



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1897.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor.
1898.

CAPE TOWN:
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MARCH, 1898.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR YEAR 1897.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor.
1898.

POPULATION.

The number of persons in the Colony, *excluding* British Bechuanaland and Pondoland, was probably about 1,880,098 on the 31st December, 1897, if the increment is taken all round at 2 per cent. per annum.

[Population of British Bechuanaland in 1891 (partly estimated) was 72,736; that of Pondoland, which is not subject to Act 7 of 1894, is put at about 166,000.]

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

According to the Customs Department returns—which do not include Naval and Military passengers, and in which children are reckoned at the ordinary scale as adults—the excess of arrivals by sea over departures between the 1st of January, 1891 (the census was held in April in that year), and the 31st December, 1897, was 69,568, practically all Europeans.

As regards the proportion of the voluntary immigrants (state-aided immigration being conducted on the smallest possible scale) who remained in the Colony, and the number that proceeded to the North—the Transvaal, the Free State and Rhodesia—the reports rendered by the General Manager of Railways are full of interest.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL, 1897.

Period.	FROM THE COLONY.						TO THE COLONY.						Total.	
	European or White.			Other than European or White.			European or White.			Other than European or White.				
	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.		
<i>Via</i> NORVAL'S PONT.														
1897.														
January	143	436	3805	17	96	318	4815	111	260	2492	8	32	229	3132
February	49	184	2368	8	10	247	2866	86	156	1805	3	6	197	2253
March	105	280	2825	9	37	290	3546	120	255	2679	5	16	252	3327
April	83	246	2808	12	33	267	3449	129	338	4034	6	19	236	4762
May	144	254	2495	..	10	328	3231	155	268	2384	1	8	346	3162
June	116	276	2650	..	6	210	3258	98	279	2502	6	12	202	3099
July	102	261	2573	2	3	169	3110	109	262	2505	2	12	161	3051
August	64	185	1950	8	11	182	2400	82	189	2487	6	7	208	2979
September	94	229	2042	10	7	164	2546	105	288	2838	6	12	195	3444
October	78	252	2424	5	14	165	2938	83	293	2718	4	5	238	3341
November	91	223	2028	5	8	193	2548	99	271	2092	5	1	208	2676
December	155	358	3518	2	10	164	4207	149	465	3364	6	5	327	4316
Total 12 months ..	1224	3184	31486	78	245	2697	38914	1326	3324	31900	58	135	2709	39542
1896	2104	4588	45258	..	..	..	..	2094	4224	38203	..	..	..	..

PASSENGERS BY RAIL, 1897.—(Continued.)

PERIOD.	FROM THE COLONY.						TO THE COLONY.						Total.	
	European or White.			Other than European or White.			European or White.			Other than European or White.				
	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.		
<i>Via BETHULIE BRIDGE.</i>														
1897.														
January	20	153	1030	3	15	4420	5641	26	91	778	12	11	2003	2921
February	53	105	628	21	8	6762	7577	60	64	653	8	18	1488	2291
March	55	85	784	9	24	3207	4164	58	95	779	11	4	1997	2944
April	74	98	670	22	15	1439	2318	72	117	842	7	1	3276	4315
May	47	60	479	8	6	449	1049	58	77	592	5	5	3943	4680
June	51	79	534	14	10	345	1033	44	83	575	6	1	3146	3855
July	34	62	482	7	6	626	1217	37	54	530	4	3	2333	2961
August	39	52	481	17	6	1309	1904	29	34	475	10	3	1953	2504
September	15	33	376	12	17	1293	1746	29	28	419	1	4	2086	2567
October	12	47	431	13	5	2494	3002	7	34	448	..	..	1604	2093
November	19	27	392	1	3	2804	3246	10	35	425	1	..	1077	1548
December	44	39	683	7	13	2755	3541	17	81	827	9	2	1399	2335
Total 12 months ..	463	840	6970	134	128	27903	36438	447	793	7343	74	52	26305	35014
<i>Via MAFEKING.</i>														
1897.														
January .. ..	..	10	437	..	12	427	886	..	16	319	..	9	765	1109
February .. ..	..	5	427	..	4	394	830	..	4	235	..	4	542	785
March .. ..	..	14	624	..	2	508	1148	1	11	451	..	2	386	851
April .. ..	..	19	628	..	2	499	1148	..	9	494	..	4	402	909
May .. ..	..	12	560	..	..	461	1033	..	8	373	..	..	489	870
June .. ..	..	5	496	..	4	462	967	..	4	306	..	4	650	964
July .. ..	..	11	531	..	6	472	1020	..	6	279	..	4	696	985
August .. ..	..	3	639	..	..	576	1169	..	3	439	..	..	603	1045
September .. ..	..	19	560	..	2	588	1169	..	10	356	..	..	521	887
October .. ..	..	9	693	..	9	578	1289	..	8	464	..	4	411	887
November .. ..	..	7	525	..	8	325	865	..	8	662	..	3	376	1049
December .. ..	..	1	4	513	..	3	444	..	5	529	..	3	432	969
Total 12 months ..	1	118	6633	..	52	5734	12538	1	92	4907	..	37	6273	11310
1896	29	115	9802	..	..	..	..	47	127	12992	..	..	..	..

REVENUE, 1897.

Arranging the districts according to the amount of the collections on account of Births and Deaths Registration in each, it is found that they take the following order:—

	£	s.	d.
Cape [with Simonstown and Wynberg]	29	17	6
Port Elizabeth	15	1	0
Kimberley	13	1	6
East London	7	7	0
Albany	3	7	6
Cradock, and Uitenhage, each	3	0	0
Beaufort West	2	15	0
Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly West, and Oudtshoorn, each	1	15	0
Namaqualand and Prince Albert, each	1	10	0
Paarl	1	7	0
King William's Town	1	6	0
Colesberg	1	5	0
Queenstown and Tulbagh, each	1	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Graaff-Reinet, Mafeking, Middelburg, Somerset East, Stellenbosch, and Wodehouse, each	1	0	0
Carnarvon, Fort Beaufort, Victoria West, Umtata, each	0	15	0
Calvinia	0	12	6
Riversdale	0	12	0
Victoria East	0	11	0
Bathurst, Britstown, Gordonia, Hanover, Prieska, Tarka, Willowmore, Vryburg and Worcester, each	0	10	0
Bredasdorp, Cathcart, Fraserburg and Montagu, each	0	7	6
Aberdeen, Alexandria, Bedford, Caledon, Ceres, George, Hay, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Knysna, Robertson, Swellendam, Stutterheim, Engcobo, Mount Currie, and Tsomo, each	0	5	0
Clanwilliam, Port Nolloth, and Sutherland, each	0	2	6

Thus 64 Deputies collected £114 15s. 6d., compared with £53 4s. 6d. received by 39 in 1895, and £82 10s. 0d. by 46 in 1896.

The Municipal Records of Births and Deaths kept prior to 1st January, 1895, and the Voluntary Births Registration Books are preserved in the Fireproof Safe of the Central Office, where £16 1s. 0d. was collected. The total revenue was therefore £130 15s. 6d., against £64 10s. 6d. in 1895, and £102 14s. 0d. in 1896.

The fee for alteration or assignment of a child's christian name is 2s. 6d.; for a search, 1s. for each year or part of a year; for a certificate, 5s.—all payable in revenue stamps. If a certificate is authenticated by the Under Colonial Secretary, that officer charges a fee of 15s. in addition. It should be noted the Bank of England insists upon authentications.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure brought to account for the financial year 1896-7 amounted to £3,752 for salaries and allowances to the staff in the Central Office, the Deputy Registrars, their Assistants and Field-cornets, and £150 for Printing and Stationery.

For 1897-8, the disbursements, as far as brought to charge to 1st January, 1898, totalled to £2,080 for general services, and £87 for printed forms. Books and Stationery to the value of £23 were issued.

ADMINISTRATION.

The provisions of the Act have been carried out very mildly. In 1895 twenty persons were charged, in 1896 sixty (thirteen being Europeans), and in 1897, one hundred and seven (twenty-nine being Europeans), with the result that ninety-seven convictions followed, while ten cases were otherwise disposed of.

As the comments of the Deputy Registrars on this subject are reproduced in the following pages it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground here. See pp. g-h and i-xi.

The only Magistrates who have still (18th February, 1898,) retained the appointment of Deputy Registrar *ex-officio* are the following:—

In the *Old Colony*.—Britstown, Colesberg, Herschel, Hopetown, Middelburg, (a) Montagu, Murraysburg, Peddie, Port Nolloth, with Walfish Bay.

On the contrary the only special appointments in the *Transkeian Territories* are in the following Districts, viz.: Mount Ayliff, Mount Currie, Engcobo, Umtata, Butterworth, Idutywa and Kentani.

The changes that have been made in the last 14 months as regards the constitution or abolition of Urban and Rural Areas, are as follows:—

(a) Since altered.

NEW AREAS.

- URBAN.—Laingsburg, V. M. B. (Prince Albert). P. 42 of 1897.
 Rhodes, V. M. B. (Barkly East). P. 70 of 1897.
 Brandvlei, V. M. B. (Calvinia). P. 196 of 1897.
 Buffelsfontein, V. M. B. (Ladismith). P. 535 of 1897.
 Wolseley, V. M. B. (Tulbagh). P. 451 of 1897.
- RURAL.—Richmond Road (Richmond). G. N. 18 of 1897.
 Fort Jackson } (East London). G. N. 751 of 1897.
 Brakfontein }
 Grootfontein (Prince Albert). G. N. 751 of 1897.
 Kamastone (Queenstown). G. N. 751 of 1897.
 Rateldraai (Kenhardt). G. N. 881 of 1897.
 Bowesdorp (Namaqualand). G. N. 1144 of 1897.
 Assegai Bush (Humansdorp). G. N. 78 of 1898.

TRANSFERS.

- Village Management Board Area to Special Urban Area. Windsorton (Barkly West) P. 156 of 1897; Engcobo. P. 180 of 1897.
 Special Urban Area to Village Management Board Area. Durbanville (Cape). P. 312 of 1897.

P.—Proclamation. G. N.—Government Notice.

OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

It is a pleasure for me to be in a position to report that there were no changes in the staff during the past year. For months past the regular establishment has consisted of *seven* officials—four being exclusively employed in tabulation. The rule of the department still is to query on *essential* points only, and even then the *whole* time of *two* clerks is occupied in attending to the receipt, custody, and examination of the forms that arrive every month. In many instances there is room for improvement in the style of the work performed by Deputy Registrars. Errors and omissions in *names* and *dates* naturally give rise to the greatest amount of inconvenience, as the original informant him or herself has obviously to add or amend the necessary particulars.

It will be advantageous to repeat what was stated in the Preliminary Report for 1896, in relation to the practice of this Department in regard to the difficult subject of the Names of Natives:—

It is not the policy or intention of this department to interfere with any distinct native custom. It is simply desired that one definite plan of reporting may be followed. If, therefore, a Christian native woman contracts a marriage, and such marriage is solemnized under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1838, or the Marriage Act of 1860, it will surely not be unreasonable to require that when such person comes to report the birth of her child, or the death of her husband, she shall sign the information form in the manner contemplated by the regulations. All that is aimed at is *consistency*. If the Registration system is to be of any value for the purposes of identifying individuals and facilitating the tracing of claims to property, uniformity of practice must be insisted upon. Obviously in a contingency of this nature no positive instructions can be issued to the Deputies or their Assistants. There are so many qualifying circumstances to be judged of, according to the place and the people, that no set of directions that could now be drawn up on such a delicate subject would satisfy all parties. Time, no doubt, will apply its own remedy to all these present inconveniences. Natives, who have the choice of *two* methods of registration—the one peculiar to Bantu tribes and the other general—cannot complain when they elect (as is becoming the fashion in Bathurst district, for example) to take the larger system, if they are required to answer the questions as a European would.

TABULATION BY OCCURRENCE DATES.

Reports relative to Births and Deaths are rendered monthly (becoming due on the 16th of each month and now usually arriving within 10 days from such due date), but the *final* results appear according to the *dates of the occurrences*.

The following is a list showing the dates on which District Sheets of Diseases in detail were handed to the Medical Officer of Health in 1898 and 1897 respectively:—

DISTRICT.	Day.	1898.	Day.	1897.
Cape Town	6	January.	16	February.
Cape	13-16	"	15-19	"
Wynberg	15	"	19	"
Simon's Town	16	"	19	"
Paarl	19	"	5	March.
Beaufort West	"	"	5	"
Malmesbury	20	"	10	"
Mossel Bay	20	"	6	"
Swellendam	20	"	"	"
Prince Albert	22	"	"	"
East London	"	"	27	February.
Albert	"	"	"	"
George	24	"	"	"
Stellenbosch	25	"	15	March.
Aliwal North	"	"	6	"
Graaff-Reinet	"	"	22	February.
Robertson	26	"	15	March.
King William's Town	"	"	3	"
Worcester	"	"	17	"
Oudtshoorn	27	"	25	February.
Albany	"	"	26	"
Somerset East	"	"	15	March.
Port Elizabeth	29	"	18	February.
Cradock	"	"	8	March.
Uitenhage	31	"	16	"
Queenstown	"	"	10	"
Kimberley	1	February.	18	February.

The above statement indicates the progress made in the routine work of the Department.

PUBLICATION BY REGISTRATION DATES OF ADVANCE INFORMATION.

To satisfy public convenience, unaudited statements of Births and Deaths (with, in the latter case, particulars of Age and Disease), as registered, have been published in "*The Gazette*," for the municipality of Cape Town since July, 1896.

The system was extended (Registrar's Letter, 30th Nov., 1896,) to Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, East London and Somerset East from 1st January, 1897, and has also been applied to all the suburban municipalities in the Cape Peninsula, and to the following important Towns:—Aliwal North, Beaufort West, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Malmesbury, Oudtshoorn, Stellenbosch, Queenstown, Uitenhage and Worcester (the Deputy of Paarl has not so far rendered returns).

Annual summaries of these returns are also published.

SYSTEM OF REPORTING.

Reports are made by Informants (a) by Forms (b) in Books.

Books are made use of in Locations specially treated, and the Native Informants have to appear personally before the Deputy Registrar or the Assistant, and sign the proper Book. In some few Native Districts where exceptional circumstances obtain, the Headmen or Chiefs are allowed to make periodical bulk statements (*Numerical System*) of the number of males and females born or died in their locations. Transcripts of the book entries are forwarded to the Registrar every month.

In Municipalities, Villages under Board Management and Special Urban areas, Births, Stillbirths and Deaths must be reported in person to the Deputy Registrar or Assistant, in whose presence the Informant must sign the Registration forms; otherwise the forms must be declared to before a J.P., Minister, or Medical man. *Outside* Municipalities, Villages under

Board Management, and Special Urban areas, the Informants must appear personally before the Deputy Registrar, or Assistant, or Field-cornet, or any Police Officer, and sign the forms, or must have them declared to, or must sign them in the presence of a witness. The Deputy Registrar transcribes the entries from the forms into his Registration Book, and forwards the original forms to the Registrar.

RESULTS (PARTIAL) OF REGISTRATION, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

As a supplement to the reports rendered by the several Deputy Registrars, an abstract has been prepared showing the number of births and of deaths "registered" in each district of the Old Colony in each of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. This return will indicate fairly well the progress of the undertaking, in connection with which it should be remembered that except in 37 municipalities a compulsory system was entirely new, and that even therein the compulsion was mild.

With this preliminary report no returns of births arranged by occurrences is presented.

INQUESTS.

There still is a certain amount of misconception on the part of Deputy Registrars as regards this subject, although on the 13th Jan., 1897, the Hon. the Attorney-General issued the following plain circular:—

As an impression appears to prevail amongst some officers required by "The Inquest Act, 1875," to hold investigations regarding the deaths of persons otherwise than in a natural way, that such investigations need be made only in cases of sudden death or in cases in which death is suspected to have been occasioned by foul play, I am directed to point out that the Act requires that a Resident Magistrate or a Field-cornet, as the case may be, shall hold an inquest or make an investigation in every case in which a person

- (a) dies suddenly or is found dead; or
- (b) is supposed or suspected to have come by his death by violence; or
- (c) dies otherwise than in a natural way.

In connection with this matter I am to mention that a compliance with the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act does not do away with the necessity for carrying out strictly all the provisions of the Inquest Act.

But it has to be pointed out that "registrations" under Act No. 7 of 1894 are equally as necessary as Inquests under Act No. 22 of 1875. The two enactments should be worked together. Naturally, the enforcement of the Inquest Act entails additional expense, but the protection of human life is involved.

A considerable number of Natives (27 in 1896) are killed by lightning every year, and a recent observation addressed to the Deputy Registrar, Willowvale, has elicited the following new item of information, viz.:—"that amongst heathen Natives it has been the practice from time immemorial to call in the 'High Priest' or 'Lightning Doctor' to purify the kraal by sacrifice, and where this custom has been observed it may always be taken for granted that the deceased was killed by lightning. Until the kraal is purified, a heathen custom prevents the relatives' appearance in public." He, as magistrate, argues against the practice of holding Inquests in such instances, but the settlement of all these matters obviously rests with the Honourable the Attorney-General.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

During the year Mr. Brande (Chief Examiner), while in England on leave of absence, spent a portion of his time in making himself acquainted with the arrangements followed out at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, where he was received with the utmost courtesy by the chief officials. Dr. Tatham, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Humphreys in particular afforded him the means of gaining an insight into the whole registration system. The knowledge thus acquired has already proved of considerable value to this department. The Government has expressed its grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen above named.

In closing this report I desire to record the gratitude felt by myself and colleagues towards the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Henry de Smidt, B.A., F.S.S., Under Colonial Secretary, for sympathy in all the difficulties, and interest in the undertaking. Fortunately the whole staff still attacks the work energetically, and the feeling of *esprit de corps* is keen. It is a pleasure for me to again acknowledge the good service done, which merits the appreciation of Government.

A word of recognition is due to the *Postal Service* for the punctual and safe conveyance of such a mass of valuable correspondence.

It must not be forgotten that ultimately the success of the registration system depends upon the interest and the efforts of the Deputy Registrars and their Agents scattered over the whole Colony. The humblest Assistant dealing with a mere handful of reports in a twelvemonth can make an appreciable difference in advancing the great work now being built up.

A. C. DALE,

Registrar of Births and Deaths.

General Register Office,

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 3rd March, 1898.

GENERAL REPORTS.

Hopetown.—The Act is in very good working order at present, and has been so during the year 1897.

Paarl.—No special events in connection with registration occurred during the year.

Murraysburg, Philipstown.—The Act has worked very satisfactorily during 1897.

Queenstown.—The work proceeded satisfactorily. The Assistants and the Field-cornets concerned appear as a whole to take an intelligent interest in the performance of their duties, and endeavour to obtain compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Wodehouse.—The Act, as far as the Deputy Registrar has been able to judge during his short term of office, is working fairly well in this district, and every person, white and coloured, seems to be acquainted with the requirements thereof.

TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES.

Port St. John's.—There has been nothing requiring special notice.

Mount Currie.—The Act has worked satisfactorily.

Maclear.—No event of importance in connection with these matters has occurred.

Tsolo.—Nothing special to report.

Nyamakwe.—There is nothing of special importance or of interest to report. The discrepancy between the births and deaths has been previously noticed and still continues in spite of all that is done to improve matters.

Willowvale.—The work of registration has been cheerfully carried out by the natives in this district.

The reports published herewith were received *too late* to admit of their publication in their proper places:—

George.—[Received 28th February, 1898.] The working of the Act during 1897 is considered on the whole more satisfactory than during the previous year 1896. The Field-cornets are becoming better acquainted with the requirements of the Act, and take more interest in their duties. The few prosecutions mentioned seem to have had a good effect among the people generally, as births and deaths are more regularly reported to the Field-cornets, and the Deputy Registrar states with regard to the preparation of forms that as time goes on the many difficulties in that respect will gradually lessen. The District Mounted Police also greatly assisted in keeping the requirements of the Act before the public.

Jansenville.—[Received 1st March, 1898.] As far as this district is concerned, the Births and Deaths Act seems to be working very satisfactorily. The Deputy Registrar hears of no complaints, and in only two or three cases have births been registered after the prescribed time has elapsed. No difficulty whatsoever is experienced in procuring the required information from informants.

Kenhardt.—[Received 4th March, 1898.] The number of deaths registered during the year 1897 shews a marked increase over the number reported in 1896. The increased mortality was due to the typhoid fever epidemic which visited the district in the early part of the year. From this cause alone 46 persons died, 16 Europeans and 30 natives. The village of Kenhardt suffered very severely from the visitation. The disease entered every inhabited house in the place, and out of the 46 deaths 26 occurred in the village and location. A very large falling off in the number of births reported is noticeable. The Deputy Registrar is of opinion that the decrease is attributable to some extent to the severe drought which prevailed over the district throughout the whole of last year and to the restrictions upon travelling imposed by the Rinderpest Regulations. Owing to the first-named cause many of the farmers were compelled to trek to other parts of the country in search of pasturage for their stock. For a time whole wards were practically deserted. The requirements of the law now appear to be generally known. During the year several cases were reported late, but in most cases the delay was caused by the parties not being able to travel for the reasons already referred to, and the Deputy Registrar has not heard of any wilful evasions. Vaccination is practically a dead letter in rural areas. The circumstances of the district have improved very little since 1896, and it is quite impracticable for parents to bring their children to the village for the purposes of vaccination. Considerable difficulty is experienced in recording "causes of death" of natives. In almost all cases where a medical man has not been in attendance the description of the symptoms is so meagre as to make the "cause of death" very little short of guesswork.

Komgha.—[Received 28th February, 1898.] The working of the Act appears to be progressing favourably in this district, the Field-cornets being fairly well acquainted with the provisions of and regulations framed under the Act. The members of the different detachments of the Cape Police Force scattered over the district are doing good service, and give valuable aid, and here the Deputy Registrar would repeat the suggestions given by his predecessors in their reports for 1895 and 1896, viz.: that members of the Cape Police, who assist in the Registration of Births and Deaths, should be in some way remunerated. It may at some future period be difficult to effectually control their work from the Deputy Registrar's office, if they are always to be called upon to render their services gratuitously, and in view of the fact that the Deputy Registrars and their duly appointed Assistants, who almost in every case are salaried officials, receive extra remuneration for their services in connection with Births and Deaths Registration, the Deputy Registrar thinks it but fair that these men should also be recompensed.

Richmond.—[Received 28th February, 1898.] The working of the Act in general appears to be fairly good. The farmers and others now seem to more thoroughly understand the Regulations, and with the exception of one or two cases, have all reported Births and Deaths within the specified time, and such cases were the results of ignorance. The Field-cornets and others who assist in the Registration of Births and Deaths appear to understand the work, although in one or two instances forms have had to be returned several times for amendment. The rinderpest had to a certain extent retarded the full carrying out of the Act, but this disease has now left the district.

Robertson.—[Received 5th March, 1898.] The requirements of the Act are well known throughout the district. It does still happen that births and deaths are not reported within the prescribed time, this has, however, mainly reference to rural areas. The Deputy Registrar attributes this to forgetfulness, and not to wilful disregard of the Act. The Mounted Police when on patrol, remind the public of their duty in respect to the Act. The administration of the Act is almost entirely in the hands of the Deputy Registrar, there being one Assistant at Lady Grey (Urban area), and two Field-cornets in other parts of the district to carry on the registration. The Field-cornets, being generally farmers and constantly out on their lands, and often away from their homesteads, are not disposed to assist in this work.

Matatiele.—[Received 3rd March, 1898.] The registration of births and deaths is by no means as it should be. Natives will not come forward and register voluntarily, but headmen and people are constantly reminded of their duty in connection with the Act. No proceedings so far have been taken against the people, but unless something is done to show them that it is really necessary that births and deaths should be reported, little improvement will be found during the present year when the report comes to be written. The Act as regards the Europeans is working well.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1897: RETURNS.

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

DEATHS, 1897.

SUMMARY (a) for Towns (b) for Districts of Deaths—Race and Sex being distinguished—which had occurred in 1897 and had been registered up to the 15th January, 1898.

N.B.—This includes events referred to in Appendix as well as in Main Tables.

Chief Towns and Cities.	TOWNS.					DISTRICTS (including Towns).					Total for District.
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total for Towns.	European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total for District.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons	
Aliwal North	14	11	21	21	67	48	36	58	45	187	The numbers of included non-resident Hospital Cases are as follows:— Town. No. Woodstock 7 Robben Island .. 129 Mowbray 12 Rondebosch 4 Wynberg 14 Simon's Town .. . 9 East London 10 Grahamstown .. . 59 Graaff-Reinet .. . 6 Kimberley 139 King William's Town 39 Port Elizabeth .. . 1107 Queenstown 20
Beaufort West	41	25	65	68	199	53	36	100	89	278	
Burghersdorp	25	16	32	21	94	74	72	103	84	333	
Cape Town	395	225	618	511	1749	395	225	618	511	1749	
Cape Municipality	30	22	10	4	66						
Green & Sea Point	30	22	10	4	66						
Woodstock	84	83	53	51	271	193	134	218	153	698	
Maitland	7	4	22	18	51						
Mowbray	27	23	32	30	112						
Rondebosch	17	21	28	17	83	129	117	289	251	786	
Claremont	32	28	67	75	202						
Wynberg	26	30	60	57	173						
Simon's Town	18	11	17	16	62	25	18	33	23	99	
Cradock	37	27	78	79	221	62	47	126	130	365	
East London	64	58	55	34	211	80	69	235	216	600	
Graham's Town	79	50	117	120	366	91	57	230	193	571	
Graaff-Reinet	34	30	88	74	226	47	51	126	118	342	
George	4	10	15	7	36	20	35	37	46	138	
Kimberley	187	78	849	266	1380	252	130	1131	474	1987	
Beaconsfield	41	29	171	142	383						
King William's Town ..	54	52	59	51	216	73	75	1025	1011	2184	
Malmesbury	15	13	22	21	71	93	93	202	169	557	
Mossel Bay	10	9	29	27	75	26	30	63	49	168	
Oudtshoorn	25	22	58	62	167	97	86	198	202	583	
Paarl	34	37	116	98	285	68	73	260	204	605	
Wellington	13	10	21	21	65						
Port Elizabeth	182	123	386	328	1019	197	125	425	360	1107	
Prince Albert	15	13	17	20	65	49	50	70	55	224	
Queenstown	28	23	90	72	213	51	47	218	232	548	
Robertson	16	18	28	21	83	31	32	66	49	178	
Somerset East	8	11	39	40	98	32	34	142	117	325	
Stellenbosch	19	13	41	43	116	56	33	134	131	354	
Swellendam	7	5	7	8	27	43	45	57	78	223	
Uitenhage	28	26	95	91	240	47	46	217	205	515	
Worcester	19	21	102	86	228	42	39	154	133	368	
Grand Total	1635	1177	3508	2600	8920	2374	1835	6535	5328	16072	

This Return includes events referred to in Appendix as well as in Main Tables.

General Register Office,
Cape Town, 16th February, 1898.

[G. 11—'98.]

B

DEATHS, 1897.—CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS—PARTIAL.

No. 1.—Showing for each of the five Main Races, with distinction of Sex, the number of Deaths in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to 15th January, 1898.

NAME OF CITY OR TOWN.	European or White.		Malay.		Hottentot.		Fingo, Kafir, and Bechuana.		Mixed and other.		Total other than European or White.		Total.		Total. Persons.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Aliwal North	12	11	1	18	14	2	6	20	21	32		32	64
Beaufort West	37	24	..	1	8	11	13	9	39	39	60	60	97	84	181
Burghersdorp	23	15	..	..	1	5	22	11	7	2	30	18	53	33	86
Cape Town	395	225	119	119	19	3	38	3	442	386	618	511	1013	736	1749
Green and Sea Point	28	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	10	4	38	26	64
Woodstock	80	74	..	3	..	..	..	..	45	48	50	51	130	125	255
Maitland	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	19	18	26	21	47
Mowbray	27	23	4	6	..	..	..	..	24	17	28	17	45	38	83
Rondebosch	17	21	3	..	1	..	..	..	24	17	28	17	45	38	83
Claremont	32	28	20	16	..	..	1	..	46	59	67	75	99	103	202
Wynberg	26	30	5	..	2	1	..	1	53	55	60	57	86	87	173
Simon's Town	18	10	1	3	..	..	1	..	12	12	14	15	32	25	57
Cradock	33	26	1	..	6	4	33	34	29	34	69	72	102	98	200
East London	58	54	1	..	10	4	37	27	3	1	51	32	109	86	195
George	4	10	..	..	5	2	2	..	6	5	13	7	17	17	34
Graaff-Reinet	34	30	..	..	7	7	41	21	40	46	88	74	122	104	226
Graham's Town	74	48	..	..	19	28	71	69	20	12	110	109	184	167	341
Kimberley	187	78	3	6	49	48	721	131	76	81	849	266	1036	344	1380
Beaconsfield	41	29	2	..	..	4	133	99	36	39	171	142	212	171	383
King William's Town	53	46	..	..	8	7	47	38	4	3	59	48	112	94	206
Malmesbury	14	13	..	..	1	1	..	..	19	16	20	17	34	30	64
Mossel Bay	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	28	27	37	34	71
Oudtshoorn	24	22	..	..	21	17	5	3	29	31	55	51	79	73	152
Paarl	32	33	..	1	..	..	1	..	107	91	108	92	140	125	265
Wellington	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	21	19	33	28	61
Port Elizabeth	174	116	18	19	33	38	172	136	139	111	362	304	536	420	956
Prince Albert	13	13	..	..	3	5	..	..	11	14	14	19	27	32	59
Queenstown	24	22	..	..	2	6	80	57	6	4	88	67	112	89	201
Robertson	15	17	..	..	14	8	1	1	13	10	28	19	43	36	79
Somerset East	8	10	..	..	3	2	19	21	10	15	32	38	40	48	88
Stellenbosch	16	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	40	38	40	54	52	106
Swellendam	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	6	8	13	13	26
Uitenhage	27	26	4	3	9	10	47	46	31	26	91	85	118	111	229
Worcester	13	21	2	4	2	..	5	1	85	72	94	77	107	98	205

N.B.—More complete return on page 1 hereof.
General Register Office, Cape Town, 6th February, 1898.

DEATHS, 1896, 1897.—CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS—PARTIAL. 3

No. 2.—Showing, with distinction of Race and Sex, for certain Cities and Chief Towns, the number of Deaths which occurred therein in 1896 and 1897 (as far as registered to 15th January, 1898), with total Deaths for 3 years.

CITY OR CHIEF TOWN.	1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.		1897.		Increase (see N.B.).	Decrease (see N.B.).	1895.	1896.	1897.
	European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total.		Total.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Aliwal North	18	10	12	11	36	21	20	21	54	31	32	32	..	21	67	85	64
Beaufort West	39	20	37	24	101	81	60	60	140	101	97	84	..	60	129	241	181
Burghersdorp	24	18	23	15	28	24	30	18	52	42	53	33	..	8	62	94	86
Cape Town	381	219	395	225	620	502	618	511	1001	721	1013	736	27	..	2190	1722	1749
Green & Sea Point	28	11	28	22	8	4	10	4	36	15	38	26	13	..	63	51	64
Woodstock	61	62	80	74	42	28	50	51	103	90	130	125	62	..	287	193	255
*Maitland	25	13	7	3	29	35	19	18	54	48	26	21	..	*55	89	102	*47
Mowbray	19	16	27	23	23	22	32	30	42	38	59	53	32	..	116	80	112
Rondebosch	13	10	17	21	18	12	28	17	31	22	45	38	30	..	93	53	83
Claremont	25	24	32	28	55	71	67	75	80	95	99	103	27	..	235	175	202
Wynberg	37	38	26	30	69	63	60	57	106	101	86	87	..	34	181	207	177
Simon's Town	14	17	18	10	19	11	14	15	33	28	32	25	..	4	74	61	57
Cradock	35	26	33	26	85	96	69	72	120	122	102	98	..	42	215	242	200
East London	59	40	58	54	50	32	51	32	109	72	109	86	14	..	189	181	195
George	23	11	4	10	8	15	13	7	31	26	17	17	..	23	41	57	34
Graaff-Reinet	43	46	34	30	137	120	88	74	180	166	122	104	..	120	245	346	226
Graham's Town	104	59	74	48	172	151	110	109	276	210	184	157	..	145	414	486	341
Kimberley	130	99	187	78	550	208	849	266	680	307	1036	344	393	..	980	987	1380
Beaconsfield	40	35	41	29	121	77	171	142	161	112	212	171	110	..	248	273	383
King William's T'n	52	36	53	46	61	49	59	48	113	85	112	94	8	..	181	198	206
Malmesbury	14	14	14	13	16	12	20	17	30	26	34	30	8	..	105	56	64
Mossel Bay	13	3	9	7	16	16	28	27	29	19	37	34	23	..	71	48	71
Oudtshoorn	52	36	24	22	106	104	55	51	158	140	79	73	..	146	183	298	152
Paarl	45	42	32	33	106	92	108	92	151	134	140	125	..	20	284	285	265
Wellington	9	22	12	9	20	21	21	19	29	43	33	28	..	11	63	72	61
Port Elizabeth	205	154	174	116	425	415	362	304	630	569	536	420	..	243	811	1199	956
Prince Albert	20	24	13	13	29	28	14	19	49	52	27	32	..	42	45	101	59
Queenstown	46	29	24	22	87	67	88	67	133	96	112	89	..	28	212	229	201
Robertson	19	20	15	17	33	34	28	19	52	54	43	36	..	27	124	106	79
Somerset East	10	9	8	10	48	49	32	38	58	58	40	48	..	28	101	116	88
Stellenbosch	16	14	16	12	54	44	38	40	70	58	54	52	..	22	119	128	106
Swellendam	8	7	7	5	12	20	6	8	20	27	13	13	..	21	39	47	26
Uitenhage	37	28	27	26	87	116	91	85	124	144	118	111	..	39	245	268	229
Worcester	21	22	13	21	66	83	94	77	87	105	107	98	13	..	274	192	205

N.B.—More complete return for 1897 on page 1 hereof.
The numbers of included non-resident cases were as follows in 1895, 1896, and 1897:—Cape Town, 70, 50, and 92; East London, 4, 7, and 9; Graham's Town, 28, 31, and 55; Kimberley, 77, 117, and 139; King William's Town, 33, 40, and 39; Port Elizabeth, 26, 16, and 18; Queenstown, 24, 31, and 19; Graaff-Reinet, 3, 0, and 6.
* The decrease in the number of Deaths in this area is explained by reason of the alteration of Woodstock boundaries from the 1st January, 1897.

4 DEATHS, 1895 AND 1896; 1897 (PARTIAL).—CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

No. 3.—Showing for certain Districts the number of Deaths of Males and Females, European distinguished from Coloured, which occurred in Urban and Rural Areas in each of the years 1895, 1896, and 1897. (Events taken out to 15th January, 1898; events for 1897 incomplete.)

DISTRICT.	European or White.		European or White.		Total other than European or White.		Total other than European or White.		Total.		Total.		
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Albany	1895	77	60	14	15	129	153	110	86	206	213	124	101
	1896	105	60	13	10	177	153	103	117	282	213	116	127
	1897	75	48	10	5	116	110	102	67	191	158	112	72
Albert	1895	25	26	37	39	54	54	57	34	79	80	94	73
	1896	45	31	45	36	51	50	64	47	96	81	109	83
	1897	42	26	23	35	50	35	47	38	92	61	70	73
Aliwal North ..	1895	28	16	28	18	28	28	21	17	46	44	49	33
	1896	23	20	19	13	51	27	27	23	74	47	46	36
	1897	25	15	21	20	34	29	20	13	59	44	41	33
Beaufort West ..	1895	24	20	17	17	40	45	33	28	64	65	50	45
	1896	39	20	22	12	101	81	25	27	140	101	47	39
	1897	37	24	11	10	60	60	32	21	97	84	43	31
Cape (including Municipality of Cape Town)	1895 (a)	590	448	11	13	875	845	51	47	1465	1293	62	60
	1896 (b)	512	311	11	7	776	598	42	44	1288	909	53	51
	1897 (c)	529	329	14	9	781	618	34	35	1310	947	48	44
Cradock	1895	19	27	25	30	85	91	49	42	104	118	74	72
	1896	42	27	27	26	90	102	57	51	132	129	84	77
	1897	37	26	20	18	74	74	38	39	111	100	58	57
East London ..	1895 (d)	56	52	11	9	63	34	172	207	119	86	183	216
	1896 (e)	63	42	8	6	53	35	155	152	116	77	163	158
	1897	64	57	10	8	52	35	170	171	116	92	180	179
George	1895	9	11	22	15	19	25	25	18	28	36	47	33
	1896	23	11	16	20	15	22	33	31	38	33	49	51
	1897	5	10	13	25	17	22	12	23	22	32	25	48
Graaff-Reinet ..	1895	47	46	21	15	94	75	58	49	141	121	79	64
	1896	53	50	17	17	146	131	57	57	199	181	74	74
	1897	36	37	11	14	92	83	34	35	128	120	45	49
Kimberley ..	1895	188	144	14	13	660	270	35	33	848	414	49	46
	1896	173	134	7	12	676	290	38	31	849	424	45	43
	1897	232	109	20	21	1022	413	109	61	1254	522	129	82
King Will'm's T'n	1895	55	60	11	15	95	95	747	766	150	155	758	781
	1896	70	47	10	7	107	101	797	871	177	148	807	878
	1897	66	57	5	8	110	109	906	886	176	166	911	894
Malmesbury ..	1895	24	21	65	43	44	45	149	155	68	66	214	198
	1896 (f)	26	24	75	70	32	30	159	111	58	54	234	181
	1897 (g)	24	23	58	63	42	30	149	125	66	53	207	188
Mossel Bay ..	1895	11	7	16	11	32	29	9	12	43	36	25	23
	1896	14	3	15	14	22	20	14	15	36	23	29	29
	1897	11	9	14	17	32	30	29	19	43	39	43	36
Oudtshoorn ..	1895	30	30	51	45	94	76	93	91	124	106	144	136
	1896	57	42	65	74	122	124	135	161	179	166	200	255
	1897	30	24	59	55	67	61	118	117	97	85	177	172
Paarl	1895	50	52	56	34	135	127	146	131	185	179	202	165
	1896	55	66	27	26	132	116	107	93	187	182	134	119
	1897	47	47	16	20	131	118	109	71	178	165	125	91
Port Elizabeth ..	1895 (h)	181	123	2	1	281	237	23	22	462	360	25	23
	1896 (i)	206	155	3	4	425	420	18	20	631	575	21	24
	1897 (j)	176	118	7	..	367	311	31	22	543	429	38	22
Prince Albert ..	1895	8	9	20	18	15	13	31	34	23	22	51	52
	1896	20	24	28	23	29	28	48	46	49	52	76	69
	1897	18	19	28	25	28	35	35	19	46	54	63	44
Queenstown ..	1895	37	30	19	19	108	89	105	95	145	119	124	114
	1896	51	35	18	16	95	84	90	107	146	119	108	123
	1897	30	29	15	14	111	90	98	129	141	119	113	143
Robertson ..	1895	32	52	43	37	72	62	68	65	104	114	111	102
	1896	29	28	32	29	62	53	46	56	91	81	78	85
	1897	18	19	12	11	34	28	28	17	52	47	40	28
Simon's Town ..	1895	22	24	4	6	37	34	1	3	59	58	5	9
	1896 (k)	28	22	7	5	31	19	2	8	59	41	9	13
	1897	23	15	1	2	26	22	2	..	49	37	3	2
Somerset East ..	1895	17	21	31	29	51	52	76	80	68	73	107	109
	1896	15	15	36	34	61	62	109	111	76	77	145	145
	1897	11	14	18	17	43	48	85	64	54	62	103	81
Stellenbosch ..	1895	23	23	16	16	70	92	103	76	93	115	119	92
	1896	25	22	14	14	82	63	58	47	107	85	72	61
	1897	33	20	10	10	60	59	62	54	93	79	82	64
Swellendam ..	1895	17	19	39	40	37	54	22	20	54	73	61	60
	1896	21	19	38	30	39	61	23	50	60	80	61	80
	1897	14	13	27	29	23	47	30	28	37	60	57	57
Uitenhage ..	1895	38	26	23	16	80	101	125	141	118	127	148	157
	1896	37	28	42	22	99	130	144	155	136	158	186	177
	1897	27	26	18	19	91	85	116	109	118	111	134	128
Worcester ..	1895	24	26	27	22	118	108	63	58	142	134	90	80
	1896	21	22	33	20	69	85	58	33	90	107	91	53
	1897	13	22	21	16	97	81	42	39	110	103	63	55
Wynberg ..	1895	99	89	23	16	212	225	97	70	311	314	120	86
	1896	94	88	33	22	165	168	88	73	259	256	121	95
	1897	102	102	27	15	187	179	102	72	289	281	129	87

(a) 28 Cases which occurred at Sea not included.
 (b) 49 " " " " " "
 (c) 47 " " " " " "
 (d) 2 " " " " " "
 (e) 1 " " " " " "
 (f) 20 Cases of wrecked ship, "British Peer" not included.

(g) 1 Case which occurred at Sea not included.
 (h) 2 " " " " " "
 (i) 6 " " " " " "
 (j) 5 " " " " " "
 (k) 1 " " " " " "

PARTIAL RETURN.
 CERTIFIED DISEASES, 1897.
 CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEE ALSO APPENDIX FOR FURTHER CAUSES.

CERTIFIED DISEASES, 1897 (PARTIAL).

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

Table with columns for Cape Town, Green & Sea Point, Woodstock, Maitland, Mowbray, and rows for various diseases and age groups (Under 5 years, Over 5 years).

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums. See Appendix for additional causes.

CERTIFIED DISEASES, 1897.—Continued.

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

Table with columns for Rondebosch, Claremont, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Kalk Bay, Malmesbury, Stellenbosch, and rows for various diseases and age groups (Under 5 years, Over 5 years).

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums.

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

Table with columns for Paarl, Wellington, Worcester, Robertson, Swellendam and sub-columns for White and Coloured persons, categorized by age groups (Under 5 years, Over 5 years) and causes of death (Class I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII).

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums. See Appendix for additional causes.

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

Table with columns for Mossel Bay, George, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, East London, King William's Town, Somerset East and sub-columns for White and Coloured persons, categorized by age groups (Under 5 years, Over 5 years) and causes of death (Class I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII).

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums.

[G. 11—'98.]

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Queenstown.				Cradock.				Furghersdorp.			
	White.		Coloured.		White.		Coloured.		White.		Coloured.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Class I.—Diseases due to Specific Organisms.												
Sub-Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.												
Measles									6	3	3	1
Influenza									1		1	
Whooping Cough									2			
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup												
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis												
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever									11		3	
Simple Continued Fever												
Remittent Fever												
Intermittent Fever (Malarial Fever, Ague)												
Diarrhoea									5		7	1
Dysentery											1	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)												3
Tubercular Meningitis												
Tabes Mesenterica												
Tuberculosis												
Syphilis												
Erysipelas												
Tetanus												
Others												1
Sub-Class II.—Parasitic Diseases												
Class II.—Dietetic Diseases and Chronic Poisons											1	1
Class III.—Constitutional Diseases										3		
Class IV.—Developmental Defects and Degeneration												
	3	1		1	3	1	1		1	1		
Class V.—Local Diseases.												
Sub-Class I.—Diseases of Nervous System	3		1		3	2			2	1		
Sub-Class II.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense												
Sub-Class III.—Diseases of Circulatory System		3		1		2			1			1
Sub-Class IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System	1			2	3	3	3	5	3	1	2	4
Sub-Class V.—Diseases of Alimentary Canal	7	2		2	7		4	1	3	1	1	1
Sub-Class VI.—Diseases of Liver		1						1				
Sub-Class VII.—Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands												
Sub-Class VIII.—Diseases of Urinary System and Organs of Generation		1				1		2				
Sub-Class IX.—Diseases of Parturition						1		1		1		
Sub-Class X.—Diseases of Bones and Joints												
Sub-Class XI.—Diseases of Integumentary System												
Class VI.—Violence, including Accidents			4		1		2		5			
Class VII.—Undefined and not Specified			1				1					
	20	19	1	12	23	33	12	25	23	15	18	15
Total Certified Cases			52				93			71		
Uncertified Cases			1		83	46	3		71	33		6
			130				107			15		9
Grand Total			182				200			86		

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums. See Appendix for additional causes.

No. 4.—Showing for CERTIFIED CASES ONLY, the number of Male and Female Persons, White distinguished from Coloured, who died in certain Cities and Chief Towns in 1897, as far as registered and taken out to the 15th January, 1898. Zymotic Diseases shown in full, others by Classes and Sub-Classes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Aliwal North.		Oudtshoorn.		Beaufort West.		Prince Albert.		Graaff-Reinet.		Kimberley.		Beaconsfield.			
	White.		Coloured.		White.		Coloured.		White.		Coloured.		White.		Coloured.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Measles																
Influenza																
Whooping Cough																
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup																
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis																
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever																
Simple Continued Fever																
Remittent Fever																
Intermittent Fever (Malarial Fever, Ague)																
Diarrhoea																
Dysentery																
Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)																
Tubercular Meningitis																
Tabes Mesenterica																
Tuberculosis																
Syphilis																
Erysipelas																
Tetanus																
Others																
Sub-Class II.—Parasitic Diseases																
Class II.—Dietetic Diseases and Chronic Poisons																
Class III.—Constitutional Diseases																
Class IV.—Developmental Defects and Degeneration																
	2		1	2		1		4	1	4	2		1	2	3	1
Class V.—Local Diseases.																
Sub-Class I.—Diseases of Nervous System		1		1	3		3	1	3	1	2		1	1	2	
Sub-Class II.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense																
Sub-Class III.—Diseases of Circulatory System																
Sub-Class IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System																
Sub-Class V.—Diseases of Alimentary Canal																
Sub-Class VI.—Diseases of Liver																
Sub-Class VII.—Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands																
Sub-Class VIII.—Diseases of Urinary System and Organs of Generation																
Sub-Class IX.—Diseases of Parturition																
Sub-Class X.—Diseases of Bones and Joints																
Sub-Class XI.—Diseases of Integumentary System																
Class VI.—Violence, including Accidents																
Class VII.—Undefined and not Specified																
Total Certified Cases	11	11	19	20	17	18	9	10	31	30	39	46	14	11	13	8
Uncertified Cases																
Grand Total	64								181				59			220

Registrations are included up to the 15th of January, 1898, and corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums.

No. 5.—Comparative Return of Births and Deaths actually registered by the several Deputy Registrars in 1895, 1896, and 1897, in the Colony proper, excluding Bechuanaland.

DISTRICT.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Aberdeen	203	273	342	106	204	149
Albany	831	836	961	623	756	579
Albert	465	474	494	303	394	353
Alexandria	294	314	364	179	181	154
Aliwal North	283	321	331	165	198	205
Barkly East	230	226	230	129	79	82
Barkly West	520	548	560	473	418	720
Bathurst	359	400	419	266	202	169
Beaufort West	273	376	372	190	350	292
Bedford	330	475	436	174	244	184
Bredasdorp	216	289	274	122	189	124
Britstown	163	181	177	119	147	164
Caledon	385	433	465	307	272	286
Calvinia	222	337	253	120	191	226
Cape Town	2304	2400	2473	2215	1731	1747
Cape District (excluding Municipality)	706	909	1010	712	636	706
Carnarvon	185	167	192	172	157	190
Catcart	184	243	298	77	112	115
Ceres	200	225	248	133	167	124
Clanwilliam	293	359	386	122	181	243
Colesberg	184	285	269	111	228	196
Cradock	528	590	618	360	416	386
East London	921	1132	1186	584	525	606
Fort Beaufort	384	448	496	232	346	300
Fraserburg	200	229	215	77	139	100
George	316	393	380	136	173	146
Glen Grey (Native District)	455	252	316	498	383	537
Graaff-Reinet	611	650	639	387	538	350
Hanover	112	172	167	98	140	92
Hay	344	306	235	143	132	151
Herbert	302	284	280	130	140	166
Herschel (Native District) ..	843	995	735	431	423	400
Hope Town	163	174	166	82	93	126
Humansdorp	410	479	476	219	253	192
Jansenville	387	428	420	215	243	186
Kenhardt	215	216	129	78	82	144
Kimberley	1069	1192	1250	1341	1382	1974
King William's Town	1747	2688	2385	1712	2094	2146
Knysna	234	393	316	106	126	111
Komgha	318	314	458	197	116	139
Ladismith	270	277	322	114	150	182
Malmesbury	891	1015	1042	507	557	597
Middelburg	286	319	348	143	206	271
Mossel Bay	258	307	337	122	120	169
Murraysburg	114	112	152	54	88	82
Namaqualand	465	432	510	339	420	594
Oudtshoorn	845	1093	1080	476	788	603
Paarl	846	942	919	713	629	615
Peddie	558	696	710	463	344	401
Philip's Town	184	207	236	100	108	124
Piquetberg	418	568	570	175	337	273
Port Elizabeth	1086	1209	1329	870	1259	1106
Port Nolloth	51	81	76	52	84	90
Prieska	217	212	145	99	100	141
Prince Albert	270	319	344	136	255	219
Queenstown	659	766	947	471	526	557
Richmond	165	194	195	97	140	104
Riversdale	365	427	455	157	214	113
Robertson (a)	492	552	577	423	340	301
Simon's Town	153	191	179	127	126	97
Somerset East	664	799	788	333	455	337
Stellenbosch	484	494	540	414	327	356
Steynsburg	159	160	194	64	117	75
Stockenstrom	344	340	325	196	277	268
Stutterheim	353	418	391	147	143	174
Sutherland	102	117	135	52	75	74
Swellendam	389	455	477	223	297	330
Tarka	243	296	254	116	173	124
Tulbagh	235	252	273	170	168	197
Uitenhage	812	765	790	543	646	527
Uniondale	341	353	443	161	161	231
Van Rhynsdorp	128	143	127	68	72	93
Victoria East	514	496	498	261	426	338
Victoria West	132	174	213	117	155	132
Willowmore	313	383	508	156	266	282
Wodehouse	268	365	390	175	180	186
Worcester	504	566	579	433	338	380
Wynberg	1176	1317	1567	829	738	791
Total	34143	39218	40386	23940	26586	26794

(a) Including Montagu in 1897.

Return of events relating to 1897, which have to be added to figures given in previous tables:—

CHIEF TOWN OR CITY.	European or White.		Other than European or White.		Total.		Total.	Total.	Total.	DISTRICT TOTALS.								Total Persons.
										European or White.		Other than European or White.						
										Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aliwal North	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	10
Beaufort West	4	1	5	8	9	9	16	2	4	1	1	1	5	8	3	..	23	
Burghersdorp	2	1	2	3	4	4	7	1	5	3	4	8	4	3	2	8	37	
Green and Sea Point	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	4	9	3	..	7	9	16	..	6	12	3	..	12	5	4	5	47	
Maitland .. .. .	..	1	3	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	12	5	4	5	..
Cradock	4	1	9	7	13	8	9	12	4	1	1	2	9	7	5	10	39	
East London	6	4	4	2	10	6	13	3	6	4	..	..	4	2	9	8	33
George .. .. .	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	1	11
Graham's Town	5	2	7	11	12	13	10	15	5	2	1	2	7	11	5	5	38	
King William's Town	1	6	..	3	1	9	6	4	2	8	..	2	3	13	6	3	37	
Malmesbury	1	..	2	4	3	4	4	3	1	1	9	6	2	5	9	9	42	
Mossel Bay	1	2	1	..	2	2	3	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	7	
Oudtshoorn	1	..	3	11	4	11	2	13	3	..	5	7	3	13	10	11	52	
Paarl	2	4	8	6	10	10	15	5	3	5	2	1	8	8	12	7	46	
Wellington	1	1	..	2	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Elizabeth	8	7	24	24	32	31	53	10	8	7	1	..	24	24	2	3	69	
Prince Albert	2	..	3	1	5	1	6	..	2	2	1	4	4	1	3	..	17	
Queenstown	4	1	2	5	6	6	6	6	5	2	1	2	2	6	7	7	32	
Robertson	1	1	..	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	4	2	11	
Simon's Town .. .. .	..	1	3	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	8
Somerset East .. .. .	..	1	7	2	7	3	3	7	2	1	1	2	7	2	7	3	25
Stellenbosch	3	1	3	3	6	4	10	..	3	1	..	2	7	7	5	11	36	
Swellendam .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	12
Uitenhage	1	..	4	6	5	6	4	7	1	..	1	1	4	6	6	5	24	
Worcester	6	..	8	9	14	9	15	8	6	..	2	1	8	9	7	4	37	

N.B.—The figures given above are to be added to those previously shown. The numbers of included non-resident Hospital cases are as follows:—Queenstown, 1; East London, 1; Graham's Town, 4; Port Elizabeth, 1.

Return for certain Towns of events relating to 1897, which have to be added to figures given in previous tables.

CLASSES OF CERTIFIED DISEASES.	Aliwal North.		Beaufort West.		Burghersdorp.		Green & Sea Point.		Woodstock.		Maitland.	
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Total Class 1 ..	..	..	1	1	..	6	1	1	2	..	..	..
" 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 ..	1	..	1	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	1	..
" 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Grand Total ..	1	..	1	..	4	1	10	2	1	3	1	2

CLASSES OF CERTIFIED DISEASES.	Cradock.		East London.		George.		Graham's Town.		King William's Town.		Malmesbury.	
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Total Class 1 ..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
" 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 ..	2	2	..	2	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	1
" 6 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	2	3	1	3	3	7	1	1	..	2	4	1

CLASSES OF CERTIFIED DISEASES.	Mossel Bay.		Ondtshoorn.		Paarl.		Wellington.		Port Elizabeth.		Prince Albert.	
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Total Class 1	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..
" 2	1	..	..
" 3
" 4
" 5	3	..	1	..	2	1	2	5	2	..	2
" 6	1
" 7	1	..
Grand Total	3	..	1	..	2	2	2	9	2	..	1

CLASSES OF CERTIFIED DISEASES.	Queenstown.		Robertson.		Somerset East.		Stellenbosch.		Swellendam.		Uitenhage.	
	European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.		European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Total Class 1 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
" 2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 5 ..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	4	1	..
" 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	5	1	3

CLASSES OF CERTIFIED DISEASES.	Worcester.		Simon's Town.	
	European or White.		Other than European or White.	
	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Total Class 1	1	1	3
" 2
" 3
" 4	1	..	..
" 5	2	3	3
" 6	1	..
" 7
Grand Total	4	4	7

N.B.—The figures given above are to be added to those previously shown.
 Note.—Corrected for Deaths in Hospitals and Asylums.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Reports for 1897 from the Deputy Registrars.

Aberdeen.—To the best of the Deputy Registrar's knowledge, and from enquiries made through the Field-cornets, the working of the Registration Act was very satisfactory and the regulations are well known throughout the district. Great credit is due to the Field-cornets who are always very willing to render every assistance and give the matter their full attention.

Albany.—During the year 1897 registrations of all births and deaths have, it is considered, been fully carried out in the urban areas in this district, and in the rural areas the Deputy Registrar has every reason to think very few births have occurred which have not been registered, but he is not so confident about the deaths, for in out of the way parts of the district little supervision can be exercised by officials responsible for seeing they are registered; in the case of births, when police are on patrol, on sight of a small child they invariably enquire if the birth has been registered, and if not, see that it is done. During the past year there was an increase of 208 births over 1896, and a decrease of 123 deaths; this decrease of deaths is partly due to the absence of small-pox and such like epidemics: the number registered being only three different to 1895.

Albert.—The provisions of the Act seem to be well understood, and no instance of any attempt at evasion of registration has been brought to light. The number of births registered in 1897 exceeded those registered in 1896 by 20, a very slight difference which requires no explanation. As regards deaths 41 fewer were registered than in 1896, the decrease being due not to any defect in the working of the Act, but to a comparatively light death rate during the earlier part of the year, though during November and December the death rate, especially among children, was very high. During these months, no fewer than 129 deaths were registered, of which 48 occurred in Burghersdorp, 24 in Molteno and Cyphergat, 13 in Venterstad, and the remainder in rural areas. 83 of these deaths were those of children under six years of age, the chief causes of death being (a) diarrhoea, (b) pneumonia and other complications resultant on measles, an epidemic of which has been rife in the district. 37 inquests and investigations have been held during the year, some of which have been on the bodies of natives dying in the train on their way down from Johannesburg. The Deputy Registrar experienced a little difficulty in one or two cases in getting the certificate B. & D. 19 returned by natives, and when returned the certificate of burial is often unsigned by the person burying the body. The work of registration is thoroughly understood by all the Field-cornets and Assistant Field-cornets, who, however, do not appear to register many deaths and births, as the majority of farmers seem to wait till their next visit to one of the district towns before registering.

Aliwal North.—Owing to both drought and rinderpest restrictions during the early portion of the year 1897, the effectual working of the Act has naturally been interfered with to some extent. The recent distribution of warning notices seems to have had the desired effect with regard to the rural work; as regards the urban coloured population (of which there are about 1,100) difficulties are continually being experienced, the natives pleading ignorance of the law. The incompetency of a few Field-cornets, who deal with B. & D. forms, also has given the Deputy Registrar much trouble, as forms had to be returned frequently for amendment in terms of the Regulations. At present, however, the Deputy Registrar considers that the requirements of the Act are sufficiently well understood and carried out.

Barkly East.—During my term of office here since middle of November, the Field-cornets and their assistants have performed all the rural work to my entire satisfaction. The Cape Police also have done their work fairly well.

Bathurst.—The registration for the past year can be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. The number of births registered (419) gives an average of no less than 46.63 per thousand of the population—a remarkably high one—whilst the average in respect of the deaths, 18.47, shows the healthiness of the district in a year such as the past, during which we have had neither epidemic nor abnormal sickness of any kind. The Field-cornets report well upon the ready compliance on the part of the natives with the Act in all cases where its provisions are explained to them. In this, however, the Deputy Registrar is obliged to say that some of the Field-cornets have been far more energetic than others.

Beaufort West.—The administration of the Act is carried out by the Deputy Registrar, assisted by the Field-cornets. The work done by the Field-cornets on the whole has been fairly good, though there are one or two Field-cornets who either will not or can not grasp the simple regulations for filling up the forms. The requirements of the Act are well known to all the European population, and what is more satisfactory the native population are responding to the notices that have been distributed among them. Since October, 1896, a piece of ground has been granted by the Beaufort West Municipality, to be used as a pauper burial ground. The ground is fenced in and

kept locked, and is under the control of a Municipal officer. This is a great improvement, as formerly a great many natives were buried in the veld beyond the location.

Bedford.—There is but little to report on for the year just ended. Compared with 1896 there is a falling off in the number of births and deaths registered of 39 and 59 respectively. Although the birth and death rates may have been lower than the previous year, yet the Deputy Registrar is of opinion that to some extent the decrease is due to non-registration. For this he thinks the regulations which allow three months for registration of either a birth or death in rural areas, and six weeks for a birth in urban areas, is the principal cause. He feels confident that were the time altered to, say, one month for either a birth or a death in rural areas, and to six days for a birth in urban areas, there would be a marked increase in the number of registrations. The arrangements for keeping the requirements of Act No. 7 of 1894 before the public are the same as in previous years. The Inspector of Native Locations and the Special Police have rendered considerable service in inducing people to register births and deaths, and undoubtedly were it not for them the number of registrations would have been considerably less.

Bredasdorp.—The Act is working comparatively well in the district, and the difficulties formerly experienced by Field-cornets in carrying out the requirements of the law have been overcome in individual cases, and they all now do the work fairly well. The decrease of the reports of births and deaths, especially the latter, for the last year in comparison with the previous year, may be accounted for to some extent by the two changes in the appointments of Assistants at Napier, since the 1st July, 1897, as fewer forms were registered by them during the latter half-year. There has also been an absence of any epidemic of sickness in the district, and the winter was remarkably dry. A District Mounted Policeman having now been appointed for the district, the Deputy Registrar hopes to be materially assisted by him especially in visiting the outlying stations of shepherds and fishermen along the coast.

Britstown.—The working of the Births and Deaths Registration Act in this division has been very satisfactory during the past year, but owing to the severe drought, there may be a few cases which were not reported.

Caledon.—The arrangements in existence in 1896 have not been disturbed, and the work in this district is carried out by five Assistants, and the rural Police and Field-cornets in the country districts, and by the Deputy Registrar in the town. The requirements of the Act are continually, by printed notices and verbal intimation, kept before the public. The work of registration is carried on efficiently by the assistants and other officers, and the Deputy Registrar is well satisfied with the returns submitted. At Genadendal, where in previous years we have had some trouble in reconciling the proportion of births and deaths actually occurring and recorded, the requirements would now seem thoroughly understood, and better registration is the result.

Calvinia.—From enquiries made the drought has caused a fair number of people to move (trek) to the other districts, and that may be the cause of the falling off in number of births registrations compared with 1896. The deaths for 1897 show an increase of 35. Typhoid fever has not been so prevalent as formerly, but whooping cough and chest complaints appear to have been very rife.

Cape, with Wynberg and Simon's Town.—The working of the Act has considerably improved upon last year in the Cape Division; there are still some birth reports coming in late, the informants pleading ignorance as to the time allowed for registration, and being new comers. These excuses, however, can be dismissed as ridiculous, as the midwives as a rule remind the parents that births are to be registered. The death registrations in the Cape District (urban) are as complete as can be expected. Very few cases have come to my notice in which bodies were buried without orders, and the excuses given were very favourable to those who omitted to register before the burial. In the rural areas the forms are made out fairly correctly, very few forms are being sent back for correction; and, although Field-cornets were at first complaining about the difficulty of the work, we are now getting on as smoothly as can be expected. The Deputy Registrar recommends that birth certificates be issued at 2s. 6d. instead of 5s., and names added or altered at 1s. instead of 2s. 6d. He feels sure that if the rates were reduced more names would be added (which is a matter of the greatest importance), and more certificates would be issued than at present. The present rate of 5s. a certificate and 2s. 6d. for adding a name, brings the amount to 7s. 6d. for a certificate, which is far too high. The work has considerably increased, as will be seen by comparing the number of registrations during the year 1897 with the year 1896: the registrations in 1897 show an increase of 522. 1897: Births, 5,229; Deaths, 3,341; Total, 8,570. 1896: Births, 4,817; Deaths, 3,231; Total, 8,048.

Carnarvon.—The requirements of the Births and Deaths Act appear to be generally known throughout this district, and no difficulty is experienced in the registration of births and deaths. The Deputy Registrar is of opinion that, although there were more registrations in 1897 than in 1896, the number would have been still greater had it not been that a great number of farmers had to trek into other districts on account of the severe drought, which has now, fortunately, been broken.

Cathcart.—My appointment as Deputy Registrar of Cathcart has covered a period of a little over four months. During this period the working of the Act has been carried out satisfactorily and smoothly, and the requirements appear well understood by all classes of the community. There have been a great many changes during the past year in the appointment of Deputy Registrars, and from this fact, together with the absence of the Cape Police from the district, the Deputy Registrar is forced to the conclusion that the work of registration had not been as satisfactorily carried out as might have been otherwise expected. However, the Cape Police have since returned, and the Deputy Registrar is pleased to be able to state that there certainly appears a marked improvement. The Police are of very great assistance in enforcing the Act, and as the work required of them in this respect has been thoroughly explained to each responsible officer, there is little or no difficulty experienced. The various Field-cornets, six in all, are well up in births and deaths registration, and render every assistance, and in the majority of cases the work is well done, and the forms correctly filled in. During my term of office circular notices have been distributed to all Field-cornets and members of the Cape Police, urging upon them the necessity for prompt registration, and the publication of the requirements of the Act by bringing and keeping the same before the public. In conclusion the Deputy Registrar would add that he has no hesitation in stating that the work is being well carried out in this district, and that for the present he can make no suggestion as to the adoption of any improved method either for simplifying or facilitating registration.

Ceres.—With regard to the arrangements made for the working of the Act in this district, births and deaths forms from rural areas are sent in by the various Field-cornets from time to time. The services of the District Mounted Police are also utilized for this purpose when they make their periodical patrols. The Assistant Deputy Registrar of the urban area collects all the information he can, and completes most of the forms in this urban area.

Clanwilliam.—Great pains and trouble have been taken by the assistants and some of the Field-cornets in obtaining the necessary information and in filling in the forms B. and D. 1 and 2. Their readiness to comply with the requests and suggestions made by the Deputy Registrar from time to time has certainly facilitated the work to a great extent. The fact that only nine information forms were received from the Police makes him believe that it is possible they did not make any special endeavours towards the improvement of the work. In very many cases there was a great delay between the dates of attestation and registration, caused by the inadequate postal arrangements. Taking the working of the Act throughout the district on the whole during the year, the Deputy Registrar is of opinion that the administration was carried out very successfully, and without much trouble. The Deputy Registrar believes that the requirements of the Act are well known to both the European and native populations throughout this district, and that it is only on account of exceptional difficulties that sometimes the terms of the regulations are not strictly observed.

Cradock.—As far as the Deputy Registrar has been able to ascertain from the Assistants to Deputy Registrar and Field-cornets, the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1894, is working fairly well in this district. Hundreds of notices (1017 of 1896) have been distributed by means of the Police and Field-cornets, and it can hardly now be said that there is any person in this district who is ignorant of the requirements of this Act. As compared with last year (1896), there were 28 births more and 30 deaths less than this year (1897). The increase in the births may be considered as a normal one, and the decrease in the deaths is probably due to the absence of any epidemics during this year, whilst in 1896 both measles and influenza were prevalent and the cause of several deaths.

East London.—Every means possible has been adopted to keep the requirements of the Act before the public. Taking the working of the same throughout the district on the whole during the past year, the Deputy Registrar is of opinion that the Act is being observed by the greater portion of the European population. The natives residing outside the Government Locations do not report all births and deaths as regularly as could be wished, a great number he thinks would be found that have neglected to report during the past year owing to the removal of the Cape Police for a very long period. Now that they are back and settled at their different stations, the Deputy Registrar is in hopes that matters will improve. A circular has been sent to all the officers in command of the different stations to see that the provisions of the Act are strictly carried out. The Deputy Registrar would again suggest that a book of certificates should be issued to natives residing outside the Government Locations, it would be the means of detecting without trouble any birth that had not been registered. In conclusion the Deputy Registrar points out the difficulties the Field-cornets and other officers have to contend with in the registration of deaths regarding the causes where no medical certificate is obtainable: the information given in the majority of cases is of such a nature that it is impossible to give a correct cause—it is merely guess work.

Fraserburg.—So far as the present Deputy Registrar has been able to judge, the Births and Deaths Registration Act seems to be working fairly well, and there does not appear to be any spirit of opposition existing with regard to it. Owing to the long continued and severe drought that has prevailed in this part of the Colony, it has in many cases been difficult, if not impossible, for even well-to-do farmers to register births shortly after their occurrence. Some of these have done so at the earliest opportunity and have expressed regret at their not being able to comply with the strict letter of the law, but the Deputy Registrar suspects that cases have occurred where the necessity for registration has been lost sight of, after being postponed for some time. Owing to the drought many farmers have been compelled to trek, and it is possible that during those trekkings "births" have occurred and not been reported.

Fort Beaufort.—The Births and Deaths Registration Act No. 7 of 1894 might be considered to be working fairly well in this district—thanks to the vigilance of the several Field-cornets and members of the Police Force. Through the publicity given to the requirements of the Act, they are pretty well known by all in the district, though recently one of the Field-cornets asserted that the Act was a regular failure, and very few people in his ward took the trouble to register births and deaths. Referring to native registrations there must be a great number unnoticed, but it is an old established custom for the natives to report all births and deaths to their chiefs or headmen, and this probably induces more to register than would otherwise do so. The simplification of the forms was certainly a step in the right direction, but greater latitude should be given to Deputy Registrars in correction of errors, and only essential errors and omissions should be queried, for the extra work involved on Deputy Registrars by this Act is great, while the remuneration is, alas! very small.

Glen Grey.—This is almost purely a native district. The Deputy Registrar thinks the Europeans are fairly observant of the Act, but among the natives many births and deaths (especially the former) are in his opinion not registered. Still he thinks the Act has worked quite as well as can be expected under the existing system.

Graaff-Reinet.—The registration in the town of Graaff-Reinet appears to be fairly complete, most persons being aware of the requirements of the Act, although cases have occurred of persons pleading ignorance. The town police are vigilant. The rural registration seems to admit of much improvement. Since the Cape Police were withdrawn in November, 1896, the only registrations effected have been those by the Field-cornets and one Rural Assistant Deputy Registrar, and those of the persons who attended at this office. The special police are a temporary body and on the whole very illiterate; during the last month, however, the Deputy Registrar has received registration forms from one member of the force stationed at Pietersburg. A better state of affairs is hoped for soon, as better men are joining. The death rate for the town of Graaff-Reinet has for some time past appeared to be abnormally high. Up to September, 1897, in sending off the monthly return B. & D. 42, births and deaths occurring in the Municipality of Adendorp (contiguous to that of Graaff-Reinet) had been incorrectly included in the return for the Municipality of Graaff-Reinet. Many severe cases from surrounding parts are also brought in for medical treatment, and die here.

Hanover.—As far as the Deputy Registrar has been able to ascertain, the births and deaths are more regularly reported, and the population of the district appears to be better acquainted with the requirements of the Act than last year; this has been mainly due to the Field-cornets who have spared no exertions in making the requirements of the Act known and causing regular registration. It will be noticed that there is a decrease in the number of births and deaths registered during the year 1897 as compared with that of the previous year; this the Deputy Registrar is not able actually to account for but there is no doubt that rinderpest and the prolonged drought have been obstructions to a certain extent.

Hay.—In the village of Griqua Town the Deputy Registrar signs all the forms, and at Postmasburg the duty is performed by the Assistant to the Deputy Registrar, the rest of the district is worked by Field-cornets and Police Officers, the Inspector of Locations being Assistant Deputy Registrar for the locations of Skoyfontein and Groenwater. The requirements of the Act are constantly kept before the public by myself as also by the Field-cornets and Police Officers who receive their instructions from me. On several occasions the Deputy Registrar has drawn the attention of Police Officers to the fact that they must make it a practice that when they go out on patrol never to leave their stations without having a fair supply of B. and D. 1 and 2 with them. Although the forms have been much simplified yet difficulty is experienced with some of the Field-cornets. They have now been furnished with circular letters requesting them to hold an inquiry in all cases when the deceased has died suddenly or was ill for only a short period, and it is hoped that this method will have the desired effect. When errors are made the Deputy Registrar as a rule writes out a manuscript form and through that endeavours to explain to the party what is actually required; under these circumstances he would say mistakes are less frequent than before. The Deputy Registrar suggests that a remuneration equal to that allowed to Deputy Registrars be awarded to Police Officers for every completed form furnished by them.

Herbert.—The results derived from the working of Act 7 of 1894, as compared with previous years, are not very satisfactory. The two great causes for this are (1) the severe and prolonged drought which unfortunately prevailed throughout the district during the past year, and (2) the stringent manner in which the Rinderpest Regulations were enforced. These prevented a large number of inhabitants, natives especially, from travelling about, and thus they were prevented from reporting births and deaths to the proper officers. Now, however, that the drought has broken up and the Rinderpest Regulations are no longer so strictly carried out, the Deputy Registrar hopes for much better results. He mentions, too, that in the course of a conversation with the Inspector of Native Locations, that gentleman informed him that a large number of the natives, living at the locations under his control, having lost all their stock, have moved into the Kimberley Division in search of work, and have settled there. Only one or two of the present Field-cornets in this district seem fully to understand the requirements of the Act and thus a large amount of extra work is thrown upon the Deputy Registrar.

Herschel.—The Act appears to be working better every year and the Deputy Registrar hopes will go on improving as it becomes more impressed on the minds of the natives. This is purely a native reserve with white (European) traders scattered throughout the reserve purely for trading purposes. There are only two registration places, one at the Residency and one at Sterkspruit, about 20 miles apart, which necessitates the natives making very long journeys to get to either, in a good many instances. The differences in the numbers of both births and deaths registrations may be accounted for by the outbreak of Rinderpest, as in my opinion if the native at once registers a birth or death it is all right, but should some reason or other prevent his doing so, it is quite forgotten, and the regulations preventing free movement in the district hampered the registrations, and a good many were forgotten. The Act would work better if the registration were handed over to the Inspectors of Locations who are constantly and almost daily in touch with the natives always going amongst them.

Humansdorp.—The Deputy Registrar now reports that the requirements of the Act are fairly well known to all residents in this district. When the last harvest statistics were taken up in May and June last, the enumerators were supplied with the warning notices. Births and deaths are now reported very regularly to Field-cornets and my rural assistant, and, with the exception of one Field-cornet, these gentlemen have done their best to aid me in every way. The only difficulty that is found with Natives in reporting deaths is "causes of death," and the Deputy Registrar does not see how this can be remedied. He suggests that the amended form B. and D. 24, Vaccination Notice, be supplied to all Field-cornets and Rural Assistants, now that the new Health Act has come into operation. With regard to remuneration for the work, in his opinion Deputy Registrars should receive a fixed allowance according to the size of the district and average number of forms signed. This is now a very responsible work, and as time goes on will most naturally become more so.

King William's Town.—The Deputy Registrar reports that one Hottentot was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour at the last session of the Circuit Court for wilfully giving false information regarding a birth and death. This last case resulted also in the prosecution of a woman, a Hottentot, for child-murder, and she was sentenced by Mr. Justice Barry to a term of five years' hard labour in the House of Correction. Most of the difficulties the Deputy Registrar had to contend with at the commencement of last year have been almost entirely removed. The registration in urban areas is being satisfactorily carried out, and the Deputy Registrar is certain that very few, if any, cases escape registration. There is a falling off in Native registration, notably in the latter half of the year. This is without a doubt attributable to the result of the ravages of rinderpest. The natives, or the majority of them, have lost all their cattle and have therefore become demoralized as far as registration is concerned. This shortfall is much regretted, inasmuch as at the commencement of the year the Deputy Registrar had every reason to anticipate that the year just closed would have proved a record one as regards registration under section 35. The Cape Police have now returned to duty in the district, and the Deputy Registrar is looking for assistance from that direction. The Deputy Registrar has nothing to complain of as regards his urban and rural assistants, who have carried out their duties with care and efficiency. The old difficulty still exists at the Pirie, and constant remonstrances seem productive of no amelioration, but as has been explained in previous reports that, circumstanced as we are, there is at present no remedy. There has been a deal of enteritis and enteric fever in the town itself during the latter part of the year, more especially amongst the men of the detachment of the 1st Middlesex Regiment at present quartered here, of whom four have succumbed to typhoid or enteric fever within the short period of about five or six weeks. There has also been an alarming number of deaths amongst children under the age of five years from various disorders of the bowels, such as diarrhoea, infantile cholera, dysentery, &c. The Deputy Registrar trusts that with the wane of the rinderpest the current year's Native registration will improve as regards numbers, and there is manifestly room for improvement in that direction, and he still regrets that his recommendation that headmen should be paid a small allowance of say ½d. or 1d. a registration was unfavourably received, as he feels convinced that the best results would ensue from such a course. In bringing his report to a termination the Deputy Registrar ventures to draw attention to the unsuitability of the office in which he has to carry out the Registration work. This is a small room without ventilation, checked up with presses and cupboards and bundles of old records and books. It is about ten feet square, situated in the yard at the rear of the Public Buildings, a most obscure position. The smallness of the room causes great inconvenience, as the presence of say two persons attending to

register an event, accompanied, as is often the case, by an interpreter, fills the office, in fact there is scarcely room for the one or two chairs necessary in addition to his small table. A larger office situated in a part of the building more easily accessible to the public, with a suitable notice board prominently displayed, is very urgently needed. Several persons have informed him of the difficulty they have experienced in ascertaining the whereabouts of the Deputy Registrar's Office. This matter calls for early attention, as it is obvious that the public should be afforded every facility in registering.

Knysna.—The Act has worked very well during the last year; both European and Coloured persons being anxious to register, and render every assistance they can. Since the commencement of registration in 1895 the total number of births and deaths registered have increased each year, showing that the Act is being better known. The few exceptions of not registering within the proper time have been chiefly among the poorer classes, arising from ignorance and not wilful neglect. The chief difficulty in registering is the ascertaining of the exact cause of death, as very few rural residents of the poorer classes seek medical aid; "cold" and "fever" are the usual terms used.

Ladismith.—The registrations for 1897 show a slight increase over those of 1896, indicating that the matter of reporting is not being overlooked by the public. The police render great assistance in taking registrations when out on patrol. Taking the Act on the whole it is working very satisfactorily in this division.

Malmsbury.—The provisions of the Births and Deaths Act appear to be generally known to the public, and, as far as the Deputy Registrar is in a position to judge, are fairly well complied with. The only event of any importance during 1897 from a registration point of view was the landing at Langebaan, on the sea coast, of a corpse from the Norwegian barque "Guldreg," and the burial of the body there without the circumstances of the case first being reported to the authorities.

Middelburg.—The working of the Registration Act during the past year has been successful throughout the district. The Field-cornets are now becoming better acquainted with their duties, and many independent farmers have rendered assistance in supplying the necessary information on the prescribed forms. Population: There has been an increase both in births and deaths, and this may be accounted for in consequence of the large influx of people into the town and district since the introduction of the railway. An epidemic of whooping cough amongst children will also account for the latter. In 1896 births were 319, as against 348 for 1897. Deaths 206, against 271 of 1897. The large proportion in both cases being amongst the coloured people. Births: The total number of births of European or white infants was 152, comprising 77 males and 75 females. Of these six were illegitimate, viz., five males and one female. Urban and Rural cases: During the year 157 urban and 191 rural births have been registered. There is but one Rural Assistant stationed at Middelburg Junction. All other rural information is obtained either from the Field-cornets or private sources.

Montagu.—The Act is working very well. The requirements of the Act are generally known throughout the district, and are brought before the public through the Field-cornets, a mounted constable and ordinary police. Instructions have also been widely distributed.

Mossel Bay.—Having only assumed charge of this office as Deputy Registrar on the 1st September last, the Deputy Registrar is hardly prepared with a narrative, from a registration point of view, relating to the main events of the past year. However, as far as he has been able to ascertain during the short time that he has been here, there seems to have been no hitch or difficulty in the working of the Act, nothing unusual that is worthy of note having taken place. His Assistants, of whom there are two, as also the Field-cornets, render every assistance, and are always ready when called upon to furnish any information that may be required. In short, in his opinion there is little left to be desired.

Nomagualand.—As the present Deputy Registrar only assumed duty here late in September, 1897, his report is confined chiefly to the last three months of the year, and during that period good work was done by the District Mounted Police in discovering and reporting the existence of a great many unregistered births amongst the natives living in locations around mining centres and mission stations, by which numerous arrear births were registered. The work performed by the several Assistants leaves little to be desired, and special thanks are due to the Urban Assistant at O'okiep, whose hearty co-operation and practical suggestions were of the greatest value. Very little opposition is now met with as the country folk are beginning to see that the Act is not, as they at first supposed, an inquisitive attempt to pry into their private affairs. Still the country registration is not satisfactory. The farmers are so scattered, and many of them live at such great distances from the seat of a Field-cornet or a Deputy Registrar that unless the Field-cornet should become aware of a birth or death having occurred and take steps to register it, the farmers as a rule do not put themselves out to have it done. If the ministers of religion and, in this district especially, the Dutch Reformed Church ministers, could be induced to render, periodically, lists of children baptised by them, to the Deputy Registrar he would have a valuable means of checking the neglect which now exists. On the whole, however, the results for 1897 compare favourably with those of previous years, as the figures for the last three years show:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Births	465	432	510
Deaths	339	420	594
Total	804	852	1,104

The Deputy Registrar confidently anticipates that the present year will show a more favourable result. A periodical perusal of the Vaccination Register kept by the District Surgeon will no doubt assist to discover occasional omissions to register births.

Peddie.—For the purposes of the administration of B. & D. Act 7 of 1894 this district is divided into three urban areas, that is Peddie, Bodiam and Bell, and a large rural area. There are three large native locations where § 35 of the B. & D. Act of 1894 is in force. As Bell and Bodiam are near together one Assistant Deputy Registrar is found sufficient for both. There have been nine prosecutions under the Act this year, and it is certain that knowledge of the requirements of the Act is almost universal. The Field-cornets and others who send in reports to this office have now become well acquainted with the working of the Act and fulfil their duties well on the whole. In stating the exact cause of death there is often great difficulty: in the case of fevers for instance, very few, with the exception of the District Surgeon, can correctly diagnose the different varieties. Another difficulty occurs in the spelling of native names by the Assistants and from the fact that some natives adopt their father's surnames and others do not. There is no doubt that on the whole the Act works better than it did during 1896.

Piquetberg.—The Act has worked fairly well during the year. The Field-cornets are continually reminded of the importance of the work and are requested to impress upon those living in their wards the necessity of reporting births and deaths within the prescribed time. B. & D. 1 "Instructions" are widely distributed and verbal instruction is freely given. At "Goedverwacht," a mission station in this district, about fourteen miles from the village of Piquetberg, a Rural Assistant is stationed. The requirements of the Act are fully impressed upon the natives by that official, who is very painstaking and conscientious in their performance. If all Assistants in this district were to take the same amount of trouble the duties of a Deputy Registrar would be an easy and happy task. At Porterville there was a lack of interest on the part of the people to report births and deaths. The Field-cornet was accordingly instructed to take legal proceedings against the defaulters.

Port Nolloth.—The Deputy Registrar has every reason to believe that the registration of births and deaths in the urban area and in that portion of his district through which the railway runs, has been complete. The people understand the provisions of the law regarding registration, and the Deputy Registrar has not experienced any difficulty in the matter of informants neglecting to report. It is next to impossible to speak with certainty as to the result of the Act in the outlying portions of the district as the difficulties of communication are so very great owing to scarcity of food and water. Beside this, from what the Deputy Registrar has seen the natives are of a hopelessly ignorant type, so he thinks it is doubtful whether all events were properly reported. Very few forms were sent in by the Assistant at Richtersveld; no doubt that officer does his utmost, but one can appreciate what a task it is to impress these ignorant savages with their duties in the matter of reporting births and deaths when they run the risk of dying from starvation and thirst on the way to do so.

Prieska.—The working of this Act during 1897 has on the whole been satisfactory. In 1896 the births registered amounted to 195, whilst in 1897 only 145 all told were similarly dealt with. The falling off in the number of births can be accounted for by the fact that the district has been passing through a severe drought during the past year 1897. The inclination or the desire to fructify has, therefore, necessarily been somewhat curtailed through excessive poverty, and the inability to procure the actual necessities of life which are absolutely necessary for the sustenance of the human frame. The ill effects caused by the issue of the regulations, when the Act first came in force, have likewise not altogether lost their pungency; people having an idea that if they attend to register a birth, all sorts of inquisitorial questions will be put to them. The number of deaths registered in 1896 totalled to 99, and in 1897, 141. The increase in the registration of deaths is undoubtedly due to the same causes, more or less, which affected the births, viz., drought and poverty. At the same time during the first six months of the year, there was a considerable influx of people concerned in rinderpest matters, which also tends towards the large increase of deaths registered during 1897. The information forms regarding a death which takes place in a rural area are very unsatisfactory. The presumed intention of the Act is defeated regarding line No. 11 (Cause of Death). An individual presents himself from the country, resident many miles away from the town, and wishes to register a death, and he is asked question 11. The reply is "inflammation," or some other "organic disease." "Did you have the doctor?" is the next question. "No, we didn't have a doctor." The death is registered; the informant signs his name and departs. The Deputy Registrar would like to suggest, if he may do so without presumption, that every death, urban or rural, should be certified to before registration is effected. The Deputy Registrar is aware that the suggestion if carried out will cause an infinite amount of trouble, which is certainly not to be desired, but at the same time, taking into consideration the fact that two out of three deaths registered at the present time are uncertified, the Act assumes an odd aspect; and the ends of justice, which to a certain degree the Act was passed to maintain in their integrity, are possibly, or rather probably defeated.

Prince Albert.—The arrangements for the working of the Births and Deaths Registration Act were the same as those which obtained during the year 1896. The Assistant Deputy Registrars, Field-cornets and Police were carefully instructed, verbally and otherwise, as to the requirements of the Act, and the correct manner of reporting births and deaths. They have improved considerably in this respect and seem to take an interest in the work, consequently the registration is carried on more smoothly. With very few exceptions the births and deaths are reported within the time allowed. The European population for the urban area of Prince Albert is about the same as in 1896, but the Deputy Registrar is of opinion that the coloured population is smaller, owing to the fact that a number of coloured families have left for other parts of the Colony and the adjoining States, where they obtain employment. The European population of the village of Laingsburg has considerably increased since it has been made an urban area. The rural population has not altered much since the end of 1896. The Deputy Registrar had no trouble in connection with the vaccination of young children in urban areas.

Riversdale.—There is nothing new to relate as regards the working of the Act. The Act seems to be well understood and known throughout this Division. Registrations come in freely, except from those farmers who stay on the coast, and who only come to town once in three months. The Field-cornets seem to understand the Act thoroughly; and although the majority of them are illiterate, they are doing their best and are always punctual in sending in registration forms. The births are about equal to those of 1896; the deaths, however, have decreased by 100, but that is due to the fact that whooping cough and influenza were very prevalent in 1896 amongst the children.

Somerset East.—The Deputy Registrar would suggest that the law should be amended in respect to the punishment for contravention of the Act, and imprisonment be an alternative in case the fine be not paid. In ordinary cases the result would be the same as at present; but some hold would be obtained over the raw natives if it were known that imprisonment would follow failure to report a birth or death. These people own nothing, and it is a farce to fine them, as they have not the wherewithal to pay, and have no property whatsoever on which to distrain. The Act seems to be working smoothly in this district, and no refusal to register a birth or a death has been brought to my notice. The Rural Assistants (Field-cornets) are well aware of the necessity for all births and deaths to be duly registered, and have carried out their duties in this connection thoroughly. They profess not to know of any births or deaths which have remained unregistered over the allotted time. The Cape Police have not yet returned to this district, and those engaged in their stead are not capable of taking the births and deaths information; however, they have been of assistance in enjoining persons to appear before the several Field-cornets. The drought was very severe in some portions of the district, and inoculation against rinderpest also hindered the working of the Act, but only for a time. There were registered eleven births less in 1897 than in 1896, but the Deputy Registrar is not of opinion that many births of 1897 remained unregistered. There were over a hundred

fewer deaths registered in 1897 than in 1896. The Deputy Registrar is unable to account for the falling off, as he has instructed the Field-cornets to inform him of any cases of neglect to register, and they write that all deaths which should have been registered (that is, within three months) have been reported.

Steynsburg.—The registration of births and deaths during 1897 has been satisfactory, especially when the rinderpest and drought, which have prevented the farmers and labourers from leaving their farms, are taken into consideration. The police have also done good work, and have always made enquiries on their patrols at all farm-houses and huts on farms as to whether there were any births or deaths that had not yet been registered, informing the people what was required of them, and as a result several convictions followed, principally of natives; but one white farmer was convicted, which punishment did a deal of good, serving as a warning to the others. At the time when the Agricultural and Harvest Statistics were taken up, the printed notices sent out were distributed all over the district; the Field-cornets have also been asked at different times to remind people in their wards to register births and deaths; and the natives were also constantly being warned and reminded, so that the requirements of the Act are well-known throughout the district. The Deputy Registrar thinks he can fairly say that there were no births and deaths at the end of last year that had not been registered within the time allowed.

Stockenström.—All classes in the district appear to be quite familiar with the requirements of the Act, judging from the promptitude displayed in registering births and deaths. There were during the year only two or three cases that were not registered within the time allowed, and reasonable excuses were given for the delay. The Cape Police, who have rendered valuable service in past years in acting as Assistant Deputy Registrars in two centres, and in generally assisting in carrying out the provisions of the Act, were withdrawn from the district during the past year. It was with difficulty that the services of two competent persons to act in their stead were obtained, and then it was only under persuasion that they accepted the office, and are ready to resign on the slightest provocation. For the £10 to £12 earned by registration, they as business men grudge the time and careful attention which the work demands. In sending out queries a considerable amount of tact has to be exercised, as they are regarded as arising out of a desire to attain an unnecessary and punctilious exactness. One Assistant Deputy Registrar, after receiving two queries in succession upon points raised by the Registrar, sent in his resignation, but eventually consented to continue the duties until the Cape Police should again be stationed in the district. The present Assistant Deputy Registrars are capable and satisfactory men, and the Deputy Registrar feels that if their work were more closely scrutinized and the carrying out of the strict letter of the law were insisted upon, the district would soon be without Assistant Deputy Registrars. Consequently, unless a glaring error is detected, it is left to the discretion of the Registrar whether to query or not, and thus it is regretted extra work is thrown upon his department. In September it transpired upon a circular from the Registrar, that the practice of giving notice to informants of births to have the children vaccinated had been allowed to fall in abeyance. Steps were at once taken to again put the practice in force, but the result so far has been unsatisfactory; the District Surgeon reported that not one out of the 88 persons on whom notice had been served had brought their children to be vaccinated.

Stutterheim.—The registration in the district has been fairly maintained, and the efforts of the Assistants and Field-cornets have been satisfactory. In February the departure of the Cape Police rendered necessary the institution of special police, composed mainly of intelligent young farmers. They soon acquired a competent knowledge of the registration duties, and appeared to take an intelligent interest in the performance of them. The Cape Police, since their return here in October last, have been fully engaged in taking up their work, and this, combined with numerous changes in the force, has had an adverse effect on registration; but, doubtless, in a short time an improvement may be anticipated. By far the largest percentage of birth registrations is by natives, and they cannot be brought to understand the non-recognition of marriage by Kafir custom, especially in a case where the so-called husband has but one wife. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining from natives the symptoms of the diseases which have occasioned the deaths reported by them, and to distinguish, from the explanations, the different forms of fever, is well nigh impossible.

Sutherland.—There is nothing of special interest to remark upon the working of the Births and Deaths Registration Act during the past year. The people seem to have become more used to the law now, and look upon it more kindly since the modified forms of report have become known. As far as the Deputy Registrar can gather, all births and deaths have been reported. A few have been registered after the time allowed, but the omission in any case was not owing to any desire to evade the law. It is to be regretted that owing to the defective spelling of names by many of the country Assistants, the utility of the registrations will be considerably lessened.

Swellendam.—The present system of registering births and deaths shows fairly good results in this district. There seems to be no desire on the part of the general public to evade the requirements of the law. Only one instance has occurred of a birth which was registered after the prescribed time. The District Mounted Policemen of whom there are four in this district, render valuable aid by reporting births and deaths while out patrolling the district. There has been a decrease in the number of deaths registered during last year, as compared with 1896, but this is probably due to the large number of coloured people who have left this district for Cape Town and elsewhere, where higher wages are being paid.

Tulbagh.—The work of registration is proceeding very smoothly in this district, and no difficulty whatever has been experienced during the past year in getting births and deaths reported. The majority of forms are received from the Assistant Deputy Registrars at Saron and Ceres Road Station, who thoroughly understand their duties and take great interest in the work.

Uniondale.—There are six Field-cornets and three Assistant Field-cornets and one Assistant Deputy Registrar at Haarlem who register, and seem to take an interest in the work. The two Justices of the Peace, one at Roode Heuvel and the other at Commandant Drift, also give assistance. The Special Mounted Police have been instructed to make enquiries and find out where births and deaths have not been registered and to report every one to me. Since these enquiries were given they have reported several cases, and the prosecutions which resulted have had a good effect on the coloured people in the different wards, as is shown by the large increase in registration for the last six months. The Deputy Registrar can safely say there are now very few in this district who do not understand the requirements and penalties of the Act, and he has no suggestion to make for rendering of the working of the Act more effective.

Van Rhynsdorp.—The requirements of the Births and Deaths Registration Act seem to be fairly well known now in this district, and are satisfactorily carried out, except among some nomadic Hottentots and a few others living in isolated places. Owing to the prevailing drought some of these people were forced to come to the village and the more civilized parts of the district for supplies of food. In such cases advantage was taken of their presence by the Deputy Registrar, the Police, and, the Deputy Registrar is glad to say, by private individuals, to explain to them the necessity of registration, and they were at the same time asked to make the matter known to their friends. The difference between the births and deaths figures in 1896 and 1897, namely:

No. of Births registered in 1896	.. .. .	143
" " " " " 1897	.. .. .	127
No. of Deaths registered in 1896	.. .. .	72
" " " " " 1897	.. .. .	93

is mainly attributable to two causes—(1) Severe and protracted drought; (2) Actual distress. So severe was the distress during the past year that the Government found it necessary to send supplies of food, wheat and seed grain for relief purposes, and owing to the same causes a considerable number of people—principally the nomadic class—left this district for other parts of the Colony in search of pasturage for their flocks and herds.

Victoria East.—The registration of births and deaths has, in my opinion, been fully and completely carried out in this district during the past year. One of the native headmen neglected to report five births which had occurred in his location. These have now been registered, and it is contemplated to prosecute the defaulter as soon as the mass of work occasioned by Colonial Office, Statistical, and other returns is disposed of. The constable on the staff of the Native Inspector was sent round all the locations during the month of December to see if he could discover any unrecorded events, and five births above alluded to were the only ones he could find. This speaks rather well, only five events not voluntarily reported out of a total of over 600. The headmen generally are very careful and punctual in reporting events.

Victoria West.—During the past calendar year 213 births and 132 deaths were registered, showing an increase of 39 births and a decrease of 23 deaths. As pointed out in previous correspondence the registration is far from satisfactory; but when the many difficulties are taken into consideration which the farmers have had to contend with, it cannot be otherwise expected. The severe drought and rinderpest caused many people to leave the district. On reference to the returns it will be found that more than half the births and deaths were registered in Victoria West Town alone. The vast extent of the district, and the difficulty of transport owing to drought, has undoubtedly had a detrimental effect upon the working of the Act. A great deal could be done through the Police, if only a sufficient number were appointed throughout the district, and, as this is about to be done, a better state of affairs can be looked forward to. Some of the Field-cornets are very indifferent, and do not display the necessary amount of interest in this work, but in time this may be remedied. During the past year an urban area was established at Vosburg, and there a good many more births and deaths are being registered.

Willowmore.—The main provisions of the Act have been very fairly carried out during the past year (1897), as may be seen by the increase in numbers of deaths, and especially in births, over those of 1896. The Field-cornets still appear to have some difficulty in completing the forms to the satisfaction of the Registrar in Cape Town, but this no doubt is due in some degree to their defective education. Amongst the Mounted Police there is only one man who has grasped the work fairly, and therefore he is the only one whose forms are accepted at present. Copies of the various notices of changes in the regulations, &c., are handed to the Special Mounted Police, and sent to the various Field-cornets, who distribute the same, and make known their contents to the inhabitants of this district.

Worcester.—There appears to be little to add to previous reports regarding the general working of the Births and Deaths Act, which on the whole has proceeded satisfactorily, and the Deputy Registrar has little or no complaint to make of the manner in which the various Field-cornets and Assistants perform their duties. He thinks also he may safely state that the requirements of the Act are generally known throughout the district. A few instances have happened where reports have only been lodged after the lapse of the prescribed period, showing that there is still some carelessness, or at any rate forgetfulness, on the part of the public. In this connection it would perhaps be of service if all ministers of religion were appealed to, and asked to remind parents of the necessity for registration, during their visits, or even after the baptismal service. A properly worded circular would perhaps have the desired effect. With reference to general registration work, there is an increase of 55 events, as compared with 1896. During December last there was unusual mortality amongst children, the deaths for that month exceeding the births.

EAST GRIQUALAND.

Mount Ayliff.—There is nothing special to report in connection with the Registration of Births and Deaths during the last year, but the Deputy Registrar states that one of the difficulties encountered in the Native registration is the specifying of the diseases causing death, more especially in the cases of very small children, when the informant will probably tell you that the child was too small to talk and so unable to state what was the matter. In very few cases are the informants able to give a very detailed account of the nature of the symptoms, and they have no medical attendance. The working of the Act is progressing favourably, the Natives giving no trouble whatever in connection with the registration of Births and Deaths.

Mount Fletcher.—The Act has worked as usual during the year and there is not anything to report under this head. It will be observed on a comparison of 1896 and 1897 deaths, there has been an excess of 26. This is probably due to the prolonged drought, as numbers of deaths occurred from dysentery, fevers, and diarrhoea, stagnant water, and perhaps rinderpest meat being responsible for these.

Mount Frere.—Little progress has been made, since my last report, in the registration of births and deaths. The majority of the natives still regard these regulations with suspicion, and report the births and deaths, of children in particular, spasmodically. Unremitting efforts have been made to get the chiefs and headmen to report and register all births and deaths. Cautions and warnings for non-fulfilment of this duty seem to have little effect on some. However, it is hoped that in time and with perseverance and patience they will be gradually educated up to their duty in this respect.

Qumbu.—Owing to the appearance of rinderpest in this district during the past year and the consequent heavy losses sustained by the people, the work of registration of births and deaths has been somewhat interfered with. All attention was directed by the natives to the progress of the disease and its appalling results. With the disappearance of the disease the interest in registration will revive.

Umzimkulu.—In comparison with last year's returns of European births and deaths, the figures shewn indicate a slight increase, more especially with regard to deaths. With respect to native registrations, the numbers for 1897 as compared with 1896 are much fewer, viz.:—Births: 1896, 588; 1897, 481; decrease, 107. Deaths: 1896, 375; 1897, 344; decrease, 31. The Deputy Registrar thinks this decrease may be accounted for by the general unrest existing amongst the natives during the past year. These periodical scares (of which there were three in 1897) are most detrimental to the collection of statistics and interfere sadly with the ordinary administration of the law. Now that matters have become a little quieter, and things resuming their natural level; further now that additional Assistant Deputy Registrars have been appointed at Indowana and Insekeni, the Deputy Registrar hopes the new year's returns will shew a marked improvement. No stone is left unturned to keep chiefs and headmen up to the mark in regard to this important part of their duty.

TEMBULAND.

Elliot.—There is nothing special to report except that the registration work has been much dislocated by the sudden and frequent removal of the police. The arrangements made are still the same as those made the previous year for working the Act. The requirements of the Act are kept before the people through the Field-cornets and police. The Act is working well and the Deputy Registrar cannot suggest any improvements in the present system in vogue.

Elliotdale.—The work of registration of births and deaths for the year 1897 in this district has been satisfactory. The white portion of the inhabitants very readily fell in with the working of the Act, but the natives were, at first, inclined to offer opposition. The Deputy Registrar is pleased to be able to state, however, that the results of his efforts, in the way of meetings and personal interviews with the Chiefs and other influential men of the tribes of the district, have not been altogether fruitless, and he is of opinion that registration will in the near future be as satisfactory and as accurate in details amongst natives as it already is amongst the Europeans.

Engcobo.—There has been a decrease in the number of births and deaths registered during the year 1897 compared with that of the previous year, this the Deputy Registrar is of opinion is due to a considerable number not reported by the natives. Unless some means are adopted to compel the several headmen to visit their locations with the object of discovering births and deaths, there will always be a large number unreported. In his report for the year 1896, the Deputy Registrar made a suggestion that each headman receive an allowance, if the Government does not approve of this, then he would respectfully request that he be allowed, at least, two special constables whom he could send out to the different locations to ascertain the births and deaths which have occurred. It may be mentioned that in this district, which is the largest in the Native Territories, there are no Assistant Deputy Registrars, Field-cornets, or police officers who could render assistance in discovering births and deaths.

St. Mark's.—It cannot as yet be reasonably expected that the registration of births and deaths among the natives of the Transkeian Territories should be complete and accurate. Such a state of affairs may be looked for in the not far distant future when the constant habit and custom of registration have allayed all suspicions amongst the people, and—having become a second nature—brought about something approaching an actual desire to register. The present system of numerical registration in this district is working perhaps better than was anticipated upon the introduction of the Act, and if the hope of some small recompense for good work could be held out to the headmen, upon whom the whole onus of reporting at present rests, the Deputy Registrar is of opinion that the registration of births and deaths in this district would take a spurt, and that the registers could be soon looked upon as a very fairly authentic and complete record of fact. The proposal to allow Chiefs and Headmen some slight remuneration for faithful work is one which is worthy of consideration. The method of working the Act is simple and productive of infinitely better results than would be obtained if more detailed data—necessitating a complicated system unworkable at present in this district—were required. The Deputy Registrar considers that the European registration may be regarded as absolutely complete and accurate.

Umtata.—The appointment of the present Deputy Registrar for this district only dates from the 1st November, 1897, and he therefore is unable to report fully upon the working of the Act in his district, but as far as he is able to judge the Act works satisfactorily, and all births and deaths amongst Europeans are reported. The native registration is a numerical one, and headmen report quarterly to this office the events happening in their respective locations; these reports are made regularly.

Xalanga.—The working of this Act is gradually becoming fixed law with the people, by constantly keeping the subject before them, and is now working with little trouble. In some cases difficulties are still experienced in getting the natives to furnish their reports of births and deaths within the limited time, in such cases the Deputy Registrar always administers reprimands which he thinks will have the desired effect of making them furnish reports at earlier dates. The Deputy Registrar has no suggestions to make which would tend to improve the working of this Act without harsh measures being resorted to, such as inflicting fines, which under present circumstances he cannot recommend.

TRANSKEI.

Butterworth.—There is nothing of special interest to report. The natives as far as the Deputy Registrar can see, report the births and deaths regularly and through the medium of the headmen mainly. He would however, like to suggest that the numerical system in vogue in other native districts be put in force in this as the information given by natives in regard to nature and cause of death, dates of births and deaths, ages, is often very misleading owing to their ignorance in such matters of detail. The European community being small and close at hand no difficulty whatever is experienced in obtaining all necessary information regarding births and deaths in their midst, in fact, they always seem only too ready to comply with requirements of the law.

Idutyca.—There is nothing of much importance to add to my report of last year. The arrangements made for the working of the Act are the same, and everything, as far as the Europeans are concerned, appears to work smoothly enough. The numerical register is still kept for the natives, and the headmen bring in their reports of the numbers

of births and deaths in their locations willingly enough, but the Deputy Registrar feels certain that a great number are not reported to them at all by their people. In spite of all the explanations, the natives in this district completely fail to see that there is the slightest benefit to be derived from registering any birth or death, except it is the death of a tax-payer, then the friends promptly come to "the office" and report the matter in order that the deceased man's name may be struck off the Registers and so prevent the chance of their being called upon at any future time to pay his taxes.

Kentani.—In so far as the European population is concerned the Deputy Registrar believes all births and deaths are duly registered in terms of the requirements of the Act. The headmen report the births and deaths in their several locations, that is, they profess to do so, but the Deputy Registrar doubts whether they report all. In large locations the Deputy Registrar does not think the headman knows of every birth, and he believes he is never informed of many. Deaths of adults are, it is thought, fairly correctly reported, but not so those of children. The causes of death are probably wrong in most instances, as natives do not understand the symptoms of the diseases, and as only a very few of them employ a medical man they generally attribute every death to fever, and although by questioning some idea of the symptoms may be arrived at, still, after all, the result amounts to little more than mere conjecture. The Deputy Registrar does not see how the present system can be improved upon except at considerable cost, but the returns for many years will, in his opinion, be merely approximate.

Tsomo.—As regards Europeans, there being only a limited number in the district, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining correct reports of both births and deaths, the natives on the other hand, who are in no way opposed to the Act, report only a very small percentage of the births and deaths, numbers of them never being registered. The headmen, who are supposed to register them, are used as the medium for keeping the Act before the people, but whether they do so thoroughly is doubtful. Great difficulty is also experienced in obtaining correct reports of the cause of death: a native when asked the cause will invariably reply "fever," and the Deputy Registrar has in most cases to frame his own idea of the cause from the descriptions given to him: this however, cannot be avoided owing to the natives not employing medical men.

WALFISH BAY.

Walfish Bay.—The work at Walfish Bay is rendered comparatively easy by the readiness with which the native population responds to the requirements of the regulations. The only unsatisfactory point is the extreme difficulty of arriving at the "causes of death." Nearly all cases of illness in the district are brought to my notice either officially or unofficially, and in many instances the Deputy Registrar sees the patients themselves. Yet in the absence of a medical practitioner it is well nigh impossible for him to be sure of the real nature of the disease. In these circumstances the cause of death inscribed on the form is often little better than mere guesswork.

BECHUANALAND.

Gordonia.—The present Deputy Registrar has, during the past year, performed the duties of Deputy Registrar for a period of only three months, and consequently is not in a position to furnish such an exhaustive report as he would wish to. The District of Gordonia is such an extensive one, and the means of communication with Field-cornets and others so limited, that one feels quite out of touch, located as you are on the banks of the Orange River, with the great tract of country stretching therefrom northwards as far as the banks of the Molopo River, and it is extremely difficult to express any very accurate opinion on the working of the Births and Deaths Act. He can confidently say, however, that in those parts of the district inhabited by the European and Bastard farmers, the births and deaths are in almost every instance reported. This is to a great extent due to the co-operation of the Cape Police in bringing before the public the requirements of the Act. In that part of the district known as the Kalihari Desert, occupied principally by nomadic tribes of Hottentots and Bushmen, who live far away from the reach of the law, the provisions of our laws have not yet been promulgated amongst them; owing to the scarcity of water in the desert (the water holes being only known to the Bushmen), the police do not patrol there. These people, of course, register neither births nor deaths. It is difficult also to estimate what number of births and deaths annually take place amongst them.

Mafeking.—The Births and Deaths Act has given considerably less trouble during the past year than in previous years, owing to the Assistants being fairly well trained in the filling up of Births and Deaths Reports. The district has a large native population, and the chiefs of the different stads give every attention to the requirements of the law, and in this way few births and deaths occur without registration.

Kuruman.—The requirements of the Births and Deaths Registration Act have been fully brought home to the Native and European population in this district, through the medium of field-cornets, police officers, &c., also by officials whenever occasion arose. The events of the past year have been most unfavourable to the successful working of the Act, especially the late rebellion, the effects of which are in great measure calculated to remove from the native mind the good impression made upon it during the previous year. For a period of eight months the working of the Act was practically at a standstill, its requirements not being regarded by the natives at all, except by a few loyals, who reported a few births and deaths, but even these displayed a remarkable tendency of laxity. Now that the rebellious element has been removed, and the loyal natives located in locations, the Deputy Registrar feels himself justified in entertaining fresh hopes of better and more satisfactory results being achieved during the current year. The abnormal increase in the death-rate, as compared with the previous year, can be attributed to the reduced condition of the surrendered rebels brought in from the Langeberg, caused by the hardships and privations they were subjected to while entrenched in the Langeberg.

Vryburg.—The working of the Births and Deaths Act during the past year has not been very satisfactory. Great difficulty is experienced in getting the native tribes to register, though since the introduction of the numerical system under Government Notice No. 292 of 1896 at Taung, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect. As far as the European population is concerned the requirements of the law seem to be well known.

OLD COLONY—LATE REPORTS.

Barkly West.—The law as regards registration appears to have worked fairly well in both urban and rural areas, and the arrangements are practically the same as last year. The work has been performed satisfactorily by Assistant Deputy Registrars and Rural Assistants, yet there is room for improvement. As far as can be known all births and deaths have been registered. Some little difficulty has occurred in connection with Inquest Information Forms, but this is now clearly understood, and is not expected to recur. Difficulty has also been experienced in many instances in obtaining correct Information Forms from Field-cornets. This has also somewhat improved, but to obviate this, which must exist as long as the present stamp of Field-cornet is in office, the Deputy Registrar suggests that the Commissioner of Police be approached with a view to requesting him to permit non-commissioned officers and men in charge of Cape Police stations performing the duties in rural areas, and remunerating them for the work. In all cases where the work in this district has been done by the Cape Police, it has been satisfactory, but it has been very much the opposite when performed by the Field-cornets. The Cape Police stations in this district are very widely spread over the district, are well chosen, and would form admirable births and deaths reporting centres. 554 births have been registered (179 European and 365 native and others), as against 380 for 1896. 715 deaths have been registered (95 European and 620 native and others), as against 327 for 1896. These increases are due to the fact that the requirements of the Act have become better known and complied with. In connection with the death registration, 50 medical certificates only were produced, and 48 inquests were held during the year. The causes of death in almost all native cases, where unsupported by medical certificates, cannot be relied on, as they were arrived at by laymen, and based on descriptions of symptoms given by ignorant informants, in many cases after some time has elapsed. The mortality amongst the native population is, it will be noticed, very great, particularly amongst infants, and the Deputy Registrar urges the necessity for some provision being made for more easily procurable medical advice to meet the emergency.

Oudtshoorn.—The present Deputy Registrar is not in a position to report fully upon the working, during 1897, of the Births and Deaths Registration Act in this district, having only held the office of Deputy Registrar during the last nine days of the year. So far, however, as he is able to ascertain, every endeavour has been made to keep the requirements of the Act before the public, the District Mounted Police proving of great assistance in distributing notices and circulars when on patrol duty. Some of the assistant Field-cornets are not quite up to the work yet, but the Deputy Registrar has explained in writing and also verbally, when opportunity offers, exactly what is required of them, and he has no doubt that at the expiration of the current year better results will be shown.

Port Elizabeth.—The working of the Act 7 of 1894 during the year 1897 has greatly improved in this area. There has been a decided increase in the registration as regards births, as the following figures will show:—In the year 1896 the total number of births registrations was 1,209, while for the past year the number totals 1,329, thus showing an increase of 120 more registrations than that of 1896. Deaths have decreased by 153 as compared with the year 1896; the total number of deaths registered in that year was 1,259, whereas for the past year only 1,106 were registered. This decrease is not due to non-registration, as may be presumed, but, to the best of my belief, is owing to the more healthy state of the town. Sickness has decreased to a large extent owing to the frequent down-pours and floods, which have thoroughly purified the different drains, &c., which exist in large towns like Port Elizabeth. Typhoid fever has almost disappeared; only six deaths up to the present date have occurred, and these were of persons who contracted the disease during the past year.

Stellenbosch.—The working of the Act in this district during the past year, 1897, has not been marked by any incidents worthy of particular notice. The inhabitants of this division appear to be growing better acquainted with the requirements of the Act, more convinced of its utility, and quite reconciled to any trivial inconvenience its operation may impose on them. There is every reason to believe that very few (if any) births or deaths have remained unregistered in this district during the year 1897. No occasion arose for instituting legal proceedings against defaulters under this Act during the past year, a very few reminders only were found necessary. The Deputy Registrar believes the provisions of the Act have been very satisfactorily carried out. During the past year (1897) 540 births have been registered, showing an increase of 46 over that of 1896, and 56 over the number of 1895. The number of deaths registered during 1897 was 356, being 29 more than the number registered during 1896, and 58 fewer than in 1895. During 1897 there were considerably fewer cases of typhoid fever than during the two previous years.

Tarka.—During the past year the registration of births and deaths has proceeded satisfactorily. Upon the Act first coming into operation the Deputy Registrar observed that the coloured races were dubious as to the object of the law, but now this is quite a thing of the past and the natives are now most particular in reporting events.

Vitenhage.—In the last report the Deputy Registrar had occasion to state that the withdrawal of the Cape Police from the district deprived him of very competent assistants. The District Policemen who replaced them are not so intelligent, but the Deputy Registrar succeeded in bringing them to understand the registration work very fairly indeed; and although the outbreak of rinderpest kept them busy on extraordinary duty, they worked efficiently and well as rural assistants. The Act is continually brought to the notice of the public in every possible way, and the people, both Native and European, evince an inclination to comply with its requirements. They are, at every opportunity, reminded of its provisions and penalties by clergymen, doctors, Field-cornets and Police Officers in town and country. The Deputy Registrar has reason to believe that there are now very few people in this district unacquainted with the Act, and that it is a very exceptional birth or death that escapes registration.



COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FINAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORT, 1897,

WITH

MEMORANDUM REGARDING MARRIAGES.

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

CAPE TOWN:

W. A. RICHARDS & SONS, GOVERNMENT PRINTERS, CASTLE STREET.

1898.

[G. 73—'98.]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FINAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897 OF THE REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

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

THE USES OF REGISTRATION

Are admirably stated in the 28th Annual Registration Report of Michigan, U.S.A., thus:—

1. "Registration affords an invaluable personal record of the principal events in the life of each individual for all legal and genealogical purposes."
2. "It affords a 'first line of defence' against certain crimes, especially those perpetrated upon children at the defenceless ages and upon women."
3. "It gives information of the presence of dangerous communicable diseases in time to restrict them in many cases."
4. "It affords information as to the unsanitary condition of localities, thereby suggesting sanitary investigation and the removal of causes of sickness. It enables the conditions of the public health in different parts of the same state or in different states and countries to be compared, and specifies the diseases most prevalent in different places. Vital statistics are the handmaid of sanitary science."
5. "Vital statistics present important data as to the social condition of communities, such as the frequency and fecundity of marriage, the prevalence of divorce, and variations in the rate of natural increase."
6. "The importance of vital statistics as an element of the movement of population can scarcely be over-estimated. Census enumerations present the population of a state or country at a definite time, but, unless taken at unusually frequent intervals, show nothing of the process of growth in itself."

POPULATION.

The number of persons in the Cape Colony, excluding British Bechuanaland and Pondoland, but including the Transkei, may be taken to have been 1,880,098 on the 31st December, 1897, and in the Colony Proper, 1,189,800, whereof about 422,400 were white. Pondoland is not subject to the provisions of the Births and Deaths Act, and of Bechuanaland only a *partial* Census was taken, the native population living in reserves being estimated.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

According to the published Customs Returns, the *excess* of arrivals by sea of passengers—not military and naval—over departures, between the 1st January, 1891 (the Census year), and the 31st of December, 1897, was equivalent to 69,568 adults, practically all Europeans.

PASSENGERS BY RAIL.

On pp. *a* and *b* of the Preliminary Report, 1897, the detailed figures supplied by the Railway Department are shown. The main results may be recapitulated as follows:—

	European or White.				Coloured Total.
	Infants.	Under 12.	Adults.	Total.	
Proceeding to Cape Colony, 1897, <i>via</i> Norval's Pont					
Railway Station	1326	3324	31900	36550	2992
Bethulie Bridge	447	793	7343	8583	26431
Mafeking	1	92	4907	5000	6300
	1774	4209	44150	50133	35723
Proceeding from Cape Colony, 1897, <i>via</i> Norval's					
Pont Railway Station	1224	3184	31486	35894	3020
Bethulie Bridge	463	840	6970	8273	28165
Mafeking	1	118	6633	6752	5786
	1688	4142	45089	50919	36971

It follows therefore that 786 more Europeans *left* the Cape Colony in *one* year by the Railway Systems passing Norval's Pont, Bethulie Bridge and Mafeking than entered it in the same manner.

[G. 73—'98.]

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected in 1897 was £130 15s. 7d. against £102 14s. in 1896 and £64 10s. 6d. in 1895. It may be mentioned moreover that £40 was paid in 1897 on account of certified copies of *Marriage Registers*, and £42 in 1896.

FEES.

The fee for alteration or assignment of a child's christian name is 2s. 6d.; for a search 1s. for each year or part of a year; for a certificate of birth or death, 5s. (If the certificate is *authenticated* by the Under Colonial Secretary an extra fee of 15s. is payable). For *Marriage* certificates the charges are—for a particular search, 2s.; for a general search, 4s.; for a certificate, 15s.

EXPENDITURE.

At this date (20th July, 1898) it is obviously impracticable to state the expenditure for the financial year ended 30th June, 1898.

RACE DISTINCTION.

The general instructions to the Public require that the following main race distinctions should be observed, vizt.: (1) European or White, (2) Malay, (3) Hottentot, (4) Fingo, (5) Kafir and Betchuana, (6) Mixed and Other, and it is possible that the determination of race is fairly correct except perhaps occasionally as regards "Hottentots." Quoting freely from the Report (1891) of the Census Director it may be stated that the *European or White* population consists of the descendants of the original Dutch Colonists and French Refugees and of the immigrants, chiefly of British and other Teutonic races, who more recently entered the Colony. The *Malay* class, consisting of only 13,907 souls at the Census date, owes its distinctive existence rather to the bond of a common and uniform faith than to any feeling of race. As its name implies it is of Asiatic origin. *Hottentots*—the name given to the aboriginal natives with whom the Dutch pioneers first came into contact—include a sprinkling of Korannas and Bushmen. But it will no doubt be found that the term "Hottentot" is used as synonymous with "mixed," and it is intended for the future to class Hottentot births with "mixed," the separate specification being too doubtful. The number of pure bred Hottentots can be but small. The *Fingoes* form part of the Bantu family, but were separately considered in the Census tables in consequence of the peculiar relations in which by force of circumstances they stand to the Colony and of their progress in civilization. *Kafirs and Betchuanas* include—taking them in order of numerical importance—Amaxosa, Tembu, Basuto, Pandomise, Baca, Betchuana and other similar tribes. *Mixed and Other Coloured Races* include the great and increasing population which has sprung from the intercourse of the Colonists with the indigenous races, and Indians, Chinese, Mozambiques, Griquas, &c. They also comprise children born of parents belonging to *different* elements of five of the main races. The fusion of Fingoes (a commercial peaceful people) with the warlike Kafirs and Betchuanas is proceeding more rapidly than might have been expected, and it has been often found convenient for statistical purposes to group these Races.

The proportion of each race to the *total* population of the *whole* Colony in 1891 was as follows:—European, 24·68; Malay, 0·91; Hottentot, 3·30; Fingo, 15·04; Kafir and Betchuana, 39·84; Mixed and Other, 16·23.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES, 1891.

It was established by the Census figures that to every hundred males alive on the 7th April, 1891, there were 99·03 females. When, however, the Races are considered separately, conspicuous variations are noticeable, thus the proportion for Hottentots was 91·97 for every 100 males; for Europeans, 92·38; for Kafirs, 98·43; for Mixed and Other, 101·13; for Malays, 107·17; and for Fingoes, 111·56. In the District of Kimberley the employment of a large male population in the Diamond Mining industry accounts for the low proportion of females, vizt., 56·82 in 1891. This cause still operates to render so striking the present disproportion between Births and Deaths at Kimberley and Beaconsfield.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES, 1896-97.

It appears to be the general rule in European countries for male births to *exceed* the female. An exception will be noticed in this Colony as regards most of the *Native* races.

Taking the figures for the Colony Proper for 1896-97, we can derive the following percentages, vizt.:—

Race.	To each 100 Girls.	To each 100 Boys.	Race.	To each 100 Girls.	To each 100 Boys.
Europeans	{ 1896 102·17 boys.	97·87 girls.	Mixed and Other	{ 1896 104·30 boys.	95·88 girls.
	{ 1897 108·13 "	92·48 "		{ 1897 103·43 "	96·68 "
Fingo, Kafir and Betchuana	{ 1896 99·69 "	100·31 "	ALL RACES	{ 1896 102·09 "	97·95 "
	{ 1897 99·11 "	100·90 "		{ 1897 103·49 "	96·62 "
Malay	{ 1896 102·53 "	97·54 "	Other than European	{ 1896 102·05 "	97·99 "
	{ 1897 85·50 "	116·96 "		{ 1897 100·95 "	99·06 "

Placing the figures above quoted alongside of those given in the Census Tables, the following interesting comparison attracts attention, vizt.:—

Race.	Females <i>alive</i> 7th April, '91, to every 100 males.	Females <i>born</i> in 1896, to every 100 males.	Females <i>born</i> in 1897, to every 100 males.
European	92·38	97·87	92·48
Fingo, Kafir and Betchuana	101·86	100·31	100·90
Mixed and Other and Hottentot	99·52	95·88	96·68
Malay	107·17	97·54	116·96

A comparison of the Census Results for 1891 and 1875 as regards the Old Colony, *i.e.*, excluding Griqualand West and the Transkeian Territories, proves that the number of Females to every 100 Males of each race (except in the instance of the Malays) has increased 2½ per cent. for Europeans, Fingoes, Mixed and Other, including Hottentots, and ½ per cent. for Kafirs and Betchuanas.

BIRTHS.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE SUMMARY. COLONY PROPER, 1895, 1896 AND 1897, WITH PROPORTIONS.

Events having been extracted to 15th April, 1898, the grand total of (a) Births for 1895 computes to 46,195, for 1896 to 50,429, and for 1897 to 50,841: the Bechuanaland returns for the earliest year however only include Births for six weeks. The figures for Walfish Bay are small, only 20, 20 and 16 respectively, while for the combined Transkeian Territories they are 8,231, 10,889 and 10,061. For purposes of comparison it is expedient to restrict attention to the Colony Proper, although even then in some of the areas like Glen Grey carrying an overwhelming Kafir, Fingo and Betchuana population, birth reports owing to the strong prejudices of the people are manifestly imperfect. The figures are:—

Sex and Year.	White.	Malay.	Fingo, Kafir and Betchuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total other than White.	Total.
M. 1895	7426	279	5408	6082	11769	19195
1896	7096	284	5812	6312	12408	19504
1897	7557	283	5883	6687	12853	20410
F. 1895	6946	286	5475	5967	11728	18674
1896	6945	277	5830	6052	12159	19104
1897	6989	331	5936	6465	12732	19721

The undermentioned percentage proportions are calculated on these figures, vizt.:—

Sex and Year.	White.	Malay.	Fingo, Kafir and Betchuana.	Mixed and Other.	Total other than White.	Total.
M. 1895	38·69	1·45	28·18	31·68	61·31	100·00
1896	36·38	1·46	29·80	32·36	63·62	100·00
1897	37·03	1·39	28·82	32·76	62·97	100·00
F. 1895	37·20	1·53	29·32	31·95	62·80	100·00
1896	36·35	1·45	30·52	31·68	63·65	100·00
1897	35·44	1·68	30·10	32·78	64·56	100·00

In 1895 the estimated population of the Colony Proper was 1,142,965; in 1896 it would be 1,166,115; and 1,189,800 in 1897. The *Birthrate* per 1,000 would therefore work out to 33·13 in 1895, 33·11 in 1896, and 33·73 in 1897. The expected white population in 1895 was supposed to be 400,038, and 408,140 in 1896, and 422,400 in 1897; it follows thereupon that the European Birthrate was 35·93, 34·40, and 34·44 per 1,000 respectively.

Birth rates for European Countries and Australasian Colonies may be quoted from the New Zealand Year Book for 1897 as follows:—

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—1895, per 1,000 of population: Hungary, 41·5; Austria, 38·6; Italy, 35·1; German Empire, 36·1; Holland, 32·8; England and Wales, 30·4; Scotland, 30·4; Norway, 30·5; Belgium, 28·5; Switzerland, 28·0; Ireland, 23·2; France, 21·9.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—1896, per 1,000 of population: Queensland, 30·06; New South Wales, 28·56; South Australia, 28·46; New Zealand, 26·33; Western Australia, 22·65; Victoria, 27·58; Tasmania, 28·07.

CITIES AND CHIEF TOWNS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

Taking with Cape Town the most important up-country centres of population, the places assumed in 1896 the following order as regards the *total* number of Births which had occurred, and had so far been registered:—

	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Cape Town	2349	2394	2479	Uitenhage	318	303
Port Elizabeth	1065	1120	1224	Worcester	244	286
Kimberley	780	749	762	Graaff-Reinet	280	270
Graham's Town	422	422	449	Oudtshoorn	266	263
Paarl	359	384	375	King William's Town	245	253
East London	346	357	402	Queenstown	216	246

(a) Births which occurred in 1895 are still being registered [July, '98].

If attention be paid to European Births by themselves, the results will be seen to be in several cases unsatisfactory. But it should be remembered there is still opportunity for further late Reports of 1897 to come in.

TOWNS.	M.			F.			TOWNS.	M.			F.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897		1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
Port Elizabeth	258	251	247	227	234	232	Worcester	40	28	29	31	43	42
Kimberley	227	216	217	215	168	187	Graaff-Reinet	58	61	74	68	68	66
Grahamstown	116	98	119	122	108	105	Oudtshoorn	59	59	55	59	50	40
Paarl	71	52	58	53	59	56	King William's Town	88	82	93	92	95	72
East London	124	119	152	130	111	134	Queenstown	59	53	67	66	62	62

VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS, 1897 AND 1896.

Enquiries are now being made into the reasons for the decreases in the number of Births registered in 1897 up to the 15th April, 1898, compared with the number recorded in 1896, and extracted to the same date.

It is very noticeable, however, when the districts are arranged in geographical and climatic order that the diminutions are conspicuous in neighbouring Karroo areas, and are not sporadic.

Starting from the Orange River, and classing Namaqualand as "Karoo" as it essentially is, and coming S. and S.W. we observe noticeable fallings off in the aggregate reached in Van Rhynsdorp and Clanwilliam, and later in Paarl and Worcester. Going eastwards along the Coast, King William's Town shows a large decrease; while Victoria East and Stockenstrom (further away from the coast) follow on the setback of 1896 on 1895. Unexpected decreases are apparent in the following divisions lying 4,000 ft. and more above the sealevel, vizt.:—Stutterheim, Tarka, Cradock, Aliwal and Herschel. The intense drought which had lasted for months in the "Karoo" continues distinctly to retard registration, farmers with their families, servants and livestock having removed to more favourable localities, or being constantly on the move. These districts were badly effected, vizt.:—Calvinia, Kenhardt, Prieska, Colesberg and Hope Town, as well as Barkly West, Hay and Herbert districts.

With the several districts of the Colony Proper arranged according to climate, the risings or fallings in the number of Births can be readily traced in the subjoined abstract.

DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.		DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.	
	European or White.		Total.			European or White.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
WEST COAST DISTRICTS.					SOUTH COAST—Continued.				
Namaqualand .. .. .	..	10	104	..	Riversdale	55	..	78	..
Port Nolloth .. .. .	..	1	..	2	Mossel Bay	33	..	70	..
Van Rhynsdorp .. .. .	..	12	..	23	George	3	..	17	..
Clanwilliam .. .. .	..	40	..	11	Knysna	13	..	..	1
Piquetberg .. .. .	..	15	7	..	Uniondale	3	..	42	..
Malmesbury	69	..	54	..	Humansdorp	22	..	63	..
Cape	84	..	444	..	Uitenhage	16	..	21	..
Stellenbosch	9	..	41	..	Port Elizabeth .. .. .	..	..	122	..
Paarl	11	..	..	15	Alexandria	4	..	27	..
Tulbagh .. .. .	..	6	5	..	Bathurst	10	..	23	..
Ceres	20	..	20	..	Albany	11	..	130	..
Worcester	34	..	..	17	Peddie .. .. .	..	2	89	..
Robertson .. .. .	..	103	..	227	East London	65	..	64	..
Montagu (New)	138	..	230	..	Komgha .. .. .	..	9	112	..
Total	365	187	905	295	King William's Town .. .. .	..	24	..	226
SOUTH COAST.					Victoria East .. .. .	..	5	..	28
Caledon	14	..	55	..	Stockenstrom	6	..	..	8
Bredasdorp .. .. .	..	5	..	8	Fort Beaufort	26	..	19	..
Swellendam	20	..	54	..	Bedford .. .. .	..	19	2	..
Total	305	64	990	271	Somerset East	4	..	2	..

VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS, 1897 AND 1896.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.		DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.	
	European or White.		Total.			European or White.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
BORDER.					INLAND—Continued.				
Stutterheim	10	..	..	26	Fraserburg .. .. .	..	7	..	7
Cathcart	22	..	65	..	Carnarvon	12	..	..	2
Queenstown	28	..	213	..	Prieska .. .. .	..	22	..	47
Tarka .. .. .	..	..	..	49	Sutherland	7	..	8	..
Cradock	26	..	..	10	Beaufort West	4	..	21	..
Steynsburg	9	..	34	..	Victoria West	12	..	36	..
Albert	13	..	2	..	Prince Albert	4	..	24	..
Aliwal North .. .. .	..	..	..	16	Murraysburg	8	..	40	..
Herschel (Native)	5	..	..	183	Aberdeen	43	..	65	..
Barkly East	9	..	12	..	Jansenville .. .. .	..	1	..	9
Wodehouse	11	..	7	..	Graaff-Reinet .. .. .	..	3	..	39
Glen Grey (Native)	3	..	..	5	Middelburg	18	..	40	..
Total	136	..	333	289	Richmond .. .. .	..	13	..	8
INLAND.					Hanover .. .. .	..	5	..	7
Ladismith	21	..	51	..	Colesberg .. .. .	..	2	..	21
Oudtshoorn .. .. .	..	2	66	..	Britstown	10	..	7	..
Willowmore	7	..	73	..	Philipstown .. .. .	..	2	..	18
Kenhardt .. .. .	..	52	..	89	Hopetown .. .. .	..	17	..	27
Calvinia .. .. .	..	52	..	86	Herbert	9	..	..	10
Total	195	244	593	444	Kimberley	40	..	105	..
GRAND TOTAL					Barkly West .. .. .	..	38	..	86
					Hay .. .. .	..	28	..	45

URBAN AND RURAL CASES, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

Not only are Municipalities treated as Urban areas, but localities under the operation of the Villages Management Act and regions specially proclaimed to be Urban.

In the Colony Proper there had been (as far as registered up to the 15th April, 1898), 14,941 Urban Births and 22,925 Rural in 1895, Urban 15,567 and Rural 23,039 in 1896, and 16,808 Urban and 23,320 Rural in 1897. For the White and Coloured Races and for the two Sexes the comparative figures are as follows:—

Year.	White.				Coloured.				Total.			
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895	3589	3383	3835	3562	4049	3920	7720	7808	7638	7303	11555	11370
1896	3451	3407	3644	3537	4411	4298	7997	7861	7862	7705	11641	11398
1897	3829	3468	3728	3520	4714	4797	8138	7934	8543	8265	11866	11454

and they give the understated percentage proportions:—

Year.	9.48	8.94	10.13	9.41	10.69	10.35	20.38	20.62	20.17	19.29	30.51	30.03
1895	9.48	8.94	10.13	9.41	10.69	10.35	20.38	20.62	20.17	19.29	30.51	30.03
1896	8.94	8.83	9.44	9.16	11.43	11.13	20.71	20.36	20.37	19.96	30.15	29.52
1897	9.54	8.64	9.29	8.77	11.75	11.96	20.28	19.77	21.29	20.60	29.57	28.54

As a similar statement has been abstracted in regard to the Deaths which occurred in and outside the Cities and Towns we are enabled to make an interesting comparison, thus:—

Year.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
	Urban.		Rural.		Both.	Urban.		Rural.		Both.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1895	7638	7303	11555	11370	37866	6439	5635	6608	6191	24873
Percentage	20·17	19·29	30·51	30·03	100·00	25·89	22·65	26·57	24·89	100·00
1896	7862	7705	11641	11398	38606	7196	5915	6680	6255	26046
Percentage	20·37	19·96	30·15	29·52	100·00	27·63	22·71	25·65	24·01	100·00
1897	8543	8265	11866	11454	40128	7445	5832	6917	6360	26554
Percentage	21·29	20·60	29·57	28·54	100·00	28·04	21·96	26·05	23·95	100·00

It thus appears that in *Urban Areas*, the Births of Male children have increased 681, while the Deaths have increased 249 in the interval, and the Female Births are 560 over and Deaths 83 under the numbers for 1895.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

The total number of births of *European or White* infants was 15,215, comprising 7,918 males and 7,297 females; of these 352 were illegitimate, 192 being male and 160 of the female sex. It follows, therefore, that the percentage of illegitimate to total births was 2·31; to male 2·4 and to female 2·2. By way of comparison, the following figures taken from the New Zealand Year Book for 1897 and Victorian Year Book for 1894 are given.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—Illegitimate births to every 100 children born: Austria, 14·7; Sweden, 10·2; Denmark, 9·6; German Empire, 9·3; Belgium, 8·7; Scotland, 8·2; Norway, 8·1; France, 8·1; Prussia, 8·1; Italy, 6·8; England, 4·7; Switzerland, 4·6; Ireland, 2·8; New South Wales, 6·5; Victoria, 5·3; West Australia, 4·4; Queensland, 4·9; Tasmania, 4·9; New Zealand, 4·5; South Australia, 3·1.

Before discussing the subject of percentages obtained from the figures published on later pages, it is worth while to advert to the difficult question of marriage by *Native Custom*. The Chief Justice, in deciding on the appeal case of *Nggobela vs. Sihole*, heard in the Supreme Court, December, 1893, delivered an elaborate judgment, from which the following items of information are taken. Act No. 16 of 1860 provides for the appointment of Marriage Officers for solemnising the marriages of persons professing the Mohammedan faith according to the Mohammedan customs and usages, but not for marriages according to Native customs, and a union therefore founded only upon native usage and custom within the Colony proper is not a marriage, and Courts of Law are bound to treat the intercourse as illicit. Any marriage which would be regarded as valid in any of the dependencies of the Colony must be regarded as valid in the Colony, although Colonial solemnities have not been observed (and this is important) if it is not opposed to the essential nature of the contract as understood in the Colony. The Court held the effect of Proclamation No. 14 of 1885 is to dispense with the solemnities required by the laws of the Colony proper in the case of natives electing to marry in Tembuland (it was a case originating there that was before the Court) according to their own customs. If they register the marriage it has the same effect as marriage contracted under Colonial law; if they do not register it remains valid, but its effect must be judged by the native custom of the territory. The Supreme Court can only administer the law of the Colony, but for that purpose it may become necessary to give effect to the laws of other countries and dependencies so far as they affect the validity of any contract entered into by the parties to the suit, &c.

From the foregoing considerations it will be evident that from the information obtainable from the general run of natives, it is impossible to state for certain how many births are legitimate or natural. In the Registration Books specially framed for use in Native Locations no enquiry was made as to date or place of marriage, and under the numerical system the sole question asked is whether the infant is a boy or girl. The returns of Fingo and Kafir births have been tabulated under three headings, Legitimate Cases, Native Custom, Illegitimate, but such an arrangement can only be viewed as a temporary expedient. When the difficulties of deciding the validity of certain native marriages in the Transkeian Territories are so great as to necessitate appeals to the Supreme Court to settle the moot points, this Department must reasonably be excused from tabulating decisively births the result of Native marriages as to which there is no evidence to prove the domicile of the parties at the time of the union.

It would be futile to investigate any proportion where such uncertainty exists.

Births of children belonging to the *Mixed, Other and Hottentot Races with Malays* amounted in 1897 in the *Colony Proper* only to 13,766 in all, 6,970 being boys and 6,796 girls: of these events 4,294 were illegitimate, consisting of 2,194 males and 2,100 females, giving the following percentage proportions, viz. :—

Illegitimate births to total Mixed and Other births (Colony proper only) ..	31·19
Male illeg. do do do M. births	31·4
Female illeg. do do do F. births	30·9

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of Still Births reported in Urban Areas was as follows for the three years 1895-6-7, the events being in each case taken out to 31st December:—

Year.	European.		Coloured.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895	123	114	188	168
1896	118	115	199	185
1897	138	105	254	195

DEATHS.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.—COLONY PROPER, 1895, 1896 AND 1897—WITH PROPORTIONS.

In all, regard being had to events taken out to 15th April, 1898, deaths to the number of 33,770 had been recorded for the year 1897.

Adding to the deaths registered in 1896, the events of that year subsequently recorded up to the 15th April, 1898, a grand total of 32,941 cases is arrived at: similar figures for 1895 are stated to be 31,579 (including Bechuanaland returns for only 6 weeks). The figures for Walfish Bay are insignificant—10, 9 and 25 deaths for the three years—while those for the Transkeian Territories, 6,622, 6,161 and 6,225 for 1895, 1896 and 1897 are unavoidably imperfect, consequently it is advisable to compare simply the Colony Proper occurrences, which in 1897 numbered 14,411 as regards Males, and 12,203 for Females. 25·36 per cent. of the Male Deaths were amongst Whites and 74·64 amongst the Coloured Races: similar figures for Females show 24·49 and 75·51 per cent. respectively. It will be noticed that the percentages for European or White Deaths exhibit a *decrease* in the triennium. The subjoined statement affords a general view of the data.

RETURN showing for each of the years 1895-6-7 the Number of Deaths of Male and Female persons of each of the four Main Races with percentage proportions (Colony Proper only).

Sex and Year.	White.	Malay.	Fingo, Kafir and Betchuana.	Hottentot, Mixed and Other.	Total other than White.	TOTAL.
M. 1895	3537	296	4626	4617	9539	13076
1896	3773	192	5003	4961	10156	13929
1897	3655	196	5649	4911	10756	14411
F. 1895	2982	270	4018	4559	8847	11829
1896	2995	229	4261	4690	9180	12175
1897	2988	197	4502	4516	9215	12203

Included *At Sea* cases, 32, 58 and 60 respectively.

From the above data, the following percentages are derived, namely:—

M. 1895	27·05	2·26	35·38	35·31	72·95	100·00
1896	27·09	1·38	35·92	35·61	72·91	100·00
1897	25·36	1·36	39·20	34·08	74·64	100·00
F. 1895	25·21	2·28	33·97	38·54	74·79	100·00
1896	24·60	1·88	35·00	38·52	75·40	100·00
1897	24·49	1·61	36·89	37·01	75·51	100·00

The estimated population of the Colony Proper was 1,142,965 in 1895, 1,166,115 in 1896, and 1,189,800 in 1897. On these and the above data the death rates are 21·79, 22·39, and 22·37 per 1,000 respectively. Again, the assumed white population in 1895 was 400,038, 408,140 in 1896, and 422,400 in 1897, giving a European death rate of 16·30, 16·58 and 15·73 per 1,000 respectively.

The death rates for the undermentioned countries have been taken from the New Zealand Year Book for 1897.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—1895, per 1,000 of population: Austria, 27·6; Italy, 25·2, German Empire, 22·2; France, 22·3; Holland, 18·6; Ireland, 18·4; Switzerland, 19·7; England and Wales, 18·7; Scotland, 19·7; Norway, 15·6.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—1896, per 1,000 of population: W. Australia, 16·45; Victoria, 13·34; Tasmania, 11·56; S. Australia, 11·48; Queensland, 12·10; N. S. Wales, 12·43; New Zealand, 9·10.

CHIEF TOWNS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

After the non-resident hospital cases have been deducted from the total number of deaths that happened in eight of the most important centres of population, it is seen that the following comparative results show themselves, namely:—

Town.	DEATHS.			Town.	DEATHS.		
	1895	1896	1897		1895	1896	1897
Cape Town ..	2120	1672	1659	Paarl ..	284	285	286
Port Elizabeth ..	785	1183	1000	Uitenhage ..	245	268	240
Kimberley ..	903	870	1241	Queenstown ..	188	198	193
Graham's Town ..	386	455	307	Worcester ..	274	192	228
Graaff-Reinet ..	242	346	220	East London ..	185	174	201
Oudtshoorn ..	183	298	167	King William's Town	148	158	177

Comparing 1896 and 1895 returns it is found that at Port Elizabeth and Graaff-Reinet the Coloured Races suffered far more in 1896 than the European, and that at Graham's Town the increase was nearly equally distributed as regards Race, but is confined to the Male Sex. Contrasting again the figures for 1897 and 1896 an augmentation of deaths amongst Female White persons is observed in the neighbouring towns of East London and King William's Town, while at Kimberley greater mortality is apparent amongst Male Whites and Coloured persons of both sexes, and at Worcester amongst Male Blacks.

VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS—1896 and 1897.

Considerable variations in the numbers of deaths which occurred in each of the last two years in the different districts of the Colony Proper are noticeable, thus:—

DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.		DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.	
	European or White.		Total.			European or White.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
WEST COAST DISTRICTS.					SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST COAST.—Continued.				
Namaqualand ..	5	..	150	..	Riversdale ..	..	30	..	88
Port Nolloth ..	..	8	4	..	Mossel Bay ..	12	..	54	..
Van Rhynsdorp ..	20	..	32	..	George ..	..	12	..	28
Clanwilliam ..	18	..	70	..	Knysna ..	..	6	..	11
Piquetberg ..	..	26	..	54	Uniondale ..	22	..	70	..
Malmesbury ..	..	4	47	..	Humansdorp ..	..	1	..	55
Cape ..	55	..	105	..	Uitenhage ..	..	34	..	134
Stellenbosch ..	14	..	31	..	Port Elizabeth ..	..	51	..	150
Paarl ..	..	30	..	9	Alexandria ..	..	3	..	44
Tulbagh ..	..	7	11	..	Bathurst ..	..	2	..	12
Ceres ..	..	15	..	35	Albany ..	..	40	..	163
Worcester ..	..	13	32	..	Peddie ..	..	3	82	..
Robertson ..	..	53	..	152	East London ..	30	..	91	..
Montagu (New) ..	41	..	107	..	Komgha ..	3	..	31	..
Total ..	153	156	589	250	King William's Town	14	..	240	..
SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST COAST.					Victoria East ..	2	..	93	..
Caledon ..	10	..	36	..	Stockenström ..	8	..	19	..
Bredasdorp ..	..	3	..	54	Fort Beaufort ..	..	2	..	46
Swellendam ..	..	14	..	52	Bedford ..	..	1	..	44
					Somerset East ..	..	32	..	113
					Total ..	101	234	604	1106

DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.		DISTRICT.	1897 on 1896.		1897 on 1896.	
	European or White.		Total.			European or White.		Total.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
BORDER.					INLAND OR KARROO.—Continued.				
Stutterheim ..	4	..	32	..	Prieska ..	20	..	35	..
Cathcart ..	..	5	14	..	Sutherland ..	..	8	..	1
Queenstown ..	..	22	57	..	Beaufort West ..	2	..	..	39
Tarka ..	..	14	..	44	Victoria West ..	..	7	..	29
Craddock ..	..	9	..	51	Prince Albert ..	6	..	..	19
Steynsburg ..	..	28	..	52	Murraysburg ..	1	..	..	4
Albert ..	..	6	..	31	Aberdeen ..	11	..	..	51
Aliwal North ..	11	..	..	13	Jansenville ..	..	22	..	62
Herschel (Native) ..	3	..	..	18	Graaff-Reinet ..	..	38	..	183
Barkly East ..	11	..	7	..	Middelburg ..	31	..	63	..
Wodehouse ..	3	..	17	..	Richmond ..	..	20	..	40
Glen Grey (Native) ..	..	3	121	..	Hanover ..	..	2	..	41
Total ..	32	87	248	209	Colesberg ..	..	1	..	17
INLAND OR KARROO.					Britstown ..	1	..	38	..
Ladismith ..	16	..	35	..	Philipstown ..	..	8	..	16
Oudtshoorn ..	..	45	..	178	Hope Town ..	25	..	35	..
Willowmore ..	11	..	14	..	Herbert ..	6	..	26	..
Kenhardt ..	12	..	59	..	Kimberley ..	58	..	631	..
Calvinia ..	13	..	51	..	Barkly West ..	24	..	255	..
Fraserburg ..	..	29	..	30	Hay ..	10	..	8	..
Carnarvon ..	..	5	16	..	Total ..	247	185	1282	694
					GRAND TOTAL ..	533	662	2723	2259

URBAN AND RURAL CASES, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

For the purposes of the Act No. 7 of 1894, areas under Municipal and Village Board control, as well as certain specially so proclaimed, are termed and treated as "Urban." Confining attention to the Colony Proper alone, it will be seen that there were 12,074 Urban Deaths and 12,799 Rural in 1895, 13,111 Urban and 12,935 Rural in 1896, and 13,277 Urban and 13,277 Rural in 1897, that 14·83 per cent. of the deaths in 1897 were of Europeans in Urban Areas and 10·00 per cent. in Rural Areas, and further that the component items for the two Races and Sexes give the following results:—

Year.	White.				Coloured.				Total.			
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895	2100	1759	1414	1220	4339	3876	5194	4971	6439	5635	6608	6191
1896	2254	1711	1475	1279	4942	4204	5205	4976	7196	5915	6680	6255
1897	2259	1678	1353	1300	5186	4154	5564	5060	7445	5832	6917	6360

From these figures the subjoined percentages are derived:—

Year.	8·44	7·07	5·69	4·90	17·45	15·58	20·88	19·99	25·89	22·65	26·57	24·89
1895	8·44	7·07	5·69	4·90	17·45	15·58	20·88	19·99	25·89	22·65	26·57	24·89
1896	8·65	6·57	5·66	4·91	18·98	16·14	19·99	19·10	27·63	22·71	25·65	24·01
1897	8·51	6·32	5·10	4·90	19·53	15·64	20·95	19·05	28·04	21·96	26·05	23·95

Napier became an Urban Area for the first time in April, 1896, Hackney and some few adjoining hamlets in July, 1896, Laingsburg in February, 1897, Rhodes in the following month, and Brandvlei (Calvinia) in June, otherwise nothing transpired in the constitution of such localities to disturb the similarity of the departmental arrangements in the three years.

AGES.—NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

Of the 6,643 persons (European) who died in the Colony Proper in 1897 all but 5 are specified for age in detail, while for the 19,971 Coloured people full particulars could not be obtained regarding 108.

European children under 5 years of age to the number of 2,963 died, compared with 3,324 in 1896, and 3,083 in 1895, and Coloured children to the number of 10,257, 10,639 and 10,257 respectively. While there is but a small difference between the number of Europeans over 5 years that passed away in the three years (3,675, 3,435 and 3,421), the Coloured Deaths had increased from 7,732 in 1895 to 8,504 in 1896 and 9,606 in 1897: this increment would probably not be so conspicuous if the exact ages of 397 persons who died in 1895 could be located.

The main results of the return may be stated as follows:—

Year.	European.								Coloured.							
	Total.		Unspecified.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Total.		Unspecified.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895	3537	2982	12	3	1878	1543	1647	1436	9539	8847	217	180	4148	3584	5174	5083
1896	3773	2995	9	..	1948	1487	1816	1508	10156	9180	102	91	4618	3886	5436	5203
1897	3655	2988	5	..	2085	1590	1565	1398	10756	9215	58	50	5397	4209	5301	4956

or arranged by percentages thus:—

1895	14.20	11.98	.05	.01	7.54	6.20	6.61	5.77	38.30	35.52	.87	.72	16.66	14.39	20.77	20.41
1896	14.45	11.47	.03	..	7.46	5.69	6.96	5.78	38.91	35.17	.39	.35	17.69	14.89	20.83	19.93
1897	13.73	11.23	.02	..	7.83	5.98	5.88	5.25	40.42	34.62	.22	.19	20.28	15.81	19.92	18.62

Taking the returns as a whole, it is satisfactory indeed to discover that the percentages for infantile mortality have fallen for Coloured Races from 41.18 per cent. in 1895 to 40.76 in 1896 and 38.54 in 1897, and for Europeans from 12.73 per cent. in 1896 to 11.13 in 1897 (the percentage was 12.38 in 1895).

Of the 2,963 European children who died before reaching the age of 5 years, 73.10% were under 12 months, 14.34 under 2 years, 6.01 under three years, 3.75 under 4 years, and 2.80 between 4 and 5 years: the corresponding figures regarding the 10,257 Coloured infants are 62.27, 18.91, 9.61, 5.71 and 3.50 respectively. These and the next following calculations are based on all Colony Proper cases—uncertified as well as certified.

The detailed ages of 3,675 Europeans over 5 years are given as well as of 9,606 Coloured persons, and the following percentage proportions for the two races have been therefrom derived, viz.:—

Age	European	Coloured
Age 5— 9 years,	7.16	9.56
10—14	4.98	6.04
15—19	6.23	7.98
20—24	7.81	10.30
25—29	8.19	8.96
30—34	6.99	8.36
35—44	13.96	14.69
45—54	11.51	10.86
55—64	11.02	8.20
65—74	12.00	7.06
75—84	8.16	5.18
85—	1.99	2.81
	100.00	100.00

AGES OF THE DECEASED, 1897.—ADDITIONAL STATISTICS.

Setting side by side the number of Deaths in 1897 in the Colony Proper from Certified Causes at the different age periods with the percentage proportions thereof to the results of the whole statement, the following figures show themselves, vizt.:—

Age Period.	Race.	Persons Died.	Percentage.	Age Period.	Race.	Persons Died.	Percentage.	Age Period.	Race.	Persons Died.	Percentage.
0 day to 1 month	(E) (C)	272 438	6.81 6.85	5 years and under 10 years	(E) (C)	139 237	3.48 3.71	45 years and under 55 years	(E) (C)	314 423	7.86 6.62
1 month to under 6 months	(E) (C)	495 709	12.39 11.09	10 years and under 15 years	(E) (C)	96 182	2.40 2.85	55 years and under 65 years	(E) (C)	267 275	6.68 4.30
6 months to under 12 months	(E) (C)	383 620	9.59 9.70	15 years and under 20 years	(E) (C)	122 263	3.05 4.11	65 years and under 75 years	(E) (C)	283 210	7.08 3.28
12 months and under 2 years	(E) (C)	240 551	6.01 8.62	20 years and under 25 years	(E) (C)	193 402	4.83 6.29	75 years and under 85 years	(E) (C)	180 114	4.50 1.78
2 years and under 3 years	(E) (C)	96 205	2.40 3.21	25 years and under 30 years	(E) (C)	213 422	5.33 6.60	85 years and upwards ..	(E) (C)	36 56	.90 .88
3 years and under 4 years	(E) (C)	58 111	1.45 1.74	30 years and under 35 years	(E) (C)	187 398	4.68 6.23	Ages Unspecified ..	(E) (C)	5 7	.13 .11
4 years and under 5 years	(E) (C)	42 88	1.05 1.38	35 years and under 45 years	(E) (C)	375 681	9.38 10.65	TOTAL PERSONS ..	(E) (C)	3,996 6,392	100.00 100.00

The Victorian Year Book for 1894 enables us to compare the percentages of Deaths for the different age periods in the two Colonies, thus:—

	Cape Colony.		Victoria.
	Coloured.	White.	White.
Under 5 Years	42.59	39.70	37.37
5—	3.71	3.48	2.68
10—	2.85	2.40	1.71
15—	4.11	3.05	2.51
20—	6.29	4.83	3.37
25—	6.60	5.33	8.01
30—	6.23	4.68	
35—	10.65	9.38	6.08
45—	6.62	7.86	7.02
55—	4.30	6.68	11.58
65—	3.28	7.08	11.42
75—	1.78	4.50	8.25
85— .. .. .	.88	.90	
Unspecified .. .. .	.11	.13	..
All	100.00	100.00	100.00

The sudden contrast in the Cape Colony and the Victoria percentages at the 55-64 age group is startling enough, and from that point the sister Colony has a better record for elderly people. Here nearly half (48.63) the deaths of white people supervened before the age of 20 was reached; while in Victoria only 47.64 per cent. had died under 25 years. Our Coloured deaths show a percentage of 49.15 under 15.

It appears that the question of Native Race is a determining cause in regard to the preponderance of deaths at the early ages amongst European as compared with Coloured Persons. In Cape Town the percentage proportion of deaths under 1 year to all under 5 is 73.4 for White and 71.7 for Coloured; but the corresponding figures for Port Elizabeth are 71.6 and 60.5, for Graham's Town 83.3 and 70.0, and for Kimberley 70.2 and 66.0. Infants of Kafir Race seem naturally at the outset of life to be more sturdy than Europeans.

It is surprising, when dealing with the ages of deceased children, to observe in instances—Certified and Uncertified combined—under 12 months of age that the percentage for White infants is 10.83 higher than for Coloured; for Certified Cases alone the percentage is 7.59 heavier.

The actual figures are:—

Race.	All Cases.		Certified Cases.	
	Under 12 Months.	Between 12 Months and 5 Years.	Under 12 Months.	Between 12 Months and 5 Years.
European	73.10	26.90	72.51	27.49
Coloured	62.27	37.73	64.92	35.08

And these occurrences are not casual, for computing the proportions on the similar data for each year since 1895 the following results are obtained, viz:—

Certified Cases, 1895.—European 63.63 per cent. under 12 months.
 Coloured 55.64 " " "
 1896.—European 67.02 " " "
 Coloured 63.42 " " "
 1897.—European 72.51 " " "
 Coloured 64.92 " " "

The only Colony whereof statistics with distinction drawn between Whites and Blacks are now available is the Crown Colony of *Bermuda*, and there in 1897 the proportion of European deaths under 1 year to all under 5 years was 83.78 per cent., and for Coloured Cases 75.00.

In *Ceylon* (where of over 3,008,000 persons, 8,000 are Europeans) the proportion of deaths under 1 year to all deaths under 5 years was 52.36 per cent. in 1895. In *Jamaica*—where there are some 15,000 White and 640,000 Coloured persons—the corresponding proportion was 65.47 per cent. in 1896-7.

Between our figures and those of *Victoria* there is an agreement, as there 72 per cent. of boys and 70 per cent. of girls died under 1 year of age out of the whole number who did not reach the age of 5. Our data show 72½ per cent. for both sexes combined (Certified Cases).

In order to assist the reader in arriving at some clue to the reason for the preponderance of the mortality amongst European over Coloured infants under 12 months old, the relative number of deaths under 12 months and also under 5 years from the chief Certified Causes in the Colony Proper have been extracted as follows, viz:—

RETURN showing for White and for Coloured Children under 12 months of age and under 5 years the Number of Deaths in 1897 from Certified Causes in the Colony Proper.

DISEASES.	Total under 12 Months.	Total under 5 Years.	DISEASES.	Total under 12 Months.	Total under 5 Years.
Diarrhoea (E)	179	222	Tubercular Meningitis (E)	8	10
.. .. (C)	271	418	.. .. (C)	7	11
Whooping Cough.. .. (E)	43	67	Syphilis (E)	7	7
.. .. (C)	55	100	.. .. (C)	31	39
Pneumonia.. .. (E)	75	117	Burns (E)	..	4
.. .. (C)	195	313	.. .. (C)	6	32
Bronchitis (E)	73	103	Tabes Mesenterica (E)	19	30
.. .. (C)	210	319	.. .. (C)	18	46
Convulsions (E)	86	98	Tetanus (E)	13	13
.. .. (C)	167	197	.. .. (C)	35	36
Measles (E)	10	32	Suffocation (E)	6	6
.. .. (C)	6	32	.. .. (C)	18	19
Enteritis (E)	261	297	Bright's Disease.. .. (E)	1	4
.. .. (C)	249	355	.. .. (C)	7	13
Debility (E)	57	61	.. .. (E)	5	20
.. .. (C)	84	91	Typhoid Fever (C)	8	35
Diphtheria and Croup (E)	6	80	.. .. (E)	17	19
.. .. (C)	4	36	Starvation (C)	21	25
Premature Birth (E)	73	79	.. .. (E)	10	21
.. .. (C)	103	103	Dysentery (C)	8	24
Inflammation of Brain (E)	34	58	.. .. (E)	5	6
.. .. (C)	33	56	Hydrocephalus (C)	9	15
Dentition (E)	27	36	.. .. (E)	9	10
.. .. (C)	35	46	Cyanosis (C)	7	9
Influenza (E)	18	22	.. .. (E)	9	9
.. .. (C)	14	29	Dyspepsia (C)	2	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis (E)	6	11	.. .. (E)	14	17
.. .. (C)	6	19	Diseases of Stomach (C)	14	18
Phthisis (E)	3	8			
.. .. (C)	24	83			

It thus appears that whereas out of 1,044 deaths of Europeans under 5 years from Diarrhoea, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Convulsions, Enteritis, Debility and Premature Birth, 853 infants died before they reached the first year of age, as regards 1,896 Coloured deaths only 1,334 infants succumbed at the same early age.

According to the Census of 1891, there were then alive in the Colony Proper 154,571 Europeans and 281,334 others under 14 years of age or 35.46 and 64.54 per cent. respectively of the total population under that age, and it is interesting to note that 3,409 Europeans (22.48 per cent.) and 11,755 Coloured persons (77.52 per cent.) died in the Colony Proper in 1897 before they arrived at the age of 14. From the above Census figures one would be inclined to expect, other things being equal, to find 2 Coloured deaths for each European departure.

At the higher ages the superior longevity of the European element manifests itself, thus—for all cases Certified and Uncertified combined—

45-54 years, when the *percentages are	11.51 European and 10.86 Coloured.
55-64	11.02 " 8.20
65-74	12.00 " 7.06
75-84	8.16 " 5.18
	42.69 " 31.30

* These are calculated on deaths of persons 5 years old and upwards.

CERTIFICATION, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

Of the Deaths which occurred in 1897, 10,929 were certificated compared with 10,250 in the previous year, and 10,076 in 1895; and 22,841 uncertified contrasted with 22,691 in 1896, and 21,503 in 1895.

By far the largest number of reports from the native districts are unsupported by medical evidence. Hence it will be sufficient to draw attention to the Colony Proper figures, which may be summarised as follows:—

Year and Race.	Certified Cases.								Uncertified Cases.							
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Unspecified.		Total.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Unspecified.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1895 (E)	945	864	1259	921	10	1	2214	1786	702	572	619	622	2	2	1323	1196
(C)	1506	1501	1712	1095	89	34	3307	2630	3668	3582	2436	2489	128	146	6232	6217
1896 (E)	998	776	1330	925	6	..	2334	1701	818	732	618	562	3	..	1439	1294
(C)	1455	1298	1958	1215	28	7	3441	2520	3981	3905	2660	2671	74	84	6715	6660
1897 (E)	843	743	1457	948	5	..	2305	1691	722	655	628	642	..	..	1350	1297
(C)	1398	1324	2397	1266	5	2	3800	2592	3903	3632	3000	2943	53	48	6956	6623

These results may be represented from another point of view, thus:—

1895 (E)	14.50	13.25	19.31	14.13	.15	.02	33.96	27.40	10.77	8.78	9.49	9.54	.03	.03	20.29	18.35
(C)	8.19	8.16	9.31	5.96	.49	.18	17.99	14.30	19.95	19.48	13.25	13.54	.70	.79	33.90	33.81
1896 (E)	14.75	11.46	19.65	13.67	.09	..	34.49	25.13	12.09	10.82	9.13	8.30	.04	..	21.26	19.12
(C)	7.53	6.71	10.13	6.28	.14	.04	17.80	13.03	20.59	20.20	13.76	13.81	.38	.43	34.73	34.44
1897 (E)	12.69	11.19	21.93	14.27	.08	..	34.70	25.46	10.87	9.86	9.45	9.66	..	..	20.32	19.52
(C)	7.00	6.63	12.00	6.34	.03	.01	19.03	12.98	19.54	18.19	15.02	14.73	.27	.24	34.83	33.16

From the above table, taken in conjunction with the first death return, it is concluded that as regards children under 5 years of age, 53.86 per cent. of the male European cases were certified, compared with 26.37 of the Coloured; and 53.15 per cent. of the female Europeans, and 26.72 of the Coloured; for the higher ages the percentages are 69.88, and 44.41 for European and Coloured males respectively, and 59.62 and 30.08 for the females of those races.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—CERTIFIED CASES ONLY: COLONY PROPER, 1895, 1896, AND 1897.

To sum up in as short a space as possible the main features of the table of the causes of death, the subjoined statement has been compiled:—

SUMMARY—arranged by Sub-Classes and Classes of Disease—of the number of Males and of Females, distinguishing European or White from Coloured Persons, whose deaths, happening in 1895, 1896 and 1897 had been registered up to the 15th April, 1898, with percentage proportion of European and of Coloured deaths of each Sub-Class and each Class to the total number of European and Coloured deaths, and the percentage proportion of the total deaths of each Sub-Class and Class to the total deaths registered.

Cause of Death—Class and Sub-Class.	M.	F.	Total Persons.	Percentage.	All Races.	Percentage
Class I.—Diseases due to Specific Organisms.						
Sub-Class I.—Zymotic Diseases	1895 (E) 766	669	1435	35.87	..	..
	(C) 1304	1252	2556	43.05	3991	40.16
	1896 (E) 830	628	1458	36.13	..	..
	(C) 1294	1082	2376	39.86	3834	38.36
	1897 (E) 796	564	1360	34.03	..	..
	(C) 1305	1022	2327	36.40	3687	35.49
Sub-Class II.—Parasitic Diseases.. ..	1895 (E) 10	2	12	.30	..	..
	(C) 8	9	17	.29	29	.29
	1896 (E) 2	4	6	.15	..	..
	(C) 6	7	13	.22	19	.19
	1897 (E) 2	1	3	.10	..	..
	(C) 5	11	16	.25	20	.19
TOTAL, CLASS I.	1895 (E) 776	671	1447	36.17	..	..
	(C) 1312	1261	2573	43.34	4020	40.45
	1896 (E) 832	632	1464	36.28	..	..
	(C) 1300	1089	2389	40.08	3853	38.55
	1897 (E) 798	566	1364	34.13	..	..
	(C) 1310	1033	2343	36.65	3707	35.68

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—CERTIFIED CASES ONLY: COLONY PROPER—Continued.

Cause of Death—Class and Sub-Class.	M.	F.	Total Persons.	Percentage.	All Races.	Percentage.
Class II.—Dietetic Diseases and Chronic Poisons	1895 E	29	45	1.12	..	..
	1895 C	41	55	.93	100	1.01
	1896 E	46	56	1.39	..	..
	1896 C	42	58	.97	114	1.14
	1897 E	40	56	1.40	..	..
	1897 C	46	66	1.03	122	1.17
Class III.—Constitutional Diseases	1895 E	79	150	3.75	..	..
	1895 C	46	77	1.30	227	2.29
	1896 E	100	179	4.44	..	..
	1896 C	62	114	1.92	293	2.93
	1897 E	97	179	4.48	..	..
	1897 C	58	99	1.55	278	2.68
Class IV.—Developmental Defects and Degeneration	1895 E	160	288	7.20	..	..
	1895 C	132	254	4.28	542	5.45
	1896 E	142	265	6.57	..	..
	1896 C	149	270	4.53	535	5.35
	1897 E	133	246	6.16	..	..
	1897 C	162	301	4.71	547	5.27
Class V.—Local Diseases.						
Sub-Class I.—Diseases of Nervous System	1895 E	175	344	8.60	..	..
	1895 C	248	450	7.58	794	8.00
	1896 E	175	281	6.96	..	..
	1896 C	238	397	6.66	678	6.78
	1897 E	174	294	7.36	..	..
	1897 C	246	433	6.77	727	7.00
Sub-Class II.—Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense	1895 E	4	6	.15	..	..
	1895 C	4	7	.12	13	.13
	1896 E	2	3	.07	..	..
	1896 C	2	5	.08	8	.08
	1897 E	4	8	.20	..	..
	1897 C	2	2	.03	10	.10
Sub-Class III.—Diseases of Circulatory System	1895 E	226	387	9.67	..	..
	1895 C	166	336	5.66	723	7.28
	1896 E	222	408	10.11	..	..
	1896 C	220	388	6.51	796	7.96
	1897 E	229	386	9.66	..	..
	1897 C	242	411	6.43	797	7.97
Sub-Class IV.—Diseases of Respiratory System	1895 E	292	516	12.90	1730	17.41
	1895 C	757	1214	20.45	..	..
	1896 E	274	459	11.38	1648	16.49
	1896 C	708	1189	19.95	..	..
	1897 E	265	471	11.79	1917	18.45
	1897 C	969	1446	22.62	..	..
Sub-Class V.—Diseases of Alimentary Canal	1895 E	151	296	7.40	..	..
	1895 C	135	242	4.98	538	5.41
	1896 E	240	449	11.13	..	..
	1896 C	285	496	8.32	945	9.45
	1897 E	219	442	11.06	..	..
	1897 C	278	513	8.03	955	9.19
Sub-Class VI.—Diseases of the Liver	1895 E	41	59	1.47	..	..
	1895 C	21	33	.55	92	.93
	1896 E	42	68	1.69	..	..
	1896 C	30	46	.77	114	1.14
	1897 E	56	87	2.18	..	..
	1897 C	35	51	.80	138	1.33
Sub-Class VII.—Diseases of the Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	1895 E	3	12	.30	..	..
	1895 C	3	6	.10	18	.18
	1896 E	3	4	.10	..	..
	1896 C	2	2	.03	6	.06
	1897 E	2	3	.07	..	..
	1897 C	3	5	.08	8	.08
Sub-Class VIII.—Diseases of Urinary System and Organs of Generation	1895 E	68	114	2.85	..	..
	1895 C	46	92	1.55	206	2.07
	1896 E	76	112	2.78	..	..
	1896 C	42	118	1.98	230	2.30
	1897 E	76	127	3.18	..	..
	1897 C	82	110	1.72	237	2.28
Sub-Class IX.—Diseases of Parturition	1895 E	..	27	.68	..	..
	1895 C	..	31	.52	58	.58
	1896 E	..	29	.72	..	..
	1896 C	..	26	.44	55	.55
	1897 E	..	33	.83	..	..
	1897 C	..	31	.49	64	.62

CAUSES OF DEATHS.—CERTIFIED CASES ONLY: COLONY PROPER—Continued.

Cause of Death—Class and Sub-Class.	M.	F.	Total Persons.	Percentage.	All Races.	Percentage.
Class V.—Continued.						
Sub-Class X.—Diseases of Bones and Joints	1895 E	6	11	.28	..	..
	1895 C	10	2	.12	23	.23
	1896 E	4	9	.22	..	..
	1896 C	8	7	.15	24	.24
	1897 E	3	5	.12	..	..
	1897 C	10	5	.15	20	.19
Sub-Class XI.—Diseases of Integumentary System	1895 E	3	4	.10	..	..
	1895 C	..	1	.02	5	.05
	1896 E	4	3	.17	..	..
	1896 C	1	6	.12	14	.14
	1897 E	5	4	.14	..	..
	1897 C	5	4	.14	18	.17
TOTAL, CLASS V.	1895 M	969	807	1776	44.40	..
1895 C	1392	1032	2424	40.83	4200	42.27
1896 E	1042	787	1829	45.33	..	..
1896 C	1570	1119	2689	45.11	4518	45.20
1897 E	1037	828	1865	46.67	..	..
1897 C	1859	1167	3026	47.34	4891	47.08
Class VI.—Violence.						
Sub-Class I.—Accident or Negligence	1895 E	119	150	3.75	..	..
	1895 C	249	328	5.52	478	4.81
	1896 E	122	156	3.87	..	..
	1896 C	215	284	4.76	440	4.40
	1897 E	120	154	3.85	..	..
	1897 C	261	364	5.70	518	4.99
Sub-Class II.—Suicide ..	1895 E	19	21	.53	..	..
	1895 C	6	8	.13	29	.29
	1896 E	9	13	.32	..	..
	1896 C	7	8	.13	21	.21
	1897 E	32	43	1.08	..	..
	1897 C	10	9	.30	62	.60
Sub-Class III.—Homicide ..	1895 E	..	2	.05	..	..
	1895 C	7	8	.13	10	.10
	1896 E	4	3	.17	..	..
	1896 C	14	19	.32	26	.26
	1897 E	6	7	.18	..	..
	1897 C	17	12	.29	36	.35
Sub-Class IV.—Execution ..	1895 E	..	..	..	..	..
	1895 C	2	2	.04	2	.02
	1896 E	..	..	..	..	..
	1896 C	4	4	.07	4	.04
	1897 E	..	..	..	..	..
	1897 C	10	11	.17	11	.10
TOTAL, CLASS VI.	1895 E	138	35	173	4.33	..
1895 C	264	82	346	5.82	519	5.22
1896 E	135	41	176	4.36	..	..
1896 C	240	75	315	5.28	491	4.91
1897 E	158	46	204	5.11	..	..
1897 C	298	125	423	6.62	627	6.04
Class VII.—Undefined and not Specified ..	1895 E	63	121	3.03	..	..
	1895 C	120	208	3.50	329	3.31
	1896 E	37	66	1.63	..	..
	1896 C	78	126	2.11	192	1.92
	1897 E	42	82	2.05	..	..
	1897 C	67	67	1.34	216	2.08
GRAND TOTAL	1895 E	2214	1786	4000	100.00	..
1895 C	3307	2630	5937	100.00	9937	100.00
1896 E	2334	1701	4035	100.00	..	..
1896 C	3441	2520	5961	100.00	9996	100.00
1897 E	2305	1691	3996	100.00	..	..
1897 C	3800	2592	6392	100.00	10388	100.00

The comparative fatality in the Colony Proper of the various classes of disease amongst the European and the Coloured races in 1897 and the preceding year is easily discernible in the accompanying abstract, which indicates that the percentage proportions for Coloured persons are higher than those for Europeans as regards zymotic diseases (due to prevalence of phthisis), diseases of the respiratory system (owing to pneumonia amongst adults at Kimberley, and to bronchitis amongst children), and accidents. It is only too clear from the statistics collected that deaths due to pneumonia, phthisis and bronchitis are on the increase.

CLASSES.	1897.		1896.		CLASSES.	1897.		1896.	
	E.	C.	E.	C.		E.	C.	E.	C.
Zymotic Diseases	34.03	36.40	36.13	39.86	Constitutional Diseases	4.48	1.55	4.44	1.92
Respiratory System	11.79	22.62	11.38	19.95	Urinary System and Org. Gen.	3.18	1.72	2.78	1.98
Alimentary Canal	11.06	8.03	11.13	8.32	Liver Diseases	2.18	.80	1.69	.77
Circulatory System	9.66	6.43	10.11	6.51	Accidents	3.85	5.70	3.87	4.76
Nervous System	7.36	6.77	6.96	6.66	Other Causes	6.25	5.27	4.94	5.64
Developmental Defects, &c. . .	6.16	4.71	6.57	4.53	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

COMMONEST CAUSES OF DEATH.—WHOLE COLONY, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

This Return, which differs from any of the others in that it relates to the *Whole Colony* (including the Transkeian Territories and Bechuanaland) and includes Uncertified cases, is arranged according to the order of the events that transpired in 1895, the sequence for 1896 and 1897 being indicated by the entry in the "Order" column. The following note made as regards 1896 events is still applicable, vizt.:—It may be explained that several items occupy positions dissimilar to those previously held partly owing to the better information now afforded and partly on account of changes in classification. In this connection the following diseases are mentioned, vizt.: "Enteritis," "Typhoid Fever," "Tabes Mesenterica," "Other diseases of Larynx and Trachea," "Tumour."

Diseases.	Order.	1895.	Order.	1896.	Order.	1897.	Diseases.	Order.	1895.	Order.	1896.	Order.	1897.
Convulsions	1	2517	1	2888	2	2863	Erysipelas	51	27	54a	25	46	41
Whooping Cough	2	2362	4	2135	5	1583	Scarlet Fever	51a	27	61	16	65	14
Pneumonia	3	2245	2	2468	1	3007	Accidents occurring during Birth	52	26	48a	39	51	36
Phthisis	4	2176	3	2295	3	2565	Hypertrophy	52a	26	53	28	48	38
Influenza	5	1889	7	1101	11	949	Suppression of Urine	53	25	64	11	67	12
Diarrhoea	6	1274	5	1561	4	1719	Jaundice	54	24	61a	16	62	19
Bronchitis	7	898	9	978	8	1196	Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea	55	23	67	8	71a	8
Old Age	8	893	11	791	12	749	Vomiting	55a	23	59	18	59	24
Measles	9	756	15	594	23	490	Caries, Necrosis	55b	23	55	24	64	16
Dysentery	10	755	10	817	10	1061	Other Diseases of Brain	55c	23	48b	39	30	109
Diphtheria	11	751	13	699	13	696	Tumour	56	22	66	9	61	21
Diseases of Stomach	12	663	12	749	9	1099	Abscess of Liver	57	21	57	21	51a	36
Enteritis	13	636	6	1164	7	1229	Simple Continued Fever	57a	21	49	38	29	118
Heart Disease	14	618	14	616	14	567	Insanity	58	20	38	75	32	102
Debility	15	560	16	406	15	463	Ulceration, Perforation of Intestines	58a	20	58a	19	57	26
Typhoid Fever	16	444	8	1056	6	1330	Hydatids	58b	20	68	6	74	5
Dropsy	17	289	22	276	18	305	Abortion	59	17	60	17	58	25
Dentition	18	287	17	355	20	283	Hernia	59a	17	57a	21	55	28
Apoplexy	19	269	20	300	17	315	Laryngitis	59b	17	52	30	60	22
Premature Birth	20	263	19	303	16	372	Diabetes Mellitus	59c	17	59a	18	66	13
Inflammation of Brain	21	245	18	304	19	297	Aneurism	60	16	50	36	54	29
Smallpox	22	233	26	146	71	8	Pericarditis	60a	16	54b	25	37a	75
Cancer	23	231	21	289	21	278	Softening of Brain	61	15	65	10	68	10
Bright's Disease	24	186	23	217	22	236	Dyspepsia	61a	15	60a	17	50	30
Accidents of Child Birth	25	185	24	179	24	161	Mortification	62	14	69	4	73	6
Tuberculosis (other forms)	26	143	28	125	26	150	Embolism	62a	14	63	12	70	9
Paralysis	27	136	30	110	33	100	Typho-Malarial Fever	63	13	57b	21	68a	10
Leprosy	28	124	25	149	24a	161	Anaemia	64	12	68a	6	63a	18
Syphilis	29	120	29	123	25	157	Gout	64a	12	68b	6	71b	8
Hæmorrhage	29a	120	36	81	36	79	Delirium Tremens	64b	12	62	15	72	7
Peritonitis	30	101	32	93	37	75	Hæmoptysis	64c	12	50a	36	42	57
Epilepsy	31	97	35	82	35	80	Sarcoma	65	11	60b	17	66a	13
Asthma	32	87	27	137	26a	150	Puerperal Convulsions	66	10	64a	11	61a	21
Syncope	33	83	34	88	33a	100	Otitis	66a	10	65a	10	70a	9
Pleurisy	34	81	33	90	31	108	Cyanosis	66b	10	56	22	52	33
Rheumatic Fever	35	73	31	104	27	128	Thrush	66c	10	65b	10	68b	10
Quinsy	36	68	43	58	34	81	Fracture of Bones and Contusions	1	272	1	271	1	357
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	37	62	39	70	41	62	Drowning	2	178	2	167	3	180
Tetanus	38	60	42	61	39	70	Burns	3	157	3	150	2	183
Abscess	39	56	40	69	56	27	Lightning	4	65	4	88	5	84
Tubercular Meningitis	40	54	45	52	49	37	Exposure	5	64	5	87	6	50
Obstruction of Intestines	40a	54	39a	70	45	44	Poison	6	47	6	59	9	30
Chronic Alcoholism	40b	54	45a	52	44	51	Bite of Snake or Insect	7	33	8	38	8	38
Tabes Mesenterica	41	53	29a	123	28	123	Murder	8	28	9	33	7	39
Carcinoma	42	46	46	49	43	56	Gunshot Wounds	9	26	7	50	4	101
Rheumatism	43	45	37	78	40	68	Sunstroke	10	22	11	25	10	21
Starvation (want of Breast Milk)	44	39	41	66	39a	70	Suicide (Hanging only)	11	19	11a	25	8a	38
Puerperal Fever	45	38	47	45	38	74	Cuts	12	11	12	7	12	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	46	33	44	56	34a	81							
Diseases of Spinal Cord	47	32	51	31	49a	37							
Hydrocephalus	48	31	48	39	53	31							
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	49	30	54	25	47	40							
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	50	29	58	19	63	18							

DEATHS OF CHILDREN (CERTIFIED CASES) COLONY PROPER, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

The special statement which related to the Certified Causes of the Deaths of European and Coloured Children (under 5 years of age) which occurred in the Colony Proper, and was published in the 1896 Report for that and the year previous, has been continued for 1897, and is hereunder exhibited with the respective percentage proportions. The diseases appear in the order of greatest frequency obtaining in 1895, and it may be observed that the changes in classification previously referred to are responsible for several alterations in relative positions.

DISEASES.	1895.		1896.		1897.		DISEASES.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.		Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.
Diarrhoea (E) ..	266	14.70	271	15.28	222	13.99	Phthisis (E) ..	9	.50	8	.45	8	.50
	398	13.24	399	14.49	418	15.36		41	1.36	64	2.32	83	3.05
Total	664		670		640		Total	50		72		91	
Whooping Cough (E) ..	181	10.00	152	8.57	67	4.22	Tubercular Meningitis (E) ..	24	1.33	20	1.13	10	.63
	447	14.87	112	4.07	100	3.67		23	.76	20	.73	11	.40
Total	628		264		167		Total	47		40		21	
Pneumonia (E) ..	132	7.30	129	7.27	117	7.38	Syphilis (E) ..	4	.22	2	.11	7	.44
	325	10.81	328	11.91	313	11.50		37	1.23	37	1.34	39	1.43
Total	457		457		430		Total	41		39		46	
Convulsions (E) ..	123	6.80	78	4.40	98	6.18	Burns (E) ..	10	.55	9	.51	4	.25
	284	9.44	180	6.53	197	7.24		30	1.00	13	.47	32	1.18
Total	407		258		295		Total	40		22		36	
Bronchitis (E) ..	98	5.42	85	4.79	103	6.49	Tabes Mesenterica (E) ..	18	.99	32	1.80	30	1.89
	302	10.04	291	10.57	319	11.72		21	.70	50	1.82	46	1.69
Total	400		376		422		Total	39		82		76	
Measles (E) ..	136	7.51	89	5.02	32	2.02	Tetanus (E) ..	9	.50	15	.85	13	.82
	248	8.25	80	2.91	32	1.18		20	.66	18	.65	36	1.32
Total	384		169		64		Total	29		33		49	
Enteritis (E) ..	159	8.79	325	18.32	297	18.73	Suffocation (E) ..	10	.55	7	.39	6	.38
	144	4.79	358	13.00	355	13.04		16	.53	26	.94	19	.70
Total	303		683		652		Total	26		33		25	
Debility (E) ..	83	4.59	43	2.42	61	3.85	Bright's Disease (E) ..	6	.33	4	.22	4	.25
	117	3.89	76	2.76	91	3.34		15	.50	16	.58	13	.48
Total	200		119		152		Total	21		20		17	
Diphtheria (E) ..	91	5.00	75	4.23	80	5.04	Typhoid Fever (E) ..	7	.39	18	1.01	20	1.26
	63	2.10	41	1.49	36	1.32		13	.43	32	1.16	35	1.29
Total	154		116		116		Total	20		50		55	
Premature Birth (E) ..	79	4.37	73	4.11	79	4.98	Starvation (want of Breast Milk) (E) ..	6	.33	6	.34	19	1.20
	66	2.19	83	3.01	103	3.78		14	.46	17	.62	25	.92
Total	145		156</										

DEATHS OF CHILDREN (CERTIFIED CASES) COLONY PROPER, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.—Continued.

DISEASES.	1895		1896		1897		DISEASES.	1895		1896		1897	
	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.		Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.	Total Deaths under 5 Yrs.	Percentage.
Fracture of Bones ..	{ E 9	.50	2	.11	3	.19	Scarlet Fever ..	{ E 6	.33	1	.06	3	.19
	{ C 6	.20	6	.22	4	.15		{ C 3	.10	4	.14	..	..
Total ..	15		8		7		Total ..	9		5		3	
Accidents occurring during Birth ..	{ E 6	.33	8	.45	5	.32	Quinsy ..	{ E 5	.25	1	.06	2	.13
	{ C 8	.27	18	.65	12	.44		{ C 3	.10	2	.07	3	.11
Total ..	14		26		17		Total ..	8		3		5	
Peritonitis ..	{ E 9	.50	4	.22	3	.19	Pleurisy ..	{ E 5	.28	6	.34	4	.25
	{ C 3	.10	6	.22	4	.15		{ C 2	.07	6	.22	9	.33
Total ..	12		10		7		Total ..	7		12		13	
Obstruction of Intestines ..	{ E 7	.39	2	.11	1	.06	Smallpox ..	{ E ..	..	1	.06	..	..
	{ C 3	.10	3	.11	1	.04		{ C ..	.03	1	.04	..	..
Total ..	10		5		2		Total ..	1		2		..	
Diseases of Stomach ..	{ E 6	.33	8	.45	17	1.07	Other Diseases ..	{ E 103	5.69	129	7.27	110	6.94
	{ C 3	.10	12	.43	18	.66		{ C 110	3.66	254	9.23	162	5.95
Total ..	9		20		35		Total ..	213		383		272	
									100.00		100.00		100.00
									100.00		100.00		100.00

An abstract of the foregoing return arranged according to the havoc wrought in 1897 by the most fatal diseases amongst children gives prominence to the fact that *Enteritis* (as a Certified Cause) is proportionally more prevalent among European infants than Coloured, and that whilst *Pneumonia* and *Bronchitis* assert their previously noted supremacy amongst natives, *Diphtheria* is proportionally not nearly as harmful amongst Coloured children as White. The return is as follows:—

DISEASE.	1897.		1896.	
	E.	C.	E.	C.
Enteritis ..	18.73	13.04	18.32	13.00
Diarrhoea ..	13.99	15.36	15.28	14.49
Pneumonia ..	7.38	11.50	7.27	11.91
Bronchitis ..	6.49	11.72	4.79	10.57
Convulsions ..	6.18	7.24	4.40	6.53
Diphtheria ..	5.04	1.32	4.23	1.49
Premature Birth ..	4.98	3.78	4.11	3.01
Whooping Cough ..	4.22	3.67	8.57	4.07
Debility ..	3.85	3.34	2.42	2.76
Inflammation of Brain ..	3.66	2.06	4.23	2.18
Dentition ..	2.27	1.69	2.54	1.96
Measles ..	2.02	1.18	5.02	2.91
Other Causes ..	21.19	24.10	18.82	25.12
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIAL DISEASES (CERTIFIED)—CLIMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

The subjoined return is arranged according to the order of the frequency of occurrences in 1895. It shows that as far as the evidence of Certified Cases goes, *Pneumonia*, *Bronchitis* and *Phthisis* were fully and evenly distributed over the Colony Proper. Other forms of *Phthisis* were not so equally dispersed. *Diarrhoea* was returned in less districts in 1897 than in 1896. *Influenza* and *Whooping Cough* had abated for a time. *Enteritis* was steady. *Diphtheria* unfortunately as regards distribution was more prevalent. *Typhoid Fever* had appeared in 57 districts out of 72. *Measles* remained in the Karroo. *Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis* showed itself in 11 areas in 1896, and 12 in 1897. There were no certified cases of *Smallpox*.

Comparative statement showing for 1895, 1896 and 1897 the number of districts in which Certified Cases of the specified diseases had occurred—the districts being grouped according to climate:—

Causes of Death.	Number of Districts in which Certified Cases Occurred.														
	Total (72 Districts).			West Coast (12 Districts).			South and S.E. (23 Districts).			Border (10 Districts).			Karoo (27 Districts).		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897
<i>Pneumonia</i> ..	64	66	64	12	12	11	16	18	17	10	10	10	26	26	26
<i>Bronchitis</i> ..	62	63	57	12	11	10	20	19	15	9	6	8	21	27	24
<i>Phthisis</i> ..	53	54	60	11	10	11	17	18	19	6	6	9	19	20	21
<i>Diarrhoea</i> ..	50	58	52	9	12	9	13	15	11	7	7	9	21	24	23
<i>Influenza</i> ..	49	24	29	10	8	8	13	5	8	7	4	3	19	7	10
<i>Enteritis</i> ..	44	63	59	11	12	10	13	16	16	6	9	8	14	26	23
<i>Cancer</i> ..	41	44	32	10	10	8	12	14	12	6	4	4	13	16	8
<i>Diphtheria</i> ..	41	37	44	10	8	8	10	9	14	7	7	9	14	13	12
<i>Typhoid Fever</i> ..	40	55	57	8	11	11	14	16	15	5	8	7	13	20	24
Other forms of <i>Phthisis</i> ..	37	37	27	9	9	7	13	13	8	5	4	3	10	11	9
<i>Whooping Cough</i> ..	32	50	46	9	10	8	13	15	13	6	7	7	4	18	18
<i>Dysentery</i> ..	22	32	27	8	7	6	4	9	8	3	5	4	7	11	9
<i>Measles</i> ..	17	30	14	7	6	0	3	11	3	1	3	3	6	10	8
<i>Smallpox</i> ..	11	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	1	0	3	5	0
<i>Leprosy</i> ..	6	7	5	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
<i>Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis</i> ..	0	11	12	0	5	7	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	4

* Cape Town and Cape reckoned as one district 1895-7. Montagu and Robertson reckoned as one district. The West Coast Districts include all from the Orange River to Robertson. The South and S.E. " " " Caledon to Komgha and back to Somerset East. The Border " " " Stutterheim to Orange River. The Karoo " " " Inland Districts and Griqualand West.

DEATHS THROUGH ACCIDENTS, 1897.

In the Colony, *excluding* the Transkeian Territories and Bechuanaland, there were in 1897 (as far as recorded to 15th April, 1898) 852 fatal accidents—38.38 per cent. being attributable to fractures and contusions; 18.19 to burns; 16.79 to drowning; 2.23 to lightning; 2.11 to poison; 2.11 to gunshot; 0.35 to cuts; while 19.84 per cent. were due to other miscellaneous causes.

Arranging the classes of occupations followed in their lifetime by the deceased according to the percentage of the magnitude of their losses in relation to the census results, it is noticed that there died 52 male persons (37 Europeans) belonging to the *Commercial* order; 152 males (41 Europeans) to the *Industrial*; 390 persons to the *Indefinite*; 178 (39 Europeans) to the *Agricultural*; 7 (all Europeans) to the *Professional*; and 73 (21 Europeans) to the *Domestic*. Fatal accidents did most havoc in the first two orders, wherein considering the number of people absorbed in those pursuits the percentages of losses were nearly equal (2 per 1,000).

It will be seen that 13 cart and wagon drivers, 9 railway employes, and 12 persons connected with the mercantile marine and, strange to say, 7 clerks perished through accidents, *viz.*, fractures, contusions or drowning.

Under the heading "*Industrial*" we find 47 persons connected with mines, 12 with maintenance or construction of railways and 65 general labourers. A large proportion (113 males) were killed by fractures, &c., but 16 were drowned.

No less than 72 children under 5 years of age were burnt or scalded, and 17 were drowned.

Farm life entails exposure chiefly to fractures and contusions (80 cases) and to water and lightning (49 cases), and nearly all the subjects were servants.

The discharge of household duties is accompanied by risks from fire (17 cases), water (12) and fractures, &c. (15), and two-thirds of the subjects were Coloured.

It cannot fail to strike the most casual observer that a number of these deaths could have been prevented. No less than 155 persons (18 being Europeans) were burnt or scalded in one year, and 72 of these were of tender, helpless ages; and 143 (61 Europeans) were drowned. 18 persons were poisoned (6 being children under 5 years) and 18 were shot.

SUICIDES, 1897.

An analysis of the statistics obtained by means of the Inquest Returns, which unlike the Births and Deaths registration statements, *include* Pondoland cases, affords some novel results.

It has been ascertained that there were 12 suicides in the month of January, 1897, in 10 days; 6 in February in 6 days; 3 in March in 3 days; 9 in April in 8 days; 5 in May in 5 days; 6 in June in 5 days; 7 in July in 6 days; 9 in August in 8 days; 9 in September in 8 days; 10 in October in 7 days; 6 in November in 6 days; and 11 in December in 10 days. In 82 days therefore all the desperate deeds were committed. The highest number of suicides was 3 on the 6th of October; on each of two days in January 2 happened, while 2 took place on one day in each of the following months, *viz.*:—April, June, July, August, September, October and December.

The destruction of life was greatest on the 1st of a month (10 deaths), followed by 6 deaths on the 27th; 5 on the 16th; 4 on the 12th, 13th, 14th, as well as the 24th, 25th, 26th and 29th, and on the 6th and 19th; 3 on the 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 15th and 28th; and 2 on the 3rd, 8th, 11th, 17th and 31st. It is noticed that the pernicious tendency is most pronounced from the 6th to the 16th, and from the 24th to the 29th of a month.

Twenty events occurred on a Wednesday, 17 on a Sunday, 16 on a Thursday, 13 on a Monday, the same number on a Friday, 9 on a Tuesday and 5 on a Saturday.

For 73 out of the 93 cases it has been practicable to ascertain more or less exactly the hour when the fatal deed was committed. Forty-five of the deaths happened between nine in the morning and nine in the evening. But few persons waited for the depth of night.

As a means of self-destruction poison is most resorted to in the winter months; gunshot and hanging again in the summer. Only 4 Europeans strangled or hanged themselves, but 19 Europeans used the more accessible firearms as a method of terminating this present life. European females prefer poison, and Coloured the rope or rein. It is most difficult to ascertain the true ages of natives, consequently 17 persons are returned simply as "Adults," but it is safe to say that only about 14 people over 45 years of age committed suicide in 1897. The earliest age entered was 14 (a Tembu female), and the highest 76 (an European). Upwards of 1/3 of the total deaths of this category occurred amongst people between 20 and 30 years of age.

MARRIAGES—EDUCATION; FORMER CONDITION.

No. 1.—Showing the former condition of the Couples married in 1895, 1896 and 1897.

The HUSBANDS comprised:—			The WIVES comprised:—		
7,564 Bachelors in	1897		7,886 Spinsters in	1897	
7,063 " " " " " " " "	1896		7,396 " " " " " " " "	1896	
8,394 " " " " " " " "	1895		6,916 " " " " " " " "	1895	
859 Widowers " " " " " "	1897		534 Widows " " " " " "	1897	
812 " " " " " " " "	1896		446 " " " " " " " "	1896	
723 " " " " " " " "	1895		425 " " " " " " " "	1895	
20 Divorced " " " " " "	1897		23 Divorced " " " " " "	1897	
12 " " " " " " " "	1896		11 " " " " " " " "	1896	
16 " " " " " " " "	1895		18 " " " " " " " "	1895	
Total .. 8,443			Total .. 8,443		

No. 2.—Showing the number of Males and Females who signed the MARRIAGE REGISTERS in 1895, 1896 and 1897 by Autograph and by Mark, with proportions per cent. of the Illiterates of each Sex.

Year.	Number of Marriages in which the Husbands signed by Mark.	Number of Marriages in which the Wives signed by Mark.	Number of Marriages in which both the husbands and Wives signed by Mark.	Number of Marriages in which both the Husbands and Wives signed by Writing.	Total.
1897	644	490	1,989	5,320	8,443
1896	511	420	1,815	5,114	7,860
1895	506	394	1,855	4,604	7,359

Sex.	Year.	Educated (able to write)	Illiterate (cannot write).	Proportion per cent. of Illiterates among each Sex.
Husbands	1897	5,810	2,633	31.18
	1896	5,534	2,326	29.59
	1895	4,998	2,361	32.08
Wives	1897	5,964	2,479	29.36
	1896	5,626	2,234	28.42
	1895	5,110	2,249	30.56

MARRIAGES, 1897—DISTRICTS.

No. 3.—No of Marriages Solemnised in each District in the Colony Proper during 1897, with totals for the several Native Territories.

Aberdeen 36	George 70	Namaqualand 68	Uitenhage 106
Albany 122	Glen Grey 49	Oudtshoorn 230	Uniondale 76
Albert 113	Gordonia 45	Paarl 141	Van Rhyndorp 26
Alexandria 19	Graaff-Reinet 108	Peddie 33	Victoria East 57
Aliwal North 68	Hanover 10	Philip's Town 34	Victoria West 30
Barkly East 37	Hay 69	Piquetberg 78	Vryburg 173
Barkly West 106	Herbert 60	Port Elizabeth 362	Willowmore 72
Bathurst 21	Herschel 84	Port Nolloth 14	Wodehouse 38
Beaufort West 78	Hope Town 34	Prieska 29	Worcester 96
Bedford 31	Humansdorp 99	Prince Albert 66	Wynberg 301
Bredasdorp 50	Jansenville 52	Queen's Town 175	
Britstown 31	Kenhardt 18	Richmond 32	Total Colony Proper 7,258
Caledon 65	Kimberley 310	Riversdale 104	
Calvinia 67	King William's Town 256	Robertson 36	Native Territories:—
Cape 1,055	Knysna 66	Simon's Town 84	East Griqualand 419
Carnarvon 36	Komgha 11	Somerset East 101	Tembuland 301
Cathcart 23	Kuruman 30	Stellenbosch 84	Transkei 415
Ceres 31	Ladismith 69	Steynsburg 26	Pondoland 46
Clanwilliam 63	Mafeking 64	Stockenstrom 34	
Colesberg 62	Malmesbury 146	Stutterheim 29	Total .. 1,181
Craddock 95	Middelburg 43	Sutherland 12	
East London 168	Montagu 47	Swellendam 94	Walfish Bay 4
Fort Beaufort 58	Mossel Bay 86	Tarka 53	
Fraserburg 39	Murraysburg 26	Tulbagh 38	Grand Total.. 8,443

† MARRIAGES, 1897—CALENDAR.

No. 4.—Showing the number of Marriages solemnized on each day of the week, with Monthly Totals.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	
Total, 8,443	241	2,766	3,300	1,138	508	248	242	8,443, Total.

Month.	No.	Month.	No.	Month.	No.
January	530	May	717	September	734
February	594	June	720	October	691
March	752	July	679	November	737
April	719	August	788	December	782

NOTE.—Two cases dated 27th and 28th December, 1897, wherein parties married were Bachelors and Spinsters; able to write; married by Banns; reported late from D. R. Church, Wynberg, and one case dated 5th October, 1897, reported from Wesleyan Church, Herschel District, not included above, or subsequently.

No. 5.—Showing with distinction between Colony Proper and Native Territories the number of Marriages solemnized in 1897 by Ministers of each Religious Denomination, by Resident Magistrates, and by specially appointed Marriage Officers, together with Totals for 1895 and 1896.

Religious Denomination of Solemnizing Minister.	Colony Proper (including British Bechuanaland).	Native Territories (including Walfish Bay).	Total.
Dutch Reformed Church	2,674	42	2,716
S. A. Reformed Church	52	..	52
Church of England	1,274	227	1,501
Wesleyan Methodist	969	537	1,506
Primitive Methodist	12	..	12
Presbyterian	215	57	272
United Presbyterian	11	117	128
Free Church of Scotland	75	54	129
Independents and Congregationalists	641	55	696
London Missionary Society	119	..	119
Baptist—English	46	..	46
Baptist—German	10	..	10
Lutheran	114	1	115
Evangelical	128	..	128
Berlin Mission .. .. .	..	..	..
Moravian Mission	101	49	150
Rhenish Mission	109	3	112
Seventh Day Adventist	4	..	4
Union Church	4	..	4
Apostolic Union	3	..	3
Paris Missionary Society .. .. .	..	16	16
South African Mission	16	..	16
African Methodist Episcopal Church	14	3	17
Roman Catholic	135	6	141
Resident Magistrates	476	18	494
Marriage Officers:—			
Jews	42	..	42
Dutch Reformed Church	13	..	13
London Missionary Society	1	..	1
Total, 1897	7,258	1,185	8,443
" 1896	6,891	969	7,860
" 1895	6,631	728	7,359

The number of couples married in 1897 by Banns was 7,754; *by Licence, 689.
 " " " 1896 " 7,231; " 629.

† The detailed returns were published in the Statistical Register for 1897, with a Report thereon.

GENERAL.

There can be but little doubt that the progress of Registration during the year 1897 was materially retarded by the severe drought that visited all the Karoo districts, some ten in number, in the neighbourhood of the Orange River, and a good distance to the South and North of it. The consequent privations the residents in these localities have endured have reduced the birth rate, while the inhabitants of these usually arid tracts have more readily, owing to their enfeebled condition, fallen victims to many passing ailments.

For keeping the provisions of the Act before the rural public, the services of the Cape Policemen are particularly useful. The members of this Force as they patrol their beats call at the various homesteads, and by word of mouth can encourage, or when necessary admonish, the community to report their domestic events. Verbal explanatory advice coming from such persons clothed with a certain degree of official authority is bound to be more effectual than the mere circulation of printed Notices. It is intensely to be desired that the Cape Police will render this service constantly during the course of their ordinary duty. Sections 33 and 34 of Act No. 7 of 1894 provide that in rural areas qualified informants shall give notice of Births or Deaths to (*inter alia*) any Police Officer, and such Police Officer shall forthwith give notice to the Deputy Registrar.

CONCLUSION.

It is but fitting that in closing this Report, which was compiled during Mr. Henry de Smidt's tenure of office as Under Colonial Secretary, a sincere acknowledgment should be placed on record of my personal obligations to him, founded on an uninterrupted friendship lasting the whole 28½ years during which it was my privilege to learn statistical work under the kindly guidance, and what is more—sympathy—of one upon whom the Royal Statistical Society of England conferred the high honour of its Fellowship on his successful accomplishment of the duties of Director of the Cape Census of 1891.

A. C. DALE,

Registrar of Births and Deaths.

General Register Office,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
3rd August, 1898.

BIRTHS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

No. 1.—RETURN showing for each of the five Main Races and with distinction of Sex, the Number of Births which occurred during 1895, 1896 and 1897, in the Colony Proper, the Transkeian Territories (excluding Pondoland), Walfish Bay and British Bechuanaland. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898.)

Territories.	European or White.						Malay.						Hottentot.						Fingo, Kafir and Bechuana.						Mixed and Other.						Total other than European or White.						TOTAL (including Births at sea registered in Colony).						Territories.			
	M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			Persons.	Persons.	Persons.							
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897													
Colony Proper	7426	7096	7557	6946	6945	6989	279	284	283	286	277	331	1329	1597	1714	1282	1531	1633	5408	5812	5883	5175	5830	5936	4753	4715	4973	4685	4521	4832	11769	12408	12853	11728	12159	12732	19195	19504	20410	18674	19104	19721	37869	38808	40131	Colony Proper.
Transkeian Territories	189	193	200	172	175	167	1	10	18	14	7	6	18	3772	4700	4567	3920	4780	4789	77	54	53	61	58	61	3859	4772	4635	4011	4844	4868	4048	4965	4835	4183	5019	5035	8231	10889	10061	Transkeian Territories.
Walfish Bay	..	1	..	1	1	6	6	3	9	9	10	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	8	8	5	11	10	11	8	9	5	12	11	11	20	20	16	Walfish Bay.
Bechuanaland	13	173	161	16	149	141	1	..	1	..	1	21	10	1	20	7	12	206	97	21	191	120	7	84	55	4	67	41	20	311	163	26	279	168	*33	484	324	*42	428	309	*75	912	633	Bechuanaland.
Total	7628	7463	7918	7135	7270	7297	279	284	285	286	278	331	1346	1642	1741	1299	1566	1668	9192	10720	10548	9416	10802	10846	4839	4853	5082	4775	4646	4934	15656	17499	17656	15776	17292	17779	23284	24962	25574	22911	24562	25076	46195	50429	50841	

(a) Including 905 without distinction of Sex.

(b) Including 191 without distinction of Sex.

* Six weeks only. British Bechuanaland annexed 15th November, 1895.

General Register Office, Cape Town, 22nd June, 1898.

BIRTHS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.—CITIES AND TOWNS.

No. 2.—RETURN showing for each of the five Main Races and with distinction of Sex, the Number of Births which occurred in the Cities and Chief Towns in 1895, 1896 and 1897, as far as registered, and as taken out to 15th April, 1898.

Town.	European or White.						Malay.						Hottentot.						Fingo, Kafir, and Bechuana.						Mixed and Other.						Total other than European or White.						TOTAL.						Total Persons.	Town.														
	M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.	F.																										
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897																												
Aliwal North	24	23	22	20	17	20	1	2	..	1	15	15	12	10	13	15	11	3	9	7	7	8	27	20	21	18	20	23	51	43	43	38	37	43	89	80	86	Aliwal North												
Beaufort West	40	35	52	29	44	45	18	3	3	10	5	2	1	7	3	2	7	36	43	44	40	36	45	38	62	54	46	48	57	78	97	106	75	92	102	153	189	208	Beaufort West												
Burgersdorp	31	32	39	39	25	32	2	4	2	8	14	13	11	13	7	7	1	5	3	15	17	18	22	12	46	49	57	67	47	44	103	96	101	Burgersdorp															
Cape Town	461	439	431	459	439	198	199	177	191	178	200	15	11	18	10	18	17	15	11	18	10	17	17	53	60	75	63	79	106	123	154	194	Cape Town												
Green and Sea Point	38	49	57	43	45	42	Green and Sea Point									
Woodstock	36	47	10	36	55	17	Woodstock									
Maitland (a)	47	55	62	37	34	53	5	8	8	9	15	9	Maitland (a)									
Mowbray	39	22	41	39	37	30	4	1	4	3	5	3	Mowbray						
Rondebosch	56	56	74	63	56	64	24	18	31	21	20	26	Rondebosch						
Claremont	23	19	20	28	24	14	4	2	2	3	3	4	Claremont						
Wynberg	42	58	64	56	43	58	Wynberg						
Simon's Town	124	119	152	130	111	134	Simon's Town			
Craddock	23	20	28	20	21	20	Craddock			
East London	58	61	74	68	68	66	East London			
George	116	98	119	122	108	105	George			
Graaff-Reinet	227	216	217	215	168	187	7	2	7	8	5	10	8	3	9	13	10	13	44	69	50	38	79	77	117	101	93	103	96	90	176	175	168	162	190	190	403	391	385	377	368	377	780	749	762	878	780	780	Graaff-Reinet									
Kimberley	53	60	67	46	63	64	3	1	1	6	2	..	3	3	5	14	4	4	19	34	62	13	23	69	24	24	36	17	40	47	46	64	102	45	73	122	99	124	169	91	136	156	190	260	355	355	260	355	Kimberley									
Beaconsfield	88	82	93	92	95	72	Beaconsfield			
King William's Town	32	29	25	20	22	25	2	1	King William's Town			
Malmesbury	15	22	15	14	9	20	Malmesbury			
Mossel Bay	59	59	55	59	50	40	Mossel Bay			
Oudshoorn	71	52	68	53	59	56	Oudshoorn			
Paarl	15	19	18	13	20	Paarl
Wellington	258	251	247	227	234	232	21	25	20	28	28	31	5	5	43	6	3	32	115	133	168	100	133	177	148	151	140	9	12</																													

URBAN AND RURAL BIRTHS, BY RACES, EACH DISTRICT, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

No. 3.—RETURN showing for each District of the Colony Proper the Number of Births of Males and Females, European and Coloured, which occurred in Urban and Rural Areas in 1895, 1896 and 1897, with a supplementary Table distinguishing births of Malays, Hottentots, Mixed and Others from those of Fingoes, Kaffirs and Bechuannas, and with Totals for Transkeian Territories and Bechuanaaland. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898.)

Table with columns for District, Year (1895-1897), Race (European/White, Other than European/White, Malay, Hottentot, Mixed and Other, Fingo, Kaffir and Bechuana), and Sex (M, F). Includes a 'TOTAL FOR COLONY PROPER' row at the bottom.

(c) 3 at sea cases not included. (e) Including 814 cases returned without distinction of Sex.

TRANSKEI AND BECHUANALAND BIRTHS—EACH DISTRICT.

No. 3A.—RETURN showing for each District of the Transkeian Territories (excluding Pondoland) and Bechuanaland, the number of Births of Males and Females, European and other than European, which occurred in 1895, 1896 and 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

DISTRICT.	European or White. 1895		European or White. 1896		European or White. 1897		Other than European or White. 1895		Other than European or White. 1896		Other than European or White. 1897	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EAST GRIQUALAND.												
Maclear	32	19	16	15	24	18	35	36	32	30	30	29
Matatiele	14	10	11	11	10	8	239	219	191	172	94	90
Mount Ayliff	4	6	..	3	2	2	175	174	264	268	224	219
Mount Currie	23	18	25	16	29	22	121	132	112	107	76	102
Mount Fletcher	4	3	5	..	1	2	242	256	198	175	147	154
Mount Frere	4	3	3	2	4	2	63	68	41	49	86	88
Qumbu	4	2	3	2	3	2	365	353	264	244	230	209
Teolo	7	1	2	2	1	1	127	154	63	71	88	89
Umzimkulu	4	4	7	7	5	6	310	306	254	262	247	216
Total for East Griqualand ..	96	66	72	58	79	63	1677	1698	1419	1378	1222	1196
TEMBULAND.												
Elliot	40	42	65	57	61	44	18	17	30	23	29	25
Elliotdale	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	365	518
Engcobo	2	2	5	7	6	5	208	219	437	441	337	307
Mquanduli .. .. .	..	..	2	1	2	..	3	2	51	52	31	26
St. Mark's	2	1	3	2	2	3	196	202	352	389	344	347
Umtata	17	21	15	17	20	20	35	22	540	586	267	312
Xalanga	11	13	9	9	9	7	61	73	45	54	70	71
Port St. John's (Portion) ..	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	2
Total for Tembuland ..	77	83	102	97	101	81	523	538	1456	1549	1444	1608
TRANSKEI.												
Butterworth	3	6	4	9	1	7	113	115	169	180	144	142
Idutywa	6	5	2	1	8	1	384	443	350	359	404	517
Kentani	1	5	3	3	3	3	296	314	317	362	339	331
Nqamakwe	2	1	3	2	1	8	57	61	..	..	34	35
Tsomo .. .. .	..	3	4	3	4	1	110	95	90	121	121	108
Willowvale	4	3	3	2	3	3	699	747	971	895	927	931
Total for Transkei ..	16	23	19	20	20	23	1659	1775	1897	1917	1969	2064
WALFISH BAY .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	8	11	8	10	5	11
BECHUANALAND.												
Gordonia	2	3	35	30	23	23	5	6	83	75	62	38
Kuruman .. .. .	..	1	13	9	13	10	4	3	43	43	24	53
Mafeking	2	4	27	28	41	29	1	1	128	120	36	28
Vryburg	9	8	98	82	84	79	10	16	57	41	41	49
Total for Bechuanaland ..	13	16	173	149	161	141	20	26	311	279	163	168

BIRTHS—LEGITIMATE AND OTHER, 1895,

No 4.—Showing for each of the Main Races (White, Yellow-brown and Black) and with distinction of Sex, the Colony in 1895, 1896 and 1897, as far as

TERRITORY.	European or White.									Malay, Mixed and Other, with Hottentot.														
	Legitimate.						Illegitimate.			Legitimate.						Illegitimate.								
	1895			1896			1897			1895			1896			1897								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Colony Proper ..	7269	6802	6947	6785	7370	6830	157	144	149	160	187	159	4384	4239	4572	4372	4776	4696	1977	2014	2024	1957	2194	2100
East Griqualand ..	95	65	72	58	78	63	1	1	37	49	39	34	33	39	24	25	18	17	7	
Tembuland ..	74	82	100	95	99	81	3	1	2	2	2	..	9	7	12	7	21	18	16	10	2	3	5	
Transkei and Walfish Bay ..	16	23	20	21	20	23	..	1	1	..	7	11	5	5	8	11	1	1		
Bechuanaland ..	13	16	172	149	159	140	1	..	2	1	6	3	75	52	44	36	2	2	30	36		
TOTAL ..	7467	6988	7311	7108	7726	7137	161	147	152	162	192	160	4437	4298	4705	4476	4879	4794	2027	2062	2074	2014	2229	

General Register Office,
Cape Town, 23rd June, 1898.

STILL BIRTHS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

No. 5.—RETURN showing the number of Still Births of White and Coloured Persons, which had occurred in Urban Areas in each district of the Colony, in each of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. (Events taken out to the 31st December, 1897.)

DISTRICT.	1895.				1896.				1897.			
	European.		Coloured.		European.		Coloured.		European.		Coloured.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	2	..	1	2	..	1	1
Albany	7	1	3	6	7	2	2	6	2	3
Albert	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	4	..	1
Alexandria	1	..	1	..	..
Alival North	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	3
Barkly East	1	2	1	..
Barkly West	1	2	1	..	3	3	..	2	1	3
Bathurst	1	..	..	..	..
Beaufort West	1	2	4	..	1	1	2	4	5
Bedford	1	1	..	2
Bredasdorp	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Britstown	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..
Caledon	3	..	2	..	1	3	5	..	4	..
Calvinia	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cape Town	12	17	35	33	12	20	59	40	18	15
Cape District	10	5	8	5	15	4	9	6	12	15
Carnarvon	1	2	1	..	..
Ceres	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1
Clanwilliam	1	3	..	1	2	..	1	1
Colesberg	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Craddock	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
East London	2	4	3	3	5	3	1	5	7	2
Fort Beaufort	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1
Fraserburg	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
George	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Glen Grey	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graaff-Reinet	2	2	3	1	5	3	1	1	3	2
Hanover	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Hay	2	..	1	..	1	..	1
Herbert	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Herschel
Hope Town	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
Humanandorp	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Jansenville	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Kenhardt	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kimberley	13	9	15	15	13	10	20	21	16	7
King William's Town	4	2	3	4	4	5	..	3	4	5
Knyana	2	..	1	..	5	2	1	..	..
Komgha	1	..	..	..
Ladismith	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malmesbury	3	2	4	3	..	4	2	1	..	..
Middelburg	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Montagu	2	1

1896 AND 1897—GENERAL SUMMARY.

number of Births, Legitimate and Native Custom Cases in each of the Territories, comprising the Cape registered, and as taken out to 15th April, 1898.

TERRITORY.	Kaffir and Bechuana, with Fingo.															TOTAL.					
	Legitimate.						Native Custom.						Illegitimate (including some Native Custom Cases).			1895	1896	1897			
	1895			1896			1895			1896			1897								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Colony Proper ..	1829	1788	1988	2009	2132	2084	2371	2474	2082	2041	1733	1818	1208	1213	1742	1780	2018	2034	37869	38608	40131
East Griqualand ..	16	25	42	37	64	87	1564	1596	1289	1250	1089	1038	36	43	31	40	29	21	3537	2927	2560
Tembuland ..	14	11	29	23	23	21	471	503	1393	1482	1373	1545	13	7	20	34	22	16	1221	64018	3234
Transkei and Walfish Bay ..	2	..	3	2	1	..	1594	1722	1835	1833	1907	1982	62	53	60	80	60	80	3493	3964	4283
Bechuanaland ..	6	9	51	43	74	75	6	12	135	136	6	21	..	..	20	12	17	24	a75	912	633
TOTAL ..	1867	1833	2113	2114	2294	2267	6006	6267	6734	6742	6108	6404	1319	1316	1873	1946*	2146	2175	46195	50429	50841

a. For six weeks only.
b. Including 814 cases returned without distinction of sex.
c. " 91 " " "
d. " 191 " " "

STILL BIRTHS, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

No. 5.—RETURN showing the number of Still Births of White and Coloured Persons, which had occurred in Urban Areas in each district of the Colony, in each of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. (Events taken out to the 31st December, 1897.)

DISTRICT.	1895.				1896.				1897.			
	European.		Coloured.		European.		Coloured.		European.		Coloured.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mossel Bay	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	5
Murraysburg
Namaqualand	1	3	6	..	..	2	1	1
Oudtshoorn	1	4	5	5	..	10	8	2
Paarl	3	3	4	8	2	4	8	4
Peddie	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Philip's Town	2	1	..	..
Piquetberg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Port Elizabeth	17	12	13	14	6	5	13	12	10	12
Port Nolloth	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	2
Prieska	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prince Albert	3	1
Queen's Town	3	3	4	3	3	1	2	6	3	1
Richmond	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
Riversdale	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2
Robertson	4	1	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	1
Simon's Town	2	2	4	3	2	..	4	3	1	2
Somerset East	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	4	2	5
Stellenbosch	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	..	5
Steynsburg	1	1	..	4	2	1	..	1	2	1
Stookenstrom	1	1	5	6	1	..	1	7	1	3
Stutterheim	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Sutherland	1	..	..	..	1	..
Swellendam	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	4
Tarka	1	1	1	2	..	..	4	2	..	..
Tulbagh	1	1	..	..
Uitenhage	1	4	6	3	1	4	4	4	1	2
Uniondale	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1
Van Rhyndorp	1	..	..	..
Victoria East	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Victoria West	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	1
Willowmore	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	1
Wodehouse	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	4	1	2
Worcester	2	7	6	4	16	7	8	15	9
Wynberg	9	4	10	6	4	16	7	8	9	23
TOTAL ..	122	111	185	167	115	115	193	180	136	104	250	190
Total for East Griqualand ..	1	2	2	1	2	..	3	3	1	..	1	1
Total for Tembuland	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total for Bechuanaland	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	2	2
GRAND TOTAL FOR WHOLE COLONY	123	114	188	168	118	115	199	185	138	105	254	195

DEATHS BY RACES AND DISTRICTS, TRANSKEI AND BECHUANALAND, 1895-6-7. 3

No. 3A.—RETURN showing for each District of the Transkeian Territories and Bechuanaland the Number of Deaths of European and Coloured Persons of both Sexes which occurred in 1895-6-7. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898.)

DISTRICT.	1895		1896		1897		1895		1896		1897	
	European or White.		European or White.		European or White.		All Others.		All Others.		All Others.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EAST GRIQUALAND.												
Maclear	6	10	4	5	3	3	15	15	18	13	22	17
Matatiele	3	..	3	5	6	3	103	114	77	56	64	48
Mount Ayliff	1	3	..	1	..	..	159	148	90	92	111	79
Mount Currie	8	9	6	2	8	2	87	75	62	59	53	49
Mount Fletcher	1	..	..	..	1	..	107	108	53	58	68	67
Mount Frere	1	..	3	1	3	1	54	46	50	37	78	60
Qumbu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	165	186	145	162	91	100
Tsolo	1	..	3	..	2	1	184	165	151	152	126	109
Umzimkulu	5	2	5	3	4	..	299	301	179	182	191	177
Total for East Griqualand	26	24	24	17	28	11	1173	1158	825	811	804	706
TEMBULAND.												
Elliot	13	14	20	16	10	8	28	16	18	23	24	22
Elliotdale	1	..	..	..	3	1	19	14	81	98	108	101
Engcobo	2	..	4	..	1	2	276	284	248	217	265	216
Mquanduli	2	..	..	..	..	1	74	65	85	92	76	63
St. Mark's .. .. .	..	..	2	1	3	1	189	145	202	214	298	286
Umtata	10	6	6	7	10	7	63	67	367	374	199	211
Xalanga	6	1	5	6	10	5	67	54	50	35	51	63
Port St. John's (portion)	2	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	5	1
Total for Tembuland	36	23	40	30	37	25	719	645	1053	1054	1026	(a) 963
TRANSKEI.												
Butterworth	3	2	3	3	1	..	174	164	126	121	109	96
Idutywa .. .. .	..	4	..	1	3	2	317	265	212	177	289	290
Kentani	1	1	..	..	..	..	309	366	185	184	213	211
Nqamakwe .. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	2	90	89	4	..	136	142
Tsomo	3	1	1	1	1	..	97	70	75	74	92	85
Willowvale	1	..	3	1	2	..	409	451	322	273	387	364
Total for Transkei	8	9	7	6	9	4	1396	1405	924	829	1226	1188(b)
Walfish Bay .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	6	4	3	13	12
BECHUANALAND.												
Gordonia .. .. .	..	..	10	9	10	13	4	4	62	48	80	70
Kuruman .. .. .	..	1	2	3	16	5	1	..	35	31	88	88
Mafeking	5	3	23	22	32	22	..	..	143	71	93	71
Vryburg	5	1	59	48	73	40	6	12	57	44	110	95
Total for Bechuanaland	10	5	94	82	131	80	11	16	297	194	371	324

(a) 166 cases not detailed by Sex.

(b) 573 cases not detailed by Sex.

CERTIFIED AND UNCERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH, 1897.

No. 4.—Return showing for each District of the Colony Proper, the Number of CERTIFIED and UNCERTIFIED DEATHS in 1897 of Males and Females, White and Black, under and over 5 Years of Age, with Summary Table for 3 Years for the Transkeian Territories, Bechuanaland and Walfish Bay. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

DISTRICT.	Certified.				Uncertified.				All Cases.
	Under 5 Years.		Other.		Under 5 Years.		Other.		
	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	
Aberdeen	6	2	17	7	25	47	9	31	144
Albany	33	20	93	67	14	200	8	140	575
Albert	48	44	44	36	35	67	24	40	338
Alexandria	1	3	2	8	6	56	9	55	140
Aliwal North	28	37	29	33	19	23	10	11	190
Barkly East	6	..	4	2	18	25	13	14	82
Barkly West	21	5	18	45	36	264	16	278	683
Bathurst	4	..	10	11	1	83	3	66	178
Beaufort West	33	42	38	58	8	52	16	41	288
Bedford	5	4	2	5	11	95	13	53	188
Bredasdorp	3	7	7	6	16	29	27	32	127
Britstown	23	41	15	32	10	27	3	34	185
Caledon	14	12	26	12	30	91	35	68	288
Calvinia	2	8	6	5	29	70	47	71	238
Cape Town	188	520	424	576	5	29	3	6	1751
Cape District	120	109	152	174	15	49	42	46	707
Carnarvon	15	23	17	35	9	32	9	41	181
Cathart	3	4	4	4	5	57	12	30	119
Ceres	7	21	12	15	9	34	7	15	120
Clanwilliam	1	22	5	18	19	67	39	72	243
Colesberg	8	26	16	31	18	52	15	36	202
Cradock	32	15	46	32	21	136	14	75	371
East London	60	31	71	40	8	216	10	169	605
Fort Beaufort	7	9	16	31	6	150	7	78	304
Fraserburg	3	10	7	9	13	21	13	15	91
George	7	4	12	18	18	34	21	29	143
Glen Grey	..	1	2	11	3	261	1	235	514
Graaff-Reinet	24	62	45	45	16	78	14	61	345
Hanover	4	21	12	8	6	19	9	14	93
Hay	7	4	22	6	25	30	17	31	142
Herbert	5	..	8	6	20	62	13	57	171
Herschel	..	1	..	5	3	195	2	188	394
Hope Town	18	9	..	20	11	19	11	23	126
Humansdorp	2	2	2	9	15	67	23	74	194
Jansenville	6	15	5	9	30	50	21	44	180
Kenhardt	4	2	12	14	17	28	17	51	145
Kimberley	156	271	181	856	33	262	14	219	1992
King William's Town	48	23	66	50	20	118	14	911	2250
Knysna	4	8	9	8	5	35	11	26	109
Komgha	2	4	4	5	5	72	8	43	143
Ladismith	5	2	7	3	44	54	28	40	183
Malmesbury	19	36	41	35	62	186	70	126	575
Middelburg	19	30	23	23	29	80	21	45	270
Montagu	8	5	9	10	19	41	5	10	107
Mossel Bay	10	20	13	17	18	50	17	26	171
Murraysburg	4	8	9	12	3	26	1	19	82
Namaqualand	5	23	7	69	13	154	25	276	572
Oudtshoorn	23	15	26	14	81	197	63	183	602
Paarl	36	102	67	120	17	147	24	100	613
Peddie	1	1	2	1	4	234	5	171	419
Philipstown	12	11	9	26	8	23	9	25	123
Piquetberg	4	8	12	10	42	69	56	68	269
Port Elizabeth	126	240	180	248	11	194	5	103	1107
Port Nolloth	..	32	1	28	..	6	1	21	89
Prieska	16	4	11	11	18	25	10	39	134
Prince Albert	18	30	18	18	45	41	20	37	227
Queenstown	30	8	41	36	15	248	12	163	553
Richmond	9	22	12	13	..	17	4	24	101
Riversdale	4	8	10	2	18	27	25	21	115
Robertson	18	34	27	23	15	44	5	17	183
Simon's Town	9	21	30	25	3	10	1	1	100
Somerset East	10	27	15	21	20	139	23	75	330
Stellenbosch	27	93	39	76	6	61	17	37	356
Steynsburg	15	10	9	9	5	11	5	7	71
Stockenstrom	4	7	15	11	8	121	4	92	262
Stutterheim	3	6	8	6	3	94	7	47	174
Sutherland	2	7	4	9	15	14	11	11	73
Swellendam	5	6	17	16	43	54	29	59	229
Tarka	9	10	14	13	9	44	9	16	124
Tulbagh	1	..	3	10	9	95	14	53	185
Uitenhage	30	44	22	57	25	163	18	164	523
Uniondale	4	4	6	4	40	76	19	75	228
Van Rhynsdorp	6	3	3	7	10	22	19	28	98

CERTIFIED AND UNCERTIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH, 1897.

No. 4.—RETURN showing for each District of the Colony Proper, the number of CERTIFIED and UNCERTIFIED DEATHS in 1897 of Males and Females, White and Black, under and over 5 Years of Age, with Summary Table for 3 Years for the Transkeian Territories, Bechuanaland and Walfish Bay. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

DISTRICT.	Certified.				Uncertified.				All Cases.
	Under 5 Years.		Other.		Under 5 Years.		Other.		
	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	E.	C.	
Victoria East	2	..	8	13	2	162	4	130	321
Victoria West	10	14	17	27	13	23	8	15	127
Willowmore	15	17	15	31	30	80	28	62	278
Wodehouse	11	3	12	12	22	55	22	54	191
Worcester	15	74	28	58	24	112	16	46	373
Wynberg	83	295	144	184	12	34	10	35	797
Total for Colony Proper	(1895 1809 3007 2191 2930 1274 7250 1245 5199 24905 1896 1774 2753 2261 3208 1550 7886 1183 5489 26104 1897 1586 2722 2410 3670 1377 7535 1270 6044 26614)								
Total for East Griqualand	(1895 12 14 11 27 13 1339 14 951 2381 1896 .. 13 8 48 16 720 17 855 1677 1897 3 19 12 90 14 663 10 738 1549)								
Total for Tembuland	(1895 3 7 18 25 17 538 21 794 (a) 1423 1896 7 2 16 18 22 258 25 1995 (a) 2343 1897 8 9 26 62 11 280 17 1638 (a) 2051)								
Total for Transkei	(1895 .. 3 5 7 3 1188 9 1603 (b) 2818 1896 .. 2 .. 19 5 599 8 1508 (b) 2141 1897 1 3 1 29 6 763 5 1817 (b) 2625)								
Total for Bechuanaland	(1895 1 1 3 2 8 5 3 19 (c) 42 1896 36 15 33 37 59 134 48 305 667 1897 52 48 65 113 54 267 40 267 906)								
Total for Walfish Bay	(1895 3 .. 7 10 1896 1 2 6 9 1897 7 .. 18 25)								
GRAND TOTAL	(1895 1825 3032 2228 2991 1315 10323 1292 8573 31579 1896 1817 2785 2318 3330 1652 9598 1283 10158 32941 1897 1650 2801 2514 3964 1462 9515 1342 10522 33770)								

1895. (a) 138 males, 108 females, ages unspecified (numerical system).
 1896. (a) 715 .. 763 and 166 Sex unspecified.
 1897. (a) 653 .. 642
 1895. (b) 267 .. 220
 1896. (b) 210 .. 176 and 375 ..
 1897. (b) 418 .. 430 and 198 ..
 (c) For six weeks only.

General Register Office,
Cape Town, 14th June, 1898.

DETAILED AGES OF THE DECEASED, 1895, 1896,

No. 5.—RETURN showing as regards Certified Causes of Death in Colony Proper, which occurred in 1895, and Class Totals of

Table with columns for Certified Causes of Death (Zymotic, Parasitic, Constitutional, Developmental, Nervous System, Special Sense Organs, Circulatory System) and rows for years 1895, 1896, 1897. Columns include age groups from 0 Day to 1 Month to 15+ years.

1897—COLONY PROPER—CERTIFIED CASES ONLY.

1896, and 1897, the detailed ages of European and Coloured Persons of each Sex, arranged by Sub-Class the several Diseases.

Table with columns for All Ages and rows for years 1895, 1896, 1897. Columns include age groups from 20 to 85 up, Total over 5 Years, and Ages un-specified. Rows include M. and F. for each age group.

No 5.—RETURN showing as regards Certified Causes of Death in Colony Proper, which occurred in 1895, and Class Totals of

Table with columns for Certified Causes of Death—Colony Proper, categorized by age groups (0 Day to 1 Month, 1 Month to under 6 Months, etc.) and years (1895, 1896, 1897). Rows include Class V (Continued) and various sub-classes like Respiratory System, Alimentary System, Liver, Lymphatic System, Urinary and Generative Organs, Parturition, Bones and Joints, and Integumentary System.

1896, and 1897, the detailed ages of European and Coloured Persons of each Sex, arranged by Sub-Class the various Diseases.

Table showing detailed ages of European and Coloured Persons of each Sex, arranged by Sub-Class and various diseases. Columns represent age groups (20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and up, Total over 80 Years, Ages un-specified) and rows represent various diseases and sub-classes.

No. 5—RETURN showing as regards Certified Causes of Death in Colony Proper, which occurred in 1895, and Class Totals of

Table with columns for Certified Causes of Death (e.g., Violence, Accident, or Negligence; Suicide; Murder; Execution) and age groups (0 Day to 1 Month, 1 Month to under 6 Months, etc.). Rows show data for 1895, 1896, and 1897, with sub-rows for E, C, and U.

1896, and 1897, the detailed ages of European and Coloured Persons of each Sex, arranged by Sub-Class the various Diseases.

Table showing detailed ages of European and Coloured Persons of each Sex, arranged by Sub-Class. Columns include age groups (20, 25, 30, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85 Up, Total over 5 Years, Ages un-specified) and All Ages (Persons, All Races). Rows show data for 1895, 1896, and 1897, with sub-rows for E, C, and U.

No. 6.—RETURN showing in respect to each species of Disease that proved fatal in 1897, the Number of Deaths—the Races and Sexes of the Deceased being distinguished—Certified Cases being separated from Uncertified, and those under 5 years from those over 5, and Colony Proper Cases from Transkeian and Bechuanaland, with Summary Totals only for 1896 and 1895. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland).								Tembuland, Transkei, Bechuanaland and			
	Certified.				Uncertified.				Certified.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—Diseases due to specific organisms.												
SUB-CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	13	19	4	5	15	12	5	5	..	..	..	..
Rötheln .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	11	11	21	13	29	29	22	28	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	37	30	1	1	73	66	3	6	2	1	..	..
Mumps .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	42	38	15	18	55	59	20	18	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	5	12	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever	10	7	26	23	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
Typho-Malarial Fever	20	15	130	104	63	70	200	197	..	2	1	..
Simple Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Remittent Fever	1	1	6	4	15	16	29	29	..	..	1	..
Intermittent Fever (Malarial Fever, Ague)	..	..	10	2	3	2	4	2	..	..	1	1
Diarrhoea	126	96	7	5	35	34	1	6	11	8	1	..
Dysentery	203	215	11	13	271	248	70	56	5	6	3	2
Tuberculosis—	10	11	27	17	7	5	6	1	..	3	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)	12	12	47	7	176	133	113	106	4	6	10	4
Tubercular Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabes Mesenterica	4	4	177	70	7	7	45	50	..	..	2	1
Other forms including Scrofula and Lupus	43	40	(b)342	264	69	72	(c)505	(d)576	..	1	8	8
Leprosy	6	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splenic Fever (Anthrax)	10	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	17	13	4	5	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	23	23	18	4	1	..	3	3	1	1	1	..
Erysipelas, Cellulitis	8	3	7	7	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..
Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Hospital Gangrene	10	9	50	14	4	1	12	2	..	..	..	..
Tetanus .. .. .	..	..	8	2	..	..	9	5	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	73	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others, Fever included .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS I	312	259	484	305	241	232	200	237	13	11	20	7
	463	477	(b)841	545	1442	1417	(c)1217	(e)1294	11	17	32	21

No. 6.—RETURN showing in respect to each species of Disease that proved fatal in 1897, the Number of Deaths—the Races and Sexes of the Deceased being distinguished—Certified Cases being separated from Uncertified, and those under 5 years from those over 5, and Colony Proper Cases from Transkeian and Bechuanaland, with Summary Totals only for 1896 and 1895. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	East Griqualand, British Walfish Bay.		Whole Colony.											
	Uncertified.		1897.				1896.		1895.					
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Certified.		All.		All.		All.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CLASS I.—Diseases due to specific organisms.														
SUB-CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
Small-pox	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	3	1	..	..	6	1	80	61	144	86	..	..	..
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rötheln	3	..	11	9	1	1	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	17	24	37	41	82	98	119	98	..
Relapsing Fever	3	1	..	..	19	15	56	56	191	223	287	252	..
Influenza	1	1	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	3	1	4	2	5	2	12	8	..
Mumps	2	..	6	2	6	3	4	3	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever
Typho-Malarial Fever
Simple Continued Fever
Remittent Fever
Intermittent Fever (Malarial Fever, Ague)
Diarrhoea
Dysentery
Tuberculosis—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)
Tubercular Meningitis
Tabes Mesenterica
Other forms including Scrofula and Lupus
Leprosy
Splenic Fever (Anthrax)
Syphilis
Gonorrhoea
Erysipelas, Cellulitis
Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Hospital Gangrene
Tetanus
Puerperal Fever
Others, Fever included
TOTAL SUB-CLASS I	16	13	13	11	829	582	1299	1075	1328	1164	1188	1080	7	..
	376	345	326	295(f)	1348	1060	4711	4417	4516	4468	4527	4666	..	..

(a) Excluding 1 female unspecified. (b) Excluding 1 male unspecified. (c) Excluding 2 males unspecified. (d) Excluding 3 females unspecified. (e) Excluding 4 females unspecified. (f) Excluding 2 females unspecified.

No. 6.—RETURN showing in respect to each species of Disease that proved fatal in 1897, the Number of Deaths—the Races and Sexes of the Deceased being distinguished—Certified Cases being separated from Uncertified, and those under 5 years from those over 5, and Colony Proper Cases from Transkeian and Bechuanaland, with Summary Totals only for 1896 and 1895. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland).								Tembuland, Transkei, Bechuanaland and			
	Certified.				Uncertified.				Certified.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Zymotic Diseases.—Cont.												
SUB-CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
Thrush, Stomatitis	E	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydatids	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From other animal parasites	E	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	C	3	5	1	1	14	10	4	4	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS II.	E	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
	C	4	6	1	5	14	13	4	5	..	..	..
TOTAL CLASS I.	E	313	260	485	306	242	234	200	237	13	11	20
	C	467	483	7842	550	1456	1430	1221	1299	11	17	33
CLASS II.—Dietetic Diseases and Chronic Poisons.												
Starvation—Want of breast milk	E	10	9	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	C	12	13	1	1	1	4	6	2	1	..	..
Scurvy	E	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	..
	C	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	E	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
Intemperance—												
(a) Chronic Alcoholism ..	E	..	..	22	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
	C	..	..	12	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
(b) Delirium Tremens ..	E	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic Opium Poison ..	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumbism	E	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Others.. ..	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL CLASS II.	E	11	11	29	5	2	1	2	..	..	3	1
	C	14	13	32	7	2	5	29	10	3	1	..
CLASS III.—Constitutional Diseases.												
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	E	..	..	8	12	..	..	6	4	..	..	..
	C	1	..	5	2	3	1	443	25	..	..	3
Rheumatism	E	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..
	C	1	..	10	5	..	..	11	7	..	..	..
Osteo-arthritis	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gout.. ..	E	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer (Malignant Disease)—												
(a) Sarcoma	E	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	C	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Carcinoma	E	..	..	17	20	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
	C	1	..	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
(c) Epithelioma	E	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Undefined	E	..	..	51	38	2	1	29	26	..	3	2
	C	1	..	20	24	..	..	38	26	..	3	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis	E	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	C	1	..	1	2	1	..	1
Others.. ..	E	1	1
	C	1	1	3
TOTAL CLASS III.	E	2	3	95	79	2	1	40	36	..	5	4
	C	6	1	52	40	3	1	693	258	1	4	5

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	East Griqualand, British Walfish Bay.		Whole Colony.											
	Uncertified.		1897.				1896.		1895.					
	Under 5 Years.	Over 5 Years.	Certified.		All.		All.		All.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Zymotic Diseases.—Cont.														
SUB-CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.														
Thrush, Stomatitis	E	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	3	2	1	E	
	C	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	4	1	3	4	C	
Hydatids	E	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	8	2	E	
	C	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	3	5	5	C	
From other animal parasites	E	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	E	
	C	1	1	..	..	6	23	21	26	33	17	12	C	
TOTAL SUB-CLASS II.	E	1	1	..	..	2	2	3	4	6	11	3	E	
	C	1	1	..	..	6	11	25	30	31	25	21	C	
TOTAL CLASS I.	E	16	13	13	11	831	584	1302	1079	1332	1170	1199	1083	E
	C	377	346	326	295	1354	1071	4736	4547	4547	4505	4552	4687	C
CLASS II.—Dietetic Diseases and Chronic Poisons.														
Starvation—Want of breast milk	E	..	..	..	..	11	10	14	11	5	3	4	5	E
	C	2	..	2	..	14	14	25	20	31	27	19	11	C
Scurvy	E	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	E
	C	..	..	1	..	16	2	35	9	23	3	4	..	C
Rickets	E	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	4	E
	C	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	2	3	3	..	C
Intemperance—														
(a) Chronic Alcoholism	E	..	..	..	..	25	5	26	5	33	4	22	6	E
	C	..	..	..	..	12	4	15	5	13	2	16	10	C
(b) Delirium Tremens	E	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	10	1	8	1	E
	C	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	C
Chronic Opium Poison	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	E
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
Plumbism	E	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	E
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
Others	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	E
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	C
TOTAL CLASS II.	E	..	..	..	..	43	17	47	18	49	12	35	18	E
	C	2	1	3	..	50	20	86	36	73	36	48	22	C
CLASS III.—Constitutional Diseases.														
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	E	..	..	2	2	8	12	16	18	18	7	16	10	E
	C	..	..	6	4	6	5	59	35	44	35	29	18	C
Rheumatism	E	..	..	..	..	5	1	7	5	8	7	7	5	E
	C	3	2	9	8	11	5	34	22	38	25	19	14	C
Osteo-arthritis	E	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	E
	C	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	C
Gout	E	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	1	..	1	2	E
	C	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2	4	5	C
Cancer (Malignant Fever)—														
(a) Sarcoma	E	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	12	4	2	5	E
	C	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	1	3	1	C
(b) Carcinoma	E	..	..	..	..	18	21	19	21	21	18	20	17	E
	C	1	..	7	6	..	..	6	8	2	5	4	4	C
(c) Epithelioma	E	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	1	1	E
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
(d) Undefined	E	..	..	..	..	54	40	85	69	98	72	73	57	E
	C	1	..	20	24	..	..	68	56	60	59	49	52	C
Anæmia, Chlorosis	E	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	7	1	3	4	3	E
	C	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	4	1	1	3	2	C
Others	E	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	E
	C	1	1	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	..	..	C
TOTAL CLASS III.	E	3	2	21	18	102	86	146	127	165	113	124	104	E
	C	21	18	62	47	183	127	156	129	114	96	C

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland).								Tembuland, Transkei, Bechuanaland and			
	Certified.				Uncertified.				Certified.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Y'rs.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Continued.												
SUB-CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.												
Otitis, Otorrhoea	E	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose	C	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye	E	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS II. ..	E	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
	C	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	3	..	..	..
SUB-CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
Heart Disease (Valvular Disease)	E	1	4	115	65	..	..	31	24	..	..	1
	C	4	2	116	76	..	..	48	54	..	..	5
Pericarditis	E	..	..	8	10	..	..	1	4	..	..	1
	C	1	1	21	16	..	..	3	2	..	..	3
Hypertrophy, Dilatation, Fatty Degeneration of Heart	E	..	..	13	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	C	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Angina Pectoris	E	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syncope	E	1	..	18	4	..	..	5	2	..	..	3
	C	9	2	22	14	1	1	2	8	..	..	5
Apoplexy (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	E	..	1	58	54	..	..	31	24	..	..	2
	C	..	1	41	41	..	..	31	26	..	..	3
Aneurism	E	..	..	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	10	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Senile Gangrene	E	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Embolism	E	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicose Veins	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Thrombosis and Phlebitis ..	E	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others.. ..	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS III. ..	E	2	5	227	152	..	..	73	55	..	..	6
	C	15	6	227	163	1	1	87	90	..	..	19
SUB-CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
Laryngitis	E	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	4	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of the Larynx and Trachea	E	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asthma, Emphysema	E	1	..	3	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
	C	2	..	3	4	6	10	40	43	..	..	..
Bronchitis	E	59	44	26	43	20	18	3	8	4	2	1
	C	166	153	46	39	215	186	641	69	2	3	1
Pneumonia	E	63	54	76	46	78	67	66	76	7	8	2
	C	169	144	526	109	228	256	396	296	4	4	19
Pleurisy, Hydrothorax	E	3	1	11	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	C	4	5	30	9	..	2	16	6	..	..	4
Haemoptysis	E	1	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	1	1	13	4	2	..	8	9	..	..	1
Others.. ..	E	..	..	1	2	5	2	5	4	..	..	..
	C	..	..	3	1	167	192	212	192	..	..	2
TOTAL SUB-CLASS IV. ..	E	132	101	133	105	105	88	80	91	11	2	12
	C	346	307	623	170	619	647	1713	1616	6	7	26

g Excluding 8 males unspecified.
h " 7 females "

i Excluding 9 males unspecified.
j " 8 females "

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	East Griqualand, British Walfish Bay.		Whole Colony.									
	Uncertified.		1897.				1896.		1895.			
	Under 5 Y'rs.	Over 5 Years.	Certified.		All.		All.		All.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Continued.												
SUB-CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.												
Otitis, Otorrhoea	E	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
	C	1	..	3	1	4	3	4	..	3	4	2
Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose	E	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
	C	..	1	1	5	4	3	1	2	1	..	1
Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye	E	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL SUB-CLASS II.	E	1	1	6	6	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
	C	1	..	8	5	7	4	6	4	6	4	4
SUB-CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.												
Heart Disease (Valvular Disease)	E	..	4	2	116	70	151	96	150	126	160	129
	C	..	9	5	125	79	182	138	205	135	166	163
Pericarditis	E	..	..	1	9	12	10	17	6	3	2	..
	C	..	..	..	25	18	28	20	12	4	9	5
Hypertrophy, Dilatation, Fatty Degeneration of Heart	E	..	..	..	13	9	14	9	7	11	10	11
	C	..	..	..	10	5	10	5	5	5	3	2
Angina Pectoris	E	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	1	3	5	..
	C	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	..
Syncope	E	..	..	1	22	4	28	6	19	17	26	18
	C	..	..	..	36	17	39	27	33	19	19	20
Apoplexy (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	E	..	1	..	60	55	92	79	86	72	75	57
	C	..	1	..	44	42	75	69	80	62	58	79
Aneurism	E	..	..	..	7	3	9	3	18	2	6	4
	C	..	..	..	11	5	12	5	10	6	6	..
Senile Gangrene	E	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	..
	C	..	..	..	1	3	2	3	3	1	..	..
Embolism	E	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	5	4	2
	C	..	..	..	2	3	3	3	4	2	6	2
Varicose Veins	E	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	1	..
	C	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	4	..
Thrombosis and Phlebitis	E	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	..
	C	..	..	..	4	1	4	2	4	2	1	..
Others	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS III.	E	7	3	235	161	315	219	294	246	293	224	224
	C	2	6	261	174	360	273	358	241	272	271	271
SUB-CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
Laryngitis	E	..	..	6	3	6	3	5	7	8	5	5
	C	..	..	6	6	6	7	13	5	2	2	2
Other diseases of the Larynx and Trachea	E	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	1	3	2	..
	C	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	3	15	3	..
Asthma, Emphysema	E	..	..	4	3	10	6	6	9	5	11	11
	C	..	..	1	9	5	66	68	64	58	37	34
Bronchitis	E	4	1	14	9	90	90	117	120	89	111	102
	C	1	1	1	..	90	90	117	120	89	111	102
Pneumonia	E	15	6	13	4	215	196	500	461	372	355	330
	C	11	2	3	4	154	102	312	320	229	323	245
Pleurisy, Hydrothorax	E	46	53	91	97	719	261	1480	964	1099	997	680
	C	..	..	..	16	10	17	11	14	14	15	10
Haemoptysis	E	..	..	..	38	15	57	23	35	27	24	32
	C	..	..	..	13	1	14	2	3	3	2	1
Others	E	..	..	..	1	1	14	6	16	14	5	4
	C	..	..	..	2	2	13	8	16	6	18	10
TOTAL SUB-CLASS IV.	E	134	127	144	130	5	1	670	649	503	601	692
	C	15	3	6	5	288	211	494	398	485	358	485
	C	197	187	265	241	1002	492	2805	2191	2103	1834	2036

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland).								Tembuland, Transkei, Bechuanaland and			
	Certified.				Uncertified.				Certified.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Continued.												
Sub-class VII.—Diseases of the Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.—Continued.												
Myxœdema	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addison's Disease	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS VII ..	E	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
SUB-CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF GENERATION.												
Bright's Disease, Nephritis, Uremia	E	3	1	57	34	1	..	13	2	..	2	2
	C	11	2	43	31	3	2	13	5	2	..	1
Suppression of Urine ..	E	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..
Calculus	E	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Hæmaturia	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate	E	1	1	13	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	8	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Stricture of Urethra..	E	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
	C	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ovarian Disease	E	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	E	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Disorders of Menstruation ..	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pelvic Abscess	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Perineal Abscess	E	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Testes, Penis and Scrotum	E	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Others.. .. .	E	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL SUB-CLASS VIII ..	E	4	2	78	43	1	..	23	7	..	3	2
	C	11	2	58	39	7	3	29	18	2	1	..
SUB-CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF PARTURITION.												
Abortion, Miscarriage ..	E	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Mania	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Convulsions ..	E	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Placenta Prævia, Flooding..	E	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	C	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens ..	E	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents of Child Birth	E	10	30
	C	9	(a)75
TOTAL SUB-CLASS IX ..	E	33	40	3
	C	31	(a)91	4

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	East Griqualand, British Walfish Bay.		Whole Colony.											
	Uncertified.		1897.				1896.		1895.		CAUSES OF DEATH.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Certified.		All.		All.		All.		All.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class V.—Continued.														
Sub-class VII.—Diseases of the Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.—Continued.														
Myxœdema	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Addison's Disease	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

TOTAL SUB-CLASS VII	3	..	3	3	2	3	10	..	10
	1	..	..	..	4	2	5	2	3	..	6	2	..	2
SUB-CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF GENERATION														
Bright's Disease, Nephritis, Uremia	62	37	76	39	69	28	63	35	..	35
	57	33	79	42	83	37	49	39	..	39
Suppression of Urine	6	2	2	..	2	..	6	..	12	1	..	1
	1	..	3	..	9	1	5	..	9	3	..	3
Calculus	3	..	9	..	5	1	..	1	..	1
	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmaturia	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate	14	2	17	2	12	1	14	..	..	..
	8	1	18	3	8	4	13	3	..	3
Stricture of Urethra	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	1	..	3	5	4	..	3	..	..	..
Ovarian Disease	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	3
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina	4	..	7	..	7	..	12	..	..	12
	1	..	4	..	11	..	17	..	..	17
Disorders of Menstruation	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	7
	4	..	7	..	..	4
Pelvic Abscess	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
	1	..	1	..	..	1
Perineal Abscess	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Diseases of Testes, Penis and Scrotum	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
	1	..	2	..	..	..
Others	1	..	2	..	3	2	1	2	..	2
	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	3	3	..	3
TOTAL SUB-CLASS VIII	11	3	85	47	109	54	97	42	94	58	..	58
	..	2	11	3	72	41	119	67	111	64	79	74	..	74
SUB-CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF PARTURITION.														
Abortion, Miscarriage	7	..	9	..	6	..	..	8
	7	..	16	..	11	..	..	9
Puerperal Mania	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1

Puerperal Convulsions	5	..	10	..	3	..	..	3
	8	..	11	..	8	..	..	7
Placenta Prævia, Flooding	12	..	15	..	11	..	..	3
	11	..	16	..	11	..	..	2
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	1	..	..	..	..	2
Other Accidents of Child Birth	1	..	41	..	47	52
	35	..	120	..	132	133
TOTAL SUB-CLASS IX	36	..	77	..	68	66
	35	..	164	..	162	153

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CAUSES OF DEATH.	Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland).								Tembuland, Transkei, Bechuanaland and Walfish Bay.			
	Certified.				Uncertified.				Certified.			
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class VI.—Continued.												
SUB-CLASS II.—SUICIDE.												
Gunshot Wounds	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	
Cut, Stab	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Poison	6	7	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Drowning	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Hanging	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	9	
Otherwise	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF SUB-CLASS II.	32	11	..	..	5	1	..	..	5	
	10	9	..	..	5	2	..	..	10	
SUB-CLASS III.—HOMICIDE.												
Murder, Manslaughter	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	
	1	3	16	9	..	..	2	..	1	..	44
SUB-CLASS IV.												
Execution	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
TOTAL CLASS VI.	7	11	(a) 146	35	5	16	56	14	2	
	30	44	(c) 266	(a) 80	40	42	(a) 119	56	8	5	103	
CLASS VII.—Illdefined and not Specified.												
Dropsy, Anasarca	1	4	1	..	19	42	..	..	1	
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	2	4	6	4	(b) 82	82	..	..	..
Mortification, Gangrene (not Senile or Hospital)	2	1	16	23	..	1	..	..	..
Tumour (kind or situation unspecified)	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Vomiting	1	5	..	..	..
Abscess	5	9	4	1	..	..	..
Hæmorrhage	1	3	2	..	5	10	..	..	..
Sudden (cause unascertained)	2	2	3	2	5	11	..	..	1	
"Natural Causes"	
Not specified or ill-defined	2	2	3	..	2	2	..	..	..
Fever	3	(c) 1	29	25	(p) 31	26	..	..	1	
	110	76	(q) 66	(v) 69	..	..	..
TOTAL CLASS VII.	34	36	8	10	24	29	28	50	1	
	49	57	116	10	274	223	205	210	..	1	2	
GRAND TOTAL	843	743	1457	948	722	655	628	642	40	
	1398	1324	2397	1266	3903	3632	3000	2943	42	24	72	

p Excluding 4 Males unspecified. q Excluding 27 Males unspecified. r Excluding 30 Females unspecified.
 s Do. 32 do. do. t Do. 53 do. do. u Do. 48 do. do.

No. 6.—RETURN showing in respect to each species of Disease that proved fatal in 1897, the Number of Deaths—the Races and Sexes of the Deceased being distinguished—Certified Cases being separated from Uncertified, and those under 5 years from those over 5, and Colony Proper Cases from Transkeian and Bechuanaland, with Summary Totals only for 1896 and 1895. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole Colony.											
	Uncertified.				1897.				1896.		1895.	
	Under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Certified.		All.		All.		All.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class VI.—Continued.												
SUB-CLASS II.—SUICIDE.												
Gunshot Wounds	15	..	16	..	10	2	6	
Cut, Stab	3	..	4	..	1	..	..
Poison	6	1	6	1	1	1	7	
Drowning	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	
Hanging	6	7	8	8	1	1	4	
Otherwise	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	
TOTAL SUB-CLASS II.	37	11	42	12	17	5	23	
	20	18	25	23	21	10	15	
SUB-CLASS III.—HOMICIDE.												
Murder, Manslaughter	5	..	7	1	12	1	8	4	1	
	(c) 4	..	62	16	70	18	30	8	18	
SUB-CLASS IV.												
Execution	13	1	13	1	5	..	3	
TOTAL CLASS VI.	1	5	173	48	239	81	228	64	187	
	6	11	(c) 46	23	410	165	626	297	575	250	547	
CLASS VII.—Illdefined and not Specified.												
Dropsy, Anasarca	1	2	3	4	24	48	33	42	38	
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	5	21	18	8	118	115	100	101	95	
Mortification, Gangrene (not Senile or Hospital)	2	..	34	29	52	53	46	44	71	
Tumour (kind or situation unspecified)	15	19	1	..	45	50	179	165	223	
Vomiting	1	1	1	2	1	8	
Abscess	4	3	2	1	3	
Hæmorrhage	2	3	4	2	7	
Sudden (cause unascertained)	1	8	4	2	4	
"Natural Causes"	9	13	10	8	7	
Not specified or ill-defined	11	13	30	33	29	
Fever	6	5	4	9	6	
	7	16	13	3	65	
TOTAL CLASS VII.	33	35	38	30	65	
	4	1	1	3	43	40	100	123	131	146	243	
	179	190	166	148	69	68	925	869	1335	1209	2203	
GRAND TOTAL	53	32	40	32	2417	1747	3860	3108	3540	
	1013	967	1110	1022	4044	2721	13125	11336	12237	11073	12437	

1896. Numerical System (not included in above).
 1897. Numerical System (not included in above).
 1895. Numerical System (not included in above).
 Temb. ... 138 108 246
 Transkei ... 267 220 487
 Total ... 405 328 733
 Temb. ... 715 763 1478
 Transkei ... 210 176 392
 Bechuanaland ... 97 59 156
 Total ... 1022 998 2561
 Temb. ... 653 642 1295
 Transkei ... 418 430 1046
 Total ... 1071 1072 2341
 In 1895 uncertified cases of "Fever" were included in unspecified. In 1896 they are shown separately. * 641 not distinguished by Sex included.

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only, the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

Table with columns for District, Disease (Smallpox, Measles, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), and Age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total). Rows include Western Coast districts (Namaqualand, Van Rhynsdorp, etc.) and South-S.E. Coast districts (Caledon, Bredasdorp, etc.).

For corresponding Returns for 1895 and 1896 see Registrar's Report for 1896. G. 1-'98, pages 42-51.

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only, the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

Table with columns for District, Disease (Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteritis, Phthisis, Other Forms of Phthisis, Leprosy, Cancer, Bronchitis, Pneumonia), and Age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total). Rows include various districts from the Western and South-S.E. Coasts.

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only, the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

Table with columns for District, Disease (Smallpox, Measles, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Group, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), and age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total).

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only, the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898).

Table with columns for Disease (Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteritis, Phthisis, Other Forms of Phthisis including Scrofula, &c., Leprosy, Cancer, Bronchitis, Pneumonia), and age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total).

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only, the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of Age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898.)

Table with columns for District, Disease (Smallpox, Measles, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), and Age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total). Rows list districts like Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Richmond, etc., and a Grand Total for Colony Proper for years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

No. 7.—RETURN showing for Certified Cases only the Number of White and Coloured Persons, under and over 5 Years of Age, who died of certain Specified Diseases in each District of the Colony Proper in 1897. (Events taken out to 15th April, 1898.)

Table with columns for District, Disease (Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Enteritis, Phthisis, Other Forms of Phthisis including Scrofula, &c., Leprosy, Cancer, Bronchitis, Pneumonia), and Age groups (Under 5 Yrs., Over 5 Yrs., Total). Rows list districts like Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Richmond, etc., and a Grand Total for Colony Proper for years 1895, 1896, and 1897.

* Including 1 case of Enteritis in Glen Grey District.

No. 8.—RETURN A, showing the number of Deaths (in Hospitals in certain Districts) of Persons who before death were resident in other Districts, and B, how the deaths can be distributed according to locality of prior residence.

DISTRICT.	Under Five Years.		Others.		Total.	DISTRICT.	Under Five Years.		Others.		Total.
	E.	C.	E.	C.			E.	C.	E.	C.	
A.											
Albany			28	21	49	Kimberley			5	3	8
Bathurst			6	8	14	King William's Town		3	2	5	10
Cape Town			40	52	92	Port Elizabeth			8	6	14
Cape District			19	114	133	Queenstown			4	9	13
East London			4	5	9	Simon's Town			9	..	9
Fort Beaufort	16	16	Wynberg			18	5	23
Graaff-Reinet			2	2	4						
						TOTAL		3	145	246	394
B.											
Aberdeen			1	..	1	Peddie .. .. .			..	4	4
Albany			3	5	8	Piquetberg .. .. .			..	1	1
Albert	4	4	Port Elizabeth			4	1	5
Alexandria			1	2	3	Port Nolloth			1	..	1
Aliwal North			1	3	4	Prieska .. .. .			..	2	2
Barkly East			1	..	1	Queenstown			2	6	8
Barkly West			3	1	4	Richmond .. .. .			..	1	1
Bathurst			2	4	6	Robertson .. .. .			..	1	1
Beaufort West			2	1	3	Simon's Town			2	3	5
Bedford			1	3	4	Somerset East			2	2	4
Caledon	2	2	Stellenbosch			4	4	8
Calvinia	1	1	Steynsburg			1	..	1
Cape Town			12	11	23	Stoekroos .. .. .			..	1	1
Cape District			11	16	27	Stutterheim		1	..	2	3
Cathcart			2	2	4	Swellendam .. .. .			..	2	2
Clanwilliam	1	1	Tarka			1	1	2
Colesberg			1	..	1	Tulbagh			2	2	4
Cradock	2	2	Uitenhage			3	4	7
East London	4	6	Van Rhy'n's Dorp .. .. .			..	1	1
Fort Beaufort			2	..	2	Victoria East .. .. .			..	4	4
George	1	1	Victoria West			1	..	1
Graaff-Reinet			1	6	7	Willowmore .. .. .			..	1	1
Hanover	1	1	Wodehouse .. .. .			..	3	3
Hay	1	1	Worcester			1	..	1
Herbert	4	4	Wynberg			5	21	26
Herschel	2	2						
Humansdorp	2	2	TOTAL COLONY PROPER		3	87	188	278
Jansenville	2	2	East Griqualand .. .. .			..	1	1
Kimberley			4	7	11	Tembuland			1	7	8
King William's Town			2	4	6	Trafskei			1	4	5
Komgha			1	1	2	Bechuanaland			2	3	5
Ladismith	1	1						
Malmesbury			3	10	13	TOTAL WHOLE COLONY		3	91	203	297
Middelburg			1	..	1	Resident Outside Cape Colony			54	43	97
Montagu			1	..	1						
Mossel Bay	1	1	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CASES		3	145	246	394
Namaqualand	4	4						
Paarl			2	10	12						