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Census Office

CENSUS

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

1904.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS,

WITH

Detailed Returns of Population and Buildings.

POPULATION ENUMERATED 17TH APRIL, 1904.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor
1904.

CAPE TOWN :

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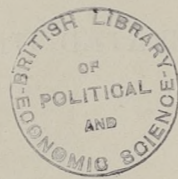
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PRELIMINARY REPORT:	
Introductory	v
Comparison	xi
Race Distinction	xiii
Proportion of the Sexes	xiv
Age Periods	xv
Density of Population	xvi
Representation	xviii
Native Census	xx
Conclusion	xxi
ANNEXURE A.—Comparative Table, Fiscal Divisions	
„ B.—Comparative Table, Electoral Provinces and Divisions	xxiv
„ B.—Comparative Table, Electoral Provinces and Divisions	xxvi
APPENDIX :	
Detailed Return of Population and Dwellings, Urban and Rural, for each Sub-District, Town, Village, Location, and other Locality, with Summary	1 to 73



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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor
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PRELIMINARY REPORT.

Census Office,
Cape Town,
19th May, 1904.

To the Honourable Colonel CREWE, C.B.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit to you the following Preliminary Report upon the Census which was taken for the night of Sunday, 17th April, 1904.

2. The first Census of the Colony was taken on 5th March, 1865, the second on 7th March, 1875, and the third on 5th April, 1891; and while it was not found possible, owing to the abnormal condition of the country to combine with the rest of the Empire in taking a Census in 1901, or to proceed with the work before the present year, it is a matter for congratulation that the other South African Colonies selected the same day for the purpose, and that we have thus had a synchronous stock-taking of the whole of British South Africa, the results of which when duly tabulated, cannot but prove of the greatest interest and utility.

3. The taking of the fourth Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was authorised by Act No. 4 of 1903, which was promulgated on the 28th July of the same year. That Act 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 any Territory annexed thereto, on such day and month as the Governor might appoint; as also for the collection of Agricultural, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Industrial, Friendly Societies' and other Statistics by means of Census Supervisors and Enumerators acting in Census Districts and Sub-Districts respectively.

4. The Government is now able to present to Parliament and the Public the gross results of the Fourth Census of the Colony, in so far as the enumeration of the people and their habitations is concerned, and the early presentation of this Report is largely due to the earnest and energetic efforts of the Official Supervisors—Civil Commissioners, Chief Magistrates and Resident Magistrates in the Colony and in the Native Territories.

5. I append hereto a general Summary of the Population, showing Race Distinction, as compared with the results of the previous Census.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1904 (excluding Territories annexed since 1891).		Census, 1904 (including all Territories).	
	Number.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.
European or White	376,987	569,973	51·19	580,380	53·95
Other than European or White	1,150,237	1,548,560	34·63	1,825,172	58·68
Total	1,527,224	2,118,533	38·72	2,405,552	57·51

6. I shall deal more fully with general questions connected with the work in the Final Report, but meanwhile I deem it of interest to detail the measures adopted to secure the present Enumeration and, in passing, may mention that the mass of documents dealt with involved the printing and distribution of the following:—

Loose Census Forms of all descriptions printed 1,726,000

Not included in above:

Books for Enumeration 18,971
 "Few Simple Words" to the people 150,500
 Instructions to Enumerators 10,000
 Copies of Census Act 25,000
 Regulations for Supervisors 1,000
 Portfolios for Enumerators 2,500
 Sheets of Census Cards of 10 each:

140,000 Sheets M.
 140,000 Sheets F. 280,000

Providing for the carding of a population of 2,800,000.
 Tabulating Sheets (various) 133,490

which required 251 Cases for transmission, and weighed approximately 70 tons.

7. Before the Act of last Session was passed the Statistical Branch of the Colonial Secretary's Department was engaged in renewing the preparations for the Census-taking, which had been commenced in 1900 and again in 1902, and had been broken off when the abortive Census Acts of 1900 and 1902 lapsed.

8. Draft Supervisors' and Enumerators' Instructions were prepared, based largely upon the very complete and excellent Forms used in connection with the previous Census; and Census Maps, to enable the Supervisors satisfactorily to accomplish the delimitation of their Districts, were compiled in the Surveyor-General's Department.

9. The Colony was at the outset divided for Census purposes into 109 Census Districts, corresponding to the Fiscal Divisions of the Colony Proper and the Magisterial Districts in the Transkeian Territories. In the former the Civil Commissioners and in the latter the Resident Magistrates were appointed *ex-officio* Supervisors; the Chief Magistrate exercising a general supervision over the Territories.

It was found advisable to treat the Magisterial Districts of Port Nolloth, Kuruman and Taung separately from the Fiscal Divisions of which they form parts and the three Resident Magistrates stationed in those Districts were appointed Additional Supervisors. The Civil Commissioner of the Cape Division was also appointed Supervisor for Penguin, Ichaboe and the other Islands off the coast of German South-West Africa and of Dassen Island, in view of the lack of direct communication with these islands except from Cape Town. He also undertook the arrangements for enumerating Dyer's Island off the coast of Bredasdorp for the same reason.

10. Detailed instructions were issued to the Supervisors in connection with the work under the provisions of the 3rd Section of the Census Act, 1903. They were directed to make proper provision for the complete Enumeration in their Census Districts of:—

- (a) All buildings, persons, and live-stock, existing on the night of 17th April, 1904, in accord with the several Householders' Forms, viz.:—European, Native, Special Ship, Special Railway, Prisoners, Military, Hospital and other Institutions
- (b) All land, agricultural, and pastoral products, and agricultural machinery and implements, etc., 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.

11. The Supervisor was instructed for purposes of this Enumeration to sub-divide his Census District into Enumerators' 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 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.

12. To divide 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 three to five 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.

13. It was subsequently found necessary to amend this instruction in certain particulars. The best method of Sub-division, certainly in Urban Areas, is to have Sub-districts of such a size that the Householders' Schedules can be distributed by each Enumerator in one day, and collected in two or three. However practicable this arrangement may be in a densely populated country like England, it is found quite impossible to carry it out in this Colony. Competent men cannot be obtained, especially in Rural Areas where the population is sparse and much scattered, to act as Enumerators for a work of so short duration. It was accordingly found necessary to enlarge the size of the Sub-districts in the country considerably, and to allow upwards of a fortnight—in two instances actually 20 days—for the work of collecting the Schedules alone.

14. Supervisors also received the following instructions:—

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.

15. Upon the completion of this work of the Supervisors, copies of the Census Maps with the boundaries of the Sub-districts clearly marked thereon were forwarded to this Department. In the course of the scrutiny and examination to which these maps were subjected by the Census Staff at the Head Office discrepancies were adjusted, and copies of the Maps with concise descriptions of each Sub-district were then returned to the Supervisor for the use of the Enumerators.

16. The Sub-districts of every Census area were so delimited that they could easily be 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.

The Supervisors were thus in a position 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 short period after the completion of the actual Enumeration.

17. The Supervisor was instructed to exercise the greatest care in the selection of competent Enumerators and 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. 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 17th April, 1904. All persons who shall have been actually so present at that time, be they colonists or foreigners, strangers or habitual residents, be they lodged in houses or huts, tents or ships, or sleeping in caves or in the open veldt, should alike be counted.

The only exception to this rule is 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.

18. As the success of the undertaking depended to so great an extent on the trustworthiness and efficiency of the Enumerators, the Supervisors were instructed to subject each Enumerator to a preliminary test of his ability to perform the required duties.

19. By these means, the Enumerator received practical training, and the Supervisor was enabled to see the difficulties likely to arise and to guard against them, while the forms used in this experimental enumeration have been turned to good account in training the staff in the Central Office so as to be in readiness to deal with the actual Census Schedules.

20. In September, 1903, the Supervisors were requested to take the necessary steps to prepare, from data obtained locally as regards Urban Areas, and, through the Central Office, by the Cape Mounted Riflemen and Cape Police in regard to Rural Areas, a record of the situation, in every Sub-district, of all buildings for whatsoever purpose used, with the name of the owner or occupier and, generally, the nature of business or industry, if any, carried on in each separate building, and also of all unoccupied buildings and of every farm or other holding.

21. Lists giving the names and addresses of all Government Officials and Employés were furnished to the Supervisors who also obtained lists giving similar information from all large employers of labour.

22. These and other available records at their disposal enabled the Supervisors to check the work of the Enumerators and were the means of ensuring a number of persons being included in the tabulation who would otherwise have been omitted.

23. As a further precaution the following Government Notice was issued three days after the Census Day and was given wide publicity through the newspaper press, to which, as a whole, I am greatly indebted for much practical assistance throughout the Census, and by means of posters.

As it is of the utmost importance that accidental omissions in the Census Enumeration just concluded should be supplied, and that inaccurate details in the Schedules should be corrected, the Government earnestly requests that all persons who were in the Colony on the night of the 17th April, 1904, and who have good reason to believe that they, or others, have not been included at all in any Census Schedule, or that particulars have been omitted or inaccurately given in any instance, will be good enough to communicate to the Supervisor of the Census District in which they then were, or to the Director of the Census, Cape Town, the facts necessary to supply deficiencies and to correct errors.

All letters on this subject will be conveyed post free, if franked by the writer and marked *Census*.

The special attention of all persons who, on the night of the 17th April, 1904, had no fixed place of residence, or who were not abiding in any dwelling or ship, or who were travelling or camping out, is directed to the responsibility imposed upon them by Government Notice No. 227, dated the 1st March, 1904, of seeing that they are duly enumerated at the residence or office of an Enumerator, Supervisor or Field-cornet, and to the penalty to which they render themselves liable for not doing so.

I have reason to believe that this Notice was attended by very satisfactory results.

24. Every Enumerator was supplied with a book to enable him to record in a simple form the results of his Enumeration and to prepare therefrom a Summary for transmission, with his completed Schedules and other papers, to the Supervisor.

25. After these summaries had been checked, an abstract was prepared and forwarded to this Office by the Supervisors.

26. 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 7th May, 1904.

Any discrepancies finally adjusted, or errors subsequently discovered up to or before the 12th May 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.

27. I was apprehensive in fixing the 7th May as the last day for the receipt of the Abstracts lest, owing, among other considerations, to the prolonged drought from which the North-Western Districts of the Colony had been suffering, contingencies might arise which would prevent a submission of all the Returns by that date. In both the Prieska and Kuruman Districts it was subsequently found necessary to allow periods of 20 days for the enumeration of certain Sub-districts, and in Wodehouse it was not found practicable to deal with a combined area in a less period than 16 days. By the use of the telegraph in respect to these and other Sub-districts in which it proved necessary to extend the time, it has however been found possible to reduce the delay to a minimum.

28. The last of the abstracts reached this Office on Monday, the 9th May, 1904, and no time was lost in completing a Return of the population for the whole Colony, distinguishing European or White from all other than European or White.

29. The result was arrived at on the same day, and a summary thereof was published in the "Government Gazette" by Notice No. 464, dated 9th May, 1904.

30. 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, etc., distinguishing Urban from Rural Areas, under the following heads. See pages 1 to 73 of Appendix with a Summary, pages 1 to 17.

(A.) *Race Distinction*:—

1. European or White, Male and Female.
2. Other than European or White, 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*.

31. I have not thought it wise in dealing with the tabulation of races in this Preliminary Report to adopt a classification based on anything more than the fundamental distinction between European or White and other than European or White. Until opportunity has been afforded to check with considerable care the first rough sub-division of the Coloured Class into "Aboriginal Natives" and "All other Coloured Persons" it is of doubtful utility to publish in detail the results as at present obtained.

Separate totals have been rendered by the Supervisors in each District for these sub-divisions—the former of which includes the Fingoes, the various Kafir Tribes, the Bechuana, etc., belonging to the Bantu Race, while the latter includes the class known as Malays and the Mixed and all other Coloured Races. In 1891 it was decided to separate all persons belonging to the Hottentot, Namaqua, Koranna and Bushman Families from the "Aboriginal Natives" and to class them among the "all other coloured," in order to emphasise the distinction existing between them and the other Native Tribes, and this course was again followed at the present Census, but it is probable that there has been a considerable amount of overlapping as at previous Censuses, which can only be traced after thorough examination of the Forms.

The detailed distribution of races will of course be given in the Tables to be published later when the totals have been audited. In the meantime the gross totals as at present returned may be given in their

unaudited form, compared with the audited figures for 1891 in the following Table:—

	1904.	1891.
Aboriginal Natives	1,435,936	838,136
All other Coloured Persons	389,236	312,101
Totals	1,825,172	1,150,237

A considerable increase in the number of Aboriginal Natives was to be looked for between 1891 and 1904 owing to the addition of territory in the interval.

32. As the outcome of the detailed audit of the results of the Enumeration it is possible that the annexed Returns may be subjected to slight amendment in compiling the Final Results, but it is improbable that they will be appreciably affected thereby.

33. For purposes of comparison, the Colony has been divided into three Sections, viz.:—

Section I.—[Corresponding to Sections I. and II. of the Census of 1891.]—The Colony proper, which had a population in 1891 as follows:—

European or White	366,608
Other than European or White	673,252
Total	1,039,860

Section II.—[Corresponding to Section III. of the Census of 1891.]—The Territories of "East Griqualand," "Tembuland," and "Transkei" (known as the Transkeian Territories) and Walfish Bay.

Population in 1891.

European or White	10,379
Other than European or White	476,985
Total	487,364

Section III.—Comprising Pondoland and Bechuanaland, both of which Territories have been annexed to the Colony since the Census was taken in 1891.

Population in Years stated.

<i>Pondoland (1896):—*</i>	
European or White	800
Other than European or White	165,280
<i>Bechuanaland (1891):—</i>	
European or White	5,211
Other than European or White	67,525
Total	238,816

* Estimate.

34. In Pondoland, which was annexed to the Colony in 1894, no Census had ever been taken up to this year and the estimated figures supplied by the Magistrates in 1896 are here used.

35. A Census of Bechuanaland, annexed to the Colony in 1895, was fortunately taken in 1891, excluding the Native Reserves for which estimated figures were supplied, and the results are available for comparison

36. Both at the Census of 1904 and those of 1875 and 1891 the "Census Districts" into which the Colony was divided corresponded with the Fiscal and Judicial Divisions existing at the time. Since 1891 five new Fiscal Divisions have been created and, in addition, many minor readjustments of the limits of adjoining Divisions have taken place, the number of Divisions of which the boundaries have been affected in one or other of these ways being no fewer than forty-one beside eleven Magisterial Districts in the Native Territories.

37. Unfortunately owing to the destruction by fire of the old Census Records I am not in a position to recast the figures obtained in 1891, allowing for the above changes, so as to obtain an exact comparison of the population for the Census Districts concerned. With the assistance, however, of the Surveyor-General's Department, the matter, which is naturally one of great intricacy, has been minutely investigated; and as the result of careful computation figures have been obtained which are at any rate very close approximations to the facts. These figures will be found in Annexure A, and they have also been utilised in the preparation of Annexure B.

38. It will be observed on reference to the former of these Returns that there are only seven Districts in which there has been a decline of population, viz., Carnarvon, Fraserburg, Hanover, Murraysburg, Philipstown, Richmond, and Steynsburg; but with an exception (so small as to be scarcely appreciable), in the case of Richmond, the decrease in these has been confined to the coloured races. This is clearly brought out by the combined returns for the seven Districts, which show for 1891, a total population of 39,630, viz., 16,836 whites and 22,794 others, and for 1904 a total of 36,393, of whom 18,443 are whites, and 17,950 others.

39. A comparison of the Population as returned in 1904 with that obtained in the previous Census under the three Sections before mentioned shows the following results:—

In Section No. 1, comprising the Colony proper	The population was:—		
	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
In 1904	554,199	932,062	1,486,261
In 1891	366,608	673,252	1,039,860
Showing a numerical increase of Equal to a percentage increase,	187,591	258,810	446,401
(i) in the 13 years, of ...	51.17	38.44	42.93
or (ii) per annum, of ...	3.23	2.53	2.79
The proportions per cent. of the population are—			
In 1891	35.26	64.74	100.00
In 1904	37.29	62.71	100.00
Showing an increase of ...	2.03	...	...
And a decrease of ...	...	2.03	...

In Section No. 2, comprising the Native Territories and Walfish Bay, as constituted in 1891.	The population was:—		
	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
In 1904	15,774	616,498	632,272
In 1891	10,379	476,985	487,364
Showing a numerical increase of Equal to a percentage increase,	5,395	139,513	144,908
(i) in the 13 years, of ...	51.98	29.25	29.73
or (ii) per annum, of ...	3.27	1.99	2.02
The proportions per cent. of the population are—			
In 1891	2.13	97.87	100.00
In 1904	2.49	97.51	100.00
Showing an increase of ...	.36	...	...
And a decrease of ...	...	.36	...
In Section No. 3, comprising Pondoland and Bechuanaland.	The population was:—		
	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
Pondoland in 1904	1,131	201,678	202,809
Pondoland (estimate) in 1896 ...	800	165,280	166,080
Showing a numerical increase of Equal to a percentage increase,	331	36,398	36,729
(i) in the 8 years, of ...	41.37	22.02	22.11
or (ii) per annum, of ...	4.42	2.52	2.53
The proportions per cent. of the population are—			
In 1896 ... ..	...	unobtainable	...
In 1904 ... ..	.56	99.44	100.00
Bechuanaland in 1904	9,276	74,934	84,210
Bechuanaland in 1891	5,211	67,525	72,736
Showing a numerical increase of Equal to a percentage increase,	4,065	7,409	11,474
(i) in the 13 years, of ...	78.01	10.97	15.78
or (ii) per annum, of ...	4.53	.80	1.13
The proportions per cent. of the population are—			
In 1891	7.16	92.84	100.00
In 1904	11.02	88.98	100.00
Showing an increase of ...	3.86	...	...
And a decrease of ...	...	3.86	...

RACE DISTINCTION.

40. Table showing the total numbers and proportions per cent. of the European or White and of Other than European or White Races in the three Sections of the Colony.

SECTION.	European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Section I	554,199	37.29	932,062	62.71	1,486,261	100.00
Section II	15,774	2.49	616,498	97.51	632,272	100.00
Section III... ..	10,407	3.63	276,612	96.37	287,019	100.00
Total	580,380	24.13	1,825,172	75.87	2,405,552	100.00

41. Reference was made in the Director's Preliminary Report of the 1891 Census to the annexation of certain Native Territories having reduced the percentage of Europeans or Whites to the total population, and the same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the present Census.

42. In 1891, the proportions per cent. of the population in the Colony (*i.e.* prior to the annexation of Pondoland and Bechuanaland) were (1) European or White, 24.68, and (2) Other than European or White, 75.32.

The proportions are now (1) European or White, 24.13, and (2), Other than European or White 75.87.

43. It will be seen that the Europeans or Whites now exceed the Coloured Races in numbers in twenty-one Census Districts, instead of in nine only (or eleven, allowing for subsequent re-adjustments of boundaries), as was the case in 1891; the highest percentages of Europeans being 63.82 in Sutherland, and 63.56 in Fraserburg. In the Cape Division the percentage of Europeans has made a noteworthy advance, *viz.*, from 49.9 in 1891 to 56.5 in 1904.

Broadly speaking, the "White" Districts may be said to constitute two main groups. In the Midlands and the North-West is one section, extending from Prieska and Victoria West on the East to Van Rhynsdorp, Clanwilliam, and Piquetberg in the West. Here the Whites outnumber the Coloured in six of ten contiguous Divisions, and are practically on an equality in the other four. This is largely due to a very noticeable decline in the Coloured population of the Districts concerned, owing to the distress prevailing during the prolonged drought, when many families migrated to less afflicted parts. The results of this movement on the labour supply, among other things, in these Districts, have, as is well known, been most serious. Again southwards from the Southern Borders of Murraysburg, Beaufort West, and Worcester, lie fifteen Districts, in eleven of which the white population preponderates, while in the other four the races are almost level. This is, to a large extent, the habitat of the "poor white" population of this Colony.

It may be observed that while, generally speaking, the White races have been increasing more rapidly than the Coloured in the Colony proper, the reverse is true in Griqualand West and throughout the Eastern and North-Eastern Provinces, with the exception of Barkly East, King William's Town, Victoria East, and East London. This is partially counterbalanced by a greatly arrested rate of increase of the Native races living in Section II. above between 1891 and 1904, the relative rates being: 83.16 between 1879 and 1891, and 29.25 between 1891 and 1904.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

44. In 1891 the proportion of females to every 100 males for the whole population was 99.03.

45. In 1904 the proportion of females to every 100 males of the total population is 97.71, or 1.32 per cent. less than in 1891.

46. Excluding Pondoland and Bechuanaland from the comparison it will be observed that the proportion is 96.06, or 2.97 per cent. less than in 1891.

47. In 1901 the proportion of females to every 100 males in the Australian Commonwealth and in New Zealand was as follows:—

Victoria	98.94
South Australia	96.61
Tasmania	92.44
New South Wales	90.82
New Zealand	90.33
Queensland	79.77
Western Australia	63.12

48. At the Census of 1901 taken in England there were 106.9 females to every 100 males, and the proportion of females has been steadily increasing at each Census since 1851, having been successively 104.2, 105.3, 105.4, 105.5, 106.4, and 106.9 to 100 males.

49. It is found in most European countries that the females are in excess of the males notwithstanding the fact that more male births are usually registered than female.

50. In the Colonies the exact reverse is the case and in Western Australia, as shown above, the proportion of females to every 100 males is only 63.12.

51. Many explanations may be given of this difference in proportions per cent. of females to males between the old and new countries, but undoubtedly Emigration and Immigration, respectively, would account for the major portion, females naturally not possessing in the same degree the spirit of adventure that leads to emigration from the land of birth.

52. The annexed Table (A) distinguishes for Urban and Rural Areas the actual numbers of males and females and the average number of females to every 100 males.

53. It is interesting to notice that, whereas in 1891 the proportion of females to males was higher in the urban than in the rural areas for Europeans, it is now considerably lower. The explanation appears to lie in the much greater proportionate increase of males between 1891 and 1904 in urban than in rural areas, rather than in any more deep-rooted cause. The total urban population, it may be observed, in passing, has increased by 90.2 per cent. since 1891 and the rural population by 48.8 per cent. only. The increase for Europeans is in urban areas 96.8 per cent. and in rural areas 36.7 per cent.; for other than Europeans, urban, 84 per cent., rural, 54.4 per cent.

54. The male European population has increased by 110.9 per cent. in urban and by 29 per cent. in rural areas, and the European females by 81.8 per cent. urban as against 18.2 rural. Among other than Europeans the increases have been for males, urban, 89.1 per cent., rural, 51.6; females, urban, 78.5 per cent., rural 57.2.

TABLE A.—Showing, for Urban and Rural Areas respectively, the numbers and proportions of Males and Females enumerated April, 1904.

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 ...	305,993	169,316	136,677	80.72	274,387	149,279	125,108	83.81	580,380	318,595	261,785	82.16
Other than European or White ...	302,799	160,559	142,240	88.59	1,522,373	737,577	784,796	106.40	1,825,172	898,136	927,036	103.22
Grand Total ...	608,792	329,875	278,917	84.55	1,796,760	886,856	909,904	102.60	2,405,552	1,216,731	1,188,821	97.71

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

55. The simple form of Abstract, which the Enumerators were required to fill up from day to day, provided columns for tabulating the number of males and females under 15 years and over, respectively.

The subjoined Table (B) distinguishes the totals under these two Age Periods for Urban and Rural Areas. The details for every Census District, Town, Village, etc., will be found in the Appendix.

TABLE B.—Showing the number of Males and Females enumerated, April, 1904, 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 ...	199,328	99,063	100,265	799,926	401,483	398,443	999,254	500,546	498,708
Over 15 Years ...	409,464	230,812	178,652	996,834	485,373	511,461	1,406,298	716,185	690,113
Total ...	608,792	329,875	278,917	1,796,760	886,856	909,904	2,405,552	1,216,731	1,188,821

The following Table (C) compares the proportion of the sexes at each of these two Age Periods as enumerated in 1891 and 1904.

TABLE C.—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.
1891.	50.28	49.72	50.21	49.79	43.16	43.19	43.12	56.84	56.81	56.88
1904.	49.70	50.30	56.37	43.63	41.54	41.14	41.95	58.46	58.86	58.05

56. Of every 100 males alive on the 17th April, 1904, about 41 (41.14) were under, and about 59 (58.86) over 15 years of age. Of every 100 females, about 42 (41.95) were under, and about 58 (58.05) over 15 years.

57. The percentage of Males in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand in 1901 was:—

	Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.
Queensland ...	33.76	66.24
Western Australia ...	23.83	76.17
South Australia ...	35.36	64.64
New South Wales ...	34.79	65.21
Victoria ...	34.30	65.70
Tasmania ...	36.32	63.68
New Zealand ...	32.24	67.76

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

58. The following Table (D) shows the Density, or the number of persons to the square mile in each Census District;* and the Arealty, or number of acres per head of the population:—

* Excluding the Ichaboe and Penguin Islands, the exact area of which has never been computed.

TABLE D.—Density of the Population and Number of Acres per head.

No.	CENSUS DISTRICT. NAME.	Area in Square Miles.	Density or number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Arealty or the number of Acres per head of the Population. — Acres.	No.	CENSUS DISTRICT. NAME.	Area in Square Miles.	Density or number of Persons to a Square Mile.	Arealty or the number of Acres per head of the Population. — Acres.
The Colony in 1904.					276,995	8.68	73.7		
1	Aberdeen ...	2,645	3.15	202.9	SECTION II.—Comprising the Native Territories.				
2	Albany ...	1,685	17.57	36.4	East Griqualand.				
3	Albert ...	1,958	6.63	96.5	76	Maclear ...	916	6.80	94.2
4	Alexandria ...	947	11.41	56.1	77	Matatiele ...	1,317	25.64	24.9
5	Aliwal North ...	1,330	11.14	57.4	78	Mount Ayliff ...	369	45.83	13.9
6	Barkly East ...	1,564	5.43	117.8	79	Mount Currie ...	1,084	11.38	56.3
7	Barkly West ...	4,024	6.53	98.0	80	Mount Fletcher ...	1,005	24.15	26.5
8	Bathurst ...	573	18.76	34.1	81	Mount Frere ...	684	48.21	13.3
9	Beaufort West ...	6,374	1.68	381.9	82	Qumbu ...	564	55.56	11.5
10	Bedford ...	1,225	10.76	59.5	83	Tsolo ...	649	48.80	13.1
11	Bredasdorp ...	1,577	4.86	131.6	84	Umzimkulu ...	1,006	32.78	19.5
12	Britstown ...	3,241	2.75	233.0	Total, East Griqualand ...				
13	Caledon ...	1,772	8.49	75.4			7,594	29.29	21.8
14	Calvinia ...	13,894	8.84	758.8	Tembuland.				
15	Cape ...	663	320.15	2.0	85	Elliot ...	366	28.73	22.3
16	Carnarvon ...	6,301	1.92	696.4	86	Elliotdale ...	299	98.05	6.5
17	Cathcart ...	995	11.52	55.6	87	Engcobo ...	1,063	56.29	11.4
18	Ceres ...	3,871	1.77	361.2	88	Mqanduli ...	508	69.79	9.2
19	Clanwilliam ...	2,926	3.36	190.7	89	St. Mark's ...	471	79.78	8.0
20	Colesberg ...	2,394	4.77	134.1	90	Umtata ...	620	70.05	9.1
21	Craddock ...	3,048	6.09	105.1	91	Xalanga ...	790	19.02	33.6
22	East London ...	682	72.22	8.9	Total, Tembuland ...				
23	Fort Beaufort ...	860	23.21	27.8			4,117	56.14	11.4
24	Fraserburg ...	9,950	1.65	984.8	Transkei.				
25	George ...	979	12.94	49.5	92	Butterworth ...	311	61.77	10.4
26	Glen Grey ...	878	62.71	10.2	93	Idutywa ...	448	61.58	10.4
27	Graaff-Reinet ...	2,692	7.48	85.5	94	Kentani ...	434	78.88	8.1
28	Hanover ...	2,082	1.83	350.3	95	Nqamakwe ...	510	67.03	9.5
29	Hay ...	6,526	1.61	397.7	96	Tsomo ...	312	64.19	9.9
30	Herbert ...	2,763	4.17	153.3	97	Willowvale ...	537	78.95	8.1
31	Herschel ...	684	53.95	11.9	Total, Transkei ...				
32	Hope Town ...	3,214	1.90	336.7			2,552	69.61	9.2
33	Humansdorp ...	1,950	7.18	89.1	Pondoland.				
34	Jansenville ...	1,923	5.88	108.9	98	Walfish Bay ...	430	2.36	271.2
35	Kenhardt ...	15,955	1.43	1,483.9	Total, Section II. ...				
36	Kimberley ...	1,764	34.04	18.8			14,693	43.03	14.9
37	King William's Town ...	1,314	78.81	8.1	Bechuanaland.				
38	Knysna ...	810	11.52	55.5	99	Bizana ...	709	46.75	13.7
39	Komgaha ...	546	26.93	23.8	100	Flagstaff ...	428	60.66	10.5
40	Ladismith ...	1,256	6.90	92.7	101	Libode ...	547	45.58	14.0
41	Malmesbury ...	2,329	12.72	50.3	102	Lusikisiki ...	946	44.81	14.3
42	Middelburg ...	2,222	9.06	70.6	103	Nqeleni ...	528	71.95	8.9
43	Molteno ...	714	13.42	47.7	104	Port St. John's ...	243	36.69	17.4
44	Mossel Bay ...	707	15.13	42.3	105	Tabankulu ...	517	56.99	11.2
45	Murraysburg ...	2,035	1.75	365.5	Total, Pondoland ...				
46	Namaqualand ...	17,556	1.17	547.0			3,918	51.76	12.4
47	Oudtshoorn ...	1,653	18.39	34.9	Bechuanaland.				
48	Paarl ...	610	49.75	12.9	106	Gordonia ...	18,499	1.47	1,350.9
49	Peddie ...	657	29.99	21.3	107	Mafeking ...	3,245	6.61	96.9
50	Philip's Town ...	2,540	2.26	283.2	108	Vryburg including Kuruman and Taung ...	29,780	1.81	353.0
51	Piquetberg ...	1,733	8.33	76.8	Total, Bechuanaland ...				
52	Port Elizabeth ...	176	264.92	2.4			51,524	1.63	392.6
53	Prieska ...	5,643	1.99	642.2	Total, Section III. ...				
54	Prince Albert ...	4,293	2.17	294.4			55,442	5.18	123.6
55	Queen's Town ...	1,749	20.41	31.4	The Colony in 1904.				
56	Richmond ...	2,860	1.71	374.9			276,995	8.68	73.7
57	Riversdale ...	1,712	8.01	79.9	Section I.				
58	Robertson ...	1,526	9.66	66.2			206,860	7.18	89.1
59	Somerset East ...	2,941	7.61	84.1	Section II.				
60	Stellenbosch ...	318	70.02	9.1			206,860	7.18	89.1
61	Steynsburg ...	1,113	5.52	115.9	Section III.				
62	Stoekstrom ...	314	31.51	20.3			206,860	7.18	89.1
63	Stutterheim ...	629	19.45	32.9	Section I.				
64	Sutherland ...	4,808	1.94	690.7			206,860	7.18	89.1
65	Swellendam ...	2,362	5.87	108.9	Section II.				
66	Tarka ...	1,427	6.53	98.0			206,860	7.18	89.1
67	Tulbagh ...	373	19.92	32.1	Section III.				
68	Uitenhage ...	2,473	10.73	59.6			206,860	7.18	89.1
69	Uniondale ...	1,690	5.58	114.7	Section I.				
70	Van Rhynsdorp ...	5,026	1.01	632.9			206,860	7.18	89.1
71	Victoria East ...	384	44.60	14.3	Section II.				
72	Victoria West ...	4,239	1.76	364.5			206,860	7.18	89.1
73	Willowmore ...	3,498	3.40	188.3	Section III.				
74	Wodehouse ...	1,592	13.62	47.0			206,860	7.18	89.1
75	Worcester ...	2,623	7.21	88.7	Section I.				
	Total, Section I. ...	206,860	7.18	89.1	Section II.				
	Total, Section II. ...	206,860	7.18	89.1	Section III.				
	Total, Section III. ...	206,860	7.18	89.1	Total, Section I. ...				

59. Taking the figures from previous Census Reports the average density of the population was as follows:—

In 1865, 2.52 persons to the Square Mile.

In 1875, 3.60 persons to the Square Mile.

In 1891, 6.89 persons to the Square Mile.

In 1904 the number has become 8.68.

60. Dividing the country into the three Sections it is found that there are 7.18 persons to the square mile in Section I.; 43.03 in Section II.; and 5.18 in Section III.

61. The average number of acres per head of the population is:—

89.1 in Section I.

14.9 in Section II.

123.6 in Section III.

or 73.7 for the whole Colony.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE.

62. Annexure B shows for each Electoral Division and Electoral Province as at present constituted (a) the population and (b) the number of registered voters in 1891 and 1904 with the numerical and proportionate increase in each case.

63. Owing to the regrettable loss, through the fire which destroyed the Offices of the Registrar-General of Statistics in March, 1900, of the whole of the original Schedules, etc., belonging to the Census of 1891, it has been found impracticable to make the delicate re-adjustment of the population for that year which would be necessitated by the numerous changes in the boundaries of Fiscal Divisions that have taken place subsequently, and by the creation of five new Fiscal Divisions, before one could arrive at an absolutely correct comparison of the population in each of the present Electoral Divisions in 1891 and 1904.

64. Moreover in making any such attempt the necessary calculations are further complicated owing to the redistribution of seats under the Parliamentary Representation Act of 1898. This Act abolished one existing Electoral Division, created eight new Divisions, and altered the boundaries of 18 others, and in some cases removed areas containing large bodies of electors out of one Electoral Province into another, as a result of the re-definition of boundaries which it introduced.

65. The above remarks apply equally to the redistribution of voters figuring on the Voters' Roll in April, 1891, so as to meet the changes in the boundaries of the Electoral Divisions since that date; but I am satisfied that, as a result of the investigations made into the matter with the assistance of the Surveyor-General's Department—to which reference has already been made—the tables presented in Annexure B are, if not absolutely true, at any rate so near an approximation to the truth as to afford a perfectly safe basis of comparison, both as regards population and voters.

66. The redistribution of seats in 1898 has prevented my being able to draw the interesting comparison made in the Report of the last Census between the number of persons to a representative in each Electoral Division and Province in 1891 and 1904, but the figures for the present year will be found in Tables E and F below, as regards the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively:*

* The promulgation, on the 28th April, 1904, of the "Additional Parliamentary Representation Act," 1904, will of course necessitate considerable re-adjustments in these two tables.

TABLE E.—Summary. Representation of Electoral Provinces on 17th April, 1904.

ELECTORAL PROVINCE.	Number of Representatives.		Number of Voters to a Representative.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A REPRESENTATIVE.					
					Total Persons.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	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	14	11,726	2,513	88,292	18,920	47,012	10,074	41,280	8,846
II. North Western	3	11	3,794	1,035	42,731	11,654	18,761	5,117	23,970	6,537
III. South Western	3	11	4,814	1,313	48,020	13,096	25,695	7,008	22,325	6,088
IV. Midland	3	9	3,275	1,092	38,589	12,863	17,672	5,890	20,917	6,973
V. South Eastern	3	15	7,338	1,468	66,258	13,252	23,425	4,685	42,833	8,567
VI. North Eastern	3	11	3,917	1,068	52,414	14,295	19,009	5,184	33,405	9,111
VII. Eastern	3	15	6,838	1,367	402,918	80,583	27,808	5,562	375,110	75,021
VIII. Griqualand West	1	6	8,357	1,393	108,362	18,060	32,720	5,453	75,642	12,607
IX. British Bechuanaland	1	3	1,702	567	75,426	25,142	7,567	2,522	67,859	22,620
The Colony, 1904	23	95	5,877	1,423	104,589	25,322	25,234	6,109	79,355	19,213
The Colony, 1891	22	76	3,358	969	69,419	20,095	17,136	4,960	52,283	15,134

TABLE F.—Representation of Electoral Divisions [House of Assembly] on 17th April, 1904.

ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Number of Representatives.	Number of Voters to a Representative.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A REPRESENTATIVE.		
			Total Persons.	European or White.	Other than European or White.
I.—WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Cape Town	5	3,426	17,496	10,341	7,155
(2) " " Woodstock	2	3,221	23,533	13,783	9,750
(3) " " Wynberg	2	2,457	29,767	15,577	14,190
(4) " " Simon's Town	1	1,634	18,173	9,467	8,706
(5) " " Stellenbosch	2	1,097	11,134	4,349	6,785
(6) " " Paarl	2	1,432	15,175	6,221	8,954
II.—NORTH-WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Worcester	3	1,210	12,323	5,184	7,139
(2) " " Malmesbury	2	1,221	14,814	6,779	8,035
(3) " " Piquetberg	2	791	7,217	4,448	2,769
(4) " " Namaqualand	2	1,008	12,811	3,817	8,994
(5) " " Clanwilliam	2	856	10,769	5,322	5,447
III.—SOUTH-WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Swellendam	2	1,347	13,253	7,478	5,775
(2) " " Caledon	2	1,239	11,358	6,303	5,055
(3) " " Riversdale	2	1,104	11,191	6,438	4,753
(4) " " Oudtshoorn	2	1,530	15,932	8,000	7,932
(5) " " George	3	1,334	13,530	6,882	6,648
IV.—MIDLAND ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Graaff-Reinet	2	1,208	16,030	6,927	9,103
(2) " " Richmond	2	961	9,946	4,216	5,730
(3) " " Beaufort West	2	1,062	10,007	5,000	5,007
(4) " " Victoria West	2	1,167	11,254	6,090	5,164
(5) " " Prieska	1	1,029	21,289	8,547	12,742
V.—SOUTH-EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Port Elizabeth	4	2,738	11,656	5,945	5,711
(2) " " Uitenhage	2	1,540	15,950	6,243	9,707
(3) " " Grahamstown	2	918	6,938	3,635	3,303
(4) " " Albany	2	1,018	18,647	3,878	14,769
(5) " " Victoria East	2	389	15,931	1,414	14,517
(6) " " Humansdorp	1	1,395	14,001	5,115	8,886
(7) " " Jansenville	2	968	11,607	5,520	6,087
VI.—NORTH-EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of Somerset East	2	1,288	17,779	5,119	12,660
(2) " " Fort Beaufort	2	829	14,926	2,781	12,145
(3) " " Cradock	2	1,012	11,008	4,331	6,677
(4) " " Colesberg	2	1,092	10,486	4,853	5,633
(5) " " Albert	2	912	12,332	5,346	6,986
(6) " " Middelburg	1	1,484	24,180	12,169	12,011
VII.—EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.					
(1) Electoral Division of King William's Town	2	1,400	56,987	6,149	50,838
(2) " " East London	2	2,348	29,252	10,227	19,025
(3) " " Queen's Town	2	1,808	37,386	5,560	31,826
(4) " " Aliwal North	2	726	26,272	3,256	23,016
(5) " " Wodehouse	2	1,000	25,600	5,733	19,847
(6) " " Cathcart	1	1,171	23,689	4,773	18,916
(7) " " Tembuland	2	1,394	240,118	5,052	235,066
(8) " " Griqualand East	2	994	176,915	3,329	173,586
VIII.—ELECTORAL PROVINCE OF GRIQUALAND WEST.					
(1) Electoral Division of Kimberley	4	1,601	15,011	5,119	9,892
(2) " " Barkly West	2	976	24,158	6,121	18,037
IX.—ELECTORAL PROVINCE OF BECHUANALAND.					
(1) Electoral Division of Vryburg	2	472	27,352	2,759	24,593
(2) " " Mafeking	1	758	20,722	2,050	18,672

67. The number of Members in the Upper House has been increased by one, and its average member now represents 104,589 persons as against 69,419 in 1891. To the Lower House 19 new Members have been added, and its average member represents 25,322 persons as compared with 20,095 in 1891. *

68. The Electoral Roll in April, 1904, contained the names of 135,177 registered voters being 5.62 of the total population. In April, 1891, the figures were 73,816 and 4.83 per cent. respectively.

THE NATIVE CENSUS.

69. The arrangements made for taking the Census in Native Areas were practically the same as those adopted in 1891, and the following extracts from the Supervisor's instructions, which were sent out on the 4th December, 1903, may prove of interest:—

It may be mentioned that the Government cordially endorses the view expressed in 1891 by so many of the 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 can be thoroughly trusted efficiently to do their work without causing needless irritation to the Natives.

It is considered that very valuable assistance can be rendered by the Headmen, especially by those in Government pay. It should be pointed out to them that Government holds them responsible in respect of rendering assistance and that they will be specially paid for any work they may do.

The several Resident Magistrates and Officers in charge of Native Locations should call together the Headmen, and explain to them the nature of the duties they will be expected to perform, and the responsibilities which will devolve upon them as Assistants to the Enumerators.

What is required is for the Headmen to be carefully instructed in some standard to be observed by them, and the matter then becomes simple, and if this question is taken up at once by the Supervisors and Officials throughout the Native Areas there is ample time for the Headmen to be so instructed as to materially lessen the chance of serious discrepancies. The Supervisor should devise means for enabling these results to be stated with as near an approach to actual facts as possible; it is trusted that the words "Age not known" will not appear in any single Schedule, except when it is impossible to make any estimate at all, a contingency not likely often to arise.

The Resident Magistrates in the several Districts should take 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 hereof, 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, and no time should be lost in convening meetings, through the Headmen of the different Locations, for the purpose of instructing the people at their meetings. 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 made to the Natives. It is, however, suggested that, *inter alia*, it should be explained that the Census on this occasion is not 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, and that a similar Census has been recently held in almost every part of the dominions of His Majesty, whose eldest son, *then* H.R.H. the Duke of York, *now* Prince of Wales, visited this Colony in August, 1901, and that it is specially taken at this time, at the instance of the King'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 cannot too emphatically disclaim any special connection between the Census and taxation, and allay any suspicions that may exist that the Colonial Government has designs on the Natives' family or property.

The main object is to get information regarding every single individual who shall have been alive on the night of the Census day, the 17th April.

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.

* Act No. 5 of 1904, has now added 3 further members to the Legislative Council and 12 to the House of Assembly.

CONCLUSION.

70. Great interest in the Census of 1904 has been evinced by all classes of the community, and many persons have gone out of their way to aid the various officials in making their Returns as complete as possible.

It is specially gratifying to be able to state that throughout the Native Territories, as well as within the Colony itself, the Natives responded most readily to the appeal made to them. The various Supervisors speak in glowing terms of the assistance rendered by the Chiefs and Headmen, more particularly the Pondos, and of the intelligent replies given to the Enumerators. Those who were absent at the time of the enumeration actually travelled long distances to ascertain if a proper record of themselves and their families had been made.

71. So far it has not been found necessary to enforce the penalty provided under the Act for refusal or neglect to supply information.

72. Profiting by the experience gained in 1891, the tabulation of the Vital Statistics will be done by the "Card" System.

73. The fullest information available at present having been placed before you, no further Returns are likely to be completed for some time, but I may mention that I propose to deal with the tabulation of the Vital Statistic in the order, which previous experience has proved to be the most advantageous, viz:—

1. Sex.
2. Race Distinction.
3. Religion.
4. Birthplace.
5. Age.
6. Conjugal Condition.
7. Degree of Education.
8. Sickness and Infirmities.
9. Occupations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NOEL JANISCH,

Under Colonial Secretary, and Director of the Census.