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CENSUS
OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
1891.

PRELIMINARY REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS,
WITH
Detailed Returns of Population and Buildings.

POPULATION ENUMERATED 5TH APRIL, 1891.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor.
MAY, 1891.

CAPE TOWN:
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1891.

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CENSUS
 OF
 THE
 PROVINCE OF
 WEST BENGAL
 1891
 PRELIMINARY REPORT
 PREPARED BY
 THE
 DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS
 AND
 STATISTICS
 DEPARTMENT
 CALCUTTA
 1892



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CENSUS
OF THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
1891.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Census Office, Cape Town,
23rd May, 1891.

To the Honourable J. W. SAUER,

Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

1. So much work has been crowded into the short interval that has elapsed since the Census Day, that but little time has been left for the preparation of the Preliminary Report which I now have the honour to present to you, as instructed, in order that it may be laid before Parliament on the opening day of the impending Session. I trust that under the circumstances any defects and shortcomings may be indulgently overlooked.

2. The first Census of the Colony was taken in 1865, the second in March, 1875, and the third in April, 1891. Whilst the lapse of so long an interval between the second and the third is to be deplored, it has enabled the Government to fix for this Colony the same day as that appointed for the taking of the Census in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, viz: the 5th April, 1891.

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

4. Throughout the arrangements made for taking the Census, the presentation of approximate Returns within the shortest possible time has been kept persistently in view. *Bis dat qui cito dat* is by no means inapplicable to the work of the Statistician.

5. Thanks to the energetic and praiseworthy efforts of the official Supervisors—the Civil Commissioners, Chief Magistrates, and Resident Magistrates in the Colony and in the Native Territories—the Government is able to present to Parliament and the public at this early date *the gross results* of the third Census of the Colony, in so far as the enumeration of the people and their habitations is concerned.

6. In order that the public may be in a position to form some judgment as to the value of the figures now published, I shall briefly describe the steps that were taken by the Government to secure a complete and trustworthy enumeration.

7. Long before the Act of last Session was passed the Statistical Branch of the Colonial Secretary's Department was actively engaged in preparing for the Census-taking.

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

9. The Surveyor-General's Department had also made substantial progress with the compilation of Census Maps, for which special funds were granted by Premier's Warrant, issued in September, 1889, subsequently covered by the Additional Appropriation Act. The compilation was most vigorously prosecuted and completed in ample time. It enabled the Supervisors satisfactorily to accomplish the delimitation of their districts, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the undertaking. A complete set of the Census Maps is being prepared for presentation to Parliament.

10. The country was at the outset divided for Census purposes into 94 Census Districts corresponding to the Fiscal Divisions of the Colony Proper and to the Magisterial Districts in the Transkeian Territories. In the former the Civil Commissioners, in the latter the Native Magistrates were appointed *ex officio* Supervisors, the three Chief Magistrates exercising a general supervision over their respective Territories. It was subsequently found necessary to sub-divide the large divisions of Clanwilliam, Calvinia, and Namaqualand, and to appoint the Resident Magistrates of Van Rhynsdorp, Kenhardt, and Port Nolloth additional Supervisors.

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

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

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

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

The Supervisor also received the following instruction:—

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

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

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

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

It was owing to this arrangement that the Supervisors were able to derive the totals, not only for such separate areas, but also for the whole of their Census Districts, and to distinguish the urban and rural population, within a few days after the completion of the actual Enumeration.

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

17. In appointing Enumerators the Supervisor was informed that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. They were specially instructed as follows:—

These abstracts, which it is understood will to some extent be approximate only, are required to enable the Government to publish the approximate gross results of the Census at the earliest possible date.

It is expected that every Supervisor's Abstract will be so despatched as to be in the Director's hands at the very latest on the 25th April, 1891.

Any discrepancies finally adjusted, or errors subsequently discovered up to or before the 30th April, should be at once communicated to the Director by telegram.

The Supervisor should bear in mind that if a single Enumerator delays to complete and forward the total for his Sub-district, or a single Supervisor fails to send in the abstract for his Census District, the return for the whole Colony will be delayed. Serious notice will, therefore, be taken of the slightest disregard of these instructions.

26. In suggesting that the 25th April should be fixed as the last day for the receipt of these abstracts I confess that I entertained but slender hope of complete accomplishment, seeing that in the nature of things so many contingencies, more or less beyond control, might happen to prevent it.

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

28. They have, I venture to assert, established a record which it will be found difficult if not impossible to improve upon. In some instances indeed the rapidity with which the work was efficiently accomplished was little short of phenomenal.

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

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

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

32. The last of the Abstracts reached me on Saturday, the 25th April, 1891, and I lost no time in compiling, for the whole Colony, a Return of the population, distinguishing European or White from Aboriginal Natives, and from all other coloured persons of mixed races.

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

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

35. I now beg to submit a Return of the Population and Dwellings in the several Census Districts, alphabetically arranged, and in each Town, Village, Location, Mission Station, &c., distinguishing Urban from Rural Areas, under the following heads. See pages 13 to 88 of Appendix with a Summary,* pages 2 to 12E.

(A.) *Race Distinction*—

1. European or White, Male and Female.
2. Aboriginal Natives (including all Kaffirs, Fingoes, Bechuanas, Damaras, &c., belonging to the Bantu Race, Male and Female.
3. All other Coloured Persons (including Hottentots, Malays, and other Cape-born Coloured persons, also Chinese, Indians, and other Foreigners of Coloured Races), Male and Female.

(B.) *Age Distinction*—

1. Under 15 years of age, Male and Female.
2. 15 years and over, Male and Female.

(C.) *Buildings and Dwellings*—

36. As it was apprehended that a number of coloured persons of mixed race might be erroneously included as Hottentots, and in order to simplify the work of the enumerators, it was considered advisable to limit the application of the term "Aboriginal Native" to Kaffirs, Fingoes, Bechuanas, and others of kindred race only. The term "Aboriginal Native," wherever used in this Preliminary Report, bears the same reservation.

* The discrepancies in the numbers of Males and Females shown under Age and Race Distinction columns of this Summary, as compared with the detail, are the result of corrections and adjusting entries found necessary on examination of the Enumerators' returns after the detailed return had passed through the press.

37. In the detailed tabulation the exact number of coloured persons belonging to each distinct race as well as to each main tribal class will be separately shown.

38. It must be borne in mind that the figures in these returns represent the unaudited results of the enumeration. The general effect of audit will be to discover omissions here and there. This may result in additions to the total, but I do not anticipate that any material change will be necessary in the annexed comparative Tables.

39. I may also find that the Supervisors, in checking the Race Distinction, have not all adopted a uniform system of classification. This may cause a discrepancy between the figures now printed, and my own finally audited results in that respect.

40. In summarising the detailed Return I have, to facilitate comparison, divided the Colony into three Sections, viz. :—

Section I.—Comprising the Colony as constituted when the last Census was taken in 1875, when it had a population as follows :—

European or White	...	236,783
Aboriginal Natives	...	287,630
All other Coloured	...	196,571
Total	...	720,984

Section II.—Comprising the Province of Griqualand West annexed in 1880.

A Census of this Section taken in 1877 showed a population of ...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>European or White</td> <td>12,374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All other</td> <td>32,903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>45,277</td> </tr> </table>	European or White	12,374	All other	32,903	Total	45,277
European or White	12,374						
All other	32,903						
Total	45,277						

Section III.—Comprising the Territories of "East Griqualand," "Tembuland," and "Transkei" (known collectively as the Transkeian Territories), and "Walfish Bay" annexed since 1875. A Census of the Transkeian Territories in this section was taken in 1879, and showed a population of :—

*European or White	...	2,561
All other	...	260,144
Total	...	262,705

The magistrates in these Territories have quite recently estimated the total population at 417,949. It is, however, with the earlier Census that I propose to compare the actual results in 1891.

Combining these three Sections I derive the following, viz. :—

Section I.—The Colony (Census 1875)	...	720,984
Section II.—Griqualand West (Census 1877)	...	45,277
Section III.—The Native Territories (Census 1879)	...	262,705
Total	...	1,028,966

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

42. I have, however, derived a correct comparison of results for 1875 and 1891 of all the areas comprising the Fiscal Divisions as they existed at the former date, and I attach, as an annexure to this report, a Return of Population enumerated in 1891 for each Electoral Province, Electoral Division, and Census District or Fiscal Division, as constituted at the date of

*Estimated only.

the previous Census, compared with the population enumerated at that date, and also showing the number of Registered Voters and the number of persons to a Representative in each such Electoral Province and Division (Annexure A.)

43. This Return shows increases in all the districts except Peddie, Fort Beaufort and King William's Town. The decreases in these districts, and the very small increases in the population of Victoria East and Peddie are, commensurately with the large increases in the Transkeian Territories, due to the deportation of large numbers of natives across the border of the Colony, and also to the attraction of lucrative employment presented to large numbers of the male native population by the Diamond and Gold Fields and the railway extension works.

44. Comparing the Population in 1891 with that at the date of the previous Census, in the several Sections, I find as follows :—

In Section No. 1, comprising the Colony as it stood in 1875, when a Census was taken	} The population was as under :—	European or White.	Aboriginal Natives.	All other Coloured.	Total.
		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
In 1891	...	337,000	340,405	277,879	955,284
In 1875	...	236,783	287,630	196,571	720,984

Showing a numerical increase of ... 100,217 52,775 81,308 234,300

Equal to a percentage increase,
 (i) in the 16 years, of ... 42.32 18.35 41.36 32.50
 or (ii) per annum, of* ... 2.63 1.15 2.58 2.03

Taking next in the same Section the proportions per cent. of the population, we find that—

In 1875 the percentage was	32.84	39.90	27.26	100.00
In 1891 the percentage is	35.28	35.63	29.09	100.00

Showing increases of ... 2.44 ... 1.83
 and a decrease of 4.27

In Section No. 2, comprising the late Province of Griqualand West as it stood in 1877, when a Census was taken	} The population was as under :—	European or White.	Aboriginal Natives.	All other Coloured.	Total.
			*		
In 1891	...	29,469	53,646		83,115
In 1877	...	12,374	32,903		45,277

Showing a numerical increase of ... 17,095 20,743 37,838

Equal to a percentage increase,
 (i) in the 14 years, of ... 138.15 63.04 83.58
 or (ii) per annum, of ... 9.87 4.50 5.97

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

Taking next in the same Section the proportion per cent. of the population, we find that—

In 1877 the percentage was	27·33	72·67	100·00
In 1891 the percentage is	35·46	64·54	100·00
Shewing an increase of	8·13	...	...
And a decrease of	...	8·13	...

In Section 3, comprising the Native Territories annexed since 1875, as they stood in 1879, when a Census of Natives were taken

The Population was as under:—

	European or White.	All Other.	
	(i)	(ii)	Total.
In 1891	10,343	476,997	487,340
In 1879	* 2,561	260,144	262,705

Showing a numerical increase of	7,782	216,853	224,635
Equal to a percentage increase,			
(i) In the 12 years, of	303·86	83·36	85·51
or (ii) per annum, of	25·32	6·95	7·13

Taking next in the same Section the proportion per cent. of the population, we find that—

In 1879 the percentage was	·98	99·02	100·00
In 1891 the percentage is	2·12	97·88	100·00
Shewing an increase of	1·14	...	...
And a decrease of	...	1·14	...

RACE DISTINCTION.

45. The subjoined Table shows the total numbers and proportions per cent. of the three Main Race distinctions in the three Sections of the Colony.

	European or White.		Aboriginal Natives.		All other Coloured Persons.		Total.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Section No. 1	337,000	35·28	340,405	35·63	277,879	29·09	955,284	100·00
Section No. 2	29,469	35·46	36,436	43·84	17,210	20·70	83,115	100·00
Section No. 3	10,343	2·12	470,701	96·59	6,296	1·29	487,340	100·00
Total	376,812	24·70	847,542	55·55	301,385	19·75	1,525,739	100·00

* Not separately recorded.
* Estimate only.

46. In 1875, when the last Census was taken, the proportions per cent. of the population, in the Colony as then constituted and bounded, were (i) European or White, 32·84; (ii) Aboriginal Natives, 39·90, and (iii) Coloured persons of Mixed Races, &c., 27·26. Had no native areas been annexed in the interval the proportions in 1891 would have been (i) 35·28, (ii) 35·63, and (iii) 29·09. The annexation in 1880 of the late Province of Griqualand West did not materially affect the proportion; but the addition of the Transkeian Territories has considerably reduced the percentage of Europeans, which now figures at 24·70.

47. In only nine Census Districts do the Europeans in 1891 outnumber the coloured races, the highest percentage being 56·15, in Piquetberg. The Europeans in the Cape Division very nearly equal 50 per cent. of the total population. In eleven districts of the Transkei, and in the Division of Herschel, the white population falls below one per cent. of the total.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

48. In 1865, to every 100 males of the total population there were 94·08 females. Between 1865 and 1875, by the annexation of the late Province of British Kaffraria, a large native population was added to the Colony. It was this annexation no doubt that caused the increase in the proportion of females to every 100 males of the total population shown in the Census Returns of 1875, viz., from 94·08 to 95·06; for if the population enumerated in 1875, in the territories annexed between 1865 and 1875, be excluded from the comparison, the proportion of females to every 100 males would give a decrease of 0·08 per cent. in the interval.

49. The Census of 1891 shows that the proportion of females has now become 99·03 to every 100 males of the total population, or 3·97 per cent. in excess of 1875.

50. During the 16 years' interval between 1875 and 1891 further large Native areas have been added to the Colony; and if these be excluded from the comparison it is found that the proportion is diminished to 96·99 in Section I., or only 1·93 per cent. more than in 1875.

51. In 1881 in Victoria the proportion was 90·75 females to every 100 males; while in Western Australia the females were in the proportion of only 71·39 to every 100 males.

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

53. In England, at the Census of 1881, to each 100 males enumerated there were 105·5 females, and each Census taken in England has shown a gradual increase in the proportion of females.

54. I annex a Table (C) distinguishing for Urban and Rural Areas the actual numbers of males and females and the average number of females to every 100 males.

55. The preponderance of females in Urban Areas is most pronounced among the ordinary coloured persons of mixed race. The proportion of females to every 100 males of this class in such Areas, throughout the whole Colony is 111·98, whilst in Section No. 1 (the Colony proper) it amounts to 114·02.

56. The proportion in Section No. 3 among the Aboriginal Natives is 110·17, reduced to 102·00 for the whole Colony.

TABLE C.—Showing, for Urban and Rural Areas respectively, the Numbers and Proportions of Males and Females Enumerated April 1891.

RACE DISTINCTION.	URBAN AREAS.				RURAL AREAS.				TOTAL POPULATION.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to every 100 Males.
European or White ..	154,541	79,625	74,916	94.09	222,271	116,242	106,029	91.21	376,812	195,867	180,945	92.38
Aboriginal Native	49,763	30,725	19,038	61.96	797,779	388,843	408,936	105.17	847,542	419,568	427,974	102.00
All other Coloured Persons ..	114,473	54,002	60,471	111.98	186,912	97,161	89,751	92.37	301,385	151,163	150,222	99.38
Grand Total..	318,777	164,352	154,425	93.96	1,206,962	602,246	604,716	100.41	1,525,739	766,598	759,141	99.03

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

57. In the simple form of Abstract which the Enumerators were required to fill up from day to day as they proceeded with their work, columns were provided for tabulating the number of males and females under 15 years and 15 years and over, respectively.

The subjoined Table (D) distinguishes the totals under these two age periods for Urban and Rural Areas. The detail for every Census District, Town, Village, &c., will be found in the Appendix.

The following Table (E) compares the proportion of the Sexes at each of these two Age Periods as enumerated in 1875 and in 1891.

TABLE D.—Showing the number of Males and Females enumerated, April, 1891, in Urban and Rural Areas, at certain Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	Urban Areas.			Rural Areas.			Total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years	114,367	56,588	57,779	545,460	275,372	270,088	659,827	331,960	327,867
Over 15 years.....	204,410	107,764	96,646	661,502	326,874	334,628	865,912	434,638	431,274
Total ..	318,777	164,352	154,425	1,206,962	602,246	604,716	1,525,739	766,598	759,141

TABLE E.—Showing (i) the Proportions of Males and Females in every Hundred of the Population at certain Age Periods, and (ii) the Proportions per cent. of Persons, Males and Females, at certain Age Periods to the Total of all Ages.

CENSUS PERIOD.	(i) Proportion of the Sexes in every 100 persons living at each age period.				(ii) Proportion per cent. of each Age Period to the Total of all Ages.					
	Under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Under 15 years.			15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1875	50.51	49.49	51.95	48.05	44.30	43.61	45.04	55.70	56.39	54.96
1891	50.31	49.69	50.19	49.81	43.25	43.31	43.19	56.75	56.69	56.81

58. Of every 100 males alive on the 5th April, 1891, about 44.31 were under, and about 56 (56.69) over 15 years of age. Of every 100 females about 43 (43.19) were under, and about 57 (56.81) over 15 years. Compared with 1875 these proportions show an improvement, the percentage at the higher age having increased in the interval by 0.30 in the case of males, and 1.85 in the case of females.

59. In Section No. 3, the proportion per cent. of males at the higher age period shows a remarkable increase from 44.63 in 1879 to 52.12 in 1891, for which it is difficult to account. The percentage of females over 15, improved to the extent of only 2.81 in the same period.

60. The percentage of Males in the Australian Colonies in 1881 was :—

	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.
Queensland	35.13	64.87
Western Australia	37.19	62.81
South Australia	38.91	61.09
New South Wales	39.73	60.27
Victoria	39.76	60.24
Tasmania	43.13	56.87
New Zealand	40.49	59.51

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND PROXIMITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The subjoined Table F shows, according to the Census of 1891, the Density, or the number of persons to the square mile in each Census District of the Colony; the Acreage or number of acres per head of the population; and the proximity or distance in yards which would separate each individual from his next neighbour on any side, if the whole Population were spread uniformly over of the surface of the country.

61. According to the Census Report of 1875, the average Density of the Population in 1865 was 2.52 persons to the square mile. In 1875 there were 3.60 to the square mile. In 1891 the number has increased to 6.89.

62. Dividing the Country into Sections as before, I find that in 1891 there were 4.99 persons to the square mile in Section I, the Colony proper; 5.47 in Section II, Griqualand West; and 33.17 in Section III, the Transkeian Territories.

63. In 1891 the average number of acres per head of the population was :

128.3 in Section I.
117.0 in Section II.
19.3 in Section III.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND PROXIMITY OF THE PEOPLE.

CENSUS DISTRICT.		Area in Square Miles.	Density, or number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Acreality, or the number of Acres per head of the Population.	Proximity, or distance in yards which would separate each individual from his next neighbour if the whole population were spread uniformly over the surface of the country.	CENSUS DISTRICT.		Area in Square Miles.	Density, or number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Acreality, or the number of Acres per head of the Population.	Proximity, or distance in yards which would separate each individual from his next neighbour if the whole population were spread uniformly over the surface of the country.	
No.	NAME.					No.	NAME.					
THE COLONY IN 1891..						221,311	6.89	92.8	720.5			
Section I.—The Colony Proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875 when a Census was taken.						THE COLONY—Section I.—continued.						
1	Aberdeen	2,645	2.47	259.1	1202.55	66	Victoria East	330	26.88	23.8	364.81	
2	Albany	1,685	13.81	46.3	508.92	67	Victoria West	4,873	1.45	441.4	1570.34	
3	Albert	2,660	6.27	102.1	755.45	68	Willowmore	3,498	2.58	248.1	1177.75	
4	Alexandria	947	10.54	60.7	582.64	69	Wodehouse	2,100	13.79	46.4	509.33	
5	Ahwal North	1,305	7.63	83.9	684.58	70	Worcester	2,623	4.81	133.1	862.73	
6	Barkly East	1,564	5.24	121.9	825.56	94	Islands (Ichaboe, &c.)	(a)	..	..	..
7	Barkly West	<i>Vide Sec. II.</i>	..	..	..	Total, Section I. ..					
8	Bathurst	573	16.03	39.9	472.32	191,416						
9	Beaufort West	6,374	1.43	444.4	1576.46	4.99						
10	Bedford	1,225	9.54	67.1	612.43	128.3						
11	Bredasdorp	1,577	4.19	152.7	923.91	847.14						
12	Caledon	1,772	6.88	93.0	721.01	Section II.—The late Province of Griqualand West annexed in 1889.						
13	Calvinia	23,781	.51	1254.9	2639.24	7	Barkly West	4,024	4.33	147.7	908.82	
14	Cape	661	146.48	4.4	156.26	27	Hav	6,646	1.27	503.9	1677.95	
15	Carnarvon	12,069	.76	842.1	2174.67	28	Herbert	2,763	3.28	195.1	1043.55	
16	Cathcart	995	6.91	92.6	719.28	33	Kimberley	1,764	27.31	23.4	361.91	
17	Ceres	3,871	1.54	415.6	1523.92	Total, Section II. ..						
18	Clanwilliam	6,046	1.92	333.3	1366.20	15,197						
19	Colesberg	2,394	3.46	185.0	1016.63	5.47						
20	Cradock	2,973	5.06	126.4	840.55	117.0						
21	East London	682	31.52	20.3	336.87	Section III.—Comprising the Native Territories annexed since 1875						
22	Fort Beaufort	860	17.07	37.5	457.82	East Griqualand.						
23	Fraserburg	9,950	.69	927.5	2270.26	71	Maclear	916	4.23	150.9	918.57	
24	George	979	10.30	62.1	588.96	72	Matatiele	1,317	13.97	45.8	505.91	
25	Graaff-Reinet	2,692	6.07	105.4	767.92	73	Mount Ayliff	269	44.70	14.3	282.87	
26	Hanover	2,105	2.04	313.9	1323.24	74	Mount Currie	1,184	6.22	102.8	757.93	
27	Hay	<i>Vide Sec. II.</i>	..	..	..	75	Mount Fletcher	1,005	13.80	46.4	509.14
28	Herbert .. ..	..	..	..	..	76	Mount Frere	684	33.76	19.0	325.49
29	Herschel	660	37.97	16.9	306.94	77	Qumbu	542	43.13	14.8	287.98	
30	Hope Town	4,302	1.51	423.8	1539.08	78	Tsolo	671	35.94	17.8	315.49	
31	Humansdorp	1,950	6.07	105.4	767.49	79	Umzimkula	1,006	26.32	24.3	363.62	
32	Jansenville	1,923	4.86	131.7	857.56	Total East Griqualand ..						
33	Kimberley	<i>Vide Sec. II.</i>	..	..	..	7,594					
34	King William's Town	1,327	65.21	98.1	234.20	Tembuland.						
35	Kuysna	810	8.58	74.6	645.55	80	Elliotdale	299	73.66	8.7	220.35	
36	Kongha	546	12.71	50.4	530.40	81	Engcobo	1,063	52.20	12.3	261.75	
37	Ladismith	1,256	5.34	119.8	818.48	82	Mquanduli	508	56.87	11.3	250.78	
38	Malmesbury	2,329	9.98	64.1	598.58	83	St. Mark's	471	46.99	13.6	275.91	
39	Middelburg	2,222	4.36	146.8	905.55	84	Umtata	620	56.38	11.4	251.87	
40	Mossel Bay	707	10.31	620.7	588.93	85	Xalanga	1,156	14.37	44.5	498.87	
41	Murraysburg	2,035	2.17	294.9	1278.65	86	Port St. John's	5	60.20	10.6	243.75	
42	Namaqualand	19,462	.88	727.3	2018.23	Total Tembuland ..						
43	Oudtshoorn	1,653	14.44	44.3	497.70	4,122						
44	Paarl	610	35.02	18.3	319.58	43.77						
45	Peddie	657	25.15	25.4	377.10	14.6						
46	Philipstown	2,695	2.48	258.1	1202.20	285.87						
47	Piquetberg	1,733	6.69	95.7	731.91	Section III.						
48	Port Elizabeth	176	143.87	4.4	157.68	87	Butterworth	284	53.92	11.9	257.57	
49	Prieska	5,294	.81	790.1	2101.41	88	Idutywa	448	57.44	11.1	249.54	
50	Prince Albert	4,293	1.64	390.2	1478.97	89	Kentani	461	62.96	10.2	238.36	
51	Queenstown	2,194	19.90	32.2	423.95	90	Nqamakwe	510	59.62	10.7	244.94	
52	Richmond	4,430	1.64	390.2	1477.75	91	Tsomo	312	53.35	12.0	258.94	
53	Riversdale	1,712	6.63	96.5	734.38	92	Willowvale	537	67.81	9.4	229.67	
54	Robertson	1,526	7.43	86.2	694.02	Total Transkei ..						
55	Somerset East	3,052	6.23	102.7	757.83	2,552						
56	Stellenbosch	318	39.93	16.0	299.29	60.16						
57	Steynsburg	1,113	6.34	100.9	751.24	10.6						
58	Stockenstrom	314	24.76	25.8	380.07	243.83						
59	Stutterheim	670	12.92	49.5	526.08	Section III.						
60	Sutherland	4,808	.83	771.1	2070.38	93	Walfish Bay	430	1.79	357.5	1415.15	
61	Swellendam	2,362	4.76	134.4	866.55	Total Section III. ..						
62	Tarka	1,427	5.21	122.8	828.50	14,698						
63	Tulbagh	373	14.94	42.8	489.32	33.17						
64	Uitenhage	2,973	7.04	90.9	712.60	19.3						
65	Uniondale	1,690	4.98	128.5	847.55	328.45						

(a) Area not yet ascertained.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

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

65. By the aid of the new Census Maps, and with the assistance of the Surveyor-General's Department, I have succeeded in securing a record for each Electoral Division, in 1891 not only, but also for 1875. See Annexure B and the following additional Tables.

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

67. Table B shows in a convenient form the number of persons to a Representative, distinguishing European or White, Aboriginal Natives, and all other coloured persons for every Electoral Division in the Colony.

68. The comparison here as elsewhere shows the statistical disturbance that the annexation of the Transkeian Territories has created.

69. Summary Table A gives the actual number of persons to the Legislative Councillors in every Electoral Province, as well as the average number of persons to a representative for Legislative Assembly purposes.

70. It will be seen that the average member of the Legislative Council represents 69,352 persons in 1891 against 34,333 in 1875, whilst the average member of the House of Assembly also now represents about twice as many persons as in 1875.

71. The numbers of the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Representatives have been increased during the interval by one and eight respectively.

TABLE A—Summary.—Representation of Electoral Provinces in 1891.

ELECTORAL PROVINCE.	Number of Representatives.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A REPRESENTATIVE.							
			European or White		Aboriginal Natives.		All other Coloured.		Total Persons.	
	Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.	House of Assembly.
I. Western	3	10	20,318	6,095	613	184	22,796	6,839	43,727	13,118
II. North Western	3	10	13,686	4,106	438	131	20,314	6,094	34,438	10,331
III. South Western	3	10	19,142	5,743	848	254	18,103	5,431	38,093	11,428
IV. Midland	3	8	14,173	5,315	4,576	1,716	13,487	5,058	32,236	12,089
V. South Eastern	3	10	15,908	4,772	22,276	6,683	8,455	2,536	46,639	13,992
VI. North Eastern	3	10	14,298	4,289	18,167	5,450	7,212	2,164	39,677	11,903
VII. Eastern (a)	3	12	18,065	4,516	223,405	55,851	4,087	1,022	245,557	61,389
VIII. Griqualand West (b)	1	6	29,469	4,911	36,436	6,073	17,210	2,868	83,115	13,852
The Colony, 1891	22	76	17,128	4,958	38,525	11,152	13,699	3,966	69,352	20,076
The Colony, 1875	21	68	11,275	3,482	13,697	4,230	9,361	2,891	34,333	10,603

(a) The Transkeian Territories, annexed to the Eastern Electoral Province since 1875, return two members to the House of Assembly.
(b) Annexed in 1880.

TABLE B—Representation of Electoral Divisions [House of Assembly] in 1891.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Representatives House of Assembly.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A REPRESENTATIVE, 1891.			
		European or White.	Aboriginal Natives.	All other Coloured Persons.	TOTAL.
I.—WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Cape Town	4	6,853	185	6,463	13,501
(2) Cape Division	2	10,496	295	10,763	21,554
(3) Stellenbosch	2	2,176	115	4,058	6,349
(4) Paarl	2	4,099	138	6,447	10,684
II.—NORTH WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Worcester	2	5,656	194	8,094	13,934
(2) Malmesbury	2	5,022	95	6,508	11,625
(3) Piquetburg	2	3,254	28	2,511	5,793
(4) Namaqualand	2	1,830	131	6,443	8,404
(5) Clanwilliam	2	4,766	207	6,926	11,899
III.—SOUTH WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Swellendam	2	5,657	57	5,112	10,826
(2) Caledon	2	4,302	27	4,638	8,967
(3) Riversdale	2	4,936	85	4,014	9,035
(4) Oudtshoorn	2	6,170	372	6,089	12,631
(5) George	2	7,648	731	7,301	15,680
IV.—MIDLAND ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Graaff-Reinet	2	5,537	3,285	5,167	13,989
(2) Richmond	2	4,146	1,372	4,119	9,637
(3) Beaufort West	2	4,402	603	4,414	9,419
(4) Victoria West	2	7,175	1,604	6,530	15,309
V.—SOUTH EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
Port Elizabeth	2	6,922	2,289	3,449	12,660
Uitenhage	2	9,999	11,021	7,320	28,340
Graham's Town	2	3,135	1,306	777	5,218
Albany	2	2,461	7,736	846	11,043
Victoria East	2	1,345	11,063	289	12,697
VI.—NORTH EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
Somerset East	2	4,565	7,718	3,062	15,345
Fort Beaufort	2	2,395	6,938	1,892	11,225
Cradock	2	4,644	5,014	1,379	11,037
Colesberg	2	5,174	3,565	3,383	12,123
Albert	2	4,668	4,017	1,100	9,785
VII.—EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) King William's Town	2	6,032	42,891	684	49,607
(2) East London	2	3,986	9,009	207	13,202
(3) Queen's Town	2	4,748	20,291	1,111	26,152
(4) Aliwal North	2	2,600	14,457	945	18,002
(5) Wodehouse	2	4,573	13,148	366	18,087
(6) Tembuland	1	6,198	326,003	1,762	333,963
(7) East Griqualand	1	4,114	144,621	3,374	152,609
VIII.—ELECTORAL PROVINCE OF GRIQUALAND WEST.					
(1) Kimberley	4	5,030	4,613	4,399	12,042
(2) Barkly	2	4,673	8,991	3,808	17,472

THE NATIVE CENSUS.

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

73. The Government concurred in the view expressed by so many of the Transkeian officials that the work of enumeration should be conducted cautiously and as far as possible by official or semi-official agency, the Supervisors being assisted by only such unofficial persons as could be thoroughly trusted efficiently to do their work without causing needless irritation to the natives. With a view to prevent misapprehension of the object of the Census, the Resident Magistrates in the Native Territories were instructed under Circular Letter, dated 15th January, 1891, as follows:—

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

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

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

You must bear in mind that the last general Census of the Colony was taken 15 years ago, that in most countries of the world a complete Census is taken every 10 years, that in some it is taken at even shorter intervals, and that the general tendency in the more advanced countries is in favour of a quinquennial Enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

78. All classes of the community appear to have cheerfully complied with the provisions of the Act. They cordially responded to the special appeals of the Government, as though they felt that it was in their own interest that the Census was being taken.

79. It is very satisfactory to be able to record that there has as yet been no occasion for enforcing the penalty imposed by law for refusal or neglect to supply information.

80. Nor has it been found necessary to enforce the penalty upon any Enumerator in respect of failing to act or wilful neglect of duty.

81. It was only after the most careful consideration and much laborious experiment, and not without some anxiety, that I entered upon the work of tabulating the vital statistics of the Colony by means of the "Card System;" a statistical expedient hitherto untried in this Country.

82. As far as it has gone, the "Carding," as I call it, has proceeded even more expeditiously and more satisfactorily than I anticipated.

83. The work is simple and well within the compass of junior clerks, for the most part passed Civil Service Candidates, for whom the Census Department is providing probationary employment.

84. Having placed before you the fullest possible information at present available, I wish to mention that no further detail is likely to be completed for some considerable time.

85. As specially instructed by you, I shall proceed first with the tabulation of Live Stock.

86. I could then proceed with Agricultural, Industrial, School, Ecclesiastical, and other Statistics in any order that may be decided on; but I shall be glad to be allowed to take the detailed Vital Statistics in the order in which experiment has shown me the "Card System" can derive the information in the least possible time and at a minimum cost, that is:—

1. Sex.
2. Race distinction.
3. Religion.
4. Birthplace.
5. Age.
6. Conjugal condition.
7. Degree of education.
8. Sickness and infirmities.
9. Occupations.

HENRY DE SMIDT,
Director of the Census.