extraordinary success which has attended the introduction of this Card System has mainly contributed to my being enabled to complete the Tabulation at so early a date, and I have prepared a detailed account of the system and its various processes, as applied here, in the hope that it may prove of interest, or possibly of use to practical statisticians at a future date. As such an account, however, is not of sufficient general interest, it is not incorporated in this report, but will, subsequently, be separately published.

Stages of the  
Tabulation of  
Vital Statistics.

64. The work of Tabulation of the Vital Statistics, under this Card System, resolves itself into six distinct stages, viz. :—

- (i) The combination of the forms of the 1,996 Enumerators' Sub-districts into 832 Tabulation Sub-Areas, for which separate results were required. A list of the Sub-Areas will be found in Table XXII of Part I, pages 30 to 51 of the Annexures to this Report.
- (ii) The "Carding" or abstracting on to Cards, specially designed for the purpose, all particulars required for tabulating purposes, respecting each individual enumerated, each on a separate card.
- (iii) The Checking of the Cards.
- (iv) The Numbering and Cutting of the Cards.
- (v) The Sorting of the Cards and the simultaneous preparation of the detailed "Result Slips" of the sorting.
- (vi) The Combination or Arrangement of these "Result Slips" into Tables for publication.

Sub-Areas and  
Areas.

65. (i) For each of the 832 Tabulation Sub-Areas results were recorded only as regards the Numbers of each Sex of each of the Six Main Races. These Sub-Areas were subsequently combined into 241 Tabulation Areas, for each of which complete results for all the Census "Points" were derived.

Period taken  
by Carding.

66. (ii) The "carding" was proceeded with immediately on receipt of the first batch of Forms, and was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and, with the aid of overtime work by Civil Servants supplementing the regular Census Staff, this branch of the work was satisfactorily accomplished at the close of July, 1891.

Checking of  
Cards.

67. (iii) The checking of the cards by a staff of clerks specially trained and instructed in the work was carried out and completed simultaneously with the carding.

Cutting of  
Cards.

68. (iv) The cutting of the cards was effected partly by a hand-cutting machine but chiefly by a "Guillotine," specially erected on the premises. It occupied a period of six weeks, from the beginning of August, 1891.

Sorting.

69. (v) The sorting of the cards was proceeded with simultaneously with the cutting, and occupied 30 clerks for a period of three months, viz., from the beginning of August to the 31st October, 1891.

Final Results.

70. (vi) The final results of the several Census points of Tabulation were attained on the following dates:—

- (a) The detailed distribution of the Population according to Races, on 5th November, 1891.
- (b) Ages, in combination with Education and Conjugal Condition, on 21st December, 1891.
- (c) Birthplaces, Religions and Occupations, on 31st December, 1891.

Live Stock,  
Agriculture,  
Dwellings, &c.

71. The final Results for (i) Live Stock, and Houses and Buildings, and for (ii) Agricultural Produce, Machinery and Implements were attained on the 31st October, 1891, and at the end of January, 1892, respectively.

Interim publi-  
cation of Final  
Results.  
Combination of  
Results.

72. As these results were attained they were, with your permission, communicated from time to time to the Press, and published also in the *Government Gazette*.

73. In getting out each of the main results much work had to be done in combining particulars relating to portions of places in order to show such places as a whole; e.g.

the sexes, each of the six races, and the Urban and Rural Areas of each Census District after being separately tabulated, had then to be combined, first for each District, separately, and then for the Colony as a whole.

In this operation summary after summary and abstract after abstract had to be written out, numbers of heavy additions had to be made and thousands of percentages calculated, and finally abstracts specially arranged for publication had to be prepared.

At each step the work had to be checked on the manuscripts, and re-checked when in type, so as to preclude the possibility of error.

74. The first lot of completed Tables was handed to the Printer, for setting up in type, on the 5th January, 1892, since which date the construction and printing of the many remaining Tables have proceeded uninterruptedly to the 30th April last, on which date the last Table was printed. Printing.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.\*

POPULATION.

Population, 1891. Table I.

75. The finally audited results of the enumeration show that the number of persons alive in the Colony on the Census Day, viz., the 5th April, 1891, of each sex, and of the several Races is as follows:—

RACE DISTINCTION.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White .. .. .	376,987	195,956	181,031
Malay .. .. .	13,907	6,713	7,194
Hottentot .. .. .	50,388	26,248	24,140
Fingo .. .. .	229,680	108,566	121,114
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	608,456	306,635	301,821
Mixed and Other .. .. .	247,806	123,209	124,597
Grand Total .. .. .	1,527,224	767,327	759,897

Combination of Races, Other than European or White.

76. In order to permit of a comparison of the results of the enumeration of 1891 with those of previous years, for which a detailed Race Classification is only partly given, it has been found necessary, when making such comparison, to combine the Races Other than European or White, as follows:—

RACE DISTINCTION.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White .. .. .	376,987	195,956	181,031
Other than European or White .. .. .	1,150,237	571,371	578,866
Grand Total .. .. .	1,527,224	767,327	759,897

Territorial additions since Census of 1875.

77. In 1875, when the last general Census of the Colony was taken, the late Province of Griqualand West, consisting of the Fiscal Divisions of Barkly West, Hay, Herbert, and Kimberley, and the Native Territories, comprising East Griqualand, Tembuland, Transkei, and Walfish Bay, had not been annexed.

Division of Colony into Sections. Tables V and VII.

78. To facilitate comparison, therefore, with the results of the previous Census, I have, in summarising the results of the enumeration of 1891, divided the Colony into three Sections, as follows:—

SECTION OF COLONY.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
SECTION I.—Comprising the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1875 (excluding Griqualand West and the Native Territories); Census of 1891:—			
European or White .. .. .	336,938	174,032	162,906
Other than European or White .. .. .	619,547	311,530	308,017
SECTION I.—TOTAL .. .. .	956,485	485,562	470,923
SECTION II.—Comprising the late Province of Griqualand West, annexed in 1880; Census of 1891:—			
European or White .. .. .	29,670	16,264	13,406
Other than European or White .. .. .	53,705	32,932	20,773
SECTION II.—TOTAL .. .. .	83,375	49,196	34,179
SECTION III.—Comprising the Native Territories (East Griqualand, Tembuland, Transkei, and Walfish Bay) annexed since 1875; Census of 1891:—			
European or White .. .. .	10,379	5,660	4,719
Other than European or White .. .. .	476,985	226,909	250,076
SECTION III.—TOTAL .. .. .	487,364	232,569	254,795

\* The Returns relating to Population and Dwellings will be found in Part I, Pages 1 to 71, Tables I to XXVIII of the Annexures to this Report, with an Index Table on Page 1. A further Return is printed with Part XI. See Table XII, Pages 486-487.

79. The population of the Colony in 1865, excluding the Province of British Kaffraria, which was annexed in 1866, was returned as follows:—

RACE DISTINCTION.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White .. .. .	181,592	95,410	86,182
Other than European or White .. .. .	314,789	160,350	154,439
Total .. .. .	496,381	255,760	240,621

According to the Census Report of 1875, the Population of British Kaffraria on 31st December, 1864, consisted of:—  
European or White, 8,183 persons, and  
Other than European or White, 78,018 persons.

80. The Population enumerated at the succeeding Census, taken at various dates from 1875 to 1879, in each of the three Sections of the Colony, was as follows:—

Population at Census, 1875-1879, Table VII.

SECTION OF COLONY.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
SECTION I.—CENSUS OF 1875:—			
European or White .. .. .	236,783	123,910	112,873
Other than European or White .. .. .	484,201	245,718	238,483
SECTION I.—TOTAL .. .. .	720,984	369,628	351,356
SECTION II.—CENSUS OF 1877:—			
European or White .. .. .	12,374	7,384	4,990
Other than European or White .. .. .	32,903	20,360	12,543
SECTION II.—TOTAL .. .. .	45,277	27,744	17,533
SECTION III.—CENSUS OF 1879:—			
European or White .. .. .	2,568	1,468	1,100
Other than European or White .. .. .	260,417	124,387	136,030
SECTION III.—TOTAL .. .. .	262,985	125,855	137,130

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

81. I have prepared a Summary of the Population of each Section of the Colony in 1891, as compared with the Population enumerated at the Previous Census (1875 to 1879), and the Numerical and Percentage Increase in the Intervals for each such Section.

Increase in each Section, Table VII.

IN SECTION I the Population was as under:—

Section I.

	ALL RACES.			EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
In 1891..	956,485	485,562	470,923	336,938	174,032	162,906	619,547	311,530	308,017
In 1875..	720,984	369,628	351,356	236,783	123,910	112,873	484,201	245,718	238,483
Showing a numerical increase of	235,501	115,934	119,567	100,155	50,122	50,033	135,346	65,812	69,534
Equal to a percentage increase:									
(i) in the 16 years of.	32.66	31.37	34.03	42.30	40.45	44.33	27.95	26.78	29.16
or (ii) per annum of.*	2.04	1.96	2.13	2.64	2.53	2.77	1.75	1.67	1.82

\* This has been arrived at by simply dividing the increase in 16 years by 16. This simple method does not, of course, give the true mathematical rate of increase.

Section II.

IN SECTION II the Population was as under :—

	ALL RACES.			EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
In 1891 ..	83,375	49,196	34,179	29,670	16,264	13,406	53,705	32,932	20,773
In 1877 ..	45,277	27,744	17,533	12,374	7,384	4,990	32,903	20,360	12,543
Showing a numerical increase of.	38,098	21,452	16,646	17,296	8,880	8,416	20,802	12,572	8,230
Equal to a percentage increase:									
(i) in the 14 years of.	84·14	77·32	94·94	139·78	120·26	168·66	63·22	61·75	65·61
or (ii) per annum of.*	6·01	5·52	6·78	9·98	8·59	12·05	4·52	4·41	4·69

Section III.

IN SECTION III the Population was as under :—

	ALL RACES.			EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
In 1891 ..	487,364	232,569	254,795	10,379	5,660	4,719	476,985	226,909	250,076
In 1879 ..	262,985	125,855	137,130	2,568	1,468	1,100	260,417	124,387	136,030
Showing a numerical increase of.	224,379	106,714	117,665	7,811	4,192	3,619	216,568	102,522	114,046
Equal to a percentage increase:									
(i) in the 12 years of.	85·32	84·79	85·81	304·17	285·56	329·00	83·16	82·42	83·84
or (ii) per annum of.*	7·11	7·07	7·15	25·35	23·80	27·42	6·93	6·87	6·99

Increase for whole Colony.

82. As the Previous Censuses for the three Sections were not taken in the same year, no comparison is drawn in Table VII between the total for the whole Colony in 1891, and the aggregate of the totals for the three Sections enumerated in 1875, 1877, and 1879, respectively.

These Totals are as follows :—

CENSUS PERIOD.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
The whole Colony, Sections I, II, and III, Census of 1891	1,527,224	376,987	1,150,237
	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
Section I, 1875..	720,984	236,783	484,201
" II, 1877..	45,277	12,374	32,903
" III, 1879..	262,985	2,568	260,417
	1,029,246	251,725	777,521
Increase, Numerical ..	497,978	125,262	372,716
" Per Cent. ..	48·38	49·76	47·94

\* This has been arrived at by simply dividing the increase in the 14 and 12 years by 14 and 12, respectively. This simple method does not, of course, give the true mathematical rate of increase.

83. Classifying the Population in Section I of the Colony under five main Races, the totals enumerated in 1891 and 1875 in that Section, the only one for which a detailed Race comparison is feasible, are as follows :—

Increase of each Race in Section I.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White .. .. . 1891	336,938	174,032	162,906
" .. .. . 1875	236,783	123,910	112,873
Increase, numerical .. .. .	100,155	50,122	50,033
" per cent. .. .. .	42·30	40·45	44·33
Malay .. .. . 1891	13,097	6,294	6,803
" .. .. . 1875	10,817	5,182	5,635
Increase, numerical .. .. .	2,280	1,112	1,168
" per cent. .. .. .	21·08	21·46	20·73
Fingo .. .. . 1891	83,277	40,739	42,538
" .. .. . 1875	73,506	36,435	37,071
Increase, numerical .. .. .	9,771	4,304	5,467
" per cent. .. .. .	13·29	11·81	14·75
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. . 1891	252,359	129,049	123,310
" .. .. . 1875	214,133	109,817	104,316
Increase, numerical .. .. .	38,226	19,232	18,994
" per cent. .. .. .	17·85	17·51	18·21
Mixed and Other (including Hottentot) 1891	270,814	135,448	135,366
" .. .. . 1875	185,745	94,284	91,461
Increase, numerical .. .. .	85,069	41,164	43,905
" per cent. .. .. .	45·80	43·66	48·00

84. The percentages of increase of Population given throughout these Tables show the gross Increase from all causes combined.

Causes of Increase indeterminate.

In the absence of a system of Registration of Births and Deaths and of complete records of arrivals in and departures from the Colony during the last sixteen years, it has been found impracticable to determine the extent to which emigration and immigration, and births and deaths, have respectively affected the population during that interval.

This is most disappointing inasmuch as it precludes the possibility of ascertaining the relative rates of natural Increase of the different South African Races.

85. The following Table shows the Rate of actual and natural Increase respectively of Population in England and Wales, and in some Colonies, for certain stated periods :—

Increases in other Countries

COUNTRY.	Decennial Rate of Actual Increase. Per cent.	Decennial Rate of Natural Increase. Per cent.
England and Wales .. .. . 1871 to 1881	14·34	15·08
Victoria .. .. . " "	17·88	19·94
South Australia .. .. . " "	50·77	**
New South Wales .. .. . " "	49·10	**

86. For purposes of the Census, both in 1875 and in 1891, the Colony was divided into "Census Districts," corresponding with the then existing Fiscal and Judicial Divisions. Owing to the extensive alterations that have been made, and to the creation of eighteen new Fiscal Divisions in the interval, it is not possible to compare the Census results of 1891 with those of 1875, for certain Districts in Section No. I as now constituted.

Difficulty of comparison for Census Districts.

\*\* Not recorded.

Comparison for Electoral Provinces, Divisions, and Census Districts.

87. I have, however, derived a correct comparison of results for 1875 and 1891 of all the areas comprising the Fiscal Divisions as they existed at the former date. Details of this comparison will be found in Tables XII, XIII, and XIV (pages 8 to 13), showing the population enumerated in 1891 for each Electoral Province, Electoral Division, and Census District or Fiscal Division, as constituted at the date of the previous Census, compared with the population enumerated at that date.

Increases in Census Districts. Tables XII, XIII and XIV.

88. These Tables disclose Increases in all the districts except Peddie, Fort Beaufort and King William's Town. The decreases in these districts, and the very small increase in the population of Victoria East, commensurately with the large increases in the Transkeian Territories, are due in great measure to the deportation of large numbers of natives across the Border of the Colony, as also to the attraction of lucrative employment presented to large numbers of the male native population by the Diamond and Gold Fields and the railway extension works.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Tables XIX, XX, and XXI.

89. I have prepared a Summary of the Total Population of each Census District, classified according to Races, and Summaries of the Urban and Rural Population respectively of each Census District.

Urban and Rural Areas.

90. I had some difficulty in determining all the areas which could be legitimately included as Urban. It was originally intended so to include every Town and village under Municipal Government or Board Management; but a consultation with the Census Supervisors indicated that such was not desirable in all cases, and induced a modification of the original scheme. Ultimately each case was considered and determined on its merits.

Most populous and least populous districts.

91. It will be seen that the Cape District, with a population of 97,283 (all Races), and King William's Town with 86,983, are far in advance of all the other Districts in point of Numbers. Engcobo comes next in numerical order with 55,493, Kimberley with 48,306, Queenstown with 43,895, and so on. Walfish Bay and Port St. John's with only 768 and 301 persons, respectively, close the list.

Largest Urban Areas.

92. The towns and villages in the Cape District have a population of 85,084, by far the largest Urban total in any one District. The township of Kimberley, with Beaconsfield, Warrenton and Kenilworth, together contain 40,231 inhabitants. Port Elizabeth comes next with an Urban population of 24,126.

Detailed Distribution. Table XXII (pages 30-51).

93. The Annexures contain also a detailed distribution return of the Population for each Census District, each Town, Village, Field Cornetey, Mission Station, Location, &c., separately, distinguishing the Urban from the Rural Population.

Municipalities, Divisional Council Wards, and Villages under Board Management.

94. As already explained (para. 34) the enumeration was so arranged as to admit of a separate tabulation for each of the Areas into which the Colony is divided for fiscal as well as judicial purposes.

This separate tabulation will enable Municipal and Divisional Councils and Village Management Boards to derive the total population of each sex, European and Coloured, in each Municipality, in every Ward as constituted for Divisional Council purposes, and in every Village under Board Management.

Municipal Districts of Cape Town.

95. As Cape Town is the only City wherein separate local Municipal Districts are recognised by law for election and other purposes, the population in each such District is further separately shown.

RACE DISTINCTION.

Suggested enumeration of different European Nationalities.

96. When the arrangements for taking the Census were under discussion it was suggested that an attempt should be made to ascertain the relative numbers of the population of English, of Dutch, of French and other European descent. This it was thought might well be done by adding to the Householder's Schedule a column to indicate the language spoken by each separate individual,—the mother tongue, or "moeder taal," in fact. This proposal was not abandoned until it had been clearly demonstrated that no satisfactory result would ensue except at such extra cost as would have been altogether incommensurate with the real value of the information elicited, which, at best, would have been only approximately correct.

97. On the Householder's Schedule, as finally determined, the following instruction appeared:—

Race.

"Insert 'E' for European or White, and 'Mixed' for coloured persons of mixed Race.  
"For others specify whether Chinese, Hindu, Mozambique, Malay, Hottentot, Bushman, Bechuana (including Basuto), Fingo or Damara.  
"If Kafir, insert 'K,' and add whether Xosa, Tembu, Pondomise, Baca, Xesibe, or Bomvana."

Instructions on Householder's Schedule as to Race Distinction.

98. The population, as tabulated from the forms filled up in accordance with the above instruction, falls naturally into two main classes, the European or White and the Coloured. The European or White population consists of the descendants of the original Dutch Colonists and French Refugees, and of the immigrants, chiefly of British and other Teutonic Races, who more recently entered the Colony.

Two Main Classes: White and Coloured.

99. In the absence of specific particulars of the nationalities of the European or White Race it is impracticable to determine the exact numbers of each, but a comparison of the Religions with the Birthplace results appears to indicate the following approximate numbers, viz.:—

Estimate of relative numbers of English, Dutch, French and other European descent.

Those of Dutch and French origin	...	...	...	230,000
English, Scotch, Irish, &c.	...	...	...	130,000
Other Europeans	...	...	...	16,000

100. The Coloured population is, in this as in the Census of 1875, divided into five classes, viz.:—

Classification of Coloured population. Malay.

I. *The Malay*.—The observations at page 3 of the Census Report of 1875 are quite applicable to this class of the community at the present day, and are worthy of repetition here, viz.:—

"Originally of Asiatic origin this small class has become so leavened with foreign elements as to owe its distinctive existence rather to the bond of a common and uniform faith—Mohammedanism, than to any feeling of race. Designated by themselves as Muslim (Islamsche) the national name 'Malay' has, to a large number of colonists among whom they live, lost its proper signification and become synonymous with 'Mohammedan.' It results therefore that a great number of persons of mixed race and many negro proselytes have been included in this class because they are Mohammedans, and also that many have been returned as Malays when not Malays because of the association of their origin with that of the mass of a people with whom they are identical in all but faith."

I would but add that this people retain at the present day not only the bond of a common faith, but they also occupy a distinct social position, they affect a distinct costume, and observe distinct habits and conditions of life, which have enabled them to sustain their individuality as a distinct class of the community.

II. *The Hottentot*.—The second class includes all returned as Hottentots, Namaquas, Korannas, and Bushmen.

Hottentot.

III. *The Fingoes* form part of the Bantu Family, but their peculiar relations with the Colony as involuntary immigrants within its boundaries, and their intelligence and progress in civilization lead to their being here separately considered.

Fingo.

IV. With the *Kafir Proper*, among whom are representatives of all the tribes south of Delagoa Bay, are classed the kindred races of the Bechuana, of whom the mass in the Colony belongs to the Basuto branch.

Kafir and Bechuana.

V. *Mixed and other Coloured Races*.—The last class includes the great and increasing population which has sprung from the intercourse of the colonists with the indigenous races, and which fills the interval between the dominant people and the natives. Among them is an inconsiderable number of foreigners.

Mixed and Other.

101. The Numbers of each Race, as enumerated on 5th April, 1891, are as follows:—

Numbers of each Race.

Race.	The Colony.			Section I.			Section II.			Section III.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White	376,987	195,956	181,031	336,388	174,032	162,356	29,670	16,264	13,408	10,379	5,660	4,719
Malay	13,907	6,713	7,194	13,007	6,294	6,803	803	415	388	7	4	3
Hottentot	50,388	26,248	24,140	44,030	22,928	21,102	4,686	2,552	2,134	1,672	768	904
Fingo	229,680	108,566	121,114	83,277	40,739	42,538	1,785	1,238	547	144,618	66,589	78,029
Kafir and Bechuana	608,458	306,635	301,821	252,359	129,049	123,310	31,278	20,837	10,441	324,819	158,749	168,070
Mixed and Other	247,806	123,209	124,597	226,784	112,520	114,264	15,153	7,890	7,263	5,869	2,799	3,070
Total	1,527,324	767,327	759,997	956,485	485,562	470,923	83,375	49,196	34,179	487,364	232,569	254,795

102. In 1875, when the last Census was taken, the proportions per cent. of the population, in the Colony as then constituted and bounded, were (i) European or White 67.84; (ii) Other than European or White, 67.16. Had no native areas been annexed in the interval the proportions in 1891 would have been (i) 35.23, and (ii) 64.77. The [G. 6.—'92.]

Proportions of the White and Coloured Population.



annexation in 1880 of the late Province of Griqualand West did not materially affect the proportion; but the addition of the Transkeian Territories has considerably reduced the percentage of Europeans, which now figures at 24·68.

Proportion of each Race.

103. The proportions of each Race to the total population in the Colony and its Sections are as follows:—

Race.	The Colony.	Section I.	Section II.	Section III.
European or White .. .. .	24·68	35·23	35·59	2·13
Malay .. .. .	0·91	1·37	0·96	†
Hottentot .. .. .	3·30	4·60	5·62	0·34
Fingo .. .. .	15·04	8·71	2·14	29·67
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	39·84	26·38	37·52	66·65
Mixed and Other .. .. .	16·23	23·71	18·17	1·21

† There are only 7 Malays in Section III.

Practically, therefore, the European or White Race represents one-fourth, and the Coloured Races three-fourths of the Total Population of the whole Colony. In Sections I and II combined the European or White Race represents a little over one-third and the Coloured Races a little under two-thirds of the population. In the Transkeian Territories (Section III) the European or White Race represents but one-fiftieth of the population. Forty-nine fiftieths belong to the Coloured Races, nearly all Aboriginal Natives.

Proportions of Urban and Rural Population. Table XVII.

104. Of the Total Population of the Colony only one-fifth is Urban, of which a little less than half are European or White, about a fifth are Malays, Hottentots, Fingoes, and Kafirs, and about a third belong to the Mixed and Other Coloured Races.

The remaining four-fifths of the Total Population dwell in Rural Areas, and of their number only 18·35 per cent., or less than a fifth, are Europeans. The Fingoes are very slightly in excess of the Whites. About one-half, 47·29 per cent., belong to the Kafir and Bechuana Races, and the remaining one-tenth to the Other Coloured Races.

The Numbers and Proportions per cent. of the several Races to the total population in Urban and in Rural Areas, respectively, are as follows:—

Race.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
European or White .. .. .	155,462	48·58	221,525	18·35
Malay .. .. .	13,159	4·11	748	0·06
Hottentot .. .. .	8,299	2·59	42,089	3·49
Fingo .. .. .	7,597	2·37	222,083	18·40
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	37,529	11·73	570,927	47·29
Mixed and Other .. .. .	97,973	30·62	149,833	12·41
Total .. .. .	320,019	100·00	1,207,205	100·00

Proportion of each Race in Urban as compared with Rural Areas.

105. Taking the Races separately we find that the number and proportion of each in Urban as compared with that dwelling in Rural Areas is:—

Race.	URBAN.		RURAL.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Total of each Race.	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Total of each Race.	Number.	Per Cent.
European or White .. .. .	155,462	41·24	221,525	58·76	376,987	100·00
Malay .. .. .	13,159	94·62	748	5·38	13,907	100·00
Hottentot .. .. .	8,299	16·47	42,089	83·53	50,388	100·00
Fingo .. .. .	7,597	3·31	222,083	96·69	229,580	100·00
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	37,529	6·17	570,927	93·83	608,456	100·00
Mixed and Other .. .. .	97,973	39·53	149,833	60·47	247,806	100·00
Total .. .. .	320,019	20·95	1,207,205	79·05	1,527,224	100·00

106. I append a Return showing the relative proportions of European or White, and Other than European or White persons in each of the Census Districts or Fiscal Divisions of the Colony, arranged in order of precedence according to the predominance of the European population. It will be seen from this table that whilst the highest percentage of Europeans in any one Census District is only 56·23, the largest percentage of Coloured persons is as high as 99·84, and that whilst the smallest percentage of Europeans in one District falls as low as 0·16 the percentage of Coloured is in no single District lower than 43·77.

Proportions of the Races in each Census District, 1891.

In only nine Districts do the Europeans outnumber the Coloured Races, in the remaining eighty-four the Coloured Races predominate. The Europeans in the Cape Division very nearly equal 50 per cent. of the total population. The lowest percentages of Europeans are found in the Native Territories, where the White Population falls below one per cent. of the total in eleven Districts. In five Districts it is less than two per cent., in one it is under three per cent. In one District it is only three-and-a-half per cent., and in one a little over four per cent. In the Colony proper the lowest percentage is found in Herschel, which has only 0·77 whites and 99·23 blacks in every hundred of the population. Peddie comes next with 8·82; King William's Town has only 9·89; Victoria East, 13·99; Queenstown, 14·71, and Wodehouse 18·65 per cent. of Europeans; Piquetberg with 56·23 per cent., and Elliotdale with only 0·16, are respectively at the top and bottom of this "table of precedence."

Census District.	European or White, per Cent.	Other than European or White, per Cent.	Census District.	European or White, per Cent.	Other than European or White, per Cent.	Census District.	European or White, per Cent.	Other than European or White, per Cent.
1. Piquetberg ..	56·23	43·77	32. Kimberley ..	42·04	57·96	63. Xalanga ..	20·26	79·74
2. Port Elizabeth ..	54·86	45·14	33. Beaufort West ..	41·94	58·06	64. Bathurst ..	19·93	80·07
3. Sutherland ..	54·61	45·39	34. Colesberg ..	41·80	58·20	65. Bedford ..	19·70	80·30
4. Riversdale ..	54·58	45·42	35. Middelburg ..	41·72	58·28	66. Barkly West ..	19·47	80·53
5. Ladismith ..	54·47	45·53	36. Ceres ..	41·65	58·35	67. Komgha ..	19·38	80·62
6. Knysna ..	53·53	46·47	37. Hay ..	41·44	58·56	68. Wodehouse ..	18·65	81·35
7. Robertson ..	53·04	46·96	38. Calvinia ..	41·21	58·79	69. Mount Currie ..	16·55	83·45
8. Prince Albert ..	52·74	47·26	39. Carnarvon ..	40·88	59·12	70. Queenstown ..	14·71	85·29
9. Fraserburg ..	51·08	48·92	40. Worcester ..	40·31	59·69	71. Victoria East ..	13·99	86·01
10. Cape ..	49·90	50·10	41. Albany ..	40·17	59·83	72. K. W. Town ..	9·89	90·11
11. Barkly East ..	49·86	50·14	42. Richmond ..	39·58	60·42	73. Peddie ..	8·82	91·18
12. Swellendam ..	49·62	50·38	43. Clanwilliam ..	38·67	61·33	74. Walfish Bay ..	4·04	95·96
13. Bredasdorp ..	49·51	50·49	44. Paarl ..	38·51	61·49	75. Matatiele ..	3·51	96·49
14. Albert ..	49·21	50·79	45. Steynsburg ..	37·95	62·05	76. Umtata ..	2·89	97·11
15. George ..	49·15	50·85	46. Graaff-Reinet ..	37·87	62·13	77. Mount Ayliff ..	1·75	98·25
16. Oudtshoorn ..	48·50	51·50	47. Somerset East ..	35·46	64·54	78. Umzimkulu ..	1·54	98·46
17. Willowmore ..	48·05	51·95	48. Humansdorp ..	34·86	65·14	79. Butterworth ..	1·44	98·56
18. Caledon ..	47·74	52·26	49. Stellenbosch ..	34·59	65·41	80. Mount Frere ..	1·28	98·72
19. Aberdeen ..	47·53	52·47	50. Uitenhage ..	34·30	65·70	81. St. Mark's ..	1·21	98·79
20. Mossel Bay ..	47·28	52·72	51. Port St. John's ..	34·22	65·78	82. Idutywa ..	0·85	99·15
21. Victoria West ..	47·17	52·83	52. Murraysburg ..	33·64	66·36	83. Tsomo ..	0·79	99·21
22. Philipstown ..	46·95	53·05	53. East London ..	33·42	66·58	84. Herschel ..	0·77	99·23
23. Prieska ..	46·93	53·07	54. Tulbagh ..	32·99	67·01	85. Kentani ..	0·66	99·34
24. Aliwal North ..	46·78	53·22	55. Cathcart ..	36·79	63·21	86. Mt. Fletcher ..	0·62	99·38
25. Hope Town ..	46·74	53·26	56. Maclear ..	27·99	72·01	87. Engcobo ..	0·59	99·41
26. Uniondale ..	46·67	53·33	57. Herbert ..	26·82	73·18	88. Nqamakwe ..	0·57	99·43
27. Jansenville ..	44·50	55·50	58. Alexandria ..	24·16	75·84	89. Qumbu ..	0·55	99·45
28. Malmesbury ..	43·38	56·62	59. Stutterheim ..	22·74	77·26	90. Tsolo ..	0·27	99·73
29. Cradock ..	43·31	56·69	60. Namaqualand ..	21·94	78·06	91. Mquanduli ..	0·24	99·76
30. Hanover ..	43·11	56·89	61. Fort Beaufort ..	21·36	78·64	92. Willowvale ..	0·23	99·77
31. Tarka ..	42·31	57·69	62. Stockenström ..	21·35	78·65	93. Elliotdale ..	0·16	99·84

I annex a similar Return (Table IX of Part XI, Supplementary Tables), showing the proportion of each Race, separately, to the population of each Census District or Fiscal Division, arranged in order of precedence according to the predominance of each Race.

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF (i) THE HOTTENTOT, (ii) THE KAFIR AND BECHUANA AND (iii) THE MIXED AND OTHER COLOURED RACES.

Detailed Race classification.

(i) The Hottentot Race.

107. At the previous Census a large number of persons were enumerated and tabulated as Hottentots, who did not belong to that Race [see Report, Census of 1875, volume I, page 3]. To guard against a similar error in 1891 the following special instructions were issued to all Enumerators:—

Hottentots. Tables II and XXIV.

Please note that there are comparatively few pure bred individuals of the Hottentot Race extant, and that it is not intended that persons should be classed as Hottentots unless the distinctive characteristics of that Race predominate.

Where the Hottentot characteristics predominate, then, although the individual is of a mixed race, he should be classed as a Hottentot; otherwise it would be safer to enter him simply as of a mixed race.

In 1875, as many as 98,561 persons were recorded as belonging to the Hottentot Race. In 1891 the total in the whole Colony was 50,388, and in Section I it was only 44,030. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine to what extent the decrease of 54,531 in Section I is due to the operation of the more stringent instructions in 1891, and to what extent the numbers have diminished through natural agencies.

Table XXIV.

The Enumerators in 1891 were specially instructed to distinguish so-called Hottentots from Namaquas, Korannas and Bushmen, respectively. The detailed distribution shows that of the total then enumerated viz., 50,388, only 70, or 0.14 per cent., were returned as Namaquas, chiefly found in Griqualand West, 5,296, or 10.51 per cent. as Bushmen, principally located in the Districts of Calvinia, Carnarvon, Colesberg, Hope Town, Philipstown, Prieska, and Hay; and 2,131, or 4.23 per cent., as Korannas, found principally in the Districts of Victoria West, Barkly West and Kimberley. The remainder, 42,891, or 85.12 per cent., were described simply as "Hottentots."

(ii) *The Kafir and Bechuana Races.*

Kafir and Bechuana. Tables III and XXIII.

108. In 1875, for good and sufficient reasons no doubt, all the members of the Kafir and Bechuana Races were classed under one head and no tribal distinctions were attempted. In arranging for the Census of 1891 I felt that the annexation to the Colony of the Transkeian Territories with their hordes of Natives, politically and geographically subdivided with well defined lines of demarcation, rendered it of the utmost importance that an attempt should be made to show the numbers belonging to each of the principal Tribes. I could not help feeling at the same time that whilst the attempt would be beset with difficulties and would materially add to the cost of the Census, there was more than a possibility of comparative, if not absolute, failure.

In order to avoid the embarrassment of too much detail, the Enumerators were instructed to distinguish only the main tribes, such as:—1. Amaxosa, 2. Tembu, 3. Pandomise, 4. Baca, 5. Xesibe, 6. Bomvana, 7. Bechuana, 8. Basuto, 9. Damara, 10. Pondo, 11. Hlangweni, and 12. Zulu.

I am pleased to be able to report that the result has been most satisfactory. The instructions were so well carried out that the fullest particulars under all the above heads were procured in respect of all Kafirs except 8,694, returned as "Unspecified." The detailed classification discloses the following numbers and percentages of the several Tribes:

(i) The Amaxosa Kafirs (249,484, or 41.00 per cent. of the Kafir Race) are fairly distributed throughout the Colony, but are located in large numbers in the Districts of Albany, Alexandria, East London, Fort Beaufort, King William's Town, Somerset East, Uitenhage, Elliotdale, Idutywa, Kentani, and Willowvale.

(ii) The Tembus (184,754, or 30.36 per cent.), like the Amaxosa, are found in nearly every District, and chiefly in the Districts of Albert, Herschel, Queen's Town, Wodehouse, Engcobo, Mqanduli, St. Marks, Umtata, and Xalanga. These two tribes together constitute the bulk of the Kafir Race. The Amaxosa is numerically greater than, and the Tembu nearly equal to the Fingo Race.

(iii) The Pandomise (30,647, or 5.04 per cent.), predominate in the Districts of Qumbu, Tsolo, Engcobo, and Umtata.

(iv) The Baca (24,556, or 4.03 per cent.). The Districts of Mount Frere, with 12,594, Umzimkulu, with 8,333, and Mount Ayliff, with 1,342, account for the bulk of this Tribe.

(v) The Xesibe (11,766, or 1.93 per cent.). All but 98 of this Tribe are located in East Griqualand and Tembuland, chiefly in the Districts of Mount Ayliff, Matatiele and Engcobo.

(vi) The Bomvana (11,638, or 1.91 per cent.), nearly the whole of which are found in the District of Elliotdale.

(vii) The Bechuana (18,371, or 3.02 per cent.), of which 16,041 dwell in the late Province of Griqualand West.

(viii) The Basuto (39,583, or 6.51 per cent.). This Tribe is scattered widely over the whole Colony. 16,381 are recorded in Section I, of which 6,839 are in the Districts of Aliwal North and Herschel, 5,577 in Section II, principally in Kimberley, and 17,625 in Section III, principally East Griqualand.

(ix) The Damara (1,621, or 0.27 per cent.). One-third of this Tribe are located in the District of Namaqualand, while as many as 207 have found a footing in the Cape and 106 in the Stellenbosch District.

(x) The Pondo (7,229, or 1.19 per cent.), nearly one-half being confined to the District of Umzimkulu.

(xi) The Hlangweni (8,627, or 1.42 per cent.), nearly all located in the District of Umzimkulu.

(xii) The Zulu (11,486, or 1.89 per cent.). Of this Tribe 4,126 were found in the District of Kimberley, 3,733 in Umzimkulu, and 1,016 in Matatiele.

(xiii) The Tribal Names of 8,694 Kafirs, or 1.43 per cent., were either unspecified, or so obscurely returned, as not to admit of classification under the above heads.

109. The subjoined simple Table shows at a glance the number and percentage of each of these Kafir Tribes:—

Numbers and Proportions.

Kafir Tribe.	Persons.	Proportion per Cent.
1. Amaxosa .. .. .	249,484	41.00
2. Tembu .. .. .	184,754	30.36
3. Pandomise .. .. .	30,647	5.04
4. Baca .. .. .	24,556	4.03
5. Xesibe .. .. .	11,766	1.93
6. Bomvana .. .. .	11,638	1.91
7. Bechuana .. .. .	18,371	3.02
8. Basuto .. .. .	39,583	6.51
9. Damara .. .. .	1,621	0.27
10. Pondo .. .. .	7,229	1.19
11. Hlangweni .. .. .	8,627	1.42
12. Zulu .. .. .	11,486	1.89
13. Kafir Unspecified .. .. .	8,694	1.43
Total .. .. .	608,456	100.00

(iii) *The Mixed and Other Coloured Races.*

110. The total population under this head is 247,806, and includes, in addition to Cape born Coloured persons of Mixed Race, foreigners of coloured races, such as Indian, Chinese, Mozambique, &c. Of the Indians who number 1,453, or 0.59 per cent., the District of Kimberley accounts for 915. The Chinese and Japanese number 217, or 0.09 per cent. Of the 215 Chinese only 5 are returned as in the Cape District, 19 at Port Elizabeth, and 185 at Kimberley. The Mozambique, 1,858, or 0.75 per cent., are fairly distributed throughout the Colony in small numbers. They are most numerous in the Districts of Cape, Graaff-Reinet, Paarl, and Kimberley. Other African Foreign persons number 59, or 0.02 per cent., of which 51 are returned as Negroes. Other Foreign persons number 161, or 0.06 per cent., of which 27 are Arabs, 48 are Malagase, 36 are Turks, and 15 West Indians.

Mixed and Other. Tables IV and XXIV.

Coming next to South African Coloured persons of Mixed Race, the Griquas with a total of 3,998, or 1.61 per cent., are to be found principally in the Districts of Barkly West, Hay, Herbert, and Kimberley. The Briqua number 268, or 0.11 per cent. Of these 32 are returned as in Beaufort West, 41 in Hanover, and 95 in Richmond. All other Coloured persons of Mixed Race number 239,792, or 96.77 per cent. These are distributed generally throughout the Colony, the bulk in Section I, which contains 223,606. Section II accounts for 11,127, and Section III for the balance, 5,059.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

111. In 1865, to every 100 males of the total population of all Races there were 94.08 females. Between 1865 and 1875, by the annexation of the late Province of British Kaffraria, a large native population was added to the Colony. It was this annexation no doubt that increased the proportion of females in 1875 from 94.08 to 95.06; for if the population enumerated in 1875, in the territories annexed between 1865 and 1875, be excluded from the comparison, the proportion of females to every 100 males in the remaining Area would show a decrease of 0.08 per cent. in the interval.

Number of Females to every 100 Males. Table VI.

Increase in 1891.

112. The Census of 1891 shows that the proportion of females has now become 99.03 to every 100 males of the total population, or 3.97 per cent. in excess of 1875.

Effect of Annexation.

113. During the 16 years' interval between 1875 and 1891, however, further large native areas have been added to the Colony; and if these be excluded from the comparison it is found that the proportion is diminished to 96.99 in Section I, or only 1.93 per cent. more than in 1875.

Victoria and Western Australia.

114. In 1881 in Victoria the proportion was 90.75 females to every 100 males; while in Western Australia the females were in the proportion of only 71.39 to every 100 males.

Preponderance of Females in European Countries.

115. In nearly all European countries, however, there is a preponderance of females over males, notwithstanding the fact that it is a law, to which it appears there is no exception, that the male births in a community invariably outnumber the female births.

England.

116. In England, at the Census of 1881, to each 100 males enumerated there were 105.5 females, and each Census taken in England has shown a gradual increase in the proportion of females.

Number of Females to every 100 Males of each Race. Table VI.

117. The subjoined Table distinguishes for Urban and Rural Areas the actual numbers of males and females and the average number of females to every 100 males for each of the six main races.

Race Distinction.	Urban Areas.				Rural Areas.				Total Population.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.
All Races	320,019	165,154	154,865	93.77	1,207,205	602,173	605,032	100.47	1,527,224	767,327	759,897	99.03
European or White	155,462	80,268	75,194	93.68	221,525	115,688	105,837	91.48	376,987	195,956	181,031	92.38
Malay	13,159	6,307	6,852	108.64	748	406	342	84.24	13,907	6,713	7,194	107.17
Hottentot	8,299	4,133	4,166	100.80	42,089	22,115	19,974	90.32	50,388	26,248	24,140	91.97
Fingo	7,597	4,032	3,565	88.42	222,083	104,534	117,549	112.45	229,680	108,566	121,114	111.56
Kafir and Bechuana	37,529	24,671	12,858	52.12	570,927	281,964	288,963	102.48	608,456	306,635	301,821	98.43
Mixed and Other	97,973	45,743	52,230	114.18	149,833	77,466	72,367	93.42	247,806	123,209	124,597	101.13

Variation in Proportion of Kafir Females to Males in Sections of the Colony.

118. Some explanation seems to be required of the difference disclosed in the foregoing table, between the proportions of Fingo and Kafir Females respectively to every hundred males.

This difference is larger than we should expect to find it in kindred races, and I am convinced that the number of male Zulus and Basutos, who come into the Colony in search of lucrative labour, is the real and only reason why the number of Females of the combined Kafir and Bechuana Race falls below the number of the Males. For if we eliminate the alien tribes like the Zulu and the Basuto and others, representatives of which we find scattered throughout the Colony, the proportion of Kafir and Bechuana Females to every 100 Males instead of 98.43 would be considerably over 100.

The foreigners of the race being principally attracted to the Diamond Fields, we find that whilst in Section I there are 95.55 Females to every 100 Males, the proportion rising to 107.22 in Section III, the rate falls as low as 50.11 in Section II.

Preponderance of Females of Mixed and other Coloured Races.

119. The preponderance of females in Urban Areas is most pronounced among the coloured persons of mixed race. The proportion of females to every 100 males of this class in such Areas, throughout the whole Colony is 114.18, whilst in Section No. 1 (the Colony proper) it amounts to 115.93.

Comparison with 1875.

120. The Number of Females to every 100 Males of each Race for Section I, in 1891, as compared with 1875, shows an increase in every case except the Malay, as will be seen from the subjoined comparative Table:—

RACE DISTINCTION.	Number of Females to every 100 Males.		Increase or Decrease.
	1891.	1875.	
European or White	93.61	91.09	2.52
Malay	108.09	108.74	-0.65
Fingo	104.42	101.74	2.68
Kafir and Bechuana	95.55	94.99	0.56
Mixed and Other (including Hottentot)	99.52	97.01	2.51

121. The Number of Females to every 100 Males of all Races in the several Census Districts varies considerably. There are 48 Districts in which the Number is in excess of the average (99.03) for the whole Colony, viz.:—Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Fort Beaufort, George, Herschel, King William's Town, Komgha, Ladismith, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Peddie, Queen's Town, Riversdale, Robertson, Stellenbosch, Stockenstrom, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Uniondale, Victoria East, Wodehouse, Matatiele, Mount Ayliff, Mount Fletcher, Mount Frere, Qumbu, Tsolo, Umzimkulu, Elliotdale, Engcobo, Mqanduli, St. Mark's, Umtata, Xalanga, Butterworth, Idutywa, Kentani, Nqamakwe, Tsomo, Willowvale, and Walfish Bay. The highest Number of Females to every 100 Males, 139.25, is in the District of Walfish Bay, and the lowest, 47.93, is in the District of Steynsburg. The small proportion of Females to every 100 Males in the lastnamed District is due to the presence of 1,976 Males temporarily employed there on Railway Construction Works, the removal of which would increase the proportion of Females to 81.87 to every 100 Males.

Number of Females to every 100 Males in the several Census Districts. Table XV.

122. In the District of Kimberley the large number of Males, native and other, engaged in the Diamond Mining Industry, accounts for the abnormally low proportion of females, viz., 56.82.

Proportion in Mining Areas.

123. In the District of Robertson by a singular coincidence the number of Females of all Races is exactly equal to that of the Males.

Equality in District of Robertson.

124. Taking the proportions of Males and Females in every 100 of the Population in 1891, as compared with 1875, for Section I, we have the following results:—

Proportion in every 100 of Population in 1891 and 1875.

RACE DISTINCTION.	1891.		1875.		Increase in 1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European or White	51.65	48.35	52.33	47.67	..	0.68
Malay	48.06	51.94	47.91	52.09	0.15	..
Fingo	48.92	51.08	49.57	50.43	..	0.65
Kafir and Bechuana	51.14	48.86	51.28	48.72	..	0.14
Mixed and Other (including Hottentot)	50.02	49.98	50.76	49.24	..	0.74
All Races	50.77	49.23	51.27	48.73	..	0.50

DENSITY, AREALITY, AND PROXIMITY.

125. The Surveyor-General's Department have been able to recompute, for purposes of the Census, the Areas of the several Census Districts with greater precision than before, owing to the provision of separate maps of each. With the object of illustrating the so-called Density (or shall I say the sparseness) of the population some interesting computations have been made, the results of which will be found in Tables VI and XVI.

Corrected Areas of Census Districts. Tables VII and XVI.

126. Dividing the population by the Area expressed in Square Miles, we derive the number of persons to the square mile, the so-called "Density."

Density.

127. Dividing the Area, expressed in Acres, by the number of persons we derive the number of Acres per head of the population, the so-called "Areality."

Areality.

128. To determine the "Proximity" is not quite so easy. By "Proximity" in respect of any Census District we mean the distance in yards which would separate one person from another if all the inhabitants of the district were placed at equal distances from one another. In calculating Proximity we have to divide the district into as many equal allotments as there are individuals, and in order that each may be so placed as to be equi-distant from his fellows, we have to construct out of his allotment a regular hexagon and place him in the centre.

Proximity.

129. By means of a simple formula we can then compute the distance between each, or the "Proximity." I have found it most convenient to derive the Proximity from the Density. The formula then involves a constant Logarithm, viz.:— $\text{Log.} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \times 1,760 \right) = 3.2767474$ ; and if D be the Density, P the Proximity, and A the constant logarithm above quoted, the formula takes the simple expression,  $\log. P = A - \frac{1}{2} \log. D$ .

Formula.

Density, Arealty, and Proximity in 1865, 1875, and 1891.

130. The average Density of the Population or Number of Persons to the Square Mile ; the Arealty or number of Acres per head of the population ; and the Proximity, or distance in yards which would separate each individual from his next neighbour on any side, if the whole population were spread uniformly over the surface of the country, at the three Census periods, 1865, 1875, and 1891, were as follows :—

Census Year.	Density.	Arealty.	Proximity.
1865 ..	2.96	216.2	1099.62
1875 ..	3.61	177.3	995.97
1891 ..	6.90	92.8	719.94

Density affected by Annexation.

131. The large increase in the Density, in 1891, is due in great measure to the annexation of thickly populated Native Territories ; for if the three Sections of the Colony be taken separately it will be found that whilst in Section I there are only 5.00, and in Section II only 5.49 persons to the square mile, there are six times as many in Section III, which gives an average of 33.15 persons to the square mile.

Density of each Race.

132. The Density of each Race is as follows :—

RACE DISTINCTION.	The Colony.	Section I.	Section II.	Section III.
All Races .. .. .	6.90	5.00	5.49	33.15
European or White .. .. .	1.70	1.76	1.95	0.71
Malay .. .. .	0.06	0.07	0.05	†
Hottentot .. .. .	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.11
Fingo .. .. .	1.04	0.44	0.12	9.84
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	2.75	1.32	2.06	22.10
Mixed and Other .. .. .	1.12	1.18	1.00	0.39

† There are only 7 Malays in Section III.

Most densely populated Districts.

133. The most densely populated Districts are—Cape, with 146.73 persons to the square mile, 4.4 acres per head of population and with a proximity of 156.13 yards ; and Port Elizabeth with 144.36 persons to the square mile, 4.4 acres per head of population, and with a proximity of 157.40 yards. The conditions of these two districts are, in these respects, almost identical, but the area of the latter is only one-fourth of that of the former. These two Districts occupy, respectively, the tenth and second places in the order of numerical precedence of the European or White Race given in the Table on page xix.

Most sparsely populated Districts.

134. Calvinia with only 0.52 persons to the square mile, 1230.8 acres per head of population, and a proximity of 2,634.71 yards, and Fraserburg with 0.69 persons to the square mile, 927.5 acres per head of population, and a proximity of 2,269.94 yards, are the two most sparsely populated Districts in the Colony.

Uniform distribution of population in Transkei.

135. The Census Districts in the Transkei present a remarkable uniformity in regard to Density, Arealty, and Proximity, showing that the population is evenly distributed throughout. The Proximity shows a variation of only 29.12 yards, ranging from 258.79 in the Tsomo District to 229.67 yards in the District of Willowvale ; and the average, 243.80, is very nearly the arithmetical mean of the maximum and minimum.

Regular Distribution in Tembuland.

136. Exclusive of Xalanga, which has a large European population, the Proximity in the Districts of Tembuland presents a like regularity, varying between 220.57 in Elliotdale and 275.87 in St. Mark's, with an average of 285.87 yards.

Arealty in Morgen.

137. Expressing the Arealty in morgen, I find that if the area of the District of Calvinia were equally allocated among the inhabitants the share of each person would be 580.57 morgen. This is the maximum average individual allotment to be found anywhere in the Colony. In the Transkeian Territories each individual would have a

far smaller area under a communal system. There the average allotment would be as follows :—

East Griqualand .. .. .	15.04	morgen.
Tembuland (the whole) .. .. .	6.89	„
„ (excluding Xalanga) .. .. .	5.48	„
Transkei .. .. .	5.02	„

Similar conditions appear to exist in the District of King William's Town, where the individual allotment is as low as 4.62 morgen.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

138. The limits of the Electoral Divisions of the Colony are not affected by alterations in the boundaries of Fiscal Divisions. So many Fiscal Divisional changes have occurred in the interval between the Census of 1875 and that of 1891, that I have found it very difficult indeed to ascertain separate results for several Electoral Divisions in 1891. Similar difficulty would seem to have been experienced in 1875 ; for in the Census Archives of that year the population of Electoral Divisions is not separately recorded.

Electoral Divisions. Tables XII and XIII.

139. By the aid of the new Census Maps, and with the assistance of the Surveyor-General's Department, I have succeeded in securing a record for each Electoral Province and each Electoral Division, in 1891 not only, but also for 1875.

Results for 1875 and 1891 for both Electoral Provinces and Divisions. Number of Registered Voters.

The Electoral Roll in April, 1891, contained the names of 73,816 Registered Voters, being 4.83 per cent. of the total population.

140. Table XI shows, in a convenient form, the number of registered voters and the number of persons to a Representative, distinguishing European or White and Other than European or White for every Electoral Division in the Colony, in 1891 and at the date of the previous Census.

Persons to a Representative, Electoral Divisions.

141. Summary Table X gives the average number of persons represented by a Member of the Legislative Council in every Electoral Province, as well as the average number of persons to a representative in the House of Assembly for each Electoral Division in 1891, and at the date of the previous Census.

Persons to a Representative, Electoral Provinces.

142. The subjoined Table exhibits the average number of persons represented by a Legislative Councillor and by a Member of the House of Assembly, respectively, in 1891 and in 1875, and shows the numerical and percentage increase at the present day :—

Increase of Persons to a Representative, Electoral Provinces and Divisions since 1875.

Average Number of Persons, represented by a Legislative Councillor :—

CENSUS PERIOD.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1891 .. .. .	69,419	17,135	52,283
1875—1879 .. .. .	34,332	11,275	23,057
Numerical Increase in 1891 .. .. .	35,087	5,860	29,226
Percentage do. do. .. .. .	102.20	51.97	126.76

Average Number of Persons represented by a Member of the House of Assembly :—

CENSUS PERIOD.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
1891 .. .. .	20,095	4,960	15,134
1875—1879 .. .. .	10,602	3,482	7,120
Numerical Increase in 1891 .. .. .	9,493	1,478	8,014
Percentage do. do. .. .. .	89.54	42.45	112.56

Causes of Increase.

143. This increase is accounted for by the fact that whilst the population has, owing to annexation and otherwise, increased by 806,240 persons, the numbers of Representatives have been increased during the interval by only one Legislative Councillor and eight Members of the House of Assembly.

Race Distinction of Voters Registered in 1892.

144. The laws relating to the Registration of Voters in this Colony unfortunately make no provision for any race distinction. An attempt has, however, been made to distinguish European or White from all other Electors in framing the List of Voters for 1892. The figures so derived are, however, as regards such Race Distinction, only approximate.

Table XII, Part XI.

145. I have constructed a very interesting Table comparing the Voters so registered with the population of all ages (1) of both sexes, and (2) of males only, as enumerated on the 5th April, 1891. The Voters are next compared with the male population over 21 years of age, who, subject to the property qualifications, would be entitled to the existing Franchise. A further comparison shows the proportion of European Voters to the European or White males over the age of 21 who are able to read and write, and the proportion of Other than European or White Voters to the adult males of Coloured races possessing a like educational qualification.

Comparison of Voters registered in 1892, with adult male Population enumerated in 1891, able to read and write.

146. This Table discloses some curious facts. Thus, whilst there are of the male population over 21 years of age, 110,079 persons of all races who can read and write, there are only 90,717 Registered Voters. Again, there are 88,081 male Europeans over 21 years of age who can read and write, and there are only 68,757 European Registered Voters. There are 21,998 coloured male persons over 21 years who can read and write, and there are curiously enough very nearly the same number of coloured Voters, namely, 21,960. This very near approach to equality between the coloured Voters and the coloured male adults able to read and write is a mere coincidence; for if we compare the percentages in the Fiscal Divisions separately, we find that the proportion per cent. of the coloured Registered Voters to the coloured adult male population who can read and write varies from 6.10 per cent. in Steynsburg, where the percentage is lowest, to 63.429 per cent. in Willowmore, where it reaches a maximum. It follows, therefore, that whilst in a number of Districts all the adult male coloured persons who can read and write are not Registered Voters, a large number of such persons who can neither read nor write are registered. The Table will disclose to what extent this exists.

Turning to the Europeans I find that, whilst the average proportion per cent. of white Registered Voters to adult European males who can read and write is only 78.06 per cent. for the whole Colony, the percentage fluctuates in different districts, though not by any means as widely as it varies among coloured persons. The percentage is over 100 in only 5 cases out of 70, and the lowest is 53.61, curiously enough, in the district of the Cape.

Cause of apparently small proportion in Cape District.

147. Without some further explanation the figures last quoted would seem to indicate that the educated adult males in the District of Cape, the district which has the largest European population, and also the largest Urban community in the Colony, are either less desirous than those in any other district of availing themselves of the franchise, or that a larger number do not possess the necessary qualifications.

A careful examination, however, of the component parts of the white population of the District leads to a very different conclusion, for out of the total I find that there are upwards of 3,000 adult males, the nature of whose professions or occupations debars them from being registered as voters; such as Members of the Imperial Military and Naval Forces, Members of the Mercantile Marine, residents on Robben Island, which does not form part of any Electoral Division, travellers, &c.

Excluding this Number from the comparison, I find that the proportion per cent. of European Registered Voters to the male adults who can read and write in the Cape District is advanced from 53.16 to about 68 per cent.

DOMICILIATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Number and Description of Dwellings. Tables VIII and XXVI.

148. There were returned at the Census of 1891, 276,085 Buildings intended for Dwelling-houses, and 522 Buildings not intended for Dwelling-houses, inhabited on the Census night, or a total of 276,607 Inhabited Dwellings.

Of this Total:—  
 77,342, or 27.96 per cent., were returned as built of brick and stone,  
 10,611, or 3.84 per cent., were returned as built of wood, iron, lath and plaster,  
 181,730, or 65.70 " " " " " wattle and daub, mud sod huts,  
 3,819, or 1.38 " " " " " tents, wagons, and erections with canvas roofs,  
 81, or 0.03 " " " " " consisting of ships and boats, and  
 3,024, or 1.09 " " " " " under some other head, or were insufficiently described.

149. The subjoined Table gives similar particulars for each Section of the Colony:—

Proportions of different kinds of Dwellings.

	Brick and Stone.		Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster.		Wattle and Daub, Mud, Sod Huts.		Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs.		Ships and Boats.		Dwellings not sufficiently Described.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
The Colony ...	77,342	27.96	10,611	3.84	181,730	65.70	3,819	1.38	81	0.03	3,024	1.09
Section I. ...	71,521	45.68	6,936	4.43	72,563	46.34	2,538	1.81	81	0.05	2,649	1.69
Section II. ...	4,392	29.46	3,476	23.32	5,831	39.12	849	5.70	...	...	358	2.40
Section III. ...	1,429	1.36	199	0.19	103,336	98.31	132	0.12	...	...	17	0.02

150. Considering next the Density of the Inhabited Dwellings, we find that in 1891 there were 1.25 dwellings to the square mile, including every description of dwelling, and excluding tents, wagons, and temporary shelters, there were 1.22 to the square mile for the whole Colony.

Density of Dwellings.

In Section I, of every description of dwelling, the number was 0.82 to the square mile, or, excluding temporary erections, 0.79.

In Section II, of every description of dwelling, it was 0.98, or, excluding temporary erections, 0.90.

In Section III, of every description of dwelling, it was 7.15, or, excluding temporary erections, 7.14.

In 1875 the number of dwellings to the square mile was, of every description of dwelling, 0.66, and excluding temporary erections, 0.65.

151. Taking next the average number of persons to an inhabited dwelling, we find that of every description of dwelling there were 5.52 persons, and excluding the temporary erections, 5.66 persons to each inhabited dwelling in the whole Colony, in 1891.

Average Number of Persons to a Dwelling.

In Section I, to every description of dwelling there were 6.11 persons, or, excluding temporary erections, 6.33 persons.

In Section II, to every description of dwelling, there were 5.59 persons, or, excluding temporary erections, 6.09 persons; and

In Section III, to every description of dwelling there were 4.64 persons, or, excluding temporary erections, 4.64 persons

In 1875 there were 5.49 persons to each dwelling, including every description of dwelling, and, excluding temporary erections, 5.53 persons to a dwelling.

152. Table XXV gives the number of dwellings to the square mile, and the number of persons to an inhabited dwelling in each Census District or Fiscal Division. From this Return it will be seen that the Districts of Port Elizabeth and Cape have the greatest number of inhabited dwellings to the square mile.

Density and Average Number of Persons to a Dwelling, Census Districts.

153. Of the Total Population of the Colony, 1,527,224 Persons, a little over a third, or 535,044, equal to 35.03 per cent., were returned as occupying brick and stone dwellings, equivalent to 6.92 persons to a dwelling; 61,531 persons, or 4.03 per cent., were returned as occupying dwellings constructed of wood, iron, or lath and plaster, an average of 5.80 persons to a dwelling; 882,776 persons, or 57.80 per cent., were returned as occupying wattle and daub, mud, sod huts, an average of 4.86 persons to a hut; 22,901 persons, or 1.50 per cent., were returned as occupying tents, wagons, and temporary shelters, or 6.00 persons to a dwelling; 3,291 persons, or 0.22 per cent., were returned as on board ships and boats, being an average of 40.63 persons to a vessel; 3,802 persons, or 0.25 per cent., were returned as travelling or camping out; and 17,879 persons, or 1.17 per cent., were returned as occupying other miscellaneous dwellings, not sufficiently described, being an average of 5.91 persons to a dwelling.

Distribution and Proportion of Population in relation to Dwellings.

Taking each Section of the Colony separately, I have obtained the following results, viz. :—

	Persons residing in Dwellings composed of :—												Persons on Shipboard and Boats.			Persons Travelling or Camping out.			Persons residing in other Dwellings not sufficiently described.		
	Brick and Stone.			Wood, Iron, or Lath and Plaster.			Wattle and Daub, Mud, Sod Huts.			Tents, Wagons, Canvas Roofs.											
	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.	Average Number to a Dwelling.
The Colony ...	535,044	35.03	6.92	61,531	4.03	5.80	882,776	57.80	4.86	22,901	1.50	6.00	3,291	0.22	40.63	3,802	0.25	17,879	1.17	5.91	
Section I. ...	491,614	51.40	6.87	40,391	4.22	5.82	384,346	40.18	5.90	18,339	1.92	6.46	3,291	0.35	40.63	3,276	0.34	15,228	1.59	5.75	
Section II. ...	29,713	35.64	6.77	19,685	23.61	5.66	27,223	32.65	4.67	4,156	4.98	4.90	...	...	...	322	0.39	2,276	2.73	6.36	
Section III. ...	13,717	2.81	9.60	1,455	0.30	7.31	471,207	96.69	4.56	406	0.08	3.08	...	...	...	204	0.04	375	0.08	22.06	

Number of Heads of Families or Households.

154. The Numbers of the Heads of Families or Households occupying the Inhabited Houses, were returned, for each Race, as follows for the whole Colony :—

European or White	65,894
Malay	2,025
Hottentot	6,479
Fingo	26,452
Kafir and Bechuana	68,448
Mixed and Other	34,749

Average Number of Persons to a Family or Household.

or a total number of Heads of Families or Households of 204,047, equivalent to an average number of Persons to a family or household of :—

European or White	5.72
Malay	6.76
Hottentot	7.78
Fingo	8.68
Kafir and Bechuana	8.89
Mixed and Other	7.14
All Races	7.48

Taking each Section separately, we have the following results, viz. :—

	European or White.		Malay.		Hottentot.		Fingo.		Kafir and Bechuana.		Mixed and Other.		All Races.	
	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.	Number of Heads of Families or Households.	Average Number of Persons to each Family or Household.
The Colony ...	65,894	5.72	2,025	6.76	6,479	7.78	26,452	8.68	68,448	8.89	34,749	7.14	204,047	7.48
Section I. ...	57,957	5.81	1,855	7.37	5,680	7.75	11,019	7.56	31,078	8.12	31,696	7.16	139,285	6.87
Section II. ...	5,955	4.98	168	4.78	573	8.18	235	7.60	4,078	7.67	2,438	6.22	13,447	6.20
Section III. ...	1,982	5.24	2	3.50	226	7.40	15,198	9.52	33,292	9.76	615	9.54	51,315	9.50

In 1875 the average number of persons to a Household was :—

European or White	5.91
Malay	4.90
Hottentot	6.43
Fingo	6.80
Kafir and Bechuana	6.89
Mixed and Other	5.73
All Races	6.88

The average number of Families or Households to a dwelling computes to 1.36 for 1891.

155. Of the total number of inhabited dwellings 276,607 returned at the Census of 1891, 195,819, or 70.79 per cent., are one room, and 80,788, or 29.21 per cent., are more than one room dwellings, giving an average number of rooms to a dwelling of 2.04, and giving an average number of persons (excluding those returned as travelling or camping out) to a room of 2.70.

For each Section of the Colony, we have the following results :—

	One Room Dwellings.		More than One Room Dwellings.		Average Number of Rooms to a Dwelling.	Average Number of Persons to a Room.
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.		
THE COLONY ..	195,819	70.79	80,788	29.21	2.04	2.70
Section I. ..	84,382	53.89	72,206	46.11	2.66	2.30
Section II. ..	8,611	57.77	6,295	42.23	2.48	2.26
Section III. ..	102,826	97.82	2,287	2.18	1.07	4.33

One and more than one room dwellings, Rooms to a dwelling, and Persons to a room.

156. Of the total number of inhabited houses, 276,607, returned at the Census of 1891, 177,540 or 64.18 per cent. are one room huts, constructed of wattle and daub, mud, or sods; 18,279, or 6.61 per cent., are one room houses, constructed of material other than wattle and daub, mud, or sods; 17,625, or 6.37 per cent., are 2 room houses; 15,398, or 5.57 per cent., are 3 room houses; 14,212, or 5.14 per cent., are 4 room houses; 10,330, or 3.73 per cent., are 5 room houses; 8,113, or 2.93 per cent., are 6 room houses; 5,079, or 1.84 per cent., are 7 room houses; 3,384, or 1.22 per cent., are 8 room houses; 1,929, or 0.70 per cent., are 9 room houses; 1,405, or 0.51 per cent., are 10 room houses; 2,519, or 0.91 per cent., are houses with more than 10 rooms; and the number of rooms in respect of 794 houses, or 0.29 per cent., was not stated.

Classification of Dwellings according to Rooms. Tables VIII and XXVII.

For each Section of the Colony we have the following results :—

	One Room Huts.	One Room Houses.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.	8 Rooms.	9 Rooms.	10 Rooms.	11 Rooms and over.	Unspecified.
The Colony ...	177,540	18,279	17,625	15,398	14,212	10,330	8,113	5,079	3,384	1,929	1,405	2,519	794
Section I. ...	68,703	15,679	15,865	13,669	12,586	9,047	7,271	4,623	3,096	1,793	1,305	2,315	636
Section II. ...	6,310	2,301	1,220	1,173	1,242	1,018	651	334	219	90	67	150	131
Section III. ...	102,527	259	540	556	384	265	191	122	69	46	33	54	27

POPULATION OF CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS.

157. Table XVIII gives the Population of certain nineteen chief Towns, arranged in order of numerical importance, as compared with the Population of each at the date of the previous Census. From this Table it will be seen that the most populous are Cape Town and Kimberley, and that these towns have sustained the largest increases since the dates of the previous Censuses, viz. : Cape Town in 1875 had a Population of 33,239, as compared with 51,251 Persons in 1891; and Kimberley had a population of 13,590 in 1877, compared with 28,718 Persons in 1891. Swellendam, with a Population in 1875 of 2,008, has decreased, in 1891, to 1,727 Persons.

Table XVIII.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.\*

Instruction on 158. The Instruction given on the Housholder's Schedule with regard to Birthplace was as follows:—

Where Born.

Insert simply "Cape" if born anywhere in this Colony. If born elsewhere state the Country or Colony (not the Town or other sub-division).

159. Out of the total population of 1,527,224 persons enumerated in the Colony on the 5th April, 1891, only 502, or 0.04 per cent., persons, or 361 males and 141 females, failed to give information as to their places of birth, of which only 53 were Europeans; 1,412,846 persons, or 92.51 per cent., of the whole population of all Races were born in the Colony; 85,177 persons, or 5.57 per cent., were born in British Possessions outside the Colony; and 28,699 persons, or 1.88 per cent., were born in Foreign parts or at sea, &c.

160. If the number of persons born in British Possessions outside the Colony be added to the number born in the Colony, and if we further add those whose birthplaces are unspecified, the bulk of whom it may safely be assumed are British, it is found that 1,498,525 persons, or 98.12 per cent., of the population are British subjects by birth.

161. The following Table shows the population of the Colony, and of each Section of the Colony separately, classified according to the different groups of Birthplaces with the proportions of the different groups to the Total Population:—

BIRTHPLACE.	THE COLONY.		SECTION I.		SECTION II.		SECTION III.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
Africa .. ..	1,472,996	96.45	912,057	95.36	75,465	90.51	485,474	99.61
Europe .. ..	49,849	3.26	41,459	4.34	6,681	8.01	1,709	0.35
Asia .. ..	2,344	0.15	1,358	0.14	923	1.11	63	0.01
America .. ..	988	0.06	808	0.08	156	0.19	24	0.01
Australasia ..	390	0.03	306	0.03	72	0.09	12	+
At Sea .. ..	155	0.01	128	0.01	22	0.03	5	+
Unknown and Unspecified..	502	0.04	369	0.04	56	0.06	77	0.02
Total .. ..	1,527,224	100.00	956,485	100.00	83,375	100.00	487,364	100.00

These figures disclose the fact that the population of the whole Colony is only re-inforced to the extent of 3½ per cent. from Countries outside of Africa. In Section I it is supplemented to the extent of 4½ per cent., in Section II by as much as 9½ per cent., and in Section III by less than ½ per cent.

\* Part II, Pages 73 to 107, Tables I to XVII, of the Annexures to this Report, deals with Birthplaces. It has an Index Table on page 73.  
† Comparatively insignificant.

162. An examination of the Birthplace Group "Africa," detailed in the following summary, will disclose the extent to which the population is provided by the Colony and by the extra Colonial African Territories, respectively:—

Detail of African-born Population

WHERE BORN.	THE COLONY.			SECTION I.			SECTION II.			SECTION III.		
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total African-born.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total African-born.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total African-born.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total African-born.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
The Colony ..	1,412,846	95.92	92.51	893,599	97.97	93.43	60,092	79.63	72.07	459,155	94.58	94.21
Natal .. ..	12,480	0.84	0.82	1,206	0.13	0.13	1,343	1.78	1.61	9,931	2.04	2.04
Zululand ..	2,937	0.20	0.19	908	0.10	0.09	871	1.15	1.04	1,158	0.24	0.24
Basutoland ..	17,586	1.19	1.15	7,418	0.81	0.77	1,320	1.75	1.58	8,848	1.82	1.82
Bechuanaland ..	4,024	0.27	0.26	395	0.04	0.04	3,542	4.69	4.25	87	0.02	0.02
St. Helena ..	1,479	0.10	0.10	1,343	0.15	0.14	127	0.17	0.15	9	+	+
Other Afr'n British Possessions ..	5,402	0.37	0.35	714	0.08	0.07	483	0.64	0.58	4,205	0.87	0.86
Orange Free State	6,465	0.44	0.42	2,648	0.29	0.28	2,295	3.04	2.75	1,522	0.31	0.31
S. A. Republic ..	5,771	0.39	0.38	2,352	0.26	0.25	3,312	4.39	3.97	107	0.02	0.02
German Possessions	1,266	0.09	0.08	716	0.08	0.07	124	0.17	0.15	426	0.09	0.09
Portuguese do. ..	1,329	0.09	0.09	525	0.06	0.05	802	1.06	0.96	2	+	+
Other Afr'n States	1,411	0.10	0.09	233	0.04	0.02	1,154	1.53	1.38	24	0.01	+
Total .. ..	1,472,996	100.00	96.45	912,057	100.00	95.36	75,465	100.00	90.51	485,474	100.00	99.61

NOTE.—A † denotes that the percentage is so small that it has no comparative significance.

The extra Colonial African Territories contribute to the Population to the following extent:—

EXTRA COLONIAL AFRICAN TERRITORY.	THE COLONY.		SECTION I.		SECTION II.		SECTION III.	
	Numbers.	Per Cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Per Cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Per Cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Per Cent. to Total Population.
British Possessions ..	43,908	2.87	11,984	1.24	7,686	9.21	24,238	4.98
Other African States ..	16,242	1.06	6,474	0.67	7,687	9.21	2,081	0.42
Total .. ..	60,150	3.93	18,458	1.91	15,373	18.42	26,319	5.40

163. It is of interest here to note the numbers of Cape born persons resident in the other South African Colonies and States.

According to the latest Census Returns of those Territories, I find that the number of Cape born persons residing therein was returned as:—21,116 in the Orange Free State, 29,385 in the Transvaal, 2,731 in Natal, 286 in Basutoland, and 5,189 in Bechuanaland, giving a total of 58,707 Cape emigrants to the more settled communities of Southern Africa.

It is only fair to state that, whilst the figures for the Colonies of Natal, Basutoland and Bechuanaland relate to the same date as those quoted for this Colony, the numbers of resident Cape Colonists in the Orange Free State and Transvaal are taken from the Census results of 1890. Considerable changes have no doubt taken place in the interval.

It would be equally interesting to know how many Cape born persons were residing in the United Kingdom and in other Colonies of the British Empire at the date of the last Census. This will not however be obtainable until we are in possession of the Census Returns for those countries.

164. The following Table discloses, in a convenient form, the Numbers and Proportions in the Colony, and in each Section separately, of the Persons born in those countries that may numerically, politically, and geographically be considered as furnishing the most important contributions to the population:—

Number of Cape-born residents in other South African Colonies and States.

Numbers and Proportions of Principal Birthplaces.

BIRTHPLACE,	THE COLONY.		SECTION I.		SECTION II.		SECTION III.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
The Colony .. .	1,412,846	92.51	893,599	93.43	60,092	72.07	459,155	94.21
Other British African Possessions .. .	43,908	2.87	11,984	1.24	7,686	9.21	24,238	4.98
Other African States .. .	16,242	1.06	6,474	0.67	7,687	9.21	2,081	0.42
England and Wales .. .	27,689	1.81	22,865	2.39	3,809	4.57	1,015	0.21
Scotland .. .	6,648	0.44	5,418	0.57	999	1.20	231	0.05
Ireland .. .	4,186	0.28	3,419	0.37	580	0.70	187	0.04
Other British European Possessions .. .	176	0.01	154	0.02	12	0.02	10	+
Germany .. .	6,549	0.43	5,754	0.60	602	0.72	193	0.04
Other European States .. .	4,601	0.30	3,849	0.40	679	0.82	73	0.01
Asia .. .	2,344	0.15	1,358	0.14	923	1.11	63	0.01
America .. .	988	0.06	808	0.08	156	0.19	24	0.01
Australasia .. .	390	0.03	306	0.03	72	0.09	12	+
At Sea .. .	155	0.01	128	0.01	22	0.02	5	+
Unknown and Unspecified .. .	502	0.04	369	0.04	56	0.06	77	0.02
Total .. .	1,527,224	100.00	956,485	100.00	83,375	100.00	487,364	100.00

Comparison with previous Census.

165. The following Comparative Summary shows the Population of all Races, European or White, and Other than European or White, classified according to the most important Birthplaces, in 1891, for Section I of the Colony, and for the Colony in 1875 :—

The Colony, Section I, as constituted and bounded in 1875 :—

WHERE BORN.	ALL RACES.				EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			
	Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
The Colony .. .	893,599	53.42	649,260	90.05	291,449	86.50	203,889	86.19	602,150	97.20	445,371	91.98
Other British African Possessions .. .	11,984	1.25	15,573	2.16	1,122	0.33	964	0.40	10,862	1.75	14,609	3.03
Other African States .. .	6,474	0.68	8,730	1.21	1,550	0.46	1,010	0.43	4,924	0.80	7,720	1.60
England and Wales .. .	22,865	2.39	16,073	2.23	22,848	6.78	16,065	6.71	17	+	8	+
Scotland .. .	5,418	0.57	2,200	0.31	5,416	1.61	2,198	0.93	2	+	2	+
Ireland .. .	3,419	0.36	3,759	0.52	3,417	1.01	3,757	1.58	2	+	2	+
Other British European Possessions .. .	154	0.02	214	0.03	151	0.05	214	0.09	8	+	15	+
Germany .. .	5,754	0.60	4,700	0.65	5,745	1.71	4,885	1.98	9	+	14	+
Other European States .. .	3,849	0.40	2,160	0.29	3,814	1.13	2,146	0.91	35	0.01	73	0.01
Asia .. .	1,358	0.14	432	0.06	850	0.10	902	0.12	1,008	0.16	130	0.03
America .. .	988	0.08	485	0.07	610	0.18	435	0.18	198	0.03	60	0.01
Australasia .. .	390	0.03	146	0.02	297	0.09	144	0.06	9	+	2	+
At Sea .. .	128	0.01	138	0.02	124	0.04	131	0.06	4	+	7	+
Unknown and Unspecified .. .	369	0.04	17,104	2.37	45	0.01	843	0.36	324	0.5	16,261	3.35
Total .. .	956,485	100.00	720,984	100.00	336,938	100.00	236,788	100.00	619,547	100.00	484,201	100.00

Detail of African born population compared with 1875.

166. The following Table exhibits the Analysis of the Birthplace Group Africa for Section I of the Colony, in 1891, compared with the Census of 1875 :—

The Colony, Section I, as constituted and bounded in 1875 :—

WHERE BORN.	ALL RACES.				EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			
	Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.	
	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Numbers.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
The Colony .. .	893,599	93.43	649,260	90.05	291,449	86.50	203,889	86.19	602,150	97.20	445,371	91.98
Natal .. .	1,206	0.13	3,217	0.45	348	0.10	255	0.11	858	0.14	2,962	0.61
Basutoland .. .	7,418	0.77	11,249	1.56	46	0.01	48	0.02	7,372	1.19	11,201	2.31
Other African British Possessions .. .	3,360	0.35	1,107	0.15	728	0.22	631	0.28	2,632	0.42	446	0.09
Orange Free State .. .	2,648	0.28	5,511	0.76	1,012	0.30	811	0.34	1,636	0.27	4,760	0.97
South African Republic .. .	2,352	0.25	1,566	0.22	412	0.12	180	0.05	1,940	0.31	1,486	0.30
Other African States .. .	1,474	0.15	1,653	0.23	126	0.04	69	0.03	1,348	0.22	1,684	0.33
Total .. .	912,057	95.36	673,568	93.42	294,121	87.29	205,863	87.02	617,986	99.75	467,700	96.39

† Comparatively insignificant.

167. It is very disappointing to find that there has been so small an advance in the percentage of European born persons in the Colony to the total population of all races during the long interval that has elapsed since the last Census was taken.

European born persons in Cape Colony.

Comparing the figures of 1875 and 1891 for equal areas, that is for Section I of the Colony, this percentage has only increased from 4.04 to 4.34; and in Sections I and II combined, for 1891, *i.e.*, including the late Province of Griqualand West, to 4.63; but when we take in the large Native Reserve annexed since 1875, the percentage of persons born in Europe is only 3.26 for the whole Colony in 1891.

168. When we examine similar statistics for the Colony of Victoria in 1891 a marked contrast manifests itself, showing the comparatively small extent to which the white population of this Colony is being reinforced from abroad. Here we have 85.07 per cent. of Cape born persons, and only 14.93 per cent. born elsewhere. In Victoria only 62.57 per cent. of the population was born within and 37.43 outside the limits of that Colony. Of the Cape European population in 1891 only 10.21 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and in Victoria 26.21 per cent. Here only 1.25 per cent. of the white persons owed their birth to the neighbouring South African Colonies and States. In Victoria 6.99 per cent. were born in the other Australian Colonies.

European born persons in Victoria in 1891.

Of Foreigners living both here and in Victoria Germans largely predominate, and strange to say, while there are in our midst as many as 6,540 persons born in Germany, there are only 866 who claim Holland as their Birthplace.

169. In the following Table the percentages show the rate at which the numbers of persons of each birthplace have increased since 1875 in Section I of the Colony only :—

Numerical and percentage rate of increase since 1875.

The Colony, Section I, as constituted and bounded in 1875 :—

WHERE BORN.	ALL RACES.		EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.	
	Numerical Increase or Decrease in 1891, as compared with 1875.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	Numerical Increase or Decrease in 1891, as compared with 1875.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.	Numerical Increase or Decrease in 1891, as compared with 1875.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
The Colony .. .	244,339	37.63	87,560	42.94	156,779	35.20
Other British African Possessions .. .	-3,589	-23.05	158	16.39	-3,747	-25.65
Other African States .. .	-2,256	-25.84	540	53.47	-2,796	-36.22
England and Wales .. .	6,792	42.26	6,783	42.22	9	112.50
Scotland .. .	3,218	146.27	3,218	146.41	..	..
Ireland .. .	-340	-9.04	-340	-9.05	..	..
Other British European Possessions .. .	-60	-28.04	-63	-29.44	3	†
Germany .. .	1,054	22.43	1,060	22.63	-6	-40.00
Other European States .. .	1,689	78.19	1,668	77.73	21	150.00
Asia .. .	926	214.35	48	15.89	878	675.38
America .. .	313	63.23	175	40.23	138	230.00
Australasia .. .	160	109.59	153	106.25	7	350.00
At Sea .. .	-10	-7.25	-7	-5.34	-3	-42.86
Unknown and Unspecified .. .	-16,735	-97.84	-798	-94.66	-15,937	-98.01
Total .. .	235,501	32.66	100,155	42.30	135,346	27.95

NOTE.—A † denotes that the percentage is so small that it has no comparative significance. Decreases are indicated by a (–) sign.

The decrease of 6,543 in the number of Coloured Persons born in the extra Colonial African Territories is almost numerically equivalent to the aggregate of the decreases of population in the districts of Peddie, Fort Beaufort, and King William's Town, disclosed in Table XIV of Part I, and an examination of the detailed returns of the Census of 1875 appears to indicate that a large proportion of the decrease shown in that Table consists of Kafirs and Fingoes returned at the Census of 1875 as born in Natal and Basutoland who have since removed to the Diamond Fields.

The proportion of Coloured Persons born in the Colony to the total Coloured population is shown to have advanced from 91.98 per cent. in 1875, to 97.20 per cent. in 1891, while the Cape born Europeans have only advanced from 86.19 to 86.50 per cent. of the total White population.

[G. 6—'92.]



If, however, we assume that the bulk of the unspecified Coloured Persons in 1875 were Cape born, the percentage for that year is increased to 95.29, showing that whilst the advance in the Cape born White persons during the 16 years' interval is only 0.31 per cent., the advance in Coloured Cape born is 1.91 per cent.

This is the advance in the percentages of Cape born persons compared with the total population of the two Races, but if we examine the foregoing Table, which shows the rate of increase of Cape born Europeans and Coloured Persons, respectively, in the interval, we find that the percentages or rates of increase of the two sections of the community stand recorded as 42.94 for Whites, and 35.20 for Blacks.

Applying a similar correction to the percentage of increase in the case of the Cape born Blacks, the percentage is reduced from 35.20 to 31.62, still further widening the difference in the figures for the two Races.

This difference is clearly due to the fact, which the foregoing Table also discloses, that the European population has been far more largely reinforced from abroad than the Coloured people.

It is not possible to show what changes have taken place in Sections II and III, the Territories annexed since 1875, as no proper Census distinguishing the population according to birthplace has ever before been taken in these Sections.

170. The following Table discloses the numbers and the relative proportions of Males and Females, European or White, in every 100 persons of the different birthplaces in 1891, for Section I, as compared with the results for 1875:—

The Colony, Section I., as constituted and bounded in 1875;—

WHERE BORN.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1875.	
	Numbers.	Proportion to Total Persons.	Numbers.	Proportion to Total Persons.	Numbers.	Proportion to Total Persons.	Numbers.	Proportion to Total Persons.
The Colony .. .. .	144,480	49.57	102,043	50.05	146,989	50.43	101,846	49.95
Other British African Possessions .. .. .	515	45.90	503	52.18	607	54.10	461	47.82
Other African States .. .. .	830	53.55	508	50.30	720	46.45	502	49.70
England and Wales .. .. .	15,238	66.69	11,022	68.61	7,610	33.31	5,043	31.38
Scotland .. .. .	3,502	64.66	1,533	69.74	1,914	35.34	665	30.26
Ireland .. .. .	2,047	59.91	2,289	61.19	1,370	40.09	1,458	38.81
Other British European Possessions .. .. .	94	62.25	122	57.01	57	37.75	92	42.99
Germany .. .. .	3,455	60.14	3,001	64.05	2,290	39.86	1,684	35.95
Other European States .. .. .	2,886	78.29	1,731	80.66	828	21.71	415	19.34
Asia .. .. .	193	55.14	175	57.95	157	44.86	127	42.05
America .. .. .	423	69.34	311	71.49	187	30.66	124	28.51
Australasia .. .. .	164	55.22	67	46.53	133	44.78	77	53.47
At Sea .. .. .	72	58.07	82	62.60	52	41.93	49	37.40
Unknown and Unspecified .. .. .	33	73.33	513	60.55	12	26.67	330	39.15
Total .. .. .	174,032	51.65	123,910	52.33	162,906	48.35	112,873	47.67

Proportions of the Sexes of European persons of different Birthplaces, in 1891 and in 1875.

Numbers and Proportions in Urban and Rural Areas, Tables IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV.

171. The following Table shows the numbers and proportions of Persons of all Races living in Urban and Rural Areas respectively, classified according to the different Birthplaces:—

WHERE BORN.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Urban Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Rural Population.
The Colony .. .. .	259,673	81.14	1,153,173	95.53
Other British African Possessions .. .. .	8,847	2.76	35,061	2.91
Other African States .. .. .	7,589	2.37	8,653	0.72
England and Wales .. .. .	23,240	7.26	4,449	0.37
Scotland .. .. .	5,486	1.72	1,162	0.10
Ireland .. .. .	3,550	1.11	636	0.05
Other British European Possessions .. .. .	160	0.05	16	†
Germany .. .. .	4,215	1.32	2,334	0.19
Other European States .. .. .	3,675	1.15	926	0.08
Asia .. .. .	2,202	0.69	142	0.01
America .. .. .	843	0.26	145	0.01
Australasia .. .. .	336	0.10	54	†
At Sea .. .. .	119	0.04	36	†
Unknown and Unspecified .. .. .	84	0.03	418	0.03
Total .. .. .	320,019	100.00	1,207,205	100.00

† Comparatively insignificant.

An examination of these figures discloses the fact that over 95 per cent. of the Rural Population are born in the Colony, and 3.63 per cent. in other parts of Africa, so that upwards of 99 per cent. of the Rural Population are African born.

In Urban Areas, however, immigrants are in a much larger proportion, those from Europe alone being over 12 per cent of the total Urban population.

172. The following Table shows the distribution of the European or White population of the different Birthplaces in Urban and Rural Areas respectively, and the proportion of each to the totals of the several birthplaces.

European or White.

WHERE BORN.	URBAN.		RURAL.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Birthplace.	Number.	Proportion to Total Birthplace.	Number.	Per Cent.
The Colony .. .. .	110,965	34.60	209,736	65.40	320,701	100.00
Other British African Possessions .. .. .	1,325	77.99	374	22.01	1,699	100.00
Other African States .. .. .	1,448	47.66	1,590	52.34	3,038	100.00
England and Wales .. .. .	23,223	83.94	4,444	16.06	27,667	100.00
Scotland .. .. .	5,484	82.52	1,162	17.48	6,646	100.00
Ireland .. .. .	3,549	84.82	635	15.18	4,184	100.00
Other British European Possessions .. .. .	157	90.75	16	9.25	173	100.00
Germany .. .. .	4,208	64.34	2,332	35.66	6,540	100.00
Other European States .. .. .	3,641	79.86	918	20.14	4,559	100.00
Asia .. .. .	362	84.19	68	15.81	430	100.00
America .. .. .	639	83.42	127	16.58	766	100.00
Australasia .. .. .	326	85.79	54	14.21	380	100.00
At Sea .. .. .	116	76.82	35	23.18	151	100.00
Unknown and Unspecified .. .. .	19	35.85	34	64.15	53	100.00
Total .. .. .	155,462	41.24	221,525	58.76	376,987	100.00

I wish to invite special attention to the high proportion of European born persons of all Races domiciled in Cities, Towns, and Villages, as compared with the small number residing in rural areas, viz:— 40,326 (or 80.90 per cent) in Urban, against only 9,523 (or 19.10 per cent) in Rural Areas.

This confirms the known fact that comparatively few of the European immigrants care to follow agricultural or pastoral pursuits.

173. An examination of Table VI. discloses that the whole of the Hottentots, Fingoes, Kafirs, and nearly all the Malays and Mixed and other Coloured persons are natives of the Colony or of some part of the Continent of Africa. Of the Malays only 111 were born outside the Colony, 77 of these having come from Asia.

Birthplaces in detail.

Of the Mixed and other Coloured persons 221 were born in America and 1837 in Asia. Those born in Asia consist of 1,565 persons (1,245 males, and 320 females) from India, 208 from China and 64 from other Asiatic States.

Of the 11,272 Europeans born in Europe outside the United Kingdom, 6,540 were returned as born in Germany, 899 in Russia, 866 in Holland, 698 in Sweden and Norway, 354 in France, 343 in Denmark, 285 in Italy, 229 in Portugal, 193 in Poland, 176 in Switzerland, 59 in Spain, and 630 in other parts of Europe. The European or White persons born in parts of the globe, other than Europe or Africa, include 329 from India, 380 from Australasia, 204 from the United States, 120 from Canada, 342 from other American States, and 151 born at Sea.

174. The numbers and proportions of persons of the different Birthplace Groups in the several Census Districts are disclosed on pages 96 to 107.

Census Districts. Tables XV, XVI, and XVII.

From these Tables it will appear that the highest proportions of European born persons are in the Districts of Port Elizabeth 20.36, Cape 16.91, and East London 12.29 per cent.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.\*

Legal option as to answer.

175. Under all other heads of information, persons refusing or neglecting to answer the prescribed inquiries were liable to fine or imprisonment. Only under the head of Religion was the option allowed by law of objecting to supply information. Special provision was accordingly made in the Householder's Form to admit of the column headed "Religious Denomination" being filled up with the word "Object," in the case of any person who, from conscientious scruples, might be unwilling to state his or her religious belief.

Number of Objectors.

176. The number of persons who availed themselves of this option of objecting to record their religious belief was only 661, of whom 434 were males and 227 females, viz.:—483 European or White (328 males and 155 females), and 178 Other than European or White, (106 males and 72 females).

Instructions as to Religious Denomination.

177. Persons were required by the instructions in the Householder's Form not to use general terms such as "Christian," "Protestant," or "Catholic," but to state the name of the particular Religion, or Denomination, or Sect to which they belonged; and to write against the names of children, however young, the Religion in which it was intended they were to be brought up.

Protestants undefined.

178. That these instructions were very carefully observed is evident from the fact that, out of the whole population only 2,327 Europeans and 2,213 Coloured persons were returned simply as "Protestants" or "Christians;" and 3,277 persons as of Unknown or Unspecified Religions (2,048 males and 1,229 females), of which only 720 were Europeans. A large number of these undefined "Protestants" and "Christians" are known to have deliberately returned themselves as such in the exercise of the undoubted right allowed them by law.

Thanks to Ministers of Religion.

179. For materially assisting in consummating so satisfactory a result, the special thanks of the Government are due to the Ministers of Religion in this Colony who, upon my solicitation, unanimously agreed to urge upon their congregations the desirability of complying with the instructions to the fullest extent in their power.

Main classification. Tables III and IV.

180. Dividing the Population into nine Main Religious Denominations or Groups we find the numbers in the Colony in 1891 to be as follows:—

Religious Denomination.	European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total all Races.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Total Population.
I. Protestants ..	356,960	94.69	375,087	32.61	732,047	47.93
II. Catholics ..	14,853	3.94	2,422	0.21	17,275	1.13
III. Jews ..	3,007	0.79	2	†	3,009	0.20
IV. Mohammedans ..	31	0.01	15,068	1.31	15,099	0.99
V. Other Sects ..	155	0.04	1,239	0.11	1,394	0.09
VI. No Denomination ..	248	0.07	390	0.03	638	0.04
VII. No Religion ..	530	0.14	753,294	65.49	753,824	49.36
VIII. Unknown and Unspecified ..	720	0.19	2,557	0.22	3,277	0.22
IX. Object to State ..	483	0.13	178	0.02	661	0.04
Total ..	376,987	100.00	1,150,237	100.00	1,527,224	100.00

Under seven of these heads, viz., "Protestants," "Catholics," "Jews," "Other Sects," "No Denomination," "Unknown and Unspecified" and "Object to State," the Males out-number the Females, and only under the heads "Mohammedans" and "No Religion" are there more Females than Males.

\*Part III.—Pages 109 to 141.—Tables I to XVI of the Annexures to this report deals with Religions. It has an Index Table on Page 109.

†Comparatively insignificant.

Tables III and IV give the numbers and proportions per cent. of each of these groups for the whole Colony as well as for each Section.

181. It is instructive to observe how the relative proportions of these main groups of Religious beliefs vary among the different Races of the Colony.

The different Races.

182. Thus, of the European or White population, Protestants account for 94.69 per cent., all but 5.31 per cent. of the total, only 3.94 per cent. are Catholics, 0.79 per cent. Jews, 0.05 per cent. Mohammedans and other specified sects, 0.07 are of no denomination, 0.14 of no religion, 0.19 are unknown, and 0.13 per cent. object to state their religious belief.

European or White.

183. Next come the "Mixed and Other" with 82.53 per cent. Protestants, and 14.93 per cent. of no religion, 0.71 are Catholics, 0.56 Mohammedans, 0.50 other sects, whilst 0.77 are unknown or uncertain.

Mixed and Other.

184. Then follow the Hottentots, amongst whom 54.42 per cent. are Protestant, 44.74 of no religion, and 0.56 uncertain, leaving only 0.28 to all other Denominations.

Hottentot.

185. Of the Fingoes only 27.95 per cent. have been christianized. Of these nearly all, viz.: 27.94 are Protestants, only 28 persons or 0.01 per cent. being Catholics. The remaining 72.05 per cent. are without religion.

Fingo.

186. The Kafirs are far less advanced than the Fingoes; 86.83 of their number being absolutely without religion. Very nearly all of the remaining 13.17 per cent. are Protestants, only 0.09 being Catholics and 0.15 uncertain.

Kafir.

187. Of the Malay Community 97.59 per cent. are Mohammedans, 2.14 Protestants, 0.04 Catholics, 0.17 are returned as of no religion, and only 0.06 per cent. are unspecified.

Malay.

188. The 356,960 Persons or 94.69 per cent. of the European or White population belonging to Protestant Denominations are distributed as follows:—

Detailed classification of Protestants. Tables V and VI. European.

228,627	or 60.65	per cent.	belong to the Dutch Reformed Church and Z.A. Gereformeerde Kerk.
69,789	or 18.51	"	to the Church of England.
21,707	" 5.75	"	are Wesleyans.
12,684	" 3.37	"	" Presbyterians.
2,634	" 0.69	"	" Independents.
21,519	" 5.72	"	Other Protestants, of whom
10,398	or 2.76	per cent.	are Lutherans.
6,205	" 1.65	"	" Baptists.
2,327	" 0.61	"	" Protestants and Christians undefined.
724	" 0.19	"	" Salvation Army.
1,865	" 0.51	"	" All Other.

189. Of the 64,157 persons or 27.94 per cent. of the Fingo population belonging to Protestant sects, only 966 or 0.42 per cent. are Dutch Reformed, 31,423 or 13.69 per cent. are Wesleyans, 11,314 or 4.93 per cent. Church of England 9,830 or 4.28 per cent. Presbyterian, 7,009 or 3.06 per cent. Independent and Congregational, and 3,615 or 1.56 per cent. other denominations, including 2,696 Moravians, 352 Lutherans, 172 Baptists, &c.

Fingo.

190. Of the 78,696 persons or 12.93 per cent. of the Kafir population belonging to the Protestant sects, only 4,721 persons or 0.77 per cent. are Dutch Reformed. The Wesleyans here also show a preponderance, viz.: 33,995 persons or 5.59 per cent.; next come the Independents with 15,683 or 2.58 per cent.; the Church of England with 9,899 or 1.63 per cent.; the Presbyterians with 7,581 or 1.25 per cent., and all other denominations, 6,817 or 1.12 per cent., including 2,789 Lutherans, &c., 1,703 Moravians, 224 Baptists, 1,385 Paris Mission Society, &c.

Kafir.

191. Of the 204,518 persons or 82.53 per cent. of Mixed and Other Coloured Races belonging to Protestant Denominations, 63,874 or 25.77 per cent. are Dutch Reformed, 46,142 or 18.62 per cent. Church of England, 36,130 or 14.59 per cent., Independents, 19,930 or 8.04 per cent., Methodists, 4,639 or 1.88 per cent., Presbyterians, 19,782 or 7.98 per cent. Lutherans, including Berlin and Rhenish Missions, 11,258 or 4.54 per cent. Moravians, and 2,763 or 1.11 per cent. other Protestants.

Mixed and Other.

Subdivisions of Groups.

192. Table VII. gives a classification of the Religions in detail, including subdivisions of groups.

In many cases it was found very difficult to class the religions under the 41 heads into which I sub-divided the 9 main groups of denominations.

Subject to certain fixed rules, the Carding Clerks were instructed to record and tabulate the Religions in the exact words in which they were returned in the Householder's form.

There were a few exceptions to this rule.

Thus, all the persons who returned themselves as "English Church," "Church of England," "Episcopalians" were recorded simply as "Church of England."

No distinction was drawn between the "Independents" and "Congregationalists," who were all tabulated under one head, except the Dutch and the Scotch Independents, who were separately recorded.

Persons returning themselves as "Wesleyans" or "Wesleyan Methodists" were similarly combined; but a distinction was drawn between "Methodists," "Free Methodists," and other sects.

In Table V. 3,723 Protestants, viz., 926 Europeans and 2,797 coloured persons, who returned themselves under no less than 36 distinct designations, were grouped under one Item [No. 30] "Other Protestants."

I have little doubt that many of the persons recorded under Item 30 do not belong to distinct sects, and might be classed under one or other of the preceding items 1 to 29.

Thus the 4 "Plymouthists" and the 107 "Brethren" probably fall under the same class as the 460 "Plymouth Brethren," shown separately under item 27.

As, however, the answers to the enquiry in regard to Religion were optional and could not therefore be questioned, the greatest care was taken to preserve the exact words of the replies in every case where there was the slightest doubt.

Under this Item No. 30, "Other Protestants," the Paris Missionary Society accounts for 1,557, the Free Protestant Church 380, the Free Church 291, Seventh Day Adventists 229, Native Missions and Native Church combined 645, &c.

Items 31, 32, 33 and 34 require no further comment. Under "Other Sects" [Items 35, 36, 37] the most numerous are the Hindus,\* numbering 1,071. There are also 148 Buddhists, 18 Swedenborgians, 85 Christadelphians, with a few representatives of 17 other sects, including 1 Mormon, 1 Darwinian, 2 Memnonites, 3 Marchivis, 4 Kacy, 3 Mosaic, 12 Theists, 7 Universalists, and 2 Social Friends.

Among the comparatively few persons, 638, who are classed as of "no denomination" item 38, 418 returned themselves as of "no denomination" or "no church," and 12 as "unsectarian" and 1 as "unattached." The remainder are persons who used such terms as to warrant the inference that they belong to no denomination or sect.

Thus 144 are "Freethinkers," one "Free to Act," 30 are "Deists," 8 "Believers," 9 "Mixed Religion," 3 "Natural Religion" and 5 "Modern Theologians," 3 are "Rationalists" and 3 "Undecided."

Under heading No. VII, item 39 "no religion" see page 120, only 530 Europeans are included and 753,294 aboriginal natives and other coloured persons.

There are 69 "Agnostics," 32 "Atheists," 2 "Calithumpians," 4 "Cosmopolitans," 3 "Infidels," 1 "Sceptic," 10 "Secularists" and 753,702 registered simply as "no religion."

It is worthy of note that in only one instance has the reply to the religious inquiry been answered with anything approaching levity. The individual who returned himself as of "no particular religion; believe small game's played out," has the satisfaction of a most conspicuous record in a line all to himself in this table.

193. On reference to Tables VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII, (pages 122 to 129), it will be seen that in Urban Areas the proportion of Protestants to the whole Urban population of all Races is 81.50 per cent. In Rural Areas it is only 39.03 per cent. of the whole Rural population. On the other hand the percentage in Urban Areas of persons having no religion is only 7.92 per cent., whereas in Rural Areas it is 60.34 per cent. The numbers of Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans, persons belonging to other sects, persons returned as of no Denomination, persons of unknown or unspecified religion, and persons who objected to state their religious belief are all in greater proportions in Urban than in Rural Areas.

\* These include 521 Indian Emigrants on board a Coolie Ship in Table Bay.

Urban and Rural Areas.

194. Dividing the European or White population into those living in Urban and Rural Areas, the following short summary will show the numbers and proportions per cent. of persons of different religions:—

## EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION.

RELIGION.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Urban Total.	Number.	Proportion per cent. to Rural Total.
Protestants .. .. .	139,073	89.46	217,887	98.36
Catholics .. .. .	12,504	8.04	2,349	1.06
Jews .. .. .	2,597	1.67	410	0.18
Other Denominations .. .. .	1,288	0.83	879	0.40
Total .. .. .	155,462	100.00	221,525	100.00

Both numerically and proportionately the Protestants in Rural Areas outnumber those in Urban Areas.

On the other hand there are more Catholics, Jews, and members of the various other Denominations in Urban than in Rural Areas.

Sub-dividing the Protestant European or White population into certain Religious Denominations and distinguishing between the Urban and Rural population, we have the following results:—

## EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. to total Protestants in Urban Areas.	Number.	Proportion per cent. to total Protestants in Rural Areas.
Dutch Reformed Church and Z. A. Gereformeerde Kerk .. .. .	45,718	32.87	182,909	83.95
Church of England .. .. .	53,015	38.12	16,774	7.70
Presbyterians .. .. .	9,807	7.05	2,877	1.32
Independents or Congregationalists .. .. .	2,083	1.50	551	0.25
Methodists .. .. .	13,879	9.98	7,828	3.59
Lutherans .. .. .	6,674	4.80	3,724	1.71
Baptists .. .. .	4,078	2.93	2,127	0.98
Other Protestants .. .. .	3,819	2.75	1,097	0.50
Total .. .. .	139,073	100.00	217,887	100.00

It will be seen that whilst the Dutch Reformed Church forms a far larger proportion of Protestants than any other denomination in Rural Areas, the adherents of the Church of England rank first in Urban Areas, followed closely by the Dutch Reformed Church. All the Denominations, except the last named, are stronger in Urban than in Rural areas.

195. An examination of Tables XIV, XV, and XVI, discloses some interesting facts.

In Section I of the Colony we find that in 15 districts, namely, Bredasdorp, Calvinia, Ceres, George, Humansdorp, Knysna, Ladismith, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Riversdale, Robertson, Swellendam, Uniondale and Worcester the Protestants are over 90 per cent. of the population of the respective Districts.

In Bredasdorp out of a total population of 6,607 there are 6,532 or 98.86 per cent. of Protestants, not a single Catholic, 6 Jews, 26 of no Religion, 1 of no denomination, 36 unspecified and 5 "object to state." In Riversdale out of 11,366 inhabitants 11,180 or 98.36 per cent. are Protestants, only 5 Catholics, 39 Jews, 122 of no religion, 20 of no denomination, whilst there are none who object, and none unspecified and unknown.

George with its 9,872 Protestants, being 97.88 per cent. of the total population (10,086) has 93 Catholics, 13 Jews, 94 no religion, 4 unspecified and 10 objectors.

Europeans.

Census Districts.

The Catholics are in the largest proportion in Albany, Cape, East London, and Port Elizabeth, the highest percentage being 9.67 in the last named District.

The highest percentage of Jews is 1.05 in the District of Oudtshoorn.

The Mohammedans are most numerous in Cape Town where they are 11.60 per cent. of the population. In Port Elizabeth and Stellenbosch they are over 4 per cent.

196. Owing to the annexation to the Colony since 1875 of the Transkeian Territories containing a population of close on half a million persons (mostly aboriginal natives) of whom no fewer than 86.96 per cent. were returned in 1891 as having no religion, it would be manifestly misleading to make any deductions as to the progress of religion in the Colony by comparing the Census results of 1875, for the Colony as then constituted and bounded, with those of 1891 for the greatly enlarged area now contained within the Colonial limits.

By eliminating the population of the annexed Territories and confining our comparisons only to that part of the Colony, constituted and bounded as it was in 1875, we derive the following results:

ALL RACES.

RELIGION.	THE COLONY.—Section I, as constituted and bounded in 1875:—			
	Census, 1891.		Census, 1875.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.
Protestants .. .. .	616,745	64.48	365,089	50.63
Catholics .. .. .	14,193	1.48	9,667	1.34
Jews .. .. .	2,231	0.23	538	0.08
Mohammedans .. .. .	13,930	1.46	11,214	1.55
Other Sects .. .. .	840	0.09	23	+
No Denomination .. .. .	589	0.06	184	0.03
No Religion .. .. .	304,499	31.84	277,555	38.50
Unspecified .. .. .	2,899	0.30	56,308	7.81
Object to State .. .. .	559	0.06	406	0.06
Total .. .. .	956,485	100.00	720,984	100.00

The + denotes that the percentage is so small that it has no comparative significance.

I ought further to explain that as no previous religious Census was taken in Griqualand West (Section II), and in the Transkeian Territories (Section III), we have no basis of comparison for those sections.

The foregoing Table shows that in Section I, during the 16 years between 1875 and 1891, Protestants have increased by 251,656 or 68.93 per cent., Catholics, by 4,526 or 46.82 per cent., Jews, by 1,693, an increase of 314.68 per cent., Mohammedans, by 2,716, an increase of 24.22 per cent., and persons having no religion by 26,944 or 9.71 per cent. Those returned as of "unspecified Religion," show a very satisfactory diminution as compared with the numbers for 1875.

This large number of persons of unspecified religions in 1875, namely, 56,308, equal to 7.81 per cent. of the total population in that year, is most unsatisfactory inasmuch as we are wholly unable to distribute them amongst the different religions to which they belong. The increases stated above are, therefore, subject to diminution by unknown quantities.

The above Table further discloses that the proportion per cent. of Protestants to the total population has increased from 50.63 to 64.48 per cent.; Catholics from 1.34 to 1.48; while the persons of No Religion show a decrease of 6.66 per cent., viz., from 38.50 to 31.84; but if we take in the area annexed since 1875, the proportions are reversed, and stand for Protestants and Catholics at 47.93 and 1.13 respectively in 1891 as against 50.63 and 1.34 respectively in 1875, while the persons remaining without religion figure as 49.36 in 1891, as against only 38.50 per cent. in 1875.

I have found some difficulty in sub-dividing the Protestants into the separate Denominations to which they belong with a view to obtaining a summary for 1875, showing the numbers and proportions per cent. of persons belonging to each.

Comparison with Previous Census.

At the Census of 1875 a very large number of persons, namely, 32,522 "European or White," and 25,768 "Other than European or White," making 58,290 in all, were returned simply as "Protestants" or "Christians," undefined. It is, of course, impossible to say how many of these belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, how many to the Church of England, how many to the Wesleyans, and so on.

This difficulty was recognised by the compilers of the Census of 1875, who reported upon the Religious Census as follows:—

"These tables are of imperfect value as regards the Religious Denominations existing in the Colony, because a great number of persons were described simply as 'Protestant' or 'Christian'; but the numbers of Catholics, Wesleyans, and Moravians may be nearly 'correct.'"

It may, however, safely be asserted that as the number of persons belonging to the specified Protestant Denominations were, manifestly, understated in 1875, a simple comparison of the actual numbers recorded in that year as belonging to such Denominations with those shown in the 1891 Census would be misleading as an indication of the progress made during the 16 years that have elapsed between the two Censuses.

If, however, a *pro rata* distribution of the undefined Protestants be made among the specified denominations (leaving a reasonable percentage as Protestants undefined), the numbers and percentages for 1875 would be increased proportionally, and would compare with 1891, as follows:—

RELIGIONS DENOMINATION.	THE COLONY.				THE COLONY AS CONSTITUTED AND BOUNDED IN 1875.							
	Census of 1891.				Census of 1891.				Census of 1875.			
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	
Dutch Reformed Church and Z. A. Gereformeerde Kerk.	228,627	64.05	77,693	20.71	211,921	66.10	72,766	24.57	166,148	73.80	34,621	24.74
Church of England.	69,789	19.55	69,269	18.47	58,403	18.21	53,659	18.12	30,829	13.70	16,437	11.74
Presbyterians ..	12,684	3.55	24,418	6.51	10,165	3.17	16,725	5.65	3,877	1.72	5,169	3.69
Independents or Congregationalists.	2,634	0.74	67,058	17.88	2,348	0.73	52,959	17.89	2,910	1.29	25,792	18.43
Methodists ..	21,707	6.08	89,815	23.94	18,076	5.64	59,340	20.04	8,998	3.99	29,622	21.16
Protestants and Christians (so defined).	2,327	0.65	2,213	0.59	2,146	0.67	1,957	0.66	1,463	0.65	854	0.62
Other Protestants	19,192	5.38	44,621	11.90	17,579	5.48	38,701	13.07	10,901	4.85	27,468	19.62
TOTAL ..	356,960	100.00	375,087	100.00	320,638	100.00	296,107	100.00	225,126	100.00	139,963	100.00

If this *pro rata* distribution be accepted it will be seen that, in spite of the large increase in the number of adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Section I, during this period, the proportion that their number bears to the total Protestants of all denominations has diminished by 7.70 per cent. among Europeans, and 0.17 per cent. among coloured persons.

The Congregationalists and Independents have decreased both in numbers and proportion among Europeans, whilst their coloured adherents, although now more than numerically double, form 0.54 per cent. less of the total Protestants than they did 16 years ago.

The Church of England, and Presbyterians, on the other hand, have improved their positions substantially both in numbers and proportion per cent. in the interval, both among whites and blacks.

The Wesleyans, again, have acquired a distinct numerical advantage both among Europeans and Natives, but whilst they have maintained their proportion among the former, the percentage among the latter has suffered a slight diminution.

I cannot refrain from expressing my disappointment that the lack of specific information upon so important a point, in 1875, has detracted from the value of the

comparisons which I venture to submit in the foregoing remarks. The only guarantee I can give in regard to the table preceding these remarks, in so far as it relates to the Census results of 1875, is that my *pro rata* distribution of the .445 per cent. of Europeans and the 18.41 per cent. of Native undefined Protestants is mathematically correct.

The comparatively insignificant percentage of undefined Protestants and Christians in 1891 enables me to record specific information in regard to the separate Protestant Denominations for that year in the exact numerical and percentage form in which it has been tabulated directly from the enumerated results.

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.\*

General Religious Statistics.

197. The general Religious Statistics for the Colony are given on pages 109 to 141, where will be found the numbers, stated by the people themselves, of the adherents of the different Religious Denominations.

Special Ecclesiastical Schedule.

198. To supplement the questions put in the Householders' Schedule on the subject of Religion, a special set of enquiries relating to Ecclesiastical matters was promulgated under the authority of the Census Act and sent through the Census Supervisors to each Minister of Religion.

Comprehensiveness of returns.

199. A large amount of correspondence ensued when this department undertook the compilation of the returns, which may still not account for every single outstation, though they proved more complete than ever were the ecclesiastical statements submitted year by year by certain clergymen for the purposes of the Blue Book and the Statistical Register.

Number of Ministers.

200. The number of ministers of religion as returned by themselves in the occupation column of the Householders' Schedule is 653. Of these 539 are European or White and 114 Other than European or White.

Places of worship.

201. Of places of worship (including churches, chapels, schools and other Government buildings temporarily used, private dwellings, wagons and outhouses, huts and tents), 1,882 in number, it will be observed that 1,783 can be classed as Protestant, 80 as Catholic, 3 as Jewish, while there are 16 Malay mosques. The Methodists own 519 of these places of worship, the English Church 425, and the Dutch Church 330.

Accommodation.

202. The buildings mentioned in the preceding paragraph can accommodate 351,999 worshippers, of whom 197,051 had been in average attendance at the principal services of the various churches. The proportion per cent. of average attendance to the seating capacity of the places of worship and also the proportion per cent. of communicants to average attendance is exhibited in the following table:—

Proportions.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	Average attendance to capacity of buildings.	Communicants to average attendance.
Dutch Reformed Church .. .. .	48.97	159.00
Z. A. Gereformeerde Kerk .. .. .	30.73	280.36
English Church .. .. .	57.33	66.85
Presbyterian .. .. .	56.65	59.59
Independent .. .. .	61.73	60.00
Methodist .. .. .	64.18	56.21
Baptist .. .. .	53.33	49.84
Lutheran .. .. .	57.78	92.96
Salvation Army .. .. .	58.36	10.99
Other Protestants .. .. .	38.74	104.88
Roman Catholic .. .. .	71.17	117.87
Jews .. .. .	20.90	..
Mohammedan .. .. .	29.69	..

\* Part XI, Pages 482—485, Tables X and XI, deal with this subject.

This return would, to mention one instance, go to show that in the case of the Dutch Church for every 100 persons that could be accommodated, only 48.97 usually attended the principal service, and that for every 100 persons that so attended that service there were 159 communicants registered.

Communicants.

203. Communicants figure at 175,341, distributed as follows:—Europeans: males 48,011, females 56,419; All Others: males 26,268, females 44,643, or 74,279 males and 101,062 females in all. Seven thousand and twenty-five persons (632 being of the Coloured Classes), were communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. All other Communicants were Protestants. Of the 78,331 communicants connected with the Dutch Church only 6,370, are Other than European or White, while in the Reformed Church there are no Coloured communicants. In the English Church 11,160 out of 21,415 communicants were Coloured, in the Presbyterian 7,016 out of 8,635, in the Independent 10,928 out of 11,985, in the Methodist 22,570 out of 26,240, and in the Lutheran 10,722 out of 14,476.

Frequency of services.

204. In all 6,278 services were held weekly, 154 fortnightly, 489 monthly, and 580 quarterly. They are most frequently conducted by English Church Clergy, who perform 1,745 weekly and 276 at longer intervals; then come the Methodist Churches, with figures but slightly different. As might have been expected a large proportion of the Dutch Church Services are periodical, only 428 being weekly, and 397 at longer intervals. Nearly all the Presbyterian Services are weekly, of these there are 517 against 58 other. In Roman Catholic places of worship there are 346 weekly services for 80 centres, and in Salvation Army Barracks 360 services are held for 35 centres. At 16 Mohammedan Mosques no less than 295 services take place every week.

Sunday Schools.

205. Of the 1,506 Sunday Schools over one-third, with 17,853 children, are connected with the Dutch Reformed Church; 324 with 15,251 belong to Methodist and 257 with 11,067 to English Churches. Presbyterian schools numbered 128, and Independent 97, but the attendance in each case was nearly equal.

Baptisms.

206. BAPTISMS.—The total number in 1890 was 28,847; of these 28,033 were registered in Protestant, and 814 in Roman Catholic Churches. By far the largest number (10,063) is to be credited to the Dutch Church, the English Church coming next with 7,630, the Methodist with 4,552, the Lutheran with 2,093, and Presbyterian with 1,511, closely followed by the 1,475 of the Independents.

Marriages.

207. MARRIAGES.—6,020 in all were returned; 1,944 by Ministers of the Dutch Church, 1,365 by those of the English Church, 1,034 by Methodist Clergy, and only 1,677 by the others combined, the Independents contributing 611.

Burials.

208. BURIALS.—These returns are incomplete, many of the denominations keeping no record on this subject. The English Church accounts for 1,916 burials against 1,785 shown by a far larger denomination—the Dutch Church. The Methodists give 1,208 as the number registered in their books, and the Lutheran 799 in theirs. The total number of burials returned is only 7,145.

Receipts and payments.

209. RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.—The Dutch Reformed Church heads the list with an income of £103,692 and an expenditure of £94,241, being a third of the whole sum collected and expended by all the Religious Denominations. The English Church, comes second, the corresponding figures being £64,675 and £63,591.

The chief heads of revenue are—in the Dutch Church, offertories, land income, special contributions and loans; in the English Church offertories, grants, and special contributions. Salaries absorb in both churches the principal portion of the revenue. Buildings and repairs, owing to a smaller outlay than usual in the case of the Dutch Church, involved the same amount of expenditure in both denominations. Expenditure in connection with loans was far heavier in the Dutch than in the English Church. The Methodist Church accounts show £50,452 as revenue, and a slightly larger amount as expenditure. Offertories and grants cover the largest proportion of the receipts. Salaries, buildings, missions, and education make up the bulk of the payments.

It is noticeable that the Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches had exactly the same incomings, viz: £19,447, but in the latter case the highest share is derived from grants and special contributions. The expenditure of the former was £2,207 larger than that of the latter, and the chief heads of service in both cases are salaries, education, and buildings.

The Independent Church collected £16,090, chiefly from offertories and special contributions, and expended £15,680, mostly in salaries, education, and buildings.

Of the £15,073 credited to the Roman Catholic Church, £6,674 resulted from offertories, and £3,869 from special contributions. While only £5,620 went in salaries, £2,651 were devoted to missions, £2,200 to buildings, and £1,302 to education.

As regards Baptist Churches it may be observed that nearly the whole of the income of £6,170 was drawn from the offertories, and that the expenditure, £5,944, was mostly on account of salaries and buildings.

The Salvation Army raised £4,525, nearly all by offertories, the Jewish Church £3,003 in the same way, and in the Mohammedan Mosques the receipts were £1,196.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.\*

210. To obtain trustworthy answers to the simple enquiries in regard to age is one of the most difficult tasks of Census taking all over the world, but in this Colony the difficulties are even more pronounced. We have, here, to contend against a much larger degree of ignorance of the people in regard to their ages. Here, also, we meet with the same wilful misrepresentation, as is so convincingly proved to exist elsewhere, especially on the part of women, some of whom return themselves, deliberately, as older, and some as younger than they really are.

Difficulty of obtaining correct ages.

It is surprising to find how difficult it is to set a simple question in such a form as to elicit correct replies. People exhibit a sort of genius for going wrong. Nothing could be plainer than the wording of the enquiry at the head of the age column in the Householders' Form. It ran thus:—"Age last birthday.—The age of persons one year and over to be given in completed years. If age be less than one year insert a cross (X)." The greatest care was taken so to word this enquiry as to prevent the possibility of error, and yet the tabulated results bear evidence that the intention has been misunderstood in one or two respects.

On reference to the Report of the Census of 1881, England and Wales, I find that a similar misunderstanding arose in the United Kingdom. The tendencies to error so clearly described in that Report, with regard to the quinquennial and decennial periods and the liability of old persons to exaggerate when uncertain as to their exact age, are, if anything, more prevalent in this Colony than in the United Kingdom.

In his evidence before a Committee appointed by the Treasury in England, in 1890, to enquire into certain questions connected with the taking of the Census, the Superintendent of Statistics in the Registrar-General's Office, goes so far as to state his opinion that ages taken out by single years are very untrustworthy, and that the English figures for single years up to 5 are so inaccurate as to be almost worthless.

He gives a striking example of the effect of the tendency to jump at the quinquennial and decennial periods. In Ireland, he says, ages taken out by single years give many more people at the age of 40 than at 39 or 41. In a certain area the persons recorded as of the age of 29 were 2,235; at 30 there were 2,762; at 31 the numbers dropped to 1,960. In the same way, at 39 there were 1,970 persons; at 40 the number rose to 2,965, and at the age of 41 it dropped to 1,700.

211. Although the instruction as to children whose age was less than one year was so conspicuously clear, a comparison of the number of children under one year of age with those who had passed the first year of age, but who had not completed their second year, seemed to indicate that very many infants who had actually completed their first year were returned as under one year of age. The result is that the numbers returned as living between the ages 1 and 2 are very far below the numbers of those stated to be under 1 year of age. That this diminution arises from the ages being erroneously stated would appear to be the case when we look at the numbers recorded against age 2, which uniformly show a marked increase over the numbers at age 1.

Inaccuracy at the younger ages.

Discrepancies in the numbers living at age 1 are noticeable in the Census Returns of other countries also.

212. The actual cases in which it has been conclusively shown that persons have completed their 100th year of life have been very few, yet in the Census Returns of this Colony a considerable number of persons are returned as being 100 years of age, and over, three being actually returned as 120 years of age. In view of this tendency to exaggeration it is safer to class under a single group all persons of 85 years and upwards, without attaching undue weight to individual cases of more advanced ages than 85 years.

Inaccuracy at periods over 100 years of age.

213. It is generally recognized for the reasons already given that the mode in which people return their ages does not admit of accurate results for each year of age being obtained by direct compilation from the Census Schedules. Any attempt to tabulate the population at each year of age seems therefore to fail, for the ages cluster like a swarm of bees round the *quinquennia* and *decennia*.

Tabulation of single years of age unreliable.

\* Part IV—Pages 143 to 183—Tables I to XXVII, of the Annexures to this Report, deals with the Ages of the People. It has an Index Table on Page 143.

Quinquennial groups from 5 to 89 years.

214. I have accordingly tabulated the ages of the people in quinquennial age groups, from 5 to 89. For ages 0 to 4, and for ages over 89, however, the method of tabulating by single years has been retained.

Interpolation applied to obtain results at single years of age.

215. A mathematical formula of interpolation was afterwards applied to the quinquennial groups, so as to deduce from them the probable number of persons at the single years of age. The interpolated figures between ages 5 and 89, together with the tabulated numbers at ages 0-4 and from 90 and upwards, are shown in Table XXVII, which thus exhibits the probable numbers living at each year of age.

Eminent statisticians are of opinion that this method of collecting the numbers of the population in quinquennial age groups and subsequently deducing the numbers living at each age by a suitable mathematical formula, gives results much more trustworthy than any series derived from direct tabulation, in single years, from the Census Schedules.

Numbers of ages recorded.

216. Of the whole population of the Cape Colony enumerated on 5th April, 1891, the tabulation disclosed the ages of 1,526,210 persons, viz., 766,598 males and 759,612 females. The ages were not specified in the comparatively small number of 1,014 cases, namely, 729 males and 285 females, including only 68 Europeans, viz., 48 males and 20 females.

Numbers at the different age periods.

217. The enumeration at the different age periods disclosed the following general results for each race :-

Table with 17 columns: AGE PERIOD, All Races, European or White, Malay, Hottentot, Fingo, Kafir and Bechuana, Mixed and Other. Each column has sub-columns for Number and Proportion per cent.

The detail of ages for 90 years and upwards, given at pages 150 and 151, shows that there were returned:-987 persons at the age of 90, of whom 18 were Europeans; 85 at 91, including 10 Europeans; 87 at 92, including 7 Europeans; 70 at 93, including 5 Europeans; 54 at 94, including 5 Europeans; 175 at 95, including 2 Europeans; 74 at 96, including 4 Europeans; 39 at 97, including 2 Europeans; 62 at 98, including 3 Europeans; 40 at 99, including 1 European; 183 at 100, including 1 European; 11 at 101, 20 at 102, 13 at 103, all belonging to the coloured races; 10 at 104, including 1 European; 20 at 105, 3 at 106, 2 at 107, 3 at 108, 3 at 109, 9 at 110, 2 at 112, 1 at 113, 2 at 114, 2 at 115, and 3 at 120. After 104 years of age, however, no Europeans appear in the returns.

Proportions under and over 15 in 1891 and 1875.

218. The number of persons at the younger ages at the Census of 1875 was proportionately larger than the number at the Census of 1891, and consequently the persons at the older ages are now in a slightly larger proportion.

This point is elucidated by a comparison of the percentages to the whole population of persons under and over 15 years at the present and previous Census :-

Table with 6 columns: Ages, 1891, 1875, 1891, 1875, 1891, 1875. Rows: Under 15, 15 and over.

It will be seen from this table that the diminution in the proportion of persons of the younger ages has taken place to a larger extent in the female than the male population, the proportion amongst the males varying but slightly.

219. I have caused to be prepared a statement showing the number of males and females under 21 years, and 21 years of age and over, showing the proportions per cent. in both cases.

Numbers and proportions under and over 21.

MALES AND FEMALES UNDER AGE AND OF FULL AGE.

Table with 8 columns: European, Other than European, Males, PerCent, Females, PerCent. Rows: Under 21 years, 21 years of age and over, Total.

220. Adopting the ages usually accepted for the different stages of life, that is to say, "Infants" under one year, "Children" 1 to 5 years, "Boys and Girls" 5 to 15 years, "Youths and Maidens" from 15 to 20 years, "Young Men and Women" from 20 to 30 years, "Middle-Aged Men and Women" from 30 to 50 years, "Old Men and Women" from 50 years upwards, I find the numbers to be as follows in 1891 :-

Numbers at the principal age periods of life.

Table with 9 columns: Stages of Life, All Races, European or White, Other than European or White, Both Sexes, Males, Females. Rows: Infants, Children, Boys and Girls, Youths and Maidens, Young Men and Women, Middle-Aged Men and Women, Old Men and Women.

221. The age at which, according to the Census of 1891, the whole population divides itself into two equal parts, is just under 18 years, that is to say, there were about as many persons living at and above, as below, that age. Taking males separately from females, there is no material variation. In 1875, the dividing age was also just under 18.

Equal numbers under and over 18.

222. According to the Burgher Force and Levies Acts at present in force in this Colony, albeit in a dormant state, all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, not specially exempt from service, are liable to be called out for the defence of the country. I find that of the population in 1891 there were 85,387 Europeans and 223,669 Other than Europeans liable so to serve, subject to the exemptions provided in the third Section of Act No. 7 of 1878.

Number of males between 18 and 50.

223. The mean age of the whole population is shown to be 22.79 years: for males alone it is 22.86, and for females alone 22.73 years.

Mean age.

Mean Age in Victoria.

224. In Victoria the mean age at the Census of 1881 was 24.77 for the whole population: 26.11 for males alone, and 23.29 for females alone.

Supporting and dependent ages.

225. Coming next to a consideration of the ages at which the people are respectively (i) dependent and (ii) at an age to contribute to their own maintenance, I find that there were in 1891 in every 10,000 alive on the Census Day, 4,606 more or less dependants, viz., 4,318 persons under 15 years and 288 over 65 years of age, whilst the effective population, viz., all persons from 15 to 65 years, numbered 5,394 in every 10,000. For purposes of comparing the dependent and effective sections of the community with the returns of other countries, I have drawn out the following tables, showing the proportions of the dependent and effective sections to every 10,000 of the population:—

NUMBER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.—WHOLE POPULATION.

AGES.	Cape Colony, 1891.		England and Wales, 1881.	Victoria, 1881.	New South Wales, 1881.	Queensland, 1881.	Western Australia, 1881.	South Australia, 1881.	New Zealand, 1881.
	Total Population.	European or White.							
Under 15 .. ..	4,318	4,221	3,645	3,847	3,987	3,888	3,855	3,885	4,254
15 and under 65 ..	5,394	5,523	5,897	5,908	5,768	5,993	5,891	5,879	5,601
65 and upwards ..	288	256	458	245	245	119	254	236	142
Total .. ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

NUMBER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.—MALES ONLY.

AGES.	Cape Colony, 1891.		England and Wales, 1881.	Victoria, 1881.	New South Wales, 1881.	Queensland, 1881.	Western Australia, 1881.	South Australia, 1881.	New Zealand, 1881.
	Total Population.	European or White.							
Under 15 .. ..	4,323	4,120	3,741	3,695	3,691	3,386	3,389	3,654	3,902
15 and under 65 ..	5,402	5,618	5,835	6,024	6,027	6,487	6,281	6,109	5,951
65 and upwards ..	275	262	424	281	282	127	330	237	147
Total .. ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

If we compare the figures relating to the Colony in 1875 with those in 1891, we have the following results:—

NUMBER IN EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

AGES.	The Colony: Census of 1891.		The Colony as constituted and bounded in 1875, Census of 1875.		The Colony: Census of 1875.	
	Total Population.	Europeans.	Total Population.	Europeans.	Total Population.	Europeans.
Under 15 .. ..	4,318	4,221	4,267	4,245	4,430	4,407
15 and under 65 ..	5,394	5,523	5,438	5,486	5,314	5,392
65 and upwards ..	288	256	295	269	256	201
Total .. ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

These figures show conclusively that the number of persons at the self-supporting ages has materially increased since the date of the last Census.

Numbers at the principal groups in 1891 and 1875.

226. In making a comparison of the number of persons at the several age periods in 1891 with those in 1875, it must be borne in mind that the annexation of additional territory has added 570,739 to the population in the interval.

It must also be remembered that persons enumerated in 1875 and living in 1891, have passed, by effluxion of time, into age periods 16 years more advanced.

Dividing the population into five principal groups of age, viz.:—0—14 years, 15—39 years, 40—54 years, 55—69 years, and 70 years and over, and making a comparison between the figures for Section 1, or the Colony as it was bounded

in 1875, and those for the Colony according to the census of 1875 (as shown in Table III), it is seen that the percentages of increase for the five groups of ages are respectively 29.65, 36.85, 35.89, 57.35, 46.60.

The percentage increase at the age period 55 to 69 is greatest. On a careful examination of the detailed figures relating to each race, it appears that the large increase at this particular age period is traceable mainly to the Europeans and Kafirs.

227. Owing to the absence of any registration of births and deaths and any record of immigration and emigration, it is impossible to frame the interesting comparisons that are possible in other Colonies in regard to the ages of the people.

Were such statistics available a rough check would be possible upon the enumeration of ages for we could approximate the number of persons who ought to be alive at any particular date (i) by adding to the persons alive at a previous date the accessions by birth and immigration, and (ii) by taking therefrom the loss through death and emigration during the interval.

Comparisons resulting from registration of births and deaths impracticable.



EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.\*

Instructions as to particulars to be recorded.

228. Under this head the authorised Householders' Form provided for the collection of simple information as to the number of persons who were respectively (i), able to read and write; (ii), able to read only; and (iii) able neither to read nor write.

The answers given to this inquiry were not indiscriminately accepted. It was found that a number of very young children were returned as able to "read only," and some as able to "read and write."

In transferring the information to the cards, the Carding Clerks were instructed not to recognise the alleged possession of ability to read and write in the case of any child who was 4 years or under, or the still more rudimentary art of reading only in children of less than 3 years. Children between the ages of 3 and 4, who were returned as able to read and write, were recorded as able to read only, and those below the age of 3 were all classed with the illiterates.

Number unspecified.

229. The answers were on the whole satisfactorily filled in, information being unobtainable only in respect of the comparatively small number of 1,666 individuals.

Numbers of each degree of education.

230. In 1891, out of the whole population of the Colony, numbering 1,527,224 persons of all races and ages, there were returned:—340,033 (or 22·26 per cent.) as able to read and write, 46,376 (or 3·04 per cent.) as able to read only, 1,139,149 (or 74·59 per cent.) as able neither to read nor write, and 1,666 (or 0·11 per cent.) as "unknown or unspecified."

The Races separately considered.

231. Under no head of information is it more necessary to consider the several races separately than under Education. For we shall there find the widest divergence among the races in the degree of education which they respectively possess. Thus whilst 22·26 per cent. only of the total population of all races combined are able to read and write, the percentage for "European or White" is a little over three times as many, whilst the "Kafir and Bechuana" show only one-eighth of the average percentage.

Out of every 100 European or white persons 67·96 are able to read and write. Next to them, but far lower in the scale, come the Coloured Persons of Mixed and other Races with 18·07 per cent. The Malay shows a somewhat smaller percentage, the exact figure being 12·16 per cent. The Hottentot is only 3·55 per cent., far less than the Fingo who figures at 8·28, but a little higher than the "Kafir and Bechuana," who have the lowest percentage of all, viz., 2·72 per cent., being only one third of the kindred Fingo.

The percentage of persons of the different races who can read only, without being able to write, varies so slightly that the proportion of persons who can neither read nor write is very nearly the complement of those who can read and write.

The proportion of "unspecified," averaging for all races the low percentage of 0·11, is for no race higher than 0·39, whilst in the case of the Fingo and Kafir it falls as low as 0·02.

The Sections separately considered.

232. Dividing the country into Sections, we find that for Section I the average proportion of persons who can read and write is 30·37 per cent., being a little over 8 per cent. higher than the average for the total population in the three Sections combined.

In Section II the average is 31·09 per cent., a little higher even than in Section I, whilst in Section III the Native Reserve, annexed since 1875, it falls as low as 4·84 per cent., this drop being of course attributable to the large mass of illiterates located beyond the Kei.

One interesting circumstance to be noticed in this connection is that the percentage of Fingoes able to read and write is as high as 7·10 per cent. in the Transkeian territories, whilst the Kafir, whose average for the entire Colony is 2·72, drops to 1·60 per cent. in the Transkei.

The sexes separately considered.

233. When we separate the sexes we find that there is both for all races combined, and for every individual race except the Kafir, a larger percentage of females, who can read and write, than of males.

\* Part V, Tables I to XXXV, Pages 185 to 217 of the Annexures to this Report, deals with the Education of the People. It has an Index Table at Page 185.

The advantage that the female possesses over the male population of all races combined is indicated by the fact that while there are 22·28 females able to read and write out of every 100 females, only 22·24 per cent. of the males possess that educational qualification. The female European has a like advantage, the percentages being 68·40 and 67·56 respectively, giving a difference of 0·84 in favour of the gentler sex.

The difference in favour of the Malay female is far greater, the proportions of the two sexes being respectively 15·42 for females and only 8·67 for males.

With the female Hottentot the advantage is very slight, being only 0·04 per cent.; with the Fingo it is 0·86 per cent; with the Mixed and Other races it is as much as 4·43 per cent.

Among the Kafirs and Bechuanas, who form an exception to the general rule, 2·87 per cent. of males as against 2·57 per cent. of females are able to read and write. The variations in similar figures for the three sections of the Colony taken separately are not sufficiently pronounced to call for special comment. The details will be found in Table VI.

234. Tables VII to XVIII show for each of the six races separately, the numbers and proportions per cent. of persons, males and females, at every quinquennial age period who can read and write, read only, neither read nor write, and who are unspecified.

Degrees of education at each age period for each Race.

Looking carefully into the percentages they seem clearly to disclose the known educational condition of the several races at the different age periods.

235. Thus amongst the Europeans the proportion of those able to read and write is as low as 31 per cent. for young persons between the ages of 5 and 9. It mounts up to 74·30 for children in the next quinquennial period 10 to 14. It takes a further leap until it reaches the high percentage of 92·10 for persons between the ages of 15 and 19, after which, in the age period 20 to 24, it rises to 95·80, but then gradually diminishes until we find it as low as 85 per cent. for the age period 85 years and over.

European.

This variation is clearly due to the difference in the educational advantages known to have existed in the case of persons of different ages.

236. Turning next to the Malays we find that 8·60 per cent. of the children between 5 and 9 could read and write, whereas as many as 23·21 per cent. were able to read and write in the age period 10 to 14. From this age period there is a steady drop as we go up the age scale until we reach as low a percentage as 1·45 in age period 75 to 79, clearly showing the exceedingly improved educational advantages of the Malay youth compared with those possessed by their parents and the older persons in the community.

Malay.

237. Table XIV, showing the proportions of the Fingo Race, discloses a similar tale, the proportions rising from 2 per cent. at age period 5 to 9, up to 12 per cent. at age period 10 to 14, further to 18·96 per cent. at the next age period, after which there is a consistent drop down to as low a percentage as 0·24.

Fingo.

238. The Kafir equally rises to a maximum at the same age period as the Fingo, with a like drop as we reach the higher ages.

Kafir.

239. When we come to the Coloured persons of Mixed Race, whilst we find a similar condition of things, the decadence as we ascend the age scale is not so pronounced, this result being quite consistent with the known fact that the educational advantages of the older persons of this class have been far greater than those accorded to the less civilized aboriginal natives.

Mixed.

Some indication of the Educational advantages of persons of different age periods may be gained by comparing the maximum with the minimum and the average proportion per cent. of persons of each race, who are able to read and write, disclosed in Tables VIII, X, XII, XIV, XVI, and XVIII.

240. If here also we compare the degree of education of the male and female at each age period, commencing with the Europeans, we find a curious condition of things, indicating clearly that the educational advantages of females at all age periods from 45 and upwards must have been inferior to those possessed by males of the same ages, whilst at every age period under 45 the proportion per cent. of females able to read and write is distinctly greater than that of the males, as the subjoined simple Table will show:—

Male and female at each age period of each Race.  
European.

Percentage of European Males and Females who can read and write: Quinquennial Age Periods 5—9 to 40—44:—

	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.
Females.	32.57	77.87	95.10	96.98	96.42	96.17	95.30	95.23
Males.	29.90	70.81	88.99	94.67	95.09	95.21	94.93	94.79
Difference in favour of Females	2.67	7.06	6.11	2.31	1.33	0.96	0.37	0.44

Percentage of European Males and Females who can read and write: Quinquennial Age Periods 45—49 and upwards:—

	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 74 years.	75 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Males.	94.31	93.86	94.59	92.57	92.66	90.41	90.54	87.64
Females.	94.26	93.24	92.79	91.44	90.75	88.71	88.61	84.10
Difference in favour of Males.	0.05	0.62	1.80	1.13	1.91	1.70	1.93	3.54

Malay.

241. It is interesting to notice that an almost identical condition of things exists among the Malays, with this difference: that up to age period 30 to 34 the percentage of females able to read and write is twice as great as that of the males, the superiority of the females being retained through all the three following age periods, after which the percentage is continuously in favour of the males.

Fingo and Kafir.

242. The conditions under which the Fingoes and the Kafirs live seem to make them to some extent exceptional, although, curiously enough, here also the females at the early age periods are in advance of the males. There comes a time when the male more than secures the advantage. Tables XIV and XVI will show that between the ages 5 and 24 the percentage of Fingo and Kafir females able to read and write is higher than that of the males, whilst it is consistently lower for every other age period.

Mixed and Other.

243. Coming next to the coloured persons of Mixed and Other Races, we find that, whilst the females for a time here also maintain a distinct educational advantage over the males, the proportion of females who are able to read and write being greater than that of the total males of all ages combined, as well as for a number of separate age periods, the rise and fall is neither so constant nor so pronounced as it is among the European, the Fingo, and the Kafir. The cause must be looked for in the fact that this is a mixed class, subject to possible wide differences in the course of its life history, and that therefore we cannot expect the same uniformity and consistency at the various age periods as we find in the statistics of distinct and separate races.

Consistency of vital statistics for the separate Races.

244. I cannot refrain from remarking that the singular consistency we have found to exist in the Vital Statistics when tabulated separately for the six main races into which I have divided the population, bears testimony to the completeness and general accuracy of the enumeration not only, but also of the tabulation. This consistency is the more remarkable when we find it maintained in the age periods, and especially so in the figures relating to the aboriginal natives, in respect to whom I was warned at the outset that it would be almost useless to expect to obtain trustworthy information as to their ages.

Urban and rural areas separately considered.

245. Dividing the population into Urban and Rural areas respectively, we find that the Education Statistics present a marked divergence for every race in the whole Colony, as well as in every section thereof, when we compare the figures for Town and Country with those for both Urban and Rural areas combined. This is, of course, only the natural result of the difference in the educational

advantages possessed by the towns and villages as compared with those enjoyed in the country districts. The difference, however, seems to be inordinately large, even when we compare the Europeans apart from the other classes of the community. Thus, for all races the average proportion of persons of all ages who possess the ability to read and write in Urban areas is 48.45 out of every 100, whilst in Rural areas it drops to 15.32. The drop in the case of "European or White" is from 75.30 to 62.81. The Malay decreases from 12.36 to 8.56, the Hottentot dwindles down from 8.80 to 2.51, while the Fingo percentage diminishes by 20 when we pass from the towns to the country, the percentage in the former being 28.09, and in the latter 7.60.

The additional advantage which the comparatively few Kafirs domiciled in towns have over the less fortunate native peasants causes a drop from 12.26 to 2.09 per cent.

In the case of the Mixed and Other Coloured Races the percentage varies from 29.48 in urban, to 10.60 in rural areas.

The above represents the proportion per cent. of persons of both sexes, who can read and write, to the total persons of the several races respectively, in Urban and Rural areas, throughout the entire Colony. The differences in the several Sections of the Colony taken separately are not of sufficient interest to be here repeated. They will be found detailed in Tables XXVI and XXX.

246. In 1875, out of a total population of 720,984 persons, 177,491, or 24.62 per cent., were returned as able to read and write. In 1891 out of a total population of 1,527,224 persons, 340,033 or 22.26 per cent., were returned as able to read and write.

Comparison with 1875.

Comparing these proportions it is seen that the percentage is lower in 1891, than it was in 1875, by 2.36.

Unexplained, these figures would be taken to indicate a downward tendency in the educational condition of the Colony, and it would be inferred that the educational agencies at work have been losing ground during the past 16 years.

The apparently lower educational status of the population as a whole is accounted for by the fact that since the Census of 1875, a considerable area containing a dense population of almost totally illiterate natives, has been annexed to the Colony.

If we exclude this area and confine our comparison to the figures of the Census of 1875 and those of 1891, for the Colony proper as bounded and constituted in 1875, a decided improvement is shown to have taken place, and the percentage of persons who can read and write is found to have increased from 24.62 in 1875 to 30.37 in 1891.

247. Thus far my remarks apply to the population at all ages. It is obvious, however, that more definite conclusions can be drawn if we exclude children under 5 years of age, whose educational acquirements, if any, must necessarily be of a very rudimentary character. Dealing, then, with the whole population of 5 years of age and over, we have the following results.

Comparison of Age Periods over 5.

Eliminating all children under 5 years of age, the subjoined table discloses the number of persons of all ages from 5 years and upwards who can (i) read and write; (ii) read only; (iii) neither read nor write; and (iv) those whose degree of education is unspecified, for the whole Colony as well as for Urban and Rural areas separately, according to the Census of 1891:—

ALL RACES.—PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Degree of Education.	Total Population— all Races.		Urban Population.		Rural Population.	
	Census of 1891.		Census of 1891.		Census of 1891.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Read and write ..	340,033	26.49	155,036	55.85	184,997	18.39
Read only ..	45,571	3.55	17,294	6.23	28,277	2.81
Neither read nor write ..	896,299	69.83	104,658	37.70	791,641	78.69
Unspecified ..	1,666	0.13	614	0.22	1,052	0.11

That Education is more general in Urban than in Rural areas, is here again borne out.



OTHER THAN EUROPEAN—PROPORTIONS PER 100 LIVING AT THE SCHOOL AGE (5—14 INCLUSIVE)

Degree of Education.	Census of 1891.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Both Sexes.	Boys.	Girls.	Both Sexes.	Boys.	Girls.
Read and write .. ..	23.92	21.18	26.46	4.05	3.48	4.64
Read only .. ..	11.65	11.22	12.03	2.34	2.19	2.50
Neither read nor write .. ..	64.00	67.07	61.16	93.53	94.23	92.80
Unspecified .. ..	0.43	0.53	0.35	0.08	0.10	0.06
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is here clearly shown that in Urban areas a very much larger number of children at the School Age are receiving education than in Rural areas.

252. In 1875 the proportions as regards Europeans were as follows :—

EUROPEAN—PROPORTIONS PER 100 LIVING AT THE SCHOOL AGE (5--14 INCLUSIVE).

Degree of Education.	Census of 1875.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Both Sexes.	Boys.	Girls.	Both Sexes.	Boys.	Girls.
Read and write .. ..	63.62	61.44	65.73	32.41	29.78	35.12
Read only .. ..	8.56	9.40	7.76	9.69	9.59	9.79
Neither read nor write .. ..	27.82	29.16	26.51	57.90	60.63	55.09
Unspecified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Comparing these figures for 1875 with those for Europeans in the whole Colony in 1891, it is noticed that both in Urban and Rural areas there has been a decided improvement during the past 16 years.

Unfortunately in the Census Tables of 1875, no information is forthcoming in regard to the educational condition in respect of any race other than European or White at the earlier age periods. In regard to the Native and other coloured persons, all individuals between the ages 1 and 14 were simply recorded in one total. I am not, therefore, able to compare the interesting figures in the preceding tables for 1891, with similar figures for 1875, except in the case of Europeans, nor am I therefore able to furnish it for all races combined.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

School Attendance.

253. In the column headed Education on the Householders' Form, an instruction was issued asking for a statement in respect of every child whether he or she was receiving instruction at a "Government Aided School," or at a "Private School," or at a "Sunday School only," or "at home."

The information in response to this instruction was on the whole very well furnished, and it enabled me to complete the Occupation Tables by accounting for a very large number of children who would otherwise have had to be recorded simply as of no specified occupation. For this reason the very interesting Table (No. XI) dealing with "Scholars" forms a portion of Part VII of the Annexures to this Report (see pages 330 to 333.)

Special Occupation Return for Scholars and Children.

That return shows separately :—

- (1) The total number of Scholars of all ages returned as attending Government aided Schools.
- (2) The total number of Scholars of all ages returned as attending Private Schools.
- (3) The number of persons of all ages receiving instruction at home, or at Sunday School only, or returned as unspecified Scholars.

- (4) Children of the age of 0 to 14 neither attending School nor returned as of specified occupations, and
- (5) The number of persons of the ages from 5 to 14 engaged or assisting in various occupations.

Under each of these heads the Numbers at each Quinquennial Age Period are separately given.

The information is separately given for males and females as well as for European or White, Malays, Hottentots, Kafir and Bechuana, and the Mixed and Other Races separately, with a total for all races. It also separates in regard to these totals the numbers in each of the three Sections into which the Colony has been divided for Census purposes. I would invite special attention to this Table.

Distinguishing Sex and Race.

254. It shows that the total number of persons returned as attending Government Aided Schools of all races and ages and both sexes was 71,103, as classified in the following Abstract :—

Government Aided Schools.

European.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
27,620	1,320	732	12,280	9,230	19,921	71,103

255. It shows also that there were of Scholars attending Private Schools a total of all races and ages 26,501 as classified below :—

Private Schools.

European.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
21,009	983	113	584	922	2,890	26,501

256. Of persons, of all Races and Ages, receiving instruction at home or at Sunday school only, and scholars unspecified, there were 30,276, the numbers of each race being as follows :—

At Home, at Sunday School, and Unspecified.

European.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
23,740	243	268	982	1,286	3,757	30,276

257. There were recorded as engaged or assisting in various Occupations, 172,167 children between the ages of 5 and 14, viz :—

Actually employed.

European.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
12,932	479	4,186	36,169	100,843	17,558	172,167

258. There were returned as children of 14 years and under of No Occupation 377,117 persons made up as follows :—

No occupation.

European.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
82,373	2,428	13,145	61,420	150,671	67,080	377,117

259. The foregoing Abstracts include 18,077 Scholars over 15 years of age.

Numbers at the Age Period 0 to 14.

Eliminating these, and confining our attention to the Age Group 0 to 14, we derive the following interesting Return :—

AGE PERIOD 0—14 YEARS. OCCUPATION.

RACE DISTINCTION.	Scholars.		Receiving instruction at Home or at Sunday School only, and Scholar unspecified.	Engaged or assisting in various occupations.	Returned as of no occupation.	TOTAL—0—14.
	Government-aided Schools.	Private Schools.				
European or White ..	22,992	18,582	22,222	12,932	82,373	159,101
Malay .. .. .	1,290	946	238	479	2,428	5,381
Hottentot .. ..	618	91	234	4,186	13,145	18,274
Fingo .. .. .	8,436	428	676	36,169	61,420	107,129
Kafir and Bechuana ..	6,402	683	964	100,843	150,671	259,563
Mixed and Other ..	18,821	2,696	3,484	17,558	67,080	109,639
Total ..	58,559	23,426	27,818	172,167	377,117	659,087

There were alive on the Census day, of all Races, 659,087 persons between the ages of 0—14, viz. :—243,655 from ages 0—4 ; 212,022 from ages 5—9 ; and 203,410 from ages 10—14.

Of those between ages 0—4, 6,078 were attending some school or receiving instruction at home, while the remainder were not occupied at all.

Numbers at the Age Period 5 to 9.

260. Of the total of 212,022 persons between the ages of 5—9, there were 51,908 persons receiving instruction of some sort either at school or at home, 46,797 persons engaged or assisting in some occupation, and 113,317 persons neither occupied nor at school.

Of the 203,410 persons between the ages of 10—14 there were 51,811 individuals receiving instruction of some sort or another, 125,370 persons engaged in some industrial or other occupation, and 26,223 persons neither at school nor occupied.

Numbers at the Age Period 5 to 14.

261. Of persons at the School Age—5 to 14, there were 305,629 not receiving instruction at all, either at school or at home, of whom 172,167 were engaged or assisting in some occupation, whilst the remainder, 133,462 were doing nothing at all.

The Race Distinction of these children is as follows :—

CHILDREN OF 5—14 NOT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION EITHER AT SCHOOL OR AT HOME.

RACE DISTINCTION.	Engaged or assisting in various occupations.	Returned as of no occupation at all.	Total not receiving instruction.
European or White .. .. .	12,932	22,552	35,484
Malay .. .. .	479	286	765
Hottentot .. .. .	4,186	6,702	10,888
Fingo .. .. .	36,169	21,158	57,327
Kafir and Bechuana .. .. .	100,843	56,374	157,217
Mixed and Other .. .. .	17,558	26,390	43,948
Total ..	172,167	133,462	305,629

If, then, education were made compulsory in this Colony in respect of all European children between these ages, provision would have to be made in State Schools for at least 35,484 children, even if home education were recognized in the scheme.

Distribution of those at the School Age 5 to 14 of each Race.

262. Thus it will appear that the Occupation Table dealing with the Dependant Class, pages 330 to 333 of Part VII of the Appendix to this Report, is so constructed as to show how many children ought to be receiving instruction, how many are receiving such instruction, and how many are not.

It is difficult to measure the extent to which, on the one hand, want of educational advantages, and on the other, indifference or disinclination on the part of the people of this Colony to avail themselves of such advantages, as they possess, have operated to

produce so large a number of children as we find to be neither at school, nor receiving instruction at home, nor even engaged in one or other of the many occupations in which children can find employment.

SCHOOL RETURNS.

Returns of School Teachers.

263. One of the forms established under the authority of the Census Act, headed "Educational Form," required certain particulars to be entered respecting all Colleges and Schools, distinguishing those that were Government Aided from those that were private, and showing under each of the six main race distinctions the number of scholars who attended the school during any part of the school week ending Thursday, the 26th March, 1891, giving also the average number of scholars who attended the school during the four days, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th March, 1891. These dates were fixed in preference to those immediately preceding and following the Census Day (5th April, 1891), because of the Easter holidays.

In order not to jeopardize the successful collection of vital statistics recorded upon the Householders' Form, the supervisors were informed that they were not to employ the enumerators in every case to distribute this separate Educational Form, but to endeavour to collect the information as best they could by other agencies.

I felt perfectly confident of my ability to obtain the completest information possible in regard to all the schools that received Government grants ; for, having a list of all such schools, I was able to secure a return in respect of each. These returns were tabulated, but not until after considerable delay and the most exhaustive queries.

I found, however, that it was quite impossible for me to obtain anything like complete returns for private schools, seeing that there was no statutory definition of a private school, and that I was not able to bring home to all the persons engaged in private tuition at such schools their liability to render returns.

I looked forward to the completion of the tabulation of Government aided schools as likely to afford, at all events, an approximate check upon the figures obtained from the Householders' Form, and I was surprised to find that the numbers, independently derived from the individual school returns, corresponded so very nearly with my vital statistics. In fact, this close correspondence I regard, to some extent, as a mere coincidence, because there are several ways of framing school returns, and because the one set of returns dealt with average and the other set with actual attendance.

I append a comparative table, giving an abstract of the figures collated from these two independent sources :—

Scholars attending Government Aided Schools.	Numbers according to tabulation of Vital Statistics.	Numbers according to independent returns of Government Aided School Teachers.	Discrepancy.
European or White ..	27,620	28,285	-  665
Other than European or White .. .. .	43,483	43,205	— 278
Total ..	71,103	71,490	-  387

Were it not that I am convinced that the near approach to equality between these two sets of figures is a mere coincidence, I might explain away the small discrepancy by saying that there are a number of unspecified scholars, a certain proportion of whom undoubtedly belong to the Aided Government School Class, and that possibly the number of unspecified Government Scholars accounts for that small discrepancy.

Having thus ascertained the general correctness of the information supplied by the householders in respect of individual scholars at Government Aided Schools, I thought it safe to assume that the information they supplied with regard to scholars at private schools was equally correct, although I could not reconcile the number of private scholars with the returns of the teachers.

This absence of agreement I can trace to the failure of a very large number of the teachers at private schools to render the returns from which I had to collect the necessary

information. I am borne out in the surmise that these returns are incomplete by the fact that in abstracting them I do not account for a large number of teachers that are recorded in the Occupations Returns\*, and I conclude that, had all these teachers rendered returns, the total number of private scholars, shown in the Occupation Table previously alluded to, would have been completely accounted for.

Reconciliation  
with Education  
Department  
Returns.

264. I have endeavoured to reconcile the figures derived from the vital statistics (which, as I have shown, correspond so closely with those independently obtained from teachers in Government-aided Schools), with the number of children attending such schools, shown in the Returns of the Education Department, published by Government Notice, No. 396, of the 5th May, 1891\*\*, relating to the quarter ending on the 31st March, or five days before the Census day.

Unfortunately, these Gazetted Returns show only one total for all races, so that they form no basis of comparison for any race distinction. Taking the totals, however, of all races, I wish to illustrate my observation, "that there are several ways of framing school returns," by a reference to four of the six columns of the Educational Department Returns in question. Column 1 is headed "Number of Children on the Books;" that must be taken to mean the number of children who remained on the books, whether attending school or not, on the 1st January, 1891. Column 2 shows the number "Admitted during the Quarter." Column 3, the number "Withdrawn during the Quarter." Column 4 shows the "Highest Weekly Average." Column 5, the "Lowest Weekly Average;" and Column 6 shows the "Ordinary Daily Attendance."

Now, taking Columns 1, 4, 6, and 5, I find that they form a descending series, commencing with 79,419 for the total on the books, passing on to 64,878 for the highest weekly average, then dropping to 60,691 for the ordinary daily attendance, and reaching the far lower total of 48,711 for the lowest weekly average. I take it therefore that, whilst there were 79,419 children on the aided school books throughout the Colony on the first day of the quarter, the highest weekly average did not come up to more than 64,878 for any week during the quarter, the ordinary daily attendance did not reach to more than 60,691, and the lowest weekly average fell to 48,711.

Comparing these figures with the total derived, independently of the Education Department, from Returns rendered by the teachers themselves for the week ending 26th March, that is to say, the last week of the same quarter, I find no less than 71,490 scholars accounted for, and I think that that number is quite reconcilable with the figures supplied independently to the Superintendent-General of Education; and when we find, moreover, that the vital statistics of the Census give a total of 71,103 scholars, I think it may safely be inferred that this result, disclosing a difference of only 387 when compared with the figures independently derived from the individual returns of the parents themselves, is not inconsistent with the other two.

The Education Department having, unfortunately, no control over private schools, has not been in a position to obtain statistics from the teachers of such schools. I am, therefore, not able to avail myself of any statistics of that Department for comparison with my own.

\* The Occupation Tables (see Class I, Order II, Sub-Order 7, Part VII of the Annexures to this Report) account for 4,779 Teachers, the School Returns give only 3,682, showing a deficiency of 1,097 Teachers. This I take to be a measure of the incompleteness of the Private School Returns.

\*\* Published in the *Government Gazette*, No. 7291, of the 8th May, 1891.

### CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.\*

265. In the Householder's Form the column headed "Condition as to Marriage" provided for the classification of the population under four heads, viz.:—"Married," "Widowed," "Divorced," and "Never Married" or "Single." This information was most completely given, so much so, that the conjugal condition of only 3,254 individuals was unspecified, of whom only 269 were Europeans.

Classification  
of Condition as  
to Marriage.

266. Of the total population enumerated in 1891, viz.:—1,527,224 of both sexes and all ages,—463,826 or 30·37 per cent. were returned as "Married," 64,761 or 4·24 per cent. as "Widowed," 992,898 or 65·01 per cent. as "Single," or "Never Married," and 2,485 or 0·17 per cent. as "Divorced," leaving 3,254 or only 0·21 per cent. unknown or unspecified.

Numbers of  
each Degree of  
Conjugal  
Condition.

#### THE MARRIED.

267. Taking these figures in the above order we find that of the 463,826 married persons, 218,148 or 28·43 per cent. of the male population of all races were husbands, and 245,678 or 32·33 per cent. of the female population of all races were wives, showing that the wives outnumbered the husbands by 27,530 a preponderance which may be broadly ascribed to the prevalence of polygamy among a section of the inhabitants.

Numbers  
married of each  
Sex.

268. Here (as elsewhere), the presence of White and Coloured Races living under such widely differing social conditions, precludes the possibility of drawing any logical conclusion from the vital statistics of the Colony, unless we derive separate results for each of the main Races or Classes of the community.

Necessity for  
Separate  
results for each  
Race.

269. Taking first the European married persons, numbering 117,355 of both sexes or 31·13 per cent. of the total European population, there were 59,726 husbands and 57,629 wives, equivalent to 30·48 and 31·83 per cent. of the males and females respectively, giving a surplus of 2,097 husbands.

Number of  
Europeans  
married of each  
Sex.

I find that there was a like excess of husbands over wives in the Colony in 1875.

Whilst this preponderance may to some extent be due to the fact that European or White males have intermarried with coloured females, an investigation of the component parts of the European or White population, leads me to infer that there are in this Colony large numbers of married foreign born males, whose wives are not resident here. To this, therefore, we must look for an explanation of the excess of husbands over wives. A similar excess was disclosed by the Census results of all the Australian Colonies for 1881, except Victoria in which wives slightly exceeded husbands, and Queensland where there was an excess of only two wives.

The same cause that operates here in the one way, affects the United Kingdom in an opposite direction. On referring to the Census Returns of England and Wales for 1881, I find that the British born married males, who were temporarily resident here and elsewhere in 1881, left their wives at home to swell the number of married females, to such an extent, as to cause an excess of 61,064 wives over husbands.

270. Of the 4,889 married Malays of both sexes, forming 35·16 per Cent. of the total Malay population, there were 2,402 husbands, equal to 35·78 per Cent. of the total males, as against 2,487 wives, equivalent to 34·57 per Cent. of the total Malay females, showing that here also the wives outnumber the husbands.

Number of  
Malays married  
of each Sex.

Among the Malays I find the practice exists, to some extent, of taking a second wife during the lifetime of the first. As there are never many Malays absent from the Colony, the small preponderance of 85 Malay wives may be due in some measure to their polygamic habits.

271. Turning next to the Hottentot, I find a distinctly anomalous conjugal condition. Here, of the 16,642 married persons of that race, forming 33·03 per Cent. of the total population of both sexes, there are only 7,764 husbands, being 29·58 per cent. of the total male population, while there are as many as 8,878 wives, equivalent to 36·78 per cent. of the total females of the race. Here it may be inferred that the preponderance

Number of  
Hottentots  
married of each  
Sex.

\* The returns relating to Conjugal Condition will be found in Part VI—Pages 219 to 253, Tables I to XXXVIII of the Annexures to this Report, with an Index Table on Page 219.

of 1,114 wives is due to the fact that nearly all Hottentot marriages are irregular, and not solemnised according to European or Christian rites. The female, having a distinct motive to return herself as married, was evidently careful to do so, while no such motive actuated the male.

Fingo and Kafir.

272. Among the Fingo and the Kafir, whilst marriage is seldom solemnised according to Christian rites, it is distinctly recognised by native law and custom, and I do not think that much error or exaggeration exists in the conjugal condition returns of these races.

Intermarriage. Fingo & Kafir

273. It may be affirmed with some degree of certainty that Fingoes and Kafirs seldom intermarry either with one another, or with the European, or Other Coloured Races.

On this assumption it may be safe to take the records of the two races separately, although it will also be interesting to take them in combination, as forming sections of the same great—the Bantu—Race.

Number of Fingoes married of each sex.

274. Separating these two classes of natives, and taking the Fingo first, I find that of the 64,667 married Fingoes, forming 28.16 per cent. of the Fingo population of both sexes, 28,465 were husbands, equal to 26.22 per cent. of the males, and 36,202 were wives, being 29.89 per cent. of the females.

Number of Kafirs married of each sex.

275. Turning next to the Kafir, I find that of the 189,702 married persons, forming 31.18 per cent. of the total population of both sexes, there are 86,502 husbands, being 28.21 per cent. of the males; and 103,200 wives, forming 34.19 per cent. of the females. This gives a preponderance of 7,737 Fingo and 16,698 Kafir wives.

Polygamy.

276. Polygamy undoubtedly causes the Kafir and Fingo wives to outnumber the husbands. It is not unreasonable to assume that married natives in the Colony, whose wives reside beyond its borders, are nearly counterbalanced by the absentee husbands who have left their wives in the Colony. If this be so, then the preponderance of Kafir and Fingo wives is a measure of the extent to which polygamy prevails among the Natives.

Number married of each sex, Mixed and Other.

277. Of the Mixed and other Coloured Races 70,571, or 28.48 per cent. of both Sexes were returned as married. Of these 33,289, or 27.02 per cent. of the total males were returned as husbands, and 37,282, or 29.92 per cent. of the total females, were returned as wives. There was, therefore, an excess of 3,993 wives over the number of husbands.

Irregularly married.

278. While the explanation of this preponderance of wives must be looked for in absentee husbands, it is possible, especially among the lower classes, that some women may have been tempted to return themselves as married when they had no legal title to be classed as wives.

Numbers induced to marry prior to enumeration.

279. It was a matter of common talk when the instructions for enumerating the population were issued in the early part of last year, that a large number of men and women who were living together outside the wedded state were induced, possibly by Ministers of Religion, to enter that state in order that they might be able, truly, to return themselves as married. On referring to the record of Marriage Registers filed in the Colonial Secretary's Office, I find therein ample evidence of this anxiety to avoid the scandal of an open acknowledgment of the parentage of illegitimate children which true entries on the Householder's Form would have disclosed.\*

280. The following short table shows the proportion of wives to every 100 husbands for each race:—

Proportion of Wives to Husbands.

Proportion of Wives to every 100 Husbands.						
European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	All Races.
96.49	103.54	114.35	127.18	119.30	111.99	112.62

\* The number of marriages in March, 1891, shows an abnormal increase of 57.91 per cent. over the number in March, 1890. In March, 1892, the number had again reached its normal condition. Even in April, 1891, as compared with 1890, an increase of 26.78 per cent. is shown. This increase may represent the abnormal number of marriages during the first four days of the month immediately preceding the Census day.

281. Tables VII to XX of Part VI (see pages 225 to 231) of the Annexures to this report show the numbers and proportions of married persons of each Race, at each quinquennial age period.

If we look at the number of husbands and wives, respectively, at each of the different quinquennial age periods, we find that the conditions vary with the different races, but not to any very marked extent. Thus with Europeans the number of wives outnumbers the husbands at each age period up to 29. Amongst the Malays, the Kafirs and Bechuanas, and the Mixed and Other races, there were, consistently, more wives than husbands up to and including the age period 35 to 39. In the case of the Hottentot and Fingo races, the wives exceeded the husbands at every age period up to and including the age period 40 to 44 years. Then, again, we find that amongst Europeans there were more husbands than wives for every age period after 29. Amongst the Malays, Kafirs and Bechuanas, and Mixed and Other races, there were more husbands than wives for every age period over 39, and for Hottentots and Fingoes, consistently, more husbands than wives for every age period after 44.

I subjoin two Returns dealing with the numbers and proportions at the three Age periods 10—14, 15—19, and 20—24 separately, and with all the higher groups in combination.

Number of Married Persons, Males and Females, of each Race, at certain periods of life:—

RACE.	10 to 14 years.			15 to 19 years.			20 to 24 Years.			Total 10 to 24 Years.			24 Years and Over.			Total—All Ages.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White	5	1	4	1,482	66	1,416	11,273	2,948	8,325	12,760	3,015	9,745	104,595	56,711	47,884	117,355	60,736	57,629
Malay	...	...	...	102	8	94	597	184	413	699	192	507	4,190	2,210	1,980	4,889	2,402	2,487
Hottentot	1	...	...	240	21	219	1,537	416	1,121	1,778	437	1,341	14,864	7,327	7,537	16,642	7,764	8,878
Fingo	9	3	6	1,397	61	1,336	6,822	1,180	5,642	8,228	1,244	6,984	56,439	27,221	29,218	64,667	28,465	36,202
Kafir and Bechuana	81	15	66	4,503	268	4,235	19,726	3,369	16,357	24,310	3,852	20,458	165,392	82,550	82,842	189,702	86,502	103,200
Mixed and Other	13	4	9	797	72	725	7,261	1,980	5,281	8,071	2,066	6,015	62,500	31,233	31,267	70,571	33,289	37,282
Total	109	23	86	8,521	496	8,025	47,216	10,077	37,139	55,846	10,596	45,250	407,980	207,552	200,428	463,826	218,148	245,678

Proportions per cent. of Married Persons, Males and Females, of each Race, at certain periods of life:—

RACE.	10 to 14 Years.			15 to 19 Years.			20 to 24 Years.			Total 10 to 24 Years.			24 Years and Over.			Total—All Ages.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
European or White	0.01	+	0.02	3.98	0.36	7.38	30.69	15.67	46.46	10.63	4.98	13.35	72.93	72.82	73.95	31.13	30.48	31.83
Malay	...	...	...	7.22	1.26	12.11	43.70	29.87	55.07	16.67	9.84	22.64	72.89	75.23	67.74	35.16	35.73	34.57
Hottentot	...	...	...	4.94	0.85	9.11	32.78	17.43	48.72	11.54	5.43	18.17	65.88	61.28	71.06	33.03	29.58	36.75
Fingo	...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.04	5.54	0.52	9.91	34.15	13.31	50.78	10.49	3.34	16.95	72.96	77.01	69.55
Kafir and Bechuana	...	...	...	0.10	0.03	0.16	6.95	0.79	13.62	37.24	12.37	63.54	11.98	3.45	21.26	71.56	72.25	70.88
Mixed and Other	...	...	...	0.04	0.02	0.06	3.15	0.59	5.51	32.28	19.20	43.36	10.09	5.30	14.58	69.14	68.20	70.10
Total	...	...	...	0.05	0.02	0.09	5.35	0.63	10.02	34.16	14.77	53.05	11.15	4.20	18.19	71.50	71.95	71.04

282. It is interesting to find to what extent early marriage prevails among the different races.

By the Law of this Colony, Males of the age of 14 years and females of the age of 12 years are allowed to marry, provided they obtain the consent of their parents or guardians.

283. In the age group 10 to 14, which is obviously the earliest in which married persons are found, there were for all races only 109 married persons, being only 0.05 per cent. of the total population at these ages. Of these early wedded ones only 23 were husbands and 86 were wives, the proportion of husbands to males and wives to females being 0.02 and 0.09 per cent respectively.

284. At the age period 15 to 19 there were 8,521 married persons, being 5.35 per cent. of the persons at those ages of both sexes. Of these 496 or 0.63 per cent, of the males were husbands, and 8,025 or 10.02 per cent. of the females were wives.

A + denotes that the Percentage is so small that it has no significance.

The Married at Quinquennial Age Periods.

Early Marriages.

Age Period 10 to 14.

Age Period 15 to 19.

Age Periods 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 combined.

285. Combining these two age periods we find 8,630 married persons, being 2.38 per cent. of the total population of the ages 10 to 19. Of these 519 were husbands, being 0.28 per cent. of the total male population, and 8,111 persons or 4.54 per cent. of the total female population of these ages were wives.

Variation for the several Races. Age Period 10 to 14.

286. The proportion varies considerably among the races, although there is a fair consistency throughout. Comparing the married persons of the several races with one another, the percentages at the age period 10 to 14 for any race in regard to both sexes never reaches beyond 0.10 per cent. For the husbands it never reaches higher than 0.03 per cent. while for the wives it is as high as 0.16 per cent.

Age Period 15 to 19.

287. At the second age period, 15 to 19, the total married persons never reaches beyond 7.22 per cent. for the total of both sexes at these ages. The husbands never go beyond 1.26 per cent. of the males, and the highest percentage of the wives is 13.62.

Proportion of Wives to every 10,000 Husbands, European and Coloured respectively.

288. Out of every 10,000 European Husbands only 11 are under 20 years and out of every 10,000 European Wives, there are 246 under that age. It follows that out of the same number there are as many as 9,989 husbands and 9,754 wives 20 years and over.

Among the "Other than Europeans" out of every 10,000 husbands there were 29 under 20, and 9,971 over 20 years, whilst of the same number of wives there were 356 under, and 9,644, 20 years and over.

Age Period 20 to 24.

289. Turning next to the Age period 20 to 24 years, we find that here also the numbers and proportion of married females largely exceed those of married males for every Race. The percentage of husbands is highest among the Malays, whilst the Kafir has the largest proportion of married females, at this Age period.

Age Periods 10 to 24 combined.

290. Combining the Age periods 10 to 24, the Malay is found to have a larger percentage both of husbands and wives than any other Race.

Age Periods over 24.

291. For the Age Group 24 years and upwards, the Europeans have the largest percentage of wives, the Malay husbands still retaining their supremacy over all the other Races. In this large Age Group the marriage percentage of males and females very nearly reaches equality among Europeans, the husbands representing 72.82 per cent. of the males and the wives 73.05 per cent. of the females of those ages. The Kafir presents the nearest approach to these figures, viz., 72.25 per cent. of married males to 70.88 of females. With the Fingoes there is a wider divergence, the husbands reaching as high a percentage as 77.01 against only 69.55 for the wives. Among the "Mixed and Other," again, there is a smaller proportion of married males than females, the percentage being 68.20 and 70.10 respectively.

The Married in Urban as compared with Rural Areas.

292. Comparing Urban and Rural Areas we find that the proportions of husbands and wives change as we pass from the town to the country, and differ also with the races. Taking all races together we find that husbands exceed wives by 1,387 in Urban Areas. Of this excess the Europeans contributed 1,209, and the "Other than European" the balance. In all Rural Areas wives exceeded husbands by 28,917. Of this excess more than the whole is accounted for by Coloured races, the European husbands being here also in excess of the wives.

We find that the preponderance of wives is far larger in the thickly populated Native Areas, where the Natives live in a primitive condition under tribal tenure. Thus, whilst there are in the three Sections of the Colony combined, an average of 117 wives to every 100 husbands, there are, in Section III, taken by itself, 136 wives to every 100 husbands.

Taking the three Native Territories which are included in Section III, we find that in East Griqualand and Tembuland there are 132 wives to every 100 husbands, whereas, in the Transkei the proportion of wives to every 100 husbands is increased to 143, the highest of all.

Early Marriages in Urban and Rural Areas. 10 to 14 years.

293. A Comparison of the numbers of married persons at the earlier age periods in the Urban and Rural Areas, respectively, leads one unhesitatingly to the conclusion that early marriages are more prevalent in the country districts than in the towns.

Only 6 wives, or 0.03 per cent. of the females at the age period 10 to 14, and one husband, or 0.01 per cent. of the males, were recorded in the Urban Areas of the Colony; whilst, at the same age period, 22 husbands, or 0.02 per cent. of the males, and 80 wives, or 0.10 per cent. of the females, were returned for the Rural Areas.

294. At the age period 15 to 19, there were 92 husbands, or 0.59 per cent. of the males, in Urban, as compared with 404, or 0.63 per cent. of the males in the Rural Areas, while the wives in the Urban Areas were returned as 879, or 5.01 per cent. of the females, contrasting strikingly with the 7,146 wives, or 11.43 per cent. of the females in the Rural Areas.

15 to 19 years.

295. I have constructed the following Summary showing for the age periods, 10—14, 15—19, and 20—24, and for the European and Coloured Races separately, the percentages of husbands and wives to the total males and females, respectively, at those age periods, in Urban and Rural Areas:—

Summary for Age Periods between 10 and 24, in Urban and Rural Areas.

AGE PERIOD.	Urban or Rural.	Males.			Females.		
		All Races.	European or White.	Other than European.	All Races.	European or White.	Other than European.
10 to 14 years	Urban ..	0.01	..	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05
	Rural ..	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.12
15 to 19 years	Urban ..	0.59	0.24	0.89	5.01	4.60	5.34
	Rural ..	0.63	0.43	0.68	11.43	9.33	11.89
20 to 24 years	Urban ..	13.51	11.34	15.33	38.15	37.56	38.63
	Rural ..	15.25	19.32	14.19	57.85	53.11	58.99
Total, 10 to 24 years	Urban ..	5.18	4.11	6.14	14.11	13.41	14.70
	Rural ..	3.95	5.57	3.60	19.27	18.37	19.47

These figures also show that at the age periods 10—14 and 15—19, the proportion of the married persons is considerably higher amongst the coloured races of both sexes than amongst the European or White Race, and that only in one instance does the proportion of coloured males in the Urban exceed the percentage in the Rural Areas.

This exception curiously holds good at the age period 20 to 24, in which case the percentage of coloured husbands in the Urban areas slightly exceeds that in the Rural areas.

The results disclosed after combining the age periods 10 to 24 are not so generally consistent, the percentage of married persons of all races and of coloured males in the Urban areas exceeding those in the Rural areas.

THE WIDOWED.

296. Of the total population there were 13,184 widowers and 51,577 widows, or in the proportion of nearly 4 widows to every widower. The Widowed.

The numbers of widowers and widows are shown for each race separately in the following table:—

	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.
Widows.	8,748	693	1,361	8,785	25,353	6,637
Widowers.	3,604	211	963	1,073	4,329	3,004
Excess of Widows.	5,144	482	398	7,712	21,024	3,633

In every race and in every age period the widows exceed the widowers. The excess is most marked in the Fingo Race where widows are to widowers in the proportion of 8 to 1. In the Kafir and Bechuana Race the proportion is nearly 6 to 1.

If the Fingoes and Kafirs are excluded the excess of widows for the remaining races is 9,657 or in the proportion of slightly over 2 widows to every widower.

The proportion per cent. of widowed persons to the total persons of the several age periods increases constantly as we rise in the age scale. For all races it is inappreciable at the age period 10 to 14, it is as low as 0.08 in the next age period, and reaches a maximum at the highest age period, viz: 85 years and over.



The greatest number of both widowers and widows occurs in the age period 60—64 years, the numbers being 1,545 widowers and 6,896 widows.

There was one widow in the age period 10—14 years, and there were 8 widowers and 125 widows in the age period 15 to 19 years.

In every age period there were more husbands than widowers, but the widows exceeded the wives in every age period after, and including the age period 60—64.

The proportion of widowers to the whole male population was 1 in every 58; and that of widows to the whole female population 1 in every 15.

THE SINGLE.

The Single.

297. 995,383 persons of all ages and races were returned as "single" viz:—534,110 males and 461,273 females. With these were included for convenience of tabulation 537 males and 1,948 females who were returned as divorced.

Particulars relating to the persons returned as divorced will be found in Table XXXVIII.

There were 409,749 single males under 20, and 327,590 single females under 15 years of age.

Bachelors and Spinsters.

298. Assuming the age at which a man becomes a bachelor to be 20 years, and that a woman becomes a spinster at 15, the number of Bachelors is found to be 123,824, and of spinsters 131,735, or nearly 107 spinsters to every 100 Bachelors.

This proportion is increased to 134, if to the Bachelors we add the widowers, and the widows to the Spinsters.

Number of Marriageable Males and Females.

299. These figures relate to all Races combined. Separating the Races, and taking the Widowers, Widows and divorced as marriageable, and adding them to the Never Married of the respective sexes, we have the following interesting Table, showing for each Race separately the number of Men and Women in the community who may be regarded as marriageable.

	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Bechuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total all Races.
Spinsters, Widows and Divorced Females.	44,973	1,958	6,376	30,163	69,256	32,533	185,259
Bachelors, Widowers and Divorced Males.	36,845	1,038	6,502	15,602	54,895	22,654	137,536

For every Race except the Hottentots the marriageable females outnumber the marriageable males.

Old Maids and Bachelors.

300. It is not definitely determined at what period of life an unmarried man's or woman's chances of marriage become so remote as to justify their being styled "Old Bachelors" and "Old Maids." If this age be 40 for the man and 30 for the woman there were in April, 1891, 13,659 confirmed Bachelors, and 16,703 Old Maids. These numbers are reduced to 6,304 and 4,035 respectively if the ages be extended to 50 and 40 years respectively.

Single Males and Females compared with Husbands and Wives.

Taking the conjugal condition at different age periods we find that at every age period up to and including 25 to 29 years the single males exceeded the husbands, and that up to the age period 15 to 19 years the single females exceeded the wives, but after the age of 30 husbands were more numerous than bachelors, and after the age of 20 wives were more numerous than spinsters.

Numbers of Females at the Reproductive Period of Life.

301. For the sake of uniformity we may regard the reproductive period of life as ranging from about 15 to 45 years of age, the period adopted in the Statistical Tables of other countries.

The women of these ages number 332,650. Of these there were 190,220 wives, 13,796 widows, 1,378 divorced, 126,301 single or never married, and 955 whose conjugal condition was unspecified. In every 10,000 females living there were in 1875 and in 1891 respectively 4,249 and 4,377 females at the reproductive period of life.

Census Districts.

302. Of the total of 93 Census Districts there were more wives than husbands in 65 Districts, and more husbands than wives in 28 Districts.

In every Census District the unmarried males and females outnumber the husbands and wives, respectively.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.\*

303. The instructions printed on the Householder's Form, for the guidance of persons in filling up the column "Profession or Occupation," were more detailed than those in regard to any other statistical point, the reason being that it is known to be more difficult to fill in such information than to answer the comparatively simple enquiries on other subjects.

Instructions as to Particulars required.

To find a place for every one of the large number of persons engaged in the multitudinous avocations of human life is one of the most difficult tasks that the statistician has to cope with. The principal defect that past experience warned me to anticipate was the too great generalization that would ordinarily occur in describing the occupations of the people.

The first instruction, therefore, directed Householders to state the particular branch, as well as the general name of the occupation which each person was deriving support from at the time of the Census. Next it was necessary, more especially in a country like this, to charge the Householder, who had more than one occupation, to state them all in the order of their pecuniary importance to himself. Then, in order that, eventually, we might be able to discriminate between those persons who were employers of labour, including managers of businesses, those who were simply employed and were wage earners, and also those who were unemployed, definite directions on these points were contained at the head of the column on the Form. Further detailed instructions were also printed on the back of the Form, all, however, with a like object, namely, to enable the tabulators to distribute the people according to a clear logical scheme of classification. It is, perhaps, not necessary for me to repeat all these detailed instructions.

Difficulty of classification.

304. In considering the generic terms to be used to designate the Classes or main groups of occupations, the difficulty in making a complete and logical distribution of the hundreds and thousands of different occupations under six main heads must not be overlooked. For example, the inclusion under the general class "Professional," of acrobats, billiard markers, and others engaged in like pursuits, has been objected to on the ground that such individuals have no claim or title to be included with Medical Practitioners, Clergymen, and others belonging to the learned professions.

This objection seems at first sight to be a reasonable one, but when we consider the broad lines upon which occupations are classified in all countries, and the very great advantage to be derived from adhering to a uniform classification, as far as practicable, without which the combination of figures for Districts forming one Colony, or country, and for countries forming one Nationality or Empire, and of Empires and Nationalities forming totals for a continent, and so on would be impracticable, we find it necessary to sink our little differences of opinion, to forego our predilection for our own scheme, and follow the lines set to us by those who have gone before.

In this country, indeed, we are pledged to the United Kingdom to secure uniformity up to a certain point between our Census figures and theirs, and this uniformity is more necessary in the case of a classification of occupations than of any other point.

Thus for Sex, for Age, for Education, for Conjugal Condition, for Religion, for Birthplace, for Sickness, for Infirmary, there can hardly be any material divergence or any doubt as to how the classification is to be arranged.

Under Occupations alone the greatest differences exist; and if every Colony and every Country were to adopt a different system of its own, however logically correct, however excellent they might be, such classifications would for statistical purposes be comparatively valueless if they did not all follow the same general broad line of arrangement.

Difficulty in Australia owing to different classification.

305. In the Report of the Census of Victoria, 1881, the Government Statist of that Colony points to the difficulty that was experienced owing to one of the Australian group of Colonies adopting a classification scheme so constructed as to baffle any attempt to combine the figures disclosed with those of the sister Colonies.

It was to avoid a like difficulty that a conference of Statists representing the different Australian Colonies was held at Hobart in March, 1890, to consider the arrangements for the direction and compilation of the 1891 Census upon a uniform plan. The members of the conference appear to have been unanimous in their recommendations; but I am not sure whether they were carried out in their entirety.

\* Part VII.—Pages 263 to 333—Tables I to XXIV of the Annexures to this Report, with an Index Table at page 263.

At all events the principle of uniformity was recognised, and as the classification proposed by that conference does not differ in any radical way from the recognised classification of other countries, I have, in drawing up a scheme for this Colony, endeavoured so to arrange as to enable our figures to be combined with those of the other large Colonies, as well as the United Kingdom.

Classes, Orders, and Sub-Orders.

Class I.

306. According to this scheme, the Occupations of the People have been divided into Classes; the Classes into a number of Orders, and each Order into a number of sub-orders. There are 8 Classes, 18 Orders, and 66 sub-orders.

Class I, designated *Professional*, is numerically small, but includes a very large number of different groups of occupations. It includes all persons engaged in the General or Local Government (not otherwise classed) or the defence or protection of the country, as also all persons ministering to Religion and Charity, Law, Health, Education, Art, Literature, Science and Amusement.

Class II.

Class II, *Domestic*, includes persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Household Duties, in the supply of Board and Lodging, and in rendering personal offices for and attendance on man. It includes all wives, widows, daughters, and other relatives engaged in domestic duties, Lodging-House Keepers, Domestic Servants, &c.

Class III.

Class III, *Commercial*, includes all persons who buy, sell, exchange or insure, keep or lend money, property, or goods of all kinds, as also persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages, by rail, by road, by tramways, by sea, by river, including those engaged in the transmission of messages over the electric wire.

Class IV.

Class IV, *Agricultural*, consists of persons possessing, working or cultivating land, raising or dealing in animals, or following pursuits subsidiary thereto. In this class is included the whole of the Farming Community, as also persons engaged in Woods and Forests.

Class V

Class V, *Industrial*. This Class has the largest number of Orders, sub-orders, and items, although it is numerically small. It includes all persons working and dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination. It takes in all persons engaged in the construction or repair of Buildings, Railways, Roads, Docks, Earthworks, Water Storage Works, and in the disposal of dead and refuse matter. It also includes persons working and dealing in textile fabrics, in dress and in fibrous materials, in food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants, in animal and vegetable substances and in minerals. Under this head are also included persons engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour, the nature of which is undefined, under which head are included all general labourers whose labour is not applied to some ascertained object falling under one or other of the specified sub-orders.

Class VI.

Under Class VI, *Indefinite*, we have included persons of property or rank or independent means not returned under any office or occupation, also persons whose pursuits are imperfectly defined.

Class VII.

Under Class VII, *Dependants*, are included the persons dependent for support upon Natural Guardians, as well as persons supported by the Community. These include under separate orders all children attending school and those between the ages of 0 and 14 not returned under any specific occupation.

Class VIII.

Class VIII, *Unspecified*, consists of all persons whose occupation is unknown or unspecified.

Changes in detail found necessary.

307. Whilst I have, as stated, tabulated occupations in accordance with the general principles laid down for classification in the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies, considerable changes in detail have been introduced in order to adapt the scheme to the circumstances of this Colony.

"Makers and Dealers."

308. These changes are all in the direction of greater simplicity. For example: some countries adopt an elaborate Scheme with a view to arriving at the numbers of persons who *work in* (or manufacture), as distinguished from those who *deal in* commodities, "Makers" and "Dealers" in fact. In the case of persons who are both Makers and Dealers it has been proposed to get over the difficulty of distinguishing the one from the other by classing as manufacturers only, all persons who are both Producers (or Makers) and Dealers. Under such a plan a man returned as a Bootmaker, who keeps a small shop and who deals in machine made boots, but who at the same time works at the "last," would be classed as a "Bootmaker." But if this plan were adopted here the returns of manufacturers would be unduly and, I think, improperly swelled, whilst under Dealers an attenuated total would be shown.

Then again in this Country the majority of "Dealers" are "General Dealers" and it is most difficult to differentiate them.

Farmers also seldom confine their operations to one Branch, and it is difficult to arrive at correct results for even the two main classes: Agriculture and Pastoral.

309. In the classification of the Occupations of Women and Children there are peculiar difficulties. There are people who ask why women and children without definite occupations should be included at all in the classification; but I find that the Census Returns of 1881 for England and Wales were severely criticised because they did not more definitely describe the large and important class of the population such as (i) Wives and Mothers engaged in child-rearing and other domestic duties (ii) Scholars and Students acquiring knowledge to fit them for the battle of life, and (iii) Others of no stated occupation, probably leading idle lives, but nevertheless forming an integral portion of the human hive, drones though they might be.

Women and Children.

310. A classification of Occupations to be logically complete should embrace every single soul in the community.

It may seem paradoxical to include helpless infants in the Occupation Table; but if it be so constructed as to show only the Professional, the Commercial, the Industrial, the Agricultural and the other classes of working men and women; and if the total of them is compared with that of the whole population we shall find only about 66 per cent. of the people accounted for, leaving about 34 per cent. altogether undescribed except perhaps by the vague general term "Dependants".

Completeness only secured by embracing every unit of population.

311. In dealing with the Occupations of the people it must be clearly understood that no person can be tabulated more than once, even though he may have more than one occupation. Thus a man may be a Miller as well as a Farmer, a Butcher as well as a Baker, a Postmaster as well as an Auctioneer and a Law Agent (combinations that are perhaps more common in this Colony than in most others). He can, however, be tabulated but once.

Combined Occupations.

To find a way out of the difficulty caused by these frequent combinations was by no means easy. To secure the due recognition of the principal occupation in every such case, the carding Clerk was required to record all the occupations in the order in which they were given; but, in the main tabulation, the first occupation only was recognised.

312. Before proceeding to consider separately the eight main Classes into which the occupations of the people have been divided, I shall show in the subjoined Summary the numbers of Males and Females and of persons of both sexes and of all Races, falling under each Class, as well as the proportions per cent. which they bear to the total of each sex and to the total of both sexes, respectively:—

Numbers and Proportions of the Classes.

No. of Class.	CLASS.	BOTH SEXES.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
1	Professional .. ..	17,787	1.17	12,769	1.67	5,018	0.66
2	Domestic .. ..	203,138	13.30	15,942	2.08	187,196	24.63
3	Commercial .. ..	26,116	1.71	24,512	3.20	1,604	0.21
4	Agricultural .. ..	672,458	44.03	383,612	49.99	288,846	38.01
5	Industrial .. ..	77,906	5.10	70,779	9.22	7,127	0.94
6	Indefinite .. ..	11,382	0.75	3,481	0.45	7,901	1.04
7	Dependants .. ..	510,749	33.44	252,535	32.91	258,214	33.98
8	Unspecified .. ..	7,688	0.50	3,697	0.48	3,991	0.53
	Total .. ..	1,527,224	100.00	767,327	100.00	759,897	100.00

Dealing with the whole population we find that the largest proportion of the community is that falling under the Agricultural Class. The Dependants come next, including Scholars, Children of 14 years of age and under having no occupation, Inmates of Charitable Institutions, Paupers, Vagrants, Convicts, &c. Then follows the "Domestic" Class, embracing Wives, Widows, Daughters and other Relatives doing domestic duty, Hotel-keepers, Domestic Servants, &c., and all others engaged in attendance. After these come the Industrial, Commercial, Professional, Indefinite, and Unspecified Classes, in the order named.

Comparison with 1875.

313. The following Summary shows the Numbers of Persons, of Males and Females of all Races in every 10,000 of the total Persons, Males and Females, respectively falling under each Class (a) for the whole Colony according to the Census of 1891, for the Colony as it was bounded in 1875, for 1891, and (c) for the Colony according to the Census of 1875:—

ALL RACES.—OCCUPATIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1875 AND 1891.

Table with 10 columns: Class, Occupation, The Colony as bounded in 1875, The Colony, The Colony as bounded in 1875, The Colony, The Colony as bounded in 1875, The Colony, The Colony as bounded in 1875, The Colony, The Colony as bounded in 1875. Rows include Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial, Indefinite, Dependants, Unspecified, and Total.

Comparing the numbers for 1875 with those for the whole Colony for 1891 it is seen that the Professional, Domestic, Agricultural and Industrial Classes have gained, whilst the Commercial Class has slightly lost ground. The Dependants and Unspecified Classes, however, show a favourable decrease as compared with 1875. The Agricultural class shows such a decided increase is due to the annexation of the Transkeian Territories, containing a large and almost exclusively peasant population. The proportion of the Agricultural Class to the total population in these Territories is 7,025 in every 10,000 of the persons living. The Commercial element, on the other hand, is but meagrely represented in the Territories, the proportion in Class "Commercial"—being only 23 in every 10,000 of the population. This will account for the decrease in the proportion under the Commercial Class since 1875. If, however, the figures for 1875 be compared with those for 1891 for the Colony as bounded in 1875, the results are most encouraging. The Professional, Domestic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Classes all show a marked proportionate improvement, while the Dependant and Unspecified Classes show a very large decrease since 1875.

It will be seen that the 6th Class, embracing all persons of Indefinite Occupation shows a large increase as compared with 1875. This is due partly to slight increases in the numbers of Annuity and Pensioners, but mainly to the fact that in 1875 females returned as "Wife," "Widow," "Daughter," "Relative," or "Visitor" simply, were not included under this Class.

314. European Males are to be found in every Class, Order and sub-order in which the Occupations have been grouped; and European Females are to be found in every Class and in every Order, but not in the following 17 sub-orders, viz: Persons engaged in Defence; connected with Science; engaged in Storage; engaged on Land (not cultivating or grazing); engaged about Animals; working in Musical Instruments; in Prints and Pictures; in Carving and Figures; in Designs, Medals, &c.; in Water and Philosophical Instruments; Surgical Instruments; Arms and Explosives; Ships and Boats; in construction of Railways; in Water and Irrigation Works; working in Coal; and working and dealing in Water.

315. Excluding the last three classes, namely, (i) "Indefinite," comprising persons of Property or Rank or Independent Means, persons whose pursuits are imperfectly described, and those returned as of No Occupation; (ii) "Dependants," embracing

Males and Females.

Numbers engaged in Definite Occupations, All Races.

persons dependent for support upon Natural Guardians and supported by the community; and (iii) Persons whose Occupations are Unknown or Unspecified, there remain 507,614 Males of All Races or 66 per cent. of the whole male population returned under some definite occupation or calling.

Excluding the same three classes there remain 489,791 Females, or 64 per cent. of the whole Female population, returned under some definite occupation or calling. This includes all wives and other females engaged in Domestic Duties included in Class II.

316. Acting in the same manner with the European or White population, it will be found that there were 115,108 Males, or 59 per cent. of the whole Male European population, and 99,457 Females, or 55 per cent. of the whole Female European population, returned under some definite occupation or calling. That the proportions, when taken for the European or White Race alone, should show such a marked decrease as compared with those for all races combined, is accounted for by the fact that the Dependent class, in which is included all children receiving instruction at school or elsewhere, is proportionately much higher for Europeans than for the other Races, the children belonging to the Aboriginal Races being naturally expected to earn, or to assist in earning, their own livelihood at a much earlier age than those of European birth or descent.

317. Of the 507,614 Males so returned there were 24,778 males, including 1,048 Europeans and 23,730 Other than European between 5 and 9 years of age; 67,119, including 6,515 Europeans, and 60,604 Other than European between 10 and 14 years of age; 70,153, including 14,125 Europeans, and 56,028 Other than European between 15 and 19 years of age; and 345,564 including 93,420 Europeans, and 252,144 Other than European of 20 years of age and over.

Of the 489,791 Females returned as engaged in definite occupations, 21,336, including 690 Europeans and 20,646 Other than European were from 5—9 years of age; 57,975, including 4,573 Europeans and 53,402 Other than European were between 10—14 years of age; 69,146, including 14,267 Europeans, and 54,879 Other than European were between 15—19 years of age; and 341,334, including 79,927 Europeans, and 261,407 Other than European, were 20 years of age and over.

318. I have caused to be constructed a Table showing the number of females engaged in exclusively feminine occupations or in occupations wherein female labour is preferred, compared with the number that are engaged in occupations usually monopolised by males. This shows that there is a comparatively small number of females engaged in male occupations.

Eliminating the 187,196 females who are returned as wives, widows, daughters, engaged in ordinary domestic occupations, as also in board and lodging and attendance, and all the female domestic servants: excluding also the 256,862 dependants, that is the children attending school or being instructed at home or engaged in no occupation: excluding also the 7,901 women of independent means, of no occupation or of indefinite occupation: excluding further 1,352 females supported by the community, and 3,991 women whose occupation is unknown or unspecified, we have left 302,595 women engaged in various occupations where they may be regarded as coming into competition with men to a greater or less degree.

But on examining this remainder we find that 297,357 females are engaged in occupations where, although men and women indiscriminately perform the duties, women are ordinarily preferred to men for good and sufficient reasons.

To this class of Workers, in which women are usually preferred, belong 4,752 females engaged in Mission and Charity work, Nursing, Midwifery and School-teaching, &c.; also 598 persons—wives, daughters, and others carrying on and assisting their husbands and relatives, &c., in sundry businesses; 286,929 women, (of whom 14,360 are European farmers' wives, daughters, &c.), assisting their husbands and relatives in farming operations. Under this last head is included a large number of native peasants who are living in a primitive condition and whose sole occupation consists of Agricultural and pastoral pursuits. To the same class belong 4,571 women engaged in dressmaking, and in attending to the millinery wants of their own sex. I also feel justified in including the small number of 361 persons who are engaged in attending to the preparation and sale of food, stimulants and narcotics, and lastly I take in 146 women engaged in sundry work connected with industrial and other occupations.

European or White.

Ages of Males and Females definitely employed.

Competition of Female with Male Occupations.

Excluding all these occupations in which the female has, to a greater or less degree a preference over the male, there is left the small number of 5,238 females of whom only 1,931 are Europeans, who are in active competition with the male. Of these 179 belong to the Professional class, 994 belong to the Commercial class, 1,917 to the Agricultural, and 2,148 to the Industrial.

To recapitulate, I find that of the 759,897 females who were alive on the Census day 457,302 or 60.18 per cent. were wives, widows, daughters and other female relatives and children engaged in essentially feminine occupations or not employed at all, 297,357 women or 39.13 per cent. were engaged in occupations where females are usually preferred to males, and only 5,238 women or 0.69 per cent. were competing with men.

Comparing these figures with similar figures for 1875 we find that the numbers and percentages for that year were respectively 263,489 or 74.99 per cent., 86,185 or 24.53 per cent., and 1,682 or 0.48 per cent., showing that in the interval, the percentage of competing females has increased from 0.48 to 0.69 per cent.

CLASS I. PROFESSIONAL

Class I  
Professional.

319. This class is divided into two Orders: the first comprising those persons engaged in the General or Local Government, or Defence or Protection of the Country; and the second those ministering to the religious, intellectual, and educational wants of the community.

In constructing a series of Tables showing the component occupations, or groups of occupations included in the various Orders, I intend to show the Europeans, as well as the totals of all Races combined, separately, distinguishing in each case between Males and Females.

CLASS I. ORDER 1. SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Order 1.

Order.	Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	1	Persons engaged in the General Government ..	2,504	74	3,926	90
	2	Officers of Local Government ..	240	1	275	3
	3	Persons engaged in the Defence or Protection of the Country ..	3,207	..	3,356	..
			5,951	75	7,557	93

Public Service.

320. In sub-order 1 are included the Governor, Ministers of the Crown and Officers of the Administrative Departments, Members of the Police and Detective Forces, Convict and Prison Superintendents and Guards, &c., and all persons who have described themselves simply as "Government Officer" or "Civil Servant," but it does not embrace members of the Law, Medical, Education, Railway, Postal and Telegraph, Agricultural and Forest Departments, who are separately tabulated under the classes and orders to which they properly belong. Of the 90 females falling under this sub-order, 87 are salaried matrons of the various Prisons and Gaols in the Colony.

Sub-order 2 embraces Members and Officers of Divisional and Municipal Councils. Although there are over 1,000 Members of Divisional and Municipal Councils in this Colony only 17 persons recorded themselves as such, without specifying any other calling. There were 258 males and 3 female Officers of Municipal or Divisional Councils, not otherwise described.

Sub-order 3 includes all Army and Navy Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Men, Members of the Colonial Forces, Volunteers (not otherwise described) and all others connected with defence. In this sub-order there are no females. The total is made up as follows:—73 Army Officers, 1,302 non-commissioned Officers and Men, 75 Navy Officers, 615 Petty Officers and Sailors, 46 Officers, and 733 Rank and File of the Cape Mounted Riflemen; 2 persons described themselves as Volunteers only; 5 Officers of the Defence Department; and 505 others connected with Defence. Here are included all persons (both on the Active and Retired Lists) of the Naval and Military Services, not only of this Country and of the British Empire, but also those in the service of Foreign Powers.

ORDER 2.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 10.

Order 2

Order.	Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2	1	Clergymen, Ministers and Church Officers ..	800	196	1,083	206
	2	Persons Ministering to Law ..	671	5	689	5
	3	Persons Ministering to Health ..	794	365	935	721
	4	Persons Ministering to Literature ..	105	27	107	28
	5	Persons Ministering to Science ..	13	..	13	..
	6	Persons Ministering to Engineering, Surveying and Architecture ..	230	1	248	1
	7	Persons Ministering to Education ..	1,069	3,148	1,647	3,604
	8	Persons Ministering to Fine Arts ..	210	57	217	59
	9	Persons Ministering to Music ..	122	259	136	263
	10	Persons Ministering to Amusement ..	120	35	137	38
			4,134	4,093	5,212	4,925

321. Sub-Order 1 embraces all Ministers of Religion, Theological Students, Missionaries, Preachers, Salvation Army Officers, Church Officers, Nuns, Sisters of Charity, &c.

Sub-order 1.

There were 653 Ministers of Religion (652 males and 1 female) of all Denominations, including 538 European males and 1 European female.

There were 20 male Theological Students, of whom 19 were Europeans, and 1 was a Kafir.

There were 128 Missionaries of all Denominations (121 males and 7 females). Of these 110 were Europeans (103 males and 7 females).

There were 104 Salvation Army Officers (50 males and 54 females), of whom 49 males and 52 females were Europeans.

322. Sub-Order 2 includes all Judges, Law Court Officers, Barristers, Attorneys, Law Agents, Law Clerks, &c.

Sub-Order 2.

There were 10 Judges, 42 Law Court Officers, 42 Barristers, 261 Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers, 137 Law Agents, 178 Law Clerks, and 24 others connected with Law.

323. Sub-Order 3 includes all Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Chemists, Hospital Officers, Attendants, &c., Midwives, &c.

Sub-Order 3.

There were 335 male and 1 female Medical Practitioners. Of these 2 males only were Other than European.

There were 42 male and 2 female Dentists, 277 male and 6 female Apothecaries, Chemists and Assistants, 133 male and 170 female Hospital Officers, Attendants, and Hospital Nurses; and 481 Midwives, of whom 171 were Europeans.

324. Sub-Order 4 includes all Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, Shorthand Writers, &c.

Sub-Order 4.

325. Sub-Order 5 embraces all Geologists, Curators of Museums, Professors of Chemistry, Naturalists, Assayers, Botanists and Opticians.

Sub-Order 5.

326. Sub-Order 6 includes all Civil Engineers and Surveyors (Not Government), Architects, Draughtsmen, &c.

Sub-Order 6.

327. Sub-Order 7 includes all Education Department Officers, College Professors, Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, and others ministering to Education.

Sub-Order 7.

328. The following Supplementary Table shows in further detail the occupations or groups of occupations falling under Sub-Order 7.

Persons ministering to Education.

Item.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Education Department, Officer ..	12	..	12	..
2	College Professor ..	21	..	21	..
3	Schoolmaster, Mistress, Teacher (not Music or Art)	999	2,753	1,575	3,204
4	Tutor, Governess ..	33	381	34	386
5	Others ministering to Education ..	4	14	5	14
		1,069	3,148	1,647	3,604

In the total of item 3 are included 614 males and 1,259 females, returned simply as Teachers. Of these 369 males and 1,136 females are Europeans. 670 males and 1,651 females were returned as School Teachers. Of these 395 males and 1,396 females are Europeans. 209 males, of whom 173 were Europeans, were returned as Schoolmasters, and 53 females, of whom 40 were Europeans, were returned as School-mistresses. The balance is made up of Teachers of Special Subjects, and persons who have combined Teaching with some other occupation.

Sub-Order 8. 329. Sub-Order 8 includes all Artists, Sculptors, Engravers, Photographers, &c. There were 151 male and 20 female Photographers and Photographic Artists.

Sub-Order 9. 330. Sub-Order 9 includes all Music Masters, Music Mistresses, Musicians, Vocalists, and others connected with music. There were 49 European Music Masters, and 233 Music Mistresses, of whom 232 were Europeans.

Sub-Order 10. 331. Sub-Order 10 includes all Actors, Actresses, Theatrical Managers, Assistants, etc., Billiard Table Keepers and Markers, and others connected with Sports and Amusements.

CLASS II. DOMESTIC.

Class II, Domestic.

332. This Class is divided into two Orders, the first (Order 3) embracing all persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Household Duties, and the Second (Order 4), those engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging, and in rendering personal offices for, and attendance on man.

ORDER 3.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN DOMESTIC OFFICES OR HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Wives, Widows, Daughters, and other Relatives engaged in Domestic Duties .. .. .	13	69,717	35	128,910

Here are included all Wives, Widows, Daughters, and other Relatives, almost exclusively females, engaged in Domestic Offices and in Household Duties, caring for their own or their relatives' households, without remuneration, and either supporting themselves or supported by Husbands, Fathers, Sons, or other Relatives. The bulk of this order might indeed be classed as Dependants inasmuch as they earn no wages but live on the earnings of others.

Seeing, however, that they are actively employed in most important offices, differing but slightly, if at all, from those discharged by Wage-earning Hotel Keepers, Lodging and Boarding House Keepers and others, I have not hesitated to include them in the same class, though under a different order from the latter. The figures before given for this order may be further sub-divided as follows:—

ORDER 3.—SUB-ORDER 1 AND 2.

Sub-Order.	Item.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	1	Wife, Widow, Mother, engaged in Domestic Duty .. .. .	..	48,872	..	94,192
	2	Daughter, other Relative, doing Domestic Duty .. .. .	13	20,845	35	34,718
			13	69,717	35	128,910

Under this order there appear only 35 males (13 "European or White" and 22 "Other than European or White").

ORDER 4.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Order 4.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in the supply of Board and Lodging .. .. .	798	694	854	755
2	Persons engaged in Attendance .. .. .	1,437	4,459	15,053	57,531
		2,235	5,153	15,907	58,286

333. Sub-order 1 includes Hotel, Restaurant, Café, Coffee, Eating-House, and Board and Lodging-House Keepers, as well as Wives, Daughters and other Relatives who may be assisting in the various businesses, and all others engaged in Board and Lodging. Sub-Order 1.

334. Sub-order 2 includes Housekeepers, Stewards, Domestic Servants (including Grooms and Coachmen), Hotel, Inn, Club House and Eating-House Servants, Laundry Keepers, Washerwomen, Hairdressers, Barbers, Office Keepers, Caretakers, Porters, &c., and all others engaged in attendance. Sub-Order 2.

Under this order the bulk of the persons who may be broadly defined as those in "Service," and those in "Attendance" on man belong to the "Other than European or White" Races. Domestic Servants, including Grooms and Coachmen, number 14,652 Males and 46,117 Females, of whom 1,232 Males and 3,602 Females belonged to the European or White Race.

Laundry Keepers, Assistants, and Washerwomen number 10,681, of whom 50 are Males and 10,631 are Females. Of these, 4 Males and 419 Females belong to the European or White Race.

CLASS III. COMMERCIAL.

335. This Class is divided into two Orders, the first (Order 5) comprising all persons who Buy, Sell, Exchange or Insure, Keep or Lend Money, Property or Goods of all kinds; and the second (Order 6), comprising persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages. Class III, Commercial.

ORDER 5. SUB ORDER 1.

Order 5.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Mercantile Persons .. .. .	9,490	1,298	10,636	1,449

To this Order belong all Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, all Speculators, Traders, Hawkers, Pedlars, Toggangers, all Capitalists, Financiers, Bankers, Bank Officers, Joint Stock, including Insurance, Company Managers and their Clerks, all Commercial Agents, Travellers, Commercial Assistants, Clerks, Salesmen, all Auctioneers, Appraisers and Valuers.

The bulk of the Commercial Element in this country is composed of Europeans, amongst whom are to be found 9,490 males and 1,298 females as against only 1,146 males and 151 females of the remaining five races.

336. The following Supplementary Table will show how the Mercantile Persons are distributed:— Mercantile Persons in detail.

SUB-ORDER 1.

Item.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Capitalist, Financier .. .. .	382	284	382	284
2	General Merchant, Importer, Wholesale Dealer .. .. .	533	4	548	10
3	Speculator .. .. .	311	4	316	4
4	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer .. .. .	105	..	105	..
5	House Owner, Agent .. .. .	15	2	21	2
6	Commission or other Agent (not Law) .. .. .	269	2	291	2
7	Banker, Bank Manager, Accountant, other Officer, Clerk .. .. .	530	..	531	..
8	Manager, Officer, Clerk, Insurance Company .. .. .	116	..	117	..
9	Agent, Canvasser for ditto, and others engaged in Insurance .. .. .	45	..	45	..
10	Manager, Officer, Clerk, other Company, not separately classed .. .. .	68	1	69	1
11	Broker, Dealer, Jobber, &c., Share, Stock .. .. .	174	..	181	..
12	Accountant, Bookkeeper (undefined) .. .. .	523	13	528	13
13	Commercial Assistant, Clerk .. .. .	2,927	397	3,168	448
14	Commercial Traveller, Salesman, Saleswoman .. .. .	481	43	501	44
15	Retail and General Dealer, Shop-Storekeeper (undefined) .. .. .	1,621	288	1,946	326
16	Do. Wife, Son, Daughter, and other relative assisting in business .. .. .	32	202	36	228
17	Produce Merchant, Dealer .. .. .	186	2	195	2
18	Pawnbroker .. .. .	5	..	5	..
19	Trader .. .. .	739	43	792	44
20	Hawker, Pedlar, Togganger .. .. .	294	6	571	32
21	Others engaged in Mercantile Pursuits .. .. .	134	7	288	9
Total ..		9,490	1,298	10,636	1,449

Naturally the greatest proportion of persons falling under this Sub-Order are males, the only Items under which females figure to any appreciable extent being "Capitalist," "Commercial Assistant, Clerk," "Retail and General Dealers, &c.," "Saleswomen," and "Traders."

Order 6.

337. Order 6 is composed as follows:—

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in Conveyance by Rail. . .	1,720	13	2,170	22
2	Persons engaged in Conveyance by Tramways and Roads .. .. .	2,074	48	6,310	67
3	Persons engaged in Conveyance by Sea and River .. .. .	1,817	5	2,135	5
4	Persons engaged in Storage .. .. .	245	..	1,510	4
5	Postal and Electric Telegraph Service .. .. .	1,003	37	1,246	39
6	Messengers and Porters .. .. .	170	2	505	18
Total ..		7,029	105	13,876	155

Here again the persons falling under this order are almost exclusively males. The number of European or White Persons slightly exceeds that of the other Races.

Sub-Order 1.

338. Under Sub-Order 1 (Railways) are included the Administrative, Traffic, Locomotive and Accounting Departments, Railway Engine Drivers, Guards, Porters, &c., but not any persons engaged in constructing or repairing the Permanent Way or Rolling Stock.

Sub-Order 2.

339. Under Sub-Order 2 (Tramways and Roads) are included Tramway Owners, Company Officers, Clerks, Drivers, Guards, &c.; Coach, Omnibus, Wagon and Cab Proprietors, Drivers, Conductors, Servants, &c., Carriers, Livery Stable Keepers, Transport Riders, Kurveyors, Toll Keepers, and all others connected with conveyance on Roads and Tramways.

All persons, however, who are engaged in the construction of Tramways, Roads or Vehicles are excluded, and will be found under the classes and orders to which they properly belong.

The largest items under this Sub-order are "Coach, Omnibus, Cab, Wagon Driver, Conductor, Servant, Leader," numbering 3,781 males and 7 females of whom 445 males and 2 females are European or White; and "Livery Stable keepers and

Assistants, Transport Rider, Kurveyor," numbering 1,347 males and 22 females, of whom 924 males and 17 females are European or White.

340. Under Sub-Order 3 (Seas and Rivers) are included, Port and Harbour Board Officers, Pilots, Light-Keepers, Shipowners, Merchant Ship's Officers and Seamen, Engineers, Stokers, Ship's Servants, Watermen, Boatmen, &c., but no Boat or Shipbuilders, no Engineers or Workmen engaged on Dock or Harbour construction works or repairs. For persons so employed a place is found in the Industrial Class.

341. Under Sub-Order 4 (Storage) are included Storekeepers (Bonded or Free) Store Labourers, Storemen, and all others connected with Storage.

342. Under Sub-Order 5 (Posts and Telegraphs) are included all Post and Telegraph Department Officers, Clerks, Postmasters, Letter Carriers, Post Contractors, Post Drivers, Telegraph Inspectors, Telegraphists, Electrical Engineers, &c. In 1875 the Postal Department was classed under "Professional" and included under the Head of General Government. This service is, however, so purely commercial that I have not hesitated to make a radical change, and to include all persons engaged in conveying letters and parcels, and in the receipt and despatch of Telegraphic messages, whether in Government employ or not, under one and the same head.

343. Under Sub-order 6 (Messengers and Porters) are included all Messengers and Porters (not Government or Railway) and Errand Boys and Girls.

CLASS IV. AGRICULTURAL.

344. This Class consists of 1 Order, comprising 4 Sub-orders, and includes all Persons Possessing, Working or Cultivating Land, Raising or Dealing in Animals, or following pursuits subsidiary thereto.

ORDER 7. SUB-ORDERS, 1 to 4.

Order 7.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in Agricultural and Pastoral Pursuits .. .. .	58,064	14,581	377,440	28,784
2	Persons engaged in Woods and Forests .. .. .	966	5	2,185	49
3	Do. on Land (not cultivating or grazing) .. .. .	21	..	68	..
4	Persons engaged about Animals .. .. .	458	..	3,919	13
Total ..		59,509	14,586	383,612	288,846

This most important class includes 672,458 persons, or 44.03 per cent. of the total population. Of the whole male population, 383,612 or 49.99 per cent; and of the whole female population, 288,846 or 38.01 per cent. belonged to the Agricultural Class.

Looking at the figures for the European or White population by themselves we find that the proportions are very much lower—males being in the proportion of 30.37 per cent. to the total European or White males, and females in the proportion of 8.06 per cent. to the total European or White females.

This great variance between the proportions of Europeans and Whites as compared with those for All Races is accounted for by the fact that I have classed as "Peasants," 227,050 males and 261,987 females of the Aboriginal Native Races found by the enumerators to be engaged in Agricultural or Pastoral pursuits, living in a primitive state, occupying land under tribal tenure in Native Locations, Villages and Kraals under their own Chiefs and Headmen.

345. Sub-order 1 (Agricultural and Pastoral) includes all Government Officers and Employés in the Agricultural and Forest Departments, all Farmers, Agriculturists, Peasants, Farm Labourers, Herds, &c.; all Farm Managers, Overseers, Bijwooners, Market Gardeners, &c.

The following Supplementary Table will show in detail the Occupations, or groups of Occupations, falling under this Sub-order:—

SUB-ORDER 1.

Item.	OCCUPATION.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		ALL RACES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Agricultural Department Officer, Assistant, Clerk .. .. .	73	..	75	..
2	Agricultural School, Officer, Assistant, Clerk, Student .. .. .	10	..	10	..
3	Farmer and General Farmer (so returned) .. .. .	3,624	153	4,223	201
4	Farmer, Agricultural—Grain .. .. .	6,071	269	7,908	392
5	Farmer, Agricultural—Wine .. .. .	1,355	45	1,371	47
6	Farmer, Agricultural—Tobacco .. .. .	305	16	393	22
7	Farmer, Pastoral—Live Stock, Sheep, Cattle, Dairy .. .. .	13,978	549	15,233	612
8	Farmer, Live Stock, Ostrich .. .. .	167	13	171	14
9	Farmer (combination of above) .. .. .	3,350	134	3,549	146
10	Farmer's Wife assisting on Farm .. .. .	..	8,195	..	10,152
11	Farmer's Son, Daughter, or other Relative, living on Farm, over 15 years of age, if not otherwise described, or under 15, if stated to be assisting on Farm .. .. .	17,252	4,489	20,330	6,122
12	Farm Manager, Overseer, Superintendent, Assistant .. .. .	2,151	49	2,642	78
13	Bijwooner .. .. .	1,739	216	2,451	402
14	Labourer (outdoor) .. .. .	3,582	82	38,119	1,784
15	Farm Servant .. .. .	674	161	12,979	4,949
16	Herd .. .. .	2,512	106	37,370	1,496
17	Public Park, Botanic Gardens Custodian, Worker .. .. .	11	4	18	5
18	Market Gardener, Fruit Grower, Florist .. .. .	831	61	2,134	242
19	Garden Labourer (not Domestic Servant) .. .. .	181	1	795	31
20	Peasant .. .. .	34	32	227,050	261,987
21	Others connected with Agriculture .. .. .	164	6	619	97
	Total .. .. .	58,064	14,581	377,440	288,784

If the 489,037 Native Peasants be deducted from the total of this Sub Order there remain 177,187 persons. Of these, 72,645 are European or White, who are for the most part Agricultural and Pastoral Farmers working on their own account, and Farmer's Wives, Sons, Daughters, and other Relatives assisting in farm work. Exclusive of the Peasants and Europeans, there remain 104,542 persons belonging to the Aboriginal and Coloured Races. The bulk of these are employed by the European Farming Community in the capacity of Farm Labourers, Servants, Herds &c., there being comparatively few who have acquired land for themselves, or who are carrying on farming operations on their own account.

Sub-Order 2. 346. Sub-order 2 (Woods and Forests) includes all Forest Department Officers, Clerks, Rangers, &c., Forest Wood-cutters, Woodmen, and all others engaged in Woods and Forests.

Sub-Order 3. 347. Sub-order 3 (Engaged on land, not cultivating or grazing), includes Land Overseers, Prickly Pear Workers, and Conservators of Drift Sands.

Sub-Order 4. 348. Sub-order 4 (Engaged about animals), includes all Horse Proprietors, Dealers, Breeders, Veterinary Surgeons, Trainers, Jockeys, Live Stock Dealers, Fishermen, &c.

CLASS V. INDUSTRIAL.

Class V. Industrial. 349. This Class has seven Orders, and although it is numerically weak, embracing in all a total of only 77,906 persons, of whom 31,177 are Europeans, is all important to the Country.

ORDER 8.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 12.

Order 8.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in working and dealing in Books .. .. .	887	59	1,086	75
2	Do. in Musical Instruments .. .. .	48	..	49	..
3	Do. in Prints and Pictures .. .. .	21	..	22	3
4	Do. in Carving and Figures .. .. .	4	..	4	..
5	Do. in Designs, Medals and Dies .. .. .	15	..	15	..
6	Do. in Watches and Philosophical Instruments .. .. .	205	..	215	..
7	Do. in Surgical Instruments .. .. .	6	..	6	..
8	Do. in Arms and Explosives .. .. .	52	..	54	..
9	Do. in Machines, Tools and Implements .. .. .	587	1	615	2
10	Do. in Carriages, Saddlery and Harness .. .. .	2,144	6	3,360	13
11	Do. in Ships and Boats .. .. .	147	..	188	..
12	Do. in Furniture .. .. .	287	18	392	28
	Total .. .. .	4,403	84	6,006	121

In this Order the Males greatly exceed the Females. The latter in fact appear only in 5 out of the 12 Sub-Orders and then only in comparatively small numbers. The Europeans are considerably in excess of the other Races.

350. Sub-Order 1 includes Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Compositors, Newspaper Proprietors, Publishers, &c. Sub-Order 1.

351. Sub-Order 9 includes Mechanical Engineers, Engine and Machine Makers, Machinists, Millwrights, Agricultural Implement Makers, Cutlers, &c. Sub-Order 9.

352. Sub-Order 10 includes Coach Makers, Wagon Makers, Railway Carriage Makers, Saddlers and Harness Makers, Wheelwrights, &c. There are 1,640 Wagon Makers, of whom 1,086 are European or White; and 982 Saddlers, Harness Makers and Dealers, of whom 541 are European or White. Sub-Order 10.

353. Order 9 is composed as follows:—

ORDER 9.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 4.

Order 9.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in the Construction and Repair of Railways .. .. .	1,204	..	7,603	11
2	Do. engaged in the Construction of Roads, Docks, Bridges, Earthworks, and Houses and Buildings .. .. .	5,953	4	13,084	24
3	Do. do. of Water and Irrigation Works .. .. .	252	..	662	9
4	Do. engaged in the disposal of Dead Matter and Refuse .. .. .	83	1	183	4
	Total .. .. .	7,492	5	21,532	48

Sub-Order 1. 354. Sub-Order 1 includes all Railway Construction and Maintenance Engineers, Inspectors, Contractors, Foremen, Timekeepers, Gangers, Platelayers, Navvies, Railway Labourers, &c.

There are 6,830 Platelayers, Navvies, and Railway Labourers, of whom 5,900 are European or White.

All persons connected with Administrative, Traffic, Locomotive and Accounting Departments of the Railway, and all Engine Drivers, Guards, &c., are included in Class iii, Order vi, Sub-Order i, and have already been dealt with.

355. Order 10 consists of the following:—

Order 10.

ORDER 10.—SUB-ORDER 1 TO 3.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics..	987	368	1,025	389
2	Persons working and dealing in Dress ..	1,365	3,302	2,692	4,317
3	Persons working and dealing in Fibrous Materials	19	1	24	27
	Total ..	2,371	3,671	3,741	4,727

Out of the Seven Orders in the Industrial Class this is the only one in which the females outnumber the males. The excess of females over males is 986.

Sub-Order 1.

356. Sub-Order 1 includes all Drapers, Linendrapers, Mercers and their Assistants, all Woollen Manufacturers, Dealers, and all others working and dealing in Textile Fabrics.

There were 1,339 Drapers, Linendrapers, Mercers and their Assistants, of whom 1,308 (953 males and 355 females) were European or White; and 16 Woollen Manufacturers and Dealers, of whom 8 males and 5 females were Europeans.

Sub-Order 2.

357. Sub-order 2 includes all Hatters, Bonnet Makers, Tailors, Outfitters, Milliners, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses, Boot and Shoemakers, &c., and all others working and dealing in Dress.

There were 1,074 male and 147 female Tailors of whom 490 males and 111 females were European.

Milliners and Dressmakers numbered 3,218 of whom six were European Males and 2,608 European Females.

There were 1,318 Male and 35 Female Boot and Shoemakers, Dealers, &c., of whom 690 Males and 22 Females were European.

Sub-Order 3.

358. Sub-order 3, containing in all only 51 Persons, embraces all Mat Makers, Dealers, Canvas and Sail-cloth Makers, Tent Makers and all others working and dealing in Fibrous Materials.

359. Order 11 is composed as follows:—

Order 11.

ORDER 11. SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 3.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons working and dealing in Animal Food ..	1,035	88	1,987	286
2	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Food ..	1,571	241	2,466	394
3	Persons working and dealing in Drinks, Narcotics and Stimulants ..	899	129	1,310	184
	Total ..	3,505	458	5,763	864

In this order the males are considerably in excess of the Females, and the number of European or White Persons exceeds that of all other Races.

Sub-Order 1.

360. Sub-Order 1 embraces all Cowkeepers, Dairymen, Butchers, Provision Curers, Dealers, &c., Poulterers, Game Dealers, Fishmongers, &c.

361. Sub-Order 2 embraces all Grain and Flour Merchants, Dealers, &c., Millers, Bakers, Grocers, Confectioners, Greengrocers, Jam Makers, &c.

Sub-Order 2.

362. Sub-Order 3 includes all Wine and Spirit Merchants, Distillers, Brewers, Bottle Store Keepers, Canteen Keepers, Barmen, Barmaids, Aerated Water Manufacturers, Tobacco, Cigar, &c., Manufacturers, Tobacconists and all others working and dealing in Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.

Sub-Order 3.

363. Order 12 is composed as follows:—

Order 12.

ORDER 12.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons working and dealing in Animal Matters	672	37	1,481	263
2	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Matters	527	56	1,755	263
	Total ..	1,199	93	3,236	526

364. Sub-Order 1 embraces all Hide and Skin Dealers, Wool Pressers, Wool Washers, Wool Merchants, Dealers, &c., Tanners, Curriers, Leather Manufacturers, Feather Buyers, Cleaners, &c., Hair Brush, Broom Makers, &c.

Sub-Order 1.

365. Sub-Order 2 embraces all Timber Merchants, Dealers, &c., Firewood Dealers, Choppers, &c., Turners, Coopers, Sawyers, Forage Dealers, and all others working and dealing in Vegetable Matters.

Sub-Order 2.

366. Order 13 is composed of:—

Order 13.

ORDER 13.—SUB-ORDERS 1 TO 7.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons employed in connection with Mining ..	2,566	50	12,960	170
2	Persons working or dealing in Coal ..	42	..	99	10
3	Persons working or dealing in Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass ..	382	14	1,522	34
4	Persons working or dealing in Salt ..	46	6	172	29
5	Persons working or dealing in Water ..	58	..	119	7
6	Persons working or dealing in Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones ..	144	5	153	6
7	Persons working or dealing in Metals other than Gold and Silver ..	2,270	4	3,301	4
	Total ..	5,508	79	18,326	260

367. All persons included under Sub-order 1 are engaged in obtaining the primary products of Mines. As the Mining Industry is regarded with the greatest interest in this Colony, I shall append a Supplementary Table giving the details of the occupations and groups of occupations in this Sub-order.

Sub-Order 1.

SUB-ORDER 1.

Item.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Mining Department—Inspector, Officer, Clerk ..	8	..	8	..
2	Mining Engineer, Inspector, Surveyor ..	47	..	47	..
3	Mine Owner, Company Director, Manager, Officer, Clerk	52	..	52	..
4	Diamond Merchant, Broker, Dealer, Buyer, Assistant, Clerk	54	..	54	..
5	Mine Manager, Contractor, Overseer, Foreman, Mechanic	301	..	307	..
6	Mine Guards, Sundry Workers ..	122	..	138	..
7	Diamond Miner, Digger, Mine Labourer, Debris Washer, Sorter ..	1,623	50	10,963	170
8	Gold Miner ..	40	..	61	..
9	Copper Miner ..	67	..	76	..
10	Coal Miner ..	26	..	433	..
11	Miner (unspecified) ..	148	..	576	..
12	Mineral Prospector ..	30	..	30	..
13	Others engaged in Mining ..	48	..	215	..
	Total ..	2,566	50	12,960	170

Mining.



Of the total of 11,133 persons returned under item 7 "Diamond Miner, Digger, Mine Labourer, Debris Washer, Sorter," there were 1,673 Europeans, 3 Malays, 273 Hottentots, 517 Fingoes, 7,459 Kafirs, and 1,208 persons of Mixed and other Coloured Races.

368. Order 14 is composed as follows:—

Order 14.

ORDER 14—SUB-ORDER 1.

Sub-Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour, the nature of which is undefined .. .. .	2,269	40	12,175	581

This Order includes all Engineers, Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Firemen (undefined); all Manufacturers and Mechanics (undefined); Apprentices (undefined); Contractors, Managers, Overseers, Foremen, Timekeepers (undefined); General Labourers (Branch undefined); and all others engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour of an indefinite nature.

By far the greatest number of persons falling under this Order are to be found under the Head of General Labourer. Of these there are in all 11,005 (10,454 Males and 551 Females), of whom 935 Males and 23 Females are Europeans.

In 1875 Labourers, who were returned as such with no indication as to the industry in which they were engaged, were classed as Indefinite and non-Productive. But this is misleading inasmuch as a labourer is more likely to be engaged in productive than in non-productive work. I have assumed that all such labourers are engaged in work connected with some industry, and I have accordingly placed them in the Industrial Class.

CLASS VI. INDEFINITE.

Class VI.—Indefinite.

369. This class which consists of one Order (Order 15), and 3 Sub-Orders, embraces all Persons of Property or Rank, or Independent Means, not returned under any Office or Occupation; also persons whose pursuits are imperfectly described.

This class numbers 11,382 persons (3,481 males, and 7,901 females), or 0.75 per cent. of the total population.

ORDER 15.—SUB-ORDER 1 TO 3.

Order 15.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons of Independent Means. . . . .	942	596	1,054	644
2	Persons of imperfectly-defined Pursuits	292	2,026	894	5,025
3	Persons returned as of No Occupation. . .	552	489	1,533	2,232
TOTAL ..		1,786	3,111	3,481	7,901

Sub-Order 1.

370. The first Sub-Order embraces all persons of Independent Means, Annuitants, "Gentlemen," "Ladies" (so returned), Landed Proprietors, and other Persons of Property or Rank, &c.

Sub-Order 2.

371. The second Sub-Order consists of persons returned as "Wife," "Widow," "Daughter," "Relative," "Widower," "Visitor;" and others of imperfectly defined pursuits.

Sub-Order 3.

372. The third Sub-Order includes all persons who returned themselves as of No Occupation.

CLASS VII. DEPENDANTS.

Class VII Dependents.

373. This class which includes 2 Orders (16 and 17), embraces all persons dependent for support upon Natural Guardians, and all persons supported by the Community. In it are included 510,749 persons (252,535 Males and 258,214 Females), or 33.44 per cent. of the whole population.

ORDER 16.—SUB-ORDER 1.

Order 16.

Item.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Scholar, Government-aided School ..	14,791	12,829	35,294	35,809
2	Scholar, Private School .. . . .	9,607	11,402	12,318	14,183
3	Receiving instruction at Home, at Sunday-school only, and Scholar, unspecified .. . . .	11,268	12,472	14,225	16,051
4	Children of 14 years and under not classed as Scholars, nor returned under any other occupation .. . . .	41,741	40,632	186,298	190,819
Total ..		77,407	77,335	248,135	256,862

NOTE.—A full report on this Order appears under the head of Education of the People.

374. Order 17 consists of the following:—

ORDER 17.—SUB-ORDERS 1 AND 2.

Order 17.

Sub-Order.	Occupation.	European or White.		All Races.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Persons supported from Voluntary Sources and Public Revenue ..	78	86	805	1,059
2	Criminal Class .. . . .	410	17	3,595	293
Total ..		488	103	4,400	1,352

375. Sub-Order 1 includes all Inmates of Charitable Institutions, Paupers, Beggars, Vagrants, Tramps, and all others supported from Voluntary Sources.

Sub-Order 1.

375. Sub-Order 2 includes all Convicts, Prisoners, Brothel Keepers, Prostitutes, and all Criminals so returned.

Sub-Order 2

CLASS VIII. "UNSPECIFIED."

Class VIII Unspecified.

377. This class includes one Order (18), and 1 Sub-Order. In it are included all persons whose occupations were Unknown or Unspecified.

The figures are as follows:—

European or White, 2,192 persons, 1,167 Males, 1,025 Females or 0.58 per cent. of the total European or White Population. All Races, 7,688 persons, 3,697 Males, 3,991 Females, or 0.50 per cent. of the total Population of all Races combined.

URBAN AND RURAL.

378. Dealing with the Urban as distinguished from the Rural Communities (Table XIII, pages 338-339), the following Summary will show the numbers of Persons, Males and Females falling under each of the Eight Classes, as well as the proportions per cent. which they bear to the total Persons, Males and Females.

No. of Class.	CLASS.	URBAN.						RURAL.					
		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
1	Professional ..	12,169	3.80	9,027	5.46	3,142	2.03	5,618	0.47	3,742	0.62	1,876	0.31
2	Domestic ..	89,263	27.89	9,161	5.55	80,102	51.72	113,875	9.43	6,781	1.13	107,094	17.70
3	Commercial ..	19,522	6.10	18,236	11.04	1,286	0.83	6,594	0.55	6,276	1.04	318	0.05
4	Agricultural ..	21,565	6.74	17,390	10.53	4,175	2.70	650,893	53.92	366,222	60.82	284,671	47.05
5	Industrial ..	55,751	17.42	50,169	30.38	5,582	3.60	22,155	1.83	20,610	3.42	1,545	0.26
6	Indefinite ..	4,812	1.51	2,009	1.22	2,803	1.81	6,570	0.54	1,472	0.24	5,098	0.84
7	Dependants ..	114,631	35.82	57,919	35.07	56,712	36.62	396,118	32.81	194,616	32.32	201,502	33.31
8	Unspecified ..	2,306	0.72	1,243	0.75	1,063	0.69	5,382	0.45	2,454	0.41	2,928	0.48
Total ..		320,019	100.00	165,154	100.00	154,865	100.00	1,207,205	100.00	602,173	100.00	605,032	100.00

From this Table it will be seen that the bulk of the population in Rural areas falls under the Agricultural Class, the Professional, Commercial and Industrial classes being but poorly represented. In the Towns, however, as might be expected, the converse is the case.

379. For the purpose of facilitating reference, I append the following further detailed list of the Occupations, arranged in Alphabetical order, showing the number of Persons of all Races, and European or White, respectively, following each Trade or calling, and showing also the number of the Order and Sub-Order to which each belongs.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations.

Order.	Sub-Order.	Occupation.	Total.		Order.	Sub-Order.	Occupation.	Total.	
			All Races.	European or White.				All Races.	European or White.
<b>A</b>									
5	1	Accountant, Bookkeeper (undefined) ..	541	536	13	7	Boiler-maker. See Blacksmith, &c.		
1	1	Accountant (Government). See Government Department, &c.			6	4	Bonded Store-keeper. See Store-keeper, &c.		
2	10	Actor .. .. .	38	36	10	2	Bonnet-maker. See Hatter, &c.		
2	10	Actress .. .. .	29	26	8	1	Bookbinder .. .. .	109	80
11	3	Etreated Water, Cordial, Ice—Manufacturer .. .. .	98	80	5	1	Bookkeeper. See Accountant (undefined), &c.		
11	3	Etreated Water Manufacturer's Assistant .. .. .	61	24	2	10	Bookmaker .. .. .	3	3
15	2	Agency Manager .. .. .	1	1	8	1	Bookseller, Stationer, Publisher and Assistant .. .. .	144	135
5	1	Agent (not Law). See Commission, &c.			10	2	Bootmaker. See Shoemaker, &c.		
8	9	Agent (Machine). See Mechanical Engineer, &c.			10	2	Bootmaker's Assistant .. .. .	60	21
6	5	Agent (Post). See Post Contractor, &c.			7	1	Botanic Gardens Worker. See Public Park, &c.		
12	1	Agent (Wool). See Wool Merchant, &c.			2	5	Botanist .. .. .	1	1
7	1	Agricultural Dept., Officer, Assistant, Clerk .. .. .	75	73	11	3	Bottle Store, Licensed Victualler, Publican, Canteen Keeper, Assistant, Barman, Barmaid .. .. .	595	446
8	9	Agricultural Implement Maker, Dealer .. .. .	4	4	7	7	Brass Founder, Moulder, Worker, Dealer .. .. .	11	11
7	1	Agricultural School, Officer, Assistant, Clerk, Student .. .. .	10	10	11	2	Bread-maker. See Baker, &c.		
7	1	Agriculturist .. .. .	630	147	7	4	Breeder (Horse). See Horse Proprietor, &c.		
12	2	Aloe Tapper .. .. .	50	29	11	2	Brewers and others engaged in Brewing .. .. .	144	55
7	4	Animal, Bird Dealer, Keeper .. .. .	2	2	13	3	Brick Labourer. See Stone Labourer, &c.		
11	1	Animal Food, sundry persons connected with .. .. .	45	7	9	2	Bricklayer .. .. .	247	125
12	1	Animal Matters, sundry persons connected with .. .. .	54	8	2	3	Brickmaker, Dealer .. .. .	865	112
7	4	Animals, sundry persons engaged about .. .. .	10	10	5	1	Broker, Dealer, Jobber, &c., Share, Stock .. .. .	181	174
15	1	Annuitant .. .. .	415	379	12	1	Broom Maker, Dealer, &c. See Hair-brush, &c.		
2	3	Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist and Assistant .. .. .	283	270	17	2	Brothel Keeper .. .. .	1	..
5	1	Appraiser. See Auctioneer, &c.			9	2	Builder, Building Contractor, Foreman, Measurer, Clerk .. .. .	340	241
14	1	Apprentice (undefined) .. .. .	73	53	9	2	Builder's, Building Contractor's Assistant .. .. .	70	37
7	1	Arborist. See Planter, &c.			11	1	Butcher, Meat Salesman, Assistant and wife assisting in business .. .. .	1,160	797
2	6	Architect .. .. .	36	36	11	1	Butcher's Servant .. .. .	209	28
2	6	Architect's Assistant. See Engineer's Assistant, &c.							
1	3	Army, Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier .. .. .	1,302	1,301					
1	3	Army Officer .. .. .	73	73					
2	8	Artist, Sculptor .. .. .	51	50					
2	8	Artist's, Photographer's Assistant .. .. .	36	35					
12	2	Ash Burner .. .. .	6	1					
2	5	Assayer .. .. .	1	1					
15	2	Assistant (so defined) .. .. .	4	3	6	2	Cab Driver. See Coach Driver, &c.		
4	2	Attendance, sundry persons engaged in .. .. .	194	17	8	12	Cabinet-maker. See Furniture-maker, &c.		
2	2	Attorney, Notary, and Conveyancer .. .. .	261	259	6	2	Cab Proprietor. See Coach Proprietor, &c.		
2	2	Attorney's Clerk. See Law Clerk, &c.			4	1	Café Keeper. See Restaurant, &c.		
5	1	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer .. .. .	105	105	15	2	Camp Attendant .. .. .	1	..
2	4	Author, Editor, Writer, Journalist .. .. .	70	69	12	1	Candle Maker. See Soap-maker, &c.		
<b>B</b>									
11	2	Baker, Bread, Biscuit-maker, Dealer, and Assistant .. .. .	865	594	10	3	Canvas, Sailcloth-maker, dealer .. .. .	10	8
5	1	Banker, Bank Manager, Accountant, other Officer, Clerk .. .. .	531	530	15	2	Canvasser .. .. .	1	1
4	2	Barber. See Hairdresser, &c.			5	1	Canvasser, Insurance Co. See Insurance, &c.		
12	2	Bark Stripper, Gatherer .. .. .	5	..	1	3	Cape Mounted Rifles. N.C. Officer and Trooper .. .. .	733	732
11	3	Barmaid, Barman. See Bottle Store, &c.			5	1	Cape Mounted Rifles. Officer .. .. .	46	46
2	2	Barrister .. .. .	42	42	10	2	Capitalist, Financier .. .. .	666	666
12	2	Basket-maker. See Hay and Straw Dealer, &c.			6	2	Cap-maker. See Hatter, &c.		
2	10	Bath Keeper .. .. .	3	3	9	2	Carpenter, Joiner, Carpenter's Labourer .. .. .	3,232	2,374
17	1	Beggar. See Pauper, &c.			9	2	Carpenter's Assistant. See Mason's, &c.		
13	7	Bell-hanger. See Locksmith, &c.			10	3	Carpet-maker's Assistant .. .. .	3	2
7	1	Bijwooner .. .. .	2,853	1,955	8	5	Carpet Planner .. .. .	1	1
2	10	Billiard Table Keeper, Marker .. .. .	43	37	8	10	Carriage, Cart, Saddle and Harness, Fitter's, Trimmer's Assistant .. .. .	423	265
12	2	Bill Sticker, Distributor. See Rag Gatherer, &c.			6	2	Carrier, Carter .. .. .	570	371
7	4	Bird Dealer, Keeper. See Animal Dealer, &c.			8	12	Cartage, Contractor, Agent, Assistant .. .. .	27	11
11	2	Biscuit-maker. See Baker, &c.			7	1	Carver. See Picture-frame-maker, &c.		
13	7	Blacksmith's Assistant .. .. .	271	137	9	4	Cattle Farmer. See Farmer Pastoral, &c.		
13	7	Blacksmith, Whitesmith, Boiler-maker .. .. .	2,269	1,560	9	4	Cemetery Keeper, Clerk, Labourer, Grave-digger .. .. .	13	4
14	1	Blockman, Checker, Weigher, Driver, &c. (indefinite) .. .. .	59	41	13	2	Charecoal Burner, Dealer .. .. .	4	..
4	1	Boarding, Lodging House Keeper, wife, son, daughter, and other relatives assisting in business .. .. .	477	434	17	1	Charitable Institution, Inmate of .. .. .	128	62
8	11	Boat Builder .. .. .	9	5	2	1	Charitable Institution, Officer of .. .. .	24	22
6	3	Boating Company Official. See Shipping, &c.			17	1	Charity, Living on .. .. .	2	1
6	3	Boatman, Boat Proprietor. See Waterman, &c.			14	1	Checker (indefinite). See Blockman, Checker, &c.		
<b>C</b>									
					2	3	Chemist and Assistant. See Apothecary, &c.		
					2	5	Chemistry, Professor of .. .. .	1	1
					2	3	Chemist's Storeman, Packer, &c. .. .. .	29	18
					16	1	Children of 14 years and under, not classed as scholars, nor returned under any occupation .. .. .	877,117	82,373

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections C-continued and D-continued.

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections F-continued and H.

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections L-continued, M-continued, and N.

Table with columns: Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White). Includes sections P-continued, R-continued, and S.

Table of occupations with columns for Order, Sub-Order, Occupation, Total (All Races, European or White), and further sub-occupations.

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE. \*

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY COMBINED.

380. Statistics in regard to sickness and infirmity are in every country of the greatest value to the community.

Value of Statistics.

381. The instructions printed on the Householder's form under the heading "Sickness and Infirmities" were as follows:—

Instructions on Householder's Form.

Sickness and Infirmities. "If laid up or unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, write 'Sick' or 'Accident,' or if afflicted by any of the following infirmities write 'Deaf and Dumb,' 'Blind,' 'Insane,' 'Idiotic,' 'Epileptic,' 'Paralytic,' 'Leprous,' 'Lost a Limb or an Eye,' as the case may be."

The information under this head appears to have been on the whole freely given. I have no reason to believe that there was concealment to any great extent.

Duplicate "Sick" cards.

382. In order to facilitate the extraction and tabulation of the fullest possible information on this most important point, the cards representing the Sick and the Infirm were duplicated, Males being recorded on yellow and Females on green tinted cards.

Numbers Sick and Infirm.

383. Altogether 21,849 "Sick" cards were written up, and the separate sorting produced the following general results:—

11,294 persons were returned as being disabled by reason of Sickness or Accident, mostly of a temporary nature; being 6,193 Males and 5,101 Females; and 10,555 persons, including 6,332 Males and 4,223 Females, were returned as being afflicted with certain specified Infirmities, of a more or less permanent character.

Proportions to the Population.

384. These figures give for every 10,000 individuals of the population of all races, a proportion of 73·95 persons who were Sick, and 69·11 who were Infirm, or together a proportion of 143·06 per 10,000 of the population.

Out of every 10,000 Males, 80·70 were Sick and 82·52 Infirm, giving a total of Sick and Infirm of 163·22. This is equivalent to the statement that one male in every 124 was Sick; 1 in every 121 was Infirm, and 1 in every 61 either Sick or Infirm.

Out of every 10,000 Females, 67·13 were Sick, and 55·57 were Infirm, and 122·70 were either Sick or Infirm. This is equivalent to the statement that one Female in 149 was Sick, one in 180 was infirm, and one in every 81 either Sick or Infirm.

Numbers and Proportions Sickness and Infirmities.

385. The subjoined Table shows the number of persons, Males and Females, suffering from Sickness, from Accident and from each Infirmity separately, with the proportions per cent. to the Total of Sickness and Infirmity:—

Table showing the number of persons, Males and Females, suffering from Sickness, from Accident and from each Infirmity separately, with the proportions per cent. to the Total of Sickness and Infirmity.

\* The Returns relating to Sickness and Infirmities will be found in Part VIII, pages 385 to 415. Tables I to XX with an Index Table on page 385. Throughout this Report the word "Sick" or "Sickness" must be regarded as including sickness as well as accident, but excluding Infirmity. The word "Infirm" or "Infirmity" includes the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, the Idiotic, the Lunatic, the Epileptic, the Paralytic, the Leprous, and the Maimed, but excludes other Sickness and "Accident."

Numbers in Hospitals, Asylums, Prisons, and Private Dwellings.

386. The tabulation of Sickness and Infirmity was so arranged as to disclose the number of persons who were respectively under proper treatment in Asylums and Hospitals contrasted with the number that were not so cared for. The following Table shows that whilst there were only 1,944 sick persons in Hospitals, Asylums and Prisons there were 19,905 being treated in private dwellings.

	Sick, Accident, Epileptic Paralytic, Maimed, Lamed, and Deformed.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Leprous.	Total.
In Hospitals, Prisons and Asylums ..	1,135	42	7	29	611	120	1,944
In Private Dwellings	15,179	2,289	651	784	497	505	19,905

It is not satisfactory to find that out of the 1,108 Lunatics, only 611 were in Hospitals or Asylums and as many as 497 in Private Dwellings. Since the Census day the number in Hospital has increased to 653, and if there has been during the interval no increase in cases, the number of Lunatics at present at large does not exceed 455.

Of 625 Lepers, 120 were being treated in Hospital on the day of the Census, leaving 505 at large.

Since the Census day 83 Lepers have been removed to proper Asylums, making the total at the present day in Asylums 203\*; but from Returns furnished by the Medical Superintendent of Robben Island, where most of the Lepers are confined, I find that 29 Lepers died in the year following the Census day; and if no increase in the total number of cases has occurred in the interval, the number of Lepers at large will have been reduced to 422.

Of the Blind, only 42, apparently, out of a total of 2,331 were in Hospital.

Of Idiots there were only 29 out of 813 in Asylums.

387. For purposes of detailed comparison, I attach a Table showing the numbers of persons of both sexes afflicted with Sickness and Infirmity out of every 10,000 of the population of each race:—

Proportion per 10,000 of each Race of the different Infirmities.

RACE DISTINCTION.	Total Population.		Proportions per 10,000 of the Total Population, suffering from											
	Numbers.	Per Cent.	Total of Sickness and Infirmities.	Sickness.			Infirmities.						Maimed, Lamed, and Deformed.	
				Sick.	Accident.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	Leprous.		
<i>Both Sexes.</i>														
Total all Races ..	1,527,224	100.00	143.06	68.42	5.53	15.26	5.25	5.32	7.26	3.48	5.56	4.09	22.89	
European or White	376,987	24.68	191.54	97.70	7.87	12.26	8.57	7.53	11.80	7.00	9.42	1.35	28.04	
Malay .. ..	13,907	0.91	202.77	122.96	5.03	22.29	6.47	5.04	6.47	1.44	8.62	5.04	19.41	
Hottentot .. ..	50,388	3.30	216.92	90.70	7.34	28.78	4.76	8.34	16.67	6.75	7.34	13.69	32.55	
Fingo .. ..	229,680	15.04	107.58	46.02	4.27	14.76	3.53	4.48	3.53	1.13	2.57	5.44	21.85	
Kafir and Bechuana	608,456	39.84	98.03	42.73	3.78	14.91	3.17	2.97	4.73	1.00	2.96	3.16	18.82	
Mixed and Other ..	247,806	16.23	194.89	100.12	7.10	18.04	6.94	7.91	8.11	5.81	8.31	7.31	24.74	
<i>Males.</i>														
Total all Races ..	767,327	100.00	163.22	71.91	8.79	14.84	6.19	6.18	8.03	3.92	6.40	4.77	32.19	
European or White	195,956	25.54	218.36	102.93	12.40	12.66	9.65	8.06	12.71	7.65	11.33	1.48	39.49	
Malay .. ..	6,713	0.87	224.94	123.64	8.94	20.85	8.94	4.47	8.94	1.49	10.43	7.45	29.79	
Hottentot .. ..	26,248	3.42	221.35	79.63	12.57	27.43	5.72	7.62	15.24	7.24	6.47	16.38	43.05	
Fingo .. ..	108,566	14.15	124.35	46.70	5.89	14.74	4.15	5.52	4.70	1.20	3.68	5.99	31.78	
Kafir and Bechuana	306,635	39.96	116.82	48.43	6.23	14.45	3.78	3.91	5.58	1.24	3.36	3.72	26.12	
Mixed and Other ..	123,209	16.06	209.56	98.78	11.20	16.39	8.44	9.17	8.04	6.49	8.28	8.93	33.84	
<i>Females.</i>														
Total all Races ..	759,897	100.00	122.70	64.89	2.24	15.69	4.30	4.46	6.47	3.03	4.71	3.41	13.50	
European or White	181,031	23.82	162.51	92.03	2.98	11.82	7.40	6.96	10.83	6.30	7.35	1.21	15.63	
Malay .. ..	7,194	0.94	182.09	122.32	1.39	23.63	4.17	5.56	4.17	1.39	6.95	2.78	9.75	
Hottentot .. ..	24,140	3.18	212.10	102.73	1.66	30.24	3.73	9.11	18.23	6.21	8.29	10.77	21.15	
Fingo .. ..	121,114	15.94	92.56	45.41	2.81	14.78	2.97	3.55	2.48	1.08	1.57	4.95	12.96	
Kafir and Bechuana	301,821	39.72	78.95	36.94	1.29	15.37	2.55	2.02	3.88	0.77	2.55	2.58	11.00	
Mixed and Other ..	124,597	16.40	179.38	101.45	3.05	19.66	5.46	6.66	8.19	5.13	8.35	5.70	15.73	

\* Not including Lepers transferred from the Orange Free State to Robben Island.

When we compare the Sickness and Infirmity of the six principal races, we find that their individual liability to disease is very different, but this increased or diminished liability is not constant for each race, but varies within wide limits for each kind of Sickness or Infirmity, for each sex, and for each Section of the Colony. But the following general conclusions may be deduced.

388. Taking Males first, the Malays head the list with a rate of 224.94 of combined Sickness and Infirmity per 10,000 of their population. They are closely followed by the Hottentots with a rate of 221.35. Next come the Europeans with a rate of 218.36; and following them the Mixed and Other Races with a rate of 209.56 per 10,000 of their population. The Fingoes and Kafirs follow with rates but little more than half of the above, that of the former being 124.35 and that of the latter 116.82.

The comparative order is somewhat different when we compare the different Sickness and Infirmity in detail. We then see that the greater illness of the Malays is composed chiefly of "sickness," they having only the second highest rate in Blindness, Deafmutism and Paralysis, the third in Lunacy and Leprosy, and lower rates still in Accident and the remaining Infirmities.

The Hottentots stand first with more Accident, Blindness, Lunacy, Leprosy, and Maimed and Deformed than any other race, and are only second in Epilepsy, while they are lowest in no disease, their best record being to stand fourth among the races with Sickness, Deafmutism, and Paralysis.

The Europeans have the highest rates in Deafmutism, Epilepsy, and Paralysis; the second highest in Sickness, Accident, Idiocy, Lunacy, and Maimed and Deformed; but they are lowest of any race in both Leprosy and Blindness.

The Mixed and other Races take a middle position. They shew the highest rate of Idiocy, the second highest of Leprosy, and the third of Sickness, Accident, Blindness, Deafmutism, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Maimed and Deformed.

The Fingoes and Kafirs are nearly always at the bottom of the list, the Fingoes' highest rates being fourth in Blindness, Idiocy, Leprosy, and Maimed and Deformed, while the Kafirs never rise higher than fifth place from the top, being apparently the healthiest race in the Colony.

389. When we examine the rates for the Females we find the Hottentots taking the lead with a total rate of Sickness and Infirmity of 212.10 per 10,000 of their population, the Malays following with one of 182.09, then the Mixed and other Races with one of 179.38, next the Europeans with 162.51; while the Fingoes and Kafirs again close the list with rates of 92.56 and 78.95 being, respectively, only a half and a third of that of the Hottentots.

As with the Males, the comparative position of each Race in respect of Sickness and Infirmities, taken separately, is a little different when we consider the illness of females from all causes combined; but the Hottentot still keeps the lead, having the highest rate in Blindness, Idiocy, Lunacy, Leprosy, and Maimed and Deformed, and the second highest in Sickness, Epilepsy, and Paralysis, and fourth in Accident and Deafmutism.

The females of the Mixed and Other Races have the largest rate in Accident and Paralysis, are second in Deafmutism, Leprosy, and Maimed and Deformed, and are third in Sickness, Blindness, Idiocy, Lunacy, and Epilepsy.

The Europeans follow next, having the highest rate in Deafmutism and Epilepsy, the lowest in Blindness and Leprosy; second in Lunacy and Accident, and third in Paralysis and Maimed and Deformed, and only fourth in Sickness.

The Malay Female has the highest rate in Sickness, the third in Deafmutism and the fourth in Idiocy, Lunacy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Leprosy; while she is last but one in Accident, and last in Maimed, Lamed and Deformed.

As with the Males so with the Females, the Fingo and Kafir are by far the healthiest Races; the Fingo Female being lowest in Lunacy and Paralysis, fifth in Sickness, Blindness, Deafmutism, Idiocy, and Epilepsy, only rising to a third place in Accident.

The Kafir Females are lowest in Sickness, Accident, Deafmutism, Idiocy, and Epilepsy, fifth in Lunacy, Paralysis, Leprosy, and Maimed and Deformed, and fourth in Blindness.

390. The foregoing statement applies to the Colony as a whole. When we compare the Sickness and Infirmity of the three Sections of the Colony we observe some few points of difference.

Thus, in Section I, the rates are much about the same as for the whole Colony, the Europeans and Kafirs showing a slight increase for both Males and Females; the

For Males, each Race.

For Females.

Comparison of the several Sections of the Colony.

Fingoes and Mixed a slight decrease in both Sexes, while the Hottentot and Malay Males and Females show an increase.

In Section II, the European and Hottentot Sick Rate exhibits a decrease when compared with the Rates for the whole Colony both for Males and Females, while Fingoes, Kafirs and Mixed all show a very marked increase for both sexes, which is easily accounted for when we remember the nature of the occupation and the conditions of life to which many are subject at the great Mining Centre, situate in this Section. As we should have expected, the increase here is chiefly in Accident and General Sickness, the Infirmities in most cases being actually less. It is easy to understand that few persons already afflicted with Infirmity would migrate into this Section.

The Malays shew a comparative decrease, but their numbers in this Section are far too few to be worthy of consideration.

In Section III all Races display a very marked diminution in their rates of illness, when compared with those for the three Sections combined, the only exceptions being in the cases of Mixed and Other Females, who here show their highest rate—nearly 25 per cent. above that in any other Section; and Fingo Females, who, although they have a much lower rate than in Section II, have yet a considerably higher one than in Section I.

With the exception of the Fingoes and Kafirs, who live here in very large numbers under their most natural conditions of life, but little value should be placed on the rates obtained for other Races in this Section, the numbers on which they are based being too small. There are no Sick Malays in this Section.

The general conclusions to which these figures lead us, are:—

- 1st. That the Hottentots and Malays are the most unhealthy races of the Population.
- 2nd. That the Fingoes and Kafirs are the most healthy; and,
- 3rd. That the Europeans and the Mixed and Other Races occupy an intermediate position.

We are also led to believe that the Hottentot race is fast degenerating and dying out, and that the ordinarily good health of the Fingo and the Kafir is prejudicially affected when those Races are brought into closer contact with the influences of civilization.

Sickness and Infirmity of Males and Females compared.

391. Sickness and Infirmity combined is more prevalent among Males than Females throughout the total population of all races. Thus there were, out of an equal population of Males and Females, only 75·17 Sick and Infirm Females to every 100 Sick and Infirm Males in all the races combined. Separating the Sick from the Infirm we find that there are 83 "Sick" Females to every 100 Males, or roughly 3 Females to every 4 Males sick; while as regards the "Infirm" there were only 67 "Infirm" Females to every 100 Infirm Males, or roughly 3 Females to every 5 Males Infirm.

The proportion, however, that the Female bears to the Male "Sick and Infirm" differs for each kind of Sickness and Infirmity of every Race, as will be seen from the following Table showing for each Race and each description of Sickness and Infirmity the number of Females afflicted to every 100 similarly afflicted Males, out of equal populations of Males and Females:—

NUMBER OF FEMALES TO EVERY 100 MALES.

RACE DISTINCTION.	Total Sickness and Infirmity.	Sick.	Accident.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Epileptic.	Paralytic.	Leprous.	Maimed.
All Races .. ..	75·17	90·24	25·48	105·73	69·47	72·17	80·57	77·30	73·60	71·49	41·94
European .. ..	74·42	89·41	24·03	93·36	76·68	86·35	85·21	82·35	64·87	81·76	39·58
Malay .. ..	80·95	98·94	15·55	113·33	46·64	124·39	46·64	93·29	66·63	37·32	32·66
Hottentot .. ..	95·82	129·01	13·21	110·25	65·21	119·55	119·62	85·77	128·13	65·75	49·08
Fingo .. ..	74·44	97·24	47·71	100·27	71·57	64·31	52·77	90·00	42·67	82·64	40·78
Kafir .. ..	67·58	76·28	20·71	106·36	67·46	51·66	69·53	62·10	75·89	69·35	42·11
Mixed .. ..	85·60	102·70	27·23	119·95	64·69	72·63	101·87	79·04	100·85	63·83	46·48

Birthplaces of the Sick and Infirm.

392. The Birthplaces of the Sick and Infirm taken as a whole, present but few points of interest, although, as we shall see, they are of some importance when examining the individual Infirmities. One broad fact, however, is noticeable, namely that the proportion of Sickness and Infirmities amongst the Foreign-born Europeans is much greater than among those born on African soil.

The following Table discloses the relative numbers of African and Foreign-born European persons suffering from the different kinds of Sickness and Infirmity, with the proportions per 10,000 of each to the Total African and Foreign-born populations, respectively.

EUROPEAN OR WHITE—PERSONS.

	African-born. Sick & Infirm.	Proportion to every 10,000 African-born Persons.	Foreign-born. Sick & Infirm.	Proportion to every 10,000 Foreign-born Persons.
<i>Sickness.</i>				
Sick .. ..	2,762	84·87	921	178·66
Accident .. ..	217	6·67	80	15·52
<i>Infirmities.</i>				
Blind .. ..	404	12·41	58	11·25
Deaf and Dumb .. ..	317	9·74	6	1·16
Idiotic .. ..	273	8·39	11	2·13
Lunatic .. ..	291	8·94	154	29·87
Epileptic .. ..	235	7·22	29	5·63
Paralytic .. ..	267	8·20	88	17·07
Leprous .. ..	47	1·44	4	0·78
Maimed, Lamed and Deformed .. ..	827	25·41	230	44·62
Total Sickness and Infirmity combined .. ..	5,640	173·29	1,581	306·69

Of the 7,221 Europeans returned as Sick and Infirm 5,640 were African born, and 1,581 were born elsewhere. The proportion per cent. of the African-born Sick and Infirm persons to the total Europeans of African birth was only 1·73, while the proportion per cent. of the Foreign-born Sick and Infirm persons to the total Foreign-born European population was 3·07, shewing a considerable excess of Sickness and Infirmity amongst the latter:

Distinguishing between the Sexes it appears that this excess is greater amongst Males than Females. The foregoing figures do not necessarily warrant the general inference that Europeans born elsewhere than in the Colony are less healthy than those born in the Colony. The fact is that the great majority of Europeans who come here have passed the age of infancy and childhood before their arrival, and as Sickness and Infirmity increase with age, such persons can hardly be compared with the European population born in the Colony, seeing that it contains a large number of healthy young lives, and that, moreover, many Sick European-born persons who visit the Cape as a Health Resort.

393. Any features worthy of comment in the Education and Conjugal condition statistics of the Sick and Infirm will be noticed separately in my remarks under each of the different kinds of Sickness and Infirmity.

Education and Conjugal Condition.

394. The proportions of Sick among persons belonging to the several Religious Denominations, simply confirm the conclusions we arrived at from a consideration of the statistics for the different races.

Religions.

Here also is clearly shown the fact that an appreciable proportion of the Unspecified Religions, is due to the inability through Sickness, of persons to state the Religions to which they belong.

395. It is worthy of note that a very large proportion of the persons whose ages the Enumerators were unable to record, and who figure as of unknown or unspecified ages, were Sick or Infirm persons who, presumably, were not in a position to state their ages. For example, of the European or White population of unspecified ages, over 23 per cent. were sick.

Ages of the Sick and Infirm.

Table XII. shows for every 10,000 of the Population, the proportion of Sick and Infirm at each of five groups of age periods for Males and Females of all Races combined, as well as for each of the six main Races separately. It will be seen that without exception the lowest proportion of Sickness and Infirmities occurs at the earliest age period, and that it increases steadily for each sex of every race as the age advances, the proportions being nearly always lower for the females than for the males.

Sickness and Infirmity at the earlier Ages.

396. It may be taken for granted that, among children, especially among those engaged or assisting in any occupation, the Sickness and Infirmities have been considerably understated.

This was no doubt caused by the parents not thinking it necessary to record the sickness of the young people, seeing that young people who have no Industrial occupation could not be said to be, in terms of the instructions, "unable to follow usual occupation by reason of illness."

This omission does not to any extent impair the usefulness of the statistics, seeing that the illness of the dependent class causes no direct loss to the industrial community.

Loss to the Community by Sickness and Infirmity.

397. In assessing the loss to the community by reason of disablement through sickness and infirmity I propose to exclude the whole of the dependent class and to compute the effect of illness only upon the rest of the population. This would exclude from the comparison, *inter alia*, all children attending School or receiving instruction at Home, as well as those altogether unoccupied.

I have reason to believe that on the 5th April, 1891, the health of the community was not affected to any abnormal extent by epidemic or other disease. Unfortunately, I have no means of ascertaining to what extent, and in what respects, the prevalence of Sickness and Disease in the Colony is affected by change of season. I shall, however, assume that the 5th April, 1891, was an average day of Sickness. If this be so, we shall derive the average annual disablement through Sickness and Infirmity by multiplying the number of persons so disabled on the 5th of April, 1891, by the number of working day in the year. This will give the total number of days' labour lost through Sickness. Dividing this result by the number of the working population, we arrive at the interesting fact that in a year every worker has on an average to forego 7·60 days' labour if a European, or 5·07 days' labour if Other than a European.

Loss to the Community of time expended in nursing the Sick and Infirm.

398. But besides this, which we may call the primary or direct loss, there is a secondary or indirect loss entailed upon the community by the Sickness and Infirmity of its members. This is the loss of time and expenditure of labour by those who have the care and nursing of the Sick.

This indirect loss it is not at all easy to estimate. Arguing, however, from the analogy of the nursing staff in hospitals, and taking into account the ascertained number of persons who were attending upon the sick and afflicted, in other ways, I arrive at this general conclusion that there were of persons so employed, 3,200 Europeans, and 2,600 Other than Europeans, making a total of 5,800 persons, whose services were solely required to minister to the wants of the Sick and the Infirm. If this indirect loss be added to the direct loss, we find that the direct and indirect loss combined is equivalent to 12·41 days per annum for each European, and to 6·39 days per annum for each coloured person.

Occupations of the Sick and Infirm.

399. In order to illustrate the effect of Occupations upon the Health of the Community, I have drawn out a Return showing the proportion of the Sick and Infirm in each of certain Classes of Occupations, per 10,000 of the population in each such Class, compared with the average Sickness and Infirmity per 10,000 of all such Classes combined, excluding however, in both cases the dependent class.

If Sickness and Infirmity in the several classes were uniformly affected, we would expect these two sets of percentages to be identical. The difference in each class therefore may be regarded approximately as a measure of the extent to which different occupations affect the health of the persons engaged therein. This measure is, however, subject, to correction for variation in the average age of persons in each class.

TABLE, showing the numbers of Sick and Infirm persons arranged according to occupation; the proportion of the Sick and Infirm in certain classes of occupation compared with the total population of the class; and the average sickness in such classes combined, with the percentage of increase or decrease of each class as compared with the average.

CLASS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			
	Numbers Sick and Infirm.	Proportion per 10,000 of total of same class.	Average per 10,000 of all classes combined.	Percentage of increase or decrease on average.	Numbers Sick and Infirm.	Proportion per 10,000 of total of same class.	Average per 10,000 of all classes combined.	Percentage of increase or decrease on average.
I. Professional ..	260	257·81	} 265·32	- 2·83	74	275·71	} 164·05	+ 68·90
II. Domestic ..	62	275·80		+ 3·55	219	159·92		- 3·90
III. Commercial ..	402	243·36		- 8·28	128	160·14		- 5·53
IV. Agricultural ..	1,503	252·57		- 4·81	5,022	154·95		+ 37·80
V. Industrial ..	827	309·19		+ 16·53	996	226·20		+ 37·80

FEMALES.

CLASS.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.				OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE.			
	Numbers Sick.	Proportion per 10,000 of the same class.	Average per 10,000 of all classes combined.	Percentage of increase or decrease on average.	Numbers Sick.	Proportion per 10,000 of the same class.	Average per 10,000 of all classes combined.	Percentage of increase or decrease on average.
I. Professional ..	51	122·36	} 204·21	- 40·08	17	200·00	} 123·33	62·17
II. Domestic ..	1,592	212·64		+ 4·13	1,861	165·68		+ 26·23
III. Commercial ..	31	220·96		+ 8·20	4	199·00		+ 61·36
IV. Agricultural ..	267	183·05		- 10·36	2,885	105·19		- 14·71
V. Industrial ..	90	203·16		- 0·52	47	174·27		+ 41·30

SICKNESS EXCLUSIVE OF ACCIDENT AND INFIRMITY.

Having dealt with Sickness and Infirmity combined, we now proceed briefly to comment on the Returns of Sickness, Accident and each of the Infirmities separately.

Sickness.

400. The number returned as being laid up or unable to follow their usual occupations by reason of Sickness, exclusive of Accident, was 10,449, of which 5,518 were Males and 4,931 Females, giving a proportion of 71·91 Males and 64·89 Females per 10,000, equivalent to 1 Sick Male in every 139 Males, and 1 Sick Female in every 154 Females.

Sickness was proportionately greater among the Malays than any other Race, and least among the Fingo and Kafir.

Numbers and Proportions.

The Table on Pages 388—389 gives the proportions per 10,000 of the different races not only for both sexes combined, but also for Males and Females separately. A reference to it will show how the proportions vary. There was a larger proportion of Males than Females, 10 Males being sick to every 9 Females. This proportion is, however, different for different ages as the undermentioned Table will show.

TABLE showing the number of Females who were Sick to every 100 Males, out of an equal number of Males and Females, at each quinquennial age period.

Table IV.

	European or White.	Other than European or White.
0 to 4 years .. ..	99·38	97·95
5 " 9 " .. ..	101·57	125·00
10 " 14 " .. ..	91·95	104·18
15 " 19 " .. ..	78·55	101·26
20 " 24 " .. ..	78·29	112·42
25 " 29 " .. ..	72·12	111·21
30 " 34 " .. ..	119·61	89·87
35 " 39 " .. ..	85·15	95·30
40 " 44 " .. ..	98·23	94·95
45 " 49 " .. ..	102·13	83·49
50 " 54 " .. ..	85·18	68·31
55 " 59 " .. ..	115·73	86·99
60 " 64 " .. ..	121·85	81·96
65 " 69 " .. ..	110·73	94·01
70 " 74 " .. ..	78·47	74·77
75 " 79 " .. ..	67·56	84·26
80 " 84 " .. ..	94·53	84·20
85 years and over ..	108·30	86·50
Unspecified .. ..	480·01	181·45
Total .. ..	89·41	92·05

Sickness rises steadily for both Males and Females in all races from the fourth year until the close of life, the only break of importance being among the children of Other than Europeans at the ages 10—14, caused by the understatement in regard to the children already alluded to.

Birthplaces of the Sick.

401. Both for European Males and European Females the sick-rate of persons born out of Africa is very much larger than that of Cape Colonial-born persons. With Males these proportions are respectively 192·28 against 83·95 per 10,000 males. For Females the proportions were 151·53 against 85·77.

Education and Conjugal Condition.

402. The Education and Conjugal Statistics show that, both for Europeans and Other than Europeans, there is comparatively a larger number of persons among the Sick



who can read and write than among the population as a whole; and that a larger proportion of the Sick are Married.

ACCIDENT.

Accident, Numbers and Proportions.

403. 845 persons (675 Males and 170 Females) were returned as temporarily disabled by Accident, being a proportion of 8.79 out of every 10,000 Males and only 2.24 Females out of the same number, or one in 1,137 Males, and one in every 4,470 Females. This is equal to 0.32, or a third of a day's disablement through accident per annum for each Male, and 0.08, or a little under a tenth of a day for each Female. These figures do not, however, include the permanently maimed, lamed, and deformed, most of whom can trace their condition to previous accident.

Disablement by accident is most common among the males of the Hottentot Race, but it is only slightly less among the European males. The Fingo and the Kafir are the most exempt as long as they remain in Sections I and III of the Colony, but the accident rate of those in Section II, owing no doubt to the nature of their occupation at the Kimberley Mines, is four times as great as in the other Sections.

The Malays show a small proportion of Accident.

The rate of Accident advances steadily as we ascend the age scale.

As no information in regard to accident was collected in 1875, no comparison can be drawn between the Census results of that year and those of 1891.

THE BLIND.

The Blind, Numbers and Proportions.

404. 2,331 persons, of whom 1,139 were Males and 1,192 Females, were returned as being afflicted with blindness, being a proportion of 14.84 out of every 10,000 Males, and 15.69 out of the same number of Females, or 1 Male in 674, and 1 Female in 638.

A comparison between the Census figures for 1875 and those for 1891 shows that there has, apparently, been a most extraordinary increase of Blindness in the interval. The increase is only slightly greater among Females than Males, and it is greater among Other than Europeans than amongst Europeans. It is difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for this increase.

Whilst the young Female was less afflicted in 1891 than the young Male, loss of sight was more common among the older Female than among the Male at all the later years of life. As much of the loss of sight at the advanced periods of life is due to the degeneration of age, the Census figures of 1891 seem to indicate that in this Colony eye-sight tends to degenerate earlier and more constantly in the Female than in the Male. Throughout the statistics of blindness we find its known incidence on age fully confirmed. In all races and in both sexes blindness is shown to be least prevalent in early childhood and to increase steadily until the close of life. But why the European should have at all age periods up to 55 proportionately more blindness than the Coloured Persons, whilst after that year the latter are more afflicted is not easy to determine.

The unfortunate Hottentot shows, here also, the maximum amount of affliction, followed closely by the Malay, while the stalwart Kafir and Fingo seem to be as little afflicted by loss of sight as they are by loss of health generally. The Hottentot, moreover, contrary to what obtains in the other races, shows a distinctly higher blind rate for Females at the earlier ages than for Males.

The education of the blind is, as we would obviously expect to find, below the standard of the Colony as a whole, there being 27.84 per cent. more illiterates among Europeans and 5.94 per cent. among Other than Europeans.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Deaf and Dumb, Numbers and Proportions.

405. There were returned on the day of the Census 658 persons as being "Deaf and Dumb," and 144 as being "Dumb" but as dumbness is almost always associated with deafness the "Dumb" have been classed with the "Deaf and Dumb," giving a total of 802 Deaf and Dumb persons, or 475 Males and 327 Females, being a proportion of 6.19 out of every 10,000 Males, and 4.30 out of the same number of Females, or in other words of one in 1,615 Males and one in 2,324 Females. It will thus be seen that deaf-mutism is more common among Males than among Females, in the proportion of nearly three Males to two Females, the relations being about the same for all races. It is more common among the White than the Coloured portions of the population, the Fingo and Kafir having here also a rate far less than that of the European.

Here, also, as in the case of the blind, we find, on comparing the 1891 Census results with those of 1875, a considerable increase, amounting to a rate of about double more or less, both for Males and Females.

Ages.

Referring to the tables of Age Periods for 1891 we find that the number of Deaf

and Dumb persons of the ages between 15 and 19 years is abnormally large, while the rates immediately preceding and following that period also show some increase over those of other periods. This rise, further, is common to both Males and Females, and common to all races, although in a minor degree to the Kafir, especially the Female Kafir.

My attention has been directed to the fact that the reports of the Civil Commissioners for the year 1876, the year following the previous Census, point to an epidemic of *cerebro-spinal meningitis* of extreme gravity, attacking chiefly very young children, and it has been suggested to me, although I am not competent to express an opinion on the subject, that this disease causes a loss of hearing. If this be so, the abnormal prevalence at the present date of deafmutism in persons of the ages of 15 to 19 would be accounted for.

The proportion at each age period, with the exception of the abnormal number found between 15 and 19 years of age is consistent with the known conditions of this infirmity.

The birth-place statistics show that only a trifling number of deaf mutes were born out of Africa. Birthplaces.

406. Compared with the standard for the rest of the population the education of the Deaf and Dumb is, of course, low. Only 27.55 per cent. of the European Deaf and Dumb are able to read and write, as against 67.96 for the whole European population; while in the case of Other than European and White only 1.87 per cent. of the Deaf and Dumb possess the like ability against 7.29 for the whole coloured population. Thus, while the Dumb children of Europeans are only a little less than half as well educated as their sound brothers and sisters, those of the Coloured race are only a quarter as well educated, showing the much greater effort that is made by the White population to counteract the effects of this infirmity. Education.

407. But few deaf mutes were married or widowed, although a much larger proportion were wedded of those over 55 years of age than of those under that age. This is only what we should have expected to find in a class so severely afflicted. Conjugal condition.

408. The occupation of the Deaf and Dumb, is found to be more varied than one would have expected, there being representatives in most of the orders except the professional. Thus we find, Groom, Shop Assistant, Transport Rider, Gardener, Compositor, Cabinet Maker, Carpenter, Tailor, Shoe Maker, Miller, Baker, Diamond Miner, Fisherman, Mason, Coachman, Cook, and Bottle Washer's Assistant among the Males. Among the Females we find Nurse, Dress Maker, Tailoress, General Servant, Cook, Washerwoman, and Farm Labourer. The majority, however, are returned simply as Sons or Daughters, Wives, School Children, Peasants, and of no occupation. Occupations.

THE INSANE.

409. The Returns under this head specified the number of Idiots and the number of Lunatics separately. Whilst some confusion may have arisen in the minds of those filling in schedules as to what is a Lunatic and what is an Idiot, we may safely conclude that in combination the numbers give a fairly trustworthy measure of the mental unsoundness of the community. It is possible, however, that for the very young ages all the existing Idiots and Lunatics would not be likely to have been included, owing to the doubt that may have arisen in the parents' minds as to the existence of such a dreaded affliction in their offspring. Distinction between Lunatics and Idiots.

410. There were returned as Idiots on the day of the Census 813 persons in all, namely 474 Males and 339 Females, being 5.32 per 10,000 of the population of both sexes, 6.18 per 10,000 of the Males and 4.46 per 10,000 of the Females, equivalent to 1 in 1,879 of the entire population, or 1 in 1,619 Males and 1 in every 2,242 Females. Numbers and Proportions. Idiots.

411. Of Lunatics 1,108 were returned, 616 Males and 492 Females, giving proportions of 7.26 per 10,000 for persons of both sexes, 8.03 per 10,000 Males and 6.47 per 10,000 Females, equivalent to one in every 1,378 of the whole population, one in every 1,246 Males, and one in 1,545 Females. Lunatics.

412. Combining Lunatics and Idiots, there were altogether 1,921 insane persons, namely, 1,090 Males and 831 Females, giving proportions of 14.21 Males out of every 10,000 of that sex, and 10.93 Females out of every 10,000 Females, or 1 in every 704 Males, and 1 in every 914 Females. Lunatics and Idiots.

413. If we compare the amount of Idiocy and Lunacy returned at the Census of 1891 with that for 1875, we are struck with the change which appears to have occurred. Comparison with Census of 1875.

during the intervening sixteen years in the rates for these two infirmities. The accompanying Table gives the rates per 10,000 of the population at each Census, for Idiocy, for Lunacy, and for Idiocy and Lunacy combined. It will be seen that while Idiocy has decreased since 1875 for every Race and for each sex without any exception, Lunacy has on the contrary increased in every Race but two, namely the Malay and the Mixed and Other, but when we combine Lunacy and Idiocy we perceive a net diminution among all Races, excepting the European and the Hottentot. The decrease of Idiocy has been very great in every Race, the smallest being by over a fifth of the last Census rate, while the greatest is by over three quarters of that rate.

The possibility of this decrease having been produced by Lunatics having been returned as Idiots at the 1875 Census is negated by the extreme regularity of the decrease and by its being greater than the increase in Lunacy in all but the European and Hottentot Races.

The increase in the amount of Lunacy is what might have been expected, and is in accordance with the experience of other Countries.

The greatest proportion of this increase occurred among the Europeans and the Hottentots.

The large decrease shown under Malays is not deserving of much attention, the rates being based on too few observations. The Fingoes showed an increase only among the Males; the Mixed and Other only among the Females.

TABLE Showing the proportions of Idiots and Lunatics per 10,000 of the Population of each Race, in 1891, and 1875, respectively, for the Colony as constituted and bounded in 1875.

PROPORTION PER 10,000	Idiotic.			Lunatic.			Idiotic and Lunatic combined.			
	The Colony as in 1875.	Census of 1875.	+ Increase - Decrease	The Colony as in 1875.	Census of 1875.	+ Increase - Decrease	The Colony as in 1875.	Census of 1875.	+ Increase - Decrease	
	Census of 1891.	1875.		Census of 1891.	1875.		Census of 1891.	1875.		
RACE DISTRIBUTION.										
Persons	All Races .. ..	6.30	11.18	- 4.88	9.82	6.99	+ 2.83	16.12	18.17	- 2.05
	European or White ..	7.96	11.02	- 3.06	12.88	8.70	+ 4.18	20.84	19.72	+ 1.12
	Malay .. ..	5.34	15.75	- 10.41	6.11	8.34	- 2.23	11.45	24.09	- 12.64
	Hottentot .. ..	7.49	12.38	- 4.89	18.85	7.91	+ 10.94	26.34	20.29	+ 6.05
	Fingo .. ..	3.61	15.78	- 12.17	4.32	3.54	+ 0.78	7.93	19.32	- 11.39
Males	Kafir and Bechuana ..	2.93	7.66	- 4.73	7.21	4.58	+ 2.63	10.14	12.24	- 2.10
	Mixed and Other ..	8.38	14.45	- 6.07	8.64	9.98	- 1.34	17.02	24.43	- 7.41
	All Races .. ..	7.08	11.69	- 4.61	10.69	7.41	+ 3.28	17.77	19.10	- 1.33
	European or White ..	8.45	11.94	- 3.49	13.96	9.69	+ 4.27	22.41	21.63	+ 0.78
	Malay .. ..	4.77	19.29	- 14.52	7.94	9.65	- 1.71	12.71	28.94	- 16.23
Females	Hottentot .. ..	6.11	13.25	- 7.14	17.45	6.92	+ 10.53	23.56	20.17	+ 3.39
	Fingo .. ..	4.17	15.10	- 10.93	6.63	2.47	+ 4.16	10.80	17.57	- 6.77
	Kafir and Bechuana ..	4.19	8.10	- 3.91	8.52	5.10	+ 3.42	12.71	13.20	- 0.49
	Mixed and Other ..	9.69	14.42	- 4.73	8.35	11.21	- 2.86	18.04	25.63	- 7.59
	All Races .. ..	5.48	10.64	- 5.16	8.92	6.55	+ 2.37	14.40	17.19	- 2.79
European or White ..	7.43	10.01	- 2.58	11.72	7.62	+ 4.10	19.15	17.63	+ 1.52	
Malay .. ..	5.88	12.42	- 6.54	4.41	7.10	- 2.69	10.29	19.52	- 9.23	
Hottentot .. ..	9.00	11.47	- 2.47	20.38	8.96	+ 11.42	29.38	20.43	+ 8.95	
Fingo .. ..	3.06	16.45	- 13.39	2.11	4.59	- 2.48	5.17	21.04	- 15.87	
Kafir and Bechuana ..	1.62	7.19	- 5.57	5.84	4.03	+ 1.81	7.46	11.22	- 3.76	
Mixed and Other ..	7.09	14.49	- 7.40	8.93	8.74	+ 0.19	16.02	23.23	- 7.21	

I have caused comparisons to be drawn between the number of Idiots, Lunatics, and Idiots and Lunatics combined, for the Census years 1865, 1875, and 1891.

In 1865 the proportion of Male Idiots per 10,000 of the population was 1.41 of all races. Among the Females it was 1.21, and for the total of both sexes 1.31. For Lunatics the proportions were, respectively, 3.87, 3.91, and 3.89; and for Idiots and Lunatics combined they were 5.28, 5.12, 5.20 respectively for Males, Females, and Totals of both sexes per 10,000 of the population. On comparing these figures with those of 1875, an apparently enormous increase both in Idiocy and Lunacy combined is disclosed.

414. In connection with this Subject the following Table showing the number of European Idiots and Lunatics per 10,000 of the population in this Colony, in England, in the Colony of Victoria, in New Zealand and Tasmania, will prove of some interest.

Comparisons with other Countries.

Comparative Table showing the Number of European Idiots and Lunatics per 10,000 of the Population.

	THE CAPE.			ENGLAND, 1881.	VICTORIA, 1881.	NEW ZEALAND, 1881.	TASMANIA, 1881.
	The Colony. Census of 1891.	The Colony as bounded in 1875. Census of 1891.	The Colony. Census of 1875.				
Idiots .. ..	7.53	7.96	11.02	12.59	1.87	1.18	6.57
Lunatics .. ..	11.80	12.88	8.70	19.94	32.85	22.88	29.94
Idiots and Lunatics	19.33	20.84	19.72	32.53	34.72	24.06	36.51

Taking as my authority the Government Statistician of Victoria I find that the proportion of Idiots in the following countries per 10,000 living persons is as under:—

Idiocy in various Countries. IDIOTS PER 10,000 LIVING PERSONS.

United States .. ..	15.33	Italy .. ..	6.91
Portugal .. ..	15.09	Tasmania .. ..	6.57
Austria .. ..	14.64	Greece .. ..	6.53
Germany .. ..	13.65	Spain .. ..	5.47
Great Britain and Ireland	12.92	Belgium .. ..	5.02
Hungary .. ..	11.86	Sweden .. ..	3.92
France .. ..	11.40	Victoria .. ..	1.87
Denmark .. ..	8.31	New Zealand .. ..	1.18

In England the proportion of Idiots, in 1871, was 12.97, and in 1881, 12.59 showing a diminution of 0.38.

In Victoria the proportion of Idiots, in 1871, was 1.47, and in 1881, it was 1.87, showing an increase of 0.40. In the same Colony of Victoria the Lunatics appear to have increased from 12.21, in 1861, to 25.51 in 1871, and further, to 32.85 in 1881 per 10,000 of the population.

The diminution in England and the increase in Victoria is stated by the authorities to be not only apparent but real.

415. In this Colony, Idiocy was most common among the Hottentot and Mixed and other Races; the European following them closely. It was lowest among the Kafirs, and a little higher among the Fingoes.

Incidence on Race Idiocy.

416. Lunacy was most frequent among the Hottentot and next to them among the European Race. These Races were far ahead of any other. Next to them came the Mixed, followed by the Malay, the Kafir and the Fingo in that order.

Lunacy.

417. Idiocy is much more common among Males than Females, every race showing a large preponderance on the side of the Males, except the Hottentot and Malay who had an excess of Females over Males. In most cases this excess exists at the advanced ages. At all ages and taking all Races, the proportion of Idiocy is about 7 Females to 10 males.

Incidence on Sex. Idiocy.

418. Lunacy is also more prevalent among Males; the Hottentot and the Mixed being here the only exceptions. Taking all Races and Ages there are 4 Lunatic Females to every 5 Males.

Lunacy.

419. The age statistics show that both Idiocy and Lunacy are more common at the later periods of life.

Age distribution.

420. As nearly all the Coloured Persons suffering from Sickness and Infirmity were born either in this Colony or somewhere else in Africa it is not necessary to do more than compare the proportion of the European or White Idiots and Lunatics who were born out of Africa with those who are African-born.

Birthplaces.

The proportion that the Foreign-born Idiots bears to the total of Foreign-born Population is far less than the proportion of African Born Idiots to the total of African-born Persons, the former being as low as 2.13 and the latter being 8.39 per 10,000.

On the other hand an excessively large proportion of Foreign-born Persons were Lunatics compared with the proportion of African-born, the rates per 10,000 being in the former 29.87 and in the latter only 8.94.

This result for Idiots is only such as we might have anticipated, inasmuch as few parents would be likely to emigrate with the burden of idiotic children.

The proportion of Foreign-born lunatics, however, is much larger than at first sight we had any reason to expect.

The subjoined Table shows the numbers and proportions per 10,000 of European or White African and Foreign-born Idiots and Lunatics to the total European African and Foreign-born population respectively:—

	IDIOTIC.						LUNATIC.					
	Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Num- bers.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Num- bers.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Num- bers.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Numbers	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Numbers	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Numbers	Propor- tion per 10,000.
	African-born ..	273	8.39	149	92.19	124	7.57	291	8.94	148	91.57	143
Foreign-born ..	11	2.13	9	2.62	2	1.16	154	29.87	101	29.42	53	30.77
Total ..	284	7.53	158	8.06	126	6.96	445	11.80	249	12.71	196	10.83

Connection between Crime and Insanity.

It is interesting to consider the possible connection that insanity has with crime, by comparing the criminal statistics with the percentage of insanity in this Colony.

The proportion of crime at this Census for European or White was, for African born, 4.70 per 10,000 persons; while, for the Foreign-born, it was 51.80.

But this latter is inclusive of persons who had been convicted of contravening the Diamond Trade Act, a crime peculiar to this Colony. Excluding persons so convicted the rate becomes 31.62 per 10,000.

The rate, in 1881, of Prisoners to Population in the United Kingdom, whence the majority of the Foreign-born came, was only 10.70 per 10,000.

Education.

421. The Education of both the Idiotic and the Lunatic of all Races is below the Standard of the population as a whole.

Idiotic and Lunatic.

422. The idiots have a lower Standard of education than the Lunatic. Of the Idiots, 24.65 per cent. of the Europeans and 3.40 per cent. of the Other than Europeans were educated, or 43.31 and 3.89 per cent. respectively less than for the whole population.

Of Lunatics 64.27 per cent. of the European or White and 6.33 of the Other than European were educated, being 3.69 and 0.96 per cent., respectively, less than for the whole population.

Conjugal Condition

423. The Conjugal Condition of the Idiotic showed a smaller proportion of Married and Widowed than there are in the whole population, as will be seen from the following Table.

Idiots.

Conjugal Condition of the Idiotic compared with the Conjugal Condition of the whole population. Proportion per cent. of Married and Widowed:—

	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Whole Population.	Idiotic.	Whole Population.	Idiotic.	Whole Population.	Idiotic.
	European or White ..	34.41	16.20	32.32	9.49	36.66
Other than European or White ..	34.68	19.28	29.41	15.19	39.88	25.36
All Races ..	34.61	18.20	30.15	13.29	39.12	25.07

Both for Europeans and Coloured Races the Female Idiots, married or widowed, bear a higher ratio to the Males, than they do in the whole population.

Lunatics.

424. There were proportionately slightly fewer married and widowed Persons among the Lunatics of all Races than among the population taken as a whole. The following are the proportions per cent. of married and widowed for the Europeans, Other than Europeans and All Races, respectively:—

Conjugal Condition of the Lunatic compared with the Conjugal Condition of the whole population. Proportion per cent. of Married and Widowed:—

	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Whole Population.	Lunatic.	Whole Population.	Lunatic.	Whole Population.	Lunatic.
European or White ..	34.41	33.26	32.32	28.11	36.66	39.80
Other than European or White ..	34.68	34.69	29.41	22.89	39.88	49.32
All Races ..	34.61	34.12	30.15	25.00	39.12	45.53

If we compare the proportions of lunatics married and widowed with those for the population as a whole, the following difference is observed, namely, that while the proportion of Male Lunatics is lower than for the whole population that for the Females is correspondingly higher.

This difference is not accounted for by the difference in the ages of the Male and Female Lunatics, but is, no doubt, due to the fact that there are circumstances connected with the conjugal condition of the female that causes her liability to mania to exceed that of the male.

THE EPILEPTIC.

425. There were returned on the day of the Census, 531 persons who were Epileptic. Of these 301 were Males and 230 Females, giving a proportion of 3.48 per 10,000 of persons, 3.92 of Males and 3.03 of Females, or 1 in every 2,876 Persons, 1 in every 2,549 Males, and 1 in every 3,304 Females.

Epileptic. Numbers and proportions.

Epilepsy was most frequent among the Europeans, Hottentots and Mixed, in the order given. The Malays, Fingoes, and Kafirs (also in the order given) showed but a small proportion—only a little over a fifth of that shown by the Europeans.

Race Incidence.

426. It was a little less common among Females than Males, the exact proportion varying among the different Races from a little over 9 Females to 10 Males among the Malays, down to about 2 Females to 3 Males among the Kafirs.

Sex Incidence.

427. It was slightly more frequent at the later than the earlier years of life.

Age Incidence.

428. The birthplaces of the European or White did not show that preponderance of Foreign-born that we found among the Lunatics.

Birthplaces.

429. The education of the epileptics was distinctly higher than that of the population as a whole. The Europeans showed 4.39 per cent. more who were educated, and the Other than European 9.19.

Education of the Epileptics.

430. Both European and Other than European Epileptics had proportionately fewer married and widowed than the population as a whole, except in the case of the European males, who showed a slight excess of married and widowed.

Conjugal Condition of the Epileptics.

431. No comparison can be made with the Census of 1875, as no returns of epileptics were then obtained.

Previous Census.

THE PARALYTIC.

432. There were 849 Paralytics returned, being 491 Males and 358 Females. These figures give rates of 5.56, 6.40, and 4.71 per 10,000 of Persons, Males and Females respectively, or 1 in 1,799 Persons, 1 in 1,563 males and 1 in 2,122 females.

Numbers and Proportions.

433. There were more paralytics among Europeans than among any other Race, but the difference was not great between any of the Races, with the exception of the Fingo and Kafir who, had a much smaller proportion than the others.

Race Incidence.

434. Paralysis was more common among Males than Females, in the proportion for All Races of about 4 Males to 3 Females, but both the Hottentot and the Mixed showed a preponderance of females over males, while the Fingo had only 2 Females to every 5 Males.

Sex Incidence.

435. The proportion of the European or White Foreign-born persons who were paralytic was much larger than that for the whole population. This was especially the case with females.

Birthplace.

**Age Distribu- tion.** 436. Among all Races this Infirmity was much more common at the later than at the earlier ages—the rates increasing very regularly until the later years of life, when the proportion rises very rapidly.

**Education.** 437. The Education of the Paralytic was somewhat better than that of the popula- tion taken as a whole, both among the Europeans and the Other than Europeans.

**Conjugal Con- dition.** 438. A much larger proportion of both Males and Females are Married and Widowed than holds for the entire population. This is merely the result of there being more Paralytics at the marriageable ages.

**First Census of Paralytics.** 439. This was the first Census of the Colony at which returns of Paralytics were obtained.

THE LEPROUS.

**Numbers and Proportions.** 440. There were 625 Lepers returned, being 366 Males and 259 Females, giving pro- portions of 4.09 per 10,000, or 1 in 2,444 of Persons; 4.77 per 10,000, or 1 in 2,097 of Males; 3.41 per 10,000 or 1 in 2,934 of Females.

**Race of the Lepers.** 441. Only 51 of these cases were European or White. The following are the propor- tions for the European and the Other than European taken separately.

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS PER 10,000.

	PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Number.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Average Number to a Leper	Number.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Average Number to a Leper.	Number.	Propor- tion per 10,000.	Average Number to a Leper.
European or White ..	51	1.35	7,392	29	1.48	6,757	22	1.21	8,229
Other than European or White ..	574	4.99	2,004	337	5.90	1,695	237	4.09	2,442
All Races .. ..	625	4.09	2,444	366	4.77	2,097	259	3.41	2,934

**Comparison with Census of 1875.** 442. The amount of Leprosy in 1891 shows a very large increase when compared with the Census of 1875. Some part of this is evidently due to the Returns for 1891 being more complete. The number returned in 1875 was only 52 persons, of whom only 2 were European, giving rates to the population at that date of 0.09 and 1.03 per 10,000 of Europeans and other than Europeans respectively.

**Birthplaces.** 443. Of the 51 European or White Lepers in 1891, only 4 were born out of the Colony. Further enquiry elicited the fact that all these had acquired the disease after arrival in the Colony, three of them at periods of 16, 30 and 36 years respectively. Three, who were Males, were gardeners at the time of acquiring it, and the fourth, who was a female, was in the habit of doing sewing and laundry work. No question of so called heredity could come in here.

Of the 574 Other than Europeans one was born in Asia, and 41 in extra-colonial African Territories, the remaining 532 being Colonial born.

Of the extra-colonial African-born Coloured Lepers, 24 came from Basutoland, giving a proportion of 1 in every 731 born in that Territory. 8 were born in the Orange Free State, giving a proportion of 1 in 540 Coloured Persons born in that State. Natal only supplied 3, or a proportion of 1 in 3,893 Natalians. The Colonial-born Coloured Lepers gave a proportion of 1 in 2,053.

**Age, Incidence of.** 444. Leprosy is most common at the later periods of life. There was one coloured female infant of one year old returned as being leprous. This was the child of young non-leprous parents and there was no other case of leprosy in the district.

Another coloured male child of four years of age was returned as a leper. This was a child in a family consisting of Father, Mother, and three sons, all lepers.

**Race Incidence.** 445. Leprosy was twice as common among the Hottentot as among any other Race. The Mixed and Other showed the next largest proportion, the Malay and Fingo being about equal, and following next. The Kafir showed the smallest amount of this Infirmity, excepting only Europeans.

446. Leprosy is more frequent among Males than Females, in the proportion of about 5 to 4 of Europeans and 3 to 2 of Other than Europeans. It was most common in Section I of the Colony and least in Section II. The numbers and proportions were as follows:—In Section I, 404 lepers, or 4.22 per 10,000; in Section II, 17, or 2.04 per 10,000; and in Section III, 204, or 4.18 per 10,000.

447. The degree of Education of the Leprous Males and Females, European and Other than European, was rather higher than that for the whole Population, owing no doubt to a higher age average.

448. Age for age the proportion of Lepers who had entered the married state is slightly less than is found to be the case for the whole Colony, except in the case of Males from 15 to 54 years. This is exhibited by the following figures for the Coloured Races.

COLOURED RACES.—PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF THE MARRIED AND WIDOWED.

	15-54 years.		55 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
The Colony ..	46.41	66.44	91.87	93.86
The Leprous ..	41.57	55.36	91.67	93.02

449. The following Table discloses the nature of the Occupations of the Lepers of each Race, separately:—

Occupations.

Class.	Order.	OCCUPATION.	European or White.			Malay.			Hottentot.			Fingo.			Kafir and Bechuana.			Mixed and Other.			Total All Races.	
			P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.
		THE COLONY . . . . .	51	29	22	7	5	2	69	43	26	125	65	60	192	114	78	181	110	71	625	366
I	1	Persons engaged in the General or Local Government (not otherwise classed) or the Defence or Protection of the Country.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
	2	Persons ministering to Religion and Charity, Law, Health, Education, Art, Literature and Science, and Amusement.	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	12	11
II	3	Persons engaged in Domestic Offices or Household Duties.	8	..	8	1	..	1	13	..	13	1	..	1	7	..	7	26	..	26	56	..
	4	Persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal offices for and attendance on man.	4	..	4	1	..	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	14	6	8	31	10
III	5	Persons who Buy, Sell, Exchange or Insure, Keep or Lend Money, Property or Goods of all kinds.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	6	Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4
	7	Persons Possessing, Working or Cultivating Land, Raising or Dealing in Animals, or following pursuits subsidiary thereto.	15	14	1	..	..	..	26	23	3	119	60	59	148	93	55	51	44	7	359	234
V	8	Persons engaged in Working and Dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
	9	Persons engaged in the Construction or Repair of Buildings, Railways, Roads, Docks, Earthworks, Water Storage Works, and in the Disposal of Dead Matter and Refuse.	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	5
	10	Persons Working and Dealing in Textile Fabrics, in Dress, and in Fibrous Materials.	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	4
	11	Persons Working and Dealing in Food, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
	12	Persons Working and Dealing in Animal and Vegetable Substances.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	5	4	..
	13	Persons Working or Dealing in Minerals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	14	Persons engaged in Mechanical Operations or Labour, the nature of which is undefined.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	9	9
VI.	15	Persons of Property or Rank, or Independent Means, not returned under any Office or Occupation, also persons whose pursuits are imperfectly described.	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	12	6	6	26	14
VII.	16	Persons dependent for support upon Natural Guardians.	11	6	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	6	6	..	18	9	9	38	20
	17	Persons supported by the Community.	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	5	4	1	12	9
VIII.	18	Persons whose Occupation is Unknown or Unspecified.	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	13	8	5	30	16	14	51	29

THE MAIMED, LAMED AND DEFORMED.

450. There were returned 3,496 Persons with infirmities bringing them under this heading, consisting of 2,470 Males and 1,026 Females, and giving proportions per 10,000 of 22.89 of Persons; 32.19 of Males and 13.50 of Females, being therefore for the Males nearly two-thirds as great as all the remaining Infirmities put together and for Females nearly one-third.

Maimed, Lamed and Deformed. Numbers and Proportions.

451. The details under this head show that 1,826 Persons suffered from the total loss of an eye, without of course being blind, namely, 1,270 Males and 556 Females, or 602 Europeans and 1,224 Other than Europeans.

Detail of Maimed, Lamed, and Deformed.

The European Males form a proportion of one in 462 Persons, the Females being one in 1,017, while the Coloured Males bear a proportion of one in 675 and the Coloured Females one in 1,531.

685 Persons were returned as having lost a limb, namely, 250 Europeans, 435 Other than Europeans. The majority of these were Males.

829 Persons were returned simply as lame, of whom 174 were Europeans and 655 Other than Europeans.

12 Persons were returned as "withered limb," and 144 Persons as deformed.

CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.\*

General Prison Return, 1890

452. By way of introduction to the Return of Convicts and Prisoners, it is not amiss to mention that the total number of persons who at one time or another in the year 1890 were guarded in Lock-up Houses and Gaols in the Colony, was 38,467 of whom 4,626 were females; the number of Whites being 3,492 males and 217 females, and of Coloured 30,349 males and 4,409 females.

Convicts and Prisoners, 5th April, 1891.

453. On the 5th April, 1891, 3,800 persons, *i.e.*, 3,595 males and 205 females were returned as Convicts and Prisoners. There were 410 male and 10 female Europeans, 34 male and 1 female Malays, 799 Hottentots, 209 Fingoes, 1,544 Kafirs and Bechuanaas, and 793 Mixed and Others.

Proportions per 10,000.

454. From the above figures are derived the following proportions per 10,000 of the total Population, viz.:—For the whole number of Convicts and Prisoners, Persons, 24·88; Males, 46·85; Females, 2·70; and for European or White in particular,

Persons, 11·14; Males, 20·92; Females, 0·55.

That is to say, in every 10,000 of the total Population of the Colony, 24·88 belong to the class "Convicts and Prisoners."

Classification of Offences.

455. In the absence of any preferable arrangement, the classification of offences followed for many years in the Statistical Register has been adopted. This shows that 225 (53·57 per cent.) of the Europeans were confined for offences against Property, 53 (12·62 per cent.) for offences against the Person, 50 (11·90 per cent.) for those against Good Order, 43 (10·24 per cent.) for those against Person and Property and that 33 (7·86 per cent.) were awaiting Trial. As regards the Coloured Races combined we find the following numbers and percentages:—Property Offences 1,618, or 47·87 per cent.; Personal Offences 676 and 20·00 (considerably higher than the European percentage), Person and Property 311 or 9·20 (slightly lower than the European percentage), Good Order 302, or 8·94 (nearly 3 per cent. below the European percentage), while 256 were awaiting Trial, and 143 had committed Offences against the Public Welfare, chiefly contraventions of Pass Laws and Masters' and Servants' Acts.

Offences against Property and Person.

456. Table V invites further consideration of the statistics in regard to the more serious kind of Offences. It will be noted that while 318 Kafirs and Bechuanaas were in custody for offences against the Person (only eight of them being females), as many as 34 females out of 164 Mixed and Other persons were similarly kept in gaol. Five Malays, 121 Hottentots, and 68 Fingoes were all in prison for offences of this class. For Housebreaking and Robbery four females (two Hottentots and two Mixed and Others) were in safe keeping, with 121 Hottentot men, 94 Kafirs and Bechuanaas, 80 Mixed and Others, seven Malays and five Fingoes. There are a few other points of interest, viz.:—Thefts of Stock for which chiefly Kafirs and Bechuanaas (231) and Hottentots (134) were made answerable, while Kafirs and Bechuanaas were the largest receivers of Stolen Property. Under the head "Drunkenness" (139 cases) all Races are represented except European females and Malay males and females. There were 1,009 cases of "Thefts."

Sentences.

457. Four Males (1 a Hottentot and 3 Kafirs) were under Death sentence, and 59 males (5 Europeans) and 5 females (2 Fingoes and 3 Mixed) were to be incarcerated for life. Sentences of over 20 years and short of life had been passed on 1 European, 1 Hottentot and 2 Kafirs, of over one year and up to 20 years on 1,519 males and 53 females, including 240 European males and 6 females. There were 960 sentences for over three months and up to one year, and 789 for shorter periods.

Birthplaces.

458. All the Malays, Hottentots, Fingoes and Kafirs at Convict Stations and in Prisons were born in Africa, and nearly all of them except Kafirs, in the Cape Colony. Of the Europeans 144 were born in the Colony, 3 in Natal, 2 in St. Helena, 3 in the Orange Free State, 1 in the Transvaal, 255 in Europe, 1 in Asia, 8 in America, and 3 in Australasia. 764 of the Mixed and Other had Africa for their birthplace, 26 Asia and 3 America.

\* See PART IX, Pages 417 to 431, Tables I to XI of the Annexures to this Report. Index Table on Page 417.

459. The majority of the European Prisoners and Convicts classed themselves as Protestants (the figures being 281 male and 8 female); 98 (all males) were Catholics; and 33 Jews. Of the 35 Malays, 3 considered themselves to be Protestants. Amongst the 799 Hottentots we find 577 Protestants and 3 Catholics; amongst 209 Fingoes, 99 Protestants; and in 1,544 Kafir and Bechuana, 534 Protestants and 2 Catholics; the balance in each case being of "No religion," with a few Unspecified. Protestants (647), Catholics (16), Mohammedans (8), and Other Sects (4), with 105 No Religion, and 13 Unspecified make up the class "Mixed and Other." Regarding the matter from another point of view we find the 205 females comprise 159 Protestants, 2 Jewesses, 1 Mohammedan and 43 No Religionists.

Religions.

460. Of the European Prisoners (410 males and 10 females in all) 363 males and 5 females could read and write, 8 males and 2 females could read only, while 39 males and 3 females could neither read nor write. Again, 107 males and 5 females were married, 23 males and 1 female were widowed, the balance of 280 males and 4 females being single. Seven of the married men were between 20 and 24, and two between 70 and 74 years, these are the youngest and oldest respectively.

Education and Conjugal Condition, (Europeans).

461. There were 3,185 male and 195 female Coloured Prisoners on the 5th April, 1891, and 300 males and 30 females could read and write, 106 males and 13 females could read only, 2,770 males and 152 females could neither read nor write, and the education of nine men was unspecified. In this case, those unspecified as to Education were equally so in respect to Conjugal Condition, 2,028 males and 119 females were unmarried, 66 males and 14 females were widowed, and 1,082 males and 62 females were married. Two (1 a man and 1 a woman) of the married were between 15 and 19 years, and two males between 70 and 74.

Education and Conjugal Condition, (Other than European).

462. Turning to the next point, we find amongst Europeans two persons (males) between 5 and 9 years, thirteen (also males) between 10 and 14 years, seventeen males and one female between 15 and 19. The largest number, 82 males and two females, shows at the next age period, viz., 20 to 24 years. No woman in custody was more than 54 years of age and no man was more than 74.

Ages, (European and Other than European).

One coloured boy between 5 and 9 years was in detention on the Census day so were 36 males and four females between 10 and 14, and 195 males and 26 females between 15 and 19 years of age. The highest numbers—721 males and 35 females are observed at the age period five years in advance of the European maximum. In the period 60 to 64 years we notice one female, and four males in that from 75 to 79. The ages of 15 were unspecified.

463. The list of Occupations followed prior to their incarceration by the prisoners is a fairly representative one. The largest entry under any of the 144 items recorded accounts for 979 Outdoor Labourers, but there are 42 single entries. The other high figures are: 825 General Labourers, 275 Domestic Servants, 264 Herds, and 175 Diamond Miners and Labourers.

Occupations.

LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.\*

Collection of Harvest and Livestock Returns.

464. Since 1887, it had been the practice to collect, by the agency in the Colony proper of Field-cornets, Cape Policemen and Cape Mounted Riflemen, and, in the Transkei, by means of Magistrates' estimates made after special enquiry, annual returns of Live Stock and Agricultural Produce.

Merely approximate.

465. These returns never professed to be anything more than approximate. In the absence of any other available information of the same kind, they served the purpose of indicating generally the comparative condition of matters agricultural at the different periods to which they related.

Periods reviewed.

466. The last statements published under the above arrangement had reference to the season ended June, 1890. The Census agricultural returns are for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1891.

Comparison of Estimates with Census figures.

467. There is but little resemblance between these Estimates and the Census figures (which it may be explained are extracted from the Householders' Schedules and therefore include *all*, not merely Stock on farms) except in the case of Ostriches, Mules and Asses; but the Estimates of Ploughs in the Transkeian Territories, and of threshing and winnowing machines in the Colony as a whole, are passable.

Scab Inspectors assisted Farmers to fill up Agricultural Forms.

468. It is as well to state that to ensure as exact a collection as possible of Agricultural and Livestock Statistics at the Census of 1891, the several Scab Inspectors, who have practical experience, and other officials, specially visited holdings in their respective areas, between February and April, 1891, and explained to the farmers, and natives in possession of Stock, as also to those engaged in Agricultural Pursuits, the nature of the information required and the manner in which the Forms were to be filled in. These Officials were required to complete the returns in the event of the persons whom they visited being unable, through lack of education or any other cause, to do so for themselves.

Time saved.

469. By this means not only was much valuable time saved, but the farmer was, in the interim, afforded an opportunity of verifying the information contained in his schedule, and of having any errors or changes in the number of his Stock, &c., rectified by the enumerator, who called at a subsequent date.

Approximate Nature of such Statistics.

470. I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood that, in the nature of things especially in this Colony, agricultural statistics are at best but mere approximations. All I can do is to vouch for the absolute accuracy of the tabulation.

LIVESTOCK.

Livestock in possession or charge of the different races.

471. Tables I and II (pp. 434-435) are distinctive, and may be discussed by themselves. They relate to the possession or custody of Livestock on the 5th April, 1891, and do not necessarily particularise ownership. Animals running on mountain pasturages, and, in fact, animals depastured elsewhere than on the proprietors' homestead lands, have probably often been returned with regard to the race of the herd or temporary watcher attending on them. For purposes of this distribution the Fingoes, Kafirs, and Bechuanas, have been classed as one race. In respect to Bulls, Cows, and Dogs, these Natives show a higher percentage than the European race. The preponderance of fatal Lung-sickness and Red-water cases occurs amongst the cattle of Natives. They, however, make a fair show under Oxen and Other Cattle, in which their wealth consists, and in woolled sheep, common goats, pigs, and fowls. It is hardly necessary to consider the Malay and Hottentot percentages or even those of the Mixed race, except in the case of asses, Cape sheep, goats, pigs and dogs.

\* PART X.—Pages 433 to 465, Tables I to XIV of the Annexures to this Report, deals with Live Stock and Agriculture. It has an Index Table on Page 433.

472. The following figures tell their own tale :—

Of 2,210,834 Cattle, 1,099,167 were in possession or charge of Europeans.	European or White race possessing, &c., Livestock.
540,492 Horses, Mules and Asses ... 387,044	" "
23,334,143 Sheep and Goats ... 19,059,586	" "
288,190 Pigs ... 143,671	" "
154,880 Ostriches ... 152,291	" "
302,804 Dogs ... 99,511	" "
2,665,855 Fowls, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys 1,519,811	" "

473. Considering Livestock and Population in relation to each other, it will be found from Table III that the average number of Woolled Sheep to each European person is 30.16, to each Coloured person 1.97; for Cape Sheep the figures respectively are 7.03 and 0.37. Angora goats stand in a somewhat similar relation to population as Cape Sheep, while other goats show a percentage 5.75 for Europeans and 1.11 for Coloured persons. There are 2.92 Cattle, 0.79 Horses, and 0.24 Mules and Asses to each European, and the corresponding figures in regard to the Coloured races are respectively 0.97, 0.13, and 0.01. The return under notice deals also with the old Colony, the late Province of Griqualand West, and the Transkeian Territories, separately.

Relation of Livestock to Population.

474. The same subject is treated of with reference to the Census of 1875 in Table V, page 437. It will be seen that the average number of animals to *each* person in the old Colony (as bounded in 1875) differs in every instance when percentages are calculated on the Population and Livestock figures of the two Censuses. There are *increases* in these cases, viz.:—Horses 0.05, Mules and Asses 0.06, Cape Sheep, 1.30, Angora Goats 1.96, Pigs 0.06, Ostriches 0.13; and *decreases* as follows: Cattle 0.06, Woolled Sheep 1.39, Common goats 0.33, Dogs 0.02. To instance one case, there are more Cape Sheep *now* in the area comprised in the old Colony to each person by 1.30 than there were in 1875, and less Woolled Sheep by 1.39.

Relation of Livestock to Population, 1875 and 1891

475. The only Census of Griqualand West—taken in 1877—did not include the enumeration of Livestock, and the Transkeian Census of 1879 merely related to Cattle, Horses, and Pigs. Table IV, page 437, shows that these classes of animals have more than doubled their numbers in the interval. It is probable, however, that the 1879 enumeration was not so thorough as the recent one. Section I of the Census scheme comprises the *same* area as the Colony in 1875, and the increases in this Section in the 16 years are as follows:—312,576 Cattle, 117,643 Horses, a noticeable one of 62,549 Mules and Asses, (due mainly to local conditions, as the imports from South America, which amounted to 6,660 between 1874 and 1883, had ceased), of nearly 2 millions of Woolled Sheep, and 1½ millions of Other sheep. More attention being paid to the growth of mohair, it is not surprising to note that Angora goats have increased from 877,988 to 3,039,925, and that common goats are only about 400,000 more numerous than in 1875. The decline in the feather industry has prevented more than 131,645 additional birds being registered on the schedules than in 1875. Pigs now figure at 204,541 against 116,738 in 1875.

Livestock, 1875 and 1891.

476. The density statement shows the following numbers, to the square mile, of Horses and Asses :—

Density.

Number to the Square Mile.	Stallions.	Mares.	Horses and Mares (Other).	Mules.	Asses.
Colony .. .. .	0.03	0.43	1.55	0.23	0.21
Section I .. .. .	0.03	0.44	1.22	0.25	0.23
" II .. .. .	0.04	0.51	1.46	0.12	0.14
" III .. .. .	0.03	0.25	5.85	0.02	0.01

Table VIII.

Sheep and Goats.

477. Turning to the most important feature of this return, notice is invited to the fact that to the sum total of 16,706,106 Sheep (of which 13,631,011 are woolled) the Transkeian Territories contributed 1,511,470 and Griqualand West 714,782. On the other hand these tracts of country added 655,050 and 348,346 respectively, to make up the number, 6,628,037, of Goats (whereof 3,184,018 are Angoras) in the whole Colony.

Density of Sheep and Goats.

478. The general average shows the following numbers of Sheep and Goats to the square mile:—

	Woolled Sheep.	Other Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Other Goats.
Colony .. .. .	61.59	13.89	14.39	15.56
Section I .. .. .	62.28	13.36	15.88	13.50
" II .. .. .	18.65	28.37	3.47	19.45
" III .. .. .	97.01	5.82	6.22	38.35

In Barkly East the highest average number of woolled sheep to a square mile is observable, viz., 389.58, but the average for Cape sheep is in no case higher than 44.12, and that is in Herbert. The Jansenville average for Angoras of 148.35 to the square mile exceeds all others, as does the Tsomo average of 103.63 for other goats.

Displacement of Imported Stock.

479. The Port Elizabeth Show of 1891 was held on the 9th and 10th of April, during the period of the employment of Enumerators to go their rounds collecting the Householders' Schedules. A considerable number of imported stock was entered, according to the official catalogue, at this Exhibition. This fact caused a temporary displacement of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Goats. Animals *en route* to the Show would also be returned in Census Districts other than those in which the owners' farms are situated.

Cattle. Total Number.

480. The total number of Cattle in the Colony is 2,210,834, of which 653,668 are found in the Transkeian Territories and Walfish Bay, and 132,877 in the late Province of Griqualand West.

Density of Cattle.

481. To exhibit the average number of Cattle to the square mile, the following table is submitted:—

	Bulls.	Milch Cows.	Oxen.	Other Cattle.
Colony .. .. .	0.23	2.63	2.76	4.37
Section I .. .. .	0.15	1.74	2.12	3.43
" II .. .. .	0.11	2.23	2.69	3.72
" III .. .. .	1.35	14.61	11.22	17.29

Number and Density. Certain Divisions.

482. From the density point of view, Kentani, with 2.95 Bulls to the square mile, stands first; Port Elizabeth, with 61.02 Milch Cows, and 88.24 Oxen; and Elliotdale with 46.84 Other Cattle.

Horses. Total Number.

483. Of the 444,147 Horses in the Colony, 323,628 were in the Old Colony; 30,505 in Kimberley and the three neighbouring divisions; and 90,014 in the Transkeian Territories. The corresponding data for Mules and Asses show respectively 96,345; 91,867; 4,034; and 444. Albert still is the noted horsebreeding district, while in Malmesbury mules are the favourite draught animals, and Asses are most numerous in Fraserburg and adjoining Karroo divisions.

Number and Density. Certain Divisions.

484. The highest average number of Stud Stallions to a square mile is in Barkly East, viz., 0.17; of Brood Mares—in Stockenstrom, 2.13; of Horses and Mares—in Herschel, 13.58; of Mules—in Paarl, 3.58; and of Asses—in Beaufort West, 4.88.

485. Nearly a tenth part of the Pigs in the old Colony are returned in the Malmesbury division, which for density is surpassed by the Paarl. The total number of these animals is 288,190, of which 3,758 are in Griqualand West and 79,891 in the Transkeian districts.

Pigs.

486. Ostriches in the Transkei number only 94. They are not numerous in Griqualand West. In all 154,880 birds were counted, *i.e.*, 0.70 to the square mile.

Ostriches.

487. The 1875 Census took no notice of poultry and rabbits. The passing of Act No. 21 of 1890 lends interest to the figures (2,050) representing the number of rabbits. It was also left for the last enumeration to tell that there are no less than 2,452,312 fowls and ducks, 145,630 geese, and 67,913 turkeys. For poultry generally the Cape and King William's Town Divisions claim attention; for geese in particular, Riversdale; and for turkeys, Malmesbury.

Rabbits.

Poultry

488. Dogs, as a rule, swarm in and about the huts of Natives. It is only to be expected that for 169,320 of these attendants on man in the old Colony, there are 121,270 in the Transkeian districts, where 8.25 represents the average number to the square mile.

Dogs. Number.

489. In the upper, eastern, and Transkeian districts, Lung sickness and Redwater had been exceedingly prevalent during the Census Year. It appears that 52,642 of the 75,377 deaths from Lung sickness happened in the Transkei, and 63,915 of the 96,883 fatal cases of Redwater. In the old Colony the mortality was severest in King William's Town.

Redwater and Lung sickness.

AGRICULTURE.

490. The first return published under the head of Agriculture, relates to workers on farms: it does not profess to be a complete account of Occupations, but indicates the average number of persons, returned by Farmers, finding employment in direct connection with farming pursuits.

Workers on Farms.

491. In the whole Colony, the number of workers is shown to be 132,984 males—55,045 being classed as European, and 47,449 females, of whom 21,706 are European.

Whole Colony.

492. Malmesbury, the most important grain centre, stands first in this respect, with 7,984 persons, of whom 2,988 are Europeans. Then follow:—

Notable Divisions.

Oudtshoorn	with 2,625 Europeans and 2,467 Others.
Calvinia	2,316 " " 2,781 "
Queenstown	" 1,491 " " 3,342 "
and Paarl	" 1,665 " " 2,999 "

No division has in it a larger number of European females engaged on farm work than Calvinia, for which the figures are 972; nor of European males than Malmesbury (2,167), which takes the first position as regards both male and female Coloured Servants, with 3,588 and 1,408 respectively.

493. Farms, properly so called, are few in number in the Transkeian Territories, consequently the workers form but a small class, except in the Xalanga, Mount Currie, Matatiele, Maclear and Umtata Districts; in all they do not exceed 8,412 persons.

Transkei.

494. For the season ended 31st March, 1891, the Colonial Wheat crops gave a yield of 2,727,490 bushels, to which Malmesbury and the adjoining division of Piquetberg contributed 570,505. Malmesbury also is noticeable for its large return of Rye—197,062 out of the 527,425 bushels for the whole Colony, and of Barley—117,659 bushels, against a total harvesting of 923,065. In the Cape Division the Oat crop is chiefly realised in the sheaf, the produce being 23,208,500 lbs. for 1890, out of 187,693,600 for the whole Colony, while in Malmesbury the grain is threshed out with a result of 942,073 bushels, compared with a total yield of 1,810,130 bushels.

Wheat.

Oathay. Oats.

495. These cereals, except Rye, grown chiefly in the Western Districts, are raised in all areas. The rains were so abundant in the usually sterile Namaqualand, where as much as 85,075 bushels of wheat were gathered in, that we find entries under many headings for that neighbourhood.

Distribution.



Mealies. 496. Mealies, essentially the food of the Natives, show large figures for some Western Divisions, *e.g.*, Oudtshoorn 25,533 bushels, and Riversdale 15,131, but the growth of Kafir Corn is restricted to the Eastern districts as Rye is to the Western. The total crop of Mealies was 2,894,482 bushels, and of Kafir Corn 1,387,610. As regards the first-named, King William's Town accounts for 267,717 bushels and Willowvale (in the Transkei) for 185,860; in respect to Kafir Corn, Queen's Town and King William's Town run close for the first place, with 135,656 and 133,696 bushels respectively.

Mangold, Clover and Lucerne. 497. In Murraysburg the cultivation of Lucerne and Mangold finds favour. The largest proportion of the yield of Clover is found in the Cape Division. The totals for the whole Colony, in lbs. weight for the three items run as follows:—Mangold, 28,296,200; Lucerne, 9,706,200; Clover, 1,293,900.

Peas, Beans, and Potatoes. 498. Peas and Beans appear to be widely grown, but not in large quantities in any particular locality; the total crop was 186,276 bushels. For Potatoes, the Robertson Division shows the best figures, 77,763 bushels out of 760,047; but Cape, Stellenbosch, and King William's Town come next with 60,000 bushels each.

Sweet Potatoes. 499. The soil of the Western districts suits the growth of the Sweet Potato better than any other. It is a favourite vegetable in the Paarl and neighbouring divisions of Stellenbosch and Worcester. The total crop was 421,922 bushels.

Pumpkins. 500. One would have expected a larger record than 541,322 in number for Pumpkins in the Transkeian Territories, but the old Colony, with its high figures for Queenstown, Oudtshoorn, and King William's Town Divisions, surpassed that number by 5½ millions.

Onions. 501. The Cape and Stellenbosch divisions produce nearly 20,000 bushels of onions each; the full yield is only 106,991 bushels.

Tobacco. 502. Under the heading Industries will be seen a brief notice of the Tobacco trade, which gains its chief support from Oudtshoorn, Fort Beaufort, Stockenstrom, and Uniondale, which together produce 7,431,675 lbs. out of a total of 10,993,200.

PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

Variation of periods for Stock and Produce. 503. By way of explanation of the following remarks, it is as well to draw particular attention to two facts (i) that the returns of Pastoral Products relate to a full period of twelve months, while those of Live Stock to the state of affairs on one particular day—5th April, 1891, and (ii) that Farm Stock is in a constant condition of movement from place to place, through sales, change of pasturage, and other causes.

Wool. Mohair. 504. The clip of Wool for the year ended March, 1891, is given at 56,038,660 lbs., of which 3,137,767 came from Barkly East; and of Mohair at 6,833,558 lbs., Somerset East contributing 888,006.

Skins. 505. Skins to the number of 1,847,025 were stripped from Sheep, and 918,217 from Goats. Albert may be mentioned in connection with the former class of animals, and Somerset East with the latter.

Hides. Horns. 506. The quantity of Hides (horse and cattle) derived from the 22 Transkeian areas was more than equal to that taken off carcasses in the Colony. In all, 248,058 cattle and 14,794 Horse-hides were accounted for; as well as 299,653 Horns, King William's Town figuring for 67,254 and Engcobo for 42,778.

Ostrich Feathers. 507. Oudtshoorn, so often referred to in these agricultural notes, requires mention in connection with Ostrich feathers. Of 144,341 lbs. plucked in 1890-91 no less than 31,117 lbs. were secured from the birds in this locality.

Butter and Cheese. 508. After glancing at the Customs figures for Imports of Butter and Cheese, one cannot but pause with regret to consider that only 45,598 lbs. of Cheese were made in this Colony in 1890-91, and 2,058,861 lbs. of Fresh Butter churned and 742,537 lbs. of salt butter potted. Albany is the great depôt for fresh butter (236,703 lbs.), but Bedford with 122,264 lbs. is coming into note. In Malmesbury it is the practice to preserve the butter by salting it.

509. In Calvinia, where the fat-tailed Cape sheep thrive, the product Fat is most abundant, 142,277 lbs. being returned, and in this connection the wide-spread farm industry of Soap-making may be referred to, in which, however, Albany (not Calvinia), takes the first place with a product of 173,982 lbs. Calvinia comes next with 128,788 and Carnarvon (another sheep area) third. The total output of farm soap was 2,212,425 lbs.

510. The total number of Vinestocks in the Colony is reported to be 78,574,124, distributed as follows:—Hanepoot, 17,520,793; Red Wine, 12,148,095; all other, 48,905,236. The Paarl division has the largest share of plants, *viz.*, 25,376,365, and all districts, except 14, are mentioned (some in a very small degree), in relation to the growing of vinestocks.

511. The main results of the Census inquiries show that 5,129,092 baskets of grapes were, and 268,030½ were *not* made into Wine, Brandy, or Raisins; that the yield of Red Wine was 1,047,906 gallons, while of White it was 4,964,616; and that 1,423,043½ gallons of Brandy were distilled. The quantity of Vinegar made was 137,133¾ gallons.

512. In districts on the line of Railway, and even in the Oudtshoorn Division, the sale and export of the fresh fruit appears profitable. In this manner, combined with home consumption, 73,302 baskets of grapes were disposed of in the Cape Division in 1891, 49,430 in Paarl, 26,152 in Worcester, 25,885 in Robertson, and 20,963 in Oudtshoorn.

513. From 1,128,204 baskets of grapes, there were produced in the Paarl Division in 1891, 2,740,936 gallons of stimulants, *i.e.*, 2,544,456 of Wine and 196,480 of Brandy; 163,752 lbs. of Raisins, and 15,074 gallons of Vinegar.

514. Worcester requires mention in respect to the largest yield of Raisins, *viz.*, 1,314,826 lbs. out of 2,599,147 lbs. for the whole Colony. The quantity of Wine and Brandy made there is fairly alike, and amounts to 572,116 gallons in all. All these items, with 8,704 gallons of Vinegar, were derived from 832,295 baskets of the fruit of the vine.

515. In Robertson, we observe, preference is given to the distillation of Brandy, the output being 386,271 gallons, which no other district, except Worcester and Paarl, approaches. 306,714 lbs. of Raisins were dried.

516. In Stellenbosch again, the preparation of Wine finds the greatest favour, no less than 1,714,769 gallons being manipulated. The number of baskets of grapes dealt with was 710,837. A sharp fall to 327,449 baskets has to be considered in contemplating the vintage products of the Oudtshoorn Division, which resembles Robertson in that Brandy (127,577 gallons), and Raisins (481,598 lbs., the second largest yield), are *en evidence*. The Constantia vineyards of the Cape area are celebrated throughout the world, and a fair quantity of the 335,633 gallons of Wine produced in the Division comes from that locality.

ORCHARD PRODUCE.

517. It is to the Eastern districts that we have to look for supplies of Oranges, of which 2,599,225 out of a grand total of 24,452,980 were grown in the division of Fort Beaufort, which also yielded 1,097,850 Lemons, compared with 1,735,400 gathered in Malmesbury. Paarl and Stellenbosch are noteworthy for large crops of Apples, the figures are 2,228,400 and 1,904,300 respectively, and Stellenbosch for Pears—2,571,500 being plucked in this division against 6,794,735 in the whole Colony. Queen's Town, closely followed by Paarl and Cathcart, takes the lead in the cultivation of the Peach tree, while for Apricots, the Paarl Division brings to perfection more than half the whole crop in the Colony. The number of Peaches picked was 21,604,857, and of Apricots, 8,882,105.

518. The weight of Dried Fruit preserved in 1890-91 was 2,612,662 lbs., towards which the Oudtshoorn agriculturists contributed 382,386 lbs.

Other fruit. 519. Under the head of "Other Fruit," the following are some of the varieties comprised, viz.:—Quinces, Figs, Naartjes, Plums, Pomegranates. The total amount is 25,816,268 in number.

WOOD CUT.

Wood Cut. 520. The quantities of Wood Cut on private property in the Colony during the year ended 31st March, 1891, are hereunder specified:—

Stink-wood, 10,382 planks; Yellow-wood, 43,107 planks; Wagon-wood, 14,653 loops;\* Bark, 2,159,795½ lbs.; Firewood, 164,596½ loads; Other wood, 37,205 loads.

Cubic feet. 521. The average measurement of a Stink-wood plank is about 20 feet by 12 inches by 3 inches, or 5 cubic feet solid content, and that of a Yellow-wood plank about 20 feet by 12 inches by 1 inch, or 1 cubic foot and ⅔ solid content. The approximate production of these species of wood would therefore be:—

Stink-wood, 51,910 cubic feet.  
Yellow-wood, 71,845 "

Government Forests. 522. The principal supply of wood is, however, obtained from the Government Forests in the Colony, as will be seen by the accompanying Returns, kindly furnished to the Census Department by the Conservator of Forests.

KNYSNA CONSERVANCY, 1890.

SPECIES OF WOOD.	Number of Trees sold.	Cubic Content.
		Feet.
Stink-wood .. .. .	3,027	45,499½
Upright .. .. .	4,180	96,491
Outeniqua .. .. .	642	51,781
Iron-wood .. .. .	767	13,713
Assegai .. .. .	3,327	39,019½
White Pear .. .. .	1,729	22,774
Saffraan .. .. .	413	4,788
Other Species .. .. .	2,532	24,425
Total .. .. .	16,617	298,491

The Knysna Conservancy includes the Census Districts of George, Knysna and Humansdorp.

EASTERN CONSERVANCY, 1890.

SPECIES OF WOOD.	Number of Trees sold.	Cubic Content.
		Feet.
Stink-wood .. .. .	..	..
Sneeze-wood .. .. .	25	830
Upright .. .. .	234	13,433
Outeniqua .. .. .	276	29,583
Iron-wood .. .. .	950	29,743
Assegai .. .. .	408	14,165
White Pear .. .. .	133	2,981
Other Species .. .. .	438	17,998
Total .. .. .	2,464	108,733

The Eastern Conservancy includes the Census Districts within a certain girdle formed, amongst others, by Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet, Colesberg, Barkly East and Komgha.

\*The term "loop" represents the quantity of wood required to construct an ordinary Cape four-wheeled wagon.

TRANSKEIAN CONSERVANCY, 1890.

SPECIES OF WOOD.	Number of Trees sold.	Cubic Content.
		Feet.
Stink-wood .. .. .	20	635
Sneeze-wood .. .. .	36	906
Upright .. .. .	673	46,981
Outeniqua .. .. .	1,027	59,537
Iron-wood .. .. .	111	4,269
Assegai .. .. .	67	1,999
White Pear .. .. .	15	421
Other Species .. .. .	64	1,816
Total .. .. .	2,013	116,564

Transkeian Districts

IRRIGATION.

523. In the whole Colony, 146,085 morgen of land were returned as having been irrigated in the Census year, the source of the water supply to 22,729 being Dams and Wells, of the latter of which there were 5,521, with an average depth of 20½ feet. From Table XIV we learn that 508 wind and 803 other pumps were employed in raising water on farms, while 4,199 dam scrapers were used for cleaning the large farm reservoirs. For greatest breadths of soil refreshed from running waters, Oudtshoorn takes the foremost position with 11,564 morgen, while in Wodehouse 1,919 morgen were irrigated from standing waters, besides 7,970 otherwise provided for. Speaking of the possibilities of cultivation in the Karroo districts, it is interesting to note that in Carnarvon (where Van Wyk's Vley dam has been built) 1,482½ morgen were irrigated from Dams and Wells, and in Hopetown 1,741½ morgen. Except in the Mount Currie, St. Mark's, and Xalanga districts, but little water-leading appears to be resorted to in the Native Territories.

Irrigation. Dams & Wells. Pumps.

FENCING.

524. Of the total number of morgen enclosed (4,715,440) no less than 4,100,564 were surrounded by wire fences, leaving 309,318 stone fenced, 66,187 clay fenced, and 239,371 fenced in other methods. Somerset East division has 316,326 morgen encircled by wire, four divisions each have upwards of 200,000 morgen so shut in, while twelve others each have upwards of 100,000 morgen.

Fencing.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

525. In the conveyance of farm and other produce, carts to the number of 28,328 were employed, and 10,439 four-wheeled horse and mule, and 18,512 ox-wagons. By far the largest quantity of vehicles is found in the Malmesbury division, but for ox-wagons in particular the King William's Town division shows the highest figures.

Farm Wagons and Carts.

526. Every one interested in the steps taken to combat the spread of the Scab disease in sheep and goats, should notice that 3,559 dipping tanks have been built; of these, 67 were in Griqualand West, and 187 in the Transkeian Territories. The number outside the Scab areas is not large.

Scab dipping tanks.

527. There is reason to believe that, owing to misunderstanding of the term used to designate such implements, many agriculturists have entered sheep shears under the heading sheep-shearing machines; further it is very probable that the use of the novel term "Cream Separator" has led many a dairyman to enter the conventional churn under the more dignified name of the improved article.

Sheep-shearing machines.

Cream Separators.

528. Although the number of birds confined in camps is not as large as might have been expected, the artificial hatching of ostrich eggs is still practised in the old Colony. This is evidenced by the number of Incubators in use, viz., 540, the majority of which were in 19 Divisions.

Incubators.

529. Under farm implements for the preparation of the soil may be mentioned 71,621 ploughs, of which 6,189 were two, 1,238 three, and 188 four furrow; 19,099 harrows, and 738 sowing drills. Of the single furrow plough, King William's Town has no less than 5,385, but of the better class Malmesbury—1,894 double furrow, 105 treble, and 101 four furrow.

Ploughs, Harrows, and Sowing Drills.

Reaping, Threshing, and Winnowing Machines, Corn Mills, &c.

530. The following machines required to be used after the harvesting of the crops are recorded, viz.:—3,019 Reapers (of which 89 were termed Self-binders, and 1,299 Corn Strippers); 519 Threshers, of which 59 were in operation in each of the following divisions, viz., Malmesbury and Cradock, 490 Winnowing Machines, 44 Hay presses, 1,604 (281 being located in the Cape and Paarl divisions) Hay and Straw Cutters, 2,007 (322 being used in East London and King William's Town divisions) Maize Shellers and Cleaners, 324 Turnip and Root Cutters, and 2,089 Corn Mills, 1,032 (221 being in Calvinia and Namaqualand divisions) being worked by Horses, 878 by Water, and 179 Wind.

Fustage.

531. Under the head "Fustage," the following articles may be recapitulated, viz.:—Grape Mills, 528; Stills, 3,257; Wine Presses, 1,234; Wine Pumps, 574; Fermenting Tubs, 11,644; besides 36,156 Casks, including 8,568 Stuk Vats, 6,759 Leaguers, and 20,829 other. The largest collection of Grape Mills (95) is in Worcester, but with 57 the third place is taken by Paarl, which for Stills (579), Presses (238), Pumps (279), Fermenting Tubs (2,746), and Casks (8,229) stands first.

Steam Engines.

532. The Cape division contains 287 of the 705 Steam Engines used in connection with farming machinery.

Other articles.

533. A numerous class of portable and other small articles of husbandry appear under the general heading "Other" 52,267 in number.

COLONIAL INDUSTRIES.\*

534. In no preceding Census legislation was provision made for eliciting information relative to Colonial Industries.

No previous Legislation.

535. Returns have, it is true, been published in the Annual Blue Book of the number of such Industrial works in each Division as the respective Civil Commissioners were aware of, but the results are so meagre for the year prior to the 1875 Census period, that it is sufficient to mention that they are not capable of comparison with those now under review.

Blue Book returns of Works.

536. The Census Act of 1890, however, authorised the issue of a special Industrial Form, which has enabled me to present on Pages 468 to 473 a valuable set of Tables.

Special Industrial Form.

537. The following direction was given on the special Industrial Form, viz.:—

Instrutions on Form.

Particulars are required by law respecting all Establishments where goods are manufactured of the total value of £100 or upwards per annum, respecting all Works at which gas, horse, or water power is used, and respecting all stone quarries and salt pans, but not mere Stores and Shops, or ordinary Farm Stills, although some small manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat, or unless the existence of Industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice.

and it was further stated that—

A separate Form is to be used for each Establishment.

Approximate particulars may be given if exact information is not available. The words "past year," when used, apply to the year ended 31st March, 1891, but if more convenient, the information may be given for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

538. As far as I have been able to hear, the circulation of this novel but comprehensive return was effected without difficulty. The people to whom application was made afforded the answers required with evident appreciation of their ultimate utility.

Readiness of the people to give returns.

539. It is within my knowledge that, in several cases, considerable trouble has been taken to prepare trustworthy statements. In Cape Town, where the number of schedules collected exceeded 300, special agents were appointed to personally visit the various places of business. This expedient was thoroughly successful, as no amount of correspondence could have produced such a collection of interesting statistics. Similar arrangements were adopted at Kimberley and other large business towns, and as Government officials were employed on this service the extra expense incurred was trifling.

Special Enumeration Agents.

540. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not responsible for the correctness of the particulars given on the individual Schedules. I can, however, vouch for the absolute accuracy of the tabulation.

Responsibility as to individual Schedules disclaimed.

541. The total number of Industries carrying on, in 1891, a trade of £100 per annum and upwards, is returned at 2,230. Of these, 337 employed steam and gas engines, aggregating 6,917 horse-power, 162 used water, 7 wind, 42 animal power, and 1,682 manual labour.

Industries—No. Steam and other power.

542. Operatives, including 13,959 at the Diamond Mines and Diggings, comprised 29,884 males and 2,851 females, in all 32,735 persons, of whom 12,455 were European or White.

Employés.

543. The articles worked upon in the year preceding the Census had a value of £9,238,870, including £3,599,843 worth of Diamonds, weighing 2,518,235 carats; the raw material expended in the same period representing a value of £4,111,912.

Output; value. Raw material; value.

544. Machinery and Plant employed in connection with these Industries had a higher value (£1,564,897) than the Buildings and Improvements (£1,325,983), while, excluding diamondiferous soil, the value of the land upon which the factories and works stood was £703,695.

Plant; value. Buildings; do. Land; do.

545. The abstract of the first table of the Industrial Return, arranged according to value of products and given hereunder, does not deal with Diamonds, already separately noticed.

Abstract.

\* See PART XI.—Tables I, II, and III. Pages 468 to 473, of the Annexures to this Report.

Class of Industry.	Value of Articles produced.	No. of Works	No. of Workers.		No. of Works employ- ing Gas or Steam Engines.	Horse Power of Gas or Steam Engines.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Buildings and Improvements.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land.
			Males.	Fe- males.						
Food, Drinks, & Stimulants	2,148,961	583	3,400	531	156	1,745	1,588,001	400,655	355,670	157,923
Animal Matter ..	948,249	77	1,070	272	41	657	728,421	88,298	77,245	44,836
Vehicles & Harness ..	635,023	471	2,998	18	25	186	336,276	133,847	68,318	50,914
Dress ..	464,304	542	1,476	1,449	3	13	271,054	194,734	16,908	82,982
Buildings ..	306,505	115	1,128	6	7	43	154,761	37,286	12,962	18,150
Mines (not Diamond) ..	279,023	12	1,614	109	7	1,182	71,050	42,962	51,800	147,132
Printing, Books and Stationery ..	265,155	69	1,033	76	17	78	71,998	74,040	135,635	36,874
Vegetable Matter ..	225,241	50	563	5	28	351	152,464	34,760	48,555	27,775
Machines, Tools, &c. ..	86,570	65	484	2	16	103	36,289	33,025	33,361	16,923
Stone, Clay, &c. ..	82,264	83	937	6	6	77	27,493	15,250	16,028	27,656
Chemicals ..	71,134	54	651	337	6	46	30,222	21,821	22,270	61,710
Lighting ..	41,533	11	126	..	9	300	25,080	27,280	119,479	6,710
Furniture ..	38,080	26	219	19	1	11	15,217	26,325	2,893	11,285
Fibrous Materials ..	15,210	8	34	1	..	..	10,693	9,470	442	2,710
Ships and Boats ..	11,945	10	94	..	2	11	5,982	6,070	56,857	1,140
Jewellery ..	8,230	11	61	..	..	..	3,725	25,100	1,475	6,440
Arms and Ammunition ..	6,700	6	33	..	2	12	4,050	3,750	3,800	1,850
Textile Fabrics ..	4,900	2	13	20	1	25	2,300	4,130	6,650	685
Total ..	6,639,027	2,195	15,934	2,851	327	4,840	3,535,076	1,178,803	1,030,348	703,695

Flour Mills.

546. Steam and water power is utilised to the highest degree in *Flour Mills*, of which there are no less than 262 in the Colony, employing 425 pairs of stones, operating on 2,402,849 bushels of wheat and 291,043 bushels of other grain in the year, and producing 80,360 tons of meal and flour. The Cape, Port Elizabeth, and King William's Town Divisions, are noted for the development of this particular industry, in connection with which the buildings and improvements are said to be worth £179,483, and the machinery and plant £198,429—figures coming next in magnitude after those of Diamond Mining operations.

Bread and Biscuit Works

547. Continuing the subject, it is not amiss to remark that *Bread and Biscuit* works are represented by 106 establishments, with a staff of 860, and an annual output of £387,713.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

548. *Tobacco* manufactories are carried on in 14 divisions, the largest trade being done in the Cape. Cigars were turned out, in the whole Colony, to the number of 3,835,824, and 493,638 lbs. of tobacco and 104,114 of snuff were prepared for sale. The total value of articles so got ready was £68,079. Steam engines were employed in 11 of the 37 institutions, wherein 103 females were engaged, in addition to a large number of males.

Soap and Candles.

549. *Soap and Candle* Works are few in number, viz., 13 with an annual output worth £39,314, consisting of 776,250 lbs. of soap and 336,752 lbs. of candles.

Distilleries.

550. Returns for only 13 professed *Distilleries* were received, producing 335,311 gallons of spirits, valued at £109,600. Paarl, Stellenbosch, and the Cape are the centres of business.

Bricks.

551. More than half of the 24,362,446 *Bricks* burnt in the Colony were moulded in the Cape Division, wherein 23 of the 51 machines for preparing clay are found. The raw material used was worth £19,640 and the finished articles £61,029.

Fish Curing.

552. The bulk of the *Fish Curing* trade, by which 169 females find occupation besides 750 men, is restricted to the Cape, Malmesbury, Bredasdorp, Caledon, and Piquetberg districts. There are 81 establishments, and 6,269,387 fish were cured in 1890.

Fishing Stations.

553. Fishing Stations to the number of 36, doing business of £100 a year and upwards, have been set up in the Colony proper, besides a casual one at Walfish Bay. Nine are in the Cape Division, seven in Malmesbury, and six in Caledon. At Port Elizabeth steam launches are used. The full number of sailing boats is 298, with a gross tonnage of 867. The men employed—1,408, of whom 142 are Europeans—do not as a rule only catch but assist in curing the fish. The year's take of fish in 1890 was more than double the quantity salted. Enumerating the chief varieties it is seen that to the total number caught in 1890, viz., 14,185,370: Snoek, of which the feeding grounds lie to westward of Cape L'Agulhas, contributed 5,858,407; Silver-fish, chiefly found on the Southern coasts, 1,785,440; with 599,040 Pangas, a somewhat similar fish. *Harders* or *Mullet* are caught in nets in large numbers at a time—3,790,838 were

Tables VII and VIII. Page 478.

landed in 1890. The *Geelbeck* (yellowmouth) is most abundant off the Caledon coast, but is apparently more widely distributed than any other. *Gabeljouw* (sometimes called *Cape Salmon*) is largely hooked in and near *Table* and *Mossel Bays*, and *Stumpnose* in the *Malmesbury* fishing areas. "Other Fish" include—*Stock-fish*, *Roman*, *Seventyfour*s, *Steinbraas*, *Galjoen*, *Mackerel*, *Klip* or *Rock-fish*.

Fish Caught—Numbers.

554. The *Woolwashing and Tanning* industry is one of great consequence, providing labour for 33 steam engines, 1,260 hands, and giving an annual production of £908,935. There has been a large outlay on *Buildings and Plant*. 41,315 hides, and 92,800 skins have been passed through the tan pits of which there are 966. Wool weighing 54,797 lbs. has been obtained from the 27,796 sheep-skins stripped; but more important is the fact that 27,405,578 lbs. of wool were washed in 1890, 13,312,996 lbs. being operated on in the *Uitenhage* Division.

Woolwasheries and Tanneries.

Wool washed.

555. *Breweries* are only found in *Cape Town* and neighbourhood. The output in 1890 was 2,615,588 gallons, valued at £97,490, in the production of which 467,165 lbs. of sugar, 111,845 bushels of malt, and 106,277 lbs. of hops were used. Three of the four works had steam power in operation.

Breweries.

556. *Cape Wagons and Carts* are celebrated throughout Southern Africa. In point of works this industry, coupled with *Harness-making*, stands first, with 471 (24 using steam-engines and one gas). The number of hands is 3,016, the value of material used in 1890, £336,276, and of completed articles £635,023—towards which amount 3,142 wagons, 3,937 carts, and 457 other vehicles contributed. Most attention is given to wagons at *Graham's Town*, carts at the *Paarl*, and other vehicles at *King William's Town*.

Wagons, Carts, and Harness.

557. *Coal* is only raised in *Albert* and *Wodehouse* Divisions, the quantity in 1890 being 23,559 tons; *Gold* in *Knysna* where 321 oz. were won; *Copper* in *Namaqualand* and *Hay*. The value of the ore was £257,892, and the mines gave employment to 1,136 hands, of whom 172 were Europeans.

Coal, Gold, and Copper.

558. *Printing, Bookbinding, Rubber Stamp Factories and Engraving Works*. With £71,998 worth of material manipulated by 1,109 employes (of whom 76 were females), 69 establishments, wherein the machinery and plant had an approximate value of £135,635, produced articles to the extent of £265,155. In 52 of the institutions manual labour was employed, in 8 steam, and in 9 gas-engine power.

Printing, &c.

559. *Tin and Coppersmiths' and Plumbers' Workshops and Iron Foundries* number in all 6,514 using steam and 2 gas-engines, with 486 hands. The output was valued at £86,570.

Tin and Copper Works, &c.

560. The *Building* trade shows the noticeable annual turn out of £306,505, in the production of which no less than 115 establishments with 1,134 persons were concerned. In this connection it may be observed that *Furniture* and fittings to the value of £38,080 were manufactured in 1890 by 219 males and 19 females.

Building Works.

Furniture.

561. *Saw Mills*, 1 using water and the other 26 steam-power, employing 404 hands, turn out goods to the yearly value of £184,515.

Saw Mills.

562. *Match and other Factories* under the class "Chemicals" furnish occupation to a fair proportion of women. Of the 988 persons employed, 337 were females. In this branch of trade the proportion of females to males is the highest of any except dress-making.

Match Factories.

563 The industries relating to *Dress* include the manufacture of *Boots*, *Clothing* generally, and *Millinery*, and require the services of 1,476 males and 1,449 females, in 542 stores and shops, making up £271,054 of material into articles valued at £464,304.

Dress.

564 Our orchards yield, as will be seen from the returns published on pages 458 to 461, plentiful supplies of excellent *Fruit*, the canning of which apparently gives encouraging returns, as evidenced by the considerable amount of the value of the prepared article for 1890, viz., £78,180.

Fruit pre- served, and Jams.

565 In this warm climate the manufacture of *Aerated Waters* is a favourite business. As 30 of the establishments found it necessary to rely upon steam and gas engines, and a staff of 365, we may conclude that the output, which was worth £61,797 in 1890, is the result of a steady demand.

Aerated Waters.

[G. 6—'92.]

Geographical distribution of Industries.

566. Having reviewed in detail the principal industries, I annex a table showing the relative positions held by Census Districts, in each of which the business transacted in 1890 exceeds £100,000 value.

Census District.	Value of Articles produced.	Works		Workers.		Steam & Gas Engines.		Value of Material used.	Value of Buildings and Improvements.	Value of Machinery & Plant.	Value of Land.	Industry which most contributed to Value of Products.
		No.	No.	M.	F.	No. of Works employing.	H.P.					
Kimberley	3,918,439	148	13,610	192	29	2,204	808,533	214,666	571,719	9,428,174	Diamonds.	
Cape	1,749,411	487	4,684	928	93	1,214	1,069,230	464,340	375,082	180,744	Flour Mills.	
Port Elizabeth	665,642	121	1,349	422	32	553	453,802	120,301	181,489	77,049	Do.	
Uitenhage	355,268	34	419	119	14	231	282,832	31,265	27,861	34,645	Woolwasheries.	
Paarl	301,620	86	842	93	15	146	197,766	53,583	25,608	15,998	Wagonmaking.	
King Wm's. Tn.	280,978	66	608	114	21	308	200,160	46,225	42,796	18,500	Woolwasheries.	
Namaqualand	257,742	5	1,000	105	4	1,082	57,450	31,700	35,700	10,900	Copper Mining.	
Albany	211,526	86	649	99	15	181	124,654	47,173	38,570	21,369	Wagonmaking.	
Worcester	110,299	59	275	22	4	28	69,263	42,145	12,027	9,985	Flour Mills.	
Tulbagh	104,871	16	105	23	1	12	75,880	14,058	18,897	11,625	Woolwasheries.	
Total	7,955,796	1,108	23,541	2,117	228	5,959	3,339,570	1,065,456	1,329,749	9,808,989		
All other Districts	1,283,074	1,122	6,343	734	109	958	772,342	260,527	235,148	301,991		

No industries transacting sufficient business in the year preceding the Census to qualify the proprietors to render returns, existed in the Herschel, Sutherland, or Aberdeen Divisions. In the latter case the only printing establishment had been closed before the 5th April, 1891. Herschel is a Native District.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Railway Workshops.

567. The foregoing returns make no reference to the workshops connected with the Government Railway System, but through the courtesy of the General Manager, I am able to exhibit certain particulars on the subject, capable of division into two parts.

Engineering Department.

568. Connected with the *Engineering* Department there were, in April, 1891, fourteen shops, employing 598 hands (347 European and 251 other). The value of materials used is given as £68,605, that of articles produced is—as far as stated—£142,315. Exclusive of the value of the ground on which the Buildings stand, the premises, which contain £9,603 worth of Machinery and Plant, have an approximate value of £263,136.

Locomotive Department.

569. The *Locomotive* Department had under its charge three workshops and eight engine changing and coaling depôts, with 1,670 European and 148 Coloured employees. Including the cost of the coal and stores used at the eight centres, the value of supplies expended was £211,451. The total value of the Machinery and Plant in the eleven works was £80,500.

Recapitulation.

570. To recapitulate—the railway shops and depôts afforded occupation for 2,414 persons; with a consumption of £280,056 worth of material in 1890, produced—as far as recorded—£155,915 worth of articles; and contain £90,103 worth of Machinery and Plant.

IMPERIAL DOCKYARD.

H.M. Dockyard, Simon's Town.

571. At Simon's Town, the Naval Head Quarters, a large staff of artificers and workmen is employed in the Dockyard in connection with repairs, &c., to H.M. Ships of War. The various trades are fully represented. In the yard a Patent Slip has been fitted up.

HARBOUR WORKS.

T.B. Harbour Board and Works.

572. The only special return received on this subject relates to the works under the direction of the Table Bay Harbour Board, which, in April, 1891, employed 73 freemen and 500 convicts. The value of material used in 1890 is given as £37,244 of machinery and plant £41,500, of land £60,000, of buildings £65,225. The steam power used was 435 nominal or 1,328 actual horse-power.

573. It may not be amiss to mention a few facts in regard to the Alfred Docks, which consist of a 10 acre Inner Basin, and two Outer Basins of 11 acres, with two Jetties 500 and 600 feet long, all protected by the Breakwater of 3,640 feet. A third jetty of 570 feet is being erected in 30 feet of water, and an Outer Harbour of 62 acres and 34 feet depth at low water springtides is being constructed. Vessels of 1,200 tons and under, instead of going into the Graving Dock, which is 500 feet long, 90 wide at coping, with 26 feet of water on sill of entrance at high tide, can use the Patent Slip. The Docks are provided with steam shear-legs capable of lifting up to 50 tons. They are in direct railway communication with the Colony generally. All the works are lit by electricity, and the total expenditure, since they were begun (in 1860) to 1st January, 1891, was £1,606,106.

Alfred Docks.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. \*

Friendly Societies Statistics.

574. Advantage was taken of the powers conferred by the Census Act to obtain full statistical information respecting the various Friendly Societies in the Colony, and the information so obtained will no doubt be of service in connection with any legislation which may be thought necessary to place these Societies on a better footing.

Nature of Societies.

575. Friendly Societies are associations formed amongst the working classes for the purpose of giving mutual assistance and relief to the members in case of sickness and in old age, and for providing relief to the widows and children of deceased members. Such Societies besides promoting good fellowship, have a most important educational influence, inasmuch as they encourage thrift and inculcate the habit of making provision for the future, amongst the working classes generally.

Affiliated Orders.

576. The "affiliated orders" as they are termed, are the most popular and growing kind of Friendly Societies. They are Societies having a large number of branches, such branches being connected together by a Central Office, much in the same way as Freemasons' Lodges are connected with one another. In fact the "affiliated orders" are believed to have originated in an imitation of Freemasonry. The principal orders are the Oddfellows' who have their Lodges and whose chief Officer is called the Noble Grand or Grand Master; the Foresters' who have their Courts and whose Chief Officer is called the Chief Ranger; the Rechabites' who have their Tents and whose Chief Officer is called the Chief Ruler; and so on.

Amongst these affiliated orders, the ceremonies on initiation, their degrees and matters of ritual, are clearly founded on the Masonic orders. Of the principal affiliated Societies in the Colony there are 12 branches of Oddfellows with total funds amounting to £32,290, and 19 Branches of Foresters with total funds amounting to £18,742.

Societies registered and not registered.

577. Friendly Societies in the Colony may be divided into two general classes, those registered and those not registered. Under the Friendly Society Act No 7 of 1882, Societies which desire it, are admitted to registration on payment of certain fees; and the latest Returns show that only 32, out of 130 Societies have availed themselves of registration.

Number of Societies and of Members.

578. As shown by the General Summary (page 474), there were in the Colony on 31st December, 1890, 130 Societies with 14,277 members. 3,302 members received Sick Pay amounting to £8,438 during the year 1890; 250 members died during that year, and the death claims in the year amounted to £4,671. The total income of the Societies from all sources in the year 1890 amounted to £33,214, the total expenditure to £26,457, and at the end of the year the total accumulated funds amounted to £88,846.

Comparison with other Countries.

579. The following Table shows the position of the Cape Societies as compared with those of other Colonies:—

COLONY.	Date of Return.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.
Victoria .. .. .	31st December, 1889.	1,001	84,765	828,613
New Zealand .. .. .	31st December, 1888.	364	24,938	403,754
New South Wales .. .. .	31st December, 1889.	656	53,448	335,117
South Australia .. .. .	31st December, 1888.	553	30,289	249,832
Queensland .. .. .	31st December, 1888.	199	13,988	92,803
The Cape .. .. .	31st December, 1890.	130	14,277	88,846
Tasmania .. .. .	31st December, 1889.	106	8,692	59,523
Western Australia .. .. .	31st December, 1888.	21	771	9,301

\* See Part XI tables IV and V. Pages 474 and 475, of the Annexures to this Report.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE COLONY AT THE THREE CENSUS PERIODS, 1865, 1875, and 1891.

580. The Census Year has been reckoned from April, 1890, to March, 1891, inclusive. The financial year in 1864 and 1874 expired on the 31st December, and in 1891 on the 30th June. The following comparisons of classified Revenue at the time of the three censuses, are for the calendar years 1864 and 1874, and for the financial year ending 30th June, 1891.

Classified revenue at Census periods.

Revenue (actual) classified.	1864.	1874.	1890-91.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taxation	416,829 17 7	964,151 11 1	1,654,583 8 4
Services rendered	43,717 13 9	181,619 7 9	2,098,351 2 11
Income from Colonial Estate	38,370 19 10	124,454 8 7	348,112 12 9
Fines, Forfeitures, &c.	21,011 17 3	33,071 4 7	42,828 11 11
Total	519,930 8 5	1,303,296 12 0	4,143,875 15 11

Owing to the complete change of the system of accounts introduced in 1876, it is impracticable to classify the Disbursements for the above periods according to one uniform plan.

581. A special return supplied by the Control and Audit Office gives the expenditure in 1864 as £600,410 17s. 9d., of which the following are the largest component items, viz:—Interest £77,891, Border Department £61,633, Judicial £52,681, Police and Gaols £50,160, Convicts £36,325, Civil £47,865, Roads and Bridges £45,453; and the Expenditure in 1874 as £1,114,485, £239,587 being for Railways, £95,349 for Interest, £86,516 Border Department, £75,877 Conveyance of Mails, £74,963 Civil, £61,412 Police and Gaols, £58,477 Judicial, £56,966 Works and Buildings, and £57,975 Roads and Bridges.

Classified expenditure at Census periods.

582. The Expenditure under Votes for 1890-91 was £4,304,749 composed chiefly of the following items:—Debt £1,220,964, Railways £1,117,953, Police and Gaols £234,364, Buildings, Roads and Bridges £192,238, Postal £184,171, Defence £152,430, Land, Agriculture, Forests, Irrigation and Harbours £153,102, Native Affairs £144,306, Education and Science £141,299, Civil £126,831, Judicial £111,413, Medical £109,744.

Expenditure under Votes 1890-91.

583. Considering all sources of Receipt in 1890-91, we find a total income of £5,557,019—£1,413,143 being from Loans; the total outlay was £6,436,007—£2,130,758 being under Loan Acts and for Stores, &c.

Total receipts and payments 1890-91.

584. The Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1890, was (excluding £4,700 debentures drawn but not paid) £23,744,220, of which all but £5,699,794 was raised for reproductive works, Railways absorbing £14,612,606 and Harbours nearly 2½ millions. The debt in 1874 was £2,484,808, and ten years earlier £1,039,550, of which £288,000 was on account of works under Harbour Boards, against a corresponding item of £1,634,762 in 1890.

Debt at Census periods.

585. The receipts of municipalities in 1890 amounted to £332,243 (to which rates, dues, taxes, contributed upwards of £210,000, and loans £44,000), and their expenditure (including £46,800 for establishments, £177,900 for works, and £79,900 for debts and interest paid) to £350,427. The corresponding figures for 1875 (the 1874 returns being imperfect) were £83,694 and £85,418, and for 1864, £61,944 and £62,335. In this case, however, only 33 out of 40 returns had been received.

Municipal Financial Transactions at Census Periods.

586. Divisional Councils received £139,529—£96,931 being derived from rates and taxes, and £20,968 from tolls and ferries—and spent £123,275 (£78,452 being for roads, bridges, &c.), in 1890. On the Census Day the value of property assessed for their purposes stood at £35,551,526, excluding Government property. There is a large increase since 1875 (when the amount was £23,943,694) under this head, owing partly to the annexation of Griqualand West in 1880, which augmented the then existing

Divisional Council Financial Transactions.

valuation roll to the extent of £2,402,409, but caused no correspondingly large advance in financial transactions. In 1864, 43 of the 45 Divisional Councils collected £35,594, and expended £36,425.

Prisoners in Gaol at Census Periods.

587. Between 1864 and 1874, there was only an increase of 918 in the number of prisoners confined in gaol in the twelve months, but in 1890, when returns were rendered for Griqualand West and the Transkeian Territories, the number had risen to 38,467—nearly three times as many as in 1864.

Public Education at Census Periods.

588. The existing Education Act was passed in 1865, consequently the statistics for 1866 instead of for 1864 are presented hereunder:—

Particulars.	1866.	1874.	1890—91.
Schools aided .. .. . No.	392	593	1,609
Scholars on roll (for year) .. . No.	32,875	51,254	104,293
Expenditure, Government .. . £	22,628	31,444	147,424
„ Local .. .. . £	29,323	34,265	137,116

The University.

589. Incorporated in 1873, the University of the Cape of Good Hope took the place of the Board of Examiners, which, in 1864, granted eight 3rd class certificates, seven 2nd class, and one 1st class. In 1874, thirty-one students matriculated, and in 1890, one hundred and one. In 1874 seven direct degrees were taken, and twenty-one in 1890, when twenty-two students passed the Intermediate Examination.

Newspapers.

590. Regarding the newspaper and periodical press of the Colony, the following table has been compiled from the directories for the periods under review:—

Period of Publication.	1864.	1874.	1890.
Daily .. .. .	1	7	8
Four times a week .. .. .	6	12	9
Three .. .. .	5	16	38
Twice a week .. .. .	15	1	3
Once .. .. .	1	6	10
Fortnightly .. .. .	3	..	1
Monthly .. .. .	..	..	1
Two monthly .. .. .	..	..	1
Four monthly .. .. .	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	31	42	74

Banking Statistics at Census Periods.

591. No particular variations in the amounts of the “fixed or floating deposits” in the banks in the Colony at the Census periods since the promulgation of the Banks Statutes Act, attract attention, the figures running as follows:—

Deposits.	1865.	1874.	1890.
Fixed .. .. .	£ 1,026,361	£ 1,884,501	£ 2,630,018
Floating .. .. .	1,052,294	2,197,551	3,452,205

but “Bills and Notes under discount and not yet due” have altered considerably in amount, thus:—

1865 .. .. .	£3,151,504
1874 .. .. .	5,022,394
1890 .. .. .	2,892,713

The main cause for the comparatively low figures in 1890 is the transaction of business to a greater extent on a larger cash basis and to the currency of fewer bills. A number of transactions had further been extinguished by recent failures.

592. The total value of all Imports, including Specie, was £10,106,466 in 1890 against £5,725,412 in 1874, and £2,493,389 in 1864. Under the head of Merchandise, the largest values in 1890 were £3,296,474 for Textile Fabrics and Dress, £1,742,137 for Food Supplies, &c., and £904,840 for Building Materials, but Government Articles were introduced to the value of £895,896. By way of comparison the following figures are shown:—

Imports at Census Periods.

IMPORTS.	Year.		
	1864.	1874.	1890.
All Imports including Specie .. .. .	£ 2,493,389	£ 5,725,412	£ 10,106,466
Merchandise only .. .. .	2,470,939	5,414,388	8,470,550
Merchandise, classified:— .. .. .			
1. Arms and Ammunition .. .. .	22,200	153,736	242,955
2. Textile Fabrics, Dress, &c. .. .	1,006,496	2,055,764	3,296,474
3. Food, Drinks, &c. .. .. .	716,281	1,500,752	1,742,137
4. Animal and Vegetable Substances .. .	172,529	333,365	429,820
5. Minerals, &c. .. .. .	84,387	227,164	381,840
6. Building Materials .. .. .	282,831	647,421	904,840
7. Live Animals .. .. .	5,911	11,628	19,196
8. Miscellaneous .. .. .	180,304	484,258	*1,453,288
Total .. .. .	2,470,939	5,414,388	8,470,550
Specie .. .. .	22,050	167,197	740,020
Government Articles .. .. .	400	143,827	895,896

\* Chief Items: Machinery, Mining, &c. .. £279,827  
“ Other .. 172,945  
Furniture .. 179,319  
Chemicals .. 107,071  
Books, Stationery, &c. .. 234,284  
Railway Material .. 101,106

593. The value of Merchandise entered for consumption in 1890 was £5,373,719, made up as follows:—Cape Colony, £6,652,017; Orange Free State, £755,564; South African Republic, £831,001; British Bechuanaland and other Territories, £135,137.

Home Consumption, 1890.

594. The Export trade of the Colony was valued at £9,970,370 (including specie) in 1890, at £5,773,933 in 1874, and at £2,613,709 in 1864. Minerals, valued at £123,659 in 1864, were, in 1874, after the steady operations at the Diamond Fields, sent away to the value of £1,650,836, and in 1890 to the value of \*\*£5,989,560. The only other high figures are those for Produce of Sheep, Cattle, and Ostrich farms, namely:—£2,112,783 in 1864, £3,662,648 in 1874, and £3,558,511 in 1890.

Exports at Census Periods.

The transactions in Colonial and Imperial Government Articles are but small and no special account is kept thereof.

A comparative table of the Export trade is shown below:—

EXPORTS.	1864.	1874.	1890.
All Exports including Specie .. .. .	2,613,709	5,773,933	9,970,370
Produce .. .. .	2,395,673	5,444,024	9,653,982
Produce classified:— .. .. .			
1. Minerals, &c. .. .. .	123,659	1,650,836	**5,989,560
2. Produce of Sheep Farming, &c. .. .	2,112,783	3,662,648	3,558,511
3. „ Grain Farming .. .. .	54,082	14,792	17,934
4. „ Wine Farming .. .. .	40,682	19,684	26,265
5. „ Gardening .. .. .	23,329	8,243	3,607
6. „ the Sea .. .. .	24,490	40,384	26,844
7. „ Forests & the Chase .. .. .	12,353	39,368	20,869
8. „ Sundry Col. Industries .. .. .	3,070	6,731	6,028
9. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,225	1,338	4,364
Total .. .. .	2,395,673	5,444,024	9,653,982
Specie .. .. .	19,115	235,186	132,574

\*\* Includes gold from S. A. Republic.

Vessels Trading at Census Periods.

595. For the years 1864 and 1874 there is unfortunately no information as to the distinction between steam and sailing vessels trading with the Colony.

The total number of vessels entered at the Customs in 1864 was 989 of 328,456 tons, compared with 1,458 of 691,855 tons in 1874, and 2,249 of 4,007,010 tons in 1890.

Taking the fuller available particulars for 1890 the following comparison, imperfect though it is for the reason stated above, may be exhibited :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.	1864.	1874.	1890. Total.	1890.	
				Steam.	Sailing.
Vessels entered—					
Total Number	989	1,458	2,249	1,672	577
„ Tonnage	328,456	691,855	4,007,010	3,684,926	322,084
„ Crews	16,011	30,485	114,786	107,802	6,984
„ Horse-power	No record.	No record.	534,035	534,035	..
Vessels cleared—					
Total Number	977	1,426	2,275	1,668	607
„ Tonnage	325,358	656,490	4,012,905	3,673,147	339,758
„ Crews	16,099	30,026	114,620	107,303	7,317
„ Horse-power	No record.	No record.	532,611	532,611	..

Postal and Telegraph Operations at Census Periods.

596. Since the last Census the operations of the Postal Telegraph Department have been largely developed. In 1882 the Parcel Post and the Postal Card Systems were initiated, and in 1884 the Postal Note Scheme and the Post Office Savings Bank were started (the Bank taking over the business done by the Government Savings Bank). On the 31st March, 1891, the balance due to depositors was £881,976, the number of open accounts being 25,859.

The total number of Post Offices in 1864 was 313. It had only increased to 394 ten years later, but in 1890 it was 675. The numbers of Telegraph Stations at these dates were respectively 14, 22, and 268. The length of line compared with that of wire was the same in 1864 and 1874, but in 1890 the figures are respectively 4,640 and 11,779. Up to 1873 the telegraph line was worked by a private company.

A general table of Post Office Statistics is appended :—

Postal Statistics.			1864.	1874.	1890.
Post Offices, 31st December	.. ..	Number	313	394	675
Letters (Private) posted	.. ..	„	1,157,600	2,373,080	16,703,308
Newspapers	.. ..	„	947,588	1,942,555	6,898,460
Book and Sample Packets	.. ..	„	327,115	670,585	3,431,220
Parcels (started 1/7/82)	.. ..	„	nil.	nil.	609,973
Post Cards (started 1882)	.. ..	„	nil.	nil.	267,878
Telegraph Stations	.. ..	„	14	22	268
„ Line	.. ..	Miles	760	945	4,640
„ Wire	.. ..	„	760	945	11,779
„ Messages	.. ..	Number	No Record.	45,534	1,291,984
Cable Messages	.. ..	„	No Cable.	No Cable.	9,145
„	.. ..	Words	No Cable.	No Cable.	84,191

Railways at Census Periods.

597. At the date of the first Census the only railway line in existence (64 miles long) was that worked by the Cape Town and Wellington Railway Company.

By 1874 the Cape Copper Mining Company had opened their line in Namaqualand with a mileage of 92, and the Government had acquired the line to

Wellington. Extensions of the Government system were so far completed by the end of 1890 as to give a length of 1,890 miles. Besides which there were two new private lines, one of 43 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles between Grahamstown and Port Alfred, and the other of 41 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles between Worcester and Ashton.

Reckoning all the Railway Systems together we get the following result :—

Particulars.	1864.	1874.	1890.
Railway, length in miles open	64	156	2,067

The present length of the Government Railway System open for traffic is 2,250 miles.



## CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

598. I have the highest authority for saying that there is no task, which the Government can set for its officers to perform, so thankless as that of Census taking. I have, however, found the task a real pleasure owing to the generous and kindly support of all classes of the community.

My labours have been lightened, and I have, moreover, received valuable hints in the course of my work through the articles and letters that have appeared from time to time in the colonial newspapers.

I now only wish to explain that the figures I have placed before the public have been most accurately tabulated from information furnished by the inhabitants of this country, and, whilst I have no reason to believe that there has been any wilful suppression, any distortion of facts, or exaggeration, the want of accurate knowledge on the part both of the people and the enumerators, of what was required, may have impaired the correctness of the statistics under some of the numerous heads of information.

Defects are inseparable from Census taking. There is, however, internal evidence that the vital statistics, which I look upon as the most important, are as complete and as accurate as they could possibly be made.

There are two distinct classes of statistics dealt with in this Report. The first are Aggregations, the second are Approximations.

To the first belong the vital statistics, and they are more likely to be accurate, for they are the result of the aggregation of individuals who have each separately given information as to Sex, Religion, Birthplace, Age, degree of Education, Occupation, and whether afflicted with any Infirmity.

To the second class, that is Approximations, belong all the Agricultural Statistics, Live Stock, Industries, etc.

If, then, some particular head of information under Class 2 is found to be faulty, it would scarcely be fair to apply the principle of *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*.

## THE STAFF.

Staff.

599. I am much indebted to the Government for having permitted me to select the members of my staff. I formally entered upon the Office of Director of the Census on the 1st October, 1890, with Mr. A. C. Dale as my Principal Assistant. Mr. Dale, however, continued to discharge the ordinary duties of Principal Statistical Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Department. He is the compiler of the Statistical Register, and he had personally conducted the preliminary work of preparing for the Census. The services of the Government Actuary, Mr. James McGowan, B.A., London, were also placed at my disposal, but Mr. McGowan continued to discharge his actuarial work.

To both these gentlemen I am under great obligation. The former undertook to relieve me of a mass of miscellaneous work. With the latter I was for a time in constant daily consultation on the intricacies of the card system. His encouragement went far to convince me of the efficacy of the new method.

I thought it prudent to have the services of a Civil Service Clerk with practical experience of the supervisors' and enumerators' difficulties in country districts, and I was fortunate in selecting Mr. Andrew Bain who proved a valuable addition to my staff.

Mr. Scully, now Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Namaqualand, was detached from his ordinary duties, and efficiently assisted, but only for a short time, in the organising work.

Mr. Scully's place was taken by Mr. Fred. Whitham, who was specially selected on account of his actual knowledge of the difficulties experienced in arranging the Native Census at King William's Town. I cannot find words to express my indebtedness to this officer. He has shown the most remarkable organising power. He took upon himself the entire charge of the tabulation by the carding system, suggested and carried out modifications as the work progressed, and showed the most singular aptitude.

His assiduity and powers of endurance made him a most valuable assistant when, in September last, I was called upon to act for Mr. Hampden Willis, C.M.G.,

the Under Colonial Secretary, the duties of which office I have since discharged continuously, having been confirmed in the appointment in December last.

Mr. Whitham also undertook to supervise the construction of the Tables forming the Annexures to this Report, and he undertook the onerous task of passing them through the Press.

A small staff sufficed for the preliminary work; but when in April, 1891, the Returns came pouring in, a considerable number of temporary clerks and assistants were employed. In April the average was 10, in May it rose to 20, while in June as many as 35 were employed. In the next month I found employment for 44, the numbers rising to 45 in August, and 46 in September. It was then that I found the rapidity with which I was able to overtake the work so great that the staff engaged on a purely temporary footing was reduced to 39 in October, and to 25 in December, since which it has been gradually further lessened.

I was able to find employment for 30 Passed Civil Service Candidates, who received an excellent probationary training in the Census Office, and for most of whom employment has been found in other Departments.

The efficiency and conduct of my staff, as a whole, are beyond praise, and I now only wish to thank both the permanent and the temporary officers for their valuable assistance to me, not only in the construction of the Tables, but in the preparation of this explanatory Report which they have enabled me to present to the Government at this early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY DE SMIDT,

Director of the Census.

...the duties of which I have since discharged...  
...been confirmed in the appointment in December last...  
...also undertaken to supervise the construction of the Tables forming...  
...the Report and to undertake the arduous task of passing them...  
...the Press...  
...staff sufficient for the preliminary work; but when in April 1891, the...  
...work began in a considerable number of temporary clerks and assistants was...  
...employed. In April the average was 150 in May it rose to 200 while in June and July...  
...the work was at its height. In the next month I found employment for 400 men...  
...in August and 600 in September. It was then that I found the...  
...work so great that the staff engaged on a...  
...reduced to 300 in October, and to 200 in December, since which it...  
...has gradually further lessened...  
...I was able to find employment for 300 men (Civil Service) in the...  
...department, training in the... and for most of whom employ-  
...ment has been found in other departments...  
...The efficiency and conduct of my staff as a whole are beyond praise and I now...  
...also to thank the permanent and temporary officers for their valuable...  
...assistance in the construction of the Tables, but in the preparation of...  
...the report which they have enabled me to present to the Government at...  
...this time.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY DE SMITH,  
Director of the Census.

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ANNEXURES TO GENERAL REPORT.

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ERRATA.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.	Page 63, Table XXVI, Number of Rooms in Inhabited Houses, One Room, District No. 3. Read "526."
	Do. 63, do. Number of Rooms in Inhabited Houses, more than One Room, District No. 52. Read "2,608."
	Do. 63, do. Number of Persons on Ship Board and Boats, District No. 21. Read "396."
BIRTHPLACES.	Do. 106 & 107, Table XVII, Section III, District No. 91. For "Tsolo" read "Tsomo."
AGES.	Do. 154, Table XII, The Colony, 1891, European Persons 10 to 14 years. Read "12.08."
OCCUPATIONS.	Do. 264, do. I, The Colony, Dependants, Hottentot Persons. Read "15,411."
	Do. 264, Foot Note. For "percentag" read "percentage."
	Do. 265, Table I, Section III, Agricultural, Kafir Males. Read "115,508."
	Do. 266, do. III, Class IV, Order 7, Letterpress. For "ersons" read "Persons."
	Do. 267, do. do. Total Population, Fingo Females. Read "121,114."
	Do. 268, do. do. Section I, Class III, Order 5, European Females. Read "1,203."
	Do. 269, do. do. do. do. IV, do. 7, All Races, Males. Read "210,608."
	Do. 270, do. do. Section II, Order 7. Before Order 7 Read Class "IV."
	Do. 282, do. V, Class IV, Order 7, Letterpress. For "Cultivting" read "Cultivating."
	Do. 293, do. VIII, Class I, Order 1, Sub-Order 2, All Races, Males. Read "0.04."
	Do. 293, do. do. Class III, Order 6, Sub-Order 6, Mixed and Other Males. Read "0.17."
	Do. 299, do. IX, Class I, Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Item 7, Mixed Persons. Read "1."
	Do. 299, do. do. do. do. 3, do. 1, Mixed Persons. Read "2."
	Do. 311, do. do. Class V, Order 12, Sub-Order 1, Item 10, Kafir Persons. Read "297."
	Do. 312 & 313, Table IX, Class V, Order 13, Sub-Order 7, Item 8, Letterpress. After Fencer "*" "
	Do. do. do. Class V, Order 14, Sub-Order 1, Item 6, Letterpress. After nature "*" "
	Do. do. do. Class V, Order 15, Sub-Order 2, Item 3, Letterpress. After Pursuits "*" "
	Do. do. do. Class VII, Order 17, Sub-Order 1, Item 3, Letterpress. After sources "*" "
	Do. 320, Table X, Class IV, Order 7, Sub-Order 1, Item 14, Hottentot Males. Read "15.63."
	Do. 347, Table XVI, The Colony, Class II, Order 3, Other than European Females. Read "7.75."
	Do. 349, do., Class IV, Order 7, European Males. Read "48.68."
	Do. 360, Table XIX, do. I, do. 2, Item 1, Judge. Read "Order 2, Sub-Order 2, Item 1."
	Do. 382, Table XXIV, Section I, Total, One Occupation, Other than European Females. Read "99.97."
SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES.	Do. 389, Table IV, Colony. Leprous Fingo Females. Read "4.95."
	Do. do. do., Section II, Maimed, &c. Kafir Males. Read "35.51."
	Do. 391, do., Footnote. For "nstances," read "instances."
	Do. 407, Table XVIII, 55 years and over. After Married, read "Males" as well as Females.
LIVE STOCK AND AGRICULTURE.	Do. 445, Table VIII, Section III. Total Turkeys. Read "0.78."
	Do. 447, Table IX, Other than European Females. Transkei. Total, Read "171."
	Do. 449, Table X, Manjold. District No. 2. Read "1,938 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub> ."
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.	Do. 471, Table II, Value of Land. District No. 30. Read "£720."
	Do. 472, Table III, 32, Jansenville, Wheat operated on, read "1,500" Bushels.
	Do. 487, Table XII, Title, (a), *** for "and of Male," &c. Read, "and of Males, &c."