ages of europeans born in and outside the union-males and fenales in rural areas-census 1926 .


BORN IN THE UNION males
males
females

Section V.-Official Languages Spoken.
(Nots.- In this section, for reasons stated below, the estatistics
relate to persons seven years of age and over, except
where otherwise stated.)
This question was first included in the householder's form for
the census of 1918, was repeated in 1921, and again in 1926. The results give a very fair indication of the andility of the eppulation
to speak either one or both of the official languages. In questions of speas aither one or both of the official languages. In questions
of this anture there must al ways be a certain amount of altitudee
in the individual replies. For example, there is no doubt that in the indivividal replies. For example, there in no doubt that
a fair number of individuals with a fair working knowledge of the
other official language who would not feel justified in claining other official language who would not feel justitied in claiming
to be bilingual, and would complete the census form accordingly. to be bilingual, and would complete the census form accordingly.
On the other hand there are probably others who have ingyer
opinion of their linguistic atteainments than their opinion of their linguistic attainments than their qual alifinations
justify. To some extent the two classes would tend to balance justify. To some extent the two classes would tenc to balance
each other. In any case it is often a matter of personal opinion,
but such factors will not affect the general accuraey but such factors will not affect the general accuracey of the eagregate,
The questionnaire from which the detailed tables in Part IV The questionnaire from which the detailed tables in Part IV
were o ompied appeared on the householder's schedule, Form C. 1,
as follows :-

If able to speak both English and Dutch. . write
If able to speak English only
17
If able to speak English only
If able to spakk Duth only.
If
If unable to speak either English or Dutch writo 4$\rfloor$
67. Tabulation of Results.-In 1918 and 1921 tabulation was
nnined to simple tables showing the age, sex, and territorial
contined to simple tables showing the age, sex, and territorial
distribution, according to the language qualification.

In Part IV will he found certain tables correlating the language spoken with nationality, with parentage, with period of residence
in the Union, and with religion. In addition, the usual distribution into area, sex, and age, is given. Indation, the usual distribution The same principle of tabulation has been followed as previously
in regard to the sub-divisison into children below school-going age in regard to the sub-division into children below school-going age
and persons of y years of age and over. The eonsus forms contained
a large number of nil or unspecified replies to this cuestio ata persons of years of age and over. The e ensus forms contained
a lo young chidran nil or unspecified repplies to this question in regard
In all such to young children. In all such cases, the language or languages
spoken by the parents or guardians was allocated to the child for statistical purposes.
The figures tor young children are, however, of less significance
than those relating to the sechol--going age and over. It will be
notied from graph No. XXIX that the neal noticed from graph No . XXIX X that the peak occurs in the age-group
15-19, when the infue fullest extent. A feature of the returns is the gradual decrease in the number of
persons 7 years and over, who failed to give specifif inu porsons years and over, who faled to give specific information,
the numbers the the three sucecessive censuses being 5,987 in 1918,
1,227 in 1921 and 724 in 1,227 in 1921 , and 724 in 1926 . The latter figure was only
per cent. of the population of 7 years of per cent. of the popalation of 7 yearr of age and over.
68. General Feature of the Statistics. In 1918 the proportion
of the school-going and adult ponilation clim of the school-going and adultt popplutation cliaiming to be berportiongul
was $42 \cdot 07$ per cent., in 1921 50.71 per cent., and in $192658 \cdot 52$ was $42 \cdot 07$ per cent., in 192150.71 per cent., and in 192658.52
per cent. The number speaking English only decreased from
25.16 per cent. in 1921 to 21.61 ter cent in 25. 16 per cent. in 19211 to 21.1 .61 per cent. in 1926 ; and the number
speakikin Afrikaans or Duteh only deereased from speaking Afrikaans or Duth only decreased from 23.79 per cent.
to 19.62 per cent. during the same period. 2,834 persons returned
themselves as being unable to speak either of the official languages,
and 863 children under 7 years of and 863 children under 7 years of age were also classilified unguager
this category. When these figures are correlated with other items
on the census schedut
 the question has not been fully undersitood, mand haf heene takeses
to mean the usual or home language spoken. Whilo one can under
stand the the the to mean the usual or home language spoken. While one can under-
stand that there may be 950 personn sorn abroad and resident in
the Union for less than one year, who have not eced
 of either of the official languages, it is inconceivable that this can
be the case with 993 persons who have been living in the Union
for more than 10 years. This explanation wovld ols the Cor more than 10 years. This explanation would aldo alo appear to
be supported by a comparison of the results shown in Tables 5
and 6 of Part $I V$, In the Le supported by a comparison of the results shown in Tables 5
and 6 of Part IV. In the former table it will be observed that
South African, British and British Natural ized Nationlity South African, British and Britas Natural be observed that
acounted for 1 NT2 of the total ; but reference to Table 6 Sonality,
that note accounted for 1,74 of the total; , but reference to Table 6 shows
that nono of these were of Pritish or Dutch parentage. The
majority of these Soutr African or British subbjects who statel majority of these South African or British subjbectst who shated sted
that they were unable to speak either of the official languages
were of foreign were of foreign parentage. Those of Hobrew, German, thages,
Portunuese parentage appear to aceount for most of them, This
Posumpter Portuguese parentage appear to acoount for monst of them, Thnd
assumption is further borne out by the results shown in Table 8
which correlases assumption is further borne out ty the results shown in Table 8
which correlates language and religion. Here it will be seen that
1,480 professed the Jewish faith, 585 . Wer. 1,480 professed the Jeevish faith, 585 were Lutherans, and 1,423
were Roman Catholics.

Tabie LXIII.





(ii) Percenttage

Of the four provinces, the Orange Free State had the largess
percentage of bilingual population, vizz, 64.74 per cent., the Cape Transvaal, and Natal population, vilu,. $64 \cdot 74$ per cent., the Cape
centages of $61 \cdot 4,59.61$, 1 and 1 in the order named with percentages of $61 \cdot 4,59 \cdot 61$, and $34 \cdot 45$, respectively. Natal claims
the highest proportion, nearly 63 per cent. of purely speaking poptlation, and Oarly 63 per cent., of purely English
per eent. per cent. These two provinces reverse position as regards Afri-
Kaans-speaking population, the proportions being 31.35 per cent
in Oranse Free Ste
 anh Transvaal the unilingual population is more evenln yalanced
the figures being 17-59 per cent. English and 20.82 per ceant Afrikaans in the former perovinet. English and 20.82 per cent.
cent. Afrikans in the latter province. 21 English and 19 per Taking the sexes separately, it is found that there are more
males than females who are Making the sexes separately it is found that there are more
mexpect fran females who are diilingual, which is what one would expect from daily contact in business life. More females than
males speak English only and with males speak English only and with the exception of Cape Province,
more females than males Afrikaans only. He fillo tables the numbers provinee for the paste threes censusus. It It is noterworthy that there
has been a steady increase in biling in or has been a steady increase in bilingualism in each province and for
each sex and a steady decline in in unilingualism (either language)
in each sex in each province. Numbers Enumbrate 7

Tiden (Contimued)—Officiai Languages Spokin by Europeans 7 Years of Age and Over, 1918 to 1926
(ii) Percentages (contimued).

|  | Cape. |  |  | Natal. |  |  | Transval. |  |  | Orange Freo State. |  |  | Unlon. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spoken. | 1918. | 1921. | ${ }^{1926}$ | 1918. | 1921. | 1926 | 1918. | 1921. | 1926. | 1918. | 1921. | 192. | 191. | 1921. | 1926. |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 30.55 \\ 060.575 \\ 0.7070 \\ 0.09 \\ 0.09 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100:00 | 100 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


69. Children under School Age.-The figures concerning children under 7 years of age are chiefly interesting as showing
the proportions of children who start life with a knowledge of one the proportions of children who start life with a koowlege lag onge
or other, or both, of the official languages. Where the langage
was specified, it was classifed accordingly; but where the language was specified. it was classified accordingly; but where the language
was unspecifed, as in the case of babies and infants, the language was unspecified, as in the case of babies and infants, the anguage
qualifications of the mother or guadian were recorded. The
following summary records the results of the classification. The qualifications sumy records the results of the classification. The
following summary
seoond portion of the table showing the proportions per cent.
seows second portion of the ta
shows a remarkably even
urban and rural areas
shows a remarkably
urban and rural areas.
Tabir LXIII-Offictal Languages Spoken by Europran
Chitioren under 7 in Urban and Rurai Areas or thit Chitidren under 7 iv Urban and Rural Areas of thi
Unton -1926 .


|  |  |  | $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\text {25,912 }}$ | $\underbrace{18,1011}$ ation | (180 | (9074 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | cin |  | $\underset{\substack{238 \\ \text { 148 } \\ 118}}{ }$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Criani. } \\ \text { Tho } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 11,820 \\ \hline 12,2020 \\ 6,200 \end{gathered}$ |  | ( ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{\substack{498 \\ 863}}$ |  |


| Males |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{10}}_{\substack{25.58 \\ 47.70}}$ |  | (ion:on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Females |  |  |  |  | (0.34 | (100.00 |
| Persons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thin } \\ \text { Theran } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {37. }}$ at |  |  | (0.36 |  |

Mosisterial Districts.-The district of Alexandria is the most bilingual district in the Union, with a percentane of of 87.71 . most bilingual district in the Union, with a percentage of
The following district show a percentage of bilingualism in excess The foll
of 80 :

## Alexandria. Stellenbosch. <br>  <br> Worcester. Adelaide.

There are three districts, all in Natal, with less than 20 per cen persons, viz
Richmond.
Ixpopo.
 14.40
18.36
19.85

It will be noticed that at least one of the most bilingual districts is in Natal. Kranskop has, however, a very small European
population ( 333 persons): None of the most bilingual districts is found in the most tivingul) province, the knowledege of both
languages being more evenly distributed in the 0 .F.S. than in languages being mos
the other provinces.
71. Urban and Rural Areas.-The following table give comparison between urban and rural areas for three ensususe
It will be seen that whereas in 1918 the proportion of bilingual It will be seen that whereas in 1918 the proportion of hilingual
residents in the rural areas was greater than in the urban areas residents in the rurara areas was greater than in cent. of the urban
the position had changed in 1926 when 61 per 54.73 per cent.

In eight years, unilingual English-speaking residents in urban
areas decreased from 45.32 to 30.9 per cent...and unilingual areas decreased from $45 \cdot 32$ to 30.97 per cent., and unilingual
Afrikaans-speaking from 11.78 to 7.65 per cent. During the
same period residents f f rural areas speaking only Afrikans same period residents f rural areas speaking only Afrikans,
decreased from 45.03 to 77.40 per cent. and those speakking only decreased from $45 \cdot 03$ to $37 \cdot 40$ per cent.
English from $11 \cdot 67$ to $7 \cdot 70$ per cent.

Taking the numbers enumerated, it will be seen that the number
bilingual persons increased between 1918 and 1926 by over of bilingual persons increased between 1918 and 1926 by ove
240,000 in urban areas and by nearly 90,000 in rural areas.
It is also annent 240,000 in urban areas and by nearly 90,000 in rural areas. between. English- and Afrikans-speaking citizzens is slowly dimi-
nishing. Between 1918 and 1926 the numbers of persons only English fell from 350,19426 the 302, numbers of persons speaki
to $86 \cdot$. . Th the re ratio of 10
 rural areas, the numbers speaking only English dere eased by 27.8
per cent. between 1918 and 1926 and the numbers speaking on per cent. between 1911 and 1926 , and the numbers speaking onl
Arrikaans by 9.1 per cent.. In urban areas, the unilingual Englishspeaking residents decreased by 10.8 per e ent. and the unilingual
Afrikanss-speaking residents by $15 \cdot 2$ per cent. Atrikaans-speaking residents by $15 \cdot 2$ per cent.
In 1926 practically an equal proportion of $m$ were Atrikaans-sticealliking an equal proportion of males and females than males were Englisis-speakking only. The ortiferene io iemad mad
up by 4 per cent. more males than females being bilingual.

 | 7 YRARS OA AG |
| :--- |
| 1918 тo 1926. |





72. Progress of Bilingualism. - The accompanying diagram fuestion regarding the language qualification has been included in the questionnaire, the proportions of the population able to
peak the official languages. peak the ofticial languages
The percentage increase
hich became bilingual took place in inverse order of the existing degree of bilingualism, as the following table will show:-

| Provine. | Percentagag Rilingual, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



| $\begin{aligned} & 6.74 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |

The increase in Natal is made up of an increase of $81 \cdot 68$ per
cent. in urban and $16 \cdot 11$ per cent. in rural areas. This is partly
 time in 1926, it is not possible to give stas incticieded for the frst M support of this statement. The statistics of religion show, howin Natal increased between 1922 and 1926 by over 57 per cennt. Apart from this factor, however, the figures show that there has
beon a sustantial inerease of bilingualism among the English-
speaking population of Natal.
particulans of the agges of the population in relation to the gave particulars of the ages of the population in relation to the lan-
guages spoken. The following summary shows the propertion speaking each language at various age groups, and Graphs No.
XXIX and XXX the numbers and propots quennial age group from 10 to 14 years to 75 to 79 years. Graph No. XXIX brings out very clearly the fact that the rising generation is tar more bilingual than the older people, an
further that for ages over 65 years there were more purely Afrikann speaking persons than either English-spaaking or bilingual persons
From 10 to 55 years the numbers in each group speaking English

Graph No. XXX shows the proportions at each age group com each age group from 10 to 80 years. were bilingual in 1926 than in 1921, while the reverse was the
case in regard to the pronation regard to the English-speaking section, the proportions decreased between 1921 and 1926 in all groups u to to 5 y years, atter whic
the proportions increased. In reading the gran hit must te remem the proportions increased. In reading the graph it must be remem
bered that those persons who fell in a particular age bered that those persons who tell in a particular age group a
one census moved on into the next higher age group at the
subsequent census.


| ${ }^{\text {Agese }}$ : Yaras. | Languase. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both. | English. | Afrikans | Neither. | Ungead. | Total |
| Number. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tor | 901,601 | ${ }^{365,036}$ | -405,02 | 3,097 | ${ }^{224}$ | 1,677,660 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Torna... | . 77 | 21.77 | 24.19 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 100.00 |


| languages of the country．These figures should not be confused位 British subjects the use of the term＂South African＂has not yet been fully adopted and as mentioned elsewhere，many South Africans by birth have used the term British and many non－South African born have described themselves as of South African nationality．The two groups should，therefore，be taken as one． |  |  |  |  |  | Over 9 per cent．of foreign subjects speak neither English nor Afrikaans， 48 per cent．English only， 3 per cent．Afrikaans only，while 39 per cent．claimed to be bilingual．The proportionsvary in the urban and rural areas -8.6 per cent．of foreigners in Vary in the urban and rural areas－$-6 \cdot 6$ per cent．of foreignersurban areas and $12 \cdot 3$ per cent．in rural areas were unable to spealk either official language．Similarly the proportion of foreigners speaking either one or both official languages varies according to the area in which they reside． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tabia LXVII．－Number and Proportion of British and Forbien Subjects Speaking the Official Languagrs－Union，1．26． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sox | itonali | Numbers． |  |  |  |  |  | Proportions． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Both． | ish． | Afrikans， | Neither． | Unspoel | Total． | Both． | English． | Afrikans． | Nether． |  | Total． |
| Urban． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males．．． <br> Females． | South African <br>  <br> TOTAL |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 118 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l} 185 \\ 8850 \\ 885 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{138 \\ \text { asi } \\ 14 \\ 14} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,927 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 10,283 \\ 10,238 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14:.96} \\ & 1: 178 \\ & 1.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.08 \\ & 0.071 \\ & 8.70 \\ & 8.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.02 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.010 \\ 0.14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100000000000 \\ & 100000000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 288，683 | 8，634 | 4，580 | ，，382 | 224 | 483，483 | 59.71 | 30．33 | 9．63 | 0.28 | 0.05 | 100．00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.9811 \\ & 8: 71 \\ & 3: 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 8: 010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0: 0.02 \\ & 0.22^{20} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.00 \\ \text { 100. } \\ \text { 100 } \\ 100.00 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Torat． | 273，776 | ${ }_{108,755}$ | 2，62 | 1，288 | 218 | 491， | ${ }_{55} .6$ | ${ }^{33} \cdot 3$ | 10．70 | ${ }^{0.26}$ | 0.04 | 100.00 |
| Persons．．． |  <br> TOTAL． |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 279 \\ \text { anc } \\ \hline 689 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.77 \\ & \hline 78 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{15.02 \\ 7.71 \\ 17.75}}{20}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.08 \\ & \text { an } \\ & 8: 05 \\ & 8.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.07 \\ & 0.07 \end{aligned}$ | 100.00 <br> 100．00 <br> 100.00 <br> 100 |
|  |  | 562，459 | ${ }^{31}, 389$ | 99，203 | 2，620 | ${ }_{42}$ | 975，113 | 57．68 | ${ }^{31} 83$ | 10.17 | 0.27 | 0.05 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Rural． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males． |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} 75 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.57 \\ & \hline 970 \\ & \hline 707 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.50 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } 5 \cdot 38 \\ & 5 \cdot 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.050^{0.04} \\ & \text { an } 110.54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.0 .05 \\ & 0.020 .20 \\ & 0.23 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 188，702 | 27，672 | 159，279 | 525 | 157 | ${ }^{37,333}$ | 49.74 | 7.41 | ${ }^{2} 2$. | ${ }^{0.14}$ | 0.04 | 100 |
| Fenale | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South A frican. . . . . } \\ & \text { British. . .......... } \\ & \text { British Naturalized. } \\ & \text { Foreign. . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ -86 \\ -56 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.06 \\ \text { an } \\ 18.62 \\ 18.72 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & \frac{0.015}{0.17} \\ & \hline 0 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South African. . . . . } \\ & \text { British. . . . . . } \\ & \text { British Naturalized. } \\ & \text { Foreign. . . . . . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | 159，300 | 20，901 | 147，091 | 537 | 118 | 328，007 | ${ }_{46} \cdot 76$ | 8．20 | ${ }^{44.84}$ | ${ }^{0.16}$ | 0.04 | 100．00 |
| Persons |  | $\begin{gathered} 10,520 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1068 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 135 \\ \begin{array}{c} 31 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} ⿳ 亠 口 子 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.058 \\ \text { and } \\ 12.10 .18 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.024 \\ & 0.21 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 33，062 | ${ }_{54,573}$ | 300，370 | 1，062 | 275 | 00，3， | 48．35 | ${ }^{7.78}$ | ${ }_{43} 38$ | 0.15 | 0.01 | $100 \cdot 00$ |
| Total． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 232 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } 1,470 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.07 \\ 0.07 \\ 0: 27^{27} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.00 \\ & 0.0010 \\ & 0.015 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 385 | ${ }^{174,306}$ | 205，859 | 1，1887 | ${ }^{381}$ | 856，788 | ${ }^{55} 37$ | 20．34 | 24.03 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 100．00 |
| Females．．．．． |  <br> TOTAL． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1288 \\ & 188 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{323,511 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 8,2027}}{\substack{20 \\ 5}}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.08 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.08 \\ 0: 206 \end{array} \\ & 9.22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0.04 \\ & 0.022 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{427,136}$ | 190 | 199，714 | 1，825 | ${ }^{336}$ | 819，66 | 52.11 | 23．26 | ${ }^{24}$ \％ | 0.22 | 0.04 | 100．00 |
| Persons．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.07 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 0.72 \\ 0.278 \\ 0.250 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.04 \\ & 0.004 \\ & 0.018 \\ & 0.18 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | ［ Porat． | 901，521 | 364，962 | 405，573 | 3，682 | ${ }^{17}$ | 1，676，455 | ${ }_{53} .78$ | 21.77 | 24．19 | 0.22 | 0.04 | 100．00 |

lanidaces of the country．These figures should not be confused
with those relating to parentage（see paragraph 75）．Although the table shows the numbers of South Africans apart from other yet ben fully adoptod and as mentioned elsswhere，many South
yAtrieas by birth have used the term Britsh and many non－South African born have described themselves as of South African ， Table LXViI．－Number and Proportion of British and Forbien Subjects Speaking the official Langetages－Unton，1．26．






the following table，the principal nare
the following table，the principarent parantagage have the peen sespes of
to show the correlation between the language
national origin．The to siow the correation between the language spoken and the
national origin．The parentago with the highest proportion of
bilingual persons was Netherlands with bilionual persons was Netherlage with withe highest proportion of
came next with 69 per．cent．
cent．Germat．
 percentage than Duth Solouth Afrricans，show a the slightly higher
group stands a great deal lower．It will be noticed group stands a areat deal lower．It will be noticed that the
scotch annot throw stones at their fiellow－islanders，generally
deemed more insular in matters of langus． deemed more insular in mattiers of language ；wishilers，the Ienireraly
the and
Britons from the dominions can instruct them both in the the Britons from the
other official language．

Those of Norwegian parentage were least bilingual with 30
per cent．；and on the other hand，had the highest percentage speaking English．Many of the Norwgians are engaged in the
whaling industry the Afrikaans－speaking population． and 1 per cent．of Dutch Soith Africans only Enely Afrikans Forty－one per cent．of Dutch South Africans and 38 of South African born Britishers spoke only their oun language
As pointed out in the section on parentage many South Africen As pointed out in the section on parentage many South Africans
of Huguenot descent tut themselves down as French instead of
Dutch South Atein Dutch South Arrican．This accounts for the learge e umberer of
persons of＂French＂descent who spoke only Arrikans．

| Parentage． | Numbers． |  |  |  |  | Percentage． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both． | English | ${ }^{\text {Artrkaans．}}$ | Neither．Unspecifeal．｜ | Total． | Both． | English． | Atrikans． | Netter． | pal |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

76．Languages Spoken and Religion．In the following table the twelve numerically largest religious denominations have been
selected to compare the official languages spoken by the adherents．
Of the members of the three Duteh churches，less ther 1 ， ent．spoke only Englishe，while Dutch in churches，less than 1 pes Gereformeerde Kerk， 58 per cent．were bilingual and of the Herris The most bilingual coommunity were the Lutherans with nearly 67 per cent．，followed by the Apostolic Frathen Mission with 64
per cent．and the Jewish community with 60 per cent．The Ceast tibilingual were the Preshyterians with 37 per cent．and the the
Congregationalists
and Congregationalists were the most unilingual English－speaking
denominations，with
62 and 61 per cent．respectivel． two were followed by the Roman Cer canth．respectively．These
 adherents of the Apoastolic Fanilith Mill Enssion wish－speaking were the
Less than 1 per cent．of the following welig 3 per cent． Less than 1 per cent．of the following religions had unilingual
Arrikaans－speaking adherents－Congregationalist，Presbyterian Anglican，Roman Catholic，and Hebrew；but，Plmosty 33 per cent．of the Apostolic Faith Mission spoke Atrikanno only．
$2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent．of the Lutherans，and 2 per cent．of both J． and Romant Catholics were unable to speak either of the official
languages．


LaNGUAGE AND AGE-UNION 1926
numbers enumerated.


Graph [XXIX.

Language and Age. Umion 1926 and 1921
 Graph XxX.

