

LSE
Library
British Library of Political
and Economic Science

10 Portugal Street
London WC2A 2HD

BLPES



21 1065496 0



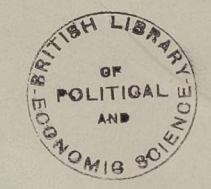
CENSUS
OF THE
COLONY OF NATAL

APRIL 1904.

Presented to His Excellency the Governor of Natal,
June, 1905.

PIETERMARITZBURG:
P. DAVIS & SONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, 24, LONGMARKET STREET
1905.

R(0)
684 (5/1904)



RESULTS OF A CENSUS

OF THE
COLONY OF NATAL,

AS ON THE
Night of Sunday, the 17th April, 1904.

CONTENTS :

PART.		PAGE.
	INTRODUCTION	1-22
I.	POPULATION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE	22-345
II.	NATIONALITIES OF THE PEOPLE	347-382
III.	RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE	383-497
IV.	BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE	499-532
V.	EDUCATION	533-620
VI.	SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES OF THE PEOPLE	621-648
VII.	INDUSTRIES	649-667
VIII.	OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE	669-790
IX.	AGRICULTURE	791-816
X.	LIVE STOCK	817-834
XI.	BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS	835-860
XII.	CONVICTS AND PRISONERS	861-902
XIII.	SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES	903-924

P DAVIS AND SONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, LONGMARKET STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

LIST OF INSETS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND FORMS.

Map of the Colony between pages 14-15

Map showing Density of Population, All Races between pages 22-23

Map showing Density of Population—Europeans or Whites between pages 22-23

Map showing Density of Native Population..... between pages 22-23

Diagrams for the Colony, and Urban and Rural Districts between pages 86-87

Diagrams showing Population—European or Whites, with Conjugal Condition and Age
Periods between pages 144-145

Diagrams showing Population—Indian and Asiatics, with Conjugal Condition and Age
Periods between pages 202-203

Diagrams showing Population—Mixed and Others, with Conjugal Condition and Age
Periods between pages 260-261

Diagram for the Colony, as constituted and bounded in 1891 facing page 262

Diagram for New Territory facing page 263

Diagram for Zululand facing page 261

Diagram for Native Population of the Colony between pages 266-267

Diagram showing Nationalities of the People between pages 352-353

Diagram showing Religions of the People between pages 383-389

Diagram showing Birthplaces of the People between pages 502-503

Diagram showing Education—Europeans or Whites between pages 537-538

Diagram showing Occupations of the People—Europeans or Whites, Indians and Asiatics, and Mixed and Others between pages 772-773

Diagram showing Three Races combined between pages 780-781

Diagram showing Occupation of Europeans or Whites, Indians and Asiatics, and Mixed and Others, according to Orders, A. to P. between pages 790-791

Diagram showing Wattle Cultivation between pages 802-803

Diagram showing Tobacco Cultivation between pages 810-811

Diagram showing Potatoes Produced between pages 810-811

Diagram showing Mealies Produced between pages 810-811

Diagram showing Butter and Wool Produced between pages 812-813

Diagram showing the Progress of the Colony from 1895-1904 between pages 910-911

Map of Natal, showing the Locality of Coal Mines, with Output for 1904... between pages 910-911

LIST OF SPECIMEN SCHEDULES.

Householder's Schedule, in Dutch and English; Special Ship's Form; Coloured Races Form
between pages 64 and 65

Native Householder's Form, in Dutch and English; Native Location Form ... between pages
290 and 291

Education Form between pages 566 and 567

Industrial Form... between pages 668 and 669

Agricultural Form, in Dutch and English between pages 798 and 799

Special Form for Travellers, Natal Government Railways between pages 908 and 909

INDEX.

	PARAGRAPH OR TABLE.	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY	1	1
Census Law, with suggestions	2-5	1
Scope of a Census	6-7	2
Object and utility of a Census	8	2
Copy of Census Act, No. 8, 1900 .....	...	2-3
Preparatory Work of Central Office	9	3-4
Government Notice, No. 628, 1903, appointing Commissioner and Committee	10-11	4
Proposed Conference of Delegates	15	5
Report, Pretoria Conference, 21st October, 1903	16	5-7
Printing Arrangements; Work of Enumeration	19-20	7
Instructions to Magistrates	21	7
Instructions to Enumerators .....	...	8-10
A few simple words .....	...	11-12
Census Districts, with Map showing Magisterial Divisions .....	...	13-14
Area to be covered	22	14
Table A., showing area covered by each Enumerator	24-27	15
Supervisors and Enumerators	Table A	16
Interpreters	28	17
Towns and Boroughs, Villages under Local Boards	29	17
Experimental Census	30	17
Native Census, Natives in Areas and in Service	31	17
List of Forms and particulars for distribution and collection	32-33	17
Publication of Returns of Population	34-60	17-20
Enumeration of Natives in Native Areas	61-63	20
Work of Tabulation, Analysis, and Compilation	64-68	20
	69-75	21-22
PART I.—POPULATION:—		
Population for the Colony, All Races	76-77	22
Proportion per cent.	78	22
Density of Population, Persons per square mile, and number of acres per head (Table B.)	79-80	22-24
Race Distinction	81	24
Proportion per cent., All Races	82	24
Population in Rural and Urban Districts, shewing proportion per cent.	83-90	25
Ages and Conjugal condition of the People	91-96	25-27
Population of the Colony, as Constituted and bounded in 1891	97	27
Population of Zululand	98-104	27-28
Increase of Population for 13 years:—1891-1904	105	28
Native Population, with Age Periods	106-107	29-56
European or White Male Population, between Ages of 18-50	108-120	56-58
Conjugal Condition of the People, with Tables and Proportion per cent.	121-122	58
Persons of Marriageable Age	123-125	58-59
Ages of the People, Natural Groups	126-133	60-61
Contrast of Age Groups, proportions with Other Countries	134	62-63
Total Native Population, with Age Periods	135	64
Average number of Natives to Hut or Dwelling	136	64
Natives in Service, also belonging to other Colonies	137	64
Natal Natives, with proportion per cent. to Dwellings	138-139	64
Age Periods, and relative proportion per cent.	139A	64
Total Native Male Population, with number of Huts and Dwellings		
ANNEXURES.		
Summary, All Races, with Supplementary Table for Zululand	Table I.	69
Population, All Races, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	72-73
Population for the Colony, Rural and Urban Districts, with Diagrams	Table III.	76-85
European or White Males, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table IV.	88-113
European or White Females, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with summary for Males and Females combined	Table IV.	116-143
Single Ages, in Months and Years of the European or White Population, For Town and Borough of Durban, with Summary .....	...	143A-143B
Single Ages, in Months and Years of the European or White Population, For Town and Borough of Pietermaritzburg, with Summary .....	...	143C-143D
Indian and Asiatic Males, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table IV.	145-171
Indian and Asiatic Females, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with summary for Males and Females combined	Table IV.	174-201
Mixed and Other Males, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table IV.	204-229
Mixed and other Females, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with summary for Males and Females combined	Table IV.	232-259
Population of the Colony, as constituted and bounded in 1891, with New Territory and Zululand separately supported by Diagrams	Table V.	262-264

INDEX—continued.

	PARAGRAPH OR TABLE.	PAGE.
ANNEXURES—continued.		
Total Native Population, with Age Periods, Male and Female	Table VI.	266-267
Native Male Population, with Age Periods according to their Chiefs and number of Huts or Dwellings, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table VII.	270-280
Conjugal Condition, with Age Periods, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	119-120	281-343
Summary for All Races (Natives excepted) .....	...	344-345
PART II.—NATIONALITIES OF THE PEOPLE:—		
Nationalities, All Races, Males and Females, with proportion per cent.	140-155	347-351
European Population, British, South African, Dutch, and Other Nationalities ..	155	351-352
ANNEXURES.		
Nationalities of the People, All Races, Males and Females, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	356-381
Summary shewing Nationalities, All Races, Males and Females	Table I.	382
PART III.—RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE:—		
Instructions	157	383
Objections	159	383
Relative positions of various Denominations, with proportion per cent.	160	383-384
Proportion per cent. on Total Population	161-162	385
Comparison with various Religious Beliefs	163	385
Comparison of Denominations	164	385
Protestants and other Denominations Detailed	165-172	385-387
Native Religions	173	387
ANNEXURES.		
Religions of the People, in Detail, for each Magisterial Division or Centre .....	...	392-495
Summary for All Races (Natives excepted) .....	...	496-497
PART IV.—BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE:—		
Instructions	175	499
Birthplaces of the People in detail, for each Magisterial Division or Centre ..	176	499
Relative Proportion per cent.	177	499
Birthplaces in detail, with Table	178-186	499-501
Persons born at Sea	187	501
Persons born in the Colony of Natal	189	502
Persons not born in the Colony	190	502
ANNEXURES.		
Shewing Birthplaces of the People, All Races, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	506-531
Summary for the Colony	Table I.	532
PART V.—EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE:—		
Introduction and General Instructions	191-194	533
Children receiving instruction in each Census Area (See Table I.)	195-196	533
Class of schools attended, with proportion per cent.	197	533
Children receiving instruction at their Homes	198	533
Summary of Native Children receiving instruction .....	...	534
Number of Schools (See Table 4)	200	534
Number of Teachers employed	201	534
Comparative statements, All Races, with proportion per cent.	202-206	534-535
Education at Quinquennial Age Periods, All Races	207-216	535
Degrees of Education, Europeans or Whites, with proportion per cent. ....	...	536-537
ANNEXURES.		
European or White Children receiving instruction, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	542-543
Indian and Asiatic Children receiving instruction, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	544-545
Mixed and Other Children receiving instruction, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	546-547
Native Children receiving instruction for each Magisterial Division or Centre ..	Table I.	548
General Summary for All Races (Natives excepted)	Table I.	549
Educational Status, Europeans or Whites, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	552-553
Educational Status, Europeans or Whites, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, shewing proportion per cent.	Table II.	554-555
Educational Status, Indians and Asiatics, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	556-557
Educational Status, Indians and Asiatics, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, shewing proportion per cent.	Table II.	558-559
Educational Status, Mixed and Others, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	560-561
Educational Status, Mixed and Others, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, shewing proportion per cent.	Table II.	562-563
General Summary, All Races (Natives excepted), with proportion per cent.	Table II.	564-565
Educational Status, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	568-569
Educational Status, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with proportion per cent.	Table III.	570-571
Description and number of schools in each Magisterial Division or Centre, with number of Teachers employed	Table IV.	574-619
General Summary	Table IV.	620

	PARAGRAPH OR TABLE.	PAGE.
PART VI.—SICKNESS AND INFIRMITIES:—		
Instructions	217	621
Sickness and Infirmities, in detail, All Races (Natives excepted) (See Tables I.)	218-224	621
Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition (See Tables II.)	225-228	621-622
Summary, Sickness and Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), with proportion per cent.	229-230	622-623
Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), with proportion per cent. in each 10,000 persons	231-246	624-626
ANNEXURES.		
Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	630-635
Summary, Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	636-637
Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition	Table II.	640-647
Summary, Infirmities, All Races (Natives excepted), with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition, including Natives in Government Asylum	Table II.	648
PART VII.—COLONIAL INDUSTRIES:—		
General Remarks	247-251	649
Number of Industrial Institutions, Power used and number of workers employed	252-255	649-650
Approximate value of materials used and articles produced	256	650
Approximate value of Buildings and Improvements and Machinery and Plant...	258	650
Classification of Industries	260-282	650-652
Principal Industries detailed	283-285	653-655
ANNEXURES.		
Number of Institutions, with details for each Magisterial Division or Centre ...	Table I.	660-661
Industrial Institutions classified	Table II.	664-667
PART VIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE:—		
Special Difficulties met with in enumerating occupation	287	669
Scope of Enquiry	288	669
General Instructions	289	669-670
Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre	290-291	670-671
Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), under eight classifications	292	671
Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), under eight classifications, with proportion per cent.	293-319	672-674
Breadwinners and Dependants	320-321	674
Distribution of Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), arranged under thirty Orders	Table A	675
Definition and classes of Breadwinners	322-329	676
Definition, Non-breadwinners and Dependants	330-331	676-677
Primary Producers	332	677
Occupations, in order of importance, with proportion per cent.	333	677
Occupations, Native Population	334-335	677
Occupations, Native Population, divided into eight classes	336	678
Native Breadwinners	337	678
Natives as Agricultural Producers	337	678
Live Stock in possession of Natives	337	678
Wagons and Farm Implements in possession of Native	337	678
Natives as primary producers	338	678
Natives as Domestic Servants	339	678
Natives, Industrial and Dependant	340-341	679
Breadwinners of the Colony, compared with Other Countries, proportion per cent.	342	679
Primary producers, in relation to Breadwinners	343-350	679-680
Combination of Breadwinners and Dependants for All Races	351-352	680
Results of Combination	353	680
Native Table "B" considered	354	681
European or White Breadwinners and Dependants considered	355-356	681
Distribution of Population in Urban and Rural Districts .....	...	681-682
Distribution of Occupations, Europeans or Whites, under thirty Orders	Table D	683
ANNEXURES.		
Occupation, All Races (Natives excepted), for each Magisterial Division or Centre, alphabetically arranged	Table I.	688-766
Occupations, General Summary	Table I.	767-772
Occupations, Summary under eight classifications, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	774-779
Occupations, General Summary, for three Races combined	Table II.	780-781
Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), according to Orders A. to P.	Table III.	784-785
General Summary, under eight classifications, with proportion per cent.	Table III.	786
Occupations, All Races (Natives excepted), according to Class, Order, and Sub-Order	Table IV.	788-789
PART IX.—AGRICULTURE:—		
Instructions and General Remarks	358-360	791
Special Instructions in Relation to Agricultural Forms	361	791-792
Extracts from Circular Letter	362	792
Holdings and Cultivation	363-365	792-793
Total Area of Holdings	Table	793
Progress of Agriculture, compared with Other Colonies	Table	793-795
Grasses, Trees, and Irrigation	366	796

	PARAGRAPH OR TABLE.	PAGE.
PART IX.—continued.		
Agricultural Produce	367	796
Animal and Pastoral Products	368	796
Agricultural Implements	369	796
Approximate nature of Returns	370-375	797
ANNEXURES.		
Description of Holdings and Area under cultivation, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	802-803
Extent of Land under Grasses, Forest, Trees, and Irrigation, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	806
Agricultural Produce for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	808-809
Animal and Pastoral Products for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table IV.	812
Agricultural Implements, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table V.	814
Area under Cultivation, with proportion per cent. to Total Holdings	Table VI.	816
PART X.—LIVE STOCK:—		
General Remarks	376-382	817
Number of each Class of Live Stock in possession of All Races, to each 100 persons	383	817
Number of Live Stock in possession of Europeans or Whites, with proportion per 100 persons	384	818
Number of Live Stock in possession of Indians and Asiatics, with proportion per 100 persons	385	818
Number of Live Stock in possession of Mixed and Others, with proportion per 100 persons	386	818
Number of Live Stock in possession of Natives, with proportion per 100 persons	387	819
Comparisons with Statistical Year Book for 1903	388-393	819
ANNEXURES.		
Stock in possession of Europeans or Whites for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table I.	824-825
Stock in possession of Indians and Asiatics, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	826-827
Stock in possession of Mixed and Others, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	828-829
Stock in possession of Natives, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table IV.	830
General Summary for All Races	Table V.	831
Comparative Table, with proportion per cent. of increase	Table VI.	832
Imported Live Stock, All Races (Natives excepted)	Table VII.	833
Summary, All Races, with proportion per cent.	Tables VIII. & IX.	834
PART XI.—BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS:—		
Instructions	394	835
Total Number of Occupied Dwellings and Huts for All Races	395	835
Inhabited Houses and Dwellings occupied by Europeans or Whites	396	835
Inhabited Houses and Dwellings occupied by Indians and Asiatics	396	835
Inhabited Houses and Dwellings occupied by Mixed and Others	396	835
Huts and Dwellings occupied by Natives	Table	836
Materials of which outer walls are built, with proportion per cent.	399	836
Summary of Dwellings, All Races, with proportion per cent.	400-402	836
Number of Europeans or Whites to each Dwelling	403	837
Number of Indians and Asiatics to each Dwelling	403	837
Number of Mixed and Others to each Dwelling	403	837
Proportion per cent. of Rooms to Dwellings	404-407	837
ANNEXURES.		
Number of Inhabited Houses or Dwellings for Europeans or Whites	Table I.	842
Number of Inhabited Houses or Dwellings for Indians and Asiatics	Table I.	843
Number of Inhabited Houses or Dwellings for Mixed and Others	Table I.	844
Huts and Dwellings for Natives in Native Areas	Table I.	845
Summary shewing Total Dwellings and Population (Natives excepted)	Table I.	846
Dwellings occupied by Europeans or Whites, classified under Different Grades, proportion per cent. for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	848
Dwellings occupied by Indians and Asiatics, classified under Different Grades, proportion per cent. for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	849
Dwellings occupied by Mixed and Others, classified under Different Grades, proportion per cent. for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table II.	850
Summary for the three Races, with proportion per cent.	Table II.	851
General Summary for the Three Races combined	Table II.	852
Buildings and Dwellings, with number of Rooms, for Europeans or Whites, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	854-855
Buildings and Dwellings, with number of Rooms, for Indians and Asiatics, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	856-857
Buildings and Dwellings, with number of Rooms, for Mixed and Others, for each Magisterial Division or Centre	Table III.	858
Classification of Inhabited Houses, according to number of Rooms, proportion per cent. for the Three Races	Table III.	859
General Summary, with proportion per cent.	Table III.	860
PART XII.—CONVICTS AND PRISONERS:—		
General Remarks	408-410	861
Convicts and Prisoners, All Races	Table	861
Proportion per cent. per 10,000 persons	411-414	861-862
Offences classified from A. to J.	415-419	862-863

INDEX—continued.

	PARAGRAPH OR TABLE.	PAGE.
ANNEXURES.		
Offences detailed, all Races	Table I.	868-870
Summary, with proportion per 10,000 persons	Table I.	871
Convicts and Prisoners, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with Degrees of Punishment	Table II.	874-881
Summary for All Races	Table II.	882-893
Degrees of Punishment, All Races	Table III.	896
Number of European or White Convicts and Prisoners, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition and Education	Table IV.	898
Number of Indian and Asiatic Convicts and Prisoners, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition and Education	Table IV.	899
Number of Mixed and Other Convicts and Prisoners, with Age Periods and Conjugal Condition and Education	Table IV.	900
Number of Native Convicts and Prisoners, with Age Periods and Conjugal Con- dition and Education	Table IV.	901
Summary shewing Educational Status, All Races	Table IV.	902
Summary shewing Conjugal Condition, All Races	Table IV.	902
PART XIII.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES:—		
Ecclesiastical Returns		903
Table shewing details, Receipts and Expenditure		904
Natal Harbour Board (Shipping)		905
Passengers, Natal Government Railways; General Manager's Instructions to Enumerators	Table	906-909
General Progress of the Colony since 1895		910
General Statistical Summary for the years 1895 and 1904		910
Public Finance, per head of Population	Table I.	911
Shipping Imports and Exports, per head of Population	Table II.	911
APPROXIMATE RETURNS:—		
Contribution to Public Revenue by Europeans or Whites, for a period of 10 years, with proportion per cent.	Table III.	912
Contribution to Public Revenue by Indians and Asiatics, for a period of 10 years, with proportion per cent.	Table IV.	913
Contribution to Public Revenue by Natives for a period of 10 years, with pro- portion per cent.	Table V.	914
Contribution to Public Revenue by All Races for a period of 10 years, with pro- portion per cent.	Table VI.	915
Post and Telegraphs	Table VII.	916
Deposits in Government Savings Banks	Table VIII.	916
Natal Government Railways	Table IX.	917
Total Trade of the Colony	Table X.	917
Town and Borough of Durban	Table XI.	918
Town and Borough of Pietermaritzburg	Table XII.	918
Town and Borough of Ladysmith	Table XIII.	919
Town and Borough of Newcastle	Table XIV.	919
Town and Borough of Dundee	Table XV.	920
Local Board, Greytown	Table XVI.	920
COST OF ENUMERATION:—		
General Remarks		921
Supplementary Table shewing, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, Total Cost in Detail, with Numerical and Centesimal Table for each Race	Table	922-923
General Summary, shewing Field and General Office Expenditure		924
Summary shewing cost per square mile, and at per head of Population		924
Conclusion		925-926

ERRATA.

Page 17.—Volume II. not published. Specimen Forms herein.

Page 514, "Alfred County," Natal ... for 10982 read 10604

Page 534, Paragraph 200, "Private Schols" ... for 82 read 83

Page 534, Paragraph 200, "At Home" ... for 75 read 76

Page 534, Paragraph 200, "Missions" ... for 196 read 199

Page 534, Paragraph 200, Totals ... for 537 read 542

Page 534, Paragraph 201, Male Teachers ... for 527 read 524

Page 534, Paragraph 201, Female Teachers ... for 876 read 879

Page 810, Diagram "Tobacco," Other Centres ... for 22707 read 22307

Page 810, Diagram "Tobacco," Alexandra County ... for 23378 read 23778

Page 810, Diagram Mealies, Umgeni and Pietermaritzburg ... for 57557 read 58557

CENSUS
OF THE
COLONY OF NATAL.
1904.

GENERAL REPORT.

Census Office,
Pietermaritzburg,
1st June, 1905.

To His Excellency the Governor,

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. In August 1904, we had the honour of presenting to you, a Preliminary Report, containing the results of the Census taken on the 17th April, 1904.

Having now completed the Tabulation, we are in a position to present to you a final Report, dealing with all results in detail.

2. The Act authorising the taking of a Census for the Colony of Natal, was promulgated on the 30th December 1880, and as this Act was considered insufficiently comprehensive, a further Act was promulgated on the 29th of June, 1900, authorising the collection of such particulars, concerning the Colony, "as the Governor may deem advisable." Census Law.

3. These Acts provided for the taking of an account of the number of persons, and the number of each kind of live-stock and lands, within the Colony; as also for the collection of Agricultural and other Statistics, by means of Census Supervisors, and Enumerators, acting in Districts and Sub-Districts respectively.

4. While on the subject of the Census Acts, copies of which you will find on pages 2-4, we are of opinion that increased provision should be made, and the scope of the Census Law extended, in order that the various Categories of a Modern Census may be provided for and come within its range; at present it does not provide for the large amount of information required, and our experience during this recent Census, goes to show that the Census Act of this Colony as it now stands requires to be amplified. In making this suggestion, we do not wish to convey the idea that a large number of complicated questions should be introduced, but there are a number of Categories of importance and indispensable to a complete Census, that are not contemplated in the present Act and, consequently, a few of the inhabitants have not felt their responsibility, and failed to furnish in some instances, information asked for. Suggestions on
Census Law.

5. We think therefore, a readjustment of the Census Act should be made without becoming a burden and irksome to the inhabitants, before the next Census-taking, for after all, the value of information gained by means of a Census, primarily depends upon the intelligence, honesty, and disposition of the average householder, and if we ask too many complicated questions, we may put too great a strain upon average intelligence or comprehension; and the subsequent tabulation of the Statistician would be worthless; or, if we arbitrarily seek to encroach upon the privacy of the individual, as regards means or income, morals or even religious belief, we may certainly expect passive or indignant opposition, or what is worse, we may receive dishonest replies.

Scope of a
Census.

6. The practical Statistician who has had experience in Census-taking would avoid failure due to such causes by strictly limiting the number of enquiries to such subjects as will not unnecessarily invade the privacy of the individual, and not place a greater strain than can be safely borne by the intelligence and honesty of the poorest householder. There is little or no value in the pretentious tabular results of countries where the scope of Census enquiries have been framed with too little regard to such important considerations.

7. The scope of the recent Census is fairly comprehensive, and it is gratifying to note that the people generally have responded cheerfully and willingly to the demands made upon them, and considering that this is the first Census of the Colony which has included so much detailed and varied information, it speaks well for the average intelligence and practical sympathy of the people. There is, however, a weak link in all Census-taking and it is with the poorly educated householder; many householders are unable to read or write, while a still larger number, from carelessness, ignorance, or lack of interest, fail to comprehend what is required of them in the filling up of the several columns of the Householder's Schedule. Notwithstanding the notes of instruction at head of each column, amplified by more comprehensive notes of guidance and model forms of entry, on the back of each Schedule, they become confused, and fail to grasp the interpretations.

Object and
utility of a
Census.

8. Although the object and utility of a Modern Census are now so well understood by all thoughtful persons, it cannot be overlooked that amongst the people generally there still exists a large amount of misconception, which operates seriously in marring the accuracy of results, which can only be obtained by the intelligent co-operation of every person in the community. The objects of a Modern Census are not only to photograph the facts at the moment of Census-taking, but to enable comparisons to be made with former periods, and from which many useful laws are determined relating to the direction and rates of progression of all important movements and tendencies.

GEORGE POMEROY COLLEY,
Major-General, Governor.



LAW

Census Law. Enacted by the Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"To provide for taking a Census of the Population of the Colony of Natal."

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for taking a Census of the Colony:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Governor to
cause a Census
to be taken.

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor, as soon as may be, to cause a Census to be taken of the population, lands, live stock, and produce of this Colony.

Enumerators
and Central
Board.

2. The Governor shall appoint by Notice in the *Government Gazette* one or more fit and proper persons to act as enumerators in each Ward for the purpose of collecting the information required, and shall also appoint such Central Board as may be necessary for the due collection and classification of the information required.

Gaols,
Hospitals and
Lunatic Asylum.

3. The Superintendent or Keeper of every Gaol, and the Manager or Master of every Hospital or Lunatic Asylum, shall be the enumerator of the inmates thereof.

Particulars of in-
formation to be
collected, and
duties of En-
umerators and
Inhabitants.

4. The Governor shall announce and make known by a Proclamation in the *Natal Government Gazette*, the nature and particulars of the information to be collected by the enumerators appointed as aforesaid, and the duties to be discharged by such enumerators and by the inhabitants of the Colony respectively, and shall specify the forms of the returns to be made, and all other matters necessary for the due carrying into effect of this Law.

5. The Governor shall, in such Proclamation, name some certain day as the day in regard to which the number of persons then in this Colony, and all other particulars necessary for the purposes of the Census, are, as accurately as circumstances will permit, to be ascertained.

Governor to fix
day for taking
of Census.

6. It shall be the duty of the Town Councils of the Boroughs of Pietermaritzburg and Durban (and of any Local Boards which may hereafter be established) to aid, as far as is in their power, in the taking of the said Census, by supplying such information as they may be able to afford, and by performing such duties as shall by any such Proclamation be assigned to them.

Town Councils,
&c., to aid in
taking Census.

7. Every householder and every occupier of land residing in the Colony of Natal, on the day to be hereafter fixed for taking the Census, shall be required to furnish the information specified in the Proclamation to be issued by the Governor as aforesaid.

Householders
and occupiers of
land to furnish
information.

8. The enumerators appointed as aforesaid shall, upon the day proclaimed for taking the Census, proceed to receive or take an account in writing of the number of persons who were within the limits of their respective districts on the night preceding the day so fixed by Proclamation, and to inform themselves of the several particulars required by the said Proclamation.

Duties of
enumerators.

9. In order to facilitate the collection of the information required as aforesaid, the several Resident Magistrates shall cause to be distributed blank forms of returns, in English or Dutch, at least seven days before the day appointed for taking the Census, to every householder and occupier of land within their respective Counties or Divisions, for the purpose of the same being filled in on the morning of the day appointed for taking the Census, and being delivered to the enumerators when called for.

Blank forms to
be distributed
by Resident
Magistrates.

10. The said enumerators are hereby authorised and empowered to ask such questions of the persons residing or being within their respective districts, concerning all matters and things as shall enable the said enumerators to obtain the information required by the Governor in terms of the Proclamation issued as aforesaid; and every such person refusing or neglecting to answer, or wilfully giving a false answer to any such question, or wilfully furnishing a false return, shall, for every refusal or neglect, or false answer or return, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, with the costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Resident Magistrate before whom complaint thereof shall be made.

Powers of
enumerators.

Penalty for neg-
lect or refusal to
answer, or giv-
ing false answers
to questions.

11. Every enumerator appointed as aforesaid, making wilful default in any of the matters required of him by this Law, or making any wilfully false statement, shall for every such wilful default or false statement, forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifteen Pounds.

Penalty for de-
fault by enumer-
ator.

12. All fines imposed by this Law may be sued for by the Attorney-General or the Clerks of the Peace, and shall be recoverable in a summary manner before a Resident Magistrate, and when recovered shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

Penalties, how
to be recovered
and appro-
priated.

13. This Law shall commence and take effect from and after the date of the promulgation thereof in the *Natal Government Gazette*.

Commencement
of Law.

Given at Government House, Natal, this 30th day of December, 1880.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

C. B. H. MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 8, 1900.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,

Governor.



ACT

"To make further provision for taking a Census of the Colony."

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Natal, as follows:—

Governor may order Census of population to be taken.

Census may include lands, live stock and produce.

Particulars required and mode in which Census of Native population to be taken.

1. The Governor may at any time by Proclamation order a Census to be taken of the population of the Colony, and the provisions of Law No. 34, 1880, entitled Law "To provide for taking a Census of the Population of the Colony of Natal," shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any census so ordered.

2. Any census so ordered may, in addition to providing for a census of the population, also direct a census to be taken of the lands, live stock, and produce of the Colony, or of any one or more of such particulars.

3. The Governor may by the aforesaid Proclamation, or by any rule or order made in reference thereto, issue instructions regarding the particulars required and the mode in which the census of the Native population of the Colony shall be taken.

Given at Government House, Natal, this Twenty-ninth day of June, 1900.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

CHARLES J. SMYTHE,
Colonial Secretary.

Preparatory Work of the Central Office.

Government Notice No. 628, 1903:

9. For the effectual carrying out of the work a number of gentlemen were appointed by Your Excellency as a Committee, in terms of the following Government Notice.

10. It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint The Hon. Sir Thomas Keir Murray, K.C.M.G., to be a Commissioner for the purpose of the Census of the Colony to be held in the year 1904, and as such to have control and superintendence of the Census, and of the arrangements therefor.

11. His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Committee, for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying out the Census, viz.:—

The Hon. Sir Thomas Keir Murray, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
William John O'Brien, J.P., Mayor of Pietermaritzburg.
Samuel Olaf Samuelson, J.P., Under Secretary for Native Affairs.
Herbert Millar, Registrar of Deeds.
Alfred Naylor Pearson, Director of Agriculture.
Inspector William James Clarke, J.P., Criminal Investigation Officer, and
David Forbes Forsyth, B.A., Town Treasurer.

(Signed) J. W. F. BIRD,
Acting Principal Under Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal,
7th September, 1903.

12. Samuel Olaf Samuelson, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary for Native Affairs, owing to stress of work, being unable to attend the Committee Meetings, T. R. Bennett, Esq., R.M., Pietermaritzburg, was duly appointed in his stead, with Mr. E. Noble as Census Secretary.

13. The first meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Hall, Pietermaritzburg, on the 3rd September, 1903, at 3.30 p.m.

Present:—

Sir T. K. Murray, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
William John O'Brien, J.P., Mayor of Pietermaritzburg.
Herbert Millar, Registrar of Deeds.
Alfred Naylor Pearson, Director of Agriculture.
Inspector William Clarke, J.P., Criminal Investigation Officer; and
Edward Noble, Secretary.

At this meeting, the Chairman explained fully the intention of the Government with reference to the taking of a Census for the Colony, and gave a general outline of the scope of the proposed Census, and the probability of a General British South African Census being taken; but, in the absence of definite information from the Colonial Government, the Secretary was directed to obtain particulars in respect to (1) the Date, (2) Scope of Census, and further information in regard to other British South African Colonies.

14. The second meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Hall, Pietermaritzburg, on the afternoon of Friday, 11th September, 1903.

Present:—

Sir T. K. Murray, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
Alfred Naylor Pearson, Director of Agriculture.
Herbert Millar, Registrar of Deeds.
David Forbes Forsyth, B.A., Town Treasurer.
Inspector William Clarke, J.P., Criminal Investigation Officer; and
Edward Noble, Secretary.

At this meeting, the 17th April, 1904 was fixed for the Census Taking of the Colony and the preliminary work in connection therewith was authorised.

15. In the meantime, and at the invitation of the Transvaal Government, a Conference of Delegates from the South African Colonies was arranged. This Conference took place in Pretoria, on the 21st of October, 1903, at which the Chairman attended, accompanied by Mr. E. Noble, Census Secretary.

Proposed Conference of Delegates.

Pretoria, Transvaal,
21st October, 1903.

16. A meeting of the Delegates to consider the best means of obtaining a uniform Census of all the British Colonies in South Africa.

Report. Pretoria Conference.

Present:—

Dr. George Turner, representing the Transvaal (in the Chair).
Dr. Targett Adams, representing the Orange River Colony.
Sir T. K. Murray, K.C.M.G., representing Natal.
Mr. James McGowan, representing Cape Colony.
Mr. L. Wroughton, representing Basutoland.
Mr. B. May, representing Bechuanaland.
Mr. E. Noble, Census Secretary, Natal.

Dr. Turner said that in view of the fact that the Cape Forms were already printed, those to be drawn up by other Colonies must follow practically on the lines adopted by the Cape if the Census was to be similar in all the Territories.

The only alterations would be certain modifications necessary to make the forms suitable to the varying conditions of each Colony, such for instance as the substitution of some other word for the term "Veldcornet," which appears in the Cape forms, because in the Transvaal at least there are no Veldcornets.

He proposed that the forms to be dealt with [at this meeting should be considered simply as a basis, and provided that each Colony procured and published the information necessary to fill up the prescribed forms it should be optional for any Colony to publish additional forms which appear useful under the varying circumstances of the different Governments. First, however, he would ask them to take into consideration the date on which the Census should be taken. The Cape had decided it should take place on the 17th April, 1904, and Dr. Turner gave several reasons why it would be difficult, if not impossible, for it to be prepared at such an early date in the Transvaal, and he suggested that the first Monday in October should be substituted for the 17th April.

Mr. McGowan stated that as far as he was concerned he did not feel at liberty to vote for any alteration in the date.

Sir Thomas Murray then placed the following resolution before the meeting:—

"The feeling of this conference is in favour of the 17th April, 1904, as already fixed, but if the Transvaal is unable to join in at that date and would be willing to do so later, the members of this Conference would recommend their respective Governments to postpone the Census to a date not later than October."

This proposal was seconded by Dr. Targett Adams. It was then put to the meeting and carried by vote—Mr. McGowan abstaining from voting.

The meeting then considered the Householders Form (C1) which had been prepared for the Cape Census.

The first and second columns were unanimously adopted. The third column, which deals with the relation of the various members to the head of the family was modified. After the word "servant" the remainder of the heading was omitted, because it was a redundancy, a special form having been provided for institutions; between the words "Relative" and "Visitor," "Adopted child, orphan" to be inserted. In the case of visitors the Enumerator is to be directed to state the ordinary place of domicile.

The 5th column was modified so that the ages of children under one year should be stated in completed months.

In the 7th column, dealing with education, the words "Sunday School" are to be omitted; and in the remaining section of the column after University, Degree, "or Diploma" to be inserted.

In the 8th column all between the word "Sect" and the word "Write" is to be omitted, and the Householder is to be informed, in terms of the Enumerator's instructions, that should he not desire to give this information he must write opposite his name and in the column the word "object."

It was resolved that in column 9 each State must select the names of the native tribes they wish to specify, because they were not identical in all cases.

In the 10th column—Heading "Where born" to be inserted. Directions: That people born outside the Colony should state the country of their birth and whether they are British subjects or Foreign subjects.

In the last and 11th column, it was decided that temporary illness incapacitating a man from work at the actual time at which the Census is taken would be of little use, and that the directions be laid down as follows:—

"If permanently unable to follow the usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, state the cause."

and that the list of infirmities should remain as printed.

In the special instructions for filling up the form, which are printed on the back, an alteration was decided to be made with regard to directions to members of the Medical Profession. They are to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons or general Practitioners, and whether they are practising or not.

It was not considered necessary to give the name of University or Licensing Body to which they belong, as that information is contained in another form.

Form (C3) was next considered.

In the 2nd column directions are to be inserted that the Enumerator shall furnish the ordinary place of any visitor residing in a house on the night of the Census.

In the 5th column it was decided that it would be impossible to correctly give the age of ordinary natives, and that instead the Enumerator should confine himself to four groups of ages, viz.:—

Children under 5 years of age,
Between 5 and 15 years,
Between 15 and 40, and
Over 40.

In column 7 the words "or only at Sunday School" to be omitted.

In column 9 from "do not" to "Catholic" to be omitted.

In column 12 relating to sickness and infirmities, only permanent disablement to be recorded.

It was decided that (C4) which is drawn up for the use of the Military; (C5) for Ships; (C6) for Prisoners; and (C7) for Institutions should all be modified so as to conform with the alterations decided upon in the Householders' Form.

The Form relating to Ships, of course, being omitted in cases of inland states.

It was unanimously decided that outside the Cape Colony it would be hopeless to attempt an elaborate Agricultural Census such as is set forth in form (C9), and that instead of putting into the hands of a Householder a long list of produce, he should be simply asked to state how many morgen or acres he had under cultivation and how many of these were under irrigation; what had been the yield of his various crops during the past year, and that a similar alteration should be made with regard to the machinery, and that the householder should be requested to make a return of any engines or implements employed by him.

That portion of the Cape form which deals with the water supply should stand.

Form (C10) was adopted.

Form (C11) was adopted, with a proviso that each state must draw up lists of the native tribes to suit each particular population.

Railway Form (C8) was adopted, but it was decided question 14 which runs as follows:— "the name of place at which the traveller intends to pass the night" should be omitted.

Form (C12). It was considered advisable to insert the words "oil and electric engines" in the question regarding the power employed in various factories; and also that a list of industries to which the form was to be applied should be modified in accordance with the conditions of the various Colonies, because some of these on the list are not found in all of these, such for instance as Distilleries, Fish Curing.

The Enumerators' Book (C13), was adopted. And also the Register of Buildings, (C15).

17. From the foregoing Report it will be noticed that Dr. Turner representing the Transvaal Colony did not think he would be able to get through his preliminary arrangements in time for the 17th April 1904, but subsequently decided to adhere to the date originally fixed.

18. On the 5th November, 1903, a meeting of your Committee was held to consider the details reflected in the foregoing Report. At that meeting the recommendations of the Pretoria Conference were approved, and the various Census Forms carefully considered together with the scope of Tabulation, and after certain modifications the Secretary was instructed to proceed at once with the preliminary work.

19. The success of a Census Enumeration depends in a large measure upon the care taken in having the whole plan of operations thoroughly worked out in every detail months prior to the Census day. Such preparation is absolutely necessary before the actual distribution of Householders' and other Schedules can be made; and the extensive character of this preliminary work, even in a small Colony like Natal, may be realised by a brief enumeration of the various Forms, Circulars, Cards, Books of Instruction devised and printed, and distributed in connection with the work of the Census now under review, in respect of a population of 1,108,754 persons scattered over an area of 35,371 miles.

1. Devising Forms, various Models, and Schedules, and arranging for, in sufficient number to distribute a copy to every family or household, including a marginal reserve of about 5 per cent to cover the uncertainties of estimates.
2. Preparing Charts for Magisterial Divisions and Centres.
3. Devising, classifying and printing of:—
 - (a) Instructions to Magistrates.
 - (b) Instructions for special guidance of Enumerators.
 - (c) Printing Tabulating Cards, specially devised for facilitating and ensuring greater accuracy in the extensive and intricate work of Tabulation.
4. Printing and distributing a large number of necessary Circulars to Magistrates and responsible Census Officers, in connection with the particular stages of the work.
5. Arousing the interest of the people and invoking their aid in making the work of the Census a success by means of pamphlets, and especially by enlisting the kindly goodwill and co-operation of the Press, and of the Ministers of Religion.

The details given in the foregoing list give some idea of the large amount of work involved in the preliminary preparations for Census-taking which have to be arranged long prior to the Census day.

20. With a small staff of one Junior Clerk and one Typist under the immediate supervision of the Census Secretary, this preliminary work was commenced early in September 1903.

21. Arrangements for all printing work were carried out by the Stationery Department of the Colonial Government in a most satisfactory manner, leaving nothing to be desired. The further preparatory work and the methods and precautions taken to secure completeness and accuracy, are usually mixed up in the body of the larger number of introductory Reports on such matters. In this we have, in a large measure, eliminated the minutiae which refers to the methods and precautions taken to secure completeness and accuracy, in order to impress more clearly upon the mind, the extent and character of the actual work of Enumeration. The minute details of methods to secure accuracy and completeness can better be studied from Schedules, Posters, Instructions to Magistrates, Instructions to Enumerators, with extracts from Circular Letter "a few simple words, etc.," addressed to the Inhabitants through the Magistrates, and also through the Public Press, as given following:— (For paragraph 22 see page 14.)

Preparatory
Work.

Printing
arrangements,
Work of enumer-
ation.



COLONY OF NATAL.

CENSUS, 1904.

CENSUS OFFICE,
Pietermaritzburg,
2nd January, 1904.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MAGISTRATES.

To.....

Sir,

Formation of Sub-Districts.

1. In the first instance, it will be necessary for you to proceed to divide your Division into Sub-Divisions; this you should do without delay, in order that such Sub-Divisions may be duly considered.

Points to be observed.

2. In performing this duty you will please bear in mind the following points, and adhere as closely as possible to the principles laid down for your guidance.

Sub-Divisions to be formed with regard to distance apart of dwellings.

3. In apportioning the work, you must consider the distance to be traversed by the Enumerator in going from dwelling to dwelling, and must so form the Sub-Division as to comprise more dwellings when they lie near together, as in a town, and fewer when they lie far apart.

Number of dwellings to be included in a Sub-District.

4. Thus in a town where the houses adjoin, or in densely-populated districts, the size of the Sub-Divisions should not be so large as to prevent the Enumerator from leaving all the Schedules at the various houses in six days. If the delivery can be effected in still less time it might be preferable. In the more sparsely-populated districts you will exercise a discretionary power in defining the size of the Sub-Division.

Well-marked boundaries to be adopted.

5. It is essential to the accuracy of the Enumeration that the Sub-Divisions be well-defined and clearly described, so that no doubt may exist among the Enumerators as to which Sub-Division any one house may belong, and that there may be no chance of the inmates being, through any such doubt, either omitted or numbered twice over, you must also bear in mind that the Sub-Divisions into which you divide Division must together form the whole of your Division, and that no part is to be left on the assumption that it is uninhabited.

Map and enumerator's instruction and memorandum book to be returned.

6. Having arranged the formation of the Sub-Division in conformity with the foregoing instructions, you must return to this office the Map of your Division, with plan of Sub-Division clearly marked thereon, and also transmit with same the Enumerator's Instruction and Memorandum Books, with the information required respecting the proposed Sub-Division duly entered under the heads of "Boundary of Enumerator's District," and "Description of Area of Enumerator's Sub-District."

Enumerators to be assembled.

7. As an additional precaution against any misconception on the part of Enumerators as to their respective boundaries, when those boundaries are not well defined, it would be well for you to call the Enumerators together so that each may arrive at a clear understanding of their respective boundaries.

APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATORS.

Selection of enumerators.

8. Having arranged the Sub-Division of your Division, the next matter to occupy your attention is the selection of as many Enumerators as there are Sub-Divisions. The services of the Natal Police stationed in the Sub-Division should, as far as possible, be employed, especially those who possess the necessary qualifications and are acquainted with the Sub-Division in which they will be required to act.

9. Should there be any large number of Natives or Asiatics in your District, you will endeavour to obtain, where necessary, the services of persons qualified to act as Interpreters to accompany the Enumerators. There is, of course, nothing to prevent a person being able to interpret being appointed as Enumerator, which, naturally, would be a saving of expense.

Duties of enumerators.

10. To fulfil his duties properly, 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 healthy and strong enough to undergo the exertion of performing his work with promptness; he must be of temperate habits, and of sufficiently good address to convey all the requisite information in a manner likely to obtain the goodwill and co-operation of the inhabitants.

It is most necessary that he should be well acquainted with the Sub-District in which he is required to act.

11. It is further desirable that each Enumerator should live in or near his own Sub-District, so that he may not have the additional labour of going far from home before he can begin his duties.

Enumerators should live in their Sub-Division.

12. The Enumerators are of two classes, those acting on Horseback and those acting on Foot. The former are to be appointed only in country Districts, where a considerable distance has to be traversed going from house to house. When mounted Enumerators are employed, it will be your duty to see that horses are actually used, and that the Government is not improperly charged with horse allowance.

Horse and foot enumerators.

13. Having obtained a sufficient number of persons willing to act as Enumerators in your District, and having satisfied yourself as to their fitness, by making the requisite enquiries respecting them, you must prepare a list to be submitted to the Census Commissioner for approval, on the form headed "Enumerator's Schedule," stating the name of the Sub-Division to which it is proposed to appoint him, also his name, age, postal address, occupation, and suggested rate of pay per diem. See Enumerator's Schedule "C."

List of enumerators to be forwarded.

COLLECTION OF CENSUS.

14. Having complied with the instructions, as far as the sub-division of your Magisterial Division and the selection of Enumerators is concerned, you will ascertain that the Enumerators understand their duties and how the business of Enumeration is to be performed, affording them all the requisite information and explanation.

Enumerator's duties to be explained.

15. Should you deem it advisable for any reason to remove an Enumerator after his appointment, or should any Enumerator be incapacitated from acting, you must at once appoint another, and report your action to the Census Commissioner.

Removal, etc., of enumerator.

16. You must deliver to each Enumerator as many Household Schedules as there are dwellings in his Sub-Division, together with Agricultural and Industrial Forms where needed, also a copy of Enumerator's Instruction and Memorandum Book, and a few spare copies of Schedules and Forms.

Forms to be given to enumerators.

EXAMINATION AND COMPILATION.

17. You will appoint a Chief Enumerator to examine separately the Householder's Schedules, and see that they are properly filled in, and in case of mistakes of any kind must insist on their being rectified. The examination of the Schedules must be thorough and systematic, every entry must be looked into and completed. In reading the entire information respecting each person from left to right errors will be discovered, particulars of number of rooms and material of houses are often omitted.

Enumerators to be checked.

Much trouble and correspondence will be avoided by pointing out to the Enumerators beforehand where mistakes are likely to occur, and warning them that incomplete Schedules hastily collected without scrutiny will be thrown back upon them.

It should be recollected that the Enumerator's Book and the endorsement of the Schedules must agree, and that the population will have to be brought out in Boroughs, Wards, Townships, Districts, Villages, and Localities, by persons in the Head Office, having no knowledge of the District, but depending entirely on the clearness of the information of the Book of Schedules, it is important, therefore, that each Enumerator should keep exclusively within the boundaries of his Sub-District, and head the pages of his Book accurately, and enter the Schedules in his books in their proper order.

18. The Householder's Schedule is the first, and must be left at every dwelling in your Division, and must be completed in every detail, including Live Stock and Dwellings, particulars of which are fully set forth on the Schedule.

Schedules to be used.

The Agricultural Schedule must also be left at all occupied farms, and at every dwelling where more than one acre is under cultivation; full instructions and particulars you will find on the Schedule.

Industrial Schedule.—This Schedule must be delivered to all Industrial Institutions situated within the limit of each Sub-Division, in terms of instructions, and where Goods, etc., are manufactured of the total value of £100 or upwards per annum. It is important that no Industrial Institution should be missed.

Other special statistics.

19. Other Schedules for special Statistics and Returns in connection with Shipping, Prisons, Gaols and Lock-ups, Hospitals, Education, Schools and Ecclesiastical Bodies, will be forwarded to you for distribution and collection by the Enumerators.

Preliminary return to be wired Secretary Census Committee.

20. Immediately upon the receipt of the complete number of Schedules from each Enumerator's District, you will cause arrangements to be made for checking the summary in the "Enumerator's Memorandum Book," so far as the "number of Males and Females" is concerned, and at the earliest possible moment will advise the Census Secretary the total number of Males and Females respectively in each Enumerator's Division, exclusive of Coloured Races, to enable him to issue as early as possible a preliminary statement of the population. These returns should be sent in by you for each Sub-Division as they are completed, and not be kept back until the whole Census District is complete.

Transmission of complete returns to Head Office.

21. You will carefully attend to the requirements respecting the transmission of the Schedules and other documents to the Head Office, taking care that every parcel has clearly recorded on it the name of the Census Division and the number and name of the Enumerator's Division to which it belongs, and is well and securely packed and made up in such sized parcels that the Postmaster of the District may deem expedient. The returns should include Enumerator's Instruction and Memorandum Book, the former of which should be certified by you.

Unused Forms to be returned to Head Office.

22. After the work connected with the Census is completed, you should cause to be returned to the Census Commissioner all unused Forms, Schedules, or any other articles supplied in connection with the work.

Letters not to be included in parcels.

23. *Letters* are not to be enclosed in the parcels of schedules or other documents, as such parcels may occasionally not be opened until some days after their arrival at the Head Office.

Census matters post free.

24. All Registered and Unregistered Letters, Parcels, Packets, and Telegrams, containing matter connected with the Census, should be marked "Census," and will be transmitted within the Colony by the Post and Telegraph Department free of postage or other charges.

No particulars as to results in connection with this Census to be divulged: Census Law No. 34, 1880.

25. It will be clearly understood that no Summary or Abstract of the information collected in your District is to be supplied to the Press, or to any individuals, but that any information as regards the Census which it may be considered desirable to publish, will be furnished by the Commissioner of Census, to whom all enquiries should be referred.

Gaol, Asylum, and Hospitals.

Copy of Census Law No. 34, 1880, is enclosed for your information and guidance.

26. Under Section 3 Law No. 34, 1880, the Governor or Keeper of every Gaol, and the Manager or Master of every Lunatic Asylum or Hospital, is to be the Enumerator of the inmates thereof.

Special enumeration in conjunction with Magistrates.

27. The Commandant of His Majesty's Forces will furnish Statistics of His Majesty's Troops and Military Employees residing on Ordnance Land. The Natal Harbour Board will collect information as to persons on board ships in the Bay or Harbour of Port Natal. The General Manager of Railways will give returns of persons travelling by rail on the Census night. Municipal Corporations and Townships established under Law 11, 1881, will be enumerated under the immediate supervision of the Town Council and Local Boards. The manner of taking the Census by Officers mentioned in this Clause will be uniform with that adopted elsewhere in the Colony.

The Enumeration will be carried on under the supervision of Magistrates, each of whom will be the responsible Census Officer of his Division.

Enumeration—Natives and Indians and all persons of colour.

28. It should be clearly understood that the Census is to embrace all classes of the population, *including Natives*. All Natives of India and other Eastern Countries who have come to the Colony indentured, and free immigrants, such as Arabs, Mauritians, Indians, and all persons of colour, are to be included in the general enumeration.

T. K. MURRAY,

Census Commissioner.

Census Office,
Pietermaritzburg.



COLONY OF NATAL.

CENSUS, 1904.

CENSUS OFFICE,
Pietermaritzburg,
2nd January, 1904.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

To.....

Sir,

The following instructions relating to your duties as an Enumerator are forwarded for your guidance and require your careful attention:—

HOUSEHOLDERS SCHEDULES.

DUTIES PREVIOUS TO CENSUS DAY.

1. When your appointment has been approved by the Commissioner of Census you will be required to sign an agreement which will be submitted to you by the Magistrate. That document, a copy of which will be supplied to you, will contain in specific terms the conditions under which you are engaged. Agreement to be signed by Enumerator on appointment.
2. You will receive from the Magistrate a copy of these instructions, which you must read over, and thoroughly master before you commence your duties. You must also make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the instructions printed on the Schedules and with those sections of the Census Act at the end of these instructions, which particularly pertain to you, *viz.*, Sections 8, 9, 11. You should also make yourself acquainted with the manner in which the entries should be made, by the Householders and others; and if the directions are not absolutely clear to you, you should consult the Magistrate whose duty it is to afford you the requisite explanation. Enumerator to thoroughly acquaint himself with his duties and consult Magistrate in case of doubt.
3. Should you still entertain any doubt about the Boundaries, you should confer with the Magistrate and so arrange that you neither omit any portion of your own Sub-District nor enter that of any other Enumerator. Defining Boundaries.
4. The Magistrate will supply you for use in connection with the Census, the following forms and other articles to aid you in the performance of your duties:—
 (1) Requisite number of Schedules
 (2) Enumerator's Instruction and Memorandum Book.
 (3) Necessary articles of Stationery.
 (4) Valise for holding Schedules, etc., (if required.) All Schedules, enumerator's instructions and Memorandum Book.
5. Previously to handing you the Schedules, the Magisterial Division in which they will be used will be numbered, also the Sub-Division; but before you commence distributing these Schedules you should number them consecutively from 1 upwards. And every Householder or Occupier must receive all the Schedules and Forms required for the enumeration, at least seven days before the day appointed for taking the Census, as required by Clause 9 of the Census Law 34, 1880. Schedules to be numbered, and in hands of householders seven days before day appointed for Census.
6. On Monday, 4th April, or at such time prior thereto as the Magistrate on behalf of the Census Commissioner may direct, you are to leave within your own District at every "Dwelling" of white people and educated coloured people, one or more Schedules, as required, care being taken to ascertain in each case, whether more than one of each Schedule will be needed, either because the dwelling is occupied by more than one Householder, or because Distribution of Schedules on or before 4th April, 1904.

the number of persons in the Household is greater than the number of lines on the Schedule.

You should also state that the Schedules will be called for on the morning of Monday the 18th April or as early as possible after that date. You should strongly impress upon the Householders the necessity for complying with this provision informing them of the penalty incurred by a non-compliance and urging that special care should be taken to prevent the loss or defacement of the Schedules. You should also specially inform and impress upon persons in charge of Hotels, Lodging-houses and the like, that they will be required to give full particulars respecting every person who slept or abode in any house under their control on the night of Sunday, 17th April, 1904.

Enumerators to assist Householders where necessary, in completing returns.

7. If on asking for Householders or other Schedules they are delivered to you not filled in, or in an incomplete state you must yourself fill in the requisite particulars after asking all the necessary questions. You should, if possible, see the Head of the Household for that purpose and obtain the details. In the absence of the Head of the Household any other member possessing the requisite intelligence may supply the particulars required. You should also help those who from being illiterate or from other causes are unable to personally fill in the Schedule, and you may fill in any part or all if necessary for such persons.

The informant, however, must in each case personally sign his name or attach his mark to the Schedule, as a guarantee that the particulars entered are authentic.

In every possible instance the full particulars required under each Heading of the Householder's Schedule (and other Schedules) should be obtained and you may only enter "not stated" under any heading after every effort has, without success, been made to secure the required information.

Entries to be made in your instruction and memorandum book.

8. When distributing Schedules, the name of each Householder with whom a schedule has been left, together with the Locality, the number of the Schedule, and the date when delivered should be entered in the Memorandum Book, and when it is returned a similar entry should be made. You will by doing this be able to ascertain when all the Schedules delivered have been collected.

Indelible pencils to be used.

9. All entries made on the Schedules, should be made by you with an indelible pencil, which will be supplied to you by the Magistrate.

Errors to be struck out, not erased.

10. In case of corrections having to be made, the incorrect information should be carefully struck out, but not erased, and every alteration should be initialed by you.

Schedules to be arranged, certified, and returned to Magistrate.

11. The Schedules when being returned to the Magistrate, are not to be folded separately, but are to be laid upon one another, in their proper numerical order, and then doubled across, so as to make a convenient parcel, each such parcel having the name of the District or Division and the number or name of the Sub-District marked on the outside. The Enumerator's Instruction and Memorandum Book duly completed should be attached. These parcels must be delivered to the Magistrate not later than the 25th April, 1904.

Letters of appointment and instructions to be carried by enumerator.

12. You should carry your letters of appointment and copy of these instructions with you, in case your authority to carry out the provisions of the act is questioned.

Penalty for divulging contents of forms.

13. If an Enumerator, Collector, or Clerk, or other officer employed by the Census Commissioner shall divulge, or make use of any information required by the Census Act, or of the contents of any Schedules or Forms to be filled up and making wilful default in any of the matters required of him by this Law, or making any wilful statement, shall for every such offence, wilful default, or false statement, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifteen Pounds.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

14. If any person accept the office of Enumerator under this Act, and afterwards without lawful excuse from sickness or unavoidable accident, neglect or refuse to perform the duty required by this Act to be done or performed by him, the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifteen Pounds.

Address the Magistrate regarding your duties.

15. In a general way and in all questions regarding your duties you are to address the Magistrate of your Division.

T. K. MURRAY,
Census Commissioner.

GENERAL CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL.

A FEW SIMPLE WORDS

Explaining the Census Law, which requires everybody, under a Penalty of £5, to give true answers to all questions put to them, for finding out all about the people, their lands, stock and produce, in terms of Census Law No. 34, 1880, and Proclamation No. 28, 1904 of this Colony on the night of Sunday the 17th April, 1904.

1. A Census will be taken by persons called "Enumerators" who will call at every house in Town and Country, all over the Colony.

2. The Enumerators will leave Census Forms at every House, some time before the Census day, and the occupier, or person in charge, will have to fill them in. If he cannot do it himself, he may get someone else to do it for him.

3. He must have them filled in and signed, ready for the Enumerator, who will call for them on Monday the 18th April, or as soon thereafter as possible.

4. The Householder's Form is a simple list of all persons who slept, or abode, in the house on the night of the 17th April, whether a member of the family, or a lodger, or a visitor, or servant, etc., and also a list of Live Stock kept, including horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., etc.

5. The Householder should be prepared himself, and prepare his family and all the other people in the house to give, fully and readily.

(1) Name and Surname.

(2) Sex.

(3) Age last birthday, in years, as near as can be.

(4) Condition as to Marriage.

(5) Profession or Occupation.

(6) Whether laid up from sickness, or suffering from infirmity.

(7) Country where born.

(8) Length of Residence in Natal.

(9) Their Religion.

(10) Whether able to read or write.

(11) Whether being taught at School or at home.

(12) Number of rooms in the house, and whether built of stone, brick, or other material.

6. All persons should count their Live Stock before the evening of the 17th April, and make memorandum of the numbers, which will greatly facilitate the work of filling in particulars on the Forms provided.

7. No matter when the Enumerator calls, whether on Monday the 18th April, or Tuesday, or any other succeeding day, the Forms must be filled in ready, so as to avoid delay.

8. But if any member of the household is travelling, or camping out, or at work away, and does not sleep at any house on the Census night, and if he returns home, or reaches some other house before the Enumerator calls on the Monday morning, and is not in possession of a proper Pass, showing that he has been enumerated on a Special Form provided for Railway and Road Travellers, his name, and any live stock in his charge must be added to the form, or list, for his home, or some other house, as the case may be.

9. If any person has no home, or if, having a home, he was travelling or camping out on the Census night and did not reach home, or some other house, in time to have his name included in some Census Form, and was not enumerated on the Special Travellers' Form mentioned above, he should, as soon as may be, attend at the Office of some Enumerator then and there, to fill up or supply particulars for filling up the form.

10. Farmers should find out, and be prepared to correctly record, what amount of land they own, or occupy, showing the extent under cultivation, for each crop separately, if irrigated, and also a list of agricultural implements and machinery used on their Farms.

11. It will be almost impossible to tell the exact extent of land cultivated. Farmers must, however, give the number of acres as near as they can.

12. As the cultivation of the land and the breeding of the stock, represent together one of the principal sources of wealth of the country, it will be easy to conceive that a Census, without a full and complete enumeration of the farming industry, would be seriously deficient.

13. The farmers should know that if they withhold information, or give defective returns, their Divisions, in which it is well known they take a special interest, will suffer materially, in comparison with other parts of the country, where the inhabitants come forward with eagerness to make sure that all the people, stock, all the houses and cultivated land, the crops and produce, the agricultural machinery and implements, are included in their returns.

14. The figures, showing the result, will be read with interest all over the world, and it should be their endeavour to give the truest and fullest possible returns.

15. Clergymen, School Teachers, Managers of Industrial and other Institutions, on receipt of the Special Census Forms applicable, respectively, each person concerned, should fill up the same in accordance with the instructions on the back thereof.

16. Employers should explain to their employees, the importance of the Census, and, if need be, assist them, in filling up the Forms.

17. Special care will be taken that the information given will not be used for the gratification of curiosity. The returns of the information asked will be published in Districts, and as a whole only. No individual information will be published, or made use of for other objects. No names of individuals will appear, and are only used for purposes of check in the Head Office.

18. Any official divulging the contents of any Form is liable to punishment.

19. Industrial Wealth, Educational and Ecclesiastical Status, Commercial Basis, etc., etc., of the Colony, can be arrived at, for purposes of comparisons with other Colonies, and other Countries, and, as these results will be published throughout the Civilized World, as official and authentic, it is evident to all, that the occasion is one of no small National importance, and it should be the desire of every person in the Colony, to do anything that would ensure success, in the collection of the information required.

20. The assistance of all persons in authority, such as the Clergy, Leading Members of Local Bodies, Employers of Labour, Managers of Institutions, and all others who may have any degree of influence over the minds of any section of the General Public is asked, and they should, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty's Representative, and the desire of the Government, impress upon all, the absolute necessity of giving correct and complete information.

21. The Public should, not in virtue of the penalty to be imposed for mis-statements wilfully recorded, carefully consider the importance of the matter now before them, and in their desire to show a true comparison with the other South African Colonies, the Census of which will be taken on the same date, correctly record the details asked for.

T. K. MURRAY,
Census Commissioner

Census Districts.
See Map of
Colony.

22. As the outcome of the foregoing instructions, the Colony was divided into:—
40 Magisterial Divisions subdivided into 385 Sub-Districts.
9 Towns and Boroughs subdivided into 75 Sub-Districts with three additional irregular centres, viz.:—

1. Natal Harbour Board (shipping).
2. His Majesty's Troops.
3. Passengers travelling on the Natal Government Railways.

Maps.

23. Maps for each Magisterial Division or Centre were supplied in duplicate with instructions to divide the District into Sub-Divisions, define boundaries, allowing one sub-division to one Enumerator, to be covered in six days. This work having been satisfactorily arranged and completed by the Magistrates and the duplicate maps for each Division or Centre, returned to the Central Office, we were better able to deal with the area to be covered and the number of men required to do the work in the stated time, viz.:—six days.

30°

32°

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRANSVAAL

INGWAVUMA

STANDERTON

PIET RETIEF

Kosi R.

WAKKERSTROOM

OPPBURG

P.P. BURG

UBOMBO

Sand Spruit

CHARLESTOWN

UTRECHT

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

NEWCASTLE

VRYHEID

Molen R.

DUNDEE

NDWANDWE

HLABISA

HARRISMITH

UMSINGA

MAHLABATINI

Klein Caledon R.

UPPER TUGELA

NKANDHLA

EMTONJANENI

LOWER UMFOLOSI

KLIP RIVER

LADYSMITH

WEENEN

ESHOWE

UMLALAZI

ESTCOURT

ESTCOURT

UMVOTI

ESHOWE

UMLALAZI

BASUTOLAND

LIONS RIVER

NEW HANOVER

KRANSKOP

UMLALAZI

WESTON

WESTON

GREYTOWN

ESHOWE

UMLALAZI

IMPENDALE

IMPENDALE

NEW HANOVER

ESHOWE

UMLALAZI

UNDERBERG

UNDERBERG

INDWEDWE

INDWEDWE

UMLALAZI

IPOLELA

IPOLELA

UMGENI

UMGENI

UMLALAZI

IXOPO

IXOPO

UMGENI

UMGENI

UMLALAZI

KOKSTAD

KOKSTAD

UMGENI

UMGENI

UMLALAZI

ALFRED

ALFRED

UMGENI

UMGENI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMLALAZI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

UMZIMBANI

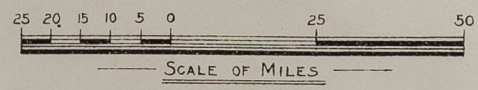
UMLALAZI

MAP

OF

NATAL

SHOWING MAGISTERIAL DIVISIONS.



Magisterial Boundaries shewn thus ---
Colony " " " "
Compiled in Surveyor General's Office.

30°

32°

24. We found in dealing with this question that the area which one person could cover in about the time referred to in the instructions, depended largely on two factors:— Area to be covered.

1. Density of Population.

2. The distance which one person could cover per day, in country districts, either on foot or horseback.

25. We had also to take into consideration the fact that each Enumerator of a Sub-District, must personally visit every dwelling or resting place of every living person in the Colony at least twice:—the first visit for the purpose of distributing the Householders Schedules and other Forms, the second, or more visits devoted to the collection, examination, and if necessary, the correcting of Schedules, and in a large number of cases, to write out the whole of the answers to queries, in cases where the responsible person had from any cause failed to do so.

26. By estimates based upon such considerations aided by a topographical knowledge of the country, it was decided that the 35,371 square miles which is the area of the Colony, (including Zululand, and New Territory), should be covered on the average by 500 to 600 Enumerators, or an average of 70.74 to 58.95 square miles to each Enumerator. Upon this estimate which was regarded as a fair basis in framing operations for this particular branch of the work especially in the Rural Districts of the Colony, the apportionment of Enumerators was proceeded with in terms of the recommendations received from the Magistrates, with certain modifications.

27. The following Table A giving a Summary and showing all Magisterial Divisions or Centres for the Colony, shows the apportionment of Enumerators in respect to Areas and Population, showing that 570 Enumerators were employed, giving an average of 62.05 square miles to each Enumerator and an average of 499.45 of the Population, which comes very near to the estimate given in the foregoing paragraph No. 26. A similar comparison in relation to occupied Dwellings will be made later, when dealing with Population and Dwellings.

Census Dis
See Map o
Colony.

Maps.

Table A.—Table showing Apportionment to each Enumerator employed on General Census, 17th April, 1904, in respect to Areas and Population (exclusive of Natives in Native Areas).

Section.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Population all Races. (Natives in Native Areas excepted.)	Area Square Miles.	Enumerators Employed.	Apportionment to each Enumerator.	
					Area Square Miles.	Population.
	Totals	284,691	35,371	570	62.05	499.45
1.	Klip River	4,956	1,439	16	89.93	309.75
2.	Lion's River	4,714	630	12	52.50	392.83
3.	Ixopo	2,564	976	18	54.22	142.44
4.	Alexandra County	8,530	670	13	51.53	656.15
5.	Upper Umkomanzi	3,128	520	10	52.00	312.80
6.	Newcastle	6,910	1,092	22	49.63	314.09
7.	Impendhle	2,245	700	5	140.00	449.00
8.	Dundee	7,672	946	13	72.76	590.15
9.	Inanda	24,266	183	19	9.63	1,277.15
10.	Lower Tugela	13,246	453	24	18.87	551.91
11.	Bergville	1,245	1,100	13	84.61	95.76
12.	Estcourt	6,984	1,820	19	95.78	367.57
13.	Mapumulo	164	270	3	90.00	54.66
14.	Umgeni	4,384	365	5	73.00	876.80
15.	New Hanover	3,717	520	7	74.28	531.00
16.	Umlazi	32,743	500	29	17.24	1,129.06
17.	Alfred County	1,878	570	6	95.00	313.00
18.	Camperdown	2,952	368	10	36.80	295.20
19.	Umvoti	2,911	860	15	57.33	194.06
20.	Ndwedwe	110	260	2	130.00	55.00
21.	Utrecht	3,478	2,048	17	120.47	204.58
22.	Krantzkop	1,077	573	5	114.60	215.40
23.	Lower Umzimkulu	3,437	534	8	66.75	429.62
24.	Umsinga	753	616	5	123.20	150.60
25.	Vryheid	4,751	4,265	42	101.54	113.11
26.	Paulpietersburg	1,679	618	9	68.66	186.55
27.	Weenen County	1,619	625	12	52.08	134.91
28.	Polela	2,231	470	6	78.33	371.83
29.	Underberg	1,125	740	6	123.33	187.50
30.	Eshowe, Zululand	1,855	736	7	105.14	265.00
30A.	N'qutu, "	472	625	5	125.00	94.40
30B.	Nkandhla, "	420	762	4	190.50	105.00
30C.	Emtonjaneni, "	795	648	4	162.00	198.75
30D.	Ndwandwe, "	409	941	3	313.66	136.33
30E.	Lower Umfolozi, "	197	1,025	5	205.00	39.40
30F.	Ubombo, "	89	1,640	2	820.00	44.50
30G.	Hlabisa, "	378	1,470	4	367.50	94.50
30H.	Ingwavuma, "	206	1,650	2	825.00	103.00
30I.	Umlalazi, "	591	374	5	74.80	118.20
30J.	Mahlabatini, "	223	590	2	295.00	111.50
31.	Municipality of P.M.Burg	31,199	45	13	3.46	2,399.92
32.	" " Durban	67,842	20	45	.44	1,507.60
33.	" " Ladysmith	5,568	26	4	6.50	1,392.00
34.	" " Newcastle	2,950	28	5	5.60	590.00
35.	" " Dundee	2,811	4	5	.8	562.20
36.	Local Board Verulam	1,325	1	1	1.00	1,325.00
37.	" " Greytown	2,436	16	7	2.28	348.00
38.	" " Utrecht	860	22	1	22.00	860.00
38A.	" " Vryheid	2,287	17	4	4.25	571.75
39.	Natal H. Board, Shipping	2,061	Nil.	10	Nil.	206.10
40.	His Majesty's Troops	3,774	Nil.	29	Nil.	130.13
41.	Passengers, N.G. Railways	474	Nil.	32	Nil.	14.81

28. With a view to economy, we decided, with the consent of the Colonial Government, that wherever possible the services of the Natal Mounted Police, should be requisitioned for the work, and application was accordingly made to the Commissioner of Police, who very willingly agreed for a sufficient number of men to be detailed for this duty, the Sergeants to act as Chief Enumerators, and Troopers to fill the position of Sub-Enumerators under them, and in this way each Magisterial Division or Centre was equipped with:—

1. The Magistrate as responsible Census Officer.
2. One Sergeant as Chief Enumerator, and
3. Troopers, sufficient in number to cover the area of the Division in six days.

29. In addition to the Enumerators already referred to, Interpreters had in many instances to be supplied, and for the general Census work, the services of 122 men were requisitioned including Dutch, German, Indian and Native, and spread over the Rural Districts as required. Interpreters.

30. In the case of Municipalities, Towns, Villages under Local Boards, including the three irregular Centres already referred to, all the arrangements necessary were made by the responsible Census Officers and approved by the Census Committee, both in respect to the number of men to be employed and the rate of remuneration. Towns and Boroughs.

31. All these arrangements having been satisfactorily concluded, it was decided, in order that the Chief Enumerators and those assisting should become more familiar with the work upon which they were entering that a Trial or Experimental Census should be taken at least 10 to 14 days before the actual Census. Instructions were accordingly issued for this special work, and proved most beneficial, and were the means of preventing many errors and discrepancies to which the Enumerators would have been liable in connection with the actual Census following. Experimental Census.

32. In dealing with the large Native Population of the Colony, living in the Rural Districts on Crown Lands, Native Reserves, and Private Farms, it was found expedient to depart somewhat from the methods to be adopted in connection with the enumeration of the other Coloured Races, and after long and careful deliberations of your Committee, in conjunction with the recommendations from the Secretary for Native Affairs, the work of enumeration was entrusted to the Magistrates, simultaneously with Hut Tax collection, with capable men assisting, and we are glad to report that this portion of the Census work was carried out in a satisfactory manner, and with much credit to the Magistrates and Officers assisting, no serious opposition on the part of the Natives being manifested. In many Magisterial Divisions Chiefs and Headmen were called together, and the purpose of the Census fully explained to them, allaying the doubts and many superstitious notions, which prevailed in some Districts. Native Census.

33. All Natives in actual employment and sleeping on the premises of their Employers on the Census night, were enumerated in the ordinary way by the Enumerators on the special Native Householder's Form provided. Natives in service enumerated separately.

34. The printed Forms to be used in connection with the Census, having been duly delivered at the Head Office, an example of each particular Form, with an explanatory note concerning the use of same, was forwarded to each Magistrate and Town Clerk, along with a book of instructions for each Magistrate, and a book of instructions for the use of each Enumerator. Distribution of Forms.

35. An approximate estimate of the population in each Division had been previously asked, and on these figures were based calculations, showing the number of the various Forms deemed necessary for each District. An advice note of these computed numbers was sent to each Division on the 25th January, so that ample time was given to ascertain if the quantities advised would be adequate. This question having been settled all Forms were packed in the Head Office and despatched to their numerous destinations.

36. In all, upwards of five tons weight of parcels left the Department, containing Forms, Books of Instructions, etc., before the whole Colony was supplied with a sufficient quantity to meet all possible contingencies. Appended is a list of the Forms despatched throughout the whole Colony.

37. No. 1. Householder's Schedule, in English	38,590
No. 1. Householder's Schedule, in Dutch	5,448
No. 2. Special Ship's Form	1,260
No. 3. Special Prisoner's Form	1,100
No. 4. Special Military Form	532
No. 5. Coloured Race's Form	36,005

For Specimen Forms, see Annexures end of Vol. II.

No. 7. Natives Form, in English	40,717
No. 7. Natives Form, in Dutch.	2,670
No. 8. Educational Form	1,421
No. 9. Ecclesiastical Form.	2,099
No. 10. Agricultural Form, in English	22,188
No. 10. Agricultural Form, in Dutch.	5,642
No. 11. Industrial Form.	1,799
No. 17. Special Railway and Road Book Form.	563
No. 7. Book Form for Native Areas.	3,115
	<hr/>
	159,149

In Addition:—

No. 12. Enumerators' Instructions Books	1,001
No. 14. Magistrates' Instructions Books.	122
Labels	4,085
Posters advertising Census	460
Few simple words of explanation (Circular)	2,000
Schedule A Enumerator's declaration.	903
B Acceptance Form for enumerators.	883
C Magistrates' Nomination Form.	440
Haversacks for use of Enumerators.	742
Pencils	1,635
No. 18. Pay Vouchers.	2,000

A calendar had been prepared and printed on the back of each Enumerator's memo. book, showing that all forms must be delivered between the dates of April 4th and 9th inclusive, giving a clear week for the study of the Forms before the appointed Census day.

Haversacks for Schedules.

38. Haversacks were provided by the Head Office, in which the Forms were packed, for convenience and protection against rain, etc.

Numbering of Forms.

39. Each Enumerator had his Forms numbered consecutively in order of delivery, each Class of Form, from 1 upwards, and as these were left at the different dwellings, a note was made of same, in the Enumerator's Memo Book, so that on subsequent collection, the Enumerator would know exactly what Forms to receive.

At most places more than one Class of Form was required.

Classification of Forms.

40. If the Householder being European, employed Indian and Native servants, he would require a separate form for each. No. 1 for himself and family, No. 5 for Indians and No. 7 for Natives. If he cultivated more than one acre of land, he would also require No. 10 Agricultural Form. Where the family was Dutch, Forms printed in Dutch were delivered.

Complete Record.

41. In this way every dwelling was visited, and Forms left, so that on the Census day, every person alive on that night would be recorded, and full particulars concerning each, clearly shown on the schedules provided.

Irregular Census areas.

42. Special arrangements had now to be made for the Census Taking in connection with the Military Forces in Natal, Passengers travelling by rail, on the Census night, and all Shipping. This work, in itself, would have involved considerable expense, had it not been for the consideration and energy of the Commandant of Troops, the General Manager of Natal Government Railways, and the Port Captain of Durban. In each instance, these gentlemen undertook their own enumeration, and spared no time or energy to ensure the success of the undertaking.

Commencement of District work.

43. On or about the 22nd day of March, 1904, the enumerators appointed, reported for Census duty, to the responsible Officers in each District.

With all Forms at their disposal, and being fully supplied with instructions from the Head Office, the Magistrates, Town Clerks, and Chief Enumerators, commenced their task of tuition. In many cases, it was deemed advisable to supply the Sub-Enumerators with small maps of their respective sub-divisions. Two men were at once engaged in the Head Office for this work, and these formed the first addition to the Head Office Staff.

Experimental Census.

44. With all the men appointed at their post, Magistrates were advised, that, for general instruction, an Experimental or Trial Census would be taken.

Extra Forms, marked "Experimental" were provided, with all necessary instructions, and each Enumerator was detailed with a number of Forms, to go into his District, and obtain the information required, to the best of his ability. These forms, on completion, were collected, checked by the Chief Enumerator and then returned to the Head Office.

45. Here they were subjected to severe scrutiny, and all errors were clearly marked in Red Ink, whilst many valuable hints, suggested by the errors committed, were given for the future guidance of the Enumerators.

46. On completion of the process of correction, the Forms were returned to the Magistrates, who in turn handed them over, after examination, to the Chief Enumerators.

47. They, in turn, allotted them to their respective Sub-Enumerators, and it was only from a careful study of same, that we were enabled to receive in so correct a form, the real Census Returns, from those, who, without this instruction, would have found the work disheartening, and utterly devoid of anything to reflect any credit for the task imposed.

48. Every effort was made to forewarn the people of the arrangements made in connection with the Census, and the information required of them. Advice of Census.

49. The Government Proclamation, in Poster Form, had been widely circulated, and occupied prominent positions in every corner of the Colony.

50. Further, through the medium of the newspapers, long articles explaining the duties of householders and others, were clearly brought before the people, lengthy circulars, also, were issued to the Clergy of every denomination, soliciting their assistance, by verbal explanations to their Congregations, to remove any hindrances or prejudices, which may have arisen, from a lack of clear understanding, as to the requirements and aims of a Census.

51. Every possible means was adopted to popularize the work, and make every one concerned feel his own responsibility in the matter, for, in an undertaking of this description, the success of the whole depends solely and entirely upon the efforts of individuals.

52. From the commencement, the Staff was composed of one Typist and one Junior Clerk. Head Office Staff.

53. In view of the return of thousands of Schedules, and the subsequent system of Tabulation, it was deemed necessary to obtain authority for an increase of Staff. This was done, and we were authorised to engage 20 additional Clerks.

54. The work upon which these Clerks were employed, was the framing and ruling of the necessary sheets for tabulating Statistics, and Sub-divisional tracings.

55. Had these been in the hands of the printers, the outlay would have been much greater.

56. The Junior Clerk, at this stage, was raised to the position of Chief Clerk, which position he has held throughout.

57. All Forms having been filled in on the 17th April, in accordance with instructions, collection commenced on the morning of the 18th, and though, by the Census Calendar, this work should have been completed by the 25th April, in some districts a little longer was allowed. This delay was occasioned by the state of many of the Forms, the Enumerators having to make out fresh ones, as those filled in by a great number were for Census purposes, absolutely worthless. Collection of Forms.

58. All Forms having been duly collected, and mistakes corrected, by the Chief Enumerators and Magistrates, the same were immediately despatched to the Head Office.

59. The first batch of Forms was received by us on the 22nd of April, and the last on the 19th of May. This, of course, does not refer to Native Census returns, as this information was not forthcoming till after the Hut Tax Collection. Arrival of Forms.

60. The order in which the complete Census Returns from the various Districts reached the Head Office, was as follows:—

- April 22. Natal Government Railway's (Passengers).
- „ 25. Upper Umkomanzi Division.
- „ 25. Greytown Local Board.
- „ 26. Newcastle Township.
- „ „ Camperdown Division.
- „ „ Umvoti County.
- „ „ Ndwedwe Division.
- „ „ Krantzkop Division.
- „ „ Nkandhla Division.
- „ „ Ndwandwe Division.
- „ „ Lower Umfolosi Division.
- „ „ Newcastle Division.
- „ „ Weenen County.

April 28.	Eshowe Division.
" "	Emtongweni Division.
" "	Alfred County.
" 29.	Nqutu Division.
" "	Utrecht Township.
" "	Natal Harbour Board (Shipping).
" "	Utrecht Division.
" "	Paulpietersburg Division.
" 30.	Dundee Division.
May 2.	Mhlabatini Division.
" "	Bergville Division.
" "	Lower Umzimkulu Division.
" "	Umsinga Division.
" 3.	Ubombo Division.
" "	Klip River Division.
" "	Ladysmith Municipality.
" "	Polela Division.
" 4.	Ingwavuma Division.
" "	His Majesty's Troops.
" 5.	Hlabisa Division.
" "	Ungeni Division.
" 6.	Vryheid Township.
" "	Umlazi Division.
" 7.	Mapumulo Division.
" 10.	Lion's River Division.
" "	Durban Municipality.
" 11.	Dundee Municipality.
" 12.	Verulam Township.
" "	Vryheid Division.
" "	Inanda Division.
" 13.	Impendhle Division.
" "	Estcourt Division.
" "	Underberg Division.
" 14.	Alexandra County.
" 16.	New Hanover Division.
" 18.	Ixopo Division.
" "	Lower Tugela Division.
" 19.	Pietermaritzburg Municipality.

Publication of Returns of Population.

61. As the Forms were delivered complete, each one was carefully examined in the Head Office, and after Tabulation, the Returns of the Population for each District were duly published.

62. The first publication appeared in the newspapers, on Tuesday May 10th, giving information in respect to 19 Magisterial Divisions, and 5 Townships.

63. Others followed at intervals, till on May 28th, we were able to publish the total Population of the Colony, in Towns and Districts, (with the exception of Natives in Native Areas), under the following sub-heads:—Europeans or Whites, Indians and Asiatics; Mixed and Others; and Natives in Service.

Enumeration of Natives in Native Areas.

64. As previously stated, special arrangements had to be made for the enumeration of the Native population resident in Native areas, at the time of the Hut Tax Collection, under the supervision of Magistrates, assisted by capable men.

65. Special books of Native Forms were provided and instructions issued, so that a uniform system of entry might be adopted throughout the Colony, and the result proved most satisfactory.

66. In many instances means of transport had to be supplied, as also Tents, etc., for the enumerating staff, all of which arrangements were duly completed, and every effort put forth to facilitate and expedite the additional task imposed upon the Magistrates.

67. Special efforts had to be used to obtain a record of Kraals, where the Kraal representatives failed to put in an appearance at Hut Tax Collection, through lack of funds.

68. To this end, the abilities of Magistrates were severely tested, but with the assistance of the Natal Police, who visited the Kraals of defaulters, as correct a return as possible was eventually obtained. This and the previously mentioned fact, occasioned much delay in the publication of Native Returns, but under the circumstances, it is very evident that the delay was unavoidable.

69. The systematic work of summation, tabulation, and analysis, involved in a modern Census is enormous. The whole work is carried out in the Head Office after the Schedules have been gathered, checked, and arranged in classified order. Primarily, the extent of this work is determined by four fundamental considerations:—

Systematic Work of Tabulation, and Analysis.

1. The number of the Population.
2. The number of distinct Categories under which information regarding the same person is again and again abstracted, re-arranged, computed, and set down.
3. The number of distinct Sub-divisions under each Category for which summaries are prepared.
4. The large number of calculations involved in determining the relative percentage proportionately of the figures contained in the numerous summaries under the various Categories.

70. The information required to be compiled by the Census of 1904 according to the plan agreed upon by the Conference of Delegates from the various South African Colonies held in Pretoria, Transvaal, on the 21st October, 1903, embraces a large number of Categories. These are best shown in the following table, in respect to the Householder's Schedule.

Categories relating to Householders Schedule.

CATEGORIES RELATIVE TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

1. Name.
2. Sex
3. Age.
4. Condition as to Marriage:—
 - Married.
 - Widowed.
 - Divorced.
 - Never married.
5. Relation to Head of Household.
6. Profession or Occupation.
7. Sickness or Infirmities.
8. Race or Nationality.
9. Country where born and length of residence in Natal.
10. Religious Denomination.
11. Education.
 - Degree.
 - Cannot Read.
 - Read only.
 - Read and Write.
 - Receiving Instruction at
 - College, Grammar or High School.
 - Private School.
 - Aided Denominational School.
 - Government School.
 - At Home.
12. Description of Dwelling.
13. Live Stock kept.

71. It is impossible for persons, who have not been directly connected with the Tabulating arrangements, to have the faintest conception of the vast amount of work entailed, in order to arrive at the comparatively simple results which we have now the honour of placing before you.

72. Every Form had to be handled separately, and every entry scrutinized, and, to facilitate the work, special cards were printed, and on these, the particulars were transferred from the Schedules. The advantages of this method are too numerous to detail, but in adopting same, we were by no means establishing a precedent, simply following the line set by all other countries, of whose work we have been enabled to obtain reports.

73. By this method the work of tabulation is considerably simplified, and the greater convenience of handling small cards as compared with the larger schedules, in many instances torn and illegible is only too evident.

74. The information having been duly transferred from the Schedules to the Cards, details were then abstracted and summarized on large Tabulation Sheets, framed and prepared in the Head Office.

75. From these Sheets the Tables were prepared, as now submitted, and a glance at the same will convey some idea of the vast amount of work entailed in the compilation of the Census Returns.

Population.
Part I. Table I.
See Annexures.

76. The results of the Enumeration show that the number of persons alive in the Colony on the Census day, viz.:—the 17th April, 1904, of each sex, and of the different races, is as follows:—

Race Distinction.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Grand Total	1,108,754	550,631	558,123
Europeans or Whites	97,109	56,758	40,351
Indians and Asiatics	100,918	63,497	37,421
Mixed and Others	6,686	3,610	3,076
Natives in Service	79,978	69,746	10,232
Natives in Native Areas	824,063	357,020	467,043

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS, INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.

Race Distinction.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Zululand proper:—			
Natives in Native Areas	199,651	83,972	115,679
Natives in Service	3,722	3,359	363

Comparison with
Census of 1891.

77. It is useless attempting a detailed comparison with the previous Census of 1891, owing to the extensive alterations that have been made in the boundaries of the Colony. Since then, the whole of Zululand has been added, as has also the large extent of land in the Northern District, conceded to Natal at the conclusion of the late Boer War (1899 to 1902).

From the above Table, however, the distribution of the Population under the various Race distinctions will prove very interesting, for purposes of comparison. A later Table, Part I., No. 5, enables us as far as possible to compare with Census 1891.

Combining the Races, other than European or White, we obtain the following comparison:—

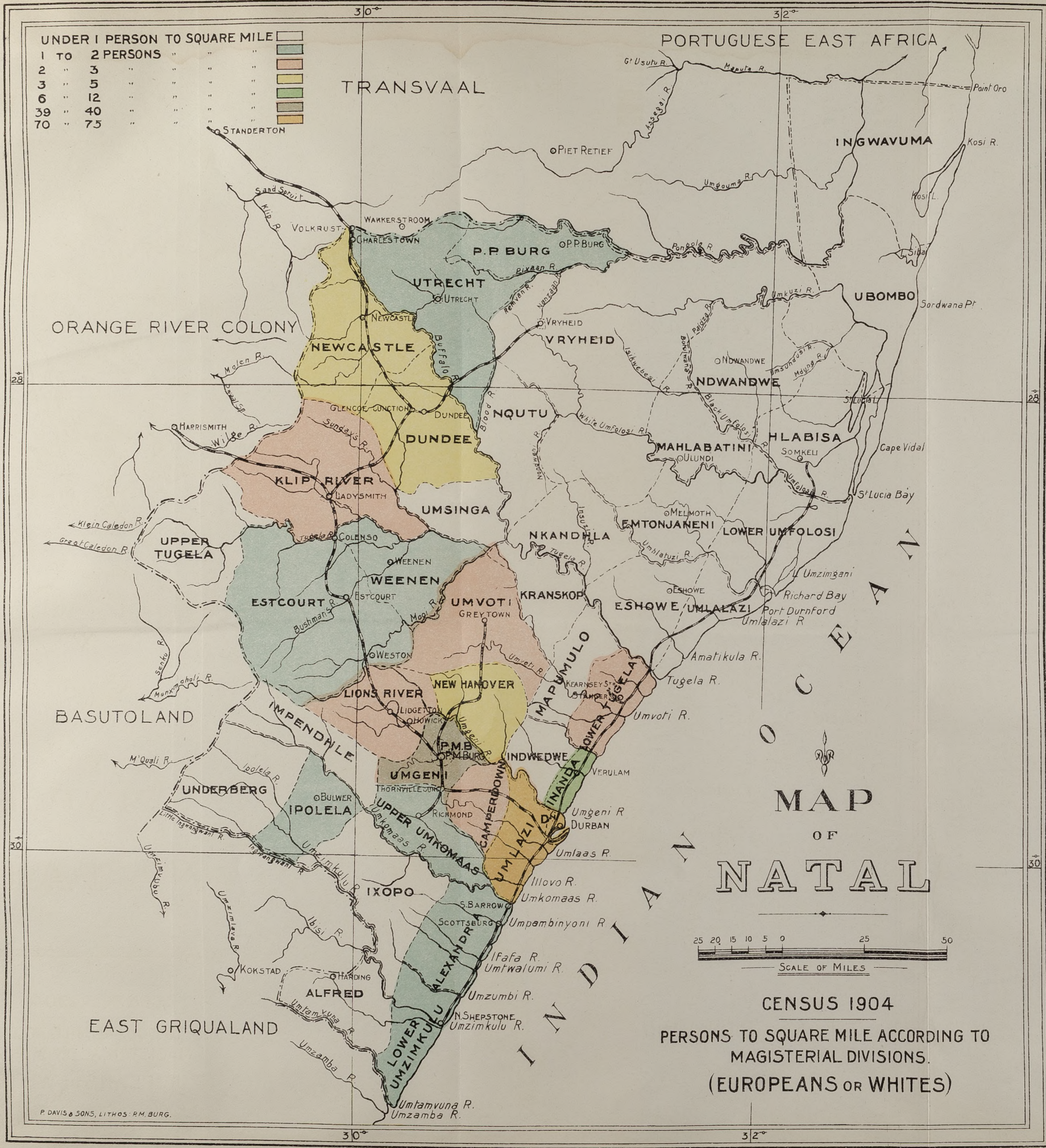
Race Distinction.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Grand Total	1,108,754	550,631	558,123
Europeans or Whites	97,109	56,758	40,351
Others	1,011,645	493,873	517,772

Proportions per
cent.

78. It will thus be seen that the percentage of "Europeans or Whites" on the total population is very small, being only 8.75 per cent, whilst the "Others" amount to 91.24 per cent. Of the other races, the "Indians and Asiatics," comprise 9.10 per cent of the total population; "Mixed and Others" 0.63 per cent, whilst the Natives are far ahead of all other Races, with an average of 81.53 per cent.

Distribution of
the Population.
Table B.
Page 23.

79. This Table shows the density or number of persons to the square mile in each Census Area, with the number of acres per head of the population. From this Table it will be seen that the average number of persons per square mile throughout the whole Colony is 31.34, whilst the average number of acres per head is 20.41. Of the Rural Districts, we observe that the Inanda Division is the most densely populated, with an average of 166.25 persons to the square mile; whilst of the Urban Districts, Durban is by far the most thickly populated with an average of 3,392.10 persons to the square mile.

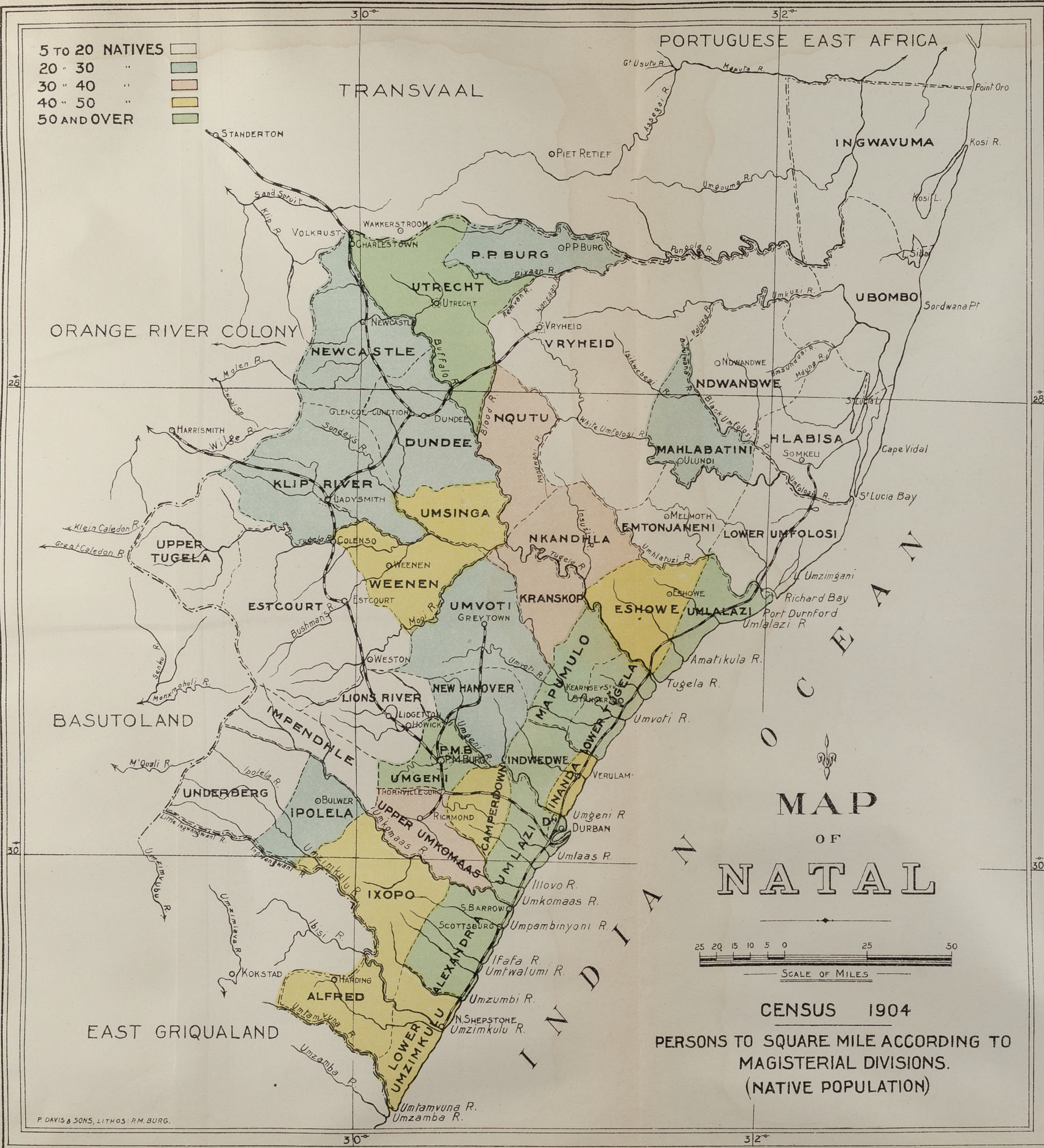


DENSITY OF EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION.		
REFERENCE.		
Section.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Density or Number of Persons to Square Mile.
1	Klip River and Ladysmith	2.30
2	Lion's River	2.48
3	Ixopo	0.90
4	Alexandra County	1.42
5	Upper Umkomanzi	1.83
6	Newcastle and Township	3.12
7	Impendhle	0.73
8	Dundee and Township	3.44
9	Inanda and Town Verulam	10.44
10	Lower Tugela	2.11
11	Bergville	0.48
12	Estcourt	1.46
13	Mapumulo	0.19
14	Umgeni and P.M.Burg City	39.24
15	New Hanover	3.15
16	Umlazi and Town Durban	72.20
17	Alfred County	0.85
18	Camperdown	2.58
19	Umvoti and Town Greytown	2.39
20	Ndwedwe	0.11
21	Utrecht and Township	1.20
22	Krantzkop	0.60
23	Lower Umzimkulu	1.70
24	Umsinga	0.42
25	Vryheid and Township	0.98
26	Paulpietersberg	1.57
27	Weenen County	1.15
28	Polela	1.28
29	Underberg	0.50
30	Eshowe, Zululand	0.78
30A	N'qutu	0.23
30B	Nkaudhla	0.18
30C	Emtanjaneni	0.55
30D	Ndwandwe	0.08
30E	Umfolosi	0.04
30F	Ubombo	0.01
30G	Hlabisa	0.06
30H	Ingwavuma	0.02
30I	Umlalazi	0.43
30J	Mahlabatini	0.09

NOTE.—The average Density or number of Europeans or Whites to one square mile is 2.74 persons.

CENSUS 1904
 PERSONS TO SQUARE MILE ACCORDING TO
 MAGISTERIAL DIVISIONS.
 (EUROPEANS OR WHITES)

P. DAVIS & SONS, LITHO. R.M. BURG.



DENSITY OF NATIVE POPULATION.

—

REFERENCE.

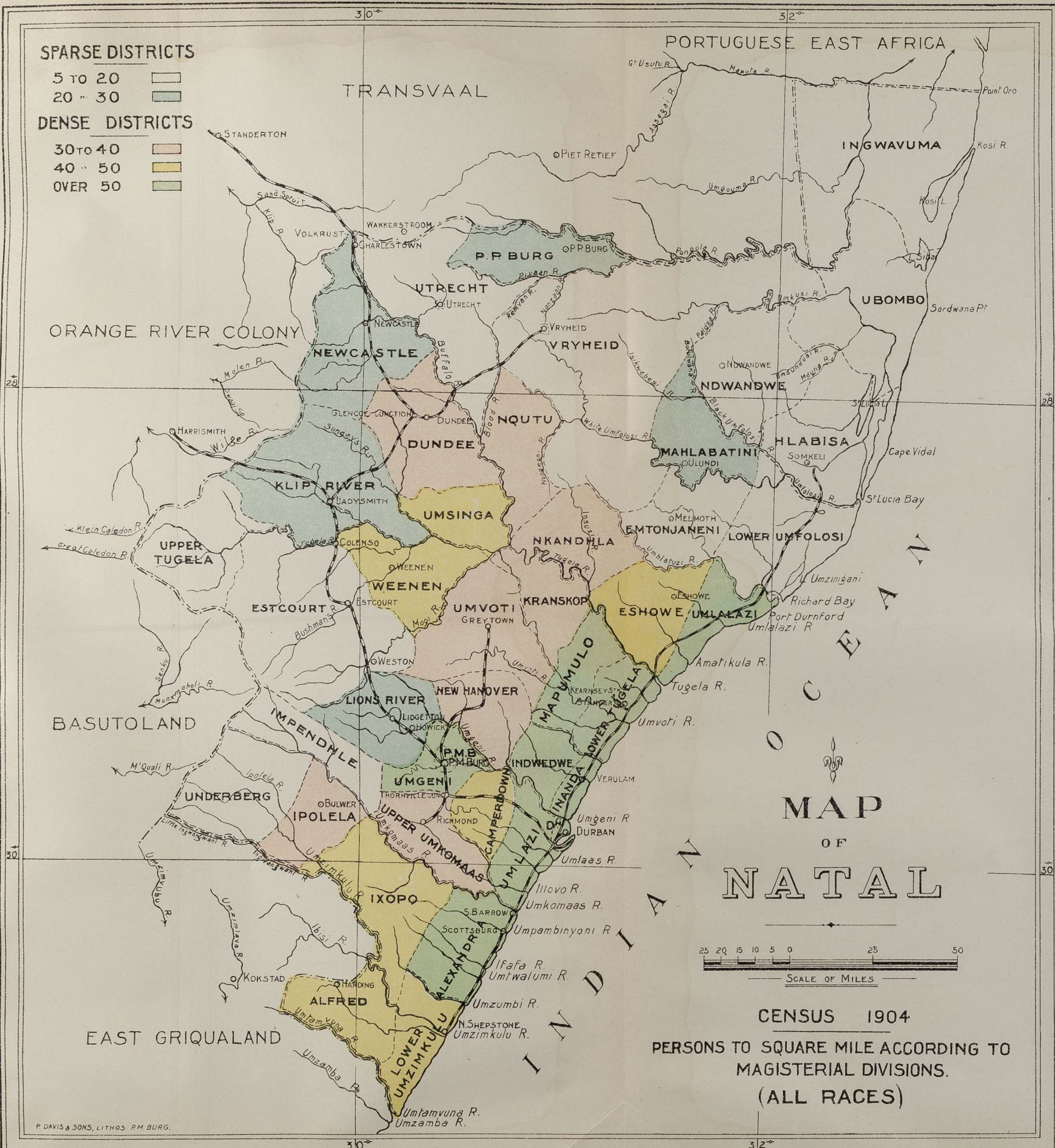
Section.	Magisterial Division or Centro.	Density or Number of Persons to Square Mile.
1	Klip River and Ladysmith	23.00
2	Lion's River	17.84
3	Ixopo	45.83
4	Alexandra County	52.22
5	Upper Umkomazi	34.24
6	Newcastle and Township...	26.86
7	Impendhle...	12.55
8	Dundee and Township	26.86
9	Inanda and Verulam	40.22
10	Lower Tugela	63.65
11	Bergville	10.97
12	Estcourt	15.20
13	Mapumulo	98.21
14	Umgeni and P.M.Burg City	69.43
15	New Hanover	28.95
16	Umlazi and Town Durban	107.49
17	Alfred County	40.75
18	Camperdown	40.52
19	Umvoti and Town Greytown	29.86
20	Ndwedwe	85.78
21	Utrecht and Township	80.56
22	Krantzkop	36.34
23	Lower Umzimkulu	43.06
24	Umsinga	47.82
25	Vryheid and Township	14.63
26	Paulpietersburg	20.59
27	Weenen County	42.48
28	Polela	28.31
29	Underberg	4.87
30	Eshowe, Zululand	45.62
30A	N'qutu	38.10
30B	Nkandhla	33.90
30C	Entonjaneni	18.90
30D	Ndwandwe	14.64
30E	Umfolosi	11.13
30F	Ubombo	7.35
30G	Hlabisa	9.59
30H	Ingwavuma	14.34
30I	Umlalazi	53.65
30J	Mahlabatini	21.70

NOTE.—The average Density or number of Natives to the square mile is 25.55 persons.

MAP OF NATAL

CENSUS 1904
PERSONS TO SQUARE MILE ACCORDING TO
MAGISTERIAL DIVISIONS.
(NATIVE POPULATION)

P. DAVIS & SONS, LITHO. P.M. BURG.



DENSITY OF ALL RACES.		
REFERENCE.		
Section.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Density or Number of Persons to Square Mile.
1	Klip River and Ladysmith	27.11
2	Lion's River	22.48
3	Ixopo	46.99
4	Alexandra County	63.44
5	Upper Umkomanzi	37.41
6	Newcastle	27.67
7	Impendhle	13.68
8	Dundee and Township	32.96
9	Inanda and Verulam	172.55
10	Lower Tugela	90.47
11	Bergville	11.58
12	Estcourt	17.46
13	Mapumulo	98.42
14	Umgeni and P.M.Burg City	129.50
15	New Hanover	33.88
16	Umlazi and Town Durban	258.09
17	Alfred County	42.66
18	Camperdown	45.34
19	Umvoti and Town Greytown	34.23
20	Ndwedwe	85.90
21	Utrecht and Township	9.24
22	Krantzkop	37.06
23	Lower Umzimkulu	47.49
24	Umsinga	48.35
25	Vryheid and Township	15.65
26	Paulpietersburg	22.17
27	Weenen County	43.79
28	Polela	30.44
29	Underberg	5.51
30	Eshowe, Zululand	46.58
30A	N'qutu	38.36
30B	Nkandhla	34.08
30C	Emtongjaneni	19.46
30D	Ndwandwe	14.74
30E	Umfolosi	11.18
30F	Ubombo	7.37
30G	Hlabisa	9.66
30H	Ingwavuma	14.36
30I	Umlalazi	54.19
30J	Mahlabatini	21.79

NOTE.—The average Density or number of All Races to the square mile is 31.34 persons.

MAP OF NATAL
CENSUS 1904
PERSONS TO SQUARE MILE ACCORDING TO MAGISTERIAL DIVISIONS.
(ALL RACES)

P. DAVIS & SONS, LITHOS. P.M. BURG.

Table B.—Table showing the Number or Density of Persons to the Square Mile, the Number of Acres per Head of the Population, in each Magisterial Division or Centre in the Colony.

Section.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Total Population all Races.	Area in Square Miles.	Density or Number of Persons per Square Mile.	Acreality or the Number of Acres per Head.
	Total of the Colony	1,108,754	35,371	Average 31·34	Average 20·41
1.	Klip River	34,152	1,439	23·73	26·96
2.	Lion's River	14,165	630	22·48	28·46
3.	Ixopo	45,866	976	46·99	13·61
4.	Alexandra County	42,508	670	63·44	10·08
5.	Upper Umkomanzi	19,454	520	37·41	17·10
6.	Newcastle	28,040	1,092	25·67	24·92
7.	Impendhle	9,580	700	13·68	46·76
8.	Dundee	28,499	946	30·12	21·24
9.	Inanda	30,425	183	166·25	3·84
10.	Lower Tugela	40,982	453	90·46	7·07
11.	Bergville	12,735	1,100	11·57	55·27
12.	Estcourt	31,774	1,820	17·45	36·65
13.	Mapumulo	26,575	270	98·42	6·50
14.	Umgeni	21,896	365	59·98	10·66
15.	New Hanover	17,624	520	33·89	18·88
16.	Umlazi	66,765	500	133·53	4·79
17.	Alfred County	24,317	570	42·66	15·00
18.	Camperdown	16,684	368	45·33	14·11
19.	Umvoti	26,552	860	30·87	20·72
20.	Ndwedwe	22,334	260	85·90	7·45
21.	Utrecht	18,369	2,048	8·96	71·35
22.	Krantzkop	21,238	573	37·06	17·26
23.	Lower Umzimkulu	25,359	534	47·48	13·47
24.	Umsinga	29,782	616	48·34	13·23
25.	Vryheid	64,751	4,265	15·18	42·15
26.	Paulpietersburg	13,699	618	22·16	28·87
27.	Weenen County	27,370	625	43·79	14·61
28.	Polela	14,308	470	30·44	21·02
29.	Underberg	4,078	740	5·51	116·13
30.	Eshowe, Zululand	34,286	736	46·58	13·73
30A.	Nqutu, "	23,978	625	38·36	16·68
30B.	Nkandhla, "	25,971	762	34·08	18·77
30C.	Entonjaneni, "	12,614	648	19·46	32·87
30D.	Ndwandwe, "	13,870	941	14·73	43·42
30E.	Umfolosi, "	11,461	1,025	11·18	57·23
30F.	Ubombo, "	12,089	1,640	7·37	86·82
30G.	Hlabisa, "	14,202	1,470	9·66	66·24
30H.	Ingwavuma, "	23,690	1,650	14·35	44·57
30I.	Umlalazi, "	20,269	374	54·19	11·80
30J.	Mahlabatini, "	12,856	590	21·78	29·37
31.	Municipality of P.M.Burg	31,199	45	693·31	0·92
32.	" " Durban	67,842	20	3392·10	0·18
33.	" " Ladysmith	5,568	26	214·15	2·98
34.	" " Newcastle	2,950	28	105·35	6·07
35.	" " Dundee	2,811	4	702·75	0·91
36.	Local Board Verulam	1,325	1	1325·00	0·48
37.	" " Greytown	2,436	16	152·25	4·20
38.	" " Utrecht	860	22	39·09	16·37
38A.	" " Vryheid	2,287	17	134·52	4·75
39.	Natal Harbour Board	2,061	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
40.	His Majesty's Troops	3,774	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
41.	N.G.R. Passengers	474	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

80. The least thickly populated of the Rural areas is the Underberg District, which only shows an average of 5.51 persons to the square mile, whilst of the Urban areas, Utrecht has the lowest average, with only 39.09 persons to the square mile. The greatest average number of acres per head in the Rural areas is in the Underberg District which shows 116.13 acres to each person, whilst the lowest is Inanda with 3.84.

Race Distinction.
Part I. Table II.
See Annexures.

81. This Table gives for each Census Area, a record of the various Races which comprise the Population.

The information relating to "Europeans or Whites" was obtained on the Householders' Schedule No. 1 whilst special Forms were used in connection with the Coloured Races and Natives, Schedule No. 5, was used in connection with Indians and Asiatics and all coloured persons other than Natives, Schedule No. 7, being used for Natives only.

Proportion per
cent. all Races.

82. The subjoined Table clearly shows the relative proportion per cent. of the various Races, for each Census area, separately.

Magisterial Division or Centre.	Europeans or Whites.	Indians and Asiatics.	Natives in Service.	Mixed and Others.	Natives in Native Areas.
Klip River	3.24	4.11	7.12	0.02	85.48
Lion's River	11.04	9.02	12.65	0.56	66.72
Ixopo	1.90	0.30	3.11	0.26	94.40
Alexandra County	2.24	14.94	2.37	0.49	73.93
Upper Umkomanzi	4.88	3.21	7.59	0.28	83.91
Newcastle	8.31	5.33	10.33	0.66	75.35
Impendhle	5.36	2.45	15.11	0.50	76.56
Dundee	6.87	6.98	12.81	0.24	73.07
Inanda	5.12	70.58	3.32	0.72	20.24
Lower Tugela	2.33	26.90	2.68	0.39	67.67
Bergville	4.14	0.87	4.53	0.31	90.22
Estcourt	8.36	4.15	9.08	0.37	78.02
Mapumulo	0.19	0.01	0.40	...	99.38
Umgeni	5.02	8.96	5.84	0.17	79.97
New Hanover	9.28	5.07	6.50	0.22	78.90
Umlazi	9.35	34.44	4.41	0.83	50.95
Alfred County	1.98	0.20	3.23	2.29	92.27
Camperdown	5.69	4.87	7.06	0.06	82.30
Umvoti County	3.68	1.15	5.82	0.29	89.03
Ndwedwe	0.12	...	0.35	...	99.50
Utrecht	10.57	...	8.23	0.12	81.06
Krantzkop	1.63	0.16	3.15	0.10	94.92
Lower Umzimkulu	3.59	5.47	4.23	0.25	86.44
Umsinga	0.87	0.20	1.43	0.01	97.47
Vryheid	4.38	...	2.91	0.02	92.66
Paulpietersburg	7.08	...	5.15	0.02	87.74
Weenen County	2.65	0.23	2.92	0.10	94.08
Polela	4.19	1.99	8.58	0.81	84.40
Eshowe, Zululand	1.67	0.23	3.34	0.15	94.58
Nqutu "	0.60	...	1.33	0.01	98.03
Nkandhla "	0.53	...	1.08	...	98.38
Emtonjaneni "	2.81	...	3.41	0.06	93.69
Ndwandwe "	0.54	...	2.30	0.10	97.05
Lr. Umfolosi "	0.37	0.04	1.25	0.04	98.28
Ubombo "	0.19	0.01	0.52	...	99.26
Hlabisa "	0.65	0.03	1.96	...	97.33
Ingwavuma "	0.13	...	0.73	...	99.13
Umlalazi "	0.80	0.12	1.91	0.06	97.08
Mahlabatini "	0.39	...	1.33	...	98.26
Municipality of Pietermaritzburg	48.35	16.92	31.00	3.71	...
" " Durban	46.13	23.04	27.90	2.91	...
" " Ladysmith	40.75	20.40	37.33	1.50	...
" " Newcastle	39.52	17.45	39.72	3.28	...
" " Dundee	46.67	14.51	37.03	1.77	...
Local Board, Verulam	27.39	52.83	17.28	2.49	...
" " Greytown	45.85	11.12	39.65	3.36	...
" " Utrecht	63.02	...	31.74	5.23	...
" " Vryheid	58.76	1.92	37.29	2.01	...
Natal Harbour Board, Shipping	78.79	10.96	7.27	2.95	...
His Majesty's Troops	68.89	3.73	27.05	0.31	...
Passengers, N.G. Railways	60.75	5.48	26.79	6.96	...

83. From the foregoing Table it will be seen that of the Rural Districts, in respect to the "European or White" Population, the Lion's River Division is the most thickly populated, with a European population equal to 11.04 per cent., whilst the Division with the most meagre European population is Ndwedwe with only 0.12 per cent. In respect to the Indian and Asiatic population, Inanda Division heads the list with an average equal to 70.58 per cent., whilst some Districts have no returns of Indians whatever, the lowest recorded being Utrecht .001 per cent. Of the Natives in Service, the highest average is Underberg with 15.98 per cent. and the lowest is Ndwedwe with 0.35 per cent.

Rural Districts.

Of the Mixed and Others, Alfred County heads the list with 2.29 per cent, whilst the lowest average recorded (not including those Districts with no returns of Mixed and Others) is for Hlabisa .007 per cent. The most thickly populated District where Natives in Native Areas are concerned is Ndwedwe, where the Natives comprise 99.50 per cent. of the entire population; the lowest average being Inanda District, i.e., 20.24 per cent. This District simply abounds with sugar Estates, with a preponderance of Indians to the exclusion of Natives.

84. The greatest proportion per cent. of the various Races in the Towns and Boroughs is as follows:—"Europeans or Whites" Utrecht, 63.02 per cent.; "Indians and Asiatics," Verulam, 52.83 per cent. "Natives in service," Newcastle, 38.72 per cent.; "Mixed and Others," Utrecht, 5.23 per cent.

Urban Districts.

The lowest proportion per cent. is as follows:—"Europeans or Whites" Verulam, 27.39 per cent.; "Indians and Asiatics," Vryheid, 1.93 per cent., (Utrecht having no record of Indians); "Natives in Service," Verulam, 17.28 per cent.; "Mixed and Others," Ladysmith, 1.50 per cent.

A previous paragraph 76, page 22, gives the relative position of the different Races, in respect to the Population of the whole Colony.

85. All returns relating to Population are published under the Sub-heads of Total Persons, Males and Females.

Part I, Table 3, shows the proportion per cent. of all Races, (Males and Females), in relation to the entire population, Males and Females respectively. By this it will be seen that the Native Females rank first with a percentage of 77.50 of the Female population of the Colony; then follow Indian and Asiatic Males with a percentage of 11.53. European Males form only 10.30 per cent. of the entire Male population of the Colony.

Sex.
Part I. Table III.
With diagram.
See Annexures.

86. The division of the Colony into Rural and Urban areas, as reflected in the Table, supported by Census Diagrams, gives a detailed comparison of the various Races in relation to the Population, Urban and Rural, Males and Females respectively.

Entire
population of
the Colony.

87. From the returns for Rural Districts, it will be seen that the Native Females rank first with an average of 90.81 per cent., on the Total Female Population (Rural), followed by Native Males with 84.95 per cent. Indian and Asiatics 10.11 per cent. and European Males 4.58 per cent. on the Male Population.

Rural Districts.

88. The returns for the Urban Districts, prove that European Females rank first with an average of 64.39 per cent., on the Total Female Population (Urban) followed by European Males with 49.77 per cent., Native Males 37.85 per cent., and Indians and Asiatics, Males, 19.05 per cent.

Urban Districts.

89. It is thus evident that the Natives in the Colony are far ahead of any other Races, in point of numbers, and the increase of Native Females over the Native Males may be accounted for by the fact that a great number of Natal boys have migrated to the mining centres of the Transvaal.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

90. It is also worthy of note that the Indians and Asiatics exceed even the entire European or White population, in point of numbers, and to any one knowing the rapidity with which these Eastern Races increase, through early marriages, etc., this question should form a matter for serious consideration.

Increased Asia-
tic Population.

91. Everyone will admit that to obtain reliable information in connection with the ages of people, is one of the most difficult matters to be contended with at every Census taking, for it is an admitted fact that many persons are exceedingly reticent when the question of age arises, and with women, the world over, misrepresentation may be expected, many recording themselves as much older and others as much younger than they really are.

Ages of the
people.

92. Though this difficulty has to be contended with where civilized races are concerned, it is nothing when compared with the trouble experienced in obtaining the ages of Natives. Every care was taken to secure trustworthy records and the returns, as presented, are as near as it is possible to obtain them.

The instructions given on the Schedules concerning the ages of the people were as follows:—

"Enter the age of Persons one year and over, in years only; if the age be less than one year, state number of months. Ages of Coloured persons to be stated as near as possible."

Part I. Table IV.
See Annexures.

93. This Table gives not only the Ages of the people, but also the Conjugal Condition, or condition as to marriage for each Magisterial Division or Centre.

94. To obtain this information the following instructions were given:—
"Write 'M' for Married, 'W' for Widow or Widower, 'D' for Divorced, 'N.M.' against all Never Married persons, except young children. Add 'Eur.' if Married or Widower according to European or Christian rites. (The last remark refers, of course, to coloured people, other than Natives).

Ages and Conjugal Condition.
See Annexures.

95. These Tables reflect the Ages and Conjugal Condition of Europeans or Whites, giving the same information concerning Indians and Asiatics, Mixed and Others, separately, with a Summary for each Race.

96. The Enumeration at the different Age Periods disclosed the following general results for each Race (Natives excepted). We also submit a Table shewing Ages of all Races (Natives excepted) at Quinquennial Periods, with proportion per cent. for each Race according to groupings.

Age Periods.	All Races. (Natives excepted.)		Europeans or Whites.		Indians and Asiatics.		Mixed and Others.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
All Ages	204,713	100.00	97,109	100.00	100,918	100.00	6,686	100.00
1 to 3 Months ...	1,742	.85	900	.92	772	.77	70	1.05
4 " 6 " ...	1,528	.74	689	.71	777	.77	62	.93
7 " 9 " ...	1,168	.58	608	.62	505	.50	55	.82
10 " 11 " ...	535	.26	322	.33	181	.18	32	.48
1 Year ...	4,300	2.10	1,886	1.94	2,224	2.20	190	2.84
2 Years ...	5,165	2.52	1,978	2.03	2,979	2.95	208	3.11
3 " ...	5,129	2.50	1,919	1.98	3,019	2.99	191	2.86
4 " ...	4,800	2.34	2,020	2.08	2,597	2.57	183	2.74
5 " ...	5,333	2.60	1,958	2.01	3,167	3.14	208	3.11
6 to 10 Years ...	21,080	10.30	9,224	9.50	11,041	10.94	815	12.19
11 " 13 " ...	9,492	4.63	5,163	5.31	3,899	3.86	430	6.43
14 Years ...	3,204	1.57	1,693	1.75	1,371	1.36	140	2.09
15 " ...	3,962	1.93	1,595	1.65	2,234	2.21	133	1.99
16 " ...	3,393	1.66	1,528	1.58	1,715	1.70	150	2.24
17 " ...	3,237	1.59	1,644	1.70	1,453	1.44	140	2.09
18 " ...	4,101	2.00	1,682	1.73	2,272	2.25	147	2.20
19 " ...	3,680	1.80	1,777	1.82	1,747	1.73	156	2.33
20 " ...	6,391	3.12	2,165	2.23	4,025	3.99	201	3.01
21 " ...	4,524	2.21	2,290	2.36	2,095	2.08	139	2.08
22 to 25 Years ...	21,860	10.68	10,892	11.21	10,368	10.27	600	8.97
26 " 30 " ...	26,898	13.14	12,589	12.97	13,657	13.53	652	9.75
31 " 35 " ...	19,434	9.50	9,192	9.47	9,811	9.72	431	6.45
36 " 40 " ...	17,007	8.31	7,228	7.45	9,416	9.33	363	5.43
41 " 45 " ...	8,459	4.13	4,947	5.10	3,246	3.22	266	3.98
46 " 50 " ...	7,171	3.50	3,991	4.10	2,918	2.89	262	3.92
51 " 55 " ...	3,980	1.94	2,631	2.71	1,200	1.19	149	2.23
56 " 60 " ...	3,201	1.57	1,753	1.80	1,317	1.31	131	1.96
61 " 65 " ...	1,626	.80	1,210	1.24	339	.33	77	1.15
66 " 70 " ...	1,104	.54	743	.77	311	.31	50	.75
71 " 75 " ...	588	.30	476	.50	94	.10	18	.27
76 " 80 " ...	393	.20	252	.26	119	.12	22	.33
81 " 85 " ...	156	.07	128	.13	18	.02	10	.15
86 " 90 " ...	58	.02	30	.03	24	.03	4	.06
91 " 95 " ...	9	.00	5	.01	3	.00	1	.01
96 " 100 " ...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
And Upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table shewing Ages of ALL RACES (Natives excepted) at Quinquennial Periods, with proportion per cent. for each Race, according to Groupings.

Age Periods.	All Races. (Natives excepted.)		Europeans or Whites.		Indians and Asiatics.		Mixed and Others.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
All Ages ...	204,713	100.00	97,109	100.00	100,918	100.00	6,686	100.00
0 to 4 years ...	24,367	11.90	10,322	10.63	13,054	12.93	991	14.82
5 " 9 " ...	22,032	10.76	9,305	9.58	11,885	11.78	842	12.59
10 " 14 " ...	17,077	8.34	8,733	9.00	7,593	7.52	751	11.23
Total 0-14 ,, ...	63,476	31.00	28,360	29.21	32,532	32.23	2,584	38.64
15 to 19 years ...	18,373	8.97	8,226	8.47	9,421	9.34	726	10.86
20 " 24 " ...	27,223	13.30	12,377	12.74	14,072	13.94	774	11.58
25 " 29 " ...	27,962	13.66	13,733	14.14	13,531	13.41	668	10.44
30 " 34 " ...	20,599	10.06	9,286	9.56	10,822	10.72	491	7.34
35 " 39 " ...	17,509	8.55	7,624	7.85	9,511	9.43	374	5.59
40 " 44 " ...	9,987	4.88	5,474	5.64	4,245	4.21	268	4.01
45 " 49 " ...	7,030	3.43	4,012	4.13	2,763	2.74	255	3.81
50 " 54 " ...	4,783	2.34	3,016	3.10	1,596	1.58	171	2.56
55 " 59 " ...	3,326	1.63	1,865	1.92	1,315	1.30	146	2.18
60 " 64 " ...	1,877	0.92	1,356	1.40	442	0.44	79	1.19
65 " 69 " ...	1,186	0.58	762	0.78	365	0.36	59	0.88
70 " 74 " ...	678	0.33	536	0.55	118	0.12	24	0.36
75 " 79 " ...	417	0.20	285	0.29	114	0.11	18	0.27
80 " 84 " ...	196	0.10	144	0.16	40	0.04	12	0.18
85 years and over	91	0.05	53	0.06	31	0.03	7	0.11

97. By this Table it will be seen that we have divided the Colony into three distinct Areas, the first showing the Population of the Colony, omitting the new Territory conceded to Natal at the cessation of hostilities with the Boers in 1902, and also omitting Zululand. The second gives the Population of the new Territory as obtained in connection with the Census of April 1904, and the third, the population of Zululand.

Part I. Table V.,
with Diagrams.
See Annexures.

98. The first District is identical, so far as boundaries are concerned with the area of the Colony, at the time of the previous numbering of the people in the year 1891, before the additions referred to were made, and though unable to make detailed comparisons, the figures available will convey a general idea of the rapid strides that have been made, in the increase of Population within the last 13 years.

Increased Popu-
lation since 1891.

99. The system adopted at the 1891 Census for the obtaining of the records, was such that no separate return was made of persons of mixed parentage, they being included with Europeans. Returns of Indians were supplied by the Protector of Indian Immigrants, from the records of his office.

System adopted
for enumeration
of Population
1891.

Native Census 1891.

100. The Return of the Native Population was an estimated one, arrived at by the enumeration of all the inhabitants in several kraals of various Tribes in each Magisterial Division, then the whole of the Huts were counted, and the average taken, shewing the Total Native Population for the Colony to number 455,983, or equal to 4.13647 persons to each Hut.

Published Figures for Census 1891.

101. The figures published for the 1891 Census were as follows:—

Total Population, all Races.	543,913
Including Europeans or Whites, and Mixed.	46,788
Indians and Asiatics	41,142
Natives.	455,983

Total Population.

Comparison for 1891-1904.

102. A comparison can thus be made with the Census Returns for 1891 and 1904, for the Colony as constituted in 1891.

NOTE.—In 1891 the Mixed Races were included with the Europeans or Whites, and in order that a correct comparison can now be shewn, the same combination is adopted in the following Table.

Year.	Total Races.	Europeans or Whites and Mixed Races.	Indians and Asiatics.	Natives.
Increased Number	259,589	47,438	59,607	152,544
1904	803,502	94,226	100,749	608,527
1891	543,913	46,788	41,142	455,983

Particulars re increase.

103. Hence it is evident that the increase for the past 13 years is remarkable, being nearly 50 per cent upon the population as then given, to be accurate, 47.72 per cent. It will be interesting to note the relative increase of the different races. Thus the European or White Race has increased 101.38 per cent.; Indians and Asiatics 144.88 per cent.; Natives 33.45 per cent.

That is, for every 100 persons in 1891 there are now 14,772 persons.

For every 100 European persons in 1891 there are now 201.38 persons. For every 100 Indian and Asiatic persons in 1891, there are now 244.88 persons.

And for every 100 Native persons in 1891, there are now 133.45 persons.

Remarks on increase.

104. It is thus evident that the European or White, and the Indian and Asiatic population have more than doubled, within the past 13 years, the latter being nearly one and a half times what it was in 1891. It is appalling to consider what the Indian figures may be in the near future at this abnormal rate of increase, as compared with the European Races, with our present Indian population of over 100,000.

Part I. Table VI. Native Population. Age Periods. See Annexures with Diagram.

105. This Table shows the entire Native Population, including Natives in Service, under their respective age periods. The following Table will show the relative proportions, per cent. for each age period.

Total Native Population with Age Periods and proportion per cent.

Age Periods.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.
	Totals	426,766	100.00	477,275	100.00	904,041
1 year	26,906	6.30	27,102	5.67	54,008	5.97
1 to 5 years	62,626	14.68	66,595	13.95	129,221	14.29
5 to 15 years	109,280	25.61	111,932	23.45	221,212	24.47
15 to 40 years	173,671	40.69	201,418	42.21	375,089	41.49
40 years and over	54,283	12.72	70,228	14.72	124,511	13.78

106. It is interesting, for various reasons, to note the number of able bodied Native Males in the Colony. Taking the age period from 15 to 40 years, we observe that there are 173,671. On the other hand, for comparison with the able-bodied European Males, we will take the number of same, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, to be found in a subsequent Table C, for each Magisterial Centre, under the heading "Ages and Conjugal Condition" which reflects 33,493 only, omitting H.M. Troops. Hence, there are 5 able-bodied Native males to every one European Male, to be exact, there are 5.18 Males.

Able bodied Native Males.

107. This is a specially prepared Supplementary Table, and shows the number of European or White Male Population according to age periods from 18 to 50 years, with Conjugal Condition, and is a summary for all Centres shown separately for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with Diagrams; these Tables will serve a useful purpose in showing the numerical strength of that portion of the European or White Male Population of the Colony, which may be designated "Able Bodied Men," according to age periods:—18 to 30 years, Unmarried; 18 to 30 years, Married; 31 to 40 years, Married and Single; 41 to 50 years, Married and Single, with the following results:—Total European or White Male Population of the Colony, including New Territory and Zululand, is 56,758 persons. Results of the foregoing tables show the proportion of "Able-Bodied Men" to number 33,493 persons. Or equal to 59 per cent. of the entire European or White Male Population of the Colony.

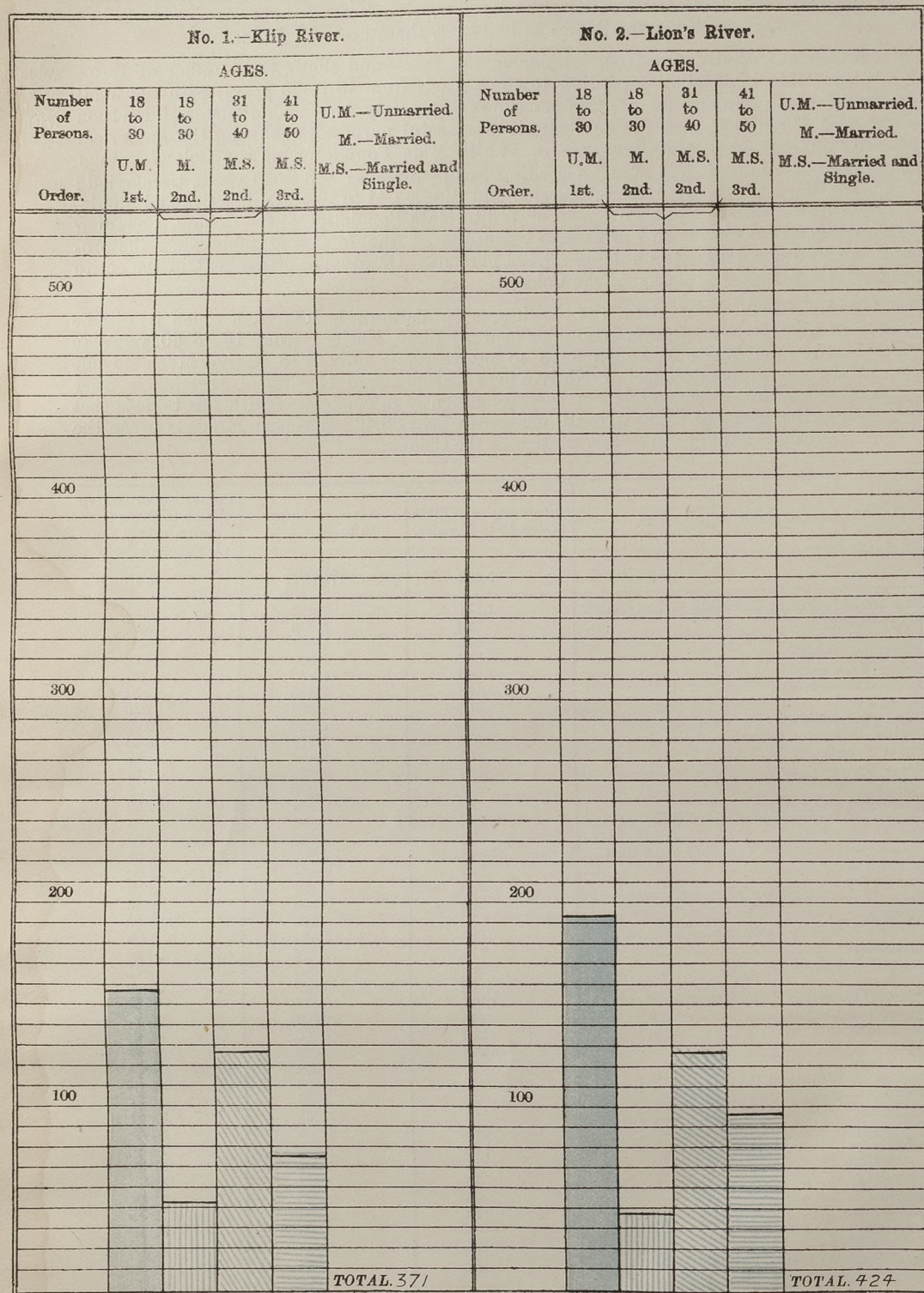
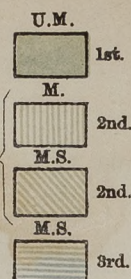
Table C, page 56. Population. With Diagrams, pages 30-55.

The following table reflects details of the figures in paragraph 106, from which it will be seen that although the average proportion per cent. of Male Natives from 15 to 40 years in relation to European or White Males from 18 to 50 years, is only 5.18 Native Males to one European Male, the preponderance of Natives over Europeans in the Rural Districts is very great. Another feature which stands out very prominently in connection with this table is that no less than 20,129 persons or equal to 60.10 per cent. of the 33,493 European Males between the age of 18 to 50 years, are living in Urban centres of the Colony.

Magisterial Division or Centre.	Europeans or Whites. Males, 18 to 50 years.	Natives, Males, 15 to 40 years.	Proportion of Native Males to European Males, within the Respective Ages.
Totals	33,493	173,671	5.18
1 Klip River, including Township of Ladysmith	1,177	7,333	6.23
2 Lion's River	424	2,932	6.91
3 Ixopo	279	7,491	26.85
4 Alexandra County	326	6,058	18.58
5 Upper Umkomazi	263	2,885	10.97
6 Newcastle, including Township of Newcastle	1,168	6,149	5.25
7 Impendhle	208	2,328	11.19
8 Dundee, including Township of Dundee	1,025	6,225	6.07
9 Inanda, including Township of Verulam	588	1,910	3.26
10 Lower Tugela	307	3,487	11.36
11 Bergville	148	1,654	11.18
12 Estcourt	839	5,087	6.06
13 Mapumulo	20	3,288	164.40
14 Umgeni, including Township of P.M. Burg	5,266	9,656	1.84
15 New Hanover	390	2,650	6.79
16 Umlazi, including the Township of Durban	14,649	23,891	1.63
17 Alfred County	152	3,436	22.60
18 Camperdown	280	2,426	8.66
19 Umvoti County, including Township of Greytown	584	3,796	6.93
20 Ndwedwe	10	3,129	312.90
21 Utrecht, including Township of Utrecht	629	3,194	5.08
22 Krantzkop	115	2,815	24.49
23 Lower Umzimkulu	285	5,058	17.71
24 Umsinga	75	4,049	53.99
25 Vryheid, including Township of Vryheid	1,147	10,846	9.45
26 Paulpietersburg	243	2,507	10.31
27 Weenen County	234	4,795	20.49
28 Polela	262	2,986	11.34
29 Underberg	135	594	4.40
30 Eshowe, Zululand	175	4,853	27.76
30A N'qutu	56	2,941	52.52
30B Nkandhla	61	3,568	58.40
30C Emtongjaneni	98	1,665	16.99
30D Ndwandwe	34	2,512	73.88
30E Lower Umfolozi	25	1,926	77.04
30F Ubombo	14	1,912	136.57
30G Hlabisa	54	2,235	41.39
30H Ingwavuma	22	3,786	172.09
30I Umlalazi	68	2,560	37.64
30J Mahlabatini	23	1,838	79.91
38 Natal Harbour Board, Shipping	1,426	143	...
39 His Majesty's Troops	...	950	...
40 Passengers, N. G. Railways	245	100	...

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

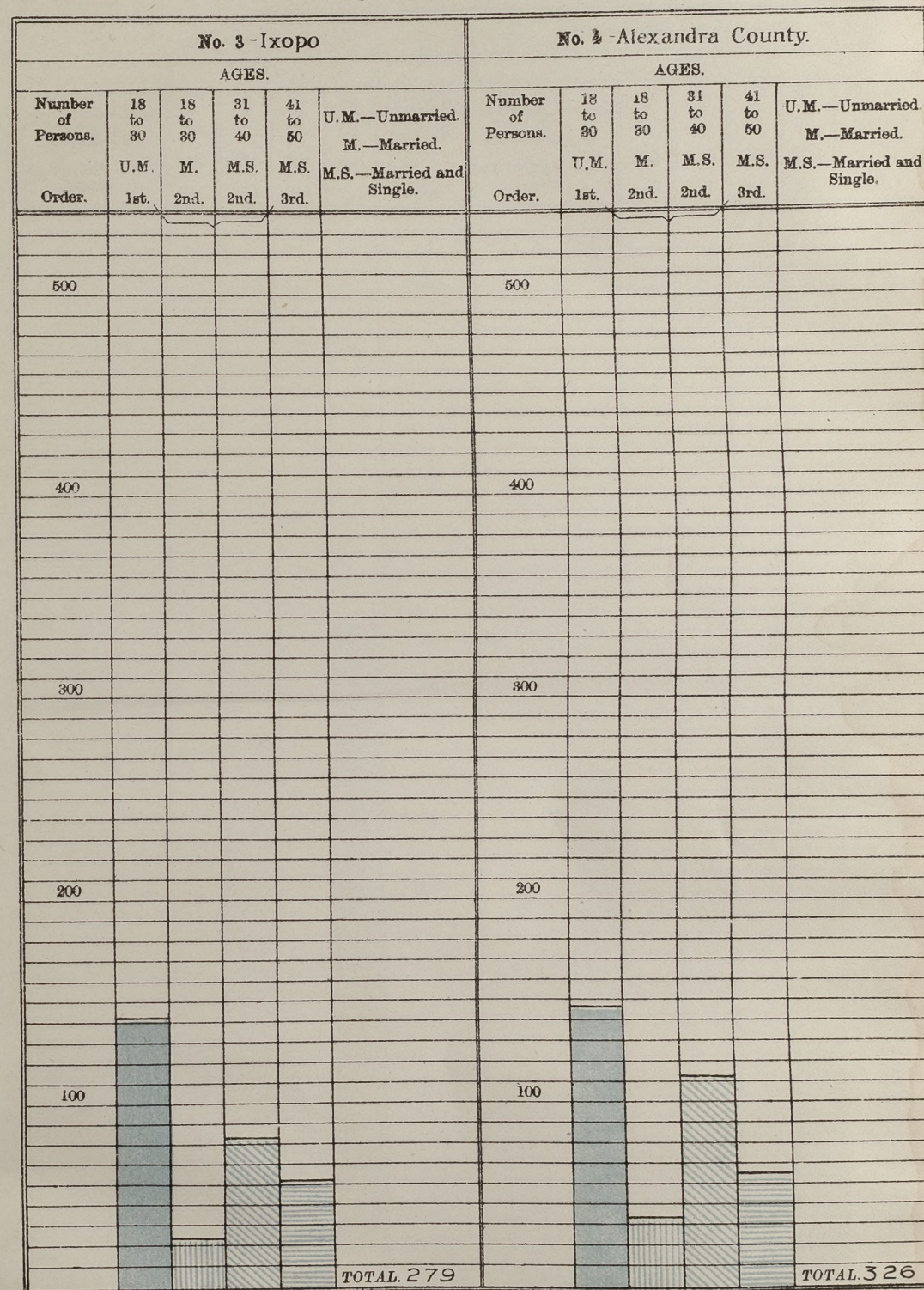
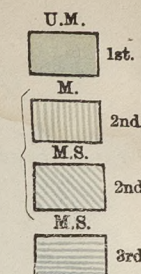
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

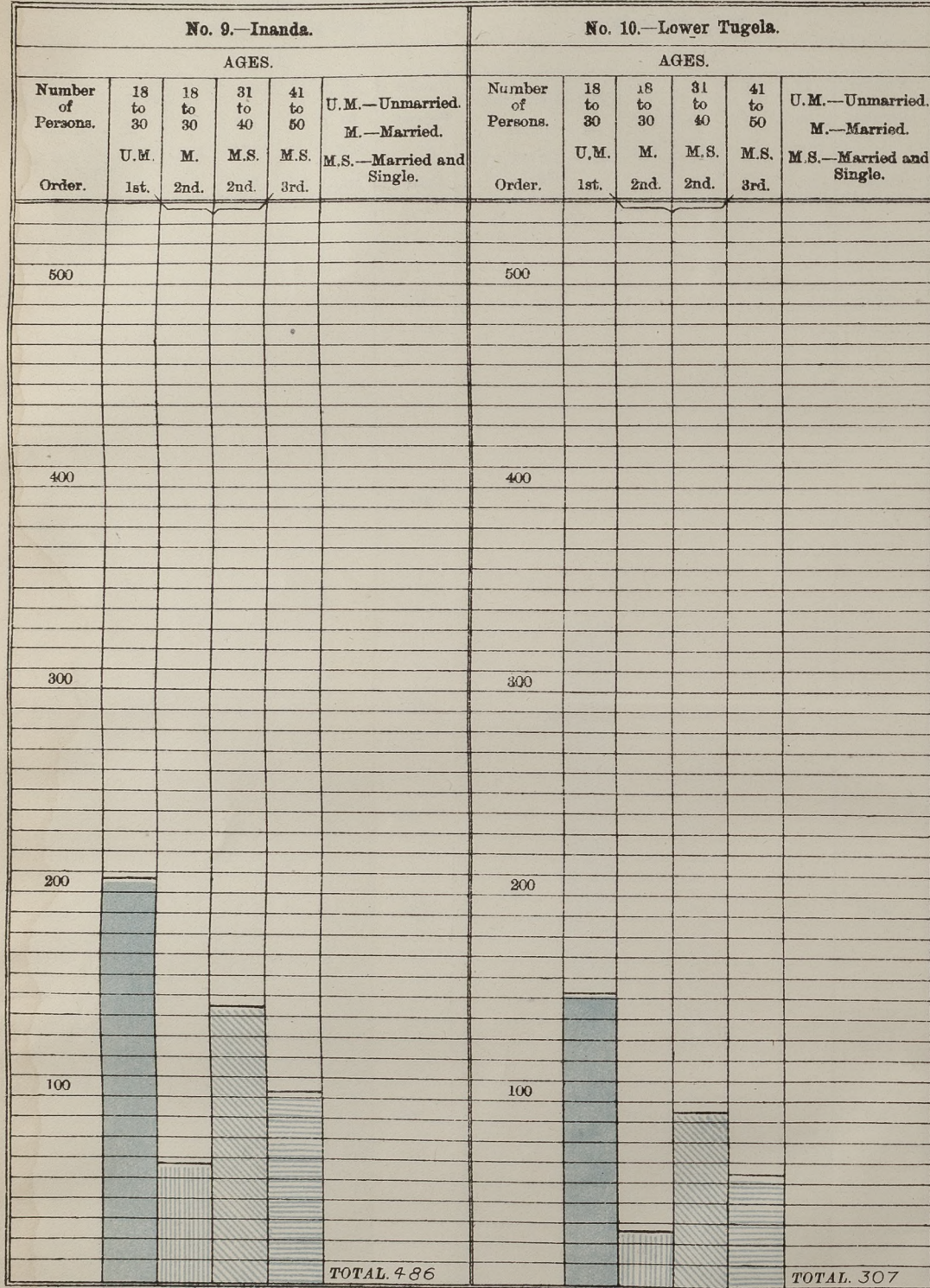
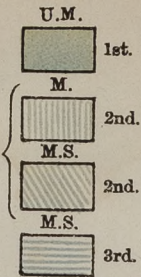
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

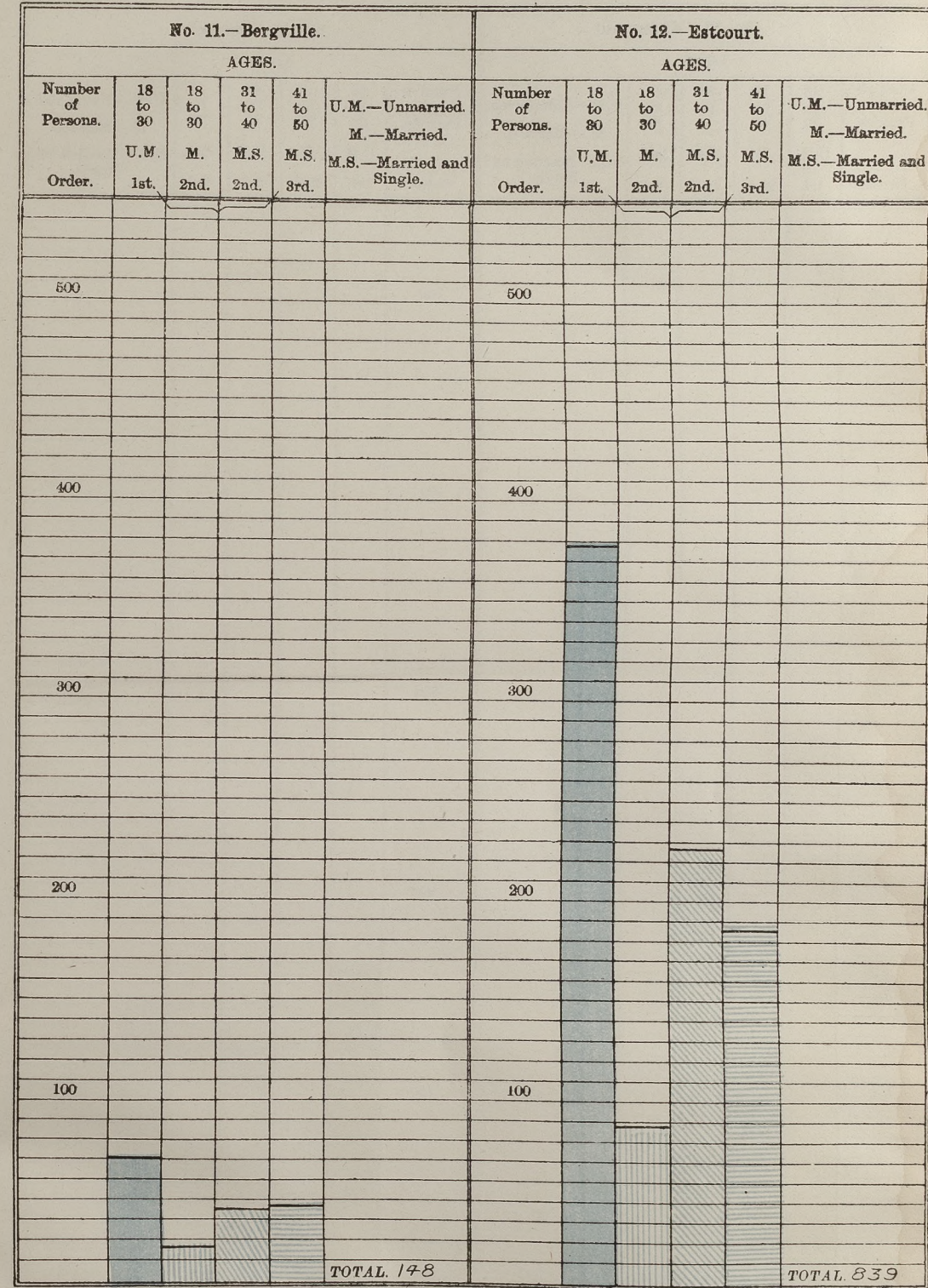
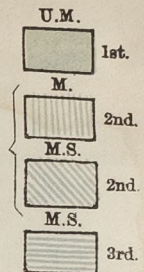
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

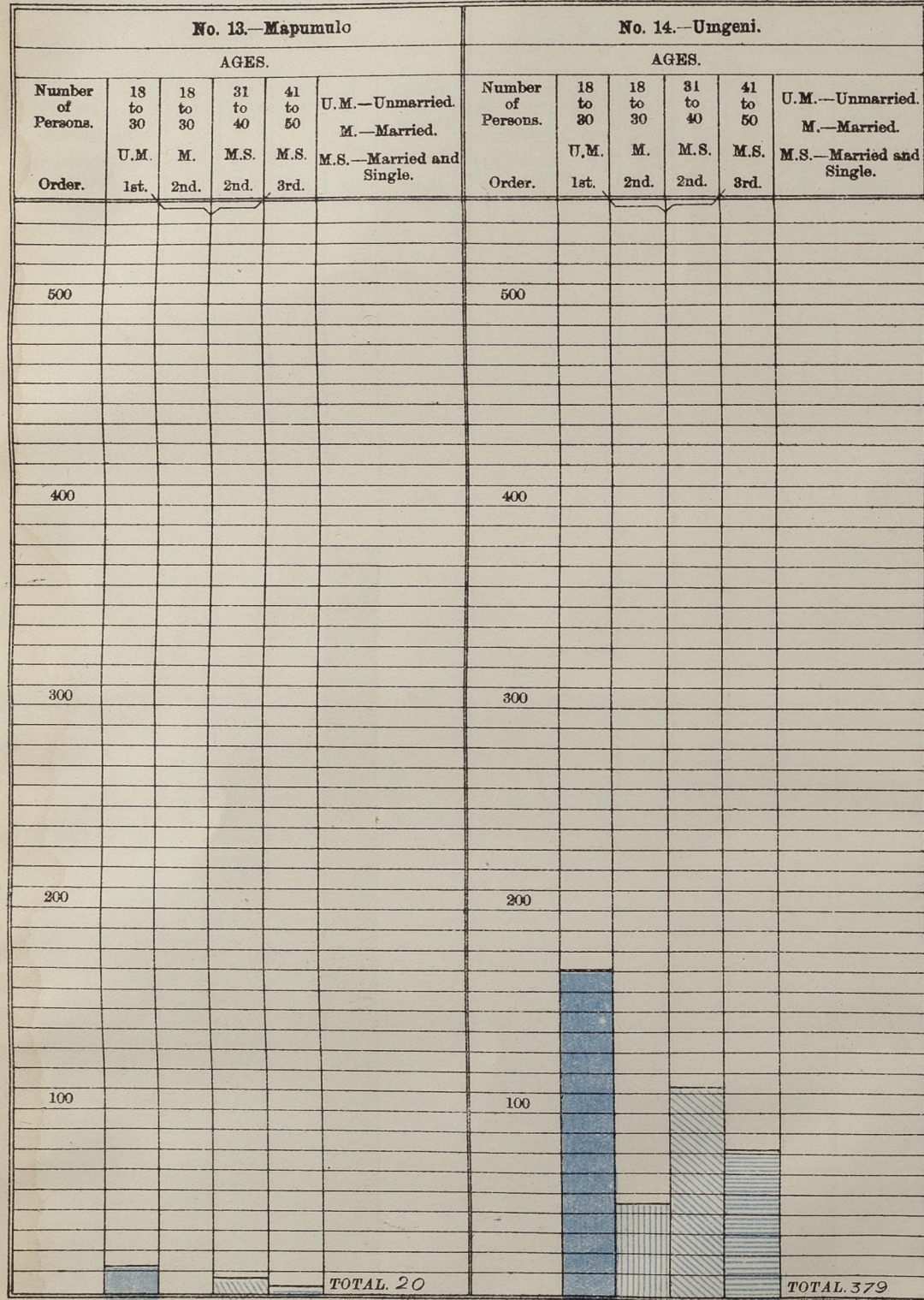
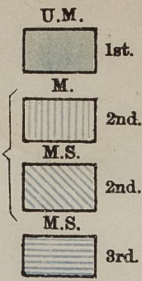
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

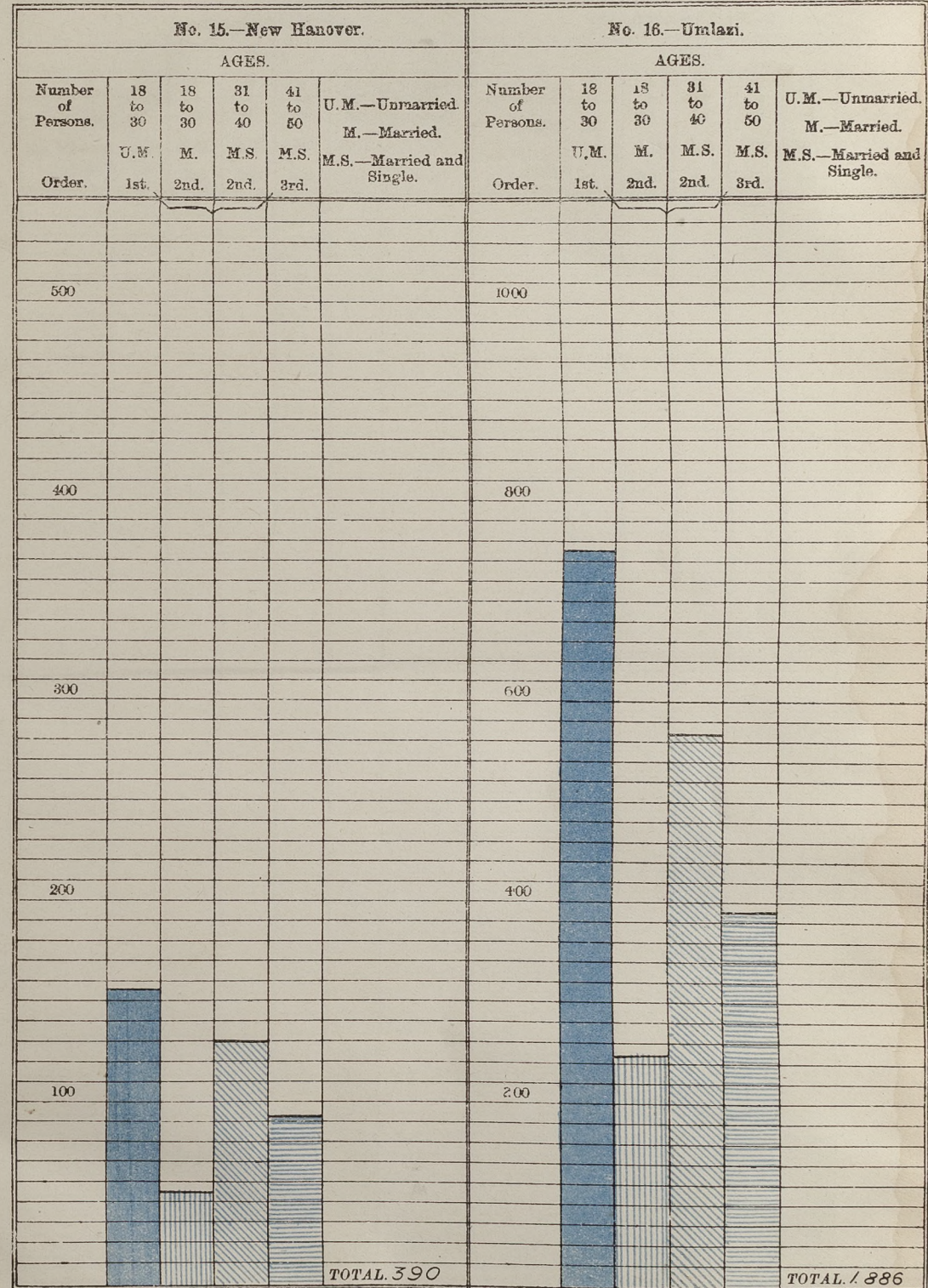
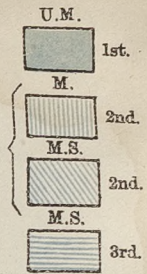
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

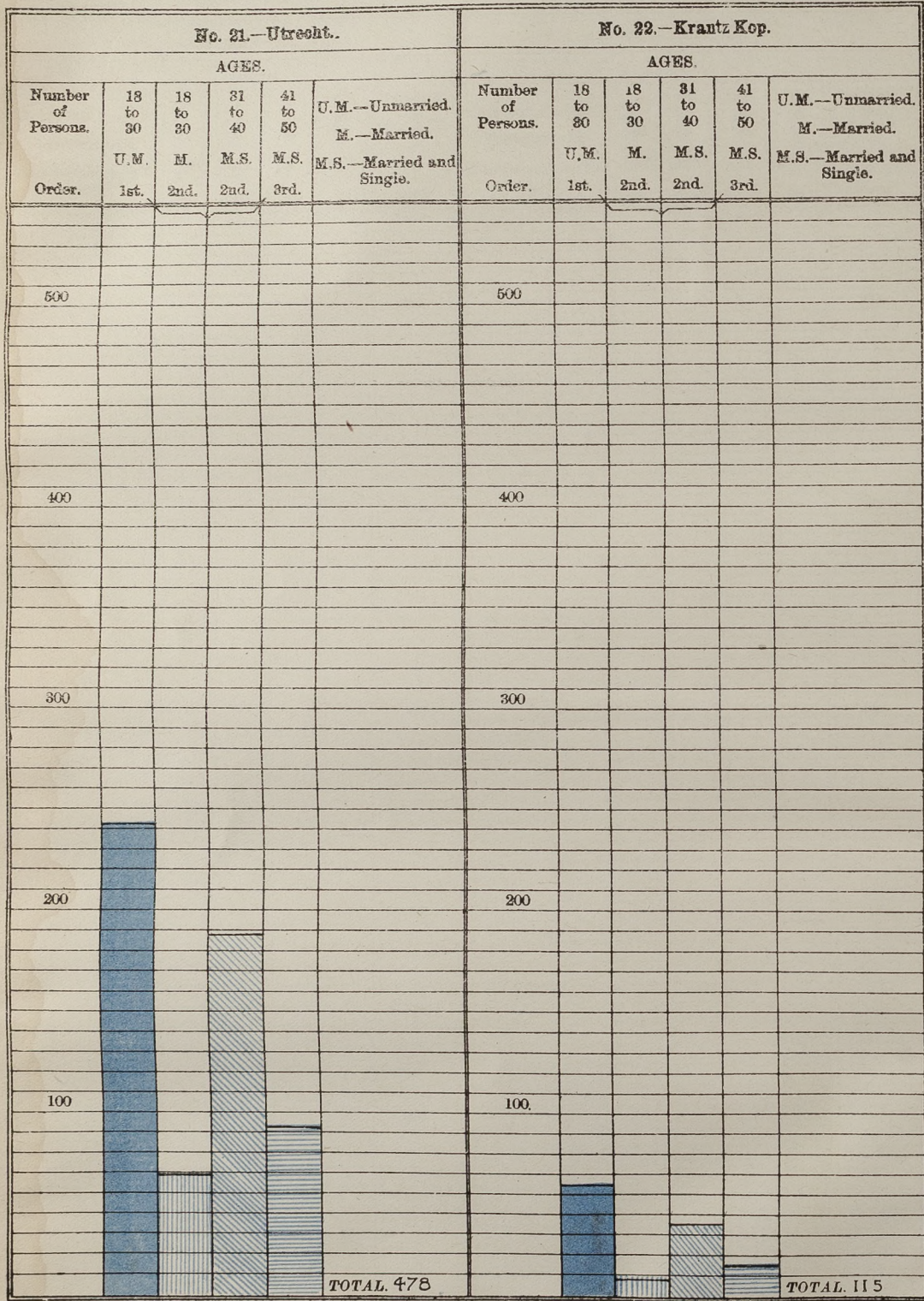
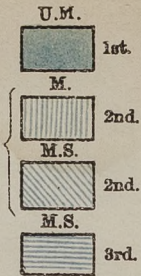


NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 20 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

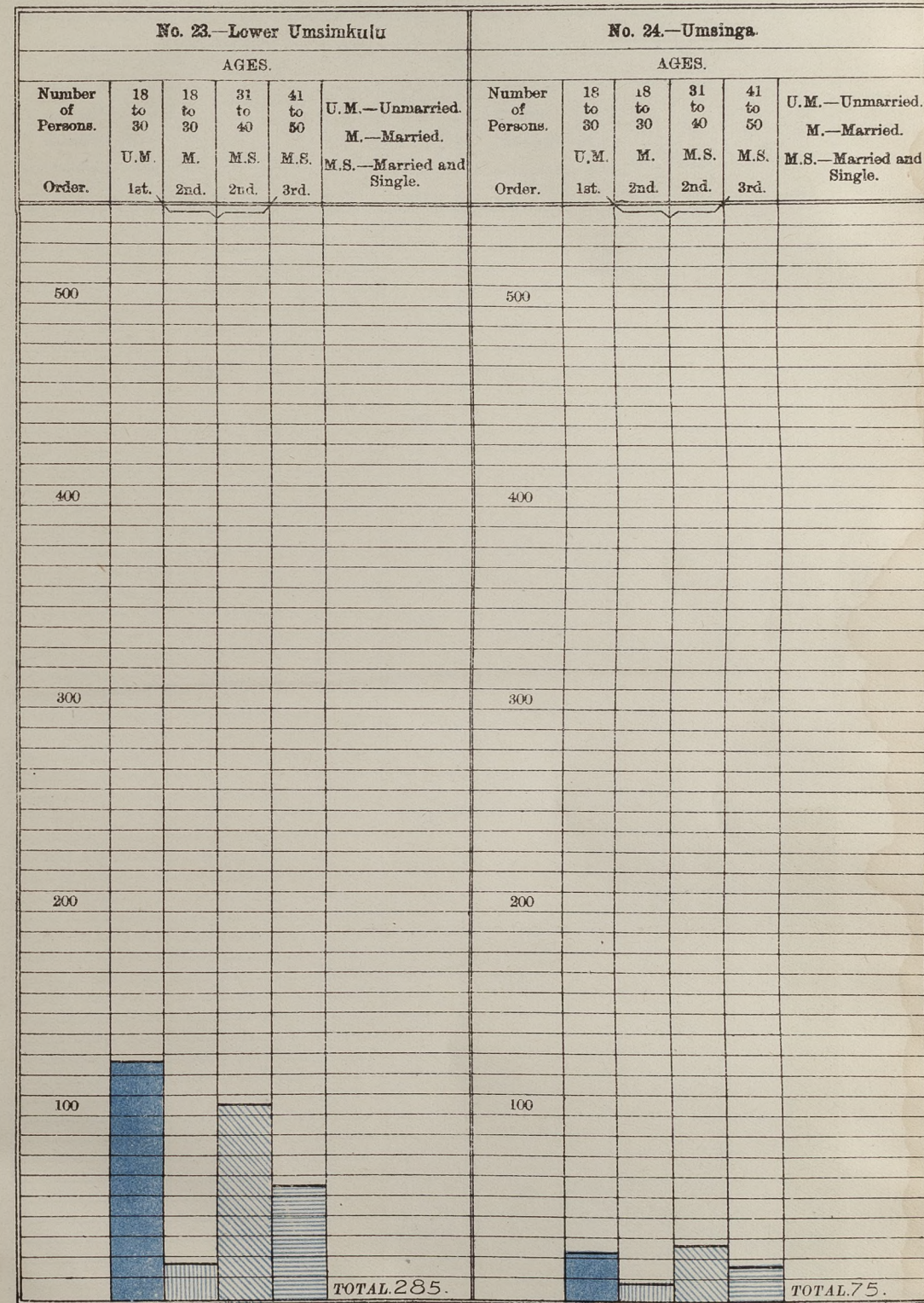
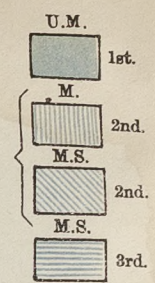
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

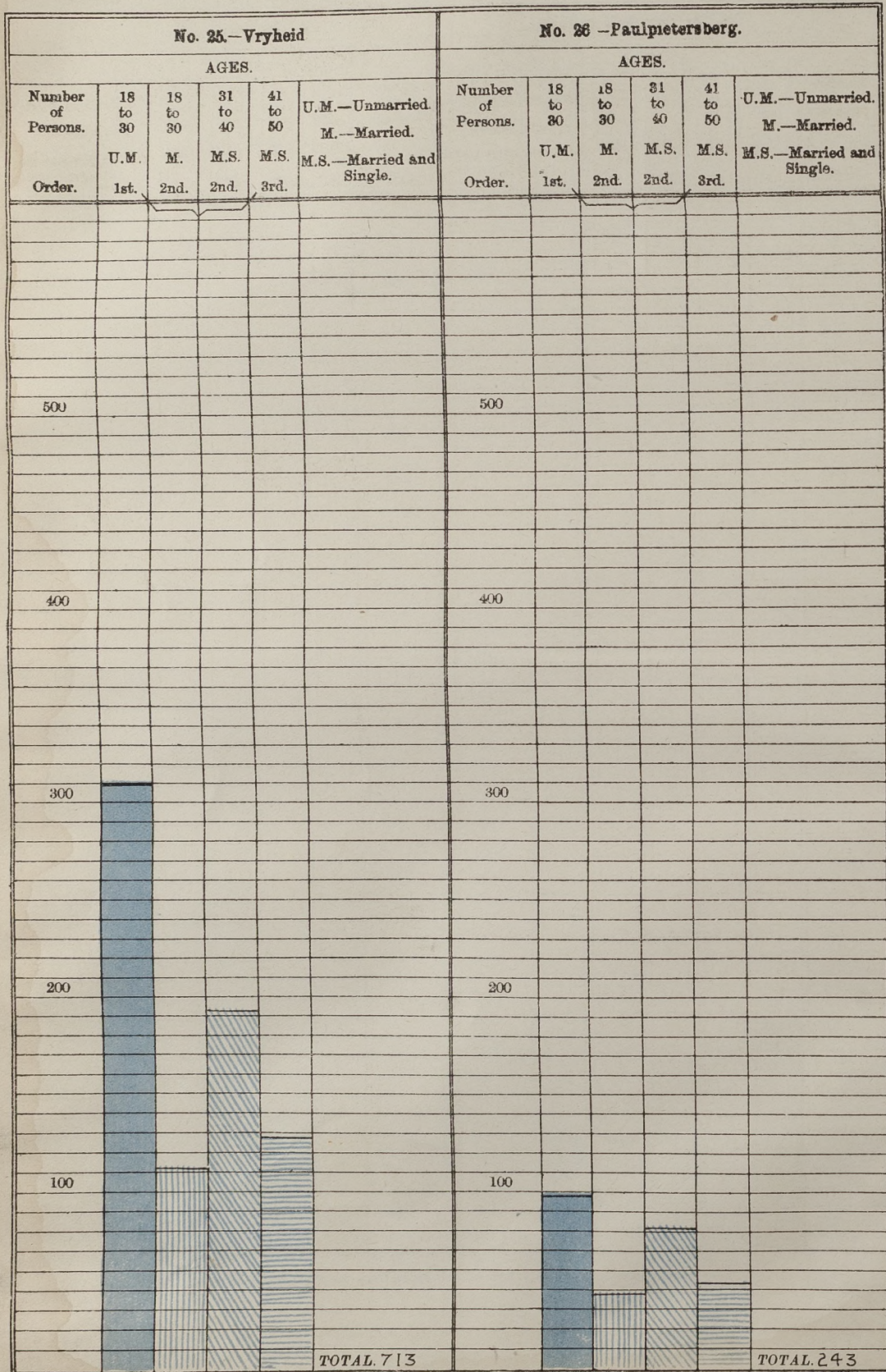
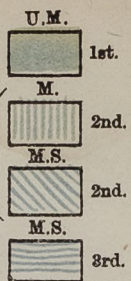
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

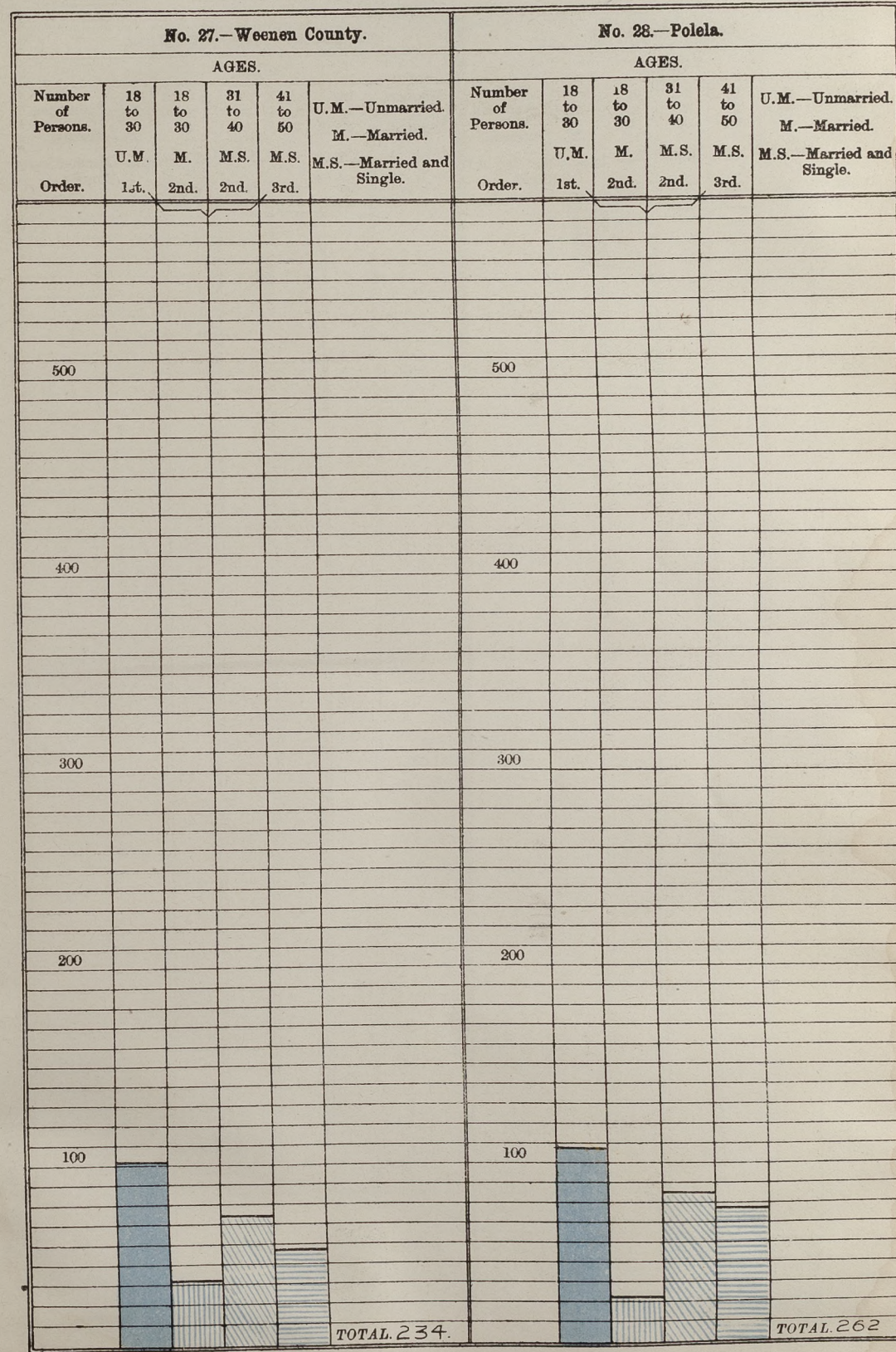
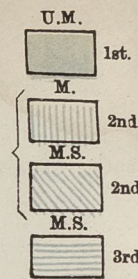
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (*Male*) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

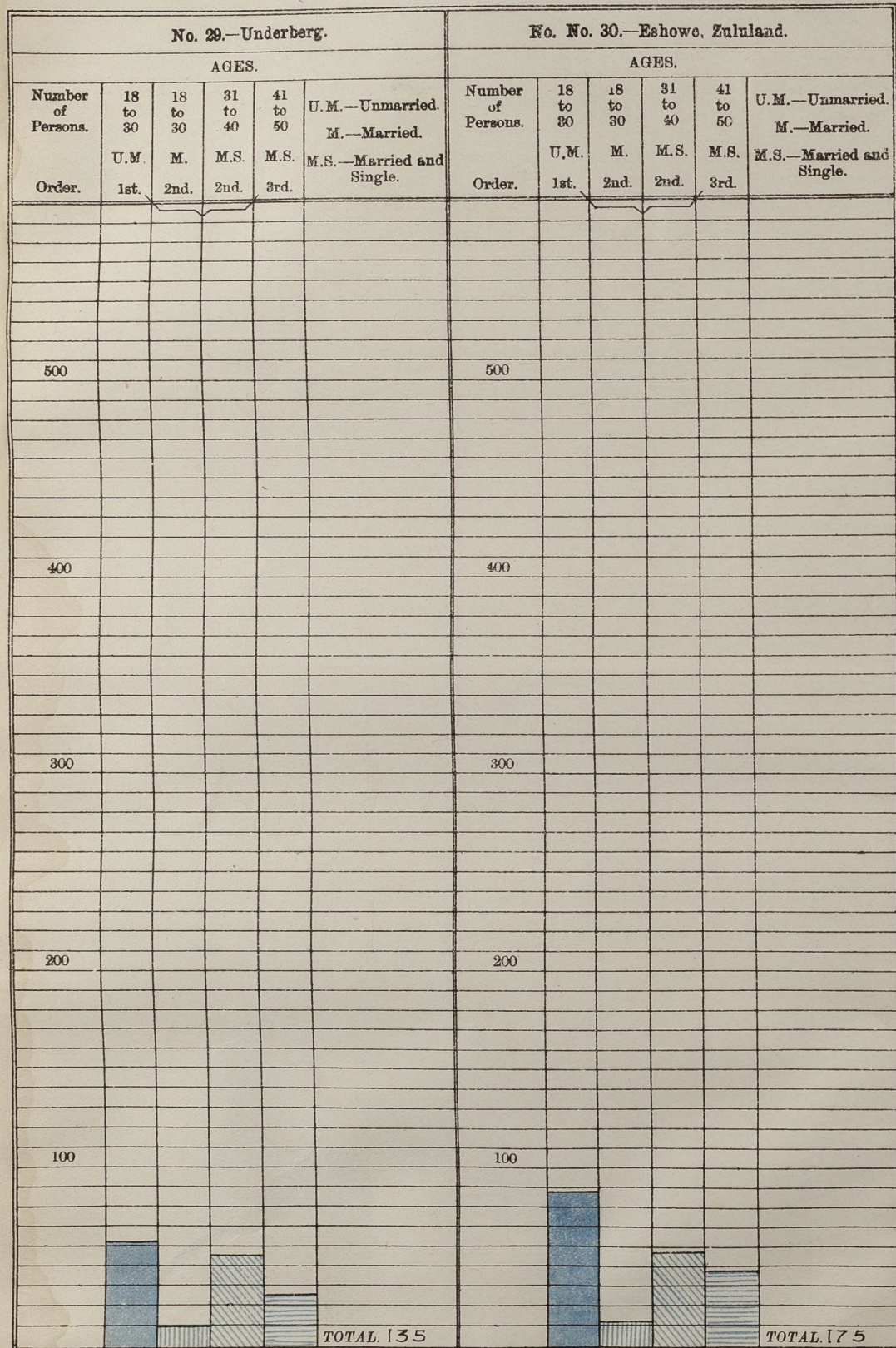
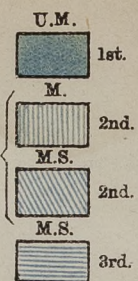
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (*Male*) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

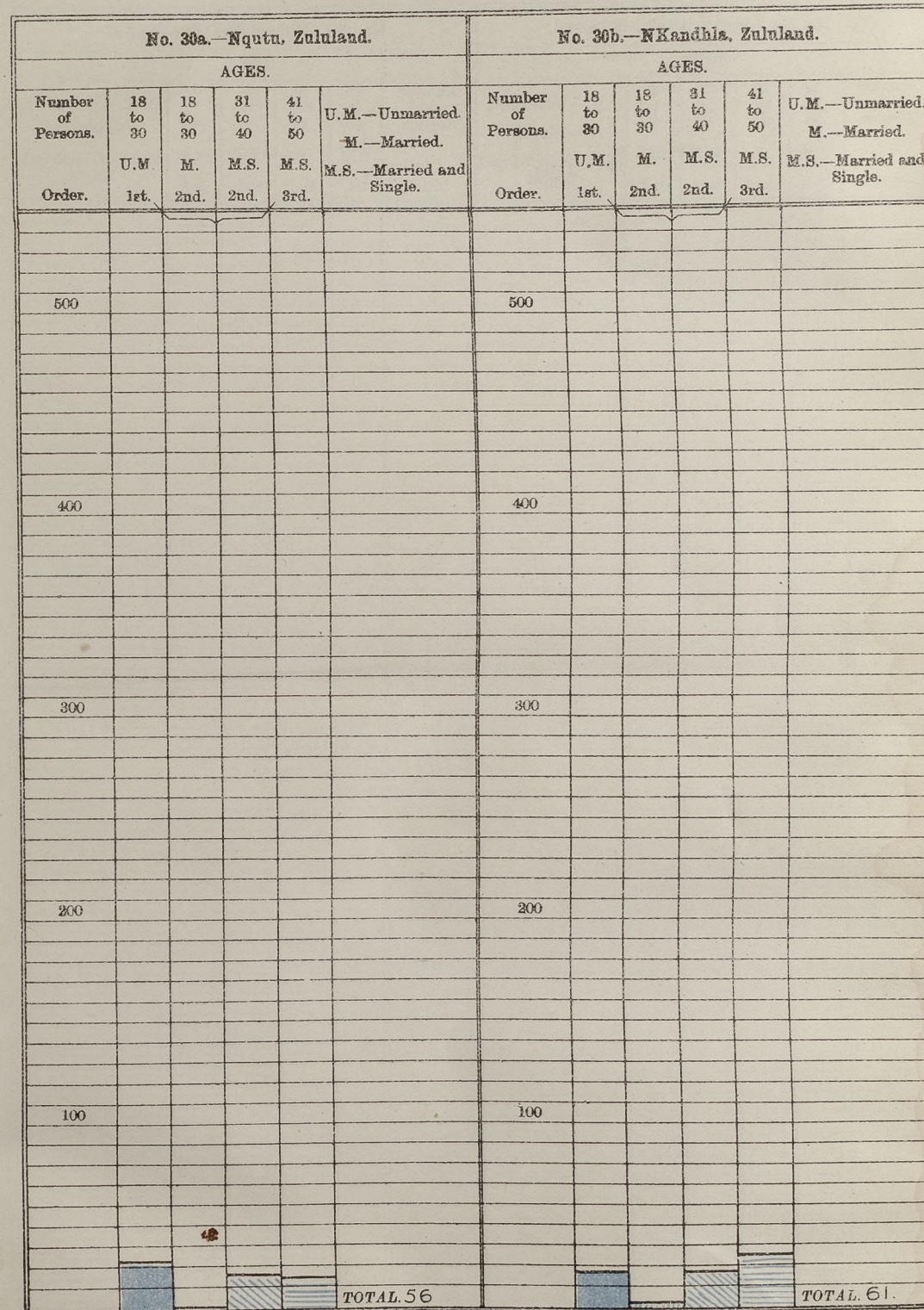
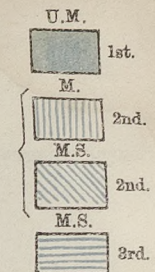
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

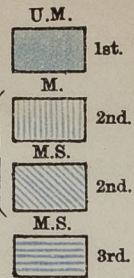
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

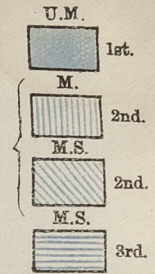


No. 30c.—Emtonjaneni, Zululand.						No. 30d.—Ndwandwe, Zululand.					
Number of Persons.	AGES.				U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.	Number of Persons.	AGES.				U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.
	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50			18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	
Order.	U.M.	M.	M.S.	M.S.	Order.	U.M.	M.	M.S.	M.S.		
	1st.	2nd.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	2nd.	3rd.		
500					500						
400					400						
300					300						
200					200						
100					100						
TOTAL 98.					TOTAL 34.						

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

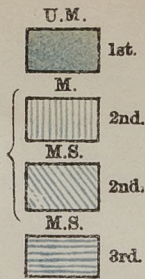


No. 30e.—Lower Umfolosi, Zululand.						No. 30f.—Ubombo, Zululand.					
Number of Persons.	AGES.				U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.	Number of Persons.	AGES.				U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.
	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50			18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	
Order.	U.M.	M.	M.S.	M.S.	Order.	U.M.	M.	M.S.	M.S.		
	1st.	2nd.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	2nd.	3rd.		
500					500						
400					400						
300					300						
200					200						
100					100						
TOTAL 25.					TOTAL 17.						

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

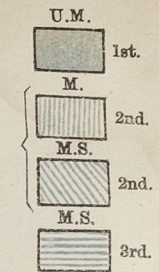


No. 30g.—Hlabisa, Zululand.						No. 30h.—Ingwavuma, Zululand.					
AGES.						AGES.					
Number of Persons.	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.	Number of Persons.	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.
Order.	U.M. 1st.	M. 2nd.	M.S. 2nd.	M.S. 3rd.		Order.	U.M. 1st.	M. 2nd.	M.S. 2nd.	M.S. 3rd.	
500						500					
400						400					
300						300					
200						200					
100						100					
					TOTAL 54						TOTAL 22

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

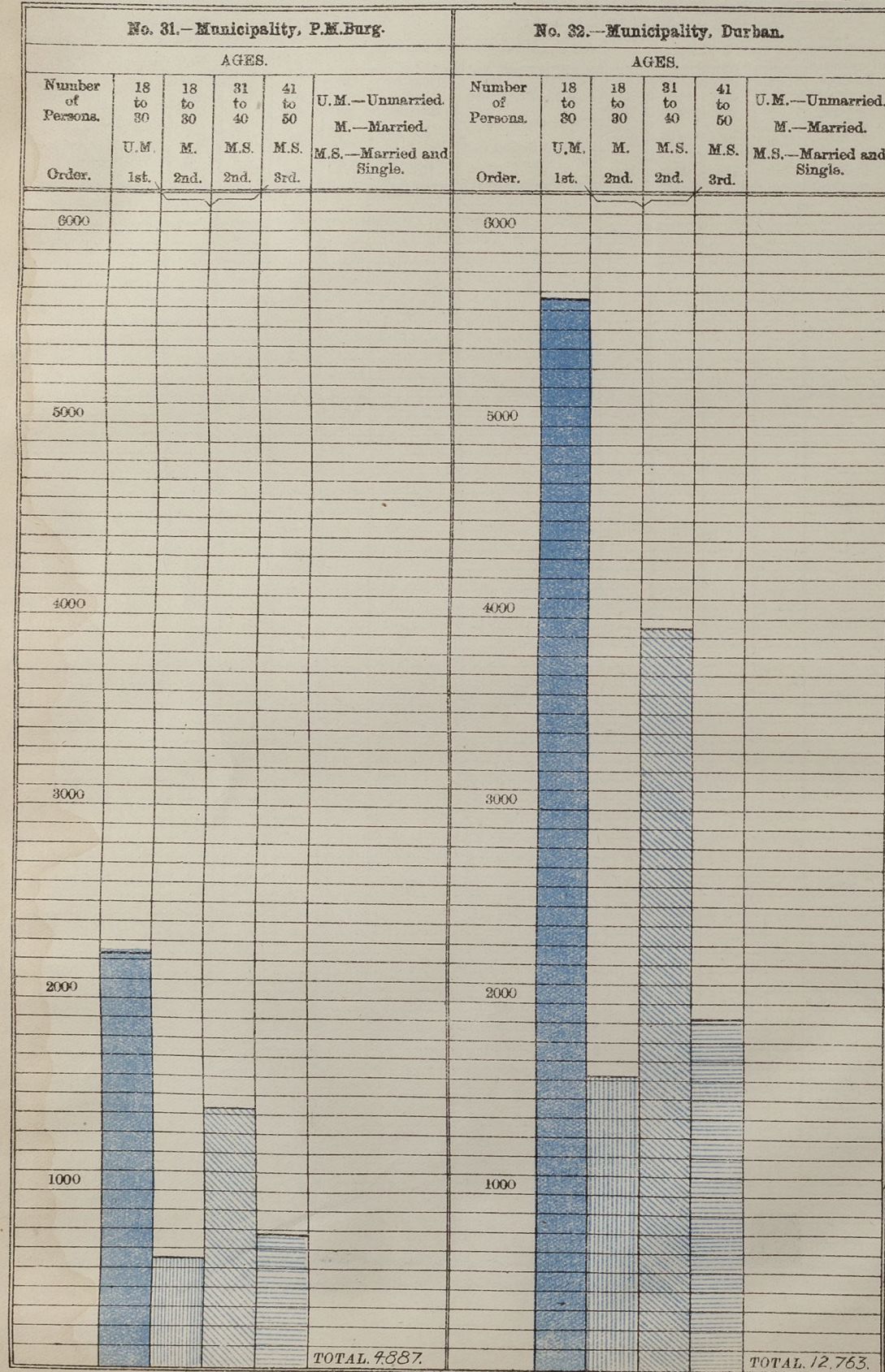
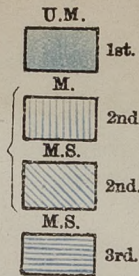


No. 30i.—Umlalazi, Zululand.						No. 30j.—Mahlabatini, Zululand.					
AGES.						AGES.					
Number of Persons.	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.	Number of Persons.	18 to 30	18 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	U.M.—Unmarried. M.—Married. M.S.—Married and Single.
Order.	U.M. 1st.	M. 2nd.	M.S. 2nd.	M.S. 3rd.		Order.	U.M. 1st.	M. 2nd.	M.S. 2nd.	M.S. 3rd.	
500						500					
400						400					
300						300					
200						200					
100						100					
					TOTAL 68						TOTAL 23

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

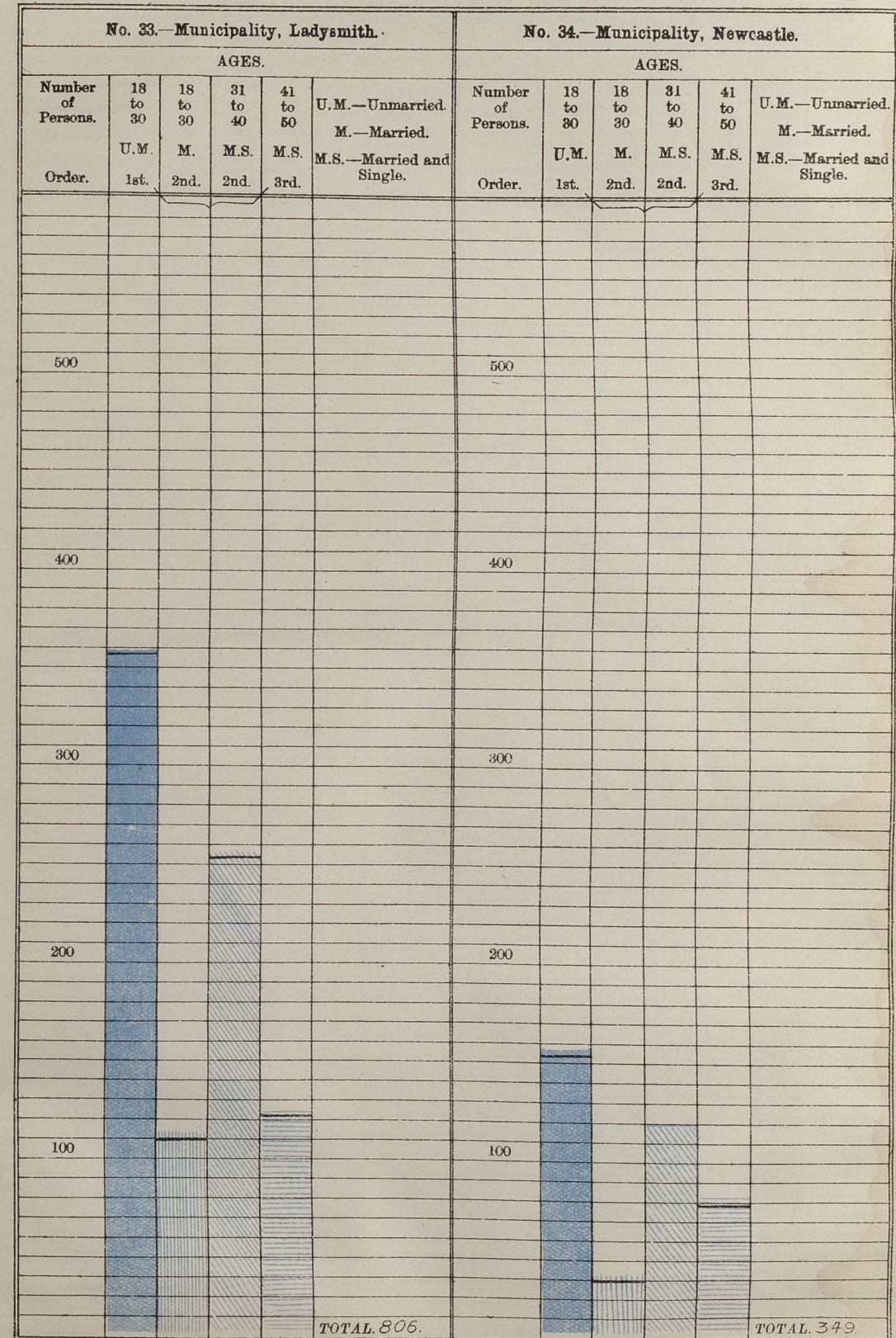
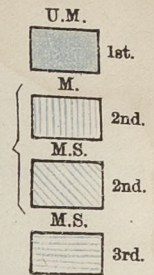
Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 100 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

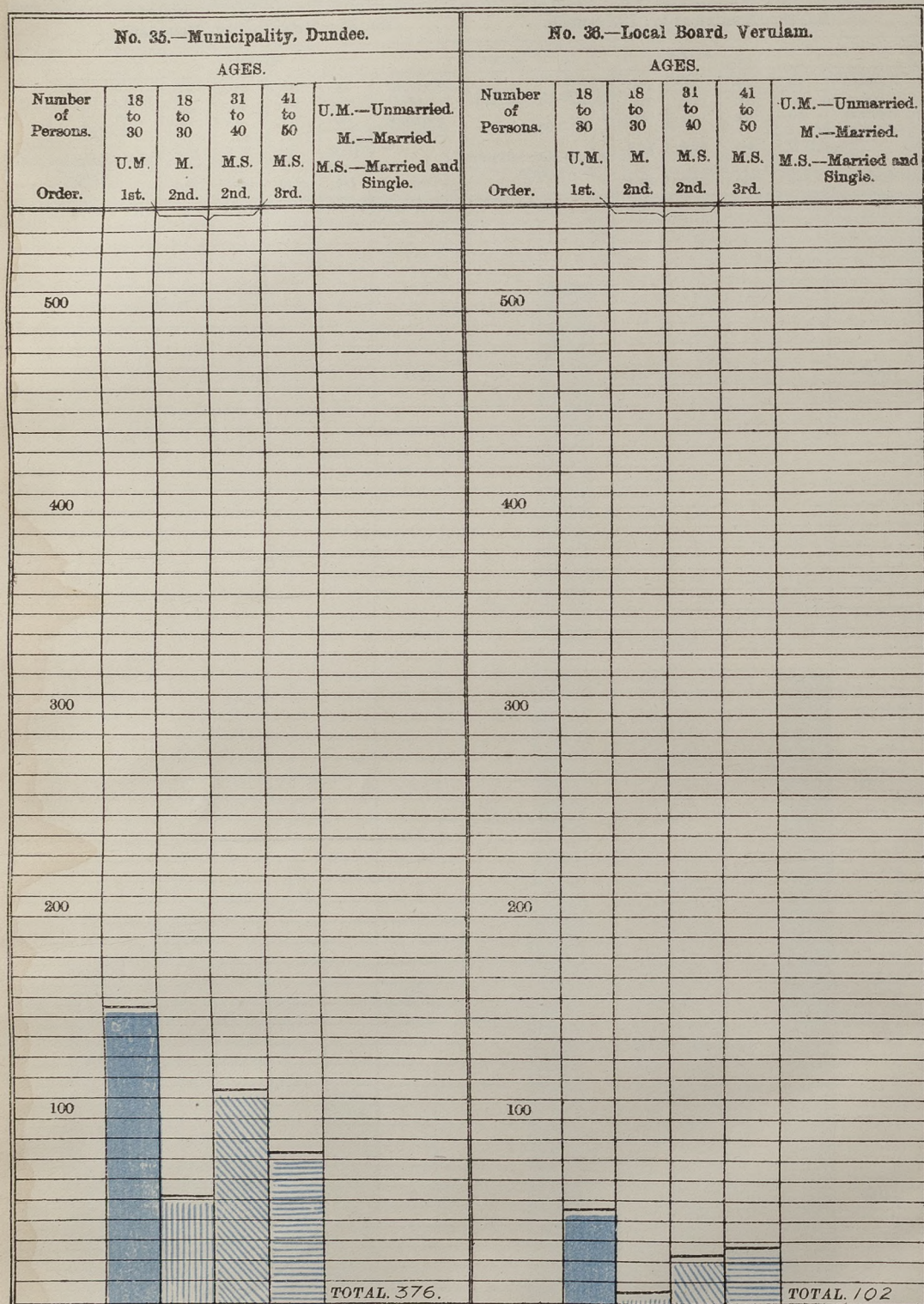


NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

Legend for population categories: U.M. 1st. (solid blue), M. (horizontal lines), M.S. 2nd. (diagonal lines), M.S. 2nd. (diagonal lines), M.S. 3rd. (horizontal lines).

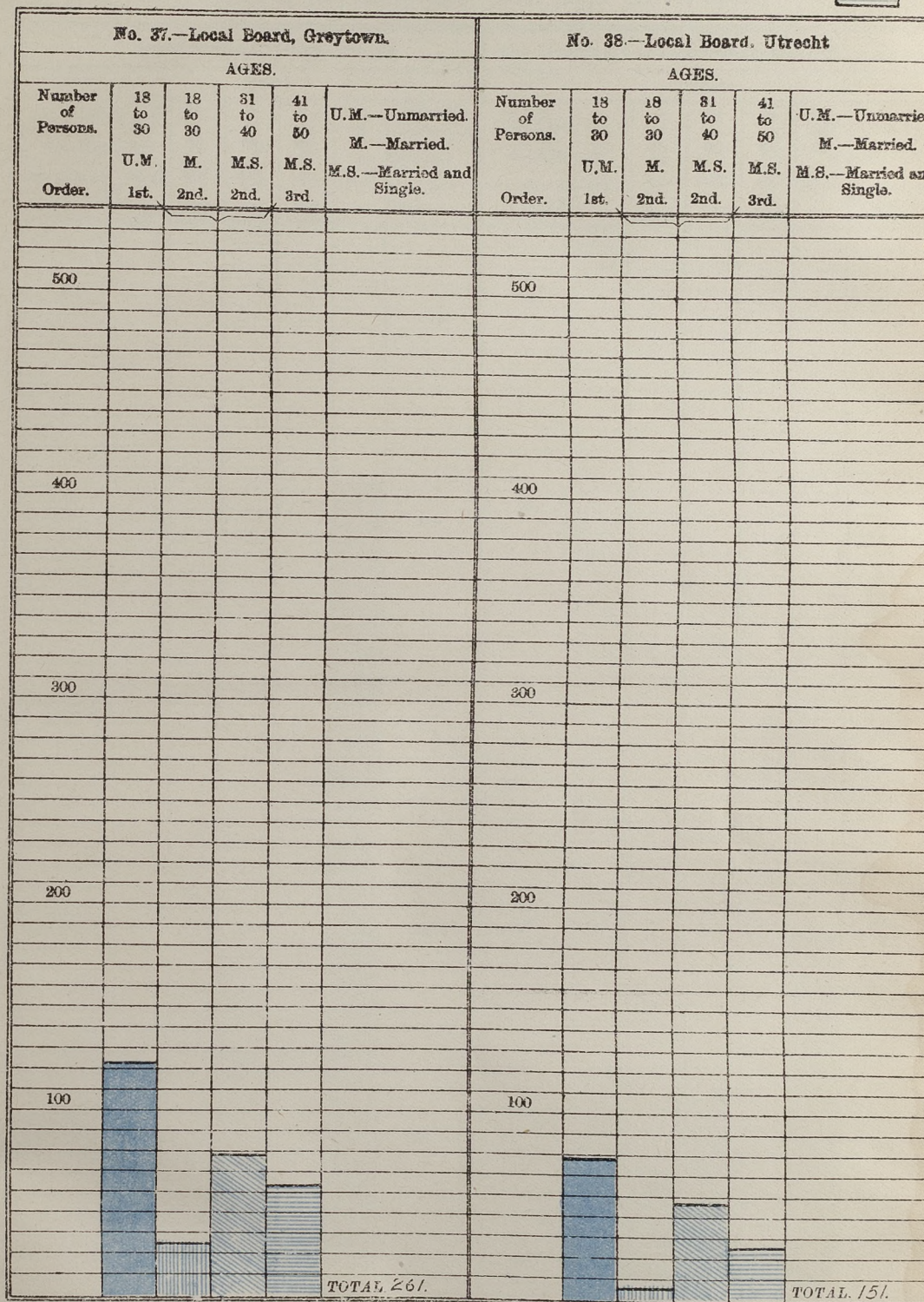


NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram showing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

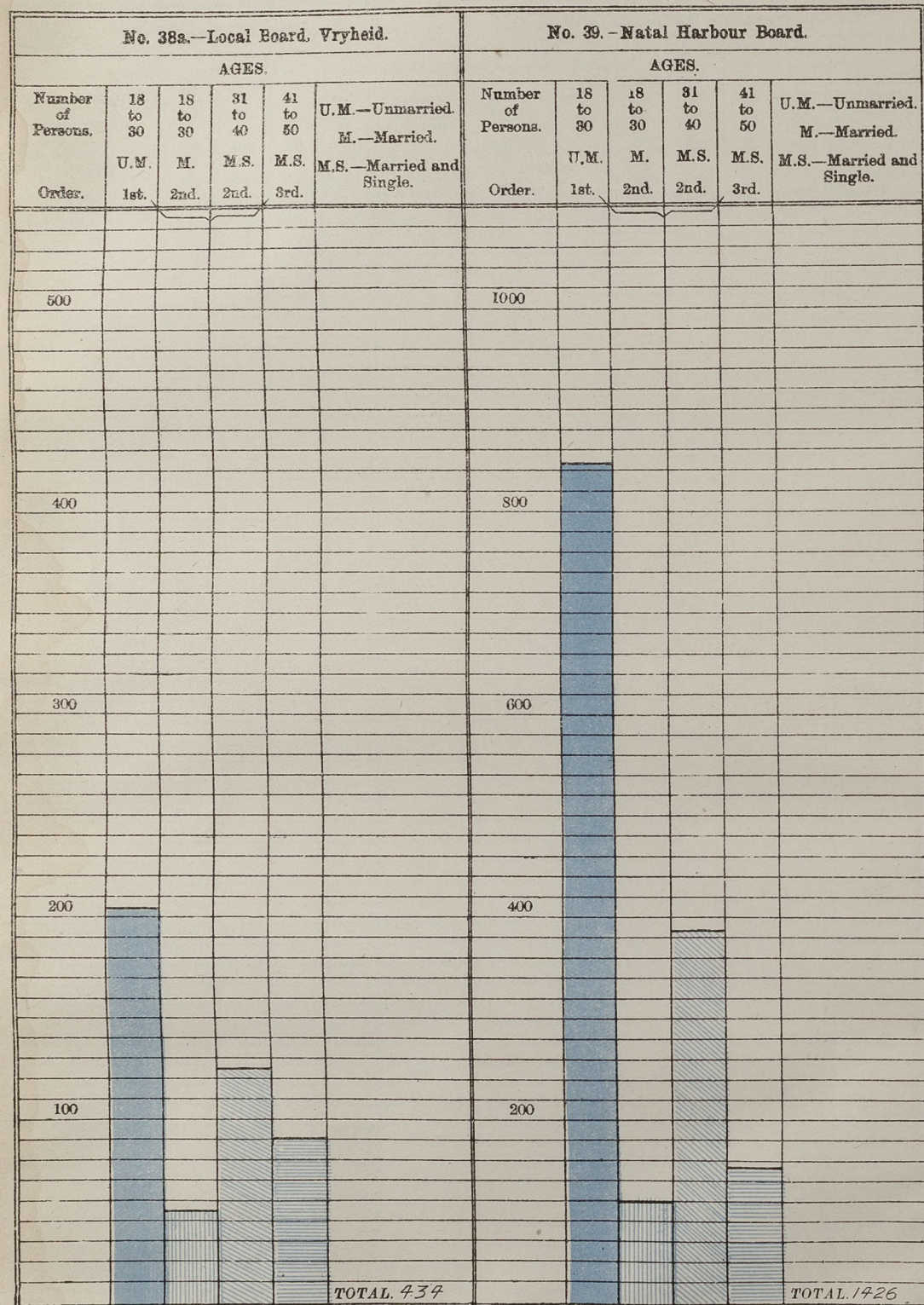
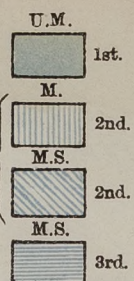
Legend for population categories: U.M. 1st. (solid blue), M. (horizontal lines), M.S. 2nd. (diagonal lines), M.S. 2nd. (diagonal lines), M.S. 3rd. (horizontal lines).



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram shewing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.

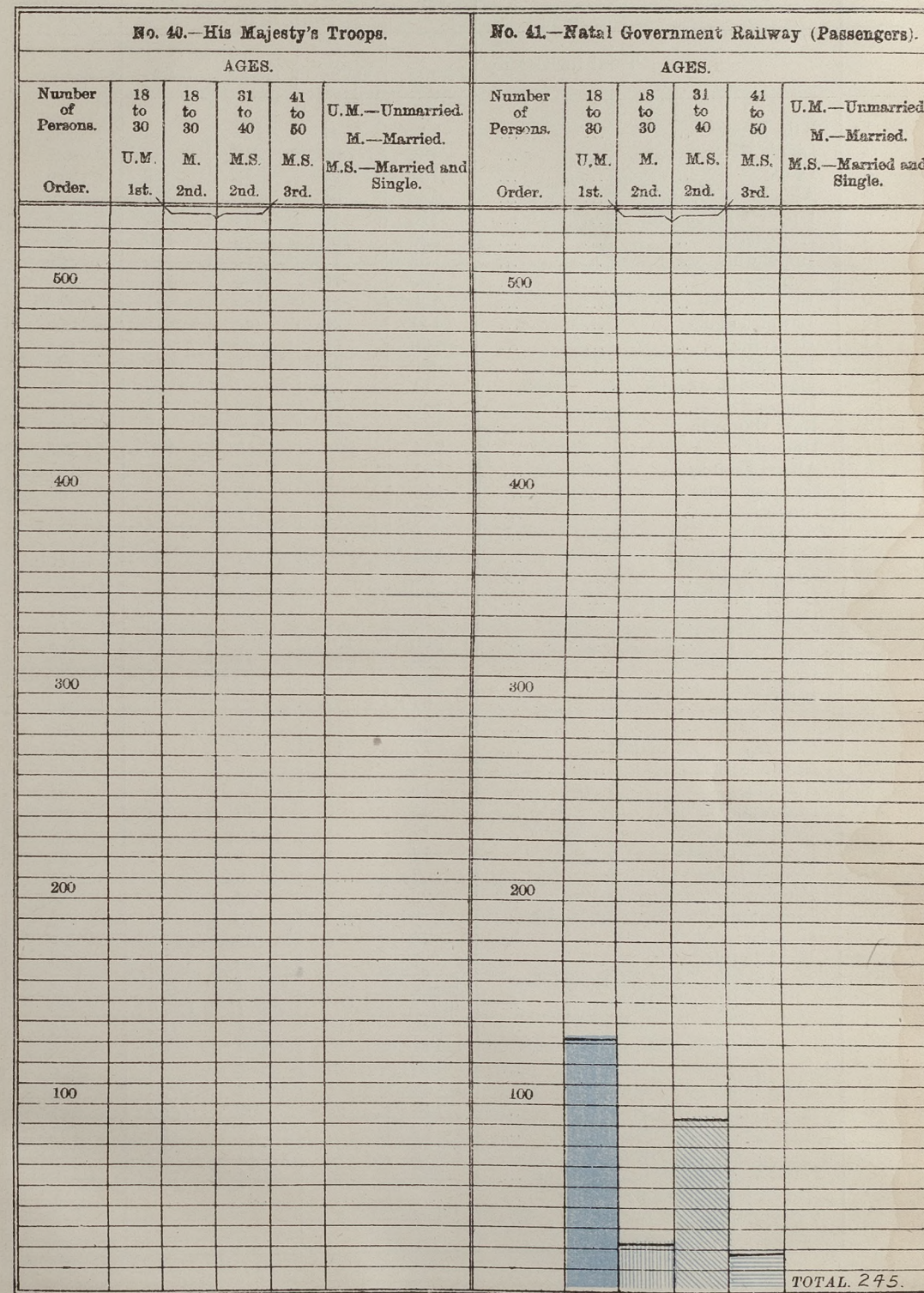
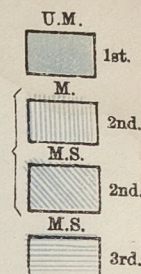


NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 20 Persons.

COLONY OF NATAL. CENSUS, 1904.

Census Diagram shewing the Ages from 18 to 50 years of the EUROPEAN OR WHITE (Male) Population with Conjugal Condition of each Magisterial Division or Centre, according to the Census of 17th April, 1904.



NOTE.—The space between any two of the cross lines represents 10 Persons.

Table C.—Summary. Showing the Male Population of all Europeans or Whites for the Colony, between the ages of 18 to 50 years, with Conjugal Condition, according to the Census of the 17th April, 1904.

Section.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Ages.				Reference.
		18 to 30 Years. U.M. 1st.	18 to 30 Years. M. 2nd.	31 to 40 Years. M. and S. 2nd.	41 to 50 Years. M. and S. 3rd.	
	Total for Colony	14,505	3,728	9,840	5,420	33,493
1	Klip River	146	41	119	65	371
2	Lion's River	182	38	118	86	424
3	Ixopo	131	24	73	51	279
4	Alexandra County	136	33	101	56	326
5	Upper Umkomanzi	116	19	75	53	263
6	Newcastle	326	103	270	120	819
7	Impendhle	88	15	65	40	208
8	Dundee	260	79	200	110	649
9	Inanda	199	58	135	94	486
10	Lower Tugela	141	26	85	55	307
11	Bergville	60	17	35	36	148
12	Estcourt	368	79	215	177	839
13	Mapumulo	11	...	7	2	20
14	Ungeni	160	45	103	71	379
15	New Hanover	145	44	120	81	390
16	Umlazi	734	229	548	375	1,886
17	Alfred County	61	8	44	39	152
18	Camperdown	105	33	85	57	280
19	Umvoti	132	27	72	56	287
20	Ndwedwe	4	...	4	2	10
21	Utrecht	181	60	151	86	478
22	Krantzkop	54	9	35	17	115
23	Lower Umzimkulu	118	18	95	54	285
24	Umsinga	23	9	27	16	75
25	Vryheid	300	101	193	119	713
26	Paulpietersburg	88	39	74	42	243
27	Weenen	90	32	65	47	234
28	Polela	97	22	75	68	262
29	Underberg	53	10	45	27	135
30	Eshowe, Zululand	77	11	48	39	175
30A	Nqutu	24	1	16	15	56
30B	Nkandhla	18	3	18	22	61
30C	Entonjaneni	43	7	30	18	98
30D	Ndwandwe	17	3	10	4	34
30E	Lower Umfolosi	14	3	6	2	25
30F	Ubombo	7	...	5	2	14
30G	Hlabisa	22	7	23	2	54
30H	Ingwavuma	8	...	10	4	22
30I	Umlalazi	26	4	22	16	68
30J	Mahlabatini	7	1	10	5	23
31	Municipality of Pietermaritzburg	2,152	578	1,374	783	4,887
32	" Durban	5,572	1,504	3,877	1,810	12,763
33	" Ladysmith	348	100	244	114	806
34	" Newcastle	144	30	106	69	349
35	" Dundee	146	51	106	73	376
36	Local Board, Verulam	46	6	21	29	102
37	" Greytown	114	26	69	52	261
38	" Utrecht	69	7	49	26	151
38A	" Vryheid	193	46	115	80	434
39	Natal Harbour Board Shipping	827	100	364	135	1,426
40	His Majesty's Troops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
41	Passengers N. G. Railways	122	22	83	18	245

108. Of the total Population (Natives excepted) enumerated, viz.:—204,713 persons, 123,865 Males and 80,848 Females; 120,072 or 58.65 per cent. were returned as Unmarried, 261 or 0.12 per cent. as Divorced, 5,779 or 2.82 per cent. as Widowed, and 78,601 or 38.39 per cent. as Married.

109. 120,072 persons of all ages and races (Natives excepted), were returned as Single, viz.:—77,847 Males and 42,225 Females. Separating them into the various race heads we obtain the following results:—

	Single.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Europeans or Whites	38,408	23,344	61,752
Indians and Asiatics	36,877	17,010	53,887
Mixed and Others	2,562	1,871	4,433

Adding to these, persons who are Divorced or Widowed, (virtually Single), we obtain the following results:—

	Single, Widowed and Divorced.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Europeans or Whites	39,605	25,435	65,040
Indians and Asiatics	38,231	18,118	56,349
Mixed and Others	2,662	2,061	4,723
Totals—Single, Widowed and Divorced		80,498	45,614	126,112

110. 78,601 persons of all ages and races (Natives excepted), were returned as Married, viz.:—43,367 Males and 35,234 Females. Separating them under the various race heads, we obtain the following results:—

	Married.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Europeans or Whites	17,153	14,916	32,069
Indians and Asiatics	25,266	19,303	44,569
Mixed and Others	948	1,015	1,963

Thus 35.01 per cent. of the Male population are Married, whilst 43.57 per cent. of the Female Population are Married.

111. The presence of White and Coloured Races, living under such widely differing social conditions precludes the possibility of drawing any logical conclusion from the Statistics of the Colony, unless we derive separate results for the different Races of the Community.

112. Taking first the European Married persons numbering 32,069 or 33.01 per cent. of the total European population, there are 17,153 husbands and 14,916 wives, equivalent to 30.22 per cent. and 36.95 per cent. of the Males and Females respectively, giving a surplus of 2,237 husbands. The surplus may be easily accounted for by the fact that there are many imported married males in the Colony, whose wives and families are not resident here. A comparison with statistics relating to other British Colonies, reveals the fact that this is the case throughout the British Dominions (omitting, of course, Great Britain).

113. The same cause that operates here in the one way, will, of course affect the United Kingdom in an opposite direction, and such has proved to be the case, the preponderance of wives over husbands in the British Isles, at each Census, being most apparent.

114. Of the 44,569 married Indians and Asiatics, forming 44.16 per cent of the total Asiatic population, there were 25,266 husbands, equal to 39.79 per cent. of the total Males, as against 19,303 wives, equivalent to 51.58 per cent. of the total Asiatic Females. Included

amongst these are a number of children of tender years recorded as married, owing to the prevailing custom amongst a certain class of Indians of considering their offspring virtually married under their Eastern rites, long before an eligible marrying age is attained. Hence the high per centage in comparison with the European Races of Married Indians and Asiatics.

115. Of the 1,963 Married Mixed and Other Races, forming 29.35 per cent. of the total Mixed and Other Population, there were 948 husbands, equal to 26.26 per cent. of the total Males, as against 1,015 wives, equivalent to 32.99 per cent. of the total Mixed and Other Females.

116. The increase of Mixed and Other wives over husbands, may be accounted for by the fact that possibly amongst the Mixed Races, particularly amongst the lower Classes, a number of the women may have recorded themselves as Married when such is actually not their legal status, though to outward appearances they may be participating in all the privileges of connubial bliss.

117. Owing to the reason previously stated, we are unable to furnish particulars concerning the conjugal state of Natives.

Part I. Table IV. See Annexures. 118. This Table gives the Ages and Conjugal Condition of "Europeans or Whites," "Indians and Asiatics," and "Mixed and Others," separately for each Magisterial Division or Census Area as also a "Summary" for each.

Table VIII. See Annexures. 119. This Table gives the same information, as a whole, for each Magisterial Division or Census Area, that is the three Races combined, under their respective age periods and respective Districts.

Summary. 120. This Table is a Summary of the whole information for the entire Colony, embracing all ages and all Races, (Natives excepted).

PERSONS OF A MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Periods of a Marriageable Age. 121. In connection with the "European or White" population we now submit figures showing the number of men and women in the Colony of an age eligible for marriage. Taking for men, all those between the ages of 20 and 40, and for women 18 and 35, we find there are 28,440 men and 14,593 women. Dividing these again into two Districts, first those residing in Rural areas, and second, those residing in Urban areas, we find there are in the first named 8,751 men, and 5,806 women, whilst in the second, there are 19,689 men and 8,787 women.

Number of Women to every 100 Men. 122. For the whole Colony, of the total "European or White" population, there are to every 100 men of an age eligible for marriage, 51 women. In the Rural Districts there are 66, and in the Urban 44, hence it is evident there are practically two men to every woman of a marriageable age.

Synopsis of the proportions of Marriageable Men and Women in the Urban and Rural Districts of the Colony, living within the limits of the Effective or Normal Marriageable Age.

EUROPEANS OR WHITES.

Districts.	Total Population.	Marriageable Persons.		
		Normal Marriageable Age.		
		Men. Age, 20 to 40.	Women. Age, 18 to 35.	Women to 100 Men.
Rural Districts	38,096	8,751	5,806	66.34
Urban	59,013	19,689	8,787	44.63
The Colony	97,109	28,440	14,593	51.31

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

123. In connection with the Ages of the entire "European or White" population, we now submit a Table showing various Age groups. Thus, we observe that "Infants under one year" comprise 2.59 per cent. of the total "European or White" population, "Children from 1 year to 5 years" 10.05 per cent., "Boys and Girls from 5 to 15 years" of age 18.20 per cent., "Youths and Maidens from 15 to 20 years" 9.06 per cent., "Young Men and Women from 20 to 30 years," 26.54 per cent., "Middle Aged Men and Women from 30 to 50 years," 26.11 per cent., and "Old Men and Women, 50 years and over" 7.45 per cent. Natural groups of Ages.

124. A glance at the figures given for Males and Females proves that, throughout, the Males predominate. Under every Age Period there are more Males than Females, giving a Total for the whole of 56,758 Males against 40,351 Females. Males and Females.

125. Per centages are given, showing first, the relation of the Total persons under each Age Period, to the total number of persons, "Europeans or Whites," as also the Males in relation to the total number of Males, and the Females in relation to the total number of Females. By this we are enabled to compare the respective positions of each sex, under the above-mentioned Age Periods. Percentage.

POPULATION BY NATURAL AGE GROUPS.

EUROPEANS OR WHITES.

Natural Groups.	Numerical.			Centesimal.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total	97,109	56,758	40,351	100.00	100.00	100.00
Infants under 1 year	2,519	1,320	1,199	2.59	2.32	2.97
Children, 1 to 5 years	9,761	4,937	4,824	10.05	8.70	11.95
Boys and Girls, 5 to 15 years	17,675	8,935	8,740	18.20	15.74	21.66
Youths and Maidens, 15 to 20 years	8,796	4,853	3,943	9.06	8.56	9.76
Young Men and Women, 20 to 30 years	25,771	17,080	8,691	26.54	30.09	21.54
Middle Age Men and Women, 30 to 50 years	25,358	15,505	9,853	26.11	27.32	24.42
Old Men and Women, 50 years and over	7,229	4,128	3,101	7.45	7.27	7.70

126. In order that a comparison may be made with other Countries in connection with certain Age groups the following particulars are taken from the Census of Tasmania for 1901, and will serve to show the position of this Colony in:— Ages grouped.

"CONTRAST OF AGE GROUPS PROPORTIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

127. The full significance of the proportions at particular Age Groups, can only be appreciated by comparisons with other countries, and even then caution must be used in drawing inferences from particular cases. A relatively low or high proportion of any age group may be the effect of very different causes. This applies particularly to age group proportion, 20 to 65 years. In Western Australia the high proportion of group 20 to 65 years viz.: 62.20 per cent. is mainly the result of the intrusion of an abnormally large number of immigrants drawn from other countries. In France an abnormally high proportion is maintained within the same age group, owing to a continuous and abnormally low birth-rate tending to produce an almost stationary population.

128. Another cause tending to increase the proportions of the older age groups may be found in countries where, owing to climatic or other causes, the death rate of children under 5 years is excessively high. Thus, immigration, a stationary population caused by a low rate of fertility, and a prevailing high death rate among children, may equally be potent in producing an abnormally high proportion of the higher age groups.

On the other hand, a high rate of fertility tends to diminish the proportion of ages at all the higher age groups.

129. Proportion of various Age Groups in the Colony of Natal (Natives excepted) contrasted with similar Groups in various countries.

The two following Tables have been prepared to illustrate more particularly the effects upon age-group proportions arising from different causes as indicated in the foregoing remarks:—

PROPORTION AT FIVE AGE PERIODS COMPARED.

PERSONS.

Countries.	Census.	Years 0 to 5.	6 to 20.	20 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & over.	All Specified Ages.
Colony of Natal	1904	14.51	28.60	47.96	7.80	1.13	100.00
Queensland	1901	12.53	33.86	38.86	12.16	2.59	100.00
Tasmania	1901	12.12	35.76	36.82	11.23	4.07	100.00
New South Wales	1901	11.75	34.70	37.83	12.29	3.43	100.00
Australasia	1901	11.49	33.61	38.61	12.28	4.01	100.00
South Australia	1901	11.05	35.67	36.33	12.84	4.11	100.00
Western Australia	1901	11.25	24.76	52.03	10.17	1.79	100.00
New Zealand	1901	11.24	33.10	37.97	13.61	4.08	100.00
Victoria	1901	11.02	33.01	38.60	11.87	5.50	100.00
France	1881	9.20	26.10	36.10	20.50	8.10	100.00
IDEAL LIFE TABLE. Stationary Population*	...	9.02	24.48	36.04	21.56	8.90	100.00

* Text Book, Institute of Actuaries—G. King, 1887.

Population at Various Ages in Australian States and in New Zealand compared. A more extended comparison of the composition of the population by Ages, is given in the following Table:—

PROPORTION OF PERSONS, MALES AND FEMALES, AT IMPORTANT AGE PERIODS COMPARED.

Countries.	Persons.					Persons at Worker's Age 20 to 65 per cent. to Total Persons Specified Ages.	Males at Soldier's Age 20 to 40 per cent. to Total Males Specified Ages.	Females at Fertile Age 15-45 per cent. to Total Females Specified Ages.
	Census, 1901.	Years 0 to 15.	15 to 45.	45 and over.	All Specified Ages.			
Colony of Natal	1904	32.95	58.12	8.93	100.00	58.88	51.36	53.39
New Zealand	1901	33.36	48.95	17.60	100.00	51.58	32.16	50.04
South Australia	1901	35.64	47.41	16.95	100.00	49.17	30.02	47.79
Tasmania	1901	37.17	47.53	15.30	100.00	48.05	31.54	47.11
New South Wales	1901	36.00	48.28	15.72	100.00	50.12	31.61	48.63
Australasia	1901	33.88	49.83	16.20	100.00	50.89	32.76	48.74
Queensland	1901	36.92	48.33	14.75	100.00	51.02	34.16	46.78
Victoria	1901	34.12	48.51	17.37	100.00	50.47	31.50	49.53
Western Australia	1901	28.97	59.07	11.96	100.00	62.20	48.83	53.12
France	1881	26.74	44.69	28.57	100.00	56.60	...	...
IDEAL LIFE TABLE. Stationary Population	...	25.51	44.03	30.46	100.00	57.60	...	...

130. From these two tables it would appear that France affords the best example of a comparatively stationary population, and it is interesting to observe how closely its proportions at the various age groups correspond with those of an Ideal Stationary Population as determined by George King ("Text Book, Institute of Actuaries, 1887").

131. The purport of these Tables, and the significance of figures for the Colony of Natal in comparison with other Countries will be better understood if we quote from Mr. Coghlan, the celebrated Statistician of New South Wales, in his latest issue of the "Seven Colonies of Australasia" in which he draws particular attention to the social condition of the people, which is as follows:—

"It is a matter of common knowledge that for some years past the birth rate has been declining in the Colonies, and so important is the subject, not only as regards the growth of the population but also as affecting the general progress that in 1899 the author (Mr. Coghlan) made a special investigation into the question of child-birth in Australia, but more particularly with reference to New South Wales. The conclusion arrived at with respect to that Colony, however, may be held to obtain for all the others seeing that the conditions of living do not differ materially in any of them. During the course of the investigation it was found, first, that for all women the proportion of fertile marriages is decreasing; second, that among fertile women the birth rate is much reduced as compared with what it was twenty years ago; and third that Australian born women are not so fertile as the European women who have migrated to the Colonies, although how far this is due to natural sterility, and how far to prevention it is impossible to say. It was also found that the decline had been persistent and regular since 1881, and this restriction of births in a young country like Australia where immigration is discouraged, is a matter which must have far-reaching results, although its economic effects are only beginning to be seen, and should claim the serious consideration of all thoughtful people."

132. From the foregoing comparative Tables and Mr. Coghlan's observations it is evident that the Colony of Natal does not rank under the category of a "Stationary Population." Dealing with the Age Groups, the high proportion of group 20 to 65 years is doubtless the result of a steady influx of immigrants from other countries attracted by the Gold Fields of South Africa, and not from an abnormally low birth rate. The exceptionally low proportion of Age Groups 45 to 65, and 65 years and over, is attributable to the fact that the Indian and Asiatic population have been included, who are by no means a long-lived race, for it is found, on dealing with the European or Whites and Mixed Races (apart from the Indian and Asiatics) under these particular Age Groups that the proportion is raised from 7.80 to 9.87, and from 1.13 to 1.68 showing for 45 years and over that the proportion is 11.55 as against 8.93.

133. The following Table gives the Total Native Population for the whole Colony, with Age Periods, Males and Females separately, also for each Magisterial Division or Centre. There is further shown, under the same sub-heads, the number of Natives actually belonging to Natal, those Natives whose homes are in any other Colony, though actually resident in Natal, at the time of the Census, not being included. A return of dwellings occupied by Natives is also given under 3 sub-heads, "Occupied Huts," "Occupied Dwellings, other than Huts," and the "two combined."

Native Population.
Natal Natives
Dwellings.

NATIVE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.

134. Table shewing the total Native Population of the Colony, Males and Females, for each Magisterial Division or Centre, with Age Periods, also number of Natives, Males and Females, belonging to Natal, with number of Occupied Huts and Dwellings, according to Census Returns for April, 17th, 1904.

No.	Magisterial Division or Centre.	Native Males.						Total. All Ages.	Belonging to the Colony of Natal.
		Age Periods.							
		1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 40 Years.	40 Years and over.			
	Totals	26,906	62,626	109,280	173,671	54,283	426,766	421,330	
1	Klip River, including Township of Ladysmith	999	1,995	4,434	7,333	1,584	16,345	16,166	
2	Lion's River	299	661	1,243	2,932	749	5,884	5,876	
3	Ixopo	2,440	3,525	4,969	7,491	3,392	21,817	21,710	
4	Alexandra County	1,430	3,098	3,891	6,058	1,752	16,229	16,223	
5	Upper Umkomanzi	507	1,324	2,373	2,885	986	8,075	8,025	
6	Newcastle, including Township of Newcastle	721	1,550	3,065	6,149	1,547	13,032	12,686	
7	Impendhle	156	608	926	2,328	348	4,366	3,510	
8	Dundee, including Township of Dundee	746	1,997	2,735	6,225	1,602	13,305	13,086	
9	Inanda, including Township of Verulam	98	363	1,029	1,910	488	3,888	3,862	
10	Lower Tugela	980	2,217	3,491	3,487	1,830	12,005	12,002	
11	Bergville	435	1,162	1,298	1,654	672	5,221	4,727	
12	Estcourt	925	1,756	3,318	5,087	1,600	12,686	12,613	
13	Mapumulo	755	2,089	3,136	3,288	1,412	10,680	10,680	
14	Umgeni, including Township of Pietermaritzburg	479	1,095	3,437	9,676	1,953	16,640	15,756	
15	New Hanover	546	1,210	1,842	2,650	782	7,030	7,027	
16	Umlazi, including Township of Durban	1,153	2,528	5,938	23,891	3,649	37,159	35,919	
17	Alfred County	390	2,176	3,512	3,436	880	10,394	10,333	
18	Camperdown	400	1,074	1,947	2,426	959	6,806	6,798	
19	Umvoti County, including Township of Greytown	816	2,037	3,269	3,796	2,157	12,075	12,067	
20	Ndwedwe	610	1,378	3,035	3,129	1,153	9,305	9,305	
21	Utrecht, including Township of Utrecht	330	935	2,639	3,194	711	7,809	7,766	
22	Krantzkop	375	1,640	2,558	2,817	1,057	8,447	8,447	
23	Lower Umzimkulu	642	1,139	3,662	5,058	984	11,485	11,430	
24	Umsinga	1,232	1,989	3,542	4,049	1,587	12,399	12,398	
25	Vryheid, including Township of Vryheid	1,882	3,767	7,634	10,846	3,943	28,072	27,961	
26	Paulpietersburg	305	1,037	1,571	2,507	503	5,923	5,848	
27	Weenen County	837	2,013	3,022	4,795	1,848	12,515	12,504	
28	Polela	420	1,094	1,448	2,986	825	6,773	6,561	
29	Underberg	125	301	447	594	316	1,783	1,671	
30	Eshowe, Zululand	1,223	3,088	2,968	4,858	1,908	14,045	14,033	
30A	Nqutu	193	1,839	3,169	2,941	1,925	10,067	10,004	
30B	Nkandhla	683	1,564	3,267	3,568	1,770	10,852	10,840	
30C	Emtonjaneni	336	1,222	1,242	1,665	752	5,217	5,207	
30D	Ndwandwe	421	1,021	1,540	2,512	927	6,421	6,415	
30E	L. Umfolosi	300	919	1,396	1,926	503	5,044	5,025	
30F	Ubombo	372	745	1,491	1,912	758	5,278	5,275	
30G	Hlabisa	465	944	1,705	2,235	918	6,267	6,267	
30H	Ingwavuma	731	1,463	2,911	3,786	1,483	10,374	10,361	
30I	Umlalazi	850	1,321	2,528	2,560	1,167	8,426	8,426	
30J	Mahlabatini	299	742	1,620	1,838	841	5,340	5,340	
39	Natal Harbour Board, Shipping	...	...	...	143	5	148	101
40	His Majesty's Troops	...	...	31	950	38	1,019	973
41	Travellers per N. G. Railways, on the night of April 17/04	...	...	1	100	19	120	106

NATIVE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.

Table shewing the total Native Population of the Colony, Males and Females, for each Magisterial Division or Centre with Age Periods, also number of Natives, Males and Females, belonging to Natal, with number of Occupied Huts and Dwellings, according to Census Returns for April 17th, 1904.

1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 15 Years.	15 to 40 Years.	40 Years and over.	Total. All Ages.	Belonging to the Colony of Natal.	Total Occupied Huts.	Total Occupied Dwellings other than Huts.	Grand Total.					
										Native Females.				
										Age Periods.				
27,102	66,595	111,932	201,418	70,228	477,275	475,744	228,446	2,490	230,936					
1,033	2,385	4,752	7,310	1,883	17,363	17,345	8,099	215	8,314					
327	736	1,254	2,314	728	5,359	5,355	2,426	9	2,435					
2,463	4,354	5,144	6,930	4,021	22,912	22,892	9,914	46	9,960					
1,173	3,451	3,911	8,036	2,189	18,760	18,757	7,599	2	7,601					
534	1,407	2,117	4,398	1,273	9,729	9,703	4,167	...	4,167					
758	1,351	3,038	4,825	2,196	12,168	11,979	5,746	184	5,930					
126	613	1,002	1,881	795	4,417	4,395	2,076	11	2,087					
791	2,036	2,948	4,266	2,173	12,214	12,185	5,824	74	5,898					
88	385	943	1,655	442	3,513	3,511	1,492	73	1,565					
1,159	2,396	3,354	7,780	2,142	16,831	16,830	7,472	96	7,568					
408	1,148	1,268	3,122	901	6,847	6,195	3,222	74	3,296					
852	1,720	3,073	7,773	1,573	14,991	14,977	7,592	...	7,592					
706	1,950	3,497	7,507	2,179	15,839	15,839	8,011	101	8,112					
554	1,202	2,847	5,215	2,008	11,826	11,566	4,407	277	4,684					
470	1,324	1,924	3,007	1,298	8,023	8,023	3,360	264	3,624					
1,204	2,533	4,137	7,287	3,577	18,738	18,696	7,174	541	7,715					
363	1,935	3,802	5,698	1,033	12,831	12,812	5,148	...	5,148					
417	1,168	2,030	3,314	1,175	8,104	8,097	3,447	15	3,462					
685	1,878	3,394	6,074	2,048	14,079	14,079	6,507	12	6,519					
560	1,238	3,300	5,928	1,973	12,999	12,999	5,824	194	6,018					
342	872	2,367	4,057	1,229	8,867	8,851	4,328	9	4,337					
380	1,691	2,704	5,725	1,885	12,385	12,385	6,201	...	6,201					
475	925	3,413	5,739	958	11,510	11,505	4,814	55	4,869					
1,080	2,343	3,143	8,136	2,354	17,056	17,056	8,775	1	8,776					
2,432	4,864	9,760	12,668	4,943	34,667	34,601	15,159	...	15,159					
329	1,128	1,446	2,954	946	6,803	6,757	3,808	...	3,808					
772	2,051	3,027	5,783	2,403	14,036	14,018	6,954	...	6,954					
469	1,065	1,127	3,065	807	6,533	6,533	3,098	16	3,114					
127	250	398	525	522	1,822	1,772	738	...	738					
1,182	2,858	3,375	9,496	2,621	19,532	19,528	10,935	149	11,084					
180	2,065	3,284	4,702	3,529	13,760	13,750	7,097	...	7,097					
640	1,680	3,505	6,685	2,471	14,981	14,981	8,256	2	8,258					
349	1,158	1,342	3,170	1,014	7,033	7,033	3,778	...	3,778					
387	1,211	1,850	3,019	893	7,360	7,358	4,280	...	4,280					
308	880	1,384	2,814	978	6,364	6,364	3,952	46	3,998					
484	967	1,934	2,424	976	6,785	6,784	4,033	...	4,033					
414	807	2,058	2,981	1,576	7,836	7,836	4,526	24	4,550					
948	1,896	3,792	4,748	1,901	13,285	13,280	7,702	...	7,702					
745	1,265	2,774	5,591	1,266	11,641	11,641	6,389	...	6,389					
388	1,408	1,513	2,808	1,348	7,465	7,465	4,116	...	4,116					
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...		
...	1	1	4	1	7	7	...	...	...		

Total Natives. 135. The Total Native Population for the whole Colony, all Natives (Males and Females) is returned as 904,041, comprising 426,766 Males, and 477,275 Females. The Total number of dwellings of every description occupied by Natives is 230,936, giving an average of practically 4 persons to a dwelling, to be exact 3.91.

Average persons to a dwelling.

Natives in service. 136. There are, however, included in the above Native Population (904,041), a number of "Natives in Service," who are temporarily resident in their respective employers' dwellings, or quarters provided by employers, not counted in with Native dwellings. These number 79,978 persons. There are also 6,967 Natives who do not belong to Natal, though resident here at the time of the Census, their actual homes or kraals being in one or other of the remaining South African Colonies.

Natives belonging to other Colonies.

Natal Natives proper. 137. Deducting these from the Total Native Population ($904,041 - 79,978 + 6,967 = 86,945$) = 817,096 we have a balance left of 817,096 Natives, actually domiciled in the 230,936 dwellings, which reduces the average of persons to each dwelling, to 3.53 per cent, or practically $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons.

Age Periods and proportion per cent. 138. We now submit a Table giving the Total Number of Natives under each Age Period, Males and Females separately, showing the relative proportions per cent. of the number of Males under each Age Period, in relation to the total number of Males, and the number of Females, to the total Females, also in the same way, those belonging to Natal.

	Males.	Proportion Per Cent.	Females.	Proportion Per Cent.
Totals	426,766	100.00	477,275	100.00
1 Year	26,906	6.30	27,102	5.68
1 to 5 Years	62,626	14.68	66,595	13.96
5 to 15 Years	109,280	25.61	111,932	23.45
15 to 40 Years	173,671	40.69	201,418	42.20
40 years and over	54,283	12.72	70,228	14.71
Belonging to Natal	421,330	98.72	475,744	99.67

Comparison of Age Periods. 139. From the above Table, a comparison can be made of the Age Periods, in relation to each other, whilst it is evident that of the Male Natives, those belonging to Natal average 98.72 per cent., and the Females 99.67 per cent.

Part I. Table VII. Native Male Population, Classified under Chiefs. 139A. These tables, Part I., Table VII., give the total Native Male Population for the Colony, with Age Periods for each Magisterial Division or Centre, classified according to their Chiefs, with number of Huts or Dwellings, according to returns. See Annexures Part I., Table VII.

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL.

This Square to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Magisterial Division.....

Sub-Division No.

Town or Village or Locality.....



HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

This Square to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Street and Name or Number of Dwelling.....

Name of Municipality..... Ward No.

Name of Township under Local Board.....

Caution:—If any Occupier for whom a Schedule is left under the Census Law, No. 34, 1880, refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully furnishes a false return shall, for every such offence or neglect, or false answer or return, pay a sum not exceeding £5, with cost of prosecution, at the discretion of the Magistrate before whom the complaints thereof shall be made.

(BEFORE WRITING ON THIS PAPER, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.)

(1) List of Members of the Household or Family, Visitors, Lodgers, Servants, and Others, who on the night of Sunday, the Seventeenth day of April, 1904, slept or abode in this dwelling.

1 Name and Surname.	2 Sex.	3 Age last Birth-day.	4 Condition as to Marriage.	5 Relation to Head of Household.	6 Profession or Occupation.		7 Sickness and Infirmities.	8 Race and Nationality.	9 Country where born and length of residence in Natal.	10 Religious Denomination.	11 Education.		12 Description of Dwelling.	
					NATURE OR NAME.	GRADE, ETC.					DEGREE.	AT PRESENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.		
<p>No person absent on the night of Sunday, 17th April, 1904, is to be entered here, except such as may be travelling or out at work during the night (and not elsewhere recorded) and who returns to this house or dwelling on Monday, April 18th.</p> <p>No. The name of the Household Head present to be inserted on the first line; Wife, Children, other Relatives, Visitors, Lodgers, and white Servants, following in their respective order.</p> <p>Write— M against Males, and F against Females.</p> <p>Enter the age of persons one year and over in years only. If the age be less than one year state number of months.</p> <p>Write— M for Married; W for Widow or Widower; D for Divorced; N M against all Never Married persons except young children.</p> <p>State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, Adopted or Step-Child or Orphan, Visitor, Lodger, or Servant. In the case of Visitors state ordinary place of domicile.</p> <p>[Before filling in this column you are requested to read the instructions regarding Occupations on the other side.]</p> <p>The occupation which each person is following and deriving support from at the time of the Census should in all cases be stated; if unemployed at that time the usual occupation should be stated.</p> <p>A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in order of their pecuniary importance to himself.</p> <p>Write— E if Employer of labour; O if in business on one's own account, but not employing others for salary or wages; A if relative assisting head of household in his business, but not receiving salary or wages; W if earning salary or wages; and add— N (except in cases of leave of absence) if out of work for more than a week prior to Census. In cases of medical men state if Physician, Surgeon, or General Practitioner. Persons employed in the public service to enter as follows:— Army and Navy, M S Civil Service, C S Railway Service, R S</p> <p>If permanently unable to follow any occupation by reason of illness or accident, state the cause. Or if Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic, Leprous, Lost a Limb or an Eye, as the case may be.</p> <p>Enter Race and Nationality in such terms as the following:— English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Swede, German, French, Dutch, South African Dutch, American U.S.A., If of mixed white race, enter thus English-German, English-South African Dutch, writing the father's race first. Persons born in Canada, Australia, or other Colonies, to state their parents' race, the next column being sufficient to show that they are Colonial born. If British subject by Birth, no matter what race, write B after the entry. If British subject by Naturalisation, write N. If Foreigner write thus, F (Germany), F (France), F (Brazil).</p> <p>Do not enter the names of Towns or Provinces, or individual States or Federations, but give the names of Countries as for instance:— England, Scotland, France, U.S.A., Australia, India. If not born in Natal, state length of residence in Natal, if less than a year insert a "X."</p> <p>State the name of particular Religion, Denomination, or Sect. Write against the names of children, however young, the religion in which it is intended they are to be brought up.</p> <p>Write— C R for Cannot Read; R for Read only; R W for Read and Write. Add F if only able to Read and Write in a Foreign Language. If a University Graduate, state Degree and University.</p> <p>Write— C if at College, Grammar, or High School; P if at Private School; A D if at Denominational aided School; H if receiving instruction at Home.</p> <p>State whether the outer walls are built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Concrete, Iron, Canvas, or what other materials; also state number of Rooms, including Kitchen and exclusive of Shop, Office, Store, Bathroom, or Pantry.</p>														
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														

(2) Number of Live Stock kept on Seventeenth day of April, 1904, (whether belonging to Occupier or not).

Bulls.	Milch Cows.	Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Stud Stallions.	Brood Mares.	Other Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Woolled Sheep.	Sheep (other).	Angora Goats.	Goats (other).	Pigs.	Ostriches.	Dogs.	Fowls and Ducks.	Pigeons.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Rabbits.	

The above return includes imported Live Stock as follows: Bulls..... Cows..... Stallions..... Mares..... Rams..... Ewes..... The following is the number of Cattle that died of Lung-sickness or Redwater, etc., 31st March, 1903, to 31st March, 1904, viz. Lung-sickness..... Redwater..... Rinderpest.....

Write Answers in Full. Dots (") and ditto (do.) lead to mistakes, and cannot be admitted.

I declare the foregoing Returns to be true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Collected by me in accordance with Instructions..... (Enumerator).

Witness my hand..... (Signature of Occupier in Charge).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THIS Schedule is to be filled up in accordance with the headings to the columns on the other side BY THE OCCUPIER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE DWELLING, with particulars respecting all the persons who slept or abode therein on the night of SUNDAY, the 17TH APRIL, 1904, together with those travelling or out at work during that night (and not included elsewhere) and who return to that Dwelling on Monday, 18TH APRIL. If the house is occupied by different families in separate storeys or apartments, each such storey or apartment must be treated as a separate DWELLING, and the OCCUPIER OR PERSON IN CHARGE of each must make a Return upon a separate Schedule.

This paper will be called for by the Collector any time on Monday, the 18th day of April, or as soon after as practicable. By that date the answers should be written in the proper columns, and the document duly signed by the Occupier or Person in charge. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts; and, if the form from any cause should not have been filled up, or should have been insufficiently or erroneously filled up, to record the necessary particulars, or make the necessary corrections, from enquiries which he is authorised to make for that purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP COLUMN HEADED "PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION."

ARMY AND NAVY.—If on actual service, state so. If retired, state present occupation.
 PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT to state occupation, position, department; and if engaged in any other occupation, to specify its nature.
 JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, TOWN COUNCILLORS, ETC., and other important public officers, to state their ordinary profession or occupation.
 MINISTERS OF RELIGION to state denomination. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "Clerk." Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.
 MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION to state whether in actual practice; if not practising, to state present occupation. Persons employed in Solicitors' Offices to distinguish whether they are articled or other Clerks.
 MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and return themselves as *practising or not practising*; if not practising, to state present occupation.
 TEACHERS, AUTHORS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AND ARTISTS to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art in which they are engaged.
 ENGINEERS to state whether civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, marine, etc., also the nature of work on which engaged. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, marine, etc.
 ENGINE-DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN, ETC., to state the nature of the business in connection with which they are occupied, thus—"Engine-driver at Sawmill," "Stoker at Foundry," "Fireman on Railway," etc. "Engine-drivers" are not to be entered as "Engineers."
 MINERS to specify the nature of the mineral on which they work, and in respect of metallic ores to add whether *lode or alluvial*. A miner working for another should return himself as "Miner," not as labourer.
 ARTISANS AND MECHANICS should always mention the particular branch of their trade, thus—"Ship Carpenter," "House Carpenter," "Coachsmith," "Locksmith," "Farrier."
 CARTERS, CARRIERS, LABOURERS, SERVANTS, ETC., to be described in connection with their usual employment, "Carter to Grocer," "Transport Rider," "Labourer Making Roads," "Cabman," "Railway Porter," "Telegraph Messenger," "Domestic Servant," "Farmer's Wagon Driver."
 PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE, as Merchants, Manufacturers, Storekeepers, Retailers, Brokers, Agents, Auctioneers, etc., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the principal commodity in which they deal, thus—"Grain Merchant," etc.
 CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, SHOPMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, ETC., to be described according to the business with which they are connected—"Bank Clerk," "Railway Clerk," "Salesman in Soft Goods Warehouse," "Shopman to Grocer," "Traveller to Wine Merchant," etc.

The term "Farmers," "Planters," "Market Gardeners," "Cultivators."—All persons actually in occupation of land, and pasturing or tilling the same, whether as owners or tenants, should denote their occupation by one or more of the following terms:—"Sheep," "Cattle," "Horse," "Ostrich," "Poultry," or "Mixed Stock Farmer," "General Farmer," "Dairy Farmer," "Sugar," "Tea," "Coffee," "Tobacco," or "Wattle Planter," "Fruit Grower," "Irrigation Settler," "Market Gardener," "Small Cultivator," (to be used for mixed farming or crop growing on a small scale). If none of the above terms are applicable some other term should be used, indicating the special character of the operations.
 LAND OWNERS who let their land to others for farming purposes, and who take no active part themselves in the farming operations, should not return themselves as farmers, but as "Farm Land Owners."
 PERSONS NOT FOLLOWING ANY PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "Proprietor of Land," "Proprietor of Houses," "Capitalist," "Annuitant," as the case may be. The word, "Householder" should not be used in place of "Proprietor of Houses," nor the word "Gentleman" or "Lady" in place of "No Occupation."
 WIVES, SONS, DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, OR OTHER RELATIVES habitually helping on farms and stations, or engaged in hotels, shops, or any other industrial pursuit should be returned as "Wife Assisting," "Son Assisting," "Daughter Assisting," etc., as the case may be.
 WOMEN.—The occupations of women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded: but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, etc., unless they habitually assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, etc., write "Domestic Duties."
 CHILDREN being educated to be designated "Scholar," if not engaged as well in any industrial pursuit: but, if following such pursuit during portion of their time, as, for instance, delivering or selling newspapers, minding cows, etc., before or after school hours, to be set down as of that pursuit, calling to be stipulated, the heading in the special column under the head "Education" sufficiently showing that they are also receiving instruction.
 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, ETC.—The position of Officers in the Institution, as "Warder," "Nurse," etc., is to be given, and in the case of "Inmates," "Patient," their calling (if any) before they entered the Institution is to be inserted in the "Occupation" column.

N.B.—Great care must be taken in writing the name of an Occupation which is common to many kinds or branches of business, to add the name of the Employer's trade or business. The following names are of this type, and require the additional information suggested within brackets, thus:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Assistant (to Draper); | Clerk (to Brewer); |
| Accountant (to Ironmonger); | Carter (to Miller); |
| Apprentice (to Baker); | Engine-Driver (on Railway); |
| Agent (for Shipping Company); | Labourer (on Wharf, on Roads, etc.); |
| Cashier (in Bank); | and such like. |

** Every answer should be written in full. The use of dots (.) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and is not to be accepted by the Collectors.

TWO EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

No.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age last Birth-day.	Condition as to Marriage.	Relation to Head of Household.	Profession or Occupation.		Sickness and Infirmities.	Race or Nationality.	Country where born and length of residence in Natal.	Religious Denomination.	Education.		Description of Dwelling.
						NATURE OR NAME.	GRADE, ETC.					DEGREE.	AT PRESENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.	
1	James Robinson - - -	M.	57	M.	Head	Farmer	E.	Blind	English	England - 10	Church of England	R.W. B.A., Oxford.	—	Brick.
2	Maria Robinson - - -	F.	53	M.	Wife	Domestic Duties	—	—	English	England - 10	Roman Catholic	R.W.	—	8 rooms.
3	John Robinson - - -	M.	20	N.M.	Son	Assisting on Farm	W.	Deaf & Dumb	English	Cape Colony - 5	Congregational	C.R.	—	
4	Caroline Robinson - - -	F.	18	N.M.	Daughter	Assisting in Dairy	A.	—	English	Natal - 3	Congregational	R.W.	A.D.	
5	Henry Stevens - - -	M.	12	N.M.	Nephew	Scholar	—	—	Scotch	Scotland - 1	Presbyterian	R.W.	A.D.	
6	Benjamin Isaacs - - -	M.	32	D.	Visitor	Jeweller	E.	—	German	Germany - 6	Unitarian	R.W.	—	
7	Fancoise Laval - - -	F.	34	W.	Lodger	Dressmaker	O.	—	American, U.S.A.	U.S.A. - 1	Wesleyan Methodist	R.W.	—	
8	Ellen Clark - - -	F.	18	N.M.	Servant	Housemaid	W.	—	Swede	Sweden - 5	Salvation Army	R.	—	
9	Thomas Wood - - -	M.	21	N.M.	Servant	Farm Servant	W.	—	Irish	Ireland - 3	Roman Catholic	C.R.	—	
10	Sidney Green - - -	M.	24	N.M.	Caller	Labourer on Roads	N.	—	Welsh	Wales - 2	Wesleyan	C.R.	—	
11	Jinny Coomara - - -	F.	17	N.M.	Servant	Shepherdess	W.	—	Dutch	Cape Colony - 1	Dutch Reform Church	R.	—	
1	John Philip Hadley - - -	M.	40	W.	Head	Hotel-keeper & Postmaster.	E.	—	American	U.S.A. - 5	Baptist	R.W.	—	Wood and
2	Jane Emma Hadley - - -	F.	8	N.M.	Daughter	Scholar	—	—	American	U.S.A. - 5	Baptist	R.W.	P.	Iron.
3	Mary Davis - - -	F.	25	M.	Governess	Governess	W.	—	Irish	Ireland - 1	Congregationalist	R.W.	—	6 rooms.
4	John Jones, Davis - - -	M.	Six Months.	—	Governess's Son	Infant	—	—	—	Natal - Six Months.	Congregationalist	C.R.	—	
5	George Smith - - -	M.	31	N.M.	Servant	Cook	W.	—	Canadian	Canada - 2	No Denomination	C.R.	—	
6	Annie Campbell - - -	F.	27	W.	Servant	Chamber Maid	W.	—	Irish	Ireland - 10	Roman Catholic	R.	—	
7	Edward O'Neil - - -	M.	30	M.	Lodger	Gold Miner	E.	—	English	Germany - 3	Lutheran	C.R.	—	
8	Wilhelm Herman - - -	M.	28	N.M.	Lodger	Tailor	E.	—	American	France - 6	Wesleyan Methodist	R.W.	—	
9	Billy Johnson - - -	M.	26	N.M.	Lodger	Book-keeper	W.C.S.	—	Scotch	Scotland - 5	Presbyterian	R.W.	—	

Deze ruimte te worden ingevuld door den Enumerateur.

Magistraats Afdeeling.....
Onder Afdeeling No.....
Dorp, Gehucht, of Localiteit.....

Volkstelling van de Kolonie Natal.



SCHEDULE VOOR HUISHEER.

Deze ruimte te worden ingevuld door den Enumerateur.

Straat en Naam of Nummer van Woonhuis.....
Naam van Municipaliteit..... Wijk No.....
Naam van Dorp onder Plaatselijk Bestuur.....

Waarschuwing.—Indien enig Occupeerder voor wien een Schedule gelaten wordt onder de Census Wet No. 34, 1880, weigert of verzuimt te antwoorden of moedwillig een valsche opgaf doet, zal hij voor iedere zoodanige overtreding of verzuim, of valsch antwoord, of opgaf een som £5 niet te bovengaande betalen, benevens de onkosten van de rechtsvervolging, naar goeddunken van der Magistraat voor wien de aanklachten daarover zullen dienen.

(VOOR GIJ OP DIT PAPIER IETS SCHRIJFT WORDT GIJ VERZOCHT DE VOORSCHRIFTEN AAN OMMEZIJDE TE LEZEN.)

(1) Lijst van de Leden van het Huisgezin of Familie, Bezoekers, Logeerdere, Dienstboden en anderen die in den nacht van Zondag den 17den April, 1904, in deze Woning geslapen of vertoeft hebben.

Table with 12 columns: 1. Naam en Familienaam, 2. Sekse, 3. Ouderdom op den laatsten Verjaardag, 4. Staat wat Huwelijk betreft, 5. Betrekking tot het Hoofd des Huizes, 6. Beroep of Occupatie, 7. Ziekten en Gebreken, 8. Ras of Nationaliteit, 9. Land waar geboren en hoe lang woonachtig in Natal, 10. Godsdienstige Gezindte, 11. Onderwijs, 12. Beschrijving men Woonhuis.

(2) Getal Levende Have voor handen op den 17den dag van April, 1904 (hetzij het eigendom vanden Bewoner of niet).

Table with 18 columns: Bullen, Melk-koeien, Ossen, Andere Beesten, Springhengsten, Aanteel Merries, Andere Paarden en Merries, Muilezels, Ezel, Wolschape, Andere Schapen, Angora Bokken, Andere Bokken, Vaarkens, Struisvogels, Honden, Hoenders en Eenden, Duiven, Ganzen, Kalkoenen, Konijnen.

Bovenstaande opgaf sluit in Ingevoerde Levende Have als volgt:—Bullen..... Koeien..... Hengsten..... Merries..... Rammen..... Oeien..... Het volgende is het aantal Vee gestorven aan Longziekte of Roodwater van 31 Maart 1903, tot 31 Maart 1904, namelijk, Longziekte..... Roodwater..... Runderpest.....

Ik verklaar dat de twee voorgaande opgaven naar mijn beste weten waar zijn.

Schrijf de antwoorden voluit. Tittels (") en ditto (do.) geven aanleiding tot fouten en kunnen niet worden toegelaten.

Getuige mijn handteekening..... Handteekening van Bewoner of Huisheer.

Door mij verzameld overeenkomstig Voorschriften..... (Enumerateur).

Annual vertrokken

ALGEMEENE VOORSCHRIFTEN.

DEZE Schedule moet ingevuld worden in overeenkomst met de hoofdes van de Kolommen aan Ommezijde DOOR DEN OCCUPEERDER OF PERSOON DIE HET OPZICHT HEEFT OVER DE WONING, met bijzonderheden omtrent al de personen die daarin slapen of vertoefden gedurende den Nacht van ZONDAG DEN 17 APRIL 1904, benevens degenen die op reis of uit zijn om te werken gedurende dien Nacht (en niet elders genoemd zullen worden) en die naar de gemelde Woning op Maandag, 18 APRIL, terugkeeren.

Wordt het huis door verschillende gezinnen in afzonderlijke verdiepingen of Afdelingen geoccupeerd, moet ieder zoodanige verdieping of afdeling behandeld worden als een afzonderlijke WONING en de OCCUPEERDER van, of PERSOON DIE het opzicht heeft over, ieder moet een Opgaaf op een afzonderlijke Schedule doen.

Dit papier zal door den Verzamelaar ten eenigen tijd op Maandag, den 18den dag van April, of zoo spoedig doenlijk daarna opgevraagd worden. Bij dien datum behooren de antwoorden in de behoorlijke kolommen geschreven te zijn en het document behoorlijk geteekend te zijn door den Occupeerder of Persoon aan wien het opzicht opgedragen is. Het is de plicht van den Verzamelaar om de feiten na te gaan en te constateeren; en mocht de vorm wegens eenige oorzaak niet behoorlijk opgevuld zijn, of mocht het onvoldoende of foutief ingevuld zijn, om de noodige bijzonderheden aan te teekenen, of de noodige verbeteringen te doen, uit ondervragingen welke hij gemachtigd is voor dat doel te maken.

VOORSCHRIFTEN OMTRENT HET INVULLEN VAN DE KOLON "BEROEP OF BEZIGHEID."

Achter de namen van VROUWEN die uitsluitelijk de plichten vervullen van Echtgenote, Moeder, Dochter of Zuster, enz., moet ingevuld worden "Huiselijke Plichten"; maar haar beroep of bezigheid moet vermeld worden als zij gedurig haar Echtgenoot of Vader enz., helpen in een of ander bepaalde bezigheid, of als zij op andere wijze geregeld in bezigheid zijn te huis of elders.

KINDEREN of JONGE MENSCHEN die School gaan of die geregeld onderwijs ontvangen te huis, moeten beschreven worden als SCHOLIEREN of STUDENTEN, maar als zij geregeld een beroep uitoefenen of gedurig in een bezigheid helpen moet het vermeld worden.

BOEREN moeten vermelden of zij "Wijn-," "Schaap-," "Vee-," "Koorn-," "Struisvogel-," boeren, enz., zijn. Bloedverwanten die geregeld helpen kunnen genoemd worden als "Vrouw" of "Zoon," enz., "helpende."

HANDWERKSLIEDEN, AMBACHTSLIEDEN, ARBEIDERS, BODEN, KOELIES, HUISBEDIENDEN, MIJNWERKERS, zijn woorden die nooit alleen moeten worden gebruikt. De bijzondere soort van werk behoort te worden genoemd, bij voorbeeld, "Boeren-," "Spoorweg-," "Dok-," of ander arbeider, "Kok-," "Kostsier-," "Binnenmeid-," of anderszins; "Goud-," "Diamant-," "Steenkool-," mijnwerker.

Personen in den HANDEL, bijvoorbeeld KOOPLIEDEN, FABRIKANTEN, Personen die STORES of WINKELS houden, en AGENTEN, moeten hunne bijzondere bezigheid vermelden of de voornaamste artikelen waarin zij handel drijven.

KLERKEN, BOEKHOUDERS, WINKEL-BEDIENDEN enz., moeten de bezigheid waarin zij werkzaam zijn vermelden, bij voorbeeld "Bank-," "Spoorweg-," klerk, "Winkelbediende."

LANDMACHT en ZEEMACHT. Vermeld den Rang, en of die persoon in dienst of afgetreden is. Indien afgetreden, vermeld het tegenwoordig beroep.

PARLEMENTSLEDEN, LEDEN van STADS- en AFDEELINGSRADEN en VREDERECHTERS, en andere hooge publieke ambtenaren moeten hun gewoon beroep en bezigheid vermelden zoowel als hun officieel titel.

Personen in den PUBLIEKEN of POLITIEDIENST, moeten na hunnen titel of rang het departement of tak waartoe zij behooren, vermelden, bij voorbeeld: — "Klerk, Registratie Kantoor"; zij die afgetreden of uitgediend zijn, moeten als zoodanig worden beschreven.

GODSDIENST-PREDIKERS moeten de gezindte opnoemen waartoe zij behooren, en het kerkgebouw waarin zij dienst doen. Leeke predikers of personen die nu en dan prediken, moeten hun gewoon beroep vermelden.

RECHTSGELEERDEN moeten vermelden of zij practiseeren of niet, en als zij een betrekking bekleeden moeten zij haar noemen. De aanduiding, Procureur, Notaris, en Transport-bezorger, moet beperkt worden tot hen, wier namen werkelijk op de rol staan; Personen in Procureurs kantoren moeten vermelden of zij als klerken in de leer besteed of andere klerken zijn.

GENESKUNDIGEN moeten vermelden of zij practiseeren of niet, indien zij niet practiseeren moeten zij hun tegenwoordig beroep vermelden. Zij moeten ook de Universiteit of andere Vereeniging noemen waartoe zij behooren.

ONDERWIJZERS, AUTEURS, PROFESSOREN, PUBLIEKE SCHRIJVERS en KUNSTENAARS moeten den bijzonderen tak van Wetenschap, Letterkunde of Kunst dien zij beoefenen vermelden. Ingenieurs moeten vermelden of zij Civile, Mechanische of Mijn Ingenieurs zijn.

Personen die geen beroep, ambacht of bedrijf uitoefenen, en die niet in een publieke betrekking zijn, maar die in onafhankelijke omstandigheden verkeeren, kunnen zich "Grondeigenaar," "Kapitalist," of "Annuitant" noemen. Onbepaalde termen zooals bij voorbeeld, "Heer" of "Dane" behooren niet te worden gebruikt.

TWEË VOORBEELDEN VAN DE WIJZE VAN INVULLEN DER OPGAVE.

No.	1 Naam en Familienaam.	2 Sekse.	3 Onderdom op den laatste Verjaardag.	4 Staat wat het Huwelijk betreft.	5 Betrekking tot het Hoofd des Huizes.	6 Beroep of Occupatie.		7 Ziekte en Gebreken.	8 Ras of Nationaliteit.		9 Land waar Geboren en hoe lang woonachtig in Natal.		10 Godsdienstige Gezindte.		11 Onderwijs.		12 Beschrijving van Woonhuis.
						AARD OF NAAM.	GRAAD, ENZ.		JAREN.	GK.	T.G.O.	GK.	T.G.O.				
1	James Robinson - - - -	M.	57	M.	Hoofd	Boer - - - -	E.	Blind	Engelsch - - - -	Engeland - - - -	10	Kerk van England -	R.W. B.A., Oxford.	—	—	Steen	
2	Maria Robinson - - - -	F.	53	M.	Vrouw	Huiselijke plichten -	—	—	Engelsch - - - -	Engeland - - - -	10	Roomsche Katholiek -	R.W.	—	—	8 Vertrekken.	
3	John Robinson - - - -	M.	20	N.M.	Zoon	Behulpzaam op plaats -	W.	Doofstom	Engelsch - - - -	Kaap Kolonie - - - -	5	Congregationaliste -	C.R.	—	—		
4	Caroline Robinson - - - -	F.	18	N.M.	Dochter	Behulpzaam in Melkerij	A.	—	Engelsch - - - -	Natal - - - -	3	Congregationaliste -	R.W.	A.D.	—		
5	Henry Stevens - - - -	M.	12	N.M.	Neef -	Scholier - - - -	—	—	Schotsch - - - -	Schotland - - - -	1	Presbyteriaansch -	R.W.	A.D.	—		
6	Benjamin Isaacs - - - -	M.	32	D.	Bezoeker	Goudsmid - - - -	E.	—	Duitsch - - - -	Duitschland - - - -	6	Unitarisch - - - -	R.W.	—	—		
7	Fan coise Laval - - - -	F.	34	W.	Kostganger	Tabbertmaker - - - -	O.	—	Amerikaansch - - - -	V.S.A. - - - -	1	Wesleyaansche Methodist.	R.W.	—	—		
8	Ellen Clark - - - -	F.	18	N.M.	Bediende	Huismeisje - - - -	W.	—	Zweedsch - - - -	Zweden - - - -	5	Heilsleger - - - -	R.W.	—	—		
9	Thomas Wood - - - -	M.	21	N.M.	Bediende	Arbeider op Plaats -	W.	—	Iersch - - - -	Ierland - - - -	3	Roomsche Katholie -	C.R.	—	—		
10	Sidney Green - - - -	M.	24	N.M.	Aanlooper	Arbeider aan pad -	N.	—	Wallisch - - - -	Wallis - - - -	2	Wesleyaansch - - - -	C.R.	—	—		
11	Jinny Coomara - - - -	F.	17	N.M.	Bediende	Herderin - - - -	W.	—	Z. A. Hollandsch - - - -	Kaap Kolonie - - - -	1	Nederd Gereformeerd	R.	—	—		
1	John Philip Hadley - - - -	M.	40	W.	Hoofd	Hotelhouder en Postmeester.	E.	—	Amerikaansch - - - -	V.S.A. - - - -	5	Wederdooper - - - -	R.W.	—	—	Hout en	
2	Jane Emma Hadley - - - -	F.	8	N.M.	Dochter	Scholier - - - -	—	—	Amerikaansch - - - -	V.S.A. - - - -	5	Wederdooper - - - -	R.W.	P.	—	Ijzer	
3	Mary Davis - - - -	F.	25	M.	Gouvernante	Gouvernante - - - -	W.	—	Iersch - - - -	Ierland - - - -	1	Congregationaliste -	R.W.	—	—	6 Vertrekken.	
4	John Jones Davis - - - -	M.	Zes Maanden	—	Gouvernante's Zoon.	Kindje - - - -	—	—	—	Natal - - - -	X	Congregationalist -	C.R.	—	—		
5	George Smith - - - -	M.	31	N.M.	Bediende	Kok - - - -	W.	—	Kanadeesch - - - -	Kanada - - - -	2	Van geen Sekte - - - -	C.R.	—	—		
6	Annie Campbell - - - -	F.	27	W.	Bediende	Kamermeid - - - -	W.	—	Iersch - - - -	Ierland - - - -	10	Roomsche Katholie -	R.	—	—		
7	Edward O'Neil - - - -	M.	30	M.	Kostganger	Goudgraver - - - -	E.	—	Englesch - - - -	Duitschland - - - -	3	Lutheraansch - - - -	C.R.	—	—		
8	Wilhelm Herman - - - -	M.	28	N.M.	Kostganger	Kleermaker - - - -	E.	—	Amerikaansch - - - -	Frankrijk - - - -	6	Wesleyaansch - - - -	R.W.	—	—		
9	Billy Johnson - - - -	M.	26	N.M.	Kostganger	Boekhouder - - - -	W.C.S.	—	Schotsch - - - -	Schotland - - - -	5	Presbyteriaansch -	R.W.	—	—		

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL.

This Square to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Magisterial Division.....
 Sub-Division No.....
 Port, Harbour, or Roadstead.....



SPECIAL SHIP'S FORM.

This Square to be filled up by the Ship's Master.

DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL, TUG, LAUNCH, BOAT, &c.

1. State whether Ship, Boat, Brig, Barque, Schooner, Cutter, Steamer
 2. Built of Iron, Steel, Wood, or Composite
 3. Name of Vessel.....
 4. (Registered Tonnage) (Nett Tonnage) (Gross Tonnage).....
 5. Full complement of Crew.....
 6. Accommodation of Passengers.....
 First Class.....
 Second Class.....
 Steerage.....
 7. Horse Power.....

CAUTION.—If any Occupier for whom a Schedule is left under the Census Law, No. 34, 1880, refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully furnishes a false return, shall, for every such offence or neglect or false answer or return, pay a sum not exceeding £5, with cost of prosecution, at the discretion of the Magistrate, before whom the complaints thereof shall be made.

(BEFORE WRITING ON THIS PAPER, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.)

(1)—List of the Officers, Crew, Marine Officers, Men, Passengers, and others, who on the Night of Sunday, 17th April, 1904, slept or abode on board this Vessel.

No.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Conditions as to Marriage.	Relation to Commander or Master.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.		Sickness and Infirmities.	Race or Nationality.	Country where Born, and Length of Residence in Natal.	Religious Denomination.	Education.	
						NATURE OR NAME.	GRADE.					DEGREE.	AT PRESENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													

(2)—Number of Live Stock kept, 17th April, 1904 (whether belonging to Owner or not).

Bulls.	Milch Cows.	Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Stud Stallions.	Brood Mares.	Other Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Woolled Sheep.	Other Sheep.	Angora Goats.	Other Goats.	Pigs.	Ostriches.	Dogs.	Fowls and Ducks.	Pigeons.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Rabbits.

The above Return includes imported Live Stock as follows:—Bulls..... Cows..... Stallions..... Mares..... Rams..... Ewes.....

Write answers in full. Dots (.,) and ditto (do.) lead to mistakes, and cannot be admitted.

I declare the two foregoing Returns to be true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Collected by me in accordance with instructions..... (Enumerator).

Witness my hand (Signature of Master or Officer in Charge).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THIS Schedule is to be filled up in accordance with the headings to the columns on the other side BY THE MASTER OR PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE VESSEL, with particulars respecting all the persons who slept or abode therein on the night of SUNDAY, the 17TH APRIL, 1904, together with those travelling or out at work during the night (and not included elsewhere), and who return to this Vessel on MONDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1904.

THIS paper will be called for by the Collector any time on Monday, the 18th day of April, or as soon after as practicable. By that date the answers should be written in the proper columns, and the document duly signed by the Master or Person in Charge. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts; and, if the form from any cause should not have been filled up, or should have been insufficiently or erroneously filled up, to record the necessary particulars, or make the necessary corrections, from inquiries which he is authorised to make for that purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE COLUMN HEADED "PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION."

ARMY AND NAVY.—If on actual service, state so. If retired, state present occupation.

PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT to state occupation, position, department; and if engaged in any other occupation, to specify its nature.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, TOWN COUNCILLORS, ETC., and other important public officers, to state their ordinary profession or occupation.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION to state denomination. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "Clerk." Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION to state whether in actual practice; if not practising to state present occupation. Persons employed in Solicitors' Offices to distinguish whether they are articled or other Clerks.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and return themselves as *practising or not practising*; if not practising, to state present occupation.

TEACHERS, AUTHORS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AND ARTISTS to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art in which they are engaged.

ENGINEERS to state whether civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, marine, etc., also the nature of work on which engaged. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, marine, etc.

ENGINE-DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN, ETC., to state the nature of the business in connection with which they are occupied, thus:—"Engine-driver at Sawmill," "Stoker at Foundry," "Fireman on Railway," etc. "Engine-drivers" are not to be entered as "Engineers."

MINERS to specify the nature of the mineral on which they work, and in respect of metallic ores to add whether *lode or alluvial*. A miner working for another should return himself as "Miner," not as labourer.

ARTISANS AND MECHANICS should always mention the particular branch of their trade, thus:—"Ship Carpenter," "House Carpenter," "Coachsmith," "Locksmith," "Farrier."

CARTERS, CARRIERS, LABOURERS, SERAUNTS, ETC., to be described in connection with their usual employment,—"Carter to Grocer," "Labourer making Roads," "Cabman," "Railway Porter," "Telegraph Messenger," "Domestic Servant," "Transport Rider," "Farmer's Wagon Driver," etc.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE, as Merchants, Manufacturers, Storekeepers, Retailers, Brokers, Agents, Auctioneers, etc., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the principal commodity in which they deal, thus—"Grain Merchant," "Hat Manufacturer," etc.

CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, SHOPMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, ETC., to be described according to the business with which they are connected—"Bank Clerk," "Railway Clerk," "Salesmen in Soft Goods Warehouse," "Shopman to Grocer," "Traveller to Wine Merchant," etc.

THE TERM FARMERS, PLANTERS, MARKET GARDENERS, CULTIVATORS.—All persons actually in occupation of land and pasturing or tilling the same, whether as owners or tenants, should denote their occupation by one or more of the following terms:—"Sheep," "Cattle," "Horse," "Ostrich," or "Mixed Stock Farmer;" "General Farmer;" "Dairy Farmer;" "Sugar;" "Tea;" "Coffee;" or "Tobacco Grower;" (to be used where operations are on a small scale, as for instance in the case of Indian occupiers or tenants); "Sugar;" "Tea;" "Coffee;" "Tobacco;" or "Wattle Planter;" "Fruit Grower;" "Livestock Settler;" "Market Gardener;" "Small Cultivator" (to be used for mixed farming or crop growing on a small scale, as for instance on most Indian holdings). If none of the above terms are applicable, some other term should be used indicating the special character of the operations. LAND OWNERS who let their land to others for farming purposes, and who take no active part themselves in the farming operations, should not return themselves as Farmers, but as *Farm Land Owners*.

PERSONS NOT FOLLOWING ANY PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "Proprietor of Land," "Proprietor of Houses," "Capitalist," "Annuitant," as the case may be. The word "Householder" should not be used in place of "Proprietor of Houses," nor the word "Gentleman" or "Lady" in place of "No Occupation."

WIVES, SONS, DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, OR OTHER RELATIVES habitually helping on farms and stations, or engaged in hotels, shops, or any other industrial pursuits, should be returned as "Wife assisting," "Son assisting," "Daughter assisting," etc., as the case may be.

WOMEN.—The occupations of women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded; but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, etc., unless they habitually assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, etc., write "Domestic Duties."

CHILDREN being educated to be designated "Scholar," if not engaged as well in any industrial pursuit; but, if following any such pursuit during portion of their time, as, for instance, delivering or selling newspapers, minding cows, etc., before or after school hours, to be set down as of that pursuit, calling to be stipulated, the entry in the special column under the head "Education" sufficiently showing that they are also receiving instruction.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, ETC.—The position of Officers in the Institution, as "Warder," "Nurse," etc., is to be given; and in the case of Inmates, "Patient," their calling (if any) before the entered the Institution is to be inserted in the "Occupation" column.

OFFICERS AND CREW.—The positions filled by Officers and Crew should be stated as "Master," "First or Chief Officer," "Second Engineer," "Boatswain," "Cook," "A.B.," etc.

N.B.—Great care must be taken in writing the name of an Occupation which is common to many kinds or branches of business, to add the name of the Employer's trade or business. The following names are of this type, and require the additional information suggested within brackets, thus:—

Assistant (to Draper);	Clerk (to Brewer);
Accountant (to Ironmonger);	Carter (to Miller);
Apprentice (to Baker);	Engine-driver (on Railway);
Agent (for Shipping Company);	Labourer (on Wharf, on Roads, etc.);
Cashier (in Bank);	and such like.

*. Every answer should be written in full. The use of dots (.) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and is not to be accepted by the Collectors.

EXAMPLE OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

No.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Condition as to Marriage.	Relation to Commander or Master.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.		Sickness and Infirmities.	Race or Nationality.	Country where born and length of residence in Natal.		Religious Denomination.	Education.	
						NATURE OR NAME.	GRADE.			YEARS.	DEGREE.		AT PRESENT RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.	
1	Alexander Macpherson	M.	48	W.	Commander or Master, R.N.R.		W.		English	Scotland	X	Presbyterian	R.W.	
2	Thomas Evan Jones	M.	37	N.M.	Chief Officer		W.		Welsh	Wales	X	Baptist	R.W.	
3	Patrick Denis Murphy	M.	28	N.M.	Second Officer		W.		Irish	Ireland	X	Roman Catholic	R.W.	
4	John Henry Brown	M.	32	M.	Engineer		W.		English	England	X	Church of England	R.W.	
5	James Thompson	M.	46	D.	Engine Driver and Stoker		W.	Lost right eye	Australia	New South Wales	X	Wesleyan Methodist	R.	
6	Charles Lewis	M.	24	N.M.	Steward		W.		Australia	Victoria	X	Primitive Methodist	R.W.	
7	Katherine Wheeler	F.	36	W.	Stewardess		W.		America	Queensland	X	Bible Christian	R.W.	
8	Richard A. Jackson	M.	43	M.	Cook		W.		America	Jamaica	X	Methodist	C.R.	
9	George Richards	M.	26	N.M.	Seaman		W.		French	New Zealand	X	Church of England	R.W.	
10	Samuel James Perkins	M.	30	N.M.	Seaman		W.		S. A. Dutch	South Australia	X	Salvation Army	R.W.	
11	William Stanly Reynolds	M.	18	N.M.	Apprentice		W.		S. A. Dutch	Western Australia	X	Congregationalist	R.W.	
12	Edward Dawson	M.	15	N.M.	Ship's Boy		W.		Swede	Fiji	X	Roman Catholic	R.W.F.	
13	Julus Francois Dubois	M.	52	W.	Passenger	Art Engraver	O.	Paralytic	German	France	4	Roman Catholic	R.W.	
14	David C. Piper	M.	33	M.	Passenger	Commercial Traveller, Drapery	W.		English	England	6	Presbyterian	R.W.	
15	Robert Tyson	M.	29	N.M.	Passenger	Clerk, C.S.			Australia	Tasmania	10	Roman Catholic	R.W.	
16	Donald R. Mackenzie	M.	32	N.M.	Passenger	Draughtsman Architect	W.N.		German	Nova Scotia	4	Church of England	R.W.	
17	Conrad Schwartz	M.	21	N.M.	Visitor	Law Clerk	W.		German	Germany	2	Agnostic	R.W.	
18	Erasmus C. Broadbent	M.	56	M.	Visitor	Clergyman	W.	Lost a limb	English	England	11	Church of England	R.W., M.A., Camb.	
19	Emelia Broadbent	F.	49	M.	Visitor	Domestic Duties			America	U.S.A.	11	Church of England	R.W.	
20	Alfred S. Broadbent	M.	16	N.M.	Visitor	Scholar			Australia	New South Wales	8	Church of England	R.W.	C.

CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF NATAL.

This Square to be filled up by the Enumerator.

This Square to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Magisterial Division.....

Street and Name or Number of Dwelling.....

Sub-Division No.

Name of Municipality.....

Ward No.

Town or Village or Locality.....

Name of Township under Local Board.....



COLOURED RACES FORM.

OTHER THAN NATIVES.

THIS FORM APPLIES TO ONE HOUSEHOLD.

Caution:—If any Occupier for whom a Schedule is left under the Census Law, No. 34, 1880, refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully furnishes a false return shall, for every such offence or neglect, or false answer or return, pay a sum not exceeding £5, with cost of prosecution, at the discretion of the Magistrate before whom the complaints thereof shall be made.

(BEFORE WRITING ON THIS PAPER, YOU ARE REQUESTED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE.)

(1) List of Members of the Household or Family, Visitors, Lodgers, and Others, who on the night of Sunday, the Seventeenth day of April, 1904, slept or abode in this dwelling.

No.	1 Name of Head of Family or Employer of Labour.	2 Sex.	3 Age last Birth-day.	4 Condition as to Marriage.	5 Relation to Head of Household.	6 Profession or Occupation.		7 Sickness and Infirmities.	8 Race and Nationality.	9 Country where born and length of residence in Natal.	10 Religious Denomination.	11 Education.		12 Description of Dwelling.	
						Nature or Name.	Grade, etc.					Degree.	At Present Receiving Instruction.		
	<p>No person absent on the night of Sunday, 17th April, 1904, is to be entered here, except such as may be travelling or out at work during the night (and not elsewhere recorded) and who returns to this house or dwelling on Monday, April 18th.</p> <p>The name of the Household Head present to be inserted on the first line; Wife, Children, other Relatives, Visitors, Lodgers, and Servants, following in their respective order, in the case of gangs and large numbers of coloured persons (other than Native) Males and Females should be counted and their approximate ages entered thus: 1 year, 1 to 5 years, 5 to 15 years, 15 to 40, 40 years and over. [See Example on other side.]</p> <p>Write— M against Males, F against Females.</p> <p>Enter the age of persons one year and over in years only. If the age be less than one year state number of months. Ages of coloured persons (other than Natives) to be stated as near as possible.</p> <p>Write— M for Married; W for Widow or Widower; D for Divorced; N M against all Never Married persons except young children. Add Eur if Married according to European or Christian rites.</p> <p>State whether Wife, Son, Daughter, Adopted or Step-Child or Orphan, Visitor, Lodger, or Servant. In the case of Visitors state ordinary place of domicile.</p> <p>[Before filling in this column you are requested to read the instructions on the other side.]</p> <p>A person engaged in more than one pursuit should state his occupations in order of their pecuniary importance to himself.</p> <p>Write— E if Employer of labour; O if in business on one's own account, but not employing others for salary or wages; A if relative assisting head of household in his business, but not receiving salary or wages; W if earning salary or wages.</p> <p>If permanently unable to follow any occupation by reason of illness or accident, state the cause. Or if Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic, Leprous, Lost a Limb or an Eye, as the case may be.</p> <p>If a half-caste of any coloured races, write H C after the entry thus. Griqua H C. Indian H C.</p> <p>State country where born. If born in Natal, state length of residence in Natal, if less than a year insert a "x".</p> <p>If Indian, state whether Mussulman, Hindu, or Parsee.</p> <p>State the name of particular Religion, Denomination, or Sect.</p> <p>If Indian, state whether Mussulman, Hindu, or Parsee.</p> <p>Write— C R for Cannot Read; R for Read only; R W for Read and Write. Add F if only able to Read and Write in a Foreign Language.</p> <p>Write— G if Government-aided School; C if at College, Grammar, or High School; P if at Private School; A D if at Denominational aided School; H if receiving instruction at Home.</p> <p>State whether the outer walls are built of Stone, Brick, Wood, Concrete, Iron, Canvas, or what other materials; also state number of Rooms, including Kitchen and exclusive of Shop, Bath-room, or Pantry.</p>														
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															

(2) Number of Live Stock kept on Seventeenth day of April, 1904, (whether belonging to Occupier or not).

Bulls.	Milch Cows.	Oxen.	Other Cattle.	Stud Stallions.	Brood Mares.	Other Horses and Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Wooled Sheep.	Sheep (other).	Angora Goats.	Goats (other).	Pigs.	Ostriches.	Dogs.	Fowls and Ducks.	Pigeons.	Geese.	Turkeys.	Rabbits.	

The above return includes imported Live Stock as follows: Bulls..... Cows..... Stallions..... Mares..... Rams..... Ewes..... The following is the number of Cattle that died of Lung sickness or Redwater, etc., 31st March, 1903, to 31st March, 1904, viz. Lung sickness..... Redwater..... Rinderpest.....

Write Answers in Full. Dots (") and ditto (do.) lead to mistakes, and cannot be admitted. I declare the foregoing Returns to be true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. Witness my hand..... (Signature of Occupier in Charge).

Collected by me in accordance with Instructions..... (Enumerator).

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

THIS Schedule is to be filled up in accordance with the headings to the columns on the other side by the OCCUPIER or PERSON IN CHARGE OF THESE QUARTERS OR DWELLING, with particulars respecting all the persons who slept or abode therein on the night of SUNDAY, the 17TH April, 1904, together with those travelling or out at work during that night (and not included elsewhere) and who return to this Dwelling on Monday, 18TH APRIL. If the dwelling or quarters is occupied by different families in separate apartments, each such apartment must be treated as a separate DWELLING, and the OCCUPIER or PERSON IN CHARGE of each must make a Return upon a separate Schedule.

This paper will be called for by the Collector any time on Monday, the 18th day of April, or as soon after as practicable. By that date the answers should be written in the proper columns, and the document duly signed by the Occupier or Person in charge. It is the Collector's duty to verify the facts; and, if the form from any cause should not have been filled up, or should have been insufficiently or erroneously filled up, to record the necessary particulars, or make the necessary corrections, from enquiries which he is authorised to make for that purpose.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP COLUMN HEADED "PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION."

ARMY AND NAVY.—If on actual service, state so. If retired, state present occupation.
PERSONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT to state occupation, position, department; and if engaged in any other occupation, to specify its nature.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, TOWN COUNCILLORS, ETC., and other important public officers, to state their ordinary profession or occupation.
MINISTERS OF RELIGION to state denomination. They are requested not to employ the indefinite term "Clerk." Local or occasional preachers to return their ordinary occupations.
MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION to state whether in actual practice; if not practising, to state present occupation. Persons employed in Solicitors' Offices to distinguish whether they are articled or other Clerks.
MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION to state whether they are Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners, and return themselves as *practising* or *not practising*; if not practising, to state present occupation.
TEACHERS, AUTHORS, PUBLIC WRITERS, AND ARTISTS to state the particular branch of science, literature, or art in which they are engaged.
ENGINEERS to state whether civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, marine, etc., also the nature of work on which engaged. Surveyors to state whether land, mining, marine, etc.
ENGINE-DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN, ETC., to state the nature of the business in connection with which they are occupied, thus—"Engine-driver at Sawmill," "Stoker at Foundry," "Fireman on Railway," etc. "Engine-drivers" are not to be entered as "Engineers."
MINERS to specify the nature of the mineral on which they work, and in respect of metallic ores to add whether *lode* or *alluvial*. A miner working for another should return himself as "Miner," not as labourer.
ARTISANS AND MECHANICS should always mention the particular branch of their trade, thus—"Ship Carpenter," "House Carpenter," "Coachsmith," "Locksmith," "Farrier."
CARTERS, CARRIERS, LABOURERS, SERVANTS, ETC., to be described in connection with their usual employment, "Carter to Grocer," "Transport Rider," "Labourer Making Roads," "Cabman," "Railway Porter," "Telegraph Messenger," "Domestic Servant," "Farmer's Wagon Driver."
PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE OR COMMERCE, AS MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, STOREKEEPERS, RETAILERS, BROKERS, AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC., to state the particular business in which they are engaged, or the principal commodity in which they deal, thus—"Grain Merchant," etc.
CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, SALESWOMEN, SHOPMEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, ETC., to be described according to the business with which they are connected—"Bank Clerk," "Railway Clerk," "Salesman in Soft Goods Warehouse," "Shopman to Grocer," "Traveller to Wine Merchant," etc.

Farmers, "Planters," "Market Gardeners," "Cultivators."—All persons actually in occupation of land, and pasturing or tilling the same, whether as owners or tenants, should denote their occupation by one or more of the following terms:—"Sheep," "Cattle," "Horse," "Ostrich," "Poultry," or "Mixed Stock Farmer," "General Farmer," "Dairy Farmer," "Sugar," "Tea," "Coffee," "Tobacco," or "Wattle Planter," "Fruit Grower," "Frigation Settler," "Market Gardener," "Small Cultivator," (to be used for mixed farming or crop growing on a small scale). If none of the above terms are applicable some other term should be used, indicating the special character of the operations.
LAND OWNERS who let their land to others for farming purposes, and who take no active part themselves in the farming operations, should not return themselves as farmers, but as "Farm Land Owners."
PERSONS NOT FOLLOWING ANY PROFESSION, TRADE, OR CALLING, and not holding any public office, but possessed of independent means, may designate themselves "Proprietor of Land," "Proprietor of Houses," "Capitalist," "Annuitant," as the case may be. The word, "Householder" should not be used in place of "Proprietor of Houses," nor the word "Gentleman" or "Lady" in place of "No Occupation."
WIVES, SONS, DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS, OR OTHER RELATIVES habitually helping on farms and stations, or engaged in hotels, shops, or any other industrial pursuit should be returned as "Wife Assisting," "Son Assisting," "Daughter Assisting," etc., as the case may be.
WOMEN.—The occupations of women who are employed in any but domestic duties should be distinctly recorded; but they should not be entered as engaged in the occupations of their Husbands or Fathers, etc., unless they habitually assist them. When only in the capacity of Wife, Mother, Daughter, Sister, etc., write "Domestic Duties."
CHILDREN being educated to be designated "Scholar," if not engaged as well in any industrial pursuit; but, if following such pursuit during portion of their time, as, for instance, delivering or selling newspapers, minding cows, etc., before or after school hours, to be set down as of that pursuit, calling to be stipulated, the heading in the special column under the head "Education," sufficiently showing that they are also receiving instruction.
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, GAOLS, ETC.—The position of Officers in the Institution, as "Warder," "Nurse," etc., is to be given, and in the case of inmates, "Patient," their calling (if any) before they entered the Institution is to be inserted in the "Occupation" column.

N.B.—Great care must be taken in writing the name of an Occupation which is common to many kinds or branches of business, to add the name of the Employer's trade or business. The following names are of this type, and require the additional information suggested within brackets, thus:—

Assistant (to Draper);	Clerk (to Brewer);
Accountant (to Ironmonger);	Carter (to Miller);
Apprentice (to Baker);	Engine-Driver (on Railway);
Agent (for Shipping Company);	Labourer (on Wharf, on Roads, etc.);
Cashier (in Bank);	and such like.

* * Every answer should be written in full. The use of dots (.) or ditto (do.) leads to numerous mistakes, and is not to be accepted by the Collectors.

FOUR EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE RETURN.

No.	Name of Head of Family or Employer of Labour.	Sex.	Age last Birth-day.	Condition as to Marriage.	Relation to Head of Household.	Profession or Occupation.		Sickness and Infirmities.	Race or Nationality.	Country where born and length of residence in Natal.	Religious Denomination.	Education.		Description of Dwelling.
						Nature of Name.	Grade, etc.					Degree.	At present receiving instruction.	
1	Moonesamy - - - - -	M.	35	M.	Head - -	Market Gardener -	Fruit Grower.	Lost an Eye.	Indian - - - - -	Calcutta - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	R.W.F.	—	Wood and
2	Mary - - - - -	F.	25	M.	Wife - -	—	Domestic Duties.	—	Indian - - - - -	Bombay - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	C.R.	—	Iron.
3	Goinden - - - - -	M.	Six Months.	N.M.	Son - -	—	—	Blind -	Indian - - - - -	Natal - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	—	—	2 rooms.
4	Mutella - - - - -	F.	15	N.M.	Daughter -	—	A.	—	Indian - - - - -	Bombay - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	R.W.	A.D.	1 Kitchen.
1	SUGAR ESTATE—													
2	10 Indians - - - - -	M.	over 40	M.	—	Labourers - - - - -	Sugar W.	—	Indians - - - - -	Calcutta - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	R.W.F.	—	Wood and
3	50 Indians - - - - -	M.	15 to 40	N.M.	—	Labourers - - - - -	Sugar W.	—	Indians - - - - -	Calcutta - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	C.R.	—	Iron Huts.
4	25 Indians - - - - -	F.	5 to 15	N.M.	—	Labourers - - - - -	Sugar W.	—	Indians - - - - -	Calcutta - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	C.R.	—	29 Rooms.
5	1 Indian - - - - -	M.	40	M.	Sidar -	Sidar - - - - -	Sugar W.	—	Indian - - - - -	Calcutta - - - - -	Mussulman - - - - -	R.W.	—	4 Kitchens.
1	John Trotter - - - - -	M.	27	M.	Head - -	Cultivator - - - - -	Small Cultivator.	—	Griqua - - - - -	Cape Colony - - - - -	Roman Catholic - - - - -	R.W.	—	Brick.
2	Jane Trotter - - - - -	F.	21	M.	Wife - -	—	Domestic Duties.	Deaf -	Griqua - - - - -	Cape Colony - - - - -	Roman Catholic - - - - -	C.R.	—	2 Rooms.
3	Joseph Trotter - - - - -	M.	15	N.M.	Son - -	—	A.W.	—	Griqua - - - - -	Cape Colony - - - - -	Roman Catholic - - - - -	R.W.	A.D.	1 Kitchen.
1	Amod - - - - -	M.	30	M.	Head - -	Storekeeper - - - - -	Grocer.	—	Parsee - - - - -	India - - - - -	Parsee - - - - -	R.W.	—	Brick and
2	Matilda - - - - -	F.	25	M.	Wife - -	—	Domestic Duties.	—	Parsee - - - - -	India - - - - -	Parsee - - - - -	C.R.	—	Iron.
3	Rebecca - - - - -	F.	Six Months.	N.M.	Adopted Child	—	—	—	Parsee - - - - -	Natal - - - - -	Parsee - - - - -	—	—	4 Rooms.
4	Ramsammy - - - - -	M.	30	M.	Servant -	—	Grocer's Assistant.	—	Hindu - - - - -	Bombay - - - - -	Mussulman - - - - -	R.W.F.	—	1 Kitchen.
5	Moideu - - - - -	M.	21	N.M.	Visitor -	Jeweller - - - - -	O.	Lame from Birth.	Parsee - - - - -	Mauritius - - - - -	Parsee - - - - -	R.W.F.	—	—
6	Veresamy - - - - -	M.	40	M.	Lodger -	Tailor - - - - -	O.	Lost a Leg.	Indian - - - - -	Ceylon - - - - -	Hindu - - - - -	R.F.	—	—

N.B.—In the case of Estates, Factories, Industrial Institutions, and where Gangs of Coloured Labour is employed **Other than Natives**, only numbers need be given (not names) with approximate ages, Male and Female thus. See Example above under "Sugar Estate."

EXAMPLE.	NUMBERS AND APPROXIMATE AGES OF COLOURED MALE POPULATION.						EXAMPLE.	NUMBERS AND APPROXIMATE AGES OF COLOURED FEMALE POPULATION.					
	Numbers.	1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 40 years.	40 years and over.		Numbers.	1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 40 years.	40 years and over.
2 Indians ...	—	—	10 years.	—	—	41 years.	10 Indians ...	1 year.	—	—	—	—	—
10 Indians ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 Indians ...	—	1 to 5 years.	—	—	—	—
5 Cape Colony ...	—	—	—	—	15 to 40 years.	—	25 Indians ...	—	—	—	5 to 15 years.	—	—
2 Indians ...	1 year.	—	—	—	15 to 40 years.	—	40 Indians ...	—	—	—	—	15 to 40 years.	—
8 Indians ...	—	—	1 to 5 years.	—	—	—	3 Cape Colony ...	—	—	—	5 to 15 years.	—	—

ANNEXURES.
