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RESULTS OF A CENSUS
OF THE
COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

TAKEN ON THE
NIGHT OF SUNDAY, THE 7TH MARCH, 1875.

PART I.—SUMMARIES.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor.
1877.

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1877.

[G. 42-'76.]

ERRATA.

Page	Column	Line	Read	And not
3	4	3	47,982	44,982
"	1	1	159,473	159,443
"	4	3	780	786
4	last of Table IV.		Number of Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Number of Inhabitants to the Square Mile.
"	5	1	369,628	362,628
5	5	1	720,984	720,894
"	10	12	2,566	2,506
"	12	13	3,668	8,668
"	10	27	1,014	3,014
6	2	1	224,603	224,203
"	6	1	44'52	14'52
"	12	1	152,449	152,749
"	10	26	748	749
"	9	45	-10'57	10'57
93	14	3	...	25
"	14	4	1	112
"	15	3	25	...
"	15	4	112	1
"	14	5	498	473
"	14	6	452	241
"	15	5	179	204
"	15	6	156	267
ix, Under "Number of Vines," <i>dele</i> "Morgen."				
xv, read "Censuses of March, 1865, and March, 1875," in Title.				
xix,	Column 3	Line 25	<i>Dele</i> 0'46	
"	9	39	Read -13'98	And not 13'98
"	13	27	3'84	38'40
"	13	28	0'68	6'79
"	Last	27	0'01	83'66
"	"	28	0'05	18'75
"	"	29	0'30	5'37
"	17	34	0'02	56'39
"	"	35	0'08	11'93
"	"	36	0'06	18'28
"	"	37	0'31	3'24
"	"	38	0'15	65'84
"	"	39	0'27	36'64

The foregoing errata have been corrected in the second edition of the Census presented in this volume, and exist only in the two numbers separately published in 1876.

The following errata should, however, be also corrected in both editions of the Census Tables:—

Page	Column	Line	Read	And not
28	8	4	50'43	40'43
49	3	21	121	151
68	5	22	151	451
75	11	1	0'13	13'00
76	11	52	77'89	67'89
82	In Heading "Persons of both Sexes between 5 and 15 years," read "under 15 years," Headings of two last "Sex Columns" should be reversed.			

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68(169)1575

REPORT
ON THE
CENSUS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1875.

HISTORY.

1. Provision was made by the Colonial Legislature during the Session of 1874 for the second Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
2. The absence of a statistical department, by which the operation of the Act would be most readily guided, was a source of embarrassment to the Government in carrying out this measure; and the evils of defective agency may be traced in the Tables which follow. It was also to be anticipated that the want of familiarity among the people with any system of registration would be a further obstacle in the collection of the necessary particulars.
3. The date of enumeration was fixed for the night of Sunday the 7th of March, 1875; and the following scheme of enumeration was adopted.
4. Each of the forty-eight divisions of the Colony was made a district of enumeration under supervision of the Civil Commissioner of the division.
5. Each ward or field-cornetcy of the division was made a sub-district of enumeration under the supervision of the field-cornet.
6. But in municipalities, the local authorities were requested to make the necessary arrangements for enumeration; and the district of Herschel (part of the division of Aliwal North) and the Tambookie Location (part of the divisions of Queen's Town and Wodehouse) being wholly peopled by natives, were placed under the care of special supervisors.
7. The military were enumerated under the direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces; the port-captains of the Colony were charged with the duty as regarded docks and shipping; in gaols and certain institutions the Census was taken by the respective wardens or superintendents. On missionary stations the duty was undertaken by the resident missionaries. In all cases assistant enumerators were appointed wherever required.
8. In the rural districts of enumeration, the time allotted to the collection of the particulars was five days (extended to six days in Herschel and the Tambookie Location). In municipalities, the schedules were distributed among the householders with the necessary instructions before the date of enumeration, and collected on the day following it.
9. General directions were issued for the guidance of the people, and more particular instructions given to the enumerators, upon whom, under the circumstances, the success of registration as well in urban as in rural districts specially depended.
10. The apprehension of taxation, undoubtedly, has influenced the returns made in a considerable number of instances, even among the European or White population.

11. On the other hand the distinctively native population, who dwell together in masses chiefly on the border, received the measure with unexpected docility and intelligent comprehension of its object.

12. The work of enumeration was performed without accident; but, unhappily, in too many cases, in a very perfunctory manner.

13. The schedules were all safely received save those of the division of Wodehouse, which were lost on their way to King William's Town; but were recovered (except the schedules relating to the town of Dordrecht) after an exposure to the weather of several weeks. A second Census of Dordrecht, taken some time after, is only approximate: in many things conjectural and untrustworthy.

14. The cost of enumeration was very great. No uniform tariff could be fixed, for general prosperity and local circumstances placed the Government at the mercy of those who were employed. The highest sums paid in enumeration were paid in Fraserburg, Namaqualand, and Victoria West, where the natural sterility of the country was so increased by prolonged drought as almost to prevent travelling. Here five pounds a day were paid to country enumerators without hesitation.

15. The cost of actual enumeration in each division was as follows:—

The Cape	£525 3 0	Uitenhage	£387 10 0
Stellenbosch	119 0 0	Port Elizabeth	167 10 0
Paarl	174 0 0	Alexandria	74 10 0
Malmesbury	321 5 0	Albany	253 5 0
Piquetberg	85 15 0	Bathurst	85 15 0
Clanwilliam	156 14 0	Peddie	185 19 6
Namaqualand	332 0 0	Victoria East	160 5 6
Calvinia	434 0 0	Stockenstrom	85 0 0
Tulbagh	145 5 0	Fort Beaufort	427 10 0
Worcester	261 0 0	Bedford	88 10 0
Fraserburg	443 0 0	Somerset East	204 0 0
Victoria West	443 12 0	Cradock	165 0 0
Beaufort West	275 15 0	Middelburg	130 0 0
Prince Albert	118 11 0	Graaff-Reinet	224 0 0
Caledon	97 10 0	Murraysburg	56 12 6
Bredasdorp	117 0 0	Richmond	130 0 0
Robertson	112 5 0	Hope Town	122 10 0
Swellendam	217 10 0	Colesberg	138 15 0
Riversdale	190 13 0	Albert	160 10 0
Mossel Bay	96 15 0	Aliwal North	353 15 0
George	127 10 0	Wodehouse	312 10 0
Oudtshoorn	195 15 0	Queen's Town*	900 5 6
Knysna	68 5 0	King William's Town	629 6 8
Humansdorp	93 7 6	East London	259 19 6
		The Colony	£10,854 9 8

16. The number of paid enumerators was 1,257, of whom 1,018 were engaged in the rural districts of enumeration.

17. In addition, there were employed 110 interpreters, and 312 chiefs or headmen. The influence of the latter was of material consequence in procuring the cheerful acquiescence to the measure of the native population, just as amongst the colonists the local influence and authority of the field-cornet was equally indispensable.

18. The Census was, with necessary modifications of the method adopted in the Colony, taken also in British Basutoland, with very satisfactory results.

HOUSES AND POPULATION.

19. On the 7th March, 1875, the Colony contained 720,984 inhabitants, of whom 369,628 were male, and 351,356 female.

20. This population naturally falls into two classes: the European or White, numbering 236,783 souls; and the Coloured, numbering 484,201 souls.

21. The European or White class, consists of the descendants of Dutch and French settlers, and of the immigrants and their offspring chiefly of English and other Teutonic peoples, who more lately entered the Colony.

22. The number of Dutch and French origin may be approximately estimated at 150,000 souls, which is nearly the number of those who profess the Lutheran and Dutch Reformed creeds.

* Including the Tambookie Location.

23. The Coloured are, in this Census, divided into five classes:

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

II. *The Hottentot*.—The second class includes all returned as Hottentots, Namaquas, Hill Damaras and Korannas, and the scanty remnant of Bushmen still surviving within the Colony.* Here also many persons of mixed race have been enumerated as Hottentots. Thus in Oudtshoorn where 6,037 are returned as Hottentots, the Civil Commissioner reports that these persons are all of mixed origin. The enumerators evidently in the somewhat perplexing task of deciding on race were in this and other cases guided by the predominance of European or Hottentot characteristics in the persons of those who were to be classified.

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

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

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

24. *Increase of Population*.—The following table shews, as nearly as could be ascertained from the annual returns furnished by Civil Commissioners during the period, the numbers of the Colonial Population from 1823 to 1856:

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

* Returned at the Census as follows:

Cape Division	1 males.	— females.
Malmesbury	— "	1 "
Namaqualand	25 "	10 "
Calvinia	4 "	3 "
Victoria West	200 "	176 "
Graaff-Reinet	1 "	— "

There should be Bushmen, however, in Colesberg and Fraserburg.

25. These statements cannot well be reconciled with the results of the Census of 1865, wherein the population numbered 496,381 souls. Still it is possible that the fluctuation of population shewn in the earlier and generally conjectural registers, is not an unfaithful index of the influences of war and emigration.

26. The increase of the population in the decade 1865-1875 was apparently 224,603 or 45.25 per cent. on the total; 55,191 or 30.40 per cent. in European or White, and 169,412 or 53.85 per cent. in the coloured races. But the true increase is found either by adding to the totals in 1865 the population of British Kaffraria, as ascertained on the 31st December, 1864 (8,183 White, and 78,018 coloured, that colony having been incorporated in the Cape after 1865), or by deducting from the totals of the Census of 1875, the present population of the same territory now divided into the divisions of King William Town and East London. By the former method the increase of population within the limits existing in 1865, by the second that on the present area of the Colony, will be obtained.

27. By first method:

	Total.	European or White.	Coloured.
Population in 1865 ..	582,582	189,775	392,807
„ 1875 ..	720,984	236,783	484,201
Increase: Numbers ..	138,402	47,008	91,394
„ Per cent. ..	27.88	25.86	29.03

28. By the second method:

	Total.	European or White.	Coloured.
Population in 1865 ..	496,381	181,592	314,789
„ 1875 ..	598,830	223,998	374,832
Increase: Numbers ..	102,449	42,406	60,043
„ Per cent. ..	20.64	23.35	19.07

The great increase of natives in King William's Town and East London (31,351 souls) here exercises a marked influence, the White population having within the former limits of the Colony advanced in the decade 4.28 per cent. faster than the coloured; but within the present limits it has been surpassed by the coloured 3.17 per cent. in that time.

29. The following are the increases of population in England and Wales, and in some colonies:—

England and Wales	1861-1871	12.98 per cent.
Tasmania	1861-1870	10.39 „
Victoria	1861-1871	35.39 „
South Australia	1861-1871	46.36 „
Nova Scotia (highest rate in Dominion of Canada)	1861-1871	17.21 „

30. The increase of population has been variable, because large tracts of hitherto unsettled country have within the decade become peopled by immigrants from the older districts, which, having lost also by emigration to Griqualand West, have thus remained sometimes stationary. Moreover, great numbers of Fingoes have emigrated from the divisions of Peddie, Victoria East, and Fort Beaufort, and a large number of Tembus from the Tambookie Location. The rapid extension of the white population in Fraserburg and Victoria West also has driven many of the aboriginal inhabitants from those divisions.

31. The Colony is by Act No. 18, of 1874, which has not yet come into operation, divided into seven electoral provinces which are also, from their constitution, well adapted to illustrate the varying progress of population. They are:

The Western, containing Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl.

North-western: Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Namaqualand, Calvinia, Tulbagh, Worcester.

South-western: Caledon, Bredasdorp, Swellendam, Robertson, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Knysna.

Midland: Fraserburg, Victoria West, Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Richmond, Hope Town, Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg.

South-eastern: Albany, Bathurst, Peddie, Victoria East, Humansdorp, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Alexandria.

North-eastern: Stockenstrom, Fort Beaufort, Bedford, Somerset East, Cradock, Middelburg, Colesberg, Albert.

Eastern Province: Aliwal North, Wodehouse, Queen's Town, King William's Town, East London.

32. The following are the numbers of the Population in these Provinces at the Censuses of 1865-1875:—

PROVINCES.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION.		COLOURED POPULATION.	
	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.
Western	34,877	41,484	39,687	44,460
North-western	22,451	28,529	40,190	45,875
South-western	35,725	41,444	34,610	40,240
Midland	24,203	31,168	32,631	40,196
South-eastern	30,415	35,876	62,116	61,399
North-eastern	26,318	30,491	46,403	50,908
Eastern	7,603	27,791	59,152	201,123
Population of British Kaffraria in 1864	8,183	....	78,018	....

Whence are deduced the following numerical and proportional increases:—

INCREASES, 1865-1875.

PROVINCES.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Western	6,607	18.94	4,773	12.03
North-western	6,078	27.07	5,685	14.14
South-western	5,719	16.01	5,630	16.27
Midland	6,965	28.77	7,565	23.19
South-eastern	5,461	14.66	-717	-1.15
North-eastern	4,173	15.85	4,505	9.78
Eastern	12,005	76.00	141,971	46.62

33. The white race has therefore throughout increased more rapidly than the coloured races, except in the tract stretching along the coast from the western boundaries of Caledon and Robertson to the confines of Uitenhage and Humansdorp, whence also an area of almost stationary population stretches eastward, embracing the South-eastern Province; for here the white population has increased more slowly than in the other provinces, while the natives have, through emigration, suffered positive loss; and thus the increase on the total number of inhabitants is only 5.13 per cent.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

34. There were to every 100 males of the total population, 94.08 females in 1865; 95.06 females in 1875. According to race, there were to 100 males the following number of females:—In 1865: European, 90.33; Coloured, 96.31. In 1875: European, 91.09; Coloured, 97.06. The increase in each class appears, therefore, to have been in equal proportion.

35. The proportions in the population generally vary greatly. In the division of Port Elizabeth there are only 74.62 females to 100 males; in Peddie there are 105.47 females to 100 males. Taking the proportions of males and females in every 100 persons of white and coloured of the seven electoral provinces, the following table is deduced:

PROVINCES.	EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		COLOURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Western	51.1	48.9	48.8	51.2
North-western	52.5	47.5	52.4	47.6
South-western	51.0	49.0	51.2	48.8
Midland	52.5	47.5	53.6	46.4
South-eastern	54.7	45.3	52.3	47.7
North-eastern	51.9	48.1	52.7	47.3
Eastern	55.3	44.7	49.2	50.8
The Colony	52.33	47.67	50.82	49.18

36. These results may be compared with the following proportions:—

COUNTRIES.	PROPORTIONS PER CENT.	
	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	48·63	51·37
New Zealand	57·04	42·96
New South Wales	54·67	45·33
Victoria	53·65	46·35
Bombay (Presidency)... ..	52·27	47·73
United States	50·7	49·3

37. Of the coloured races there are among Malays, in every 100 persons, 47·91 males to 52·09 females. Among Hottentots the proportion is 51·32 males to 48·68 females. Among Fingoes, who are settled in large and concentrated masses, there are 49·57 males and 50·43 females in every 100 persons—a similar proportion to that of the sexes in Spain and Denmark; while among Kafirs and Betsuanas, owing to the great number of men of these races who enter the Colony from abroad to seek service, the proportion natural to an old and prosperous society is affected, and becomes as 51·28 to 48·72. Among "Mixed and Other," the proportion in 100 persons is 50·13 males to 49·87 females—very nearly that which obtains in Belgium and Italy.

DENSITY.

38. There were, in 1865, 2·52 persons to the square mile, of whom 0·92 were white and 1·60 coloured. In 1875 there were 3·60 to the square mile, of whom 1·18 were white and 2·42 coloured. The density varies greatly. The largest numbers of persons to the square mile are as follow:—

	Total.	White.	Coloured.
The Cape	79·39	42·56	36·83
King William's Town	59·88	5·06	54·82
Port Elizabeth	57·88	37·09	20·79
Peddie	33·98	2·67	31·31

The thinnest population is in

Namaqualand	0·59	0·13	0·46
Fraserburg	0·39	0·16	0·23
Calvinia	0·28	0·11	0·17

39. The following results are deduced for the electoral provinces:—

	Area in square miles.	Density.
Western Province	1,852	46·41
North-western ,,	68,361	1·09
South-western ,,	15,422	5·29
Midland ,,	67,090	1·06
South-eastern ,,	14,009	6·94
North-eastern ,,	21,494	3·78
Eastern ,,	11,722	19·44

40. If the population classed as urban be deducted from the total population of the Colony, the number of persons to the square mile is diminished to 2·82, of whom only 0·76 are White.

HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

41. According to the Census, the number of Inhabited Dwellings was 55,212, exclusive of 76,022 inhabited huts and tents. The number of inhabited dwellings to the square mile was 0·66. No less than 10,110 houses were returned undescribed; but being principally outside of cities and towns, these may be assumed to belong chiefly to the classes containing one to three rooms, of which there were returned 26,089 or nearly one-half the total number. Of all other edifices in the Colony including stores and sheds there were 27,713. Edifices in course of construction numbered 526.

42. There were in Cities and Towns of 500 inhabitants and upwards 19,857 inhabited dwellings, 2,873 huts and tents, with 5,769 uninhabited edifices, but only 63 edifices building.

43. The number of persons to an inhabited dwelling is in the Colony 5·49, or excluding tents 5·53. But in the Cape division this number rises to 7·15, in that of Tulbagh to 7·31, of Fraserburg to 9·04, of Victoria West to 9·08. These large proportions do not indicate superior capacity in the dwelling, as may be seen by the classified return of houses, but rather a want of accommodation in newly-settled districts and in towns.

44. There were at the Census 0·87 families to every 100 dwellings. This unusual proportion is owing to the large number of huts frequently occupied by a polygamous family among some native races.

The following proportions may be compared:—

	Number of Persons to a Dwelling.	Number of Families to a Dwelling.
England and Wales	5·33	1·19
New Zealand	4·88	—
Victoria	4·86	—
New South Wales	5·11	—
Ceylon	6·18	1·27

45. There were in 1875 in each family of the population generally 4·59 persons. But the size of families was different in different races. Among Europeans or white the average was only 4·11 members to one family, where the average in England and Wales is 4·50. The Malay family contains only 4·09 members; the Hottentot 4·48; the Fingo is 6·04; the Kafir to 5·79; the mixed race to 4·88, nearly that of Ceylon which is 4·89.

46. Of 236,783 European or White	204,556	or 86·4 per cent.
„ 10,817 Malay	9,037	„ 83·6 „
„ 98,561 Hottentot	68,717	„ 69·7 „
„ 73,506 Fingo	65,315	„ 88·9 „
„ 214,133 Kafir and Betsuana	180,155	„ 84·1 „
„ 87,184 Mixed and Other	74,382	„ 85·3 „

were members of families living together, the residue in each race being inmates of households not related to the family. The low proportion among Hottentots is significant.

AGES.

47. According to the Census the number of persons under 15 years of age was 314,516; of persons between 15 and 55, 352,399; of those aged 55 and upwards, 43,000; and not less than 11,069 were of unspecified age.

48. On comparison with the results of the last Census it is found that while the proportion to the population of males under 15 had risen from 42·23 to 43·61 per cent.; that of males between 15 and 40 had fallen from 40·36 to 38·42 per cent.; that of males between 40 and 55 from 11·97 to 11·83. Above 55 the proportions to the total had again increased.

49. In like manner the proportion to the population of females under 15 had risen from 44·16 to 45·04 per cent.; but that of females between 15 and 40 had fallen from 39·78 to 38·65, and that of females between 40 and 55 from 10·59 to 10·34. Between 55 and 70 the proportion remains the same (4·12), and is increased after 70 years.

50. As the ages of the races were not distinguished in 1865 this loss of population at the supporting ages cannot be accurately assigned. But the following results may be examined in illustration:—

In 1865 the proportion of those between 21 and 40 to the total population of specified ages was: males, 27·9; females, 25·8 per cent.

In 1875 the proportion of those between 21 and 40 to the total of specified ages in the European or white population was: males, 27·6; females, 25·4 per cent. But the proportions of those between 20 and 40 to the total of specified ages in the coloured population was: males, 27·6; females, 28·3 per cent. It follows that because the age periods compared give an advantage of one year of life to the proportions obtained in 1865 there is among the coloured population a very large increase in females, but a decrease in males, which, if the number of males between 20 and 21 were ascertained and deducted, would be considerable. The male population, therefore, may be said to have lost in strength at this age period generally; and more, proportionally, among white than coloured; but that, while white women have also much declined in numbers as regards the population, the proportion of coloured women at the same age period has increased.

51. These losses are probably due to emigration especially within the six years preceding the last Census among the white; and in the earlier movements already mentioned among the coloured.

52. The numbers of the population at certain ages in the Colony may be compared with those in other countries, thus:

I.—NUMBERS OF PERSONS at the THREE AGE PERIODS indicated in every 10,000 of the POPULATION in—

AGES.	THE CAPE.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	NEW SOUTH WALES.	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	VICTORIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
	Total Population.	European or White.					
Under 15...	4,430	4,407	3,589	4,513	4,180	4,233	4,150
15 and under 65 ...	5,314	5,392	5,948	5,304	5,607	5,629	5,728
65 and upwards ...	256	201	463	183	213	138	122

II.—NUMBERS OF PERSONS at VICESIMAL AGE PERIODS in every 10,000 of the POPULATION in—

AGES.	THE CAPE.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	VICTORIA.
	European or White.	Coloured.			
Under 20...	5,483	5,453	4,552	5,080	4,980
20 and under 40 ...	2,881	2,792	2,984	3,302	3,043
40 and under 60 ...	1,280	1,269	1,733	1,329	1,702
60 and upwards ...	356	486	731	279	275

53. In England and Wales the population is equally divided at the age of 22½ years; in Bombay at 19½ years. In this Colony the half of the European or white population may be estimated to be under 18 years old. Males are equally divided in their nineteenth year, females in their eighteenth year.

54. The youth population being so large, the proportions at higher age periods become very small. Thus the proportion to 10,000 persons under 20 years of age of persons at the higher vicesimal age periods is in—

	Under 20 Years.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.
England and Wales ..	10,000	6,556	3,808	1,485	120
The Cape ..	10,000	5,257	2,333	607	44

55. Of centenarians there were returned 31 males, 28 females, of whom 2 males, 1 female were white. The number in England and Wales in 1871 was 160 of whom 41 were males. As the ages of the coloured population were, on the whole, conjectural, no importance can be attached to this large proportion of aged persons in this Colony.

56. With regard to children the following proportions of the numbers at three age periods to the population may be compared:—

AGES.	THE CAPE.		ENGLAND AND WALES.		VICTORIA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ...	15.57	16.68	13.90	13.18	15.42	17.51
5 and under 10 ...	14.31	15.65	12.20	11.63	14.03	16.06
10 and under 15 ...	12.53	13.56	11.04	10.33	11.27	12.91

57. There is in the numbers returned under each year of life an irregularity due to the tendency, remarked elsewhere, to advance the ages of children; thus infants under one year are returned as one year old. Similarly the incidence of the higher proportions appears to shew that children were returned as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 years old, when they were only in their 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th years.

58. *Proportions of the Sexes.*—The disparity of the sexes has in the decade become less. In 1865, boys were to girls under 15 as 50.76 to 49.24 in every 100 children; in 1875, as 50.51 to 49.49. Between 15 and 55, as should be expected, the approximation continues; but between 55 and 70 years, the proportions are 53.31 males to 46.69 females against 51.46 males to 48.54 in 1865. This is explained by the larger proportional increase of males at this age period than of females, the increments being .6507 and .5307 respectively.

59. At 70 and upwards males are to females as 48.74 to 51.16 being as 50.88 to 49.12 in 1865. The preponderance of females may be due to (1) the large number of aged coloured females who remained in the colony during the emigration of the more vigorous part of the Fingo and Tembu population since 1865; (2) to the frequent return during the decade of such aged females who have become widowed to their former homes within the Colony.

60. With regard to the European or white population the numbers of boys and girls under 15 to every 100 of the population, at three age periods, may be compared with the numbers in other populations as follows:—

NUMBERS IN 100 PERSONS.

AGES.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		THE CAPE. (EUROPEAN OR WHITE.)		VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 ...	50.03	49.97	50.57	49.43	50.51	49.49	50.80	49.20
5 and under 10 ...	49.99	50.01	50.05	49.95	50.28	49.72	50.78	49.22
10 and under 15 ...	50.34	49.66	50.32	49.68	50.25	49.75	50.51	49.49

61. Above 15 and under 20, females are to males as 50.07 to 49.93. In the Colony of Victoria the proportions are 51.95 to 48.05. After 20, the proportion of males assumes an increasing superiority until the age period 50 to 55, when it is nearly 14 per cent. in excess; thence the preponderance of males declines until 85 years, after which females are in excess.

62. With regard to the coloured population, boys are to girls, under 15, as 50.59 to 49.41, boys being in excess in all races except the Malay, where there are 51.32 girls to 48.68 boys in every 100 children.

63. Further, between 15 and 20, females are to males as 49.57 to 50.43; between 20 and 30, females are in excess; then again males predominate, being in excess 10 per cent. at the age period 45—50. After 70, females resume the higher proportions, which rise with advancing age.

64. If the urban and rural population be considered separately, the following results are obtained:—

I. As regards the European or white urban population: females are in excess of males at age periods below 20. After 20, males assume and maintain a considerable superiority, which declines to nearly an equality at the age 60 to 65, after which years females rise in increasing majority with the higher ages.

II. In the rural European or white population, males are in excess of females at all age periods. This excess rises to nearly 19 in the 100 at the age 50 to 55, and to upwards of 19 in the 100 between 65 and 75.

65. I. As regards the coloured urban population, females are in excess at all age periods under 30, the excess being 10 per cent. between 25 and 30. Between 30 and 50, males largely preponderate. After 50, females resume and maintain an increasing majority.

II. In the rural coloured population boys are to girls below 15, as 50.86 to 49.14, and between 15 and 20, as 51.36 to 48.64. There is an excess of females between 20 and 35; then males assume a marked superiority, until 70, after which age females are in excess to the term of life.

EDUCATION.

66. *Increase of the Educated and Imperfectly Educated.*—In 1865, in a population of 496,381 persons, 125,553 could read and write, and 22,826 could read only. In 1875, in a population of 720,984 persons, 177,491 could read and write, and 29,073 could read only. As to race, the numbers were:—

	Read and Write.	Read only.
In 1865:—European or White ..	110,301	7,684.
Coloured ..	15,252	15,142.
In 1875:—European or White ..	147,627	9,298.
Coloured ..	29,864	19,775.

The education of the coloured races appears, therefore, to have progressed more rapidly than that of the white, in the decade, thus:—

Increase per cent. on		Read and Write.	Read only.
European or White	.. ..	33·8	21·0
Coloured .. ..	.. ..	95·8	30·6

67. The increase of education in proportion to the population was as follows:—

		Read and Write.	Read only.
In 1865:—White .. ..	.. ..	60·74	4·23
Coloured .. ..	.. ..	4·85	4·81
In 1875:—White .. ..	.. ..	62·35	3·93
Coloured .. ..	.. ..	6·17	4·08

68. The proportions of persons able to read and write among the European or white population in the several divisions of the Colony had declined in the decade in the Paarl, Clanwilliam, Calvinia, Victoria West, Oudtshoorn, Albany, Stockenstrom, Murraysburg, and Colesberg, the greatest decrease being found in Victoria West—10·68 per cent. Of those who could read only, the proportion had increased in Piquetberg, Namaqualand, Fraserburg, Victoria West, Beaufort West, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Swellendam, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg, Richmond, and Hope Town.

69. The proportional increase of those among Europeans or whites able to read and write exceeds 4 per cent. in nine divisions only: Malmesbury, Worcester (which presents the largest increase, 8·45 per cent.), Alexandria, Bathurst, Peddie, Victoria East, Bedford, Cradock, Aliwal North.

70. The proportion of persons able to read and write among the coloured population in the several divisions of the colony has increased in all divisions except Stockenstrom, where it has declined 2·07 per cent. Of those who could read only the proportions have decreased in twenty divisions: Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Clanwilliam, Namaqualand, Tulbagh, Worcester, Fraserburg, Caledon, Bredasdorp, Oudtshoorn, Knysna, Albany, Victoria East, Stockenstrom, Middelburg, Murraysburg, Hope Town.

71. The proportional increase of those able to read and write among the coloured exceeds 4 per cent. in Paarl, Victoria West, Beaufort West, Caledon, Bredasdorp (where it is 7·82 per cent.), George, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth (where it is 9·39 per cent.), and Victoria East.

72. In regard to other Colonies, the following proportions of the educated in the European or white population may be compared:—

COLONIES.	PROPORTIONS PER CENT.		PROPORTIONS PER CENT.	
	READ AND WRITE.		READ ONLY.	
	Total.	Above 5 Years.	Total.	Above 5 Years.
The Cape, 1875	62·35	74·24	3·93	4·63
New Zealand, 1874	68·15	82·85	8·09	9·33
Victoria, 1871	67·16	80·43	9·96	11·25

73. The results respecting the education of youth are as follow:—

COLONIES.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 10.		10 TO 15.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
The Cape	0·15	0·23	24·75	9·68	63·83	8·89
New Zealand .. ..	.. ..	2·35	38·32	32·24	89·95	7·40
Victoria .. ..	.. ..	3·41	43·29	31·49	89·63	7·23

74. The proportion to the population of the educated continues to be greater in Victoria than in this Colony until the age of 25 after which age the Cape educated gain and keep a considerable superiority. But in New Zealand the ratio of the educated to the population is higher, though in decreasing scale until the age 45-50 from which term this Colony gains and keeps the supremacy.

75. If the urban and rural white population be considered separately the following comparative results are obtained:—

COLONIES.	ALL AGES.			
	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
The Cape	70·43	3·83	57·79	3·98
New Zealand	69·87	7·48	67·19	8·44
Victoria	69·70	8·57	60·81	10·98

COLONIES.	FIVE YEARS AND UPWARDS.			
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
The Cape	81·03	4·35	70·37	4·82
New Zealand	84·99	8·51	81·65	9·79
Victoria	82·90	9·46	72·73	12·55

76. For age periods under 20 the proportions are, in the urban population:—

AGES.	THE CAPE.		NEW ZEALAND.		VICTORIA.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
Under 5	0·18	0·41	.. ..	2·73	.. ..	3·81
5 and under 10	44·96	12·97	44·33	30·76	49·93	29·87
10 and under 15	82·91	4·21	92·60	5·54	94·13	4·44
15 and under 20	91·48	2·13	96·75	1·74	96·69	2·15

Further, in the higher age periods, while the educated in New Zealand continue to hold a higher ratio, the educated in Victoria, after thirty years, bear a lower proportion to the population than obtains in this Colony.

77. For age periods under 20 in the rural population the proportions are:—

AGES.	THE CAPE.		NEW ZEALAND.		VICTORIA.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
Under 5 years	0·14	0·16	.. ..	2·14	.. ..	2·99
5 years and under 10	15·10	8·21	34·91	33·08	36·50	33·07
10 and under 15	53·26	11·48	88·02	8·53	85·11	10·32
15 and under 20	85·23	4·09	94·67	2·79	91·42	5·18

Further, after the age of 20 in Victoria, and after the age of 30 in New Zealand, the proportions of the educated at each age period to the population are constantly lower than those in this colony.

78. If the urban and rural coloured population of the Colony be considered separately the results are:—

AGES.	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
Total Population	17·12	8·98	4·25	3·23
15 years and upwards	22·04	11·63	5·88	4·47
15 and under 20	34·04	10·36	8·16	3·61

79. With advancing age the number returned as able to read and write decreases, while the number returned as able to read only increases. Among Malays, however, the proportions of the former suddenly rise after 75 years.

80. School Ages: European or White, 5 to 15.—The number of white children between 5 and 15 who read and write was 28,371; of those who could read only 6,150, the

total number of children being 66,061. The proportions per cent. were 42.95 and 9.31 respectively. At the same age period the proportions were in:

	Read and Write.	Read only.
Victoria	63.94	20.65
New Zealand	58.99	22.26

81. Of persons aged 15 years and upwards, there were in a total of 132,100 souls, 118,958 who could read and write, 3,052 who could read only. The proportions per cent. were as follows, in comparison with two other colonies:—

	Read and Write.	Read only.
The Cape	90.05	2.31
Victoria	84.47	6.48
New Zealand	92.89	3.89

82. In the coloured population there were in a total of 210,446 children under 15 7,229 who could read and write, 4,673 who could read only; and of 263,072 above 15 there were 22,421 who could read and write, 14,850 who could read only.

83. The proportions of educated and imperfectly educated males and females to their totals at the two Census periods were as follows:—

CENSUS PERIODS.	READ AND WRITE.		READ ONLY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
European or White { 1865	61.13	60.32	4.02	4.46
White { 1875	61.99	62.74	3.88	3.98
Coloured ... { 1865	4.54	5.16	4.47	5.16
	1875	5.69	6.66	3.99	4.18

84. The educated females bear a higher proportion to the total of females among white, at all age periods below 45 and above 85. Between 45 and 85 males have a higher proportion. Among Malays, educated females bear a higher proportion at age periods under 40. Between 40 and 60 the proportions of males are higher. At the age 60-65 this proportion becomes less, then rises abruptly. After 80 the proportion of educated females becomes greater. Among Hottentots the female educated are in higher proportion to the total of females until 40, after which year males are in the ascendant. Among Fingoes, Kafirs, and Betshuanas educated females bear a higher proportion under 20, educated males after 20. In the mixed class educated females are in higher proportion under 45, then in lower proportions to 60, after which age the proportions alternate.

85. Of boys at the school ages 5 to 15, the highest proportion of educated is found in the division of Port Elizabeth: 66.17 per cent.; and in the Cape: 65.66 per cent. of the total. Educated girls, at the same ages, number 67.89 in the Cape, 66.90 per cent. in Port Elizabeth. The lowest proportions occur in Wodehouse, where the proportion of the educated is 18.72 in boys, 22.68 in girls. Educated boys range between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total number at the school ages in Stellenbosch, Alexandria, Albany, Bathurst, Victoria East, East London; between 40 and 50 per cent.: Paarl, Tulbagh, Worcester, Peddie, Fort Beaufort, Bedford, Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg, Queen's Town, King William's Town. In all other divisions they fall below 40 per cent. Educated girls are to the total of girls at the school ages as follow:—Above 60 per cent.: Cape, Stellenbosch, Port Elizabeth, Alexandria, Bathurst. Between 50 and 60 per cent.: Paarl, Tulbagh, Worcester, Albany, Peddie, Victoria East, Fort Beaufort, King William's Town, East London. Between 40 and 50 per cent.: Beaufort West, Caledon, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Swellendam, Humansdorp, Uitenhage, Bedford, Somerset East, Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg, Colesberg, and Queen's Town. In all other divisions the proportion falls below 40 per cent.

86. As regards adults aged 20 and upwards, the highest proportion of educated males occurs in Murraysburg—97.48 per cent.; the lowest, 76.49 per cent., in King William's Town. The proportions fall below 90 per cent. only in 13 divisions: Cape, Namaqualand, Victoria West, Caledon, Bredasdorp, George, Knysna, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Alexandria, Albany, Peddie, and Queen's Town. The highest proportions per cent. of educated females occur in Fraserburg—97.89 per cent., Richmond—97.79. The proportions fall below 90 per cent. in 10 divisions: the Cape, Victoria West, Bredasdorp, Knysna, Port Elizabeth, Albany (the lowest percentage—75.67), Peddie, Stockenstrom, Fort Beaufort, and King William's Town.

87. In like manner, a consideration of coloured population shews the highest proportion of educated boys to the total under 15 years to be in Bredasdorp, where it is 15.22 per cent., and the lowest, 1.16 per cent., to be in Aliwal North. The proportions are 10 per cent. and upwards also in Stellenbosch, Caledon, Port Elizabeth; between 5 and 10 in the Cape, Paarl, Malmesbury, Tulbagh, Worcester, Riversdale, and Mossel Bay. In Bredasdorp is also the highest proportion, 20.29 per cent., of educated girls. The proportions range above 10 per cent. in Cape, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Caledon, Bredasdorp, and Port Elizabeth. They are between 5 and 10 per cent. in Paarl, Malmesbury, Piquetberg, Tulbagh, Robertson, Swellendam, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George. The proportion to the total of boys and girls who read only is higher than that of boys and girls who read and write in Fraserburg, Humansdorp, Bathurst, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Murraysburg, Hope Town, Colesberg, Aliwal North. Of boys alone, the proportion is higher in Piquetberg, Prince Albert, Bredasdorp, Swellendam, Albany. Of girls alone, the proportion is higher in Calvinia, Knysna, Uitenhage, Richmond.

88. Of adults aged 20 and upwards, the highest proportion of the educated males occurs in Bredasdorp, being there 32.99 per cent. The proportion is above 20 per cent. in Stellenbosch and Caledon; between 10 and 20 in the Cape, Paarl, Malmesbury, Tulbagh, Worcester, Beaufort West, Robertson, Swellendam, Riversdale, George, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Victoria East, and Stockenstrom. In all other divisions it is below 10 per cent., and sinks to 1.63 per cent. in Wodehouse. The highest proportion of educated females occurs in Bredasdorp, 43.62 per cent., and Caledon, 32.89 per cent. It is above 20 per cent. in Cape, Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Worcester, Port Elizabeth. In Aliwal North it sinks to .91; in Wodehouse to .98.

89. Of those who read only, the largest proportion of males to the adult population is in Paarl—15.86 per cent.; the lowest in East London—1.74, and Wodehouse—1.75 per cent. The proportions are above 10 per cent. in Stellenbosch, Paarl, Worcester, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, George, Humansdorp, Stockenstrom. The highest proportion of females is also in Paarl—20.78, and the lowest in East London—8.5. The proportions are above 10 per cent. in Stellenbosch, Paarl, Namaqualand, Tulbagh, Worcester, Caledon, Bredasdorp, Robertson, Swellendam, Riversdale, George, Humansdorp, Port Elizabeth, Stockenstrom.

90. Taking only towns containing 500 inhabitants and upwards, the following results are shewn for comparison, as regards the white population—

PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO THE TOTAL.

AGES.	THE CAPE.		NEW ZEALAND.		VICTORIA.	
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.
5 and under 15	64.33	8.38	64.17	20.39	69.88	18.40
15 and upwards	88.54	2.47	94.16	3.27	88.84	5.41

Of children between 5 to 15, Tulbagh shews the highest proportion of educated—85.94 per cent., the proportion in Steynsburg being only 41.88 per cent. Of educated persons above 15, the proportions are in Stellenbosch, 98.16 per cent., and in Tarkastad only 55.84 per cent.

91. Finally, if the numbers of the persons of the coloured races returned as able to read and write in each division be considered, it is found that

- I. Of 787 Malays there were 451 in the Cape; 78 in Stellenbosch; and 108 in Port Elizabeth.
- II. Of 7,094 Hottentots there were 649 in Malmesbury, 1,232 in Caledon, 597 in Bredasdorp, 461 in Riversdale, 426 in Humansdorp.
- III. Of 3,707 Fingoes, there were 597 in Peddie, 379 in Victoria East, 479 in Fort Beaufort, 375 in Queen's Town, 1,174 in King William's Town.
- IV. Of 3,958 Kafir and Betshuana there were 183 in Victoria East, 174 in Wodehouse, 447 in Queen's Town, 1,764 in King William's Town.
- V. Of 14,104 mixed and other there were 3,964 in the Cape, 1,379 in Stellenbosch, 1,414 in Paarl, 646 in Tulbagh, 922 in Worcester, 547 in George, 470 in Port Elizabeth, 280 in Graaff-Reinet.

92. Of those of the coloured races returned as able to read only, the distribution was
- I. Of 288 Malays—123 in Cape Division, 62 in Stellenbosch, 33 in Port Elizabeth.
 - II. Of 5,847 Hottentots there were 287 in Malmesbury, 611 in Caledon, 263 in Bredasdorp, 374 in Riversdale, 277 in Humansdorp.
 - III. Of 2,461 Fingoes, there 284 in Peddie, 293 in Fort Beaufort, 340 in Queen's Town, 894 in King William's Town.
 - IV. Of 3,419 Kafir and Betshuana, there were in Wodehouse 120, in Queen's Town 452, in King William's Town 1,161.
 - V. Of the 7,631 mixed and other, there were in the Cape 1,431, in Stellenbosch 612, in Paarl 1,213 in Worcester 403, in Tulbagh 281, in Graaff-Reinet 261.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

93. It is necessary here to distinguish regular marriages, which are recognized by the law of the Colony, from irregular marriages, which are not legally valid, although they have the sanction of national custom.

94. The Christian and Mohammedan married and widowed may then be first considered.

95. There were, according to the Census, among Europeans or whites, 36,044 husbands and 34,777 wives, with 2,124 widowers and 4,817 widows. The number of bachelors aged 20 and upwards was 20,446; the number of spinsters aged 15 and upwards was 21,367.

96. In the European or white population the proportions of the married to the population may be compared with those in other countries, thus:—

COUNTRIES.	MARRIED: ALL AGES.		MARRIED: 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
England and Wales ...	35.12	33.38	55.87	52.23
Victoria ...	29.01	33.70	48.89	62.94
New Zealand ...	27.28	34.72	43.94	66.60
Canada ...	30.83	31.54	—	—
New South Wales ...	27.59	32.81	45.08	60.09
Tasmania ...	29.64	33.35	—	—
The Cape ...	29.13	30.84	50.67	57.05

97. In England the proportion of husbands to the male population rises from .53 at the age period 15—20, to 84.21 per cent. at the age period 45—50, and then rapidly declines. Between 15 and 60 the ratio of the married to the population is higher than it is in this Colony, but after 60 the colonial proportions are much larger. The proportion of wives to the female population is higher in the colony at all age periods under 55, after which year the proportion of wives to females in England becomes higher.

98. As regards the Australasian Colonies the number of husbands bears a less proportion to the male population than in this Colony, thus:—

AGE PERIOD.	PROPORTIONS OF HUSBANDS TO TOTAL MALES.			
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New Zealand.	The Cape.
15 to 20 years ...	0.34*	0.24	0.18	1.14
20 to 25 ...	18.41*	12.72	11.25	21.26
25 to 30 ...	42.19	38.45	34.86	55.07

* Age, 15 to 21 and 21 to 25.

and so on. The number of wives is in higher proportion to the female population in this Colony at earlier age periods, but is less at the advanced ages. The disproportion of the sexes, it may be remarked, is greater in those Colonies.

99. As regards the widowed the following proportions may be considered:—

COUNTRIES.	WIDOWED: ALL AGES.		WIDOWED: 15 AND UPWARDS.	
	Widowers.	Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.
England and Wales ...	3.61	7.54	—	—
New South Wales ...	2.45	4.29	4.00	7.85
Victoria ...	2.55	4.14	4.30	7.73
New Zealand ...	1.97	3.10	3.15	5.96
The Cape ...	1.73	4.29	2.98	7.90

In the different age periods the proportion to the male population of widowers is higher throughout in England and Wales; but in the abovementioned Colonies the proportions are higher only at advanced ages. Of widows the proportions to the female population in England and Wales do not greatly differ from those obtaining in this colony, but at advanced ages fall below the latter. In the Colonies abovementioned the proportions are higher at advanced ages.

100. In the coloured population, the largest proportion of the married is among Malays, where husbands form 33.69 per cent., and wives 31.18 per cent. of the male and female population respectively. In Mixed and Other races, the proportions are 17.12 per cent. of husbands and 18.94 of wives. In Hottentots they are 14.20 and 15.92. In Fingo 5.53 and 5.65, and lastly, in Kafir and Betshuana 2.58 and 2.43 per cent. The proportion of the widowed among Malays, Hottentots, and Mixed does not greatly differ from that in the European population; but in the Fingo, Kafir, and Betshuana it is larger, the widows also being to the widowed as 7 to 1.

101. If the coloured be taken as a whole, the smaller proportions at the different age periods will fall on the decennial age periods; but the general proportions are very uniform between 30 and 70 years, thus of husbands there are at 30 to 35, 21.24 per cent.; 40 to 45, 22.36; 50 to 55, 23.75; and 60 to 65, 21.81 per cent.; while, at the intermediate periods, the proportions run as follow: at 35 to 40, 24.01 per cent.; at 45 to 50, 25.62; at 55 to 60, 28.13; at 65 to 70, 24.24 per cent. In like manner the proportions of wives fluctuate within a limited range between 25 and 60 years, rising from 24.04 per cent. at 25 to 30, to 25.49 per cent. at 35 to 40, falling to 20.99 at 55 to 60 years; after which periods the ratios rapidly decrease, being extraordinarily smaller than male ratios at the higher ages.

102. If the European or white urban and rural population be separately considered, the following results are deduced in comparison with the Victorian population—

COLONIES.	URBAN: MARRIED.		RURAL: MARRIED.		
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.	
The Cape	All Ages ...	27.95	28.68	29.78	32.08
	20 and upwards	53.36	58.56	66.66	75.72
	15 to 25 ...	8.10	23.03	22.87	35.77
Victoria	All Ages ...	30.87	33.57	25.24	33.85
	20 and upwards	59.47	69.40	44.76	80.27
	15 to 25 ...	8.17	22.59	4.96	28.50

The preponderance of the rural European married over the urban is, of course, reversed in the coloured population, where the mass of the rural communities are irregularly married.

103. The proportions of husbands and wives to the total population falls below 30 per cent. in ten divisions: The Cape, Stellenbosch, Victoria West, Caledon, Mossel Bay, Alexandria, Albany, Bathurst, Fort Beaufort and Bedford; the lowest proportions being in Albany where husbands are only 24.27 per cent., wives 24.36 per cent. of males and females respectively.

104. Of 2,726 husbands between 15 and 25 there were in the Cape 257, in Albert 172, in Colesberg 125; and of 7,442 wives of that age there were in the Cape 648, Albert 341, Colesberg 242, Wodehouse 287, Cradock 253, Oudtshoorn 278, Uitenhage 259.

105. The irregularly married may be considered at first separately and then in combination with the regularly married. In each case the Fingo population is not distinguished from the kindred races of the Kafir and Betshuana, for they are essentially polygamous peoples. Few traces of a once prevailing polygamy are found among Hottentots or among

the mixed races who have grown up in the Colony; as these classes of the population have advanced to that stage between polygamy and monogamy, in which the husband is content with one wife with boundless facility of divorce.

106. Of the irregularly married there were 50,375 husbands, and 55,768 wives. The widowed numbered 1,299 widowers, and 8,179 widows. The excess of wives and widows is due to polygamy; thus among Fingos, Kafirs, and Betsuanas the proportion of widows to widowers is more than 10 to 1; though in this case war and famine may have influenced the proportions at the more advanced ages.

107. The proportion of the irregularly married in the urban population is small, as may be expected; for the number of regular marriages is comparatively large and the population generally is a fluctuating one, composed of young men and women in service and not in a position to contract any union. Thus among Fingos, Kafirs, and Betsuanas, who contribute more than one-half of the urban population, the proportion of husbands is only 3.345 per cent.; of wives 4.087 per cent. of the total of males and females. Further, among 27,754 souls under twenty-five years of age, the proportions of the married are, of husbands 2.267, and of wives 1.284 per cent. only. In the rural population of these races the irregularly married of all ages are to the total population as follows: husbands to males 30.474 per cent.; wives to females 34.723 per cent.; and of a population of 151,900 souls under 25 years of age there were in every 100 males, 2.264 husbands; in every 100 females, 10.270 wives.

108. If the numbers of the regularly and irregularly married be considered together, the proportions in regard to the population are increased. Husbands form of the total of males 29.056 per cent., wives of the total of females 32.757 per cent. The proportions in the white population are 29.13 per cent. of husbands, 30.84 of wives.

109. On comparison with the typical class—Fingo, Kafir, Betsuana—and with its rural population only, the following results are deduced in:—

AGE PERIODS.	FINGO, KAFIR, AND BETSHUANA.		COLONIAL, EUROPEAN OR WHITE.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
Under 25 years	2.264	10.270	3.53	9.73	3.66	6.34
25 to 40	7.2883	93.185	66.83	79.46	71.14	70.15
40 and upwards	96.502	67.106	77.75	66.77	77.18	61.94

110. The number of polygamists among Hottentots and the mixed races is small. Among the former there were 15 husbands and 33 wives; among the latter 19 husbands and 43 wives so returned. But among Fingos, Kafirs, Betsuanas, of 36,657 husbands 5,487 or 14.96 per cent. had more than one wife; and of 41,288 wives, 12,241 or 29.64 per cent., were members of polygamous families.

111. The number of husbands who were absent from their wives and of wives who were absent from their husbands on the night of the Census was, among the regularly married:—

ABSENT.	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Betsuana.	Mixed and Other.
Husbands	1,441	87	386	152	49	389
Wives	1,292	158	422	78	52	698

or a total number of 2,504 husbands and 2,700 wives. The corresponding particulars regarding the irregularly married were as follow:—

ABSENT.	Hottentot.	Fingo, Kafir, Betsuana.	Mixed and Other.
Husbands	398	1,282	97
Wives	316	1,435	21

or a total of 1,777 husbands and 1,772 wives.

112. The number of the regularly intermarried races: that is, of husbands of one race to wives of another race, was 633 husbands and 742 wives, thus classified:—

INTERMARRIED.	European or White.	Malay.	Hottentot.	Fingo.	Kafir and Betsuana.	Mixed and Other.
Husbands	311	13	79	3	85	142
Wives	93	3	269	22	49	306

RELIGIONS.

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

114. Of European or white, 32,522 were returned as Protestant. Members of the Church of England numbered 26,548; the Dutch Reformed and Reformed Churches counted 143,076 souls. There were 7,960 Wesleyans, and 6,278 Lutherans; and 8,666 Catholics. The number of Jews was only 538; and there were 18 Mohammedans. 178 persons possessed no religion, and 183 objected to state their belief on conscientious or other grounds. The number of unspecified religion was 1,932.

115. In the coloured population the majority of Malays is Mohammedan; 152 are not specified, and the small remainder are Christian converts or have no religion. Among Hottentots 21,212 were returned as Pagans; the number not specified was 27,567, who may be classed with certainty as Pagan. Of the remainder 10,058 are described as Protestants or Christians; Independents number 8,986; Lutherans, 4,253; Dutch Reformed, 11,978; Moravian, 7,470; Wesleyans, 3,193; and Mohammedans, 19.

116. Among Fingoes 55,000 were Pagans and 1,072 of unspecified faith. Wesleyans numbered 7,667; Independents, 3,637; Presbyterians, 1,758. Among Kafirs and Betsuanas 189,229 were Pagan, 3,771 of unspecified belief; Wesleyans numbered 8,315; Independents, 5,307; Episcopalians, 1,117.

117. In the Mixed and Other races 11,920 were of no religion, 21,814 of no specified belief; 10,990 were described as Christians or Protestants. The Dutch Reformed numbered 14,952 members; Episcopalians, 8,776; Lutherans, 5,862; Wesleyans, 5,117; and Independents, 3,211. There were also 715 Mohammedans.

118. The numbers of the principal creeds, and of the population professing no creed are as follow:

	European or White.	Coloured.
Protestants	225,126	139,963
Catholics	8,666	1,001
Jews	538	—
Mohammedans	18	11,196
Other Denominations	15	8
Of no Religion	2,237	331,810
Objecting to state	183	223

119. Among minor denominations are 148 Free Protestants, 8 Quakers, 14 Shakers, and 30 Swedenborgians. The Greek Church is represented by 18 souls, and there were 19 Mormons and 4 Hindoos.

120. In the European or white population all denominations are more largely represented in the urban than in the rural population, except the Dutch Reformed and Moravian; and as regards sex the number of males of professed belief is greater than that of females, except among Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and the Dutch Reformed Church.

BIRTHPLACES.

121. The increase in the number of those born in Europe during the decade 1865-1875 was 2,787; that is: an increase of 3,238 males and a decrease of 451 females. But if the divisions of King William's Town and East London be deducted from the returns for 1875 it is found that within the former limits of the Colony those of European birth had decreased by 136 males and 1,919 females.

122. The number of persons born in South Africa had risen from 467,348 to 672,415; but that of those born "Elsewhere" had fallen from 2,714 to 2,359.

123. In the absence of returns of immigration and emigration returns it is impossible to offer any but a conjectural explanation of these results. It may be that:

A large number of aged European and other emigrants have died since 1865.

Immigration from Europe and elsewhere since 1865 has been through and not to the Colony.

Considerable numbers of Europeans and other foreigners have left the Colony during the decade.

124. These conclusions may be supported by the following considerations:—

The increase of those of European birth has taken place in the Cape, 4,531 to 5,240; Paarl, 317 to 384; Namaqualand, 264 to 389, in consequence of increased trade and railway and mining works. There is an increase of 602 to 794 of European birth in Calvinia, Tulbagh, Worcester, Fraserburg, and Victoria West, due partly to railway works, partly to the development of new settlements and trade; there is also a considerable increase in Robertson, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, Middelburg, Richmond, Hope Town, Aliwal North, and Queen's Town, owing chiefly to the extension of trade. The proportions are very large in King William's Town and East London because they include the garrison and those employed on public works.

Wherever this increase has taken place among males of European birth it has been generally accompanied by an increase of females of European birth—except in Worcester, where the former is due to railway works, and in Port Elizabeth, where it is due to commercial development. It may therefore be assumed that generally, in the cases above mentioned, married immigrants have largely settled.

125. There is a well-defined area of decrease including the divisions stretching along the coast from the Western boundaries of George and Oudtshoorn to the confines of Fort Beaufort and Queen's Town, excluding this division and those of King William's Town and East London, as well as the small area of Port Elizabeth. This tract includes the districts in which immigrants of European birth were long in large proportion to the population.

126. In like manner the number of those born elsewhere than in Europe or South Africa have increased in the areas of increased development of trade and agriculture, the greatest being in Namaqualand and Port Elizabeth.

127. As regards the European or white population, 204,529 were born in British Possessions in Africa, 1,334 in other African states. From Great Britain the Colony had received 22,032 immigrants, and from other British possessions, excluding those just mentioned, 749. Those born at sea numbered 131, and the birthplaces of 843 persons were not known or not stated.

Only 239 persons were born in France, but there were 4,685 immigrants from Germany, 879 from Holland, and 421 from Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The United States contributed 264 persons to the population.

128. From British possessions in Africa outside the Colony there were 1,066 white immigrants, of whom 464 came from St. Helena (to which is here appended Tristan d'Acunha), 255 from Natal, 102 from Griqualand West, and 130 from the Transvaal.

129. *Proportions of the Sexes.*—In the white population more females than males were returned as born in the Colony, in other British possessions in Africa and in the Free State and Transvaal; in all other cases males are in excess. In the coloured population the proportion of females returned as born in the Colony, in Natal, and Kaffraria is greater than that of males, but in all other cases it is less.

INFIRMITIES.

130. The numbers of the infirm were 728 in 1865 and 2,627 (excluding 52 lepers) in 1875. Of the infirm at the latter date more than one-third—937—were European or white.

131. Among the 625 deaf and dumb included 369 who were deaf only, and 46 who were dumb only; the deaf mutes are therefore only 210 in number, of whom 105 are European or white.

132. The following proportions of the infirm to every 10,000 of the population may be compared:—

INFIRMITIES.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		VICTORIA.		NEW ZEALAND.		BOMBAY.	THE CAPE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Blind	10.3	8.8	9.8	4.18	2.45	2.18	21.05	9.47	9.73
Deaf and Dumb	5.7	4.5	3.02	2.45	2.05	1.71	9.54	9.31	8.00
Idiotic	13.3	12.6	1.45	1.51	1.93	1.48	4.09	11.69	10.64
Lunatic	16.4	18.4	27.95	22.60	23.28	15.48	3.59	7.41	6.55
Leprous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.53	1.19	0.23

The distinction between the idiotic and lunatic does not appear to have been carefully preserved. The general well-being of the lowest classes is indicated by the small number of the leprous in comparison with that among the poor peasantry of Bombay.

133. As regards race, the largest proportion of the infirm occurs among Malays, being 65.61 in 10,000 for males and 46.14 in 10,000 for females. The largest proportion of the blind is among Fingoes, being 12.08 males and 15.37 females in 10,000; of the idiotic the largest proportion of males is 19.29 in 10,000 among Malays; of females 16.45 among Fingoes. Among mixed and other is the highest proportion of lunatic males, 11.21 in 10,000; and among Hottentots that of females, 8.96 in 10,000. The healthiest race appears to be the Kafir and Betsuana.

134. The number of the European or white infirm under 15 years of age is greater in proportion to the population than it is in the coloured. At higher ages the proportion is reversed only in the blind and idiotic, thus at 20 years and upwards there were among 106,718 whites 137 blind, 186 idiotic; and among 215,436 coloured 465 blind, 431 idiotic. At 60 years and upwards there are 292 blind among the coloured and only 45 among the white, and 202 idiotic against 42. Blindness therefore appears to be seldom congenital among the natives; but on the other hand mental decay is more frequent with them at the advanced ages than in the more civilized race.

135. The occupations of but few of the infirm are given. Among the European blind were 3 tailors, 2 spice grinders, among lunatics 4 soldiers, 3 physicians, and 17 seamen.

136. There were 53 persons returned as labouring under several infirmities at once. Thus among European lunatics was one who was also blind and deaf. One Malay idiot was deaf and dumb, and 12 Hottentot idiots were otherwise afflicted. Of these 53 cases 44 are idiots or lunatic.

137. There were among European or white five insane married couples, of whom four had children. Of apparently inherited infirmities there are 19 cases indicated (insanity 13, blindness 6).

In the coloured population were five married couples insane, but without families. Of hereditary insanity four cases are indicated.

138. The largest number of the infirm are returned in the Cape division, where are situated the principal hospitals and asylum of Robben Island.

Among European or white the largest remaining proportions were:—Paarl and Malmesbury each 34, Oudtshoorn 51, Albert 49. In the coloured population there were in Malmesbury 51, Aliwal North 104, Queen's Town 143, King William's Town 297.

OCCUPATIONS.

139. The classification of professions and occupations introduced by Dr. Farr has been in this Census slightly modified.

140. There are six classes of occupations, these classes include sixteen orders and sixty-one sub-orders:

The first class is the professional, divided into three orders and fourteen sub-orders, comprising persons connected with the general and local government of the country, with its defence or protection, the clergy and learned professions, and men of letters and teachers.

The second class is the domestic, with two orders and three sub-orders.

The first order is composed entirely of females, and contains all engaged in the domestic offices of wives and mistresses of families. It has been usual in

other countries to place here also all "visitors," scholars and children at home. By this expedient nearly the entire population is represented as engaged in some occupation. But in these tables this part of the population has been transferred to the indefinite and non-productive class, and the true numbers of the supporting part of the community thus more accurately shewn.

The third class with two orders and seven sub-orders contains all persons engaged in trade and in conveying persons and goods.

The fourth class with one order only is one of the most important in the Colony, being composed of all engaged in cultivating land, with their subordinates, of those tending animals or otherwise dealing with them, and of persons following kindred pursuits.

In the fifth class are three orders and nineteen sub-orders, representing the industrial population, those engaged in constructing or furnishing dwellings, those busied in making wagons and other means of locomotion, those making and dealing in dress and food and drinks, with the persons also dealing more directly with raw animal and vegetable matters, and the minerals.

In the sixth class are four orders and seven sub-orders, containing those portions of the community who occupy an indefinite position. General labourers, persons without occupation, the indigent and infirm, and criminals form a large proportion of the class; but here also are scholars, children, and the comparatively few whose occupations have not been returned, whose inclusion makes this class the largest in numbers in the population.

141. The population of the Colony is very homogeneous. The mass of the people is agricultural, with few wants and fewer luxuries, more readily supplied, where not satisfied by their own efforts, by importation from abroad, than by a manufacturing class in the community. Artisans are comparatively few, because chiefly needed in towns; and in the professions and in commerce several distinct pursuits are frequently combined in one person.

142. In illustration, the following proportions per cent. of four classes to the total of the population may be compared:—

CLASSES.	NEW ZEALAND.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		THE CAPE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Professional	3.135	.900	2.63	.912	10.700	1.711
Commercial	7.692	.217	3.73	...	7.672	.269
Agricultural	19.907	.546	22.83	.89	27.495	23.380
Industrial	25.402	2.569	8.72	1.854	8.694	1.403

143. As regards particulars of classification it should be observed that although the distinction between scholars attending aided schools and other schools or being taught at home, is preserved in the tables, as shewn in the schedules, it should be disregarded, being quite incorrect. The returns may be read as so many attending school above or below 15 years of age.

144. With literary persons have been classed interpreters, and while one Fingo has described himself as a "merchant," several shopkeepers and traders are returned as belonging to the aboriginal races.

145. Of occupations distinctive of colonial life there were traders and "togtgangers," who numbered 623, and 3,769 carriers and their subordinates. Of the considerable class of "bywooners" (*métayers*) only 77 were so returned; of squatters there were 1,314, of whom 50 were white. The mass of the coloured population is most fitly designated as peasantry. Among ordinary industries may be mentioned pipemakers, 17 in number; and those engaged about carts and wagons numbering 1,350 persons. The washing and pressing of wool employed 479 persons; 14 were returned as gold and diamond diggers. There were 146 wall builders and 31 persons returned as engaged in collecting and transporting salt. In the more arid districts are 383 dam-makers and 26 well-sinkers, with one "waterfinder." 7 persons were described as dealing in diamonds.

146. *Increase and Decrease, 1865-1875.*—In every class there has been in the decade a considerable increase, but the method of classification in 1865 sometimes leads to an apparent decrease in particular occupations which should be explained. Thus there is an apparent decrease of Government officers, owing to the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police

being classified as such officers in 1865, while in 1875 they are placed under the head of defence. The decrease in "clergy" is due to "missionaries" being classed separately, that in "attorneys and law-agents" by the introduction of the sub-division "commission agents." In 1865 "commercial clerks" were not distinguished, and "bank officers" were apparently merged in the sub-division "Public Company Officer." Those now described as "farmers' sons" were then also evidently included among "farmers"; "fishermen" are now also classed otherwise than in the Census of 1865. The number of watchmakers has apparently declined, because jewellers and goldsmiths are now separately shown; as is the case with masons and paviors, formerly classed with builders; with miners, whose distinctive employment in mines was not then given; with road contractors as distinguished from road labourers. In the last Census the great population now described as "Peasants" was placed among "General Labourers." The apparent diminution of scholars at aided schools is due to the distinctive returns in the present Census, which were not made in 1865; and the placing of a large number of wives and others in other classes leads to a diminution of females of unspecified occupation.

147. But there are decrements in certain occupations which cannot be thus explained.

In 1865 there were 30,675 domestic and other servants; in 1875, 30,410. The decrease is owing to the number of coloured female servants having diminished by 2,736, for among males and white females the numbers have increased. It is possible, however, that those now returned as farm servants were, in the previous Census, described as domestics.

There is a decrease in the number of printers and compositors, which is probably owing to defective returns in this Census. Nor can the decrease of gunsmiths, distillers, turners, basket-makers, and charcoal burners be otherwise explained.

148. In certain industries and subordinate occupations is found a confirmation of the loss of population at supporting ages before noticed, thus:—

Agricultural labourers, 1865 ... 43,606 Corresponding class 1875, including farm overseers and servants, agricultural and pastoral labourers ... 47,312

The increase shown is disproportionately small, being due to the addition of the present divisions of King William's Town and East London to the Colony since the Census of 1865.

149. Similarly, carpenters, joiners, and cabinetmakers had declined from 2,004 in 1865 to 1,902 in 1875; tailors had lost 3 persons, and shoemakers 79; hatters and dyers were also fewer in number.

150. So also among domestic and other servants, the numbers have remained nearly stationary, being 31,136 in 1865 and 31,338 in 1875. These facts sufficiently shew the nature and direction of the emigration by which these losses were incurred.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

151. The numbers in this part are defective because of ignorance and fear of taxation influencing the returns. Moreover, occasional droughts, disease, insect plagues, rains and floods had wrought such damage both to crops and to large and small cattle that the numbers here returned may be estimated as one-fourth, perhaps even one-third less than the numbers which would have been arrived at under more favourable circumstances.

LAND AND CULTIVATION.

152. The areas of holdings could not be ascertained from the confused returns made on the schedules, but have been taken from statements furnished by the Civil Commissioners of each division; and are, therefore, defective only as regards freeholds and other holdings for which no rent is paid to the Government. The number of morgen thus held has at least doubled during the decade; but cultivation had not increased in proportion because the larger number of new holdings were pastoral.

153. The area under cultivation had increased from 217,692 morgen to 274,413 morgen; but for specific crops had increased only as regards, Rye, Maize and Millet, Tobacco and Gardens. The number of vines planted to each morgen had apparently increased.

154. The progress of settlement is most apparent in the following divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	HOLDINGS 1865.	HOLDINGS 1875.
	Area in Morgen.	Area in Morgen.
Clanwilliam	566,420	1,434,832
Calvinia	575,190	1,318,146
Tulbagh	329,412	1,003,528
Fraserburg	1,826,317	4,463,676
Victoria West	1,508,802	3,735,980
Beaufort West	1,135,700	2,205,548
Oudtshoorn	190,811	393,657
Uitenhage	514,912	1,618,642
Cradock	897,267	2,156,846
Richmond	241,154	1,541,573
Hope Town	387,344	1,561,052

155. In *Agricultural Produce* there is a considerable increase, except in dried fruits. The increase in the production of wine was more than 50 per cent., that of brandy and spirits nearly 148 per cent.

156. In the returns of *Live-stock* the severity of the loss caused by drought and disease is very evident. Horses had decreased from 226,610 to 205,985 in the decade. Woollen sheep had increased only from 8,370,179 to 9,986,240. The decrease in other sheep of 475,463 and in other goats of 128,806 is due, however, to the growing prevalence of superior breeds. Ostriches numbered 80 in 1865, and 21,751 in 1875. In its relation to the population, the Colony was poorer in live-stock in 1875 than in 1865. Thus to every 100 persons there were in 1865, 46 horses and five mules and asses, but in 1875 only 29 horses and four mules and asses; but each 100 persons had grown richer by nine draught and seven other cattle during the decade, losing on the other hand 301 woollen sheep, 158 other sheep, 163 other goats, and a pig.

157. The following are the numbers of live-stock in each of the seven electoral provinces according to the Censuses of 1865-75:—

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PROVINCES.	HORSES.		MULES AND ASSES.		DRAUGHT CATTLE.		OTHER CATTLE.		WOOLLEN SHEEP.		OTHER SHEEP.		ANGORA GOATS.		OTHER GOATS.		PIGS.		OSTRICHES.	
	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.	1865.	1875.
Western	6,844	8,353	4,191	4,261	6,884	8,053	14,304	14,672	55,993	76,376	8,678	3,225	3,554	7,084	11,421	19,873	13,070	17,059	..	805
North-western	40,355	29,070	6,282	8,324	41,316	36,919	72,207	80,942	304,539	544,529	469,077	85,680	2,947	9,866	294,439	337,187	19,724	25,632	59	2,472
South-western	31,143	22,965	6,817	6,326	40,794	47,547	51,818	54,692	98,362	929,588	24,600	24,276	11,656	44,958	360,387	338,559	25,766	25,951	..	9,487
Midland	47,500	36,765	3,406	7,345	32,237	44,909	51,945	61,324	2,234,829	3,266,465	905,316	474,085	47,709	239,147	599,031	617,670	2,874	3,569	21	4,379
South-eastern	17,244	10,594	1,410	1,000	63,126	93,642	89,025	107,205	958,601	615,154	109,918	18,472	11,220	100,931	470,737	318,421	8,550	13,509	..	1,740
North-eastern	55,139	44,396	1,747	1,648	45,567	71,000	98,158	112,744	3,057,436	2,395,160	44,993	57,938	41,512	372,898	441,808	259,270	4,688	7,580	..	2,644
Eastern	27,385	53,842	426	414	19,353	122,692	65,684	258,172	775,519	2,148,966	5,304	26,747	2,846	103,104	113,197	310,933	4,014	24,538	..	224

158. If the Colony were uniformly divided into areas of 10 square miles each such areas would represent farms of a not uncommon size—3,024 morgen, and would (if population and stock were also uniformly distributed) according to the census, support each 10 horses, 14 mules and asses, 21 draught and 34 other cattle, 499 woolled and 50 other sheep, 44 Angora, and 109 other goats, 6 pigs, 7 dogs, and an ostrich, with a population of 36 persons.

159. But such a standard is, of course, widely departed from. Thus there are to the square mile in the Cape division 6.15 horses, in Aliwal North 5.70, in Wodehouse and King William's Town 5.52; but in Namaqualand only .18, Calvinia .14, and Fraserburg .22. Of draught cattle the density rises to 24.36 to the square mile in Peddie, 23.33 in Stockenstrom 25.99 in King William's Town; but sinks to .17 in Calvinia, and .18 in Fraserburg. The largest number of other cattle to the square mile is in Peddie 51.92, and King William's Town 52.38. Of woolled sheep there are to the square mile in Caledon 170.34, Mossel Bay 103.80, Stockenstrom 264.52, Fort Beaufort 202.66, King William's Town 250.69. The greatest density of angora goats is 36.46 to the square mile in Stockenstrom, 39.76 in Bedford, and 39.53 in Graaff-Reinet.

160. *Pastoral Produce.*—There were returned, as produced during the year ending on the 7th March, 1875, 28,316,181 lb. of wool, being an increase of 49.72 per cent. on the quantity returned at the census of 1865, and giving an average of 2.8 lb. to each sheep. Of ostrich feathers there were produced 7,143 lb.

161. Of 28,416 ploughs the largest number was on the frontier (where the numbers are influenced by a native peasant population), and in the agricultural districts in the West.

162. Among industries were returned 1,695 corn and 31 saw mills, with 57 wool washeries, of which 12 were in Uitenhage, 7 in Queen's Town, and 5 in King William's Town. There were 46 breweries and 1,414 distilleries; but these figures represent only very small individual effort generally, not any works on a considerable scale.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

163. The statistics in this part, relating to the coloured population, are imperfect and unsatisfactory.

164. In agriculture the area given as cultivated by coloured persons was 73,014 morgen, or nearly one-fourth of the whole.

165. The largest proportions of this area are found in Malmesbury 2,584 morgen, Namaqualand 1,488 morgen, George 2,034 morgen, Peddie 4,914 morgen, Fort Beaufort and Stockenstrom 4,234 morgen, Wodehouse 7,433, Queen's Town 13,810, King William's Town 23,390, and East London 2,168 morgen. That returned under this head in Aliwal North is understated, it should be quite as large as in Queen's Town. The largest proportion of cultivated land is that on which are grown maize and millet, 55,627 morgen, of which 43,462 morgen are in the Eastern Electoral Province.

166. In produce, the chief was maize and millet, in amount 806,374 bushels, about five-sevenths of the whole quantity produced. Of aloes the coloured gathered 57,832 lb., and they had grown 205,039 lb. of tobacco.

167. The following numbers shew the principal stock in the Colony in possession of coloured people, and owned by coloured people in the Eastern Electoral Province :—

PRINCIPAL STOCK.	Number in the Colony.	Number in possession of Coloured.	Number in possession of the Coloured in the Eastern Electoral Province.
Horses	205,985	45,623	30,339
Draught Cattle	421,762	122,210	74,850
Other Cattle	680,951	282,822	187,372
Woolled Sheep	9,986,240	1,109,346	729,052
Angora Goats	877,988	78,595	28,346
Other Goats	2,187,214	535,730	250,944

168. The quantity of wool produced by the coloured was 2,249,006 lb.

169. Of 9,179 ploughs (one-third of the total in the Colony) belonging to coloured people 6,345 were in the Eastern Electoral Province, in which the total number was 8,474.

170. Of the land under cultivation by the coloured 2,045 morgen were returned as cultivated by native squatters on Crown lands, and sub-tenants of lessees or owners of lands on quitrent tenure. There was apparently little squatting, whether unlicensed or permitted,

except in the tract extending along the coast from Port Elizabeth to the Colonial boundary, including inland Albany, Fort Beaufort, and Stockenstrom, in all nine divisions with an area cultivated by this class of 1,831 morgen.

171. By this class of people also were produced 5,048 bushels of wheat, 34,352 bushels of maize and millet, of which, on the area just described, were grown 3,596 bushels of wheat, 32,653 of maize and millet.

172. Adding to squatters and sub-tenants those wandering through the country without definite employment, it is found that this class of the community possessed 975 horses, 5,135 draught cattle, 14,601 other cattle, 4,056 Angora, 31,805 other goats.

173. In the nine divisions above alluded to the numbers were 316 horses, 3,474 draught cattle, 11,175 other cattle, 10,722 woolled sheep, 825 Angora goats, 9,098 other goats.

CONCLUSION.

174. The acknowledgments of the Government are due to His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, under whose direction the enumeration of Her Majesty's troops stationed in the Colony was made; to the Commodore and Officers of the Squadron lying in Simon's Bay for statistics relative to the crews under their command; to Missionaries of all denominations, whose exertions on their respective stations have been of special value; and to the several Municipal Bodies, whose ready and efficient co-operation contributed much to the success of the measure in the cities and towns under their administration

CHARLES MILLS,
Under Colonial Secretary.