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THE GOVERNMENT

OF

SOUTH AFRICA.

VOL. II.

APPENDED STATEMENTS, MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

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I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

COLONY OR TERRITORY.	Area. Square Miles.	POPULATION.											
		European or White.			Aboriginal Races.			Mixed and other Coloured.			Totals.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
*Cape Colony	276,995	318,544	261,197	579,741	692,728	732,059	1,424,787	207,668	197,608	405,276	1,218,940	1,190,864	2,409,804
*Natal	35,371	56,758	40,351	97,109	426,766	477,275	904,041	67,107	40,497	107,604	550,631	558,123	1,108,754
*Orange River Colony ...	50,392	81,571	61,108	142,679	120,064	109,085	229,149	8,460	7,027	15,487	210,095	177,220	387,315
*Transvaal	111,196	178,244	119,033	297,277	499,719	437,408	937,127	24,606	10,941	35,547	702,569	567,382	1,269,951
§Southern Rhodesia ...	148,575	9,451	4,556	14,007 approx.	289,864	301,333	591,197 approx.	1,491	453	1,944	300,806	306,342	607,148
North Western Rhodesia	150,000	...	...	600	...	...	800,000 estd.	...	...	...	...	...	300,600
North Eastern Rhodesia	109,000	169	60	229	...	...	397,000	...	...	55	...	...	397,284
†Nyasaland	40,980	452	131	583	418,338	509,017	927,355	509	9	518	419,299	509,157	928,456
*Basutoland	10,293	520	375	895	163,216	184,515	347,731	137	85	222	163,873	184,975	348,848
*†Bechuanaland Protec- torate	275,000	657	347	1,004	58,712	60,699	119,411	205	156	361	59,574	61,202	120,776
*Swaziland	6,536	582	308	890	36,851	47,678	84,529	38	34	72	37,471	48,020	85,491
Totals	1,214,338	...	...	1,135,014	...	...	6,262,327	...	...	567,086	...	...	7,964,427

* Census, 17th April, 1904.

† The native population includes an estimate for the wandering tribes of Bakalahari and Basawa. They are estimated to number 10,000, and are apportioned equally between the sexes.

‡ Estimated population 1906-7.

§ European population according to the Census taken in Sept., 1907, aboriginal races and mixed and other coloured according to Census of April, 1904.

II.—THE INTER-COLONIAL COUNCIL OF
THE TRANSVAAL AND THE
ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

During the war the railway systems of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were taken over by the Commander-in-Chief, and worked by him as part of the military organisation; and when peace followed, and both railways were handed over to the civil authorities, they continued to be worked as one system. By the Inter-Colonial Council South Africa Order-in-Council, 1903, there was constituted a joint body, described as an Inter-Colonial Council, to advise the High Commissioner:—

- (a) On the financial administration of the joint railway system now known as the Central South African Railways and on the employment of the railway revenue.
- (b) On the financial administration of the South African Constabulary; and
- (c) On certain other specified services common to the two colonies.

The Council was to consist of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governors, the heads of the railways and the constabulary, and ten members, of whom four were elected by the official members of the legislative councils.

It was to receive the net profits of the railways and any other revenues, which the respective legislative councils might, with the consent of the Secretary of State, devote to common expenditure, and also such por-

tions of the guaranteed loan as the Governor should hand over to it for certain specified objects. For the latter purpose the railway assets were made a part of the assets of the Transvaal for the purpose of securing the principal, interest and sinking fund of the loan; and the Council, before dealing in any way with the net railway profits, was to pay to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, the amounts required for interest and sinking fund. The Council's constitution and functions have been varied in points of detail by subsequent orders-in-council. In 1904 its membership was increased. In 1905 it was empowered to authorise new railway construction in either Colony, and the colonial governments were required to take all the necessary steps, by legislation and otherwise, to give effect to its arrangements. The Council was also entrusted with the gross receipts of the railway system instead of only the net profits as in the original order. It was required to prepare every year a budget of its revenue and expenditure, the revenue consisting almost entirely of the railway receipts, the expenditure consisting of the ordinary railway working expenditure, the loan services, the cost of the South African Constabulary and of the Governor's office, and the charges on account of certain minor services common to both colonies. Any deficiency was to be made good by contributions from the two colonies, apportioned between them in a ratio approved by the Secretary of State. In practice the deficiency was shared in proportion to the amounts of their respective customs revenues. Besides the annual budget of revenue and expenditure, the Inter-Colonial Council was responsible for the expenditure of the proceeds of the guaranteed loan, which had been made over to it by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal.

The establishment of responsible government in the Transvaal necessitated certain changes in the constitution of the Inter-Colonial Council, and the letters patent of December 6, 1906, after making provision for the replacement of the members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governors, and elected by the former legislative councils, enacted that the Government of the Transvaal or of the Orange River Colony might at any time after responsible government had been established in both colonies, give notice either to the other to terminate the Council or any of the services administered by it at the expiration of six months. In virtue of these provisions the Council has now been abolished. £7,700,000 of the debt was apportioned to the Orange River Colony and £27,300,000 to the Transvaal. The railways, however, continue to be run as one concern, under the management of a joint committee of five, appointed by the governments of the two colonies, two by the Orange River Colony and three by the Transvaal, to which both parliaments have delegated power to authorise the necessary expenditure. Net revenue is appropriated to the payment of interest and sinking fund on the loan.

III.—FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN
EACH COLONY.

III.—FORM OF

Territory.	Status of Territory.	Nature of constitution.	Limitations or reservations in respect of legislative or administrative powers of self-governing colonies.*
Cape Colony ...	Annexed ...	Responsible government.	None
Natal ...	Annexed ...	Responsible government.	Clause VI. of Royal Instructions to Governor of July 20, 1893, provides that ultimate decision as to exercise of Governor's powers as Supreme Chief of Native population shall rest with Governor.
† Orange River Colony.	Annexed ...	Responsible government.	Any law providing for importation of indentured labour from outside South Africa or any law altering the Constitution of Colony to be reserved for signification of Royal pleasure. Land Settlement Board under control of Governor (not Governor in Council) appointed for five years to deal with all matters relating to Land Settlement. Governor has powers of Supreme Chief, but these are less definite than in Natal.

† For provisions as to Inter-Colonial Council see Statement No. II.

GOVERNMENT.

Legislature.	Executive.	Official Inter- mediary between Im- perial and Local Government.
<p>Parliament of two Houses, viz., Legislative Council of 26 elected members presided over <i>ex officio</i> by Chief Justice, and House of Assembly of 107 elected members.</p>	<p>The following are ministerial offices :— 1. Prime Minister (who has control of Native Affairs Department). 2. Colonial Secretary. 3. Treasurer. 4. Attorney-General. 5. Commissioner of Public Works. 6. Secretary for Agriculture. At present office of Prime Minister combined with office of Treasurer. There are also two Ministers without Portfolio.</p>	<p>Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.</p>
<p>Parliament of two Houses, viz., Legislative Council of 13 members summoned by the Governor in Council and Legislative Assembly of 43 elected members.</p>	<p>The ministerial offices may not exceed six in number. The Portfolios held by the present Ministry are as follows :— 1. Premier and Minister for Native Affairs. 2. Colonial Secretary. 3. Minister of Justice and Public Works. 4. Minister for Railways and Harbours and Treasurer. 5. Minister of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Governor of Natal.</p>
<p>Parliament of two Houses, viz., Legislative Council of 11 members nominated in case of first Council by Governor. 3 members chosen by lot to retire after 3 years, 4 after 5 years and 4 after 7 years. Vacancies to be filled by Governor in Council with members appointed for 5 years. Power given to Legislature to provide for elected Council. Legislative Assembly of 39 elected members, including Speaker.</p>	<p>The ministerial offices may not exceed five in number. The Portfolios held by the present Ministry are as follows :— 1. Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary. 2. Treasurer. 3. Attorney-General. 4. Minister of Agriculture. 5. Commissioner of Public Works, Lands and Mines.</p>	<p>Governor of the Orange River Colony.</p>

III.—FORM OF

Territory.	Status of Territory.	Nature of constitution.	Limitations or reservations in respect of legislative or administrative powers of self-governing colonies.*
†Transvaal ...	Annexed ...	Responsible government.	Same as in Orange River Colony.
Southern Rhodesia.	Protectorate ...	Administered by British South Africa Company in virtue of Royal Charters and of subsequent Orders in Council issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act.	—
Barotseland—North-western Rhodesia.	Protectorate ...	Administered by British South Africa Company in virtue of Charters, and Order in Council issued under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.	—
North-eastern Rhodesia.	Protectorate ...	do.	—
Nyasaland Protectorate.	Protectorate ...	Governed by Governor under instructions from Secretary of State in virtue of Order in Council issued under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.	—

† For provisions as to Inter-Colonial Council see Statement No. II.

GOVERNMENT—continued.

Legislature.	Executive.	Official Intermediary between Imperial and Local Government.
<p>Parliament of two Houses, viz., Legislative Council of 15 members nominated in case of first Council by Governor for 5 years, vacancies to be filled by Governor in Council. Power given to Legislature to provide for elected Council. Legislative Assembly of 70 elected members, including Speaker.</p>	<p>The ministerial offices may not exceed six in number. The Portfolios held by the present Ministry are as follows :— 1. Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture. 2. Colonial Secretary. 3. Treasurer. 4. Minister of Lands and Native Affairs. 5. Attorney-General and Minister of Mines. 6. Minister of Public Works.</p>	<p>Governor of the Transvaal.</p>
<p>Legislative Assembly presided over by Administrator. Seven members nominated by Company and 7 elected. The Resident Commissioner, who is an Imperial Officer, sits, but does not vote.</p>	<p>The Administrator with not less than 4 other members of Executive Council appointed by the Company with approval of Secretary of State. Resident Commissioner sits, but does not vote.</p>	<p>High Commissioner for South Africa.</p>
<p>High Commissioner legislates by Proclamation.</p>	<p>Administrator appointed by the High Commissioner on nomination of the British South Africa Company.</p>	<p>High Commissioner for South Africa.</p>
<p>Administrator legislates by Regulations approved by Governor of Nyasaland Protectorate.</p>	<p>Administrator appointed by the British South Africa Company with the consent of the Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Governor of the Nyasaland Protectorate.</p>
<p>Legislative Council consisting of Governor and not less than 2 persons nominated by Secretary of State.</p>	<p>Governor and Executive Council which consists of such persons as the Secretary of State may appoint.</p>	<p>Governor of Nyasaland.</p>

III.—FORM OF

Territory.	Status of Territory.	Nature of constitution.	Limitations or reservations in respect of legislative or administrative powers of self-governing colonies.*
Basutoland ...	Annexed ...	Governed by High Commissioner for South Africa under instructions from Secretary of State.	—
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Protectorate ...	Governed by High Commissioner for South Africa under instructions from Secretary of State in virtue of Order in Council issued under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.	—
Swaziland ...	Protectorate ...	do.	—

* The Constitutions of all self-governing Colonies provide that certain classes of Governor must not assent to them in His Majesty's name unless he shall have State or unless the Acts themselves contain clauses suspending their operation

Such Acts are :—

- Acts
- (i) for divorce.
 - (ii) making any grant of land or money or other donation or gratuity to the Governor himself.
 - (iii) affecting the currency of the Colony.
 - (iv) imposing differential duties.
 - (v) containing provisions which may appear inconsistent with Imperial Treaty obligations.
 - (vi) interfering with the discipline or control of the Imperial Military or Naval forces in the Colony.

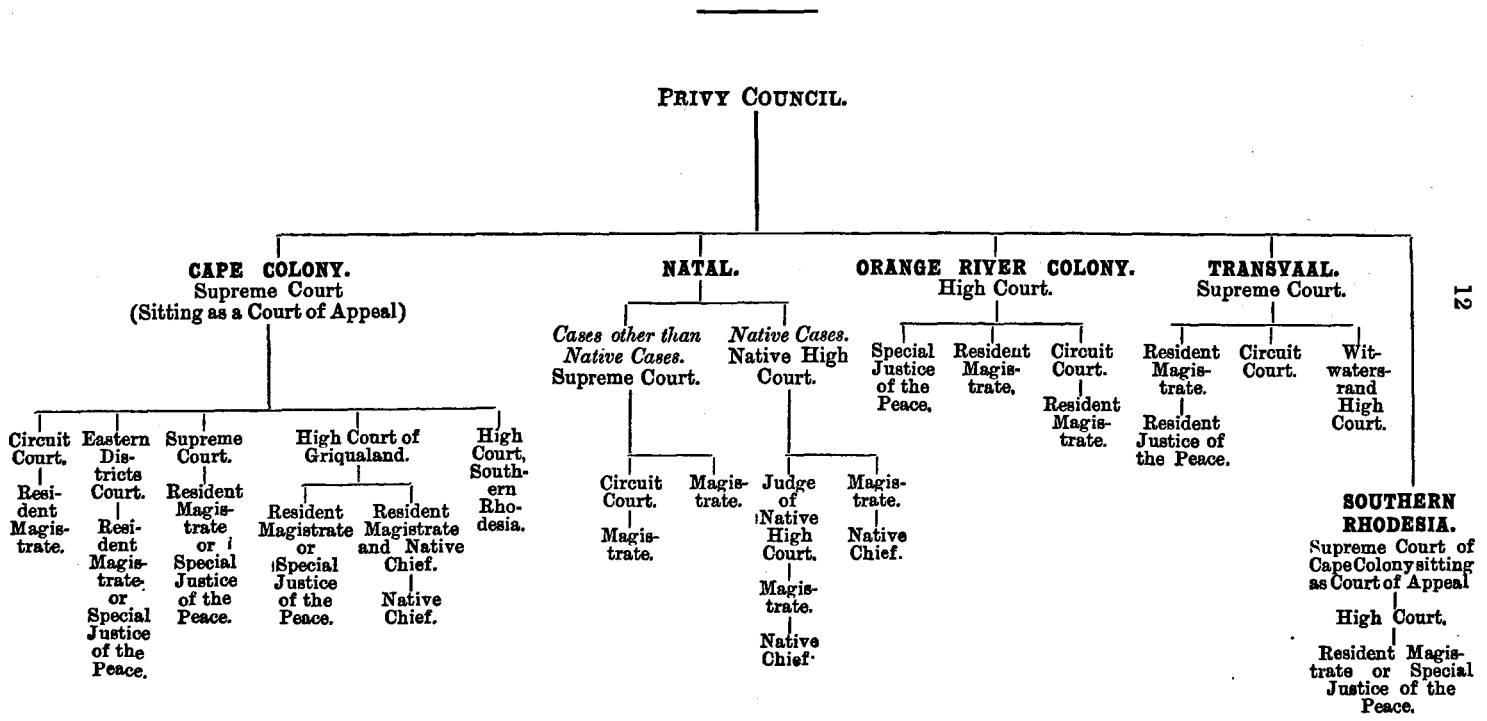
GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

Legislature.	Executive.	Official Inter- mediary between Im- perial and Local Government.
High Commissioner legislates by Proclama- tion.	Resident Commissioner acting under instructions from the High Com- missioner.	High Com- missioner for South Africa.
do.	do.	do.
do.	do.	do.

Acts must be reserved for the signification of the Royal pleasure, *i.e.*, the previously obtained His Majesty's instructions upon them through the Secretary of until the signification in the Colony of the Royal pleasure upon them.

- (vii) of any extraordinary nature and importance which may prejudice the King's prerogative or the rights and property of his subjects, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies.
- (viii) imposing on persons of non-European descent any disabilities not imposed on persons of European descent.
- (ix) containing provisions to which the Royal Assent has been once refused or which have been disallowed.

IV.—JUDICIAL SYSTEM.



**V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF JURISDICTIONS
OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.**

V.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF
A.—SPECIAL OR RESIDENT

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
I. Powers and Duties...	<p>To try cases of—</p> <p>(a) Assault, where no dangerous wound is given and no dangerous weapon is used.</p> <p>(b) Theft of any property, except stock, not exceeding £2 in value.</p> <p>(c) Receiving stolen goods (with like restrictions as in (b)).</p> <p>(d) Certain offences under Part I of Police Offences Act.</p> <p>(e) Contravention of any Municipal Regulation.</p> <p>(f) Offences under Liquor Licensing Act</p> <p>(g) Contraventions of Pass Law.</p> <p>(h) Offences under Masters and Servants Acts (not including questions of breach of contract).</p> <p>(j) Offences under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.</p> <p>(k) Contravention of Vagrancy Acts.</p> <p>(l) When it appears to Special J.P. that offence is only subject to jurisdiction or more proper for trial of R.M.'s or other superior Court, he must stop trial and either transmit proceedings to R.M., or commence preparatory examination. [Act 10, 1876, § 6.]</p>	<p>There are no Special J.P's.</p> <p>A few J.P.s have been empowered to try cases of Master and Servant and have the powers of a Magistrate.</p>
II. Powers of Punishment.	<p>To impose fine not exceeding £2 and to sentence to imprisonment with or without hard labour, &c., not exceeding 1 month. [Act 40 of 1882, § 23.]</p>	<p>In cases between European and European up to a fine of £5.</p> <p>In cases between Native and Native or European and Native £3 fine or two months' imprisonment. [Ord. 2 of 1850 and Act 40 of 1894.]</p>
III. Review ...	<p>All cases must be sent for review as in case of R.Ms. [Act 10, 1876, § 9.]</p>	<p>No provision.</p>
IV. Appeal ...	<p>No specific provision made.</p>	<p>Appeal lies to Supreme Court or to a Circuit Court.</p>

* This Statement does not apply to the Native Territories forming

JURISDICTIONS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE.*
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>To try cases of—</p> <p>(a) Same as Cape.</p> <p>(b) Theft of any property, except stock, not exceeding £5 in value.</p> <p>(c) Same as Cape.</p> <p>(d) Contravention of any Municipal or Village Management Board Regulations.</p> <p>(e) Offences under various Laws. [Ord. 3 of '05, § 3, as amended by Ord. 27 of '06, Ord. 3 of '05, §§ 4 and 5, Ord. 6 of '03, Ord. 16 of '04, §§ 3 and 4, Ord. 21 of '02, § 37, Ord. 7 of '04, §§ 47 and 49, and Ord. 11 of '07.]</p> <p>(f) Same as Cape</p> <p>(g) [Ord. 6 of '02, § 23.]</p>	<p>(a) Same as Cape.</p> <p>(b) Same as O.R.C.</p> <p>(c) Same as Cape.</p> <p>(d) Contraventions of any regulations made by local authorities or of Town Regulations, 1899.</p> <p>(e) Contraventions of Native Pass Laws.</p> <p>(f) Contraventions of Master and Servants Law.</p> <p>(g) Contraventions of any law for prevention and suppression of vagrancy.</p> <p>(h) Game Preservation Ordinance.</p> <p>(j) Squatters Law.</p> <p>(k) Contraventions of Diseases of Stock Ordinance, 1902, and any amendments thereof, and of various other laws.</p>	<p>Native Commissioners may be appointed Special J.P.s with jurisdiction and powers conferred on such Justices by laws of Cape Colony in force on 10/6/91. They have also full jurisdiction under the Masters and Servants Acts and the Hut Tax Ordinance, and limited jurisdiction under the Pass Laws.</p> <p>In civil cases between Natives Special J.P.s who are Native Commissioners have the jurisdiction conferred on Magistrates.</p>
<p>To impose fine not exceeding £5 or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, &c., for not exceeding 6 weeks. [Ord. 6 of '02, as amended by Ord. 3 of '05.]</p>	<p>To impose fine not exceeding £25 or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not exceeding 1 month, or both fine and imprisonment. [Ord. 19 of '04, § 7.] Special authorization to impose maximum penalty however in certain cases. [Ords. 6 of '05 & 6 of '06.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape (but see above).</p>
<p>All cases must be sent for review by Judge of High Court. [Ord. 6 of '02, § 27.]</p> <p>Appeal lies to High Court by inherent jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Decisions not subject to review, except certain sentences imposed for gaol offences.</p> <p>Appeal lies to R.M. of District [Ord. 19 of '04, § 8.]</p>	<p>All criminal cases are subject to review by High Court.</p> <p>Appeal lies to High Court against decision of Special J.P. in both civil and criminal matters.</p>

part of Cape Colony, for which special provisions are made.

B.—RESIDENT MAGIS

1. CIVIL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
<p>I. Persons</p> <p>III. 1.</p> <p>IV. .</p>	<p>... A. Any person residing within the district. [Act 20 of 1856, § 8.] "Residing" would include "having a place of business," but only when applied to a Corporation or Company.</p>	<p>Any person, firm, company, board, society, or Corporation residing, being, or carrying on business within division. [Act 22 of 1896, § 35.]</p> <p>No person or firm can be summoned to appear as defendant before Court in a division other than that in which he resides or the firm carries on business, unless by leave of the Magistrate who is to try the case, or of the Magistrate of the division in which the plaintiff resides or carries on business, and then only upon affidavit that the claim was contracted or arose in the division where action is sought to be brought, or that defendant resided therein, or that firm carried on business therein within 6 months prior to the date of affidavit. [Act 22 of 1896, § 48.]</p> <p>Mortgaged land or movables valued at greater amount than limit of jurisdiction may be made executable in respect of mortgage up to debt which does not exceed limit. [Act 22 of 1896, § 36, and Act 32 of 1905, § 2.]</p>

TRATES' COURTS.

JURISDICTION.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>A. Any person residing or carrying on business within district. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 28.]</p> <p>B. In cases of ejection from any lands or premises the defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the district in which the lands or premises are situate. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 28.]</p>	<p>A. Any person residing or carrying on business within district. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12.]</p> <p>B. In actions against any person resident elsewhere, but with reference only to landed property situate within district. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12.]</p>	<p>The jurisdiction of Magistrates in S. Rhodesia in Civil cases is that conferred by Cape Act 20 of 1856, as amended by Cape Act 43 of 1885, and by various local enactments and Proclamations.</p> <p>A. Any person residing within the district. [Cape Act 20 of 1856, § 8.]</p>

1. CIVIL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
II. Amount claimed :		
A. On a liquid document.	Not exceeding £250. [Act 43 of 1885, §5.]	Chief Magistrates (Pietermaritzburg & Durban), £300.
B. In illiquid cases (price of merchandise, or other moveable property).	Not exceeding £100. [Act 43 of 1885, § 5.] NOTE.—All cases over £40 may, on objection of defendant, be removed to Superior Court. [Act 21 of 1876, § 3 and Act 43 of 1885, § 6.]	Other Magistrates up to £200. [Act 22 of 1896, § 35, as amended by Act 32 of 1905, § 2.] NOTE.—Supreme or Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with Magistrates' Courts in all claims exceeding £100. [Act 32 of 1905, § 2.]
C. In all other cases.	Not exceeding £20. [Act 20 of 1856, § 8.] NOTE.—No jurisdiction in actions wherein title to lands or tenements or to any fee or office is in question or in actions to try validity of any testamentary instrument or in actions whereby rights in future can be bound. [Act 20 of 1856, § 8.]	NOTE.—May, by consent of both parties, try case otherwise beyond jurisdiction, except husband and wife cases, cases involving public rights and cases in which rights of minors or persons under curatorship are concerned. [Act 22 of 1896, § 38.]
III. Counterclaims ...	When action is for over £100 upon any liquid document, jurisdiction to try set-off or counterclaim not exceeding amount demanded by plaintiff. [Act 43 of 1885, § 5.]	May determine irrespective of amount, but judgment in respect thereof may not exceed limit of jurisdiction. [Act 22 of 1896, § 41.]

JURISDICTION.—Contd.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Up to £100 (except mortgage bonds). [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 23.]	Up to £500 and any interest due thereon. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12.]	Not exceeding £250. [Cape Act 43 of 1885, § 5.]
Not exceeding £50. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 23.] NOTE.—Cases under A. and B. in which sum demanded exceeds £40 may be removed to Superior Court. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 24.]	Not exceeding £250. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12, as amended by Ord. 12 of 1904, § 2.]	Not exceeding £100. [Cape Act 43 of 1885, § 5.]
Not exceeding £20. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 23.] NOTE.—No jurisdiction in actions wherein title to lands or tenements or servitudes thereon, or title to any fee, duty or office is in question, or wherein validity or interpretation of any testamentary document or validity of any marriage is in question, or whereby rights in future can be bound, unless such rights involve matters or claims within jurisdiction, but no such rights considered bound unless decision would if pleaded be <i>res judicata</i> in any subsequent suit. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 26.] Special provision made in cases of recovery of certain debts under £10 by Ord. 2 of 1906.	Not exceeding £100. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12.] NOTE.—No exclusion at all.	Not exceeding £20. [Cape Act 20 of 1856, § 8.] But up to £50, in actions for the recovery of salary, &c., claims for services rendered, rent, lodging or board, and work done [High Commissioner's Proc. 3 of 1899.] NOTE.—Same as Cape note.
Where plaintiff claims more than £50 on a liquid document and amount counter-claimed does not exceed amount demanded by plaintiff. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 23.]	When any action is brought upon a liquid document or in respect of price of goods, &c., for any sum not exceeding £100, jurisdiction to try set-off (not counter-claim) not exceeding amount demanded by plaintiff. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12, as amended by Ord. 12 of 1904, § 2.]	Same as Cape. Also, in cases up to £50 mentioned above, jurisdiction to try counterclaim not exceeding amount claimed by plaintiff.

1. CIVIL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
IV. Ejectment ...	Jurisdiction provided that title to ownership is not in question, but only right of occupation, which, during term concerned, is not of clear value of £40 or upwards to defendant. [Act 20, 1856, § 10.]	May try claims where rent claimed does not exceed jurisdiction, and where value of land, if title be disputed is not in excess of jurisdiction. [Act 22 of 1896, § 37, and Act 32, 1905, § 2.]
V. Arrest and Interdicts.	No power.	May make interdicts and orders where value of matter in dispute does not exceed jurisdiction. [Act 22, 1896, § 39.] May grant arrest of absconding debtor where sum is within jurisdiction and is not less than £10. [Act 22, 1896, § 63.]
VI. Garnishee Orders.	No power.	Under Act 32 of 1905, provision made for framing of rules as to garnishee orders. <i>Native Cases.</i> —A “native case” is defined to be a civil case in which all parties are natives. From the definition are excluded matters affecting immovable property, electoral or municipal franchise, &c. In native cases Magistrates exercise their ordinary jurisdiction, except in so far as it is limited or extended by Statute in certain cases.

JURISDICTION.—Contd.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Jurisdiction where rent, or when no rent fixed, fair rental value of property does not exceed £10 a month. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 23 as amended by Ord. 38 of 1903, § 2.]</p>	<p>Jurisdiction provided that, where right of ownership is in dispute, value does not exceed £100, and where right to occupation is in dispute such right does not exceed £100 in clear value to occupier. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 12.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>
<p>May grant orders for arrests and interdicts, but where debt or matter in dispute is above ordinary jurisdiction orders are only provisional and are returnable in the High Court. [Ord. 1 of 1906, § 1.]</p>	<p>May grant arrests and interdicts when debt or matter in dispute is within jurisdiction. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 13, as amended by Ord. 12 of 1904, § 2.]</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Power given by Ord. 1 of 1906, § 2.</p>	<p>Power given by Ord. 12 of 1904, § 6.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><i>Native Cases.</i>—No special provision.</p>	<p><i>Native Cases.</i>—A “Native Court” with special powers was established for the Witwatersrand by §§ 56 to 63 of Proc. 21 of 1902.</p>	<p><i>Native Cases.</i>—In civil cases between natives the Courts are guided by Native Law so far as that Law is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or to any order made by H.M. in Council, or to any Proclamation or Ordinance. In such cases the services of one or two native assessors may be obtained to advise Court upon Native Law and Customs, but decision is given by Magistrate alone.</p>

1. CIVIL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
<p>VII. Appeal from R.M.'s Court.</p>	<p>An appeal lies against any final judgment, decree or sentence of R.M.'s Court, or against any rule or order having effect of a final or definitive sentence, to the Supreme Court or to the Circuit Court, which may reverse or alter the judgment of the R.M.'s Court as justice requires, or take such other course as may lead to just, speedy and as much as may be inexpensive settlement of the case. [Act 20 of 1856, § 33.]</p>	<p>An appeal lies against judgment of a Magistrate to the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court. Where claim is for less than £5 an appeal can only be brought by leave of a Judge of Supreme Court. [Act 22, 1896, § 69.]</p> <p><i>Appeal in Native Cases.</i>—Appeal lies to a Judge or full court of Native High Court, whether first tried by Magistrate or heard by him in appeal from judgment of a Chief. But no appeal may be instituted without permission of a Judge of Native High Court, except in certain cases. [Act 49, 1898, § 56, and Act 47, 1901, § 7.]</p> <p><i>Native Cases.</i>—Magistrates' Courts are Courts of Appeal from judgment of Native Chiefs, and may confirm, alter, amend or set aside judgment of a Chief, or try case afresh or remit for retrial. [Act 49, 1898, § 56.]</p>

JURISDICTION.—*Contd.*

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Same as Cape. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 51.]</p>	<p>An appeal lies against any final judgment, decree or sentence of R.M.'s Court, or against any rule or order having effect of a final or definitive sentence, to the Supreme Court, which may reverse or alter the judgment as justice requires, or take such other course as may lead to just, speedy and as much as may be inexpensive settlement of the case.</p>	<p>Appeals lie to the High Court of S. Rhodesia in same manner as in Cape. [S. Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, § 74.]</p>

B.—MAGISTRATES'
2. CRIMINAL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
I. Locality	<p>... Any crime or offence committed—</p> <p>(1) Within limits of his district.</p> <p>(2) On the boundary or boundaries of two or more districts or within 2 miles of boundary or boundaries or begun in one district and completed in another : in which case may be dealt with in any of the said districts.</p> <p>(3) In respect of any property in or upon any cart, wagon, coach or other carriage employed on any journey through any part of the Colony : in which case may be dealt with in any district through any part whereof or on or within the distance of 2 miles of boundary whereof such coach, &c., has passed in course of journey during which crime or offence committed. [Act 20 of 1856, § 44.]</p> <p>(4) On any person or in respect of any property upon any line of railway, or within 10 miles from line on either side : in which case may be dealt with by the R.M. of any district in or through any part whereof or within such distance from boundary whereof such line passes. [Act 16 of 1882, § 2.]</p> <p>(5) Any Court within whose jurisdiction a thief brings stolen property may deal with the offence.</p>	<p>(1) Same as Cape.</p> <p>(2) Same as Cape. [Act 22 of 1896, § 20.]</p> <p>(3) Upon any person or on or in respect of any property in or upon any vehicle when on any journey, or on board any vessel employed upon any waters within the Colony : in which case may be dealt with by the Magistrate of any Division through or into which such person, vehicle or vessel passed in the course of the journey or employment during which crime or offence was committed. [Act 22 of 1896, § 19.]</p>

COURTS—Contd.
JURISDICTION.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
(1) Same as Cape.	(1) Same as Cape.	Same as Cape.
(2) Same as Cape.	(2) Same as Cape.	
(3) On any person or on or in respect of any property in or upon any coach, &c., employed in any journey or on board any vessel employed on any voyage or journey upon any river within or forming boundary of any part of Colony: in which case may be tried in any district through any part whereof or on or within 2 miles of boundary whereof such coach &c., or vessel passed in course of journey or voyage during which crime or offence committed. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 79.]	(3) Same as O.R.C.	
	(4) Same as O.R.C.	
(4) On any person or in respect of property on any line of railway: in which case may be tried by R.M. of any district in or through any part whereof such railway passes. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 79.]	(5) A person charged with theft may also be tried by any R.M. within whose district he has any part of the stolen property in his possession.	
	(a) A person charged with an offence which involves the receiving of any property by him may also be tried by any R.M. within whose jurisdiction he has any part of the property in his possession.	
(5) A person charged with theft or knowingly receiving stolen property may be tried either by the R.M. of the district in which the offence was committed or by any R.M. within whose jurisdiction such person has any of the stolen property in his possession. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 80.]	(6) A person charged with committing any offence may be tried by any R.M. within whose jurisdiction any act or omission or event which is an element of the offence takes place.	
	(7) A person charged with counselling or procuring the commission of an offence or with becoming accessory after the fact may also be tried by any R.M. by whom the principal offender might be tried. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 37. See also sub-section 6 of § 37.]	

2. CRIMINAL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
<p>II. Crimes and Offences.</p>	<p>In all cases of crimes and offences wherein any person is accused of any crime or offence not punishable by death, transportation or banishment. [Act 20 of 1856, § 42, as amended by § 4 of Act 21 of 1876.]</p>	<p>In all cases of crimes and offences except murder, rape, treason, culpable homicide, assault with intent to commit murder or rape, coining, bigamy, bestiality, sodomy, and any crime or offence for the trial of which a special court has been or may be appointed, and any crime or offence the punishment of which is placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. [Act 22 of 1896, § 14.]</p>
<p>III. Powers of Punishment.</p> <p>A. Ordinary Jurisdiction.</p>	<p>No R.M., unless specially authorised by any law, may punish more severely than by fine not exceeding £10, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour and with or without spare diet, and with or without solitary confinement, or either of them for a period not exceeding 3 months, or by a whipping privately in prison not exceeding 36 lashes. Whipping cannot be inflicted except on a second or subsequent conviction of some crime or offence within 2 years. Any offender may be punished by both such fine and such imprisonment, or by both such imprisonment and such whipping, but not, for the same offence, both by fine and whipping. [Act 20 of 1856, § 42, as amended by Act 21 of 1876, § 4.]</p> <p>No female may be sentenced to personal correction or to hard labour on any road or public place. [Act 20 of 1856, § 43.]</p>	<p>Chief Magistrates may punish by fine not exceeding £50 or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one year, or by whipping not exceeding 25 lashes. [Act 32 of 1905, § 3.] Other Magistrates may punish by fine not exceeding £20 or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding 6 months, or by whipping not exceeding 20 lashes. [Act 22 of 1896, § 21.] Females may not be whipped. Imprisonment and whipping may be joined, or any one class of punishment awarded, or imprisonment may be awarded in conjunction with or as alternative to fine.</p>

JURISDICTION.—Contd.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>In all cases of crimes and offences wherein any person is accused of any crime or offence not punishable exclusively by death, transportation or banishment. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 60.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 35.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>
<p>No R.M., unless specially authorised by any law, may punish more severely than by (1) fine not exceeding £10 or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for not exceeding three months; (2) imprisonment for not exceeding three months with or without hard labour with or without not exceeding 24 lashes, and with or without spare diet, and with or without solitary confinement or either of them (lashes cannot be inflicted except in case of second or subsequent conviction of some crime or offence within 2 years); or (3) both such fine or imprisonment with or without hard labour, or both such imprisonment and such lashes, but not for same offence both by fine and lashes. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 60.] Females may not be sentenced to personal correction nor to hard labour on any road or public place. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 64.]</p>	<p>No R.M., unless specially authorised by any law, may punish more severely than by fine not exceeding £75 or by imprisonment with or without hard labour, or spare diet, or solitary confinement, or either of them, for not exceeding 6 months, or by a whipping privately in prison not exceeding 25 lashes. Both fine and imprisonment or imprisonment and whipping, or fine and whipping may be imposed. Whipping (except when expressly authorised on a first conviction by some law) may only be inflicted in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for some crime or offence within 3 years. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 35.] No female may be sentenced to personal correction or to hard labour on any road, street, or public place. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 35.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>

2. CRIMINAL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
	Same as Transvaal. [Act 21, 1869, § 2.]	Boys under 14 may be sentenced to private whipping not exceeding ten strokes. [Act 22 of 1896, § 22.]
B. Special Jurisdiction.	Special jurisdiction is given— (1) In remitted cases. (2) Under Stock Theft Repression Act [No. 35 of 1893]. (3) Under certain other Acts.	(1) In remitted cases. (2) Under the Cattle Stealing Act, No. 1 of 1899, and its amendments. (3) Under the Liquor Act, No. 38 of 1896, and its amendments. (4) Under certain other Acts.
IV. Preparatory Examinations.	When a complaint is laid of the commission of a crime which seems more fitting for trial before a Superior Court, or when during the hearing of a summary trial the crime appears of such magnitude as to be only subject to the jurisdiction of a Superior Court, the magistrate is required to take a preparatory examination. [Ord. 40 of 1828 and Ord. 8 of 1852.] If there is not sufficient ground for committal for trial the accused is discharged. All records of preparatory examinations are submitted to Attorney-General, who may order prisoner to be liberated or to be committed for trial to High Court, or may order further investigation or take other measures for trial of prisoner. [Ord. 40 of 1828.]	In cases of crimes which are beyond a Magistrate's jurisdiction or which are too serious for summary trial by himself, a preparatory examination is held. The accused may be discharged or committed for trial. [Ord. 18 of 1845.] The depositions are transmitted to Attorney-General, who either orders liberation of the accused or directs that further inquiries be made, or makes arrangements for trial of accused. [Ord. 18 of 1845.]

JURISDICTION.—Contd.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>In case of first conviction of males not exceeding 14 years, however, R.M. may sentence to not exceeding twelve cuts with cane or rod. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 65, and Ord. 7 of 1903.] Instead of lashes, only cuts with a cane, not exceeding twelve, may be given in case of persons under 16. [Ord. 7 of 1903, § 3.]</p> <p>(1) In remitted cases. (2) In cases of theft of stock. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 66.] (3) Under certain other Ordinances.</p>	<p>In case of first conviction of males under 14, however, for any crime or offence, R.M. may sentence offender to not exceeding fifteen cuts with cane or rod. [Proclamation 21 of 1902, § 36, as amended by Ord. 47 of 1902.]</p> <p>(1) In remitted cases. (2) Under Stock Theft Ordinance of 1904. (3) Under Liquor Licensing Ordinance of 1902. (4) Under various other Ordinances.</p>	<p>Same as Cape. [Act 21 of 1869, § 2.]</p> <p>(1) In remitted cases. (2) Under laws relating to Sale of Liquor to Natives. (3) Under the Customs Ordinance of 1906. (4) Under various other Local Laws.</p>
<p>Every R.M. on receiving information of commission of any crime or offence within his district (except it be proper for cognizance of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction), must commence a preparatory examination. When in any trial in an inferior Court it appears that the crime or offence is only subject to the jurisdiction or more proper for the cognizance of a Superior Court, the Judge or Magistrate must stop the trial and commence preparatory examination. [Ord. 12 of 1902, §§ 35 and 36.] The accused, if sufficient grounds appear, must be committed for trial. [Ord. 12 of 1902, § 41.] A copy of the proceedings must be sent to Attorney-General, who may either order prisoner to be liberated or committed for trial, or that a further investigation shall take place or take measures for trial of prisoner in some competent Court. [Ord. 12 of 1902, § 48.]</p>	<p>In cases of offences which are beyond a Magistrate's jurisdiction, or which are too serious for summary trial by himself, a preparatory examination is held. The accused may be discharged or committed for trial. The records must be sent to Attorney-General, who may (1) order liberation of accused; (2) order accused, even if Magistrate has discharged him, to be committed for trial; (3) remit the case to be tried by Magistrate under ordinary jurisdiction; (4) remit the case to be tried by Magistrate with special jurisdiction; (5) remit any person committed for sentence (see below) to be dealt with by Magistrate either under ordinary or special jurisdiction; (6) order further examination; or (7) take measures for trial of prisoner before competent Court. [C. P. Code.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
<p>V. Review.</p>	<p>Attorney - General may remit case for trial by Magistrate with special jurisdiction. [Act 12 of 1860 and Act 43 of 1885.] The power of remitting cases may also be exercised by the Solicitor-General and the Crown Prosecutor within their respective jurisdictions. [Act 43, 1885, § 3.]</p> <p>When any Court of R.M. sentences any person to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for more than 1 month, or to pay a fine exceeding £5, or to any number of lashes, the proceedings must be considered by a Judge in Chambers, who, if not satisfied that the proceedings are in accordance with real and substantial justice, may lay them before Supreme Court, who may affirm, alter or reverse sentence of R.M.'s Court and set aside or correct the proceedings thereof and may remit case to R.M.'s Court, with instructions as to further proceedings. [Act 20, 1856, §§ 47 and 48 as amended by Act 9, 1857, § 2.]</p>	<p>Attorney-General may in any case in which a person has been committed for trial remit case for trial by Magistrate except in case of murder, rape and treason. [Act 22, 1896, § 15.] But defendant may insist upon being tried by a Jury, in which case he must be brought to trial before Supreme or Circuit Court. [Law 16 of 1861, § 5.]</p> <p>No provision made.</p>

JURISDICTION.—Contd.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Same as Transvaal. [Ord. 6 of 1905, § 4.] Attorney-General may remit case of any person committed for sentence under § 4 of Ord. 6 of 1905, to be dealt with by Magistrate either under his ordinary jurisdiction or with special jurisdiction. [Ord. 1 of 1906, § 6.]</p>	<p>Except when charge is high treason or murder, if accused says he is guilty and that he does not wish the witnesses again to appear to give evidence against him at trial, the Magistrate, instead of committing for trial must commit for sentence before some Court of competent jurisdiction. [C.P. Code.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>
<p>All sentences of Courts of R.M.s where imprisonment exceeding 1 month, or any number of lashes, or fine exceeding £5 has been imposed, are subject to review by High Court or a Judge thereof. If Judge not satisfied that proceedings are in accordance with real and substantial justice, he may lay them before High Court, who may confirm, alter or reverse sentence and set aside or correct proceedings, and remit case to R.M. with instructions relative to further proceedings or do anything calculated to promote ends of real and substantial justice. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 91, and Ord. 38 of 1905, § 4.]</p>	<p>Attorney General may bring review before Supreme Court, see § 43 of Proc. 21 of 1902. When any Court of R.M. sentences any person to imprisonment with or without hard labour for more than 6 weeks, or to a fine exceeding £25, or to any number of lashes, [except boy under 14. Act 18 of 1907, § 2] the proceedings must be considered by a Judge of the High Court in Chambers, who, if not satisfied that the proceedings are in accordance with real and substantial justice, may lay them before Supreme Court, who may affirm, alter, reduce, set aside or reverse the conviction or sentence, and may set aside or correct the proceedings and remit case to R.M. with instructions as to further proceedings. [Proc. 21 of 1902, §§ 39 and 40, and Ord. 12 of 1904, §§ 4 and 5.]</p>	<p>Sentences of Magistrates are subject to review by High Court when exceeding fine of £5 or imprisonment for more than one month.</p>

2. CRIMINAL

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
VI. Appeal ...	<p>Any person convicted by any Court of R.M. and sentenced to any period of imprisonment or to pay any fine, or to receive any number of lashes or cuts, may appeal against such conviction and sentence to Supreme Court, or in Eastern Districts either to Supreme Court or to Eastern Districts Court, or to Circuit Court for district in which alleged offence was committed. [Act 21 of 1876, § 4, as amended by Act 35 of 1893, § 5.]</p>	<p>A person convicted may appeal to Supreme Court or to a Circuit Court having jurisdiction, and Court may reverse, alter, vary or confirm Magistrate's judgment or sentence, and make any proper order. [Act 22 of 1896, § 68.]</p>
VII. Native Cases ...	<p>No special provision made.</p>	<p>A native case is defined to be a criminal case in which the accused is a native. [Act 49 of 1898, § 5.] From the definition are excluded cases of crimes and offences under Laws relating to Customs, Railways, Stamps, etc. In Native cases Magistrates exercise their ordinary jurisdiction except in so far as it is limited or extended by Statute in certain cases. A right of appeal lies from judgment of Magistrate to Judge or full court of Native High Court, whether first tried by Magistrate or heard by him in appeal from judgment of a chief. But no such appeal may be instituted without permission of a Judge of Native High Court, unless Magistrate has imposed fine exceeding £5 or imprisonment for more than one month, or whipping of more than ten lashes. [Act 49 of 1898, § 56, and Act 47 of 1901, § 7.]</p>
VIII. Appellate Jurisdiction.	<p>None.</p>	<p><i>Native Cases:</i> Magistrates' Courts are Courts of Appeal from judgment of Native Chiefs, and may confirm, alter, amend or set aside judgment of a Native Chief, or try case afresh, or remit for retrial. [Act 49 of 1898, § 56.]</p>

JURISDICTION.—*Contd.*

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Any person convicted of any crime or offence in a Court of R.M. may appeal against such conviction or sentence to High Court or Circuit Court. [Ord. 7 of 1902, § 96.] Court in which appeal is heard may confirm, set aside or reduce conviction or sentence as justice shall require. [Ord. 38 of 1903, § 5.]</p>	<p>Any person convicted by any Court of R.M. may appeal against such conviction and any sentence following thereon to Supreme Court, who may confirm, set aside, reverse, alter or reduce the conviction or sentence, and may correct the proceedings and remit them to inferior Court with instructions as to further proceedings. [Proc. 21 of 1902, § 42, and Ord. 12 of 1904, § 5.] But person convicted may not prosecute appeal <i>in person</i> unless Judge of Supreme Court has certified that there are reasonable grounds for appeal. [Act 18 of 1907, § 1.]</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p>
<p>No special provision made.</p>	<p>A "Native Court" with special powers was established for the Witwatersrand by §§ 56 to 63 of Proc. 21 of 1902.</p>	
<p>None.</p>	<p>Magistrates' Courts hear appeals from convictions and sentences of R.J.P.'s.</p>	

C.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

NATAL.

Natal	<p><i>Civil Jurisdiction.</i>—To try civil cases (divorces excepted) between Native members of their tribes.</p> <p><i>Criminal Jurisdiction.</i>—To punish by fine not exceeding £2 for disobedience of their orders or contempt arising out of civil proceedings, and also for disobedience to orders when carrying out instructions of Supreme Chief. [Law 19, 1891, §§ 51, 52, 56 and 267.]</p>
Zululand	<p><i>Civil Jurisdiction.</i>—According to Native Law in Native cases between members of their tribes or in which defendant is a member of their tribe, except in matrimonial causes arising out of marriages by Christian rites. [Act 49, 1898 § 62.]</p> <p><i>Criminal Jurisdiction.</i>—In offences committed by Natives of their own tribes except certain offences. [Act 49, 1898, § 63.] They may fine up to £2 for contempt or for disobedience of orders of Supreme Chief. [Act 49, 1898, §§ 64 and 65.]</p> <p><i>Review.</i>—No provision exists.</p> <p><i>Appeal.</i>—In all cases tried by Native Chiefs both in Natal and Zululand, whether civil or criminal, appeal lies to Magistrate of Division. [Law 19, 1891, §§ 49 and 54, and 49, 1898, §§ 56 and 68.]</p>

D.—NATIVE HIGH COURT.

NATAL.

Native High Court.—Exercises jurisdiction over all Natives in Native cases. [Act 49, 1898, § 25.] Civil and criminal cases may be tried either before Full Court or by a single Judge.

No right to trial by Jury exists.

Supreme Court has no jurisdiction whether in Appeal or otherwise in matters within jurisdiction of Native High Court except in case of a person other than a Native being allowed to intervene in a case tried before Native High Court.

Civil Jurisdiction.—Jurisdiction in all Civil Native cases (Act 49, 1898, § 37). No Civil case of first instance may, however, be tried before Full Court, except by leave, unless claim involves not less than £100, or a matrimonial cause [§ 38.]

Appeals.—Full Court may deal with Appeals from inferior Courts or from judgment of a single Judge in Circuit whether in civil or criminal matters. [Act 49 of 1898 and Act 47, 1901.] Right of Appeal to Privy Council is in no way interfered with by Act 49 of 1898 and its amendments.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—Jurisdiction in certain crimes when committed by Natives without prejudice to jurisdiction of Magistrates. [Act, 49, 1898, § 29, and Act 47, 1901, § 4.]

Punishment.—Same jurisdiction as formerly vested in Supreme Court before passing of Courts Act, 1898, except power of sentencing to death. [Act 49, 1898, § 30.]

Appeals from.—No statutory provision exists for regulating appeals to the Privy Council. Appellants are guided by Privy Council rules.

Circuits.—A Judge of Native High Court sitting in Circuit has same jurisdiction as Full Court, subject to review, and with right before judgment of referring any matter to Full Court. He may also reserve a point of law for decision by Full Court. [Act 49, 1898, §§ 21, 33, 37 and 38.] Appeal lies to Full Court in both criminal and civil cases, but in a civil case only by consent of a Judge or Full Court if claim does not exceed £50, and in matrimonial causes. May consider Appeal from Magistrate's Court.

E.—CIRCUIT

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
I. Jurisdiction ...	Each Circuit Court, with- in district in which it is held, has the same juris- diction as is vested in Supreme Court through- out the whole of the Colony. [Charter of Justice, § 39.]	Each Circuit Court is held be- fore one Judge, and has the same jurisdiction within the district as is vested in Supreme Court both in civil and criminal matters.
II. Appellate Juris- diction	Hear appeals from the inferior Courts within their jurisdiction. [Act 20 of 1856, § 33, and Act 21 of 1876, § 4.]	Hear appeals from Magistrates' Courts in both civil and criminal cases. [Act 22 of 1896, §§ 68 and 69.]
III. Appeals from ...	Appeals in civil and crim- inal cases lie to Supreme Court sitting as Court of Appeal. [Act 35 of 1896, § 20.]	An appeal lies in civil matters to the Full Court unless matter in dispute is less than £50, in which case leave of the Court or a Judge is neces- sary. [Act 39 of 1896, § 57.]

COURTS.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Each Circuit Court is held by one of the Judges of High Court, and within district in which held has and exercises concurrently with High Court all the jurisdiction by Ord. 4 of 1902 vested in High Court throughout whole Colony. [Ord. 4 of 1902, § 21.]</p>	<p>Each Circuit Court is held by a Judge of the Supreme Court, and within the district in which it is held has concurrently with Supreme Court the same jurisdiction as is vested in Supreme Court throughout the Colony. [Ord. 10 of 1903, §§ 3, 4, and 6.]</p>	<p>One Judge sits at Salisbury and another at Bulawayo.</p>
<p>Hear appeals from Magistrates' Courts in both civil and criminal cases. [Ord. 7 of 1902, §§ 51 and 96.]</p>	<p>Circuit Courts have no appellate jurisdiction, nor have they the power of reviewing proceedings of inferior Courts. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 11.]</p>	
<p>Appeals in civil and criminal cases lie to High Court. [Ord. 13 of 1904, § 13.] Defendant in any criminal proceeding brought in appeal or review before Circuit Court from any inferior Court may appeal to Court of Appeal in criminal cases. [Ord. 4 of 1902, § 34.] Any defendant tried on indictment in Circuit Court may by leave appeal to Court of Appeal in criminal cases on ground of irregularity or illegality of proceedings. [Ord. 4 of 1902, §§ 35 and 36.]</p>	<p>Appeals lie to Supreme Court from Circuit Courts, and the provisions relating to appeals from Witwatersrand High Court to Supreme Court apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to appeals from any Circuit Court in a civil suit or proceeding to Supreme Court. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 9.]</p>	

F.—SUPREME

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
<p>I. Jurisdiction ...</p>	<p>Has cognizance of all pleas, and jurisdiction in all causes, civil, criminal or mixed, arising in Colony, with jurisdiction over all persons residing and being within Colony. [Charter of Justice, § 30.]</p> <p>All crimes and all offences against the law, for the commission of which any penalty or punishment is by law provided, committed by any person in the Colony, or its dependencies, are subject to jurisdiction of Supreme Court. [Ord. 40 of 1828.]</p> <p>In any criminal case depending before Supreme Court, trial of accused must be before one or more of the Judges of the Court and a jury of 9, who must concur in verdict. [Charter of Justice, § 34.]</p>	<p>Has jurisdiction in all matters over all persons, except in so far as its jurisdiction is restricted by Courts Act, 1898 (Native High Court). [Act 39 of 1896, § 6.]</p> <p>A criminal case for trial before Supreme Court must be tried before one of the Judges of the Court and a jury of 9, of whom not less than 7 determine the verdict. [Act 39 of 1896, § 40.]</p> <p>Civil cases may be tried by a single Judge without a jury, either by consent of the parties or by order or rule of Court, but without prejudice to right of either party to have case tried before a jury. [Act 39 of 1896, § 9.]</p> <p>When an issue of fact, except in certain cases, has been joined in Supreme Court in any civil action or cause, the same may, upon application of of either party, be tried before one Judge of Supreme Court with a jury. [Act 39 of 1896, § 41.]</p>

COURTS.

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>The High Court has cognizance of and jurisdiction in all matters and causes, civil or criminal, arising in Colony and over all persons residing and being within Colony. [Ord. 4 of 1902, § 3.]</p>	<p>Has cognizance of all pleas and jurisdiction in all civil causes and proceedings arising within Transvaal. [Proc. 14 of 1902, § 16.] Has jurisdiction over all offences triable within Colony. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 1.]</p>	<p>The High Court has jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters within Territory.</p>
<p>In any criminal case depending before High Court, trial must be before any one of the Judges of the Court and a jury of 9, whose verdict must be unanimous. [Ord. 4 of 1902, § 18.]</p>	<p>In any criminal case depending before a Superior Court, trial must be before any one or more of Judges of Supreme Court and a jury of 9, whose verdict must be unanimous. [C.P. Code, § 187.]</p>	

F.—SUPREME

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
II. Powers of Review	<p>A single Judge of Supreme Court, Eastern Districts Court, or High Court, constitutes, for the purposes of exercise of any original jurisdiction, a quorum, and is deemed to constitute a Divisional Court. [Act 35 of 1904, § 2.]</p> <p>A Divisional Court may hear appeals from R.M.'s Courts. [Act 9 of 1905, § 2.]</p> <p>An appeal lies from decision of Divisional Court to Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. [Act 35 of 1904, § 2.]</p> <p>Has power to review proceedings of all inferior Courts.</p>	<p>A single Judge sitting in Chambers has all the jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court save in certain matters, and may refer any matter to full Court. [Act 39 of 1896, § 10.]</p> <p>Has power to review proceedings of all inferior Courts. [Act 39 of 1896, § 8.]</p>
III. Appellate Jurisdiction	<p>Supreme Court sitting as a Divisional Court is a Court of Appeal from Inferior Courts.</p> <p>The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court as constituted of the Judges assigned to that Court sitting at Cape Town. The Court of Appeal also hears appeals from the High Court of S. Rhodesia.</p>	<p>Hears appeals in civil and criminal cases from Magistrates Courts. [Act 22 of 1896, §§ 68 and 69.] Also in civil cases from Circuit Courts or from a single Judge, sitting in chambers or not, or with or without a Jury, except where matter in dispute is less than £50 or value thereof, when consent of Supreme Court, or Circuit Court, or Judge must first be obtained. [Act 39 of 1896, §§ 57 and 58.]</p>

COURTS.—*Contd.*

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Two Judges form a quorum in Civil matters.</p>	<p>One Judge of Supreme Court may hear and determine any action if— (a) both parties to action consent to its being so heard, or (b) the action is remitted to be so heard by order of Supreme Court. One Judge so sitting constitutes a Divisional Court. [Ord. 31 of 1904.] An appeal lies from any decision of a Divisional Court to Supreme Court. [Ord. 31 of 1904, § 4.]</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Has power to review proceedings of all inferior Courts.</p>	<p>Has power to review proceedings of all inferior Courts.</p>	<p>Sentences by Magistrates are subject to review by High Court when exceeding fine of £5 or imprisonment exceeding 1 month. All sentences of Special J.P.'s are reviewed by High Court.</p>
<p>Is a Court of Appeal in all civil and criminal suits brought before it from Circuit Courts. [Ord. 13 of 1904, §§ 10 and 13.] Also from a decision of a Judge in Chambers. [Ord. 13 of 1904, § 12.]</p>	<p>Hears appeals from all inferior Courts and from Witwatersrand High Court and Circuit Courts. [Proc. 14 of 1902, § 18.] Also from any judgment, &c., of a Divisional Court. [Ord. 31 of 1904, § 4.]</p>	<p>Appeal lies from Magistrate's Courts and Special J.P.'s Courts.</p>
<p>The High Court constitutes the Court of Appeal in criminal cases from the Superior Courts. [Ord. 13 of 1904, § 11.]</p>	<p>The Supreme Court, consisting of not less than three judges thereof, is a Court of Appeal in criminal cases. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 2.]</p>	<p>Appeal in civil matters lies to Supreme Court of Cape where amount or value in dispute exceeds £100. Appeals also lie in criminal cases, where leave has been obtained, on grounds of irregularity or illegality of proceedings, or where Court itself has reserved any question of law for consideration of Cape Supreme Court.</p>

F.—SUPREME

Subject.	Cape Colony.	Natal.
IV. Appeals from ...	Any party to any civil suit or action depending in Supreme Court may, by leave, appeal to Privy Council against any final judgment, decree, or sentence of Supreme Court, or against any rule or order, made in any such civil suit or action, having effect of a final or definitive sentence, in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence is given for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above amount or value of £500, or in case such judgment, decree, order, or sentence involves, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand, or question to or respecting property or any civil right amounting to or of value of £500. [Charter of Justice, § 50.]	No statutory provision exists for regulating appeals to the Privy Council. Appellants are guided by Privy Council rules.

COURTS.—*Contd.*

O.R.C.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Same as Cape. [Ord. 13 of 1904, § 16.]	Same as Cape, but limit is £2,000. [Proc. 14 of 1902, § 39.]	

G.—OTHER SUPERIOR

Cape Colony.

I. Eastern Districts Court.	<p>Consists of three Judges of Supreme Court. [Act 35 of 1896, § 10.]</p> <p>Has concurrent jurisdiction with that of Supreme Court in and over all causes arising and persons residing and being within its district. [Act 35 of 1896, § 13.]</p> <p>In regard, however, to certain laws the Court has the same jurisdiction only which would belong to it if it were a Circuit Court. [§ 14.]</p> <p>Has appellate jurisdiction over inferior Courts within its jurisdiction. [Act 20 of 1856, § 33, and Act 21 of 1876, § 4.]</p> <p>Appeals from the Native Territories in cases in which one of the parties is a European lie to Eastern Districts Court. [Act 26 of 1894, § 2.]</p> <p>Appeals lie to Supreme Court sitting as Court of Appeal.</p>
II. High Court of Griqualand.	<p>Consists of one Judge of Supreme Court and law relating to powers vested in certain cases in a single Judge applies equally to High Court. [Act 29 of 1906, § 5.]</p> <p>Has concurrent jurisdiction with Supreme Court in and over all causes arising and persons residing and being within the province of Griqualand West.</p> <p>Has appellate jurisdiction over inferior Courts within its jurisdiction.</p> <p>Cases may be removed either to Supreme Court, Eastern Districts Court or any Circuit Court. [Act 35 of 1896, § 50.]</p> <p>Appeals lie to Supreme Court sitting as Court of Appeal.</p>

COURTS.

Transvaal.

Witwatersrand
High Court.

Consists of a single Judge of Supreme Court.

Civil Jurisdiction. Within district in which it is held, has concurrent jurisdiction with Supreme Court save and except appellate jurisdiction and power of reviewing proceedings of inferior courts, and save and except that in proceedings in insolvency and all other proceedings in which limited jurisdiction is conferred by laws of late South African Republic on Circuit Courts established therein, the Court has the same limited jurisdiction. [Proc. 14 of 1902, § 27.]

Appeal lies to Supreme Court. [Proc. 14 of 1902, § 33.]

Criminal Jurisdiction over all offences committed in Witwatersrand District. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 1.]

No appellate jurisdiction nor power of review. [Ord. 10 of 1903, § 11.]

Appeal lies to Supreme Court.

VI.—COMPARISON OF MINING LAWS.

VI.—COMPARISON OF

This statement has been revised so as to show the effect of the most recent legis-
Transvaal the provisions summarised are those of the Precious and Base Metals
disallow which has not yet been signified, and in no case can it come into
the existing laws would soon be out of date and would therefore be
In this comparison "Crown land" means land belonging to and in the possession of
with an express reservation of mineral rights to the Crown. "Private land"

A.—PRECIOUS METALS

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
DEFINITION.	Gold, silver, and platinum.	No definition.
PROSPECTING.	<p>Only owner may prospect on private land without a licence. Others only with his consent.</p> <p>Prospecting on Crown or alienated Crown Land done under licence carrying with it obligation to prospect, 2/6 per month, with a maximum of one year. Any person of good character may take out a licence. Has sole right to prospect in an area of 7,500 x 800 feet. Consent of owner of alienated land required for prospecting.</p>	<p>On private land up to four licences may be issued, without consent of owner, to prospect on land not held under licence, security being given against damage to surface, and the owner having the right to object to registration of such claims on account of his agricultural, industrial or other operations. After 3 months' notice to owner any number of licences may be issued.</p> <p>Prospecting on Crown Land done under licence carrying with it obligation to prospect, without the right to sell minerals found, 1/- per quarter. Four licences may be held. Any European of 16 may get such a licence. Sole right to prospect one claim of 300 x 300 yards per licence.</p> <p>Prospecting on alienated Crown land not provided for.</p>

MINING LAWS.

lation available. In the column dealing with precious and base metals in the Act, No. 35 of 1908. This is a reserved Bill, His Majesty's pleasure not to force till after January 1st, 1909, but it is thought that a summary of of no permanent use.

the Crown. "Alienated Crown land" means land held by private persons, means land in respect of which there is no such reservation.

IN REEFS.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Quicksilver not specified	Gold, silver and any other proclaimed mineral.	No definition.
Only owner may prospect on private land without a licence. Others only with his consent.	Prospecting on private land only with consent of owner, or without his consent if he does not <i>bona fide</i> prospect and has not carried on <i>bona fide</i> agricultural or pastoral operations for 3 months of the preceding 12.	No "private land."
Prospecting on Crown Lands whether alienated or not depends on agreement with Government.	Prospecting on Crown or alienated Crown land (unless withdrawn) under prospecting permit by any white person over 16 at 5s. per annum, which gives exclusive rights in a prospecting area of 2,000 x 2,000 ft. Consent of owner of alienated Crown land not required.	Prospecting on Crown Land under licence carrying obligation to prospect, £1. Any person of full age may get such a licence. No limit until discovery is made, then sole right to prospect within 1,000 feet of discovery for one, or in circumstances 3 months.

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
TITLE.		
(a) <i>Owners Rights on private land.</i>	On private land owner has entire disposal of all mineral rights.	Owner has exclusive right for 3 months after the pegging of the first four prospecting claims to peg out as many mining claims as he likes, paying only half licence money. He receives half all licences, rents and royalties paid to the Government, and is entitled to certain compensation for damage from the claimholder.
<i>On alienated Crown Lands.</i>	On alienated Crown land owner may take a mineral lease of from 2 to 5 years over $\frac{1}{16}$ th of farm at a rent of 2/- per morgen with right of renewal for 5 years if ground has been worked, or he may peg out 50 claims after discoverer. Also owner gets $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of royalties on all claims for which he provides a depositing site and half rent and royalties on a lease of an abandoned digging. He may reserve his homestead from proclamation, but must compensate for damage a lessee without mineral rights. Lessees of Crown Land under any Act are entitled to owner's rights.	The law does not deal with alienated Crown Land.

IN REEFS—continued.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>After the discoverer the owner gets mynpacht over $\frac{1}{5}$ of proclaimed area which he may select before proclamation, also right to reserve from proclamation, but without mining rights, land occupied by buildings, cultivation, &c. Also owner's claims according to the area proclaimed, but not exceeding 75. Half the claim licences and $\frac{1}{2}$ the price paid for lapsed claims, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the stand licences, except in townships, where he gets $\frac{1}{2}$ and the whole of the price of the stands.</p>	<p>Mynpacht over $\frac{1}{5}$ of proclaimed area at 10s. per morgen per annum, with right to reserve from proclamation the homestead, buildings, cultivated land and water for farming and mining operations, without mineral rights. Half claim licences or rent on the remaining land, and half stand licences.</p>	<p>Alienated Crown land is dealt with like ordinary Crown Land. There is apparently no "private land."</p>
<p>Owner gets 12 claims and compensation if expropriated.</p>	<p>None, except to certain compensation under Ordinances 45 of 1902 and 57 of 1903.</p>	<p>In certain case the owner gets $\frac{1}{2}$ all licences and rents.</p>

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
(b) <i>Discoverer's Rights.</i>	<p>50 claims in one block on Crown Land, and 50 claims in not more than two blocks on alienated Crown land; a bonus of £5,000 if 25,000 ounces are extracted within 5 years.</p> <p>Other prospectors whose areas are included in proclaimed digging are entitled to two claims each next after discoverer and owner, if any.</p>	<p>Can convert his four prospecting claims into mining claims.</p>
(c) <i>Rights of the General Public.</i>	<p>Any male person of full age may peg out not exceeding 5 claims, 150 × 800 feet. No licence fee is payable, only a royalty of one per centum on gross amount realised by sale of mineral found.</p>	<p>Claims may be pegged after the discoverer and owner are satisfied. The licence is £1 per month plus a royalty of 1½ per cent. and may be obtained by any European over 16.</p>

IN REEFS—continued.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>On private land gets $\frac{1}{20}$ of the land up to 75 claims free of licence. On Crown land according to agreement.</p>	<p>One claim per 60 morgen, with a maximum of 50 claims and a minimum of 10 claims on private and 25 on Crown land, with an additional 1 claim per 60 morgen for every 1,000 ft. in depth at which the discovery was made, free of licence so long as prospecting and mining is carried on to the satisfaction of the mining commissioner.</p>	<p>May peg 10 claims on which he must do a certain amount of development work under pain of forfeiture, which however, may be commuted by payment or an "inspection certificate." The British South Africa Co. has a $\frac{1}{8}$ mining interest in all mining locations which cannot be worked for profit till an agreement is made with the Company, after which the provisions as to compulsory development cease, and each claim pays a licence of 10/- per month (or 5/- if unworked). After 1/1/08 a graduated royalty is substituted for the $\frac{1}{8}$ interest. The claimholder has the right to follow the reef beyond his boundaries.</p>
<p>On proclamation of private land the right to peg up to 50 claims is given out to Europeans over 18 in order of application to the Resident Magistrate. On Crown land they are sold by auction in blocks of not more than 100 claims. A claim is 150 by 400 ft.</p>	<p>Proclaimed land may be either thrown open to pegging, leased, or worked as a State mine. In the former case any white person over 16 may peg up to 50 claims 150 x 400 ft. under prospecting licence at 5s. per claim per month on private, and 2s. 6d. on Crown land. When the producing stage is reached the licence money is raised to £1 per claim per month in all cases. If leases are granted, stipulations must be made for the provision of working capital, satisfactory working, and the payment of an agreed percentage of the annual net produce, and of a rent equivalent to the ordinary licence moneys. Abandoned or unsuitable ground may be granted under mynpacht on special terms.</p>	<p>The general public other than prospectors have no rights.</p>

A.—PRECIOUS METALS

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
(d) <i>Proclamation.</i>	Private land is not proclaimed. Alienated Crown Land cannot be proclaimed unless the owner himself has prospected or permitted prospecting. The Government <i>must</i> be satisfied that minerals exist in payable quantities.	No actual proclamation.
(e) <i>Security of Title.</i>	If a claim is unworked for 4 months a charge of £2 per month may be imposed, which may be increased to £4 after a further 4 months. If <i>bona-fide</i> development is not commenced and continued within one year, or by consent of the Governor two years, claims may be forfeited.	Claims must be worked in accordance with regulation or pay an exemption licence of 10/- per month.

IN REEFS—continued.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Private land cannot be proclaimed unless the owner has prospected or permitted prospecting. The Government may appoint a Board to advise as to whether minerals exist in payable quantities.</p>	<p>Before proclaiming any ground the Governor must be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that precious metals exist in payable quantities. Private land cannot be proclaimed without the written consent of the owner unless he has himself prospected or permitted prospecting, but if the Governor believes that precious metals exist he may instruct the Government Mining Engineer to investigate, and may then proclaim the land after 12 months notice to the owner. Pegging is not allowed before proclamation.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>If claims are not properly worked licence money may be doubled. Provisions as to special registration, etc., resemble those of the Transvaal.</p>	<p>There is provision for special registration which is conclusive evidence of title. If claims held under prospecting licence are not adequately prospected, the licence may be raised to 15s. per claim per month. If work has been commenced on ground held under mining title and is afterwards suspended, the Minister may appoint a commission of enquiry and thereafter, if not satisfied as to the reasons for suspension, may call on the holder to resume work on pain of forfeiture.</p>	<p>Unworked claims may be forfeited, but forfeiture may be commuted by payment.</p>

A.—PRECIOUS METALS

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
(f) <i>Surface Rights.</i>	Claimholders have, in addition to their claims, the right to depositing sites and machinery sites free of charge, but without any mineral rights over such ground.	Same in principle as Transvaal, except the occupier of the surface is entitled to compensation from the claimholder.
MINING REGULATIONS.	Makes regulations for protection of life and limb, sanitation, &c.	Makes regulations for protection of life and limb, sanitation, &c., and may make regulations dealing with hours of labour. Grants certificates of competency.
MINING REVENUE.	$\frac{1}{8}$ of owner's rents, etc., on private land. Royalty of one per centum on gross amount realised by sale of minerals won from claims on alienated Crown Land. $\frac{2}{3}$ of royalty collected goes to owner, conditional upon his providing depositing sites. In case of leases of abandoned diggings a rent fixed by Governor and royalty not less than one per centum on gross amount realised by sale of minerals won; if digging is on alienated Crown land owner gets one-half of rent and royalty collected.	£6 per annum per claim and a royalty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Crown land and $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on private land.
TRANSFER DUTY.	Transfers of claims are charged 2/6, or if the value exceeds £50, 1 per cent. Amalgamations however pay only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. with a maximum of £200.	The presence of minerals may not be taken into account in assessing Transfer duty.
MISCELLANEOUS.	No provisions for prevention of gold thefts.	Same as Transvaal.

IN REEFS—continued.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>Much the same as Transvaal, except landowner's rights survive over all areas not actually used for mining purposes.</p>	<p>Mining title carries no right to the use of the surface except for mining operations. Other users are governed by complicated provisions, and the Government has the right to use or grant the surface for certain specified purposes. Trading on mining ground is forbidden except under special regulations. The possession of surface rights does not involve the under-mining rights, which under certain circumstances may be leased by the Government, the disposal of the proceeds being still unsettled.</p>	<p>Much the same as Transvaal, except remainder of surface rights is vested in the British South Africa Co. Rights to residential sites, machine stands, &c., do include mineral rights, and occupier of surface is entitled to compensation from claimholder.</p>
<p>Makes regulations for protection of life and limb, sanitation, &c. Grants certificates of competency.</p>	<p>There is an elaborate code of regulations for the protection of life and limb, sanitation, the grant of certificates of competency, etc.</p>	<p>Makes regulations for the protection of life and limb, sanitation, &c.</p>
<p>Almost the same as the Transvaal, except there is no profit tax. Owner gets half all licence money.</p>	<p>Ten per cent. Profits Tax. On every digger's claim £6 per annum on private and £12 on Crown land. 10s. per morgen per annum on mynpachts. The proceeds of the lease of proclaimed ground. The whole of the stand-licences on Crown land and $\frac{1}{2}$ on private land.</p>	<p>The British South Africa Co. has a $\frac{1}{5}$ interest and also gets £6 per annum per claim.</p>
<p>1% instead of 4% as on other fixed property.</p>	<p>Same for mining title as other property, viz.:—$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.</p>	<p>1 per cent. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in the case of amalgamations and reconstructions.</p>
<p>Same as Transvaal ...</p>	<p>Trading in unwrought gold is strictly regulated and only allowed under licence. The onus of proof of innocence in certain particulars is on the accused.</p>	<p>Same as Transvaal.</p>

B.—ALLUVIAL

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
PROSPECTING ...	Same as reef gold.	Same as reef gold.
TITLE.		
(a) <i>Owner's Rights...</i>	Same as reef gold, on private land. On alienated Crown land owner can peg out 30 claims of 150 × 150 feet after discoverer, but must pay licence fee of 5s. per claim per month. Owner is entitled to $\frac{1}{4}$ of all licence moneys, rents or royalties collected in digging or from lessees of abandoned digging.	Same as reef gold.
(b) <i>Discoverer's Rights</i>	20 claims 150 × 150 feet free of licence fee, and for a discovery 10 miles from a previously discovered alluvial claim a bonus of £5,000 if 25,000 ozs. are extracted in two years.	—
(c) <i>Rights of General Public.</i>	Each person limited to pegging one claim 150 × 150 feet. Licence money 2/6 per month on Crown land and 5/- on alienated Crown land.	Size of claim 100 × 100 feet. Licence money £2 per month.
MINING REVENUE AND MISCELLANEOUS	2/6 per claim per month. Transfer duty same as reef, but amalgamation stamp is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. with maximum limit of £25. N.B.—There is also a Dredging Prospecting Licence, £15 per annum, with subsequent Dredging Lease. Rent, 6d. per acre per month, and royalty 1 per centum on gross amount realised by sales of minerals won.	See reef gold.

PRECIOUS METALS.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Same as reef gold.	No distinction is drawn in the law between alluvial and reef gold.	Same as reef gold.
Same as reef gold, except instead of a mynpacht owner gets 100 claims free of licence and half license money.	—	Same as reef gold.
Same as reef gold, except on private land 20 claims instead of 75.	—	One claim of 40,000 square feet which pays £1 per month, but the B.S.A. Co. has no $\frac{1}{16}$ interest.
Same as reef gold, except that only 3 claims may be pegged or 6 bought by one person. A claim is 150 x 150 feet.	—	None.
See reef gold.	—	£12 per claim per annum, but no $\frac{1}{16}$ interest.

C.—PRECIOUS STONES

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
PROSPECTING ...	Same as gold except slight difference in size of prospecting areas.	Same as gold except slight difference in size of prospecting areas.
TITLE ...		
(a) Owner's Rights	On private land owner has entire disposal of all mineral rights. On alienated Crown land owner, if discoverer, entitled to an undivided one-half share; if not discoverer, to an undivided one-quarter share of extent of any mine.	Same as for gold.
(b) Discoverer's Rights.	On Crown Land an undivided half share; on alienated Crown land, an undivided one-quarter share in any mine discovered.	Same as for gold.
(c) Rights of Public	None.	Same as for alluvial gold.
(d) Proclamation ...	None.	As for gold.
(e) Security of Title	Copied from the Transvaal.	As for gold.
(f) Surface Rights...	—	—
MINING REGULATIONS	As for gold.	As for gold.
MINING REVENUE...	Derived from profits of partnership in any mine to extent of one-half share. Registration fee of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ on value of imports and exports in Griqualand West and exports only in rest of Colony. In case of leases of abandoned mines, ground rent and a royalty of not less than 1 per centum on gross amount realised by sale of stones found; one-half of rent and royalty goes to owner if mine is on alienated Crown land. <i>Special.</i> —10% tax on profits in excess of £50,000 earned during year ended 30/6/07, of Diamond Mining Cos.	—
MISCELLANEOUS ...	Same as Transvaal.	Same as Transvaal.

IN MINES.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Same as gold except slight difference in size of prospecting areas.	No prospecting on private land without consent of owner. Under a prospecting licence costing 2/6 a month prospecting may be done on Crown land and subject to payment of compensation on alienated Crown land.	The Mines and Minerals Ordinance does not apply to precious stones, which are therefore presumably at the entire disposal of the B.S.A. Co.
Same as Transvaal except owner's share is $\frac{1}{10}$.	Owner entitled to an undivided $\frac{4}{10}$ with a minimum equal to 90,000 square feet while he is entitled to work the whole mine. If he fails or refuses to work it the Government may lease it by tender. Owner gets $\frac{1}{2}$ stand licences.	—
An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ on private land and not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ on Crown land, except on mines in existence prior to 1903. None.	An undivided $\frac{1}{10}$ on Crown Land with a minimum equal to 27,000 square feet. On private land nothing. None.	— —
As for gold.	Private land cannot be proclaimed unless the owner has himself prospected or permitted prospecting.	—
As for gold.	Governed by terms of working arrangement.	—
Same as Transvaal.	Expressly suspended compensation being paid on Crown Land by the Government and on private land by the owner.	—
As for gold.	As for gold.	—
Derived from profits of partnership. Registration fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ % on value of rough or uncut diamonds exported. On "existing mines" not subject to partnership with government, revenue is derived from claim licences and from 7% profits tax.	Derived from profits of partnership.	—
Same as Transvaal.	Trade in diamonds stringently regulated.	—

D.—ALLUVIAL

	Cape Colony.	Natal.
PROSPECTING ...	Provisions only differ slightly from alluvial precious metals.	Provisions same as for alluvial precious metals.
TITLE—		
(a) <i>Owner's Rights...</i>	On private land owner has all mineral rights. On alienated Crown land owner gets 50 claims after discoverer, free of licence money while held in his own name. He further gets $\frac{1}{3}$ of all licence monies, and, in case of abandoned diggings lease, $\frac{1}{3}$ of rent and royalty.	
(b) <i>Discoverer's Rights.</i>	20 claims in block free of licence money while held in his own name.	
(c) <i>Rights of Public</i>	Every certificated miner may peg off one claim after discoverer and owner, and after seven days a further five claims. A certificate of character from the Diggers' Committee must be produced before claim licence can be issued. Claims are 30 feet square and licence 10/- per month unless otherwise fixed by the Governor.	
MINING REGULATIONS.	Same as Transvaal.	
MINING REVENUE...	Derived from licence monies, rents and royalties of abandoned digging leases, transfer charges, and the $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. export and import duties on stones as under Mines.	
MISCELLANEOUS ...	<p>Mining Boards may be created with rating powers; claims being exempt from Divisional Council and Municipal rates.</p> <p>N.B.— There is also a Dredging Lease. £5 per mile of river per annum for first year, then one per cent. royalty on amount realised by sale of stones won.</p>	

PRECIOUS STONES.

Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Same as for gold.	Same as for precious stones in mines.	Same as for precious stones in mines.
Same as Transvaal.	100 claims or $\frac{1}{10}$ of proclaimed area and $\frac{1}{2}$ all licence monies.	
Same as Transvaal.	50 claims.	
Same as Transvaal, except claim is 90 feet square. Half and quarter claims may be pegged.	May peg one claim 150 feet square. Licence money to be fixed by the Governor and carries with it the right to a free residential stand.	
Same as Transvaal.	Same as for gold, but Diggers' Committees may be appointed.	
Same as Transvaal.	Derived from licence monies and rents of abandoned claims.	

E.—COAL AND

Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.
<p>On private property base minerals entirely belong to owner, who pays no royalty.</p> <p>On Crown Land a prospecting licence, 1s. per month for 1,000 acre area, is required; if successful, a lease may be granted. Rent not exceeding 1/- per acre per annum and royalty of one per centum on gross amount realised by sale of minerals won.</p> <p>Formerly leases were 5/- per morgen rent and royalty of not more than 10/- per ton of ore raised. The royalty is fixed differently for various minerals, e.g., copper 2/6, iron 3d., coal 6d., &c. Many of old leases still extant and not yet brought under Act 16 of 1907.</p> <p>10% tax on profits in excess of £50,000 earned during year ended 30/6/7, of Copper Mining Co.'s.</p>	<p>The provisions as to coal and base metals are the same as for gold and diamonds, except that the size of a "mineral" claim is 700 × 700 yards. It pays a monthly licence of £2 and a royalty of 1½ per cent., of which half goes to the owner.</p> <p>Prospecting for coal and similar substances is not permitted on private land without the consent of the owner.</p>	<p>Much the same as Transvaal, but there is a royalty of not more than 1½ per cent. Tax of not less than 1½d. or more than 3d. per ton (at present 1½d.) on coal.</p> <p>Mineral rights of Crown Land may be leased on certain prescribed terms.</p> <p>Coal and mineral oil on alienated Crown land are reserved to the Crown.</p>

OTHER MINERALS.

Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
<p>On Crown land or alienated Crown land the provisions of the law as to precious metals apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to base metals.</p> <p>On private land the entire ownership of a right of disposing of base metals is vested in the owner subject to payment of a royalty of 1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>. The provisions applicable to precious metals on private land may be applied by proclamation to base metals, saving all rights of the owner.</p>	<p>Provisions much the same as for gold in reefs, except that the B.S.A. Co. has no interest in coal locations, though it has in copper, iron, lead and tin. The holder of a prospecting licence may obtain a prospecting area of 150 morgen for coal or of a radius of 3,000 feet for copper, etc., and a mining location of one morgen for every £2 spent in prospecting for coal, or 30 claims of 90,000 square feet each for copper, etc. For coal he pays £1 per annum per 50 morgen and a royalty of 1 per cent. for every ton over 20 tons per 50 morgen. For copper, etc., he pays £5 per claim per month from the commencement of working for profit, besides the share of profits.</p>

F.—LIST OF LAWS IN FORCE IN THE VARIOUS

Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.
Act 48 of 1882. Diamond Trade in Griqualand West and other districts to which it may be applied by proclamation.	Act 43 of 1899. Mines and Minerals Act (as amended by Act 34 of 1905.)	Ord. 3 of 1904. Precious Metals.
Act 19 of 1883. Repealed, except in so far as Sections 76 and 77, providing for the payment of 10 per cent. of the owner's rent, licence, or royalty on private land to the Government, apply to diamond mines and diggings on private properties which were proclaimed when Act 11 of 1899 was promulgated.		Ord. 4 of 1904. Precious Stones.
Act 14 of 1885. Diamond Trade in districts to which Act 48 of 1882 does not apply.		Ord. 8 of 1904. Base Metals and Minerals.
Act 34 of 1888. Diamond Trade amending.		Ord. 24 of 1907. Profits Tax on "Existing" Diamond Mines.
Act 31 of 1893. Repealed, except Section 7 dealing with Diamond Trade.		Ord. 30 of 1907. Precious Stones Amendment.
Act 18 of 1894. Appointment of Inspectors and framing of regulations for mines on private land.		Ords. 25 of 1903 and 15 of 1907. Coal Tax.
Act 31 of 1898. Precious Minerals Act (as amended by Acts 45 of 1905, and 16 of 1907).		Law book, ch. 119. Registration fee on diamonds exported.
Act 11 of 1899. Precious Stones Act (as amended by Act 27 of 1907).		
Act 26 of 1907. Diamonds and Copper Profits Tax.		
Act 16 of 1907. Part II. is the Base Minerals Law.		

COLONIES DEALING WITH MINING MATTERS.

Transvaal.	Southern Rhodesia.
Proc. T. 8 of 1902. Transfer duty (as amended by Ordinances 65 of 1903 and 14 of 1905.)	Ord. 8 of 1901. Gold Trade Ordinance.
Proc. T. 34 of 1902. Profits Tax (as amended by Ordinance 28 of 1906.)	Ord. 19 of 1903. Mines and Minerals Ordinance (as amended by Ordinances 10 of 1904, 14 of 1906 and 10 of 1907).
Ord. 54 of 1903. Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations (as amended by Ordinance 31 of 1905).	
Ord. 63 of 1903. Diamond Trade.	
Ord. 66 of 1903. Precious Stones (as amended by Act 31 of 1908). <small>11/11/20</small>	
Act 35 of 1908. Precious and Base Metals.	
Act 29 of 1908. Registration of Mining Title.	

VII.—NATIVE EDUCATION.

STATEMENT showing Native Taxation and Expenditure on Native Education in various South African Colonies and Territories.

COLONY OR TERRITORY.	Native population.	Estimated No. of native scholars.	Percentage of native population in schools.	Public expenditure on native education.	Rate per head of grant to scholars.	Amount contributed by domiciled natives in direct taxation.
				£	s. d.	£
Cape Colony ...	1,424,787	60,451	4·24	47,657	15 9	105,241
Natal	904,041	10,154	1·12	7,265	14 4	162,193
Orange River Colony	235,466	6,500	2·76	1,800	5 6	42,803
Transvaal	811,753	11,683	1·44	5,000	8 7	280,269
Labourers temporarily resident.	133,745	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	570,830	334	·05	154	9 3	100,806
Labourers temporarily resident.	20,367	...	...	...	...	...
Basutoland ...	347,731	10,484	3·01	7,000	13 5	60,528
Bechuanaland Protectorate.	119,411	1,000	·83	500	10 0	10,566

VIII.—EXPENDITURE ON CENSUS, APRIL, 1904.

COLONY OR TERRITORY.	EXPENDITURE.		TOTAL.
	Printing and stationery.	Other.	
Cape Colony	£ 3,600	£ 46,225	£ 49,825
Natal	2,582	10,765	13,347
Orange River Colony	1,836	4,693	6,529
Transvaal	} 9,721	69,854	79,575
Swaziland			
Southern Rhodesia	149	289	438
Basutoland	10	989	999
Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	...	...	155
	£ ...	...	150,868

IX.—THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

BY

W. L. HONNOLD.

While it is true that the American negro question can only be understood in its full significance by those familiar with the racial characteristics of the African native, it is equally true that in considering the future of the latter much may be gained through acquaintance with the history and present condition of the race in the United States. In fact, the two lines of inquiry are so complementary that it is doubtful if a sound policy could be arrived at in either country without taking into account experience in the other. Certainly the mistakes made in America have resulted largely through disregard of African antecedents, and, although we in Africa may properly claim greater familiarity with fundamental circumstances, it is not impossible that, through failure to grasp their full ethnological significance, we may make to some extent, but with more far-reaching consequences, similar mistakes. Even though we should feel inclined to minimise this danger, it is still worth our while, if but for confirmatory evidence alone, to follow the native to America and note the effects of an environment which, if open for criticism, has, on the whole, probably been more favourable to him than may be hoped for here.

Questions of purely American import need not be touched on except in so far as they may bear on racial characteristics.

In the main, the evolutionary lines of inquiry adopted by *Tillinghast will be followed, and an attempt will be made to give due weight to the influence of both heredity and environment. It is unnecessary to dwell on the relative importance of these two influences, except to recall that character is neither born nor made, but a subtle compound of both inherited and acquired traits. It may be modified to a varying extent by environment, but new qualities thus acquired are not necessarily permanent; for each succeeding generation there is danger of reversion, and it is only under circumstances of exist-

*The Negro in Africa and America, by Joseph A. Tillinghast, M.A.

ence so exacting as to lead to elimination of the unstable that there is a chance for that continued transmission of acquired virtues so essential to the gradual building-up of enduring character.

Such circumstances have not surrounded the negro. Whatever his primal origin may have been, it is certain that for ages his home has been in Africa, and his character moulded by tropical conditions. This was especially true of the West Coast natives from whom the American stock came; and, although for hundreds of years following migration from the north our own natives have had the correcting climatic influence of this latitude and elevation, it is doubtful if they show sufficiently marked progress to justify discussion from a different standpoint, especially so if we bear in mind the selective influences brought to bear on the American slaves.

At the time of transportation two racial types were distinguishable on the West Coast, the Bantu of Lower Guinea and the Sudanese of Upper Guinea. The points of difference, however, were slight, and we may take it that there was practical identity in all particulars important to this discussion, not only as between these two types but also as between them and the Bantu of South Africa.

It is therefore unnecessary to go into particulars as to their characteristics. We need only briefly recall that they were at a stage of development somewhat advanced beyond nomadic savagery toward settled agriculture. Their physique was good, but there was little evidence of mental progress. In fact, it would seem that for thousands of years they had been more or less in a state of arrested mental development. They had no letters, arts or sciences; their industries were most elementary; religion was crudely anthropomorphic, and language in the agglutinative stage. Psychically they were analogous to children of more advanced races; spontaneity, intuition, and imitativeness were strong characteristics, but there was a general lack of application, inventiveness, and reasoning power. They were notably improvident, and universally lacking in sustained energy. And, what is of most significance, they were peculiarly deficient in will-power, that attribute so essential to stability of purpose, staying qualities, and self-control.

There is nothing in this characterisation that can be regarded with surprise.— It is but a reflection of the environment, and could be arrived at with equal certainty through inductive reasoning. For ages these people had comparatively little inducement either to industrial efficiency or mental advancement. Tropical surroundings had not only tended to minimise their

requirements as to food, clothing, and habitation, but also to simplify the satisfaction of these demands. Furthermore, the climatic conditions, involving as they did excessive heat and humidity for the greater part of the year, had been distinctly inimical to industrial and mental effort, as well as to the exercise of will power. In other words, the struggle for existence had been along such simple lines, and after so spiritless a fashion that there was little chance for the correcting influence of the law of natural selection. Consequently, the standard of development was not only low, but, what is of most vital importance, it had continued so through such generations of time as to fix in the race a fundamental ineptitude for progress, a trait which has stubbornly resisted the more favourable environments of America and South Africa, and promises to be of grave significance in the future.

Let us now consider these people as influenced by transference to America.

Their introduction as slaves was in the beginning regarded as merely a temporary expedient to overcome a shortage of labour similar to that experienced in most colonies. At first they were used throughout the country; gradually, however, as white immigration increased in the north, but more especially because the economic conditions in that section were less favourable to their use, they were for the most part concentrated in the southern colonies, and continued there, a fixed institution, for over two hundred years.

The influences incidental to the change from West Africa were of mixed significance. On the one hand, although the negroes have always been a decreasing element in the total population of the United States, dropping from 19.3 per cent. in 1790 to 11.6 per cent. in 1900, the degree to which they have been subject to the influences consciously or unconsciously exerted by their white superiors has in the main been much less than is suggested by these percentages; for, in the eighteen Southern States which now include about nine-tenths of them they still form about one-third of the population, and in two instances slightly over one-half. Furthermore, in considering the bearing of the American environment, it must be remembered that, although the slave trade was nominally suppressed in 1808, it was not until 1863 that it actually came to an end; therefore, there was always present a certain retroactive influence, due to the admixture of fresh African blood, which tended to offset advancement already made. Also, we have to bear in mind those adverse psychological influences inseparable from the institution of slavery even under the most humane circumstances. On the other

hand, there were a number of circumstances incidental to transplanting which could not but exert a strong influence for the betterment of so immature a people. Not only were they freed in large measure from the irresistible control of their old environment, but, what is of more significance, they were at once brought into contact with powerful constructive influences of a favourable nature. Amongst these may be mentioned the conscious efforts made by owners to improve the general standard, as well as the unconscious and more natural forces of example and suggestion which were brought to bear and could not but act with peculiar power on so imitative and susceptible a race. The bearing of these various forces, and the degree to which they came into play, are questions of such vital importance that we may with advantage refer to them in some detail. First, let us consider the two influences acting directly on germ heredity, Selection and Amalgamation.

Selection is more or less an accompaniment of all migration. If the movement be voluntary, it may be assumed for each class of participants that as a rule it will be of somewhat superior physical and psychological development. On the other hand, if migration be enforced, there will also be selection, but it will vary as to trend and degree according to attending circumstances. In the case of the American slaves there was probably as drastic an application of this principle, especially as to physique, as has ever been known. Not only were they collected under conditions practically precluding the unfit, but, before shipment, they were submitted to most rigid inspection in order to minimise transportation losses, and, following this, were subjected to the rigours of a passage which led to still further elimination; consequently, in the end, the physique of the stock landed in America was distinctly superior to the standard of West Africa. A certain number were no doubt somewhat broken in health after so much hardship, but even they must have been of such innate soundness as to assure an early recovery of at least congenital vigour. As to the psychic effect of these experiences, there is ground for difference of opinion. No doubt, in the first instance, some of the more adept escaped capture; as against this, however, we have to recall that amongst primitive races mental and physical excellence are as a rule concomitant. It would seem that we may at least go so far as to say that the mental and moral standard of the American importation was equal to the average of West Africa. On arriving in America further selective influences were brought to bear. Not only did masters control with more or less

deliberation and success the relations of the sexes from both the physical and mental standpoint, but also, by the practice of "selling South" bad or lazy characters, they at once raised the standard of the border States, and, incidentally, subjected the undesirables to the harsher control of the far South, where either improvement or extermination was inevitable. The question naturally arises whether along with these selective influences for good there were not others of equal or greater importance of an adverse character. Was the change not calculated to make better slaves than citizens? In other words, did the African native under the conditions of his introduction into America have a fair chance for the development of mental vigour, self-reliance, will-power and the other essential attributes of racial progress? The answers would involve reference to influences apart from selection which still remain to be discussed, and, therefore, to a large extent, would be anticipatory. It may, however, be noted in passing that opinion on this matter will inevitably be influenced by the point of view. Those who have no exact knowledge of primitive races, especially if they be of large humanity, will readily minimise inherited characteristics and jump to the conclusion that, since slavery is in principle inimical to the development of character, therefore it must have operated seriously against the advancement of the American negro. There is unquestionably much of abstract truth in this contention, and, undoubtedly, slavery under any circumstances falls far short of being an ideal institution. At the same time, those who know the negro most intimately cannot lose sight of his comparative immaturity, and of the fact that, under any possible circumstances of association, the white man must inevitably, in the beginning at least, assume a paternal attitude toward him. In view of this fundamental inequality, as well as because of the fact that from the standpoint of acquired congenital characteristics the time spent in slavery was comparatively short, it is easy to understand why many arrive at the conclusion that, on the whole, much more of good than of bad influence was involved.

With regard to the other directly hereditary influence, that is, amalgamation, it should be noted that this was of two kinds; legitimate, as between pure-blooded negroes, and illegitimate, as between whites and blacks. The first was natural, and probably on the whole beneficial, involving as it did the blending of various closely allied tribes until in the end there was practical homogeneity. The second was exclusively as between the white male and coloured female, was general but by no means universal, and, at the beginning of the war,

had extended so as to influence between twenty and thirty per cent. of the race. At present between eleven and sixteen per cent. are believed to have some degree of white blood. In considering the bearing of this form of amalgamation it seems permissible to make some allowance for the fact that in some cases it was in a limited sense natural, and, therefore, more apt to exert a favourable influence than that which has continued since slavery, and that which obtains in this country. For, before the war, the relation between the two races was radically different from what it is now. Then the association of whites and blacks was frequently of life-long significance, overlapping in many instances from generation to generation, especially in the household of the master. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that a certain degree of intimacy and sympathy should exist between the youth of the two races, which, although not altering their relative social status, was distinctly favourable, especially in view of the innate sensuality of the negro, to cohabitation without, necessarily, an accompanying sense of depravity, and therefore, in some instances at least, without unnatural prejudice to the progeny. No doubt the resulting modifications reflect for the most part the engrafted qualities of the white overseer class, but it is also probable that to some extent an element of gentility was introduced. One can only surmise as to the ultimate bearing of this factor. The notable negro leaders may reflect its influence to a greater degree than is commonly recognised, and, since the hope of the race is in its own leaders, it may be that, in the final analysis, this transient factor, operating in conjunction with the law of survival, will be acknowledged as of considerable importance. Be this as it may, we still have to recognise that on the whole, and apart from notable exceptions, amalgamation as between whites and blacks has been unfavourable to the race. This is particularly true as regards physique and fertility, authorities agreeing that in these respects mulattoes show distinct evidence of degeneracy. On the other hand, from a psychic standpoint, there is marked evidence of improvement, mulattoes unquestionably showing greater intellectual capacity, artistic sense, and nervous energy, accompanied too frequently, however, by a decline in moral vigour and resolution. To what extent these latter disadvantages may in time be overcome is a question which only the future can determine. For the present one may only say that, notwithstanding the more prominent and successful coloured people of to-day are mulattoes, a fact to be kept in mind when considering the capacity of the pure-blooded African, white amalgamation, more particularly the Negro-

Teutonic type, has so far not worked for the general advancement of the coloured race. Certainly there is an absence of that marked improvement so notable where less divergent races have amalgamated.

Let us next consider the environmental influences brought to bear on the negro during slavery. First, we have to note a radical improvement in physical surroundings. Climate in particular was distinctly more favourable. It is true that in the Gulf States summer heat is sometimes extreme; but it is never continuous over long periods, and is not accompanied to so great a degree by excessive humidity and other enervating circumstances as in West Africa. In fact, even in these least favoured States, conditions are clearly not inimical to a progressive white civilisation. Therefore, we must conclude that taken altogether the climate of America, with its varying seasons and activities, could not but have exerted a most beneficial influence both on the negroes' physical influence and psychic nature. In addition to climate, the conditions as to food, clothing, housing, medical care and sanitations were all more favourable to racial advancement than those formerly known. It is impossible under the circumstances to refer in particular to the nature and bearing of these various factors, although it may be noted that any uncertainty as to their favourable character is answered by the fact that the race consistently multiplied at a rate corresponding to that of the whites. There was no evidence of that tendency to elimination which has so frequently been evidenced where inferior peoples have come into close touch with civilisation. This fact, after all, is the determining one as to whether the physical environment of America was favourable to survival and therefore to advancement.

With regard to the industrial features of the American environment under slavery, we find more complicated conditions, for we have to study the permanent significance of enforcing on the black man the activities of the white. That enforcement was necessary needs no explanation here. We are all familiar with the African's industrial traditions, and know how opposed they are to our own. Habits of action which we naturally adopt in unconscious obedience to a high standard of public opinion, the outgrowth of generations of thrifty and progressive ancestry, offer little attraction to the African native with his radically-opposed inheritance. Even here in Africa, where the native in return for compensation of uncommon significance is disposed to compromise his industrial conceptions for short periods of time, we find it necessary as a rule to exercise close supervision and a varying degree of pressure in order

to get but inadequate service. It is therefore not difficult to understand that under American slavery, implying as it did both permanent control and profitable exploitation of the race, still greater constraint was necessary. This, admittedly, was not always wisely exerted, although it should be borne in mind that the self-interest of the owner, acting in accordance with long experience, and with regard for the value of his slave property present and prospective, would naturally have inclined him to protect and train the negro, and, even in his harshness, to enforce standards of conduct on the whole favourable to advancement. But, apart from these considerations, we have to recognise in the system certain inherent industrial defects, amongst which was failure to suitably reward effort. This naturally led to the elimination in large measure of all incentives to service except fear or personal attachment, and consequently there was lacking one of the most powerful motives of racial progress. On the other hand, it is open to question whether, in the absence of those higher motives influencing the industrial attitude of the white man, the negro's advancement would have been more marked under less restricted conditions and in open competition with the white race. Certainly he would have been greatly handicapped by his natural heedlessness and aversion to sustained effort. It is, of course, impossible to measure the relative significance of all the industrial influences which came into play, but we may with profit recall their results as roughly reflected by the four classes which gradually evolved. First came the field hands, by far the largest class numerically, who were confined to more or less monotonous labour under close supervision, and who, aside from the acquirement of a limited degree of industrial proficiency, showed but little advance in enlightenment. From this class were recruited the three upper classes; therefore, it suffered somewhat through the retroactive influences of selection. The second class included mechanics of various degrees of importance. Although relatively small in numbers, it is interesting as showing, at least to some extent, capacity of a sort quite incompatible with the race's former experience. Its standard of efficiency, however, was comparatively low, and it was always marked by carelessness and abuse in the handling of material and tools. The third class, including house and body servants, was of greater importance numerically than the second, and is of particular interest because of the comparatively close and intimate relationship which existed between it and the whites. Unquestionably it showed considerable advancement in skill, as well as in refinement, but its standard of efficiency was, on the

whole, low, and, generally speaking, it was much more important numerically than it would have been under a system of free white labour. The fourth class, made up of the few who had advanced to positions of trust and executive responsibility, is perhaps of most interest and importance to us. It included in some instances picked men, who dealt directly with the master and exercised the usual functions of the customary white overseer, but more generally was represented by those acting as sub-overseers. In all cases, however, it reflected marked superiority and exceptional capacity. It was, of course, the outcome of most exacting selection, but, nevertheless, it served to indicate and emphasise the possibilities of the race at its best. Taking these classes as a whole, we can only say that, whilst there was abundant evidence of progress, still the American negro at the close of his slavery was distinctly inferior in competing power to the white. The degree of his inferiority cannot be accurately assessed. Olmstead, after careful comparisons, estimated it at 50 per cent., and, even where the task system prevailed, as it did in some States, he found that, although more energy and intelligence were shown, the standard of task was still comparatively low. In explanation of this inefficiency the same observer notes that, notwithstanding a generally contented and cheerful attitude, similar no doubt to that of our native labour here, there was everywhere lack of interest, failure to appreciate objective, and a disposition to regard labour as unnatural and unwarranted. He further notes that in consequence there was on all sides evasion of every conceivable sort, and such indifference to the care of tools and live-stock as to limit their employment to the varieties best calculated to withstand misuse and illtreatment. The significance of these restrictions need not be dwelt upon. The question naturally arises, To what extent were these industrial deficiencies due to the system of slavery? Unquestionably, the institution is deficient in many respects. Even when practised under the most beneficent circumstances, and restricted to an immature race, its favourable features could probably be better realised under a system of humanely directed apprenticeship. But still, we have to bear in mind that the bad characteristics referred to were not developed in America. Indolence, carelessness, improvidence, deceitfulness, and thoughtless cruelty were all primitive attributes. They did not evolve under slavery, and they have not disappeared since its abolition. In this connection the opinion of Tillinghast is of interest. He says: "We must conclude that while our institution of slavery was ill-adapted in some ways to root out elements of undeveloped character, yet it

did not bring them into existence. That they persisted was due to the mighty force of race heredity, obscurely but irresistibly dominating negro life at every point. Environmental influences, whether for good or evil, may effect much, but what we have just seen is a revelation of man's powerlessness to set aside a fundamental law of nature. With this law must reckon the American negro, and the nation of which he is a part."

Before discussing the changes which came into the life of the negro as a free citizen it may be well to refer to the bearing of the religious, social and psychic influences which surrounded him during his days of slavery.

The contrast between his primitive religion and that to which he was introduced in America was as profound as can be conceived. In Africa his religion was one of kras or localised spirits of human limitation, fetishes and witchcraft, and its exercise was chiefly directed toward specific propitiation in one form or another. It dealt principally with natural phenomena, and involved but slight comprehension of morality or social obligation. From an environment permeated with such conceptions he was uprooted and brought into contact with the exalted ideas of the white man. The change was abrupt, and perhaps its negative influences were of even greater significance, for some time at least, than the positive efforts to Christianise which were encountered. It must be remembered, however, that the negative influences incidental to removal from the old environment could not operate so effectively as they would have done had the change taken place in childhood. And it is hardly necessary to mention that the first Christian agencies which came into force were more destructive than constructive. Certain superstitions, preconceptions, and practices were voluntarily abandoned on recognition of the obviously superior conceptions of the dominant race; others, especially those of an injurious tendency, had to be overcome by discouragement and prohibition. But, sooner or later, the constructive influences of Christianity were brought to bear, although with varying force and effect according to the inclination of the master and the receptiveness of the different types and classes. The results left much to be desired, for naturally with such a people and such circumstances there was but an imperfect conception and application of the principles taught, but, on the whole, the influence of this factor was uplifting and helpful, and in the direction of a faith immeasurably more comforting and sustaining than that of primitive Africa.

From the social standpoint also there was a radical departure from former conceptions and conditions. The old environment, which called for little self-control,

obligation, or co-operation, was suddenly replaced by one characterised by mental and moral restraint, mutual regard, concurrent action, and all the complex relations of a high civilisation. To what extent did the negro respond? And was his failure further to respond due more to the faults of slavery or to innate limitations as to instinct and capacity? These questions are vital and full of interest, but can be little more than suggested. Furthermore, their full significance becomes apparent only when they are made to include the subsequent history of the race. For the present we need only touch on a few of them. With regard to marriage and chastity the position was undoubtedly a difficult one. To start with, there was but a loose conception in the minds of the slaves as to sex relations. All their ideas were the outcome of generations of licentiousness and disregard of monogamic marriage. Consequently, the difficulties of the whites in enforcing new standards could be but imperfectly overcome. A great deal was accomplished, especially amongst the house-servant and other superior classes, and, although it was never possible to secure a regard for chastity even approximating that of the whites, still, on the whole, and in spite of many adverse circumstances, there was very notable improvement in this respect as compared with West Africa. In the matter of family relations the conditions of slavery were especially unfavourable, and it is not strange that advancement in this phase of life was possibly less marked than in any other direction. Naturally, the race was without any strong sense of parental devotion or responsibility; therefore, it was particularly unfortunate that the circumstances of service, requiring as they did prolonged absence of both father and mother from the family, offered little chance for the development of such attributes. It is true that this did not often involve great sense of hardship, and, beyond momentary lamentation, there was as a rule a notable indifference to separation, the tragedies of Uncle Tom's Cabin notwithstanding. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that in some instances, more especially amongst those coming into close touch with the whites, there was increasing evidence of affection and concern. One cannot but wonder as to the effect on the negro's subsequent history had this aspect of life been more generally encouraged during the race's first contact with civilisation. At the same time it should not be overlooked that naturally the African native is rather inclined to communal group life than to that of the family. In the wider and more general relationships of society there was evident improvement over former standards, although, as would be expected, it was more noticeable

among the better classes. A considerable and increasing number developed into trustworthy men of broad sympathies and a controlling sense of responsibility and duty to others. As a rule, however, these characteristics were lacking, and in their place were the petty traits of an immature society.

From the psychic or temperamental standpoint there was but little change in essential character under slavery. The natural predisposition of the race to an emotional, talkative, irresponsible and heedless existence was not materially affected; and throughout bondage the negro continued careless and gay, delighting in gaudy display, a frolic or a crowd, and either indifferent to hardship and misfortune or else readily forgetting them after momentary grief. Some may urge that, since developing intelligence is inimical to the institution of slavery, and since the natural aim of owners would be to discourage educational influences, therefore but little opportunity was offered for the correction of adverse temperamental tendencies. There is a measure of truth in this contention, but, along with it, we have to recognise that the tendencies referred to were fundamental rather than engrafted, and so were not open to the correcting influence of learning to the same extent as in the case of a more advanced race. One has only to look to Africa, or to America since the war, to see the fallacy of the assumption that the negro's weakness can be corrected by literary culture alone. And it is now generally admitted that, to be of real benefit, his education must be accompanied, if not overshadowed, by training of a manual nature, especial attention being given to inculcating appreciation of objective labour as the necessary first step in racial progress. The slave owner, therefore, in minimising educational influences did not enforce an unmixed evil. In fact, there is reason to think, from what followed after freedom, that, if education, as then understood, had been attempted, its influence on the whole would have been derogatory. In a broad way, of course, education was proceeding, for, notwithstanding illiteracy and the restraints surrounding him, the negro was steadily learning the important first lessons of civilisation. He was, therefore, at the close of slavery, much better fitted than his brother in Africa to face the new circumstances under which we are now to consider him.

Generally speaking, the change to freedom was much less radical than that of introduction to America. Environment remained substantially the same, and continued its favourable influences in opposition to the retroactive forces of heredity. The essential change was as to relationship to environment. There was now free-

dom of opportunity, and the restraint and compulsion of the master were replaced by the surveillance of the law and the severities of the struggle for existence. To the older generation, the force of habit was sufficient to prevent radical departure from the established order of thought and action. It was the younger generation that was to be tried most severely by the new order, and it is with its experiences and those of its successors that we are most concerned.

We have seen that from an industrial standpoint considerable progress had been shown under slavery, but that, as regards efficiency, the negroes were still far behind the white race, and, we may add, were losing rather than gaining ground in their aggregate competitive influence. Whether or not this position should be attributed more to inherited characteristics, as has been suggested, than to those of an acquired nature, as is frequently urged, is a question that cannot be definitely decided, although, possibly, individual opinion may be assisted by the following considerations. In the first place, we have to recognise that different opinions as to the negro's importance as a worker may be largely due to differences as between employers, as well as between employments. Some employers are unqualified or temperamentally unfit to manage crude labour, and some industries are better suited than others for the utilisation of such labour. These points are well understood here, but it may be of interest to recall American experience bearing on them, as well as on the broader questions of the inherent capacity of negroes for industrial life. Where success has attended their employment in that country, it has been along lines quite different from those followed in the case of white labour. The strictest discipline has been enforced, indulgencies have been discouraged, and, generally speaking, the attitude of the successful employer has been one of firm and exacting paternalism. A more lenient policy, or one relying on the ordinary incentives of the white man to labour, has, as a rule, failed, the naturally irresponsible and improvident disposition of the negroes resulting under these circumstances in such badly-directed and inconstant service as to disqualify them from competition with more expensive white labour. The general bearing of this inherently unprogressive spirit is reflected by the fact that staple crops of the Southern States have decreased in quantity where the negro population has held its own or gained in relative numbers; whereas, they have shown steady improvement where the influence of the whites has been in the ascendancy. Inefficiency is also reflected by the decreasing importance of the race in skilled trades, which are particularly reliable

as an index of character because of the demand they make for patient and uninterrupted service. Such occupations do not appeal to the negro of the younger generation, and, even when following them, his inclination is to work the minimum time consistent with bare subsistence, and to utilise every opportunity for idleness and the search for an easier job. Consequently, in this most important direction, the race has, at least temporarily, failed; as Booker Washington, whose sympathies, cannot be questioned, puts it: "The place made vacant by the old coloured man, who was trained as a carpenter during slavery, and who since the war had been the leading contractor and builder in the Southern town, had to be filled. No young coloured carpenter, capable of filling his place, could be found. The result was that his place was filled by a white mechanic from the North, or from Europe, or from elsewhere. What is true of carpentry and house building in this case is true, in a degree, in every skilled occupation; and it is becoming true of common labour. I do not mean to say that all skilled labour has been taken out of the negro's hands; but I do mean to say that in no part of the South is he so strong in the matter of skilled labour as he was twenty years ago, except possibly in the country districts and smaller towns. In the more northern of the southern cities, such as Richmond and Baltimore, the change is most apparent; and it is being felt in every southern city. Wherever the negro has lost ground industrially in the South it is not because there is prejudice against him as a skilled labourer on the part of the native southern white man; the southern white man generally prefers to do business with the negro mechanic rather than with a white man, because he is accustomed to do business with the negro in this respect." Mr. Washington lays much stress on improvidence as a factor in the misfortunes of his people. In fact, their innate attitude of disregard for the future, for "the rainy day," is recognised by all as a most serious handicap to advancement. Indebtedness is everywhere, more or less, a normal state, and the crop-mortgage system, so blighting in its influence, is prevalent throughout the agricultural sections. What is not swallowed up by these agencies is too often wasted on personal adornment, amusement, and contributions to overpretentious religious and social organisations. Notwithstanding these adverse general tendencies, there is still evidence, of large dimensions in the aggregate, of steady industrial progress on the part of a small minority. This is seen not only in agriculture and the trades, but, to a considerable extent, in various business undertakings, and to some degree in

the professions and the civil service. In agriculture, which provides for over three-fourths of the negro population, the last census (1900) shows that of 746,715 farms operated by negroes, representing about 41 per cent. of the total negro homes, 21 per cent., or, say, 8 per cent. of the total homes, were owned by negroes. The average area of these farms was 51·2 acres, as against 160·3 acres for the farms of white owners. Their aggregate value was over £30,000,000, or, say, £134 per farm, as compared with £804 for the whites. If we consider for each race the per capita value of the farm property owned by its members, we find that for the negroes it was £11, whereas for the whites it was £60. The annual products of farms owned by negroes amounted to about £10,000,000. For all farms operated by them the annual products amounted to about £50,000,000, although it should be noted that, in view of the tenant system so prevalent throughout the black belt, many operators are in reality little more than farm labourers. Nevertheless there is encouragement in the fact that the landowner class, although small, is rapidly increasing, the last census showing that, for the decade ending 1900, the number of owners had increased by over 50 per cent. When we turn to gainful occupations other than farming, the position is less satisfactory, the great majority being engaged in common labour and various forms of service, and showing little tendency to advancement. A small minority, however, present a very creditable record. Those classed as teachers and college professors, representing 0·5 per cent. of the total negro workers, showed an increase of about 41 per cent. during the last decade, as compared with an increase of 18 per cent. in the general negro population. Clergymen, representing a somewhat smaller percentage of the breadwinners, increased by about 28 per cent. during the same period. Only about 7 per cent. of the total workers were engaged in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, and their standard was undoubtedly considerably below that of the whites. In mining and quarrying, which gave employment to about 0·9 per cent., the number employed increased by about 90 per cent. This, however, was largely due to the expansion of phosphate and other open pit mining, and is not to be taken as reflecting the capacity or interest of the race in skilled mining as usually understood. Carpenters and joiners showed an actual decrease. Tobacco and cigar factory operatives increased by 2·3 per cent., as against an increase of 21·1 per cent. for the whites. As brick and stone masons the negroes gained rapidly, increasing by 47·4 per cent.

as compared with a decrease of 3·2 per cent. for white masons. In iron and steel works negro operatives increased by 87·4 per cent., while white operatives increased by 29·8 per cent. The gain was largely due to expansion in the Southern States, and there is some uncertainty as to whether it will be maintained, the present tendency being to displace negroes with more highly-paid whites. As engineers and firemen the negroes also showed a comparative gain over the whites, although but slight and of doubtful significance in view of the nature of the positions filled. In blacksmithing the negroes lost ground, decreasing by about 8 per cent. as compared with a gain by the whites of about 9 per cent. Generally speaking, the gains of the race in the direction of skilled and semi-skilled labour seem to have been in those occupations calling for least initiative. It is to be noted that the percentages just referred to are somewhat misleading in that for a given occupation the positions reported as filled by negroes are comparatively of less importance and greater instability than for the whites. Also that, for the negroes, the percentage engaged as breadwinners (breadwinner being defined as a person of either sex, 10 years old or over, who may have been directly engaged in gainful labour during any part of the census year) is not only larger than for the whites (62·2 per cent. : 48·6 per cent.), but is unduly increasing, and includes relatively more children and mature females. Finally, on this subject, we may say that, taking the industrial position of the negroes as a whole, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that progress is still very much handicapped by inherited characteristics. It is true that in agriculture and amongst the superior classes there has been considerable advancement and a creditable accumulation of wealth. But, as against this advancement of a small minority, we have to recognise in the masses retroactive tendencies of possibly overwhelming force; and, as against the evidence of increasing wealth, we have to recall that such evidence is by no means an exact measure of race progress, since, to a large extent, it is due to natural advancement in the value of property acquired more or less haphazardly at the close of the war when prices were very low. We have also to recall that the older generation of ex-slaves exerted an important influence on the question of wealth, as well as on the general stability of the race, for amongst them were many better-class negroes, who, as a result of their previous training, were able to bring to bear, at least during their own generation, habits of thrift which there is reason to fear may not persist in their children. The conclusion of Tillinghast is that "Economic freedom has not developed a sense of re-

sponsibility and a persistent ambition to rise, as many hoped to see. As a race the negroes are still wanting in energy, purpose and stability; they are giving way before the able competition of whites in the skilled and better paid occupations; and they fail to husband resources so as to establish economic safety."

Possibly, the experience of a negro community under what would seem to have been exceptionally favourable circumstances may be of interest in this connection. In 1849 a colony was started by an English clergyman in Ontario. A large tract of fertile land was set aside by the Canadian Government for the use of fugitive slaves who had been assisted to escape from the Southern States by the "underground railroad." These people were presumably of exceptional calibre, otherwise they would not have had the incentive or hardihood to face such an experience. Furthermore, they were to enjoy the advantages of an environment which offered much of sympathy and encouragement. The land was sold to them at a low price in farms of from 40 to 100 acres, and unlimited time was given for payment. At one time 1,200 negroes were settled in this colony. A certain degree of financial assistance was given, and, aside from the opportunities of agriculture, it was possible to make money by cutting the fine timber which stood on portions of the land. The colony, therefore, started under auspicious circumstances. How has it prospered? Very few of the negroes or their descendants now remain on the farms, and, with one exception, those who remain are tenants. The others mortgaged their lands and even standing crops, squandered the proceeds, and in many cases abandoned the ground rather than take the trouble to till it. They proved incapable of steady work, and were without foresight, their power of provision being limited to what, at present, is but a day or a week. When oil was discovered by their lands they sold their rights at once for trivial sums, rather than wait for the development of this subterranean wealth. Surely this is a discouraging record.

In the matter of social and religious progress the history of the negroes since slavery has been even more disappointing than in industrial affairs. It emphasises the impossibility of altering by legislation alone the more intimate relations of life. Especially is this true with regard to social relations, for we find that, notwithstanding the statutory guarantee of equality, and the kindly disposition of the white race generally, there has been an increasing tendency toward racial segregation. This, no doubt, is to some extent due to innate antipathy on the part of the whites, but, even so, it is but the natural outcome of fundamental differences as to temperament,

instincts, and traditions. Under slavery, these differences did not operate so strongly toward dissociation as since, for then the superior position of the whites was tacitly recognised and it was possible to encourage a degree of intimacy and bring to bear social and religious influences of an exemplary as well as of a restraining nature. With the grant of freedom, the situation was radically changed. The negroes were then at liberty to follow their own inclinations. These, too frequently, were at variance with the practices and former teachings of the whites, and, inevitably, each race withdrew more and more to itself, the initiative coming no less from the blacks than from the whites. Thus there has developed a state of social isolation for the negroes. They are of the nation, but separate and apart from the social life of the whites, and, in most respects, less and less subject to their influence. A more stable and mature race, such, for instance, as the Chinese or Japanese, may hold its own under such restrictions, but for the negroes the trial has been a severe one, and the outcome is still a matter of grave concern. If we consider family life we find the sense of fidelity and responsibility but weakly developed. There is still notable indifference to the institution of marriage, disregard of its obligations, and unconcern as to the future of offspring. Illegitimacy is common and rapidly increasing, statistics showing for various communities from 12 to 27 per cent. of the younger generation with but a vague idea as to parentage. One writer ironically remarks that his figures are probably an underestimate in view of a tendency in some instances to conceal the fact. Under such circumstances there can be but an imperfect conception of family responsibilities, and it is not surprising that all writers note the absence of family affection and sustained, well-directed, parental training of children. All this, no doubt, is largely due to the comparatively short experience of the race with monogamic family life, and to the sudden removal of the restraints to which they were subjected under slavery. In other words, they are not yet sufficiently advanced in the scale of civilisation to be equal to the exercise of voluntary self-restraint. But, no matter how we explain it, the fact remains; and it is of vital significance to the race. Its consequences are shown in part by the rapid increase of crime. For the decade ended 1890 the increase of negro prisoners was in the Southern States 29 per cent. greater than the increase in negro population, and in the Northern States 39 per cent. greater. (Corresponding figures for the last census—1900—are not available.) A discouraging feature in this connection is the indifferent and even sympathetic attitude of the masses toward crime.

In their religious life we find evidence of the survival of the race's natural tendency to communal rather than family life. The negro church is essentially a social centre. As Professor Du Bois, a leader of the race, says: "The social life of the negro centres in his church—baptism, weddings and burial, gossip and courtship, friendship and intrigue—all lie within its walls." It reflects to a marked degree the preference of the race for the intercourse and recreations of the group rather than those of the family. Du Bois suggests that home life was destroyed by slavery, has struggled up since emancipation, and now is not so much threatened as neglected. But Tillinghast is probably nearer right when he asks, "How could slavery destroy a home life that had never existed for the race?" and further observes that, "It is not the negro home that has struggled up since emancipation, but the ancient racial habit of gregarious communal life, and this is growing to-day at the expense of private home life." Another notable feature of negro religious life is the failure to adapt moral conduct to religious professions. This, however, does not necessarily imply hypocrisy, but rather the survival of ancestral habits of thought which fail to identify conduct with religion. To the negro mind religion means abandonment to the emotions and a varying degree of mental exhaltation. A description of a characteristic church service is as follows: "The preacher speaks very quietly for a few minutes, but gradually drifts into a vivid description of various thrilling Biblical scenes, such as Daniel in the lion's den, or Shadrack, Meschach and Abednego in the fiery furnace, and reaches a climax in seeing the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem. He moves rapidly from one side of the platform to the other, goes through various facial contortions, perspires freely, 'hollers,' and when the whole audience is swaying, moaning, surging and shouting under intense excitement, he suddenly drops his voice for a sentence and sits down exhausted." Certainly there is much of analogy as between this description and a typical African religious dance. It is hardly necessary to say that these remarks are intended to apply only to the great mass of the negroes and do not reflect the religious state of the comparatively few who have risen to a position of distinct superiority. But, as Professor Straton has said, "We must not confuse the rapid development of exceptional individuals, with the evolution of the race. Picked individuals, strengthened often in mental vigour by infusions of white blood, may grow rapidly; but the evolution of the race comes slowly—a part of each new element of strength being transmitted to succeeding generations.

It is not a matter of decades but of centuries. The negro race as a whole, however, may go forward higher yet in outward forms, but still deep down beneath may lie the tendencies which give colour to the fear that they are a decaying people."

With regard to negro education it must be admitted that the American system was in the first instance founded on error. The error, however, extended to the whites as well, for, at the time of emancipation, the idea that education, especially for a primitive people, should involve hand and heart as well as mind was not generally accepted. Under such circumstances it is not strange that the first efforts toward negro education proved abortive. The consequent disappointment was due largely to the failure of those in authority, chiefly Northern idealists, to recognise the fundamental inferiority of the negro. With the best of intentions, educators worked on the assumption that all the black man required was the white man's opportunities. Their aim, therefore, was to supply these opportunities, and the fact that the great mass of the negroes could not assimilate with advantage the instruction offered was overlooked. The counteracting influence of an unfavourable home and industrial environment, which became more accentuated with the removal of the restraints imposed by slavery, was also overlooked. Consequently, the results were very unsatisfactory. There was at first marked evidence of interest, but, as soon as the novelty of a new situation had lost its charm, there was general indifference and a disposition to return to the old life.

In this connection, and as calculated to prevent premature conclusions as to the significance of the present educational activity amongst South African natives, the following remarks by Booker Washington are of interest:—"Few people who were not right in the midst of the scenes can form any exact idea of the intense desire which the people of my race showed for an education. As I have stated, it was a whole race trying to go to school. Few were too young, and none too old, to make the attempt to learn. As fast as any kind of teachers could be secured, not only were day schools filled, but night schools as well. The great ambition of the older people was to try to learn to read the Bible before they died. With this end in view, men and women who were fifty or seventy-five years old would often be found in the night school." Again, "In every part of the South, during the Reconstruction period, schools, both day and night, were filled to overflowing with people of all ages and conditions, some being as far along in age as sixty and seventy years. The ambition to secure an education was most praiseworthy and

encouraging. The idea, however, was too prevalent that, as soon as one secured a little education, in some unexplainable way he would be free from most of the hardships of the world, and, at any rate, could live without manual labour. There was a further feeling that a knowledge, however little, of the Greek and Latin languages would make one a very superior human being, something bordering almost on the supernatural."

Gradually, however, a better conception of education obtained, and the importance of instilling new habits and ideas along with intellectual culture was more clearly recognised. This conception was first developed at Hampton Institute, and subsequently at Tuskegee and other schools less generally known. It may briefly be described in the words of Dr. Frissell, the present principal of Hampton, who says of his school: "The Hampton School has its workshops as well as its school-rooms, its farms and sawmills as well as its church. It is really an industrial village where a thousand young people are being trained in life's industries. Commencing in the kindergarten, the children are instructed in the use of the wash-tub and the ironing table, the hoe and the rake, as well as in music and reading. The work habit—love for the labour of the hand is created and cultivated throughout the whole course. Every boy is taught agriculture, work in wood, iron and tin, as well as history, geography, mathematics and other subjects." The results of such a policy are shown by the thousands of graduates who have returned to their people and are endeavouring to stay the downward tendency of the masses. Whether or not their accumulating influence will ultimately be of sufficient force to reverse the general tendency is still an open question. It is by no means certain that, because a few schools of this type have accomplished excellent results with comparatively few pupils, similar results could be achieved for the race generally by merely multiplying the institutions. The problem is not so simple. We have to recall that so far students have not been representative. In their selection the most rigid principles of exclusion have been exercised, as is shown by the following requirements of Hampton:—

"SOUND HEALTH, testimonials of GOOD CHARACTER, and intention to remain through the course, are required of all applicants. Candidates for admission coming from common schools or from other institutions, must present letters of honourable dismissal and of recommendation. . . .

Able-bodied, capable young men of good character are encouraged to apply for admission on the following terms:—

1. To work steadily all day for at least an entire year from the time of entering, and attend night school for two hours five nights a week.

NOTE.—*No one need apply who is not well and strong and capable of doing a man's or woman's work. None under seventeen years need apply.*

3. The first three months are probationary. . . .

The utmost economy is expected from the students, in order that they may accumulate money for their expenses in the day school."

This certainly is a searching test, one that can be met by but a relatively insignificant minority of the coloured youth. Furthermore, we must not forget that the great majority of this small minority are mulattoes. On these men, however, hangs the fate of the negro in America. If they can remain faithful to the high standard to which they have aspired, gradually growing in numbers and force and bringing to bear their influence on the masses so as to provide a small measure at least of the training which has meant so much for them, the present tendency to general reversion may be retarded and possibly corrected. But the task is a stupendous one. It is not merely a question of teachers and schools, although the difficulties in these directions are so far insurmountable. They have to deal with the inherent incapacity of their people, and, even with ample teachers and schools and compulsory attendance of children, it is by no means certain that they will be able to overcome this retroactive factor.

Finally, we have to consider the influence on the American negro of political equality. This right was conferred soon after the war, partly in response to misguided Northern sentiment, and partly because those in authority felt that it offered the best means of securing him the freedom which had been granted. That he was ill-fitted to exercise the right is now patent to all. That a system involving political as well as industrial apprenticeship would, at least ideally and under more settled conditions, have been better suited to his limited capacity may also be admitted. Under the circumstances then prevailing, however, and especially in view of the disturbed state of white society at the time, it is difficult to see how any other course could have been adopted. Its adoption, of course, has meant much of serious significance to both races. To the Southern whites, it has meant all the trials and hardships arising out of the political dominance of the negro which followed the war, not the least of which was the necessity, which became more and more apparent, of overcoming this dominance once the protection of Northern troops was withdrawn. This was effected, first by arbitrary

and not unquestionable means, and subsequently by State franchise qualification laws which, without undue hardship on either race, have resulted in the elimination of a large percentage of the coloured vote in consequence of its inability to meet the tests imposed. To the great mass of the negroes, the grant of political equality has so far proved at best a questionable benefit. Lacking in experience of free government, and without that individual political capacity so essential to its success, they were not only unable to grasp its true significance, but, because of their inherent deficiency in foresight and self-command, were deplorably unfitted to withstand incidental temptations to abuse its privileges. To them there was but one political issue at the close of the war—unrestrained freedom. Rightly or wrongly, they conceived that this was still endangered, and therefore ranged themselves on the side of the political party which had been instrumental in bringing it about. Too frequently, their first political lessons were learned from Northern adventurers or local political demagogues, whose interests were in the main selfish and whose example was calculated to debase rather than elevate. This first experience was most unfavourable, and its adverse influence has undoubtedly been far-reaching, although, naturally, opinion will differ as to the extent to which it has operated. In considering this circumstance, however, we should not lose sight of the fact that, apart from its direct bearing, we have also to recognise the indirect bearing of the serious accompanying consequences which arose through alienation of the sympathy of the better-class Southern whites. These were the people best fitted to guide the race politically at so critical a period, and, although at the time and under the circumstances it no doubt would have seemed a counsel of perfection to suggest their whole-hearted co-operation, still, to us of to-day, it appears that, on the whole, the negroes would have been much better off if left in large measure to the guidance of their former masters, aided in so far as possible by friendly financial assistance from the North. This was not to be, however, and so we find the white Southerners soon after the war in open hostility to the negroes, endeavouring by every means, fair or unfair, to overcome the political supremacy of those who but recently had been their slaves, and who, because of fundamental unfitness and ill-chosen leadership, were now indulging in insufferable excesses and shameless distortions of government. First by intimidation and fraudulent manipulation of the ballot, and later by the aid of State enactments restricting the suffrage of both whites and blacks to those able to meet certain educational and property tests, the appli-

cation of which is mainly in the hands of the whites, the negro voter has been largely deprived of his political rights where opposed to the general welfare, and is now no longer an element of danger. Doubtless this policy is an evasion of the original spirit of the constitutional guarantee of equality, and admittedly it is ethically objectionable, but we have to interpret it in the light of practical politics, and to regard it as one of those unavoidable compromises which have throughout history had to be made in the pursuit of the ideal. From this standpoint, and also because it is hoped that any accompanying hardships on the negro may be but temporary and on the whole for his good, the attitude of the Northern States is at least tolerant, and, despite the phrasing of political platforms, it is improbable that any unpleasantness will result. Furthermore, this solution has been accepted by many of the more enlightened negroes, and there is a growing disposition on the part of the leaders of the race to regard the free exercise of the franchise as a sequence rather than an antecedent to educational and, especially, industrial proficiency. Booker Washington, in a recent address to the National Negro Business League, when emphasising the importance of an industrial and pacific spirit, rather than the political and assertive spirit of that branch of negro opinion headed by Du Bois, said: "The more I study our conditions and needs the more I am convinced that there is no safer road by which we can reach civic, as well as moral, educational and religious development, than by laying the foundation in the ownership and cultivation of the soil, the saving of money, commercial growth, and the skilful and conscientious performance of any duty with which we are entrusted." It would therefore seem that the question of the negro's fitness for full participation in the politics of his country should be regarded as dependent on and, in so far as possible, consequent to the development of capacity in industrial and social affairs. We have seen that in America the outlook in these directions is at best indeterminate for the great mass of the race, and, accordingly, we must conclude that there is little reason for anticipating for the negroes an early exercise of political influence corresponding to their numerical strength.

In the foregoing remarks the aim has been to touch briefly on the main factors in connection with the negro's experience in America, limiting the discussion more particularly to considerations open to South African application. With regard to the future of the negro in America, therefore, it is necessary to make but a few concluding observations. Generally speaking, the outlook for the great mass seems distinctly discouraging. There

is much evidence pointing to gradual reversion, and reversion, under the circumstances, would ultimately mean extinction. This, of course, does not apply to that comparatively small minority of notable and admirable men who are making a most creditable showing. This class is bound to increase in numbers and influence, and it is in these men, assisted by a favourable environment, as well as by the example and stimulating competition of the whites, that we must repose such hope as we may be able to command for the welfare of the great majority. Through them educational opportunities, based on the principles previously discussed, are being extended. Social influences of a helpful character are also being brought to bear with increasing effect. And, what is perhaps of even more significance, industrial life, especially in the direction of agriculture, is being stimulated and expanded. Another favourable influence is the growth of the temperance movement in the Southern States. Starting with Local Option Laws, public opinion, both white and black, has developed under the stimulus of periodical discussion until now three States are effectively exercising total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and others are rapidly advancing to similar action. This undoubtedly means much for the negroes. How much is suggested, although, of course, not finally demonstrated, by the fact that in certain cities of large negro population the number of arrests has been reduced from one-third to one-half after only a few months' operation under the law. The question that has to be faced, however, is whether, with all assistance that the circumstances will permit, it is possible to stay the retrograde tendency manifest in the race as a whole. This question is not entirely one of the helping hand. No doubt the absence of aid and opportunity means much to thousands, but it does not follow that, because a comparatively small number of exceptional individuals has responded to these advantages, the millions of the masses will do so likewise. In considering these we have always to keep in mind the forces of hereditary instinct, and the evidence, which in this paper has been but briefly submitted, as to the inherent disposition of the race to resist progress. We have also to keep in mind the growth of immorality, loose and irresponsible family relations, intemperance and criminality, factors whose unfavourable influence is being greatly accentuated by a rapidly developing preference for urban life. These tendencies are inimical to survival, especially in the midst of an aggressive white population; in fact, their adverse bearing is already reflected in the race's disproportionate rate of increase, the census returns indicating that the death-rate of negroes is about double what it

is for white, and that in the Southern States the decline in the proportion of children to women of child-bearing age, has, during the past twenty years, been about twice as great for negroes as for whites. It is, therefore, difficult to avoid the feeling that in America at least the outlook for the negro is at best precarious.

When we come to consider the native in South Africa, we are at once faced with the question whether there are grounds for taking a more hopeful view of his ultimate fate than is permissible in America. On this question, of course, opinions will differ. For the furtherance of discussion, however, I submit that, in the main, the natural inheritance of the black man in Africa is not materially different from what it is in America, and that, therefore, we may reject all humanitarian influences that may be brought to bear as of secondary importance, and say that his vigorous survival is primarily dependent upon the degree of white competition he may have to encounter. That even under the most aggressive competition some should survive, and that these, as in America, would in the aggregate total many thousands, also that retrogression of the masses would be gradual and accompanied by much blending of colour, goes without saying. But, for the natives as a race, it would seem that normal survival is chiefly dependent on restricted competition, and this in turn is dependent on the commercial significance of the country's natural resources, more especially in the direction of agriculture. So long as the country itself is unable to compete effectively with other countries for the favour of the emigrant, the Kaffir will probably survive and progress, although after an inferior fashion and with a continuance of his retroactive influence on the white population. On the other hand, should the country's resources prove of such importance as rapidly to attract an immigrant population of good type, then it is probable that the cumulative influence of the whites would gradually overwhelm the native race and lead ultimately to its elimination except as to the more capable and those who might find sanctuary in some place set apart.

Obviously these conclusions are somewhat academical and leave untouched many practical and less remote questions which have to be dealt with. To go further, however, would open up the racial and economic problems of South Africa in all their complications and involve discussion which may well be left to abler hands. The paper, therefore, is submitted merely for its suggestive value.

X.—SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

A.—CAPE COLONY.

X.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

1.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1906-7.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Savings Bank Branch, G.P.O., Salaries and Wages	8,019	2	4	Excess of Interest received over that credited to Depositors	3,835	6	11		
Computing Interest and closing Depositors' Ledger Accounts, 1905- 1906: Overtime ...	587	11	1	Balance—being net loss on the working of the the Bank for 1906-7 ...	9,645	0	10		
Value of Office Accommo- dation in G.P.O. ...	600	0	0						
Printing Forms, Ledgers, Books and Stationery	372	1	3						
Postage on correspondence and registration ...	2,368	17	8						
Postmasters' services at 1½d. per transaction ...	1,532	15	5						
Total	£13,480	7	9	Total	£13,480	7	9		

The net loss for 1905-6 was £9,539 16s., and for 1904-5, £10,021 4s. 7d.

The Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, in his report for the year ended June 30, 1907, states that the Bank receives only 2½ per cent. on the greater part of the funds, which are invested in Treasury Bills, while 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. is allowed to ordinary depositors and certificate holders respectively.

2.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON JUNE 30, 1907.

Liabilities.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance of transactions to June 30th, 1907, as per Audit Statements	2,785,139	12	0				
<i>Add:</i> Remainder of interest due to depositors for the year 1906-7, not received until after June 30, 1907 (part of £18,335 4s. 11d. per contra)	14,499	18	0				
	2,799,639	10	0				
<i>Deduct:</i> Warrants charged to Savings Bank ledgers, but not cashed on June 30, 1907	7,054	19	4				
	2,792,584	10	8				
<i>To balance due to depositors, as per previous accounts:</i>							
Savings Bank	£2,220,684	10	8				
Certificates	571,900	0	0				
	2,792,584	10	8				
Warrants issued, but not cashed, on June 30, 1907	7,054	19	4				
Balance (excess of assets) to be surrendered to Revenue	3,835	6	11				
	£2,803,474	16	11				

Assets.

		Face value.	Average Cost Price.			
Deposits invested:						
Five per Cent. Colonial Stock	£11,713	15	7			
Four and a-half "	7,000	0	0			
Three and a-half "	609,093	9	3			
Three "	499,500	0	0			
	£1,127,307	4	10	£1,168,454	0	8
<i>Less Profits</i>				81,946	9	9
Net Cost				1,086,507	10	11
Treasury Bills at 2½ per cent				1,669,000	0	0
Surplus Savings Bank cash transferred to Treasury at 2½ per cent				20,000	0	0
Cash with Paymaster-General in Postmaster-General's Deposit Account				9,632	1	1
Interest accrued, but not yet received				18,335	4	1
				£2,803,474	16	11

B. NATAL.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

1. EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, JULY 1, 1906, TO JUNE 30, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Expenses of Management, Head Office, including Overtime, Petty Expenses, etc.				2,625	4	2			
Salaries:—Durban, Point, Verulam, Pinetown and Mooi River				588	0	0			
Stationery...				95	3	0			
Assessed Charge made by the Public Works Department for:—									
Maintenance and Repairs				47	19	1			
Supply of Water				6	0	0			
Furniture				0	8	0			
					54	7	1		
Interest accrued and paid on Deposits				15,801	7	7			
Approximate cost of Postage and Telegrams				23	5	3			
Estimated Rent of Buildings:—									
Head Office				150	0	0			
Durban				20	0	0			
30 Branch Offices at £6 per annum				180	0	0			
4 do. at £2 do.				8	0	0			
					358	0	0		
							19,545	7	1
<i>Less:—</i>									
Interest on Investments received during the year	10,091	5	2						
Refund of Income Tax, deducted in 1905-06, recovered in 1906-07	533	17	2						
					10,625	2	4		
Interest earned during the year, but not received till 1907-08					68	3	5		
Sale of Pass Books					22	0	0		
Commission on Transfers					24	12	4		
Interest at 4 per cent. on average monthly uninvested Balances, less £52,500					5,222	17	4		
The number of withdrawals at sight (Head Office only), for which a fee of 1s. is charged, amounting to 3,467					173	7	0		
3,385 Telegraphic Withdrawals were paid, for which a charge of 2s. each is made					338	10	0		
							16,474	12	5
Loss on working for the year							£3,070	14	8

The loss on working for the year 1905-6 was £2,930 18s. 2d., and for the year 1904-5 £2,666 11s. 11d.

2. BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1907.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance due to Depositors at June 30, 1907, including Interest.				Cash in Treasury	173,205	11	1
Pietermaritzburg	145,173	0	11	Cash Invested:			
Durban	254,356	3	11	Value of Securities at cost price as per Account of Finance Accounts	321,401	4	9
Branches	87,471	13	11				
			487,000 18 9		494,606	15	10
Unclaimed Fund				<i>Less:—</i>			
Pietermaritzburg	827	19	2	Drafts Outstanding at June 30, 1907, £4,416 5s. 1d.			
Durban	1,592	12	4	Interest do. £50 5s. 1d.	4,466	10	2
Branches	718	15	5				490,140 5 6
			3,139 6 11				£490,140 5 8
			£490,140 5 8				

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

COST OF MANAGEMENT, 1906-7.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries at head office and investment expenses (approximate)	1,500	0	0
Interest paid during year	809	5	9
Interest capitalized	3,353	14	8
	<hr/>		
	£5,663	0	5
	<hr/>		

The funds earned approximately £6,500, leaving a profit of £836 19s. 7d. The profit for 1905-6 was £379.

D. TRANSVAAL.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, 1906-7.

REVENUE.			
			£ s. d.
Interest on bonds	...	...	72,244 3 2
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	1,293 4 6
			<hr/>
			£73,537 7 8
			<hr/>

EXPENDITURE.			
			£ s. d.
Interest allowed to depositors	...	...	46,289 2 2
Working expenses	...	...	12,196 11 8
Balance—net profit	...	...	15,051 13 10
			<hr/>
			£73,537 7 8
			<hr/>

The profit for 1905-6 was £13,439 12s. 4d. and for 1904-5
£16,362 12s. 0d.

XI.—RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

XI.—SOUTH AFRICAN
REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE

EXPENDITURE.	C.G.R.			C.S.A.R.			N.G.R.			Together.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>To Ordinary Working Expenditure:</i>												
Permanent Way and Works,												
Maintenance	409,523	11	2	363,773	1	5	211,981	0	0	985,277	12	7
Telegraphs, do.	14,818	15	7	13,435	12	9	7,263	0	0	35,517	8	4
Locomotives, do.	204,122	15	4	196,910	14	11	138,975	0	0	540,008	10	3
Coaching Stock, do.	134,700	2	8	67,459	3	6	60,700	0	0	262,859	6	2
Goods Stock, do.	122,953	6	7	121,454	4	4	64,761	0	0	309,168	10	11
Locomotives and Vehicles,												
Running Expenses	671,019	18	9	437,841	18	0	365,188	0	0	1,474,049	16	9
Traffic Expenses	675,192	13	6	594,988	7	4	337,403	0	0	1,607,584	0	10
General Charges	76,946	4	1	127,355	5	3	58,226	0	0	262,527	9	4
Hire of Rolling Stock * ... ..	...			...			5,986	0	0	...		
Miscellaneous Expenditure... ..	124,564	2	5	12,966	3	5	5,594	0	0	143,124	5	10
TOTAL ORDINARY WORKING EXPENDITURE	2,433,841	10	11	1,936,184	10	11	1,256,077	0	0	5,620,117	1	0
To Renewals †	44,688	9	4	356,280	12	3	7,852	0	0	408,821	1	7
TOTAL WORKING EXPENDITURE	2,478,529	19	5	2,292,465	3	2	1,263,929	0	0	6,028,938	2	7
To Balance carried to Net Revenue Account... ..	900,683	17	7	1,770,255	2	1	585,205	0	0	3,256,143	19	8
	£ 3,379,213	17	0	4,062,720	5	3	1,849,134	0	0	9,285,082	2	3

* Net difference between Receipts and Expenditure.

† Amount carried to Renewals (i.e. Depreciation) Fund; where no such fund is in Ordinary minor improvements (not being Replacements) charged to Working are included in Assets met out of Revenue see Net Revenue Account.

NET REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE TWELVE

EXPENDITURE.	C.G.R.			C.S.A.R.			N.G.R.			Together.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Improvements and Contributions to Capital Account*	10,416	13	8	199,480	0	0	15,644	0	0	225,540	13	8
To Service of Loan Capital, Interest, Redemption, etc.	1,114,655	15	7	842,692	16	3	560,587	0	0	2,517,935	11	10
To Miscellaneous Charges	2,580	9	9	139,265	18	7	...			141,846	8	4
To Net Losses of Subsidiary Departments:												
(a) Cartage ... ..	...			...			...			...
(b) Catering	4,905	18	5	...			...			719	3	10
To Balance transferred to Colonial Revenues, being net profit for year ... ..	...			849,858	3	8	8,974	0	0	638,898	1	6
	£ 1,132,558	17	5	2,031,296	18	6	585,205	0	0	3,524,939	19	2

* Includes Contributions from Net Revenue to Capital Account, to meet the cost of Improvements not to be Capitalized.

RAILWAYS.

MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

REVENUE.	C.G.R.			C.S.A.R.			N.G.R.			Together.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>By Earnings :</i>												
Passengers	1,073,362	15	5	1,093,333	3	0	415,608	0	0	2,582,303	18	5
Parcels	116,153	1	2	83,380	18	2	41,325	0	0	240,858	19	4
Goods and Minerals (other than Coal) } Coal } Vehicles } Livestock } Hire of Rolling Stock* Miscellaneous Receipts	1,931,256	8	3	1,826,059	19	5	866,400	0	0	5,926,447	12	8
				868,536	5	0	434,195	0	0			
	115,260	15	6	82,927	18	4	27,959	0	0	226,147	13	10
	10,525	7	0	12,420	6	10	...			16,959	13	10
	132,655	9	8	96,061	14	6	63,647	0	0	292,364	4	2
	£ 3,379,213	17	0	4,062,720	5	3	1,849,134	0	0	9,285,082	2	3

existence, amounts actually expended on Replacements during the year are included. The Expenditure of the Departments concerned. As to Expenditure on Improvement of Capital

MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907.

REVENUE.	C.G.R.			C.S.A.R.			N.G.R.			Together.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from Revenue Account	900,683	17	7	1,770,255	2	1	585,205	0	0	3,256,143	19	8
By Net Earnings of lines loaned or worked by other Administrations, &c.	230	11	7	†113,900	3	3	...			114,130	14	10
By Net Earnings of Subsidiary Departments :												
(a) Cartage	20	12	4	14,892	15	1	...			14,913	7	5
(b) Catering ... ..	...			4,186	14	7	...			...
(c) Real Estate (Houses, &c.) ... ..	...			32,055	9	2	...			32,055	9	2
By Interest received on Deposits ... ..	...			32,332	3	6	...			32,332	3	6
By Miscellaneous Net Revenue	11,689	13	9	63,674	10	10	...			75,364	4	7
By Balance, being Net loss for the year ..	219,934	2	2	...			...			...
	£ 1,132,558	17	5	2,031,296	18	6	585,205	0	0	3,524,939	19	2

Improvements to be Capitalized, as well as amounts set aside for, or expended on

† Includes net earnings of Klerksdorp-Fourteen Streams line from April 5, 1907

SOUTH AFRICAN

CAPITAL ACCOUNT: RECEIPTS AND

To EXPENDITURE.	C.G.R.		C.S.A.R.		N.G.R.		Together.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. On lines open for traffic:—								
(a) Permanent Way, Works, Plant, &c. ...	26,907,208	5 10	19,022,561	16 8	10,552,486	0 0	56,482,256	2 6
(b) Locomotives	5,012,131	18 3	1,672,201	19 7	1,015,378	0 0	12,269,505	8 6
(c) Other Rolling Stock ...			2,906,177	10 8	1,663,616	0 0		
2. On lines still under construction ...	442,239	2 10	712,007	17 4	209,086	0 0	1,363,333	0 2
3. On discount and other charges in connection with raising Capital ...	...		217,017	4 9	966,900	0 0	1,183,917	4 9
Balance at credit of Capital Account, as per General Balance Sheet ...	3,081,670	8 8	172,512	3 1	...		3,254,182	11 9
	£ 35,443,249	15 7	24,702,478	12 1	14,407,466	0 0	74,553,194	7 8

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET,

LIABILITIES.	C.G.R.		C.S.A.R.		N.G.R.		Together.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Capital Account —								
Balance at Credit ...	3,081,670	8 8	172,512	3 1			...	
Renewals and other funds ...	63,764	7 6	860,026	5 8			...	
Other Reserves ...	792,000	0 0	380,000	0 0			...	
Sundry Deposits	1,999	18 0	20,153	11 4			...	
Amounts due to other Administrations ...	...		4,222	15 2			...	
Sundry Outstanding accounts and credit balances ...	259,864	2 8	369,320	7 11			...	
	£ 4,199,298	16 10	1,806,235	3 2			...	

* Including, in the case of the Cape Government

RAILWAYS—continued.

EXPENDITURE TO DECEMBER 31, 1907.

BY RECEIPTS.	C.G.R.		C.S.A.R.		N.G.R.		Together.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. Loans ...	35,396,908	7 3	19,597,944	5 10	13,307,325	0 0	68,302,177	13 1
2. Contributions from Net Revenue			2,702,043	13 3	1,100,141	0 0	3,802,184	13 3
3. Receipts from other sources ...			46,341	8 4	2,402,490	13 0	...	2,448,832	1 4
	£ 35,443,249	15 7	24,792,478	12 1	14,407,466	0 0	74,553,194	7 8
By Balance ...	3,081,670	8 8	172,512	3 1	...		3,254,182	11 9

DECEMBER 31, 1907.

ASSETS.	C.G.R.		C.S.A.R.		N.G.R.		Together.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cash* ...	3,204,430	12 4	460,307	16 10	Information not available.		...	
Stores on hand and in transit ...	649,464	14 3	991,132	18 7		...		
Amounts due from other Administrations ...	28,762	2 2	36,117	18 9		...		
Outstanding Traffic Accounts ...	201,946	3 11	164,862	9 8		...		
Sundry outstanding accounts and debit balances ...	...		56,973	8 2		...		
Advances and Loans to Subsidiary Departments, Institutes, &c.	114,695	4 2	96,840	11 2		...		
	£ 4,199,298	16 10	1,806,235	3 2			...	

Railways, undrawn Credits on Treasury.

XII.—RAILWAY ORGANISATION.

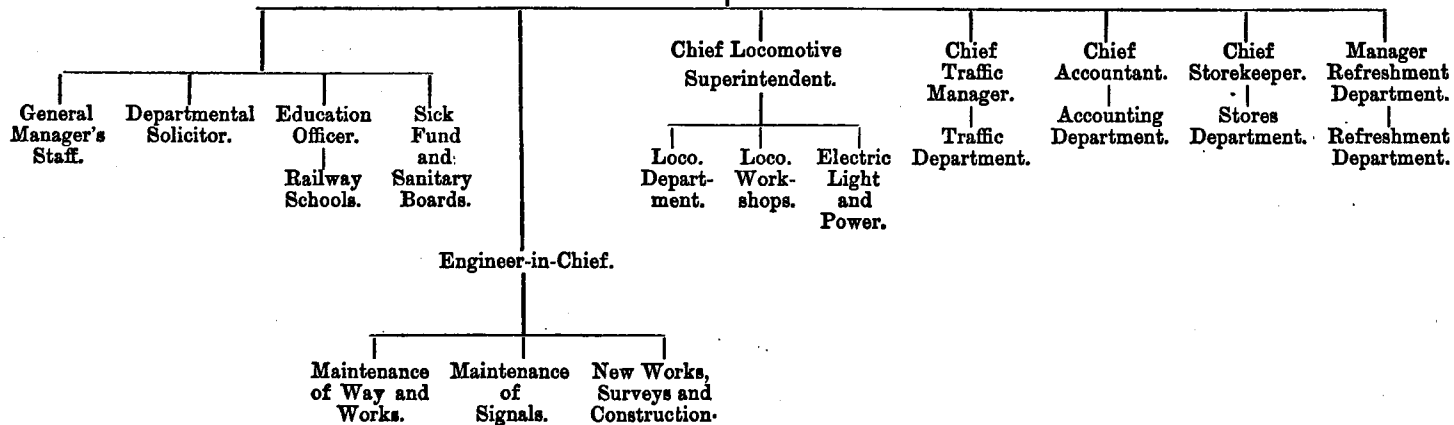
XII.—RAILWAY ORGANISATION.

A.—CAPE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

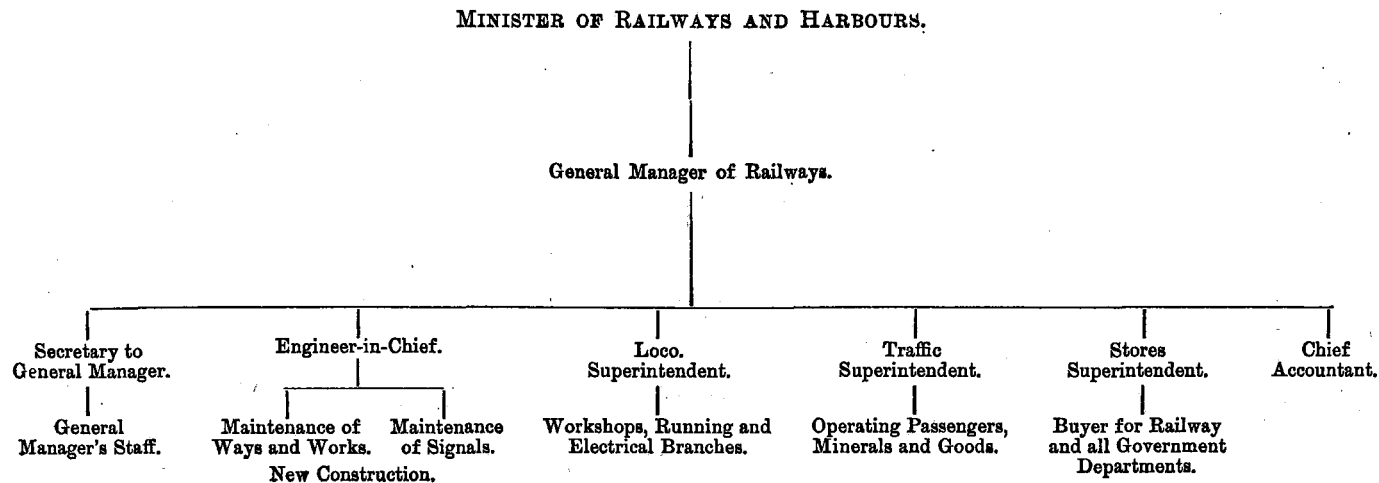
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

General Manager of Railways.

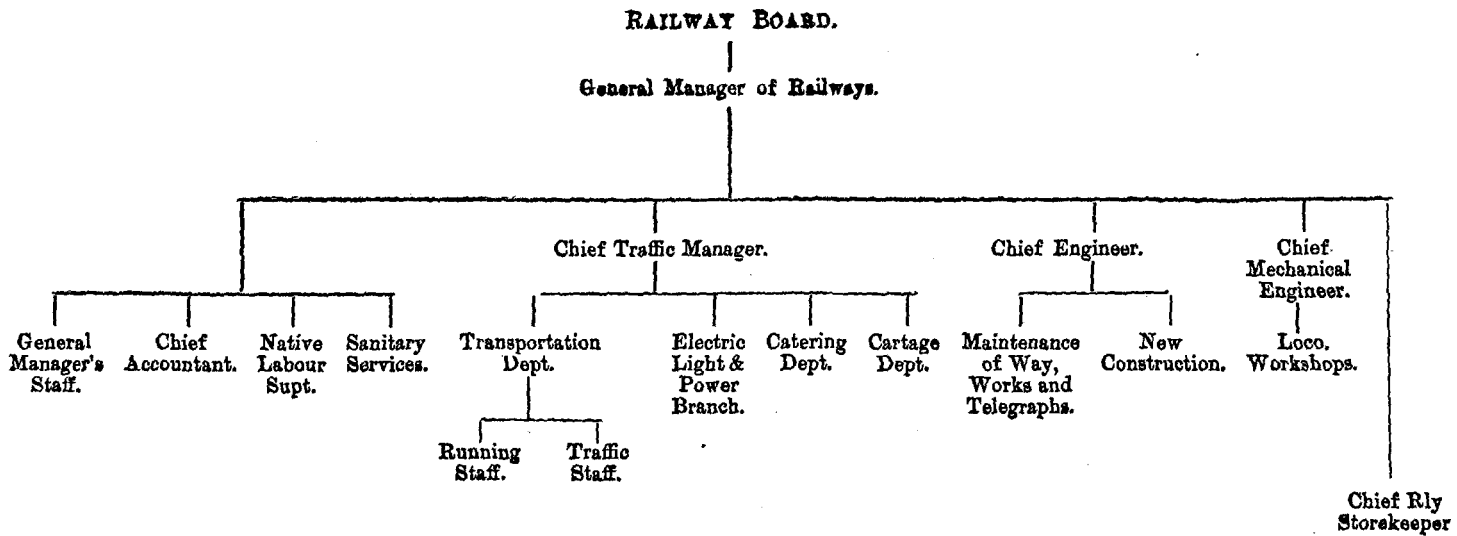
Assistant General Manager of Railways.



B.—NATAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS



C.—CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS



XIII.—POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

XIII.—POST OFFICES.
A.—CAPE COLONY.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1907.

By Cash Payments—		£	£	To Cash Receipts—		£	£
Postal...	... ..	381,500		Postal ... ..	... ..	347,211	
Telegraph and Telephone	... ..	237,182		Telegraph and Telephone	... ..	180,261	
			618,682	For the Sinking Fund	... ..	1,758	
<i>Indebtedness to other Departments—</i>				<i>Indebtedness by other Departments—</i>			
<i>Treasury for—</i>				<i>For Transmission of Telegrams—</i>			
Pension Fund Contributions	... ..		12,095	Colonial Government (Political)	... ..	737	
Proportion of Cost of Inspection of Stamps, and	...			Imperial Government	... ..	1,842	
Payment to Deputy Custodian of Stamps	... ..		230	Registered Address Fees	... ..	8,601	
<i>Interest Liability—</i>						11,180	
<i>On Cost of—</i>						125,293	
(a) General Post Office	... ..	188,200		Debit Balance	... ..	
(b) Post Office, Port Elizabeth	... ..	47,000					
(c) Post Offices elsewhere	... ..	95,270					
(d) Stores Depot, Adderley Street	... ..	2,300					
(e) Stores Depot, Maitland	... ..	2,065					
(f) Stores Depot, Contingencies	... ..	5,565					
Furniture and Fittings in :—							
(a)	... ..	30,000					
(b)	... ..	18,200					
(c)	... ..	10,100					
Post Office Safes	... ..	13,700					
<i>On Post Office Capital—</i>							
Telegraphs Acts	... ..	326,254					
Telegraphs Votes	... ..	307,961					
Telephones Acts	... ..	187,379					
Linemen's and Workshop Equipments	... ..	4,180					
Furniture and Fittings in rented Post Offices	... ..	12,500					
Horses, Vans, etc.	... ..	740					
Typewriters and Cycles	... ..	760					
Reserve of Material	... ..	64,057					
Total Cost	... ..	£1,316,231					
			which, at 4 per cent. =				
			52,649				
Deduct Interest payment actually made to Treasury	...						
and included in cash payments above	... ..		17,953				
			34,696				
Total	... ..		£665,703	Total	... ..		£665,703

STATEMENT
No. XIII.

A.—CAPE COLONY—(continued).

SUMMARY OF POST OFFICE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FROM THE YEAR 1901.

YEAR.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			ON A CASH BASIS.		ON BASIS OF WORK PERFORMED.	
	Cash.	Value of Free Work Performed.	Total.	Cash.	Debits for which no actual payment is made.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	767,017	319,413	1,086,430	677,848	50,577	728,425	89,169	—	358,005	—
1902	833,409	210,272	1,043,681	763,949	67,422	831,371	69,460	—	212,310	—
1903	781,975	226,262	1,008,237	765,280	108,796	874,076	16,695	—	134,161	—
1904	702,347	202,419	904,766	819,483	75,689	895,172	—	117,136	9,594	—
1905	629,898	114,208	744,106	729,034	83,605	812,639	—	99,136	—	68,533
1906	557,331	87,121	644,452	634,567	68,816	703,383	—	77,236	—	58,931
1907	529,230	11,180	540,410	618,682	47,021	665,703	—	89,452	—	125,293

114 B.—NATAL.
POST OFFICE PROFIT AND LOSS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE :—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Administration :</i>									
Salaries	...	...	...	103,929	15	3			
Travelling	...	...	...	513	6	10			
Contingent Expenses	...	...	...	1,374	5	8			
Uniform, Clothing, etc.	...	...	...	906	16	4			
Mails	...	...	...	38,839	6	4			
Supply of Stamps	...	...	...	1,064	18	5			
<i>Maintenance and Construction :—</i>									
Salaries	...	...	...	11,217	4	8			
Travelling	...	...	...	151	8	9			
Wages	...	...	...	1,525	3	3			
Materials	...	...	...	3,591	13	3			
Removal to New G.P.O.	...	...	...	2,300	0	0			
General Stores	...	...	...	...	
Insurance of General Stores	...	...	...	39	11	0			
Losses by Fraud and Theft	...	...	...	55	9	6			
Losses by Fire	...	...	...	5	12	2			
Discrepancies in Money Order and other Accounts	...	...	...	18	1	10			
Repayment Services	...	...	...	10	6	1			
<i>Excess of Revenue over Expenditure</i>	...	...	...				165,542	19	4
							17,140	2	5
							£182,683	19	4
INDIRECT CHARGES TO BE TAKEN UP :—									
Railway Passes (to 31st December, 1906)	...	...	...	436	6	9			
Pensions, etc., paid by Treasury	...	...	...	2,711	19	7			
Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	2,001	8	7			
Annuity of 3½ per cent. on Debt Liability for Loan Works as at 30th June, 1906	...	...	...	11,226	10	9			
Interest on Capital Expenditure from Revenue, 1896-97	...	...	...	193	1	1			
Services met by P.W.D.	...	...	...	5,769	2	4			
Clothing supplied by Police and Gaols Department	...	...	...	80	5	0			
Clerk to Commissioners of Stamps	...	...	...	23	0	0			
							£22,441	14	1
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE									
Less Excess of Services received over Services rendered...	...	...	...				17,140	2	5
							18,278	7	11
							£1,138	5	6

ACCOUNT FOR 1906-07.

ACTUAL REVENUE :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Postage :—</i>							
Stamps ... ..	...	115,293	5	3			
Other Countries ... ..	...	3,722	1	8			
<i>Commission :—</i>					119,015	6	11
Money Order ... ..	...	2,694	13	10			
do. from other Countries ... ..	...	774	17	1			
Postal Order ... ..	...	1,135	10	8			
British Postal Order ... ..	...	311	11	11			
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>					4,916	13	6
Commission on Stamps Purchased ... ..	...	7	10	7			
Box Fees ... ..	...	1,823	3	6			
Bag Fees ... ..	...	600	5	4½			
Special Receipts ... ..	...	201	6	6			
Fines ... ..	...	20	15	11			
Sale of Government Property ... ..	...	73	14	1			
Repayment Services ... ..	...	112	7	9			
<i>Telephone Receipts :—</i>					2,839	3	8½
Rentals ... ..	...	6,766	12	2			
Trunk Line ... ..	...	1,815	15	6½			
Other Receipts ... ..	...	100	1	11			
<i>Telegraph Receipts :—</i>					8,682	9	7½
Stamps ... ..	...	31,903	17	10½			
Registrations ... ..	...	736	8	0			
Other Receipts ... ..	...	5,055	0	3½			
Reimbursements ... ..	...	257	16	0			
do. Cr. Sub-head N. ... ..	...	7,670	12	5			
Stores (excess of Issues over Receipts) ... ..	...				45,623	14	7
					792	10	0
<i>Sums received and paid over to Consolidated Loans Fund under Schedules 1 and 2 of Act 46, 1904 :</i>					181,869	18	4
1. Proceeds of Sales of Stores ... ..	...	358	5	3			
2. Unclaimed Postal and Money Orders ... ..	...	454	18	2			
					813	3	5
					£182,683	1	9
INDIRECT CREDITS TO BE ALLOWED :—							
Superannuation Deductions ... ..	...	1,612	8	2			
Rent for Quarters paid to P.W.D. ... ..	...	407	9	6			
Works performed for other Government Departments ... ..	...	143	8	6			
Interest due by Durban Corporation on £50,000 at 4 per cent. ... ..	...	2,000	0	0			
Excess of Debits over Credits ... ..	...				4,163	6	2
					18,278	7	11
					£22,441	14	1
IN ADDITION THE DEPARTMENT RENDERED THE FOLLOWING FREE SERVICES :—							
Conveyance of Official Letters ... ..	...	14,740	0	0			
Transmission of Official Telegrams (including Rebellion, £2,702) ... ..	...	10,831	3	4			
Registration of Official Telegraph Addresses ... ..	...	69	6	0			
Official Telephone Connections ... ..	...	783	17	6			
Official Calls on Trunk Telephone Lines ... ..	...	25	11	7			
Postage on Colonial Newspapers ... ..	...	5,603	0	0			
Half Cost of Military Telegrams ... ..	...	124	18	2			
Upkeep of Observatory Line ... ..	...	12	0	0			
Upkeep of Harbour Department Telephone System ... ..	...	80	0	0			
Private Bag Services for Government Departments ... ..	...	66	13	6			
Private Boxes allotted to Government Departments ... ..	...	166	19	0			
Savings Bank work at Durban and other Offices ... ..	...	600	0	0			
Difference between cost of Post Cart contracts and Carrier Services ... ..	...	2,535	0	0			
					£35,638	9	1*

NOTE.—The Auditor-General for the Colony states in his report for 1906-7 that until a separate stamp is used for purposes of Revenue other than Postal, it is impossible to attach much value to this Balance Sheet.

* The free services in 1905-6 amounted to £40,541 ls. 3d., and in 1904-5 to £41,639 9s. 8d.

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNT.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Financial Year 1906-7.

		REVENUE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1,	To Private Box and Bag Rents	...	...	1,773	18	9			
1906,	" Commission	...	...	3,867	17	5			
to	" Unpaid Postage	...	...	1,729	7	2			
June 30,	" Postage Stamps sold:								
1907.	Postal	...	...	£39,237	18	2			
	Telegraph	...	...	22,538	15	7			
							61,776	13	9
	" Registered Telegraphic Addresses	...	...	206	16	6			
	" Telephone Rents	...	...	2,756	10	3			
	" Oversea and Land Transits	...	...	7,829	12	8			
	" Void Money Orders	...	...	187	19	1			
	" " Postal "	...	...	193	14	0			
	" Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	586	13	2			
							80,909	2	9
	Balance of Expenditure over Revenue	...	...				*34,099	13	8
							£115,008	16	5

		EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1,	By Personal Emoluments	...	...	75,535	6	11			
1906,	" Travelling Expenses	...	...	2,399	17	0			
to	" Office Expenditure	...	...	2,152	14	1			
June 30,	" Stores and Stationery	...	...	3,763	15	5			
1907.	" Conveyance of Mails	...	...	27,619	15	1			
	" Telegraph and Telephone Maintenance	...	...	3,500	0	0			
	" Incidental Expenses	...	...	37	7	11			
							£115,008	16	5

* If the value of free work performed is deducted the loss would be reduced to £16,537 16s. 4d.

The balance of Expenditure over Revenue was £30,426 17s. 8d. in 1905-6 and £43,583 3s. 2d. in 1904-5. If the value of free work performed is deducted the loss would be reduced to £7,785 8s. 2d. in 1905-6 and £24,423 3s. 7d. in 1904-5.

D.—TRANSVAAL.

POST OFFICE.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1906-7.

To Expenditure (Cash Payments)	£410,081 14 3	By Revenue (Cash Receipts)	£395,605 8 2
„ Government Printer for Stationery, Printing, &c....	7,012 6 2	Free Work performed :	
„ Public Works Department :		Postage on Letters, etc.	£20,579 2 0
Maintenance & Minor Works... ..	£4,802 1 5	Telegrams	16,206 1 6
Supervision	480 4 2	Telephones	7,846 1 4
Rent	3,003 5 10	Private Boxes and Bags	395 13 0
Rates	1,679 17 1	Abbreviated Addresses	1,564 13 11
Lighting	3,072 16 6	Commission on Money Orders	
Insurance	299 6 6	issued free	291 16 6
	13,337 11 6		46,883 8 3
„ Treasury :		By percentage on Collections for Internal Revenue	
Proportion of Cost of Custody and Issue of		Department—1 per cent on £76,161 3s.	741 12 3
Stamps, etc.	250 0 0	„ Balance against the Department	19,214 12 10
Value of Unified Stamps used for Revenue			
purposes (estimated)	10,000 0 0		
„ Miscellaneous :			
Law, Pensions, Gratuities, etc.	500 0 0		
„ Interest Liability :			
4 per cent. on Government Buildings, occupied			
as Post Offices'	6,017 19 5		
3½ per cent. on Capital from Guaranteed Loan			
for Telegraph and Telephone Works	9,975 0 0		
4 per cent. on Capital from General Revenue			
for Telegraph and Telephone Works	513 13 4		
3½ per cent. on share of Cost of raising			
Guaranteed Loan	117 8 1		
4 per cent. on Capital from Treasury Balances			
for Telegraph and Telephone Works	4,659 8 9		
TOTAL	£462,465 1 6	TOTAL	£462,465 1 6

D. TRANSVAAL—(continued).

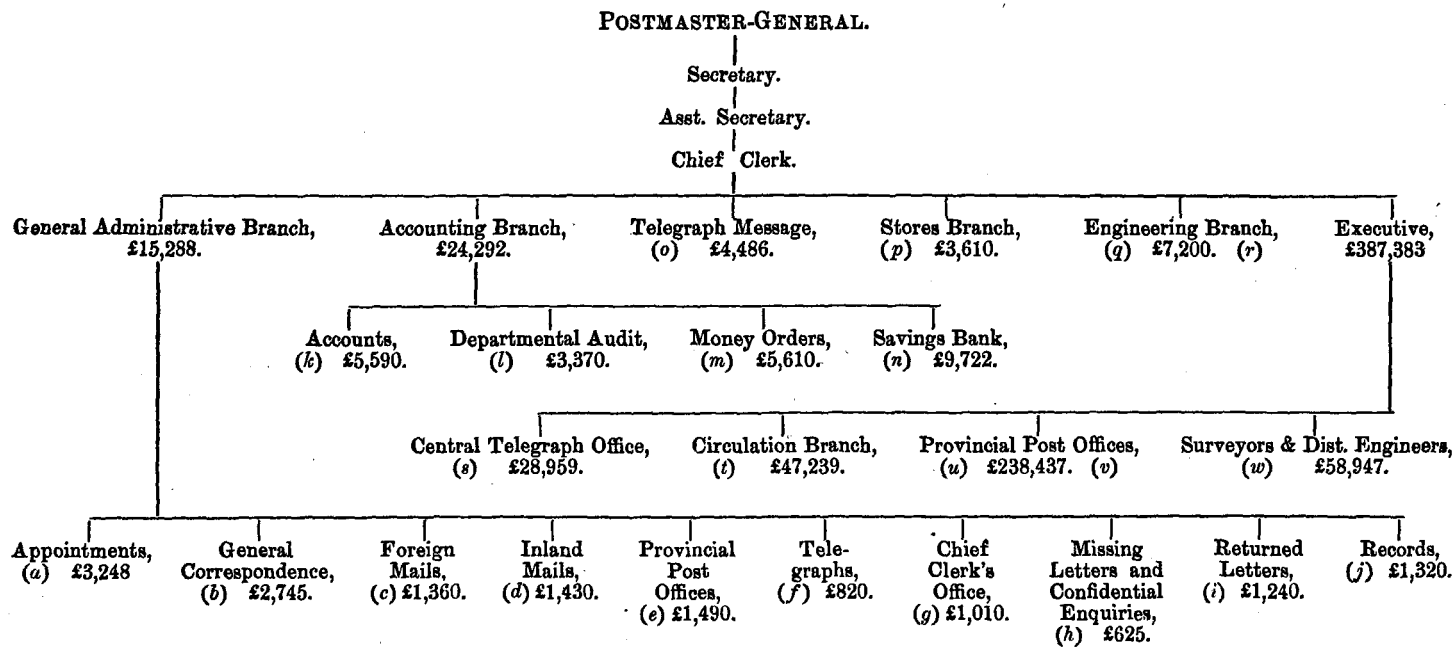
SUMMARY OF POST OFFICE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS FROM THE YEAR 1900-1.

YEAR	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			ON A CASH BASIS.		ON BASIS OF WORK PERFORMED.	
	Cash Receipts.	Value of Free Work Performed.	Total.	Cash Payments.	Debits for which no Payment is made.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900-1	57,225	5,012	62,237	28,580	6,051	34,631	28,645	—	27,606	—
1901-2	80,951	8,159	89,110	69,896	13,630	83,526	11,055	—	5,584	—
1902-3	293,055	74,765	367,820	309,860	60,397	370,257	—	16,805	—	2,437
1903-4	358,313	56,047	414,360	379,638	60,659	440,297	—	21,325	—	25,937
1904-5	405,119	39,588	444,707	366,334	54,198	420,532	38,785	—	24,175	—
1905-6	412,141	39,397	451,538	413,736	52,314	466,050	—	1,595	—	14,512
1906-7	395,605	47,645	443,250	410,082	52,383	462,465	—	14,477	—	19,215

XIV.—POST OFFICE ORGANISATION.

A.
[CAPE COLONY.]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, £459,608.



120

Also :—
Sub-Postmasters and Post Office Agents, £3,801.
Telegraph Learners, £5,710.
Caretakers, etc., £8,489 (x).

General Administrative Branch.

(a)
Appointments.
Principal Clerk.
11 Clerks.

(b)
General Correspondence Branch.

Principal Clerk.
9 Clerks.

(c)
Foreign Mails Branch.
Principal Clerk.
4 Clerks.

(d)
Inland Mails.
Principal Clerk.
4 Clerks.

(e)
Provincial Post Offices.
Principal Clerk.
4 Clerks.

(f)
Telegraph Branch.
Principal Clerk.
2 Clerks.

(g)
Chief Clerk's Office.
Principal Clerk.
2 Clerks.

(h)
Missing Letters and Confidential Enquiries.
Clerk in charge.
1 Clerk.

(i)
Returned Letters.
Clerk in charge.
5 Clerks.

(j)
Records.
Clerk in charge.
6 Clerks.

Accounting Branch.

(k)
Accounts.
Accountant.
Asst. do.
Cashier.
15 Clerks.

(l)
Departmental Audit.
Auditor.
13 Clerks.

(m)
Money Order Office.
Controller.
Asst. do.
21 Clerks.

(n)
Savings Bank.
Controller.
Asst. do.
29 Clerks.

(o)
Telegraph Message Branch.
Superintendent.
15 Clerks.

(p)
Stores Branch.
Controller.
12 Clerks.

(q) and (r)
Engineering Branch.
Chief Engineer.
Assistant Engineer.

Telegraphs.
Chief Clerk.
3 Engineering Assistants.
8 Clerks.

Telephones.
Chief Clerk.
1 Engineer Assistant.
11 Clerks.

Executive.
(s)
Central Telegraph Office.

Controller.
Asst. do.
2 Superintendents.
3 Asst. do.
5 1st class Assistants.
103 Assistants.
68 Messengers.

(t)
Circulation Branch.
Controller.
Asst. do.
2 Superintendents.
9 Asst. do.
3 1st Class Assistants.
150 Assistants.
68 Letter Carriers.
6 Messengers.
4 Mail Officers.
10 Mail Porters.
2 Hall Porters.

Circulation Branch—contd.
2 Bagmen.
1 Coachman.
5 Drivers.
2 Stable Boys.

(u) and (v)
Provincial Post Offices.
Staff Offices (incomes over £2,000 p.a.).

36 Postmasters.
2 Asst. do.
3 Superintendents.
2 Asst. Superintendents.
29 1st class Assistants.
153 Letter Carriers.
159 Messengers.
1 Mail Officer.
9 Mail Porters.
2 Bagmen.
6 Distributors of Native Letters.

Offices with Incomes under £2,000 p.a.

297 Postmasters.
159 Assistants.
57 Letter Carriers.
227 Messengers.
9 Mail Porters.
10 Distributors of Native Letters.

(w)
Surveyors and District Engineers, etc.

5 Surveyors and District Engineers.
1 Inspector of Lines.

Surveyors and District Engineers, etc.—contd.

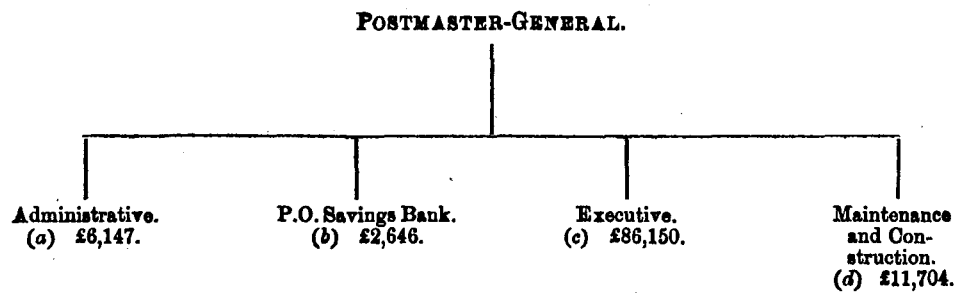
24 Engineer Assistants.
1 Inspector.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
36 Relieving Officers.
40 Assistants.
9 Engineer Students.
1 Mechanical Engineer.
17 Mechanicians.
1 Electric Light Foreman.
1 Electrician (Telephones).
1 Fault Clerk do.
1 Exchange Maintenance Officer (Telephones).
37 Lady Telephone Operators.
88 Linesmen.
3 Storekeepers.
2 Storemen.
1 Messenger.
1 Lift Attendant.
1 Engine Driver.
2 Stokers.
2 Labourers.
58 Telephone Artisans.

(x)
Caretakers, etc.

2 Caretakers.
6 Doorkeepers.
16 Storemen.
2 Printers.
4 Bagmakers.
1 Saddler.
1 Camel Driver.
32 Messengers.
4 Paper Keepers.
33 Cleaners.

NATAL. [B.]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, £107,667.



(a)

Administrative.

Secretary.
Assistant Secretary.
Surveyor.
Chief Accountant.
Assistant Accountant.
Principal Clerk.
14 Clerks.

(b)

P.O. Savings Bank.

Controller.
Senior Clerk
9 Clerks.

(c)

Executive.

24 Postmasters.
1 Chief Clerk.
2 Telegraph Controllers.
3 Assistant Telegraph Con-
trollers.
8 Postal Superintendents.
215 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.
4 Storemen.
24 Probationers.
7 Learners.
91 Postmen.
21 Telephone Operators.
77 Messengers.
2 Caretakers.

(d)

Maintenance and Construction

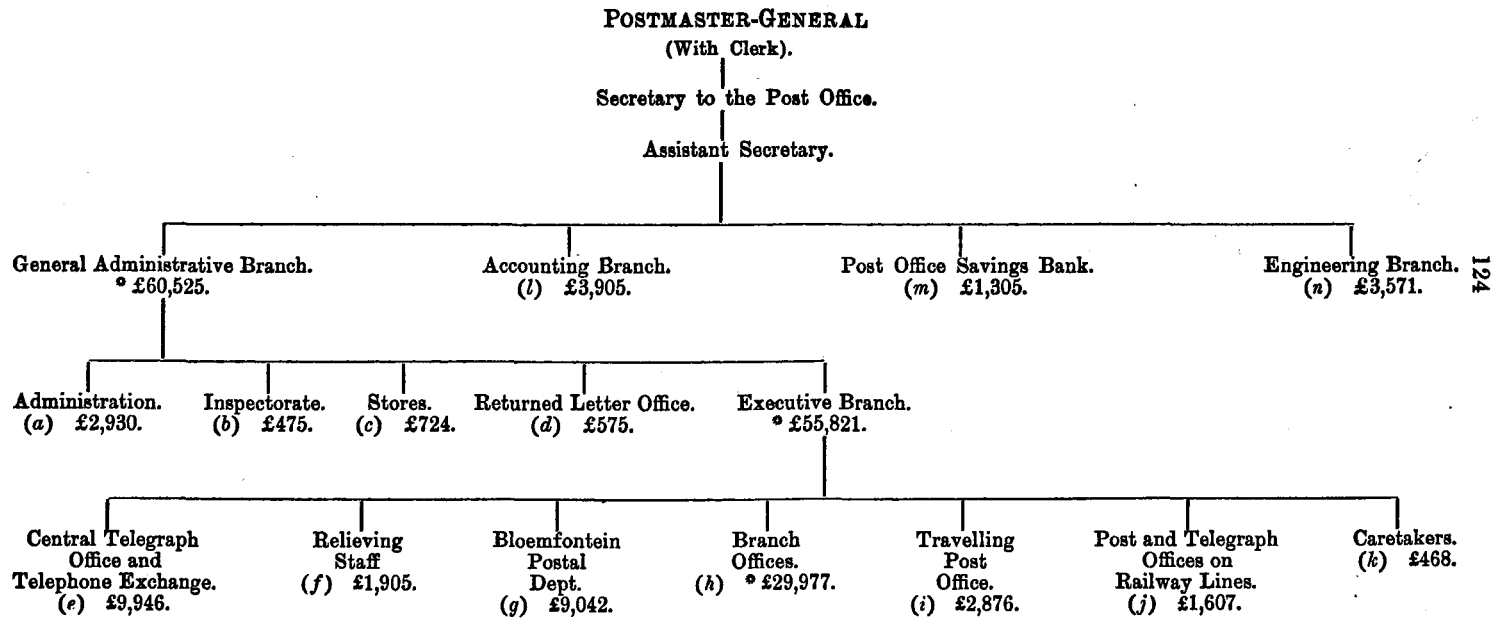
1 Engineer of Telegraphs.
2 Assistant Engineers of
Telegraphs.
1 Senior Clerk.
6 Clerks.
1 Chief Mechanician.
4 Chief Linemen.
8 Mechanicians.
27 European Linemen.
9 Native Linemen.

123

C.
[O.R.C.]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, £71,656.

STATEMENT
No. XIV—(contd.).



* These figures do not include allowances to Post Contractors, etc., not on fixed establishment (see notes).

General Administrative Branch.

(a)

Administration.

Principal Clerk.
Chief Clerk.
10 Clerks.
3 Natives.

(b)

Inspectorate.

Inspector of Post Offices.
Allowances to 4 Postmasters
while performing inspection
duties.

(c)

Stores.

1 Controller.
2 Assistants.
1 Native.

(d)

Returned Letter Office.

Chief Clerk.
2 Assistants.

Executive Branch.

(e)

*Central Telegraph Office and
Telephone Exchange.*

Superintendent.
2 Supervisors.
36 Clerks.
5 Telephone Operators.
16 Messengers.
1 Native.

(f)

Relieving Staff.

10 Clerks.

(g)

Bloemfontein Postal Department.

Postmaster.
1 Controller.
1 Supervisor.
35 Assistants.
10 Letter Carriers.
4 Natives.

(h)

Branch Offices.

Bloemfontein Branch Offices.

3 Postmasters.
2 Postmistresses.
3 Assistants.
4 Assistants and Messengers.
2 Native Messengers.

District Branches.

48 Postmasters.
64 Assistants.
47 Assistants and Messengers.
4 European Linesmen.
39 Native Linesmen and Mes-
sengers.
11 Letter Carriers.
8 Learners.

• *Not on fixed Establishment.*

32 Post Contractors.
59 Sub-Postmasters.
110 Post Office Agents.
39 Agents of Native Post Offices.

(i)

Travelling Post Office.

1 Supervisor.
11 Clerks.
2 Natives.

(j)

*Post and Telegraph Offices on
Railway.*

5 Postmasters.
3 Assistants.
2 Assistants and Messengers.
1 Native Messenger.

(k)

Caretakers.

1 Caretaker.
1 Night Watchman.
1 Native.

(l)

Accounting Branch.

Chief Accountant.
Assistant Accountant.
17 Assistants.

(m)

Post Office Savings Bank.

Controller.
3 Assistants.

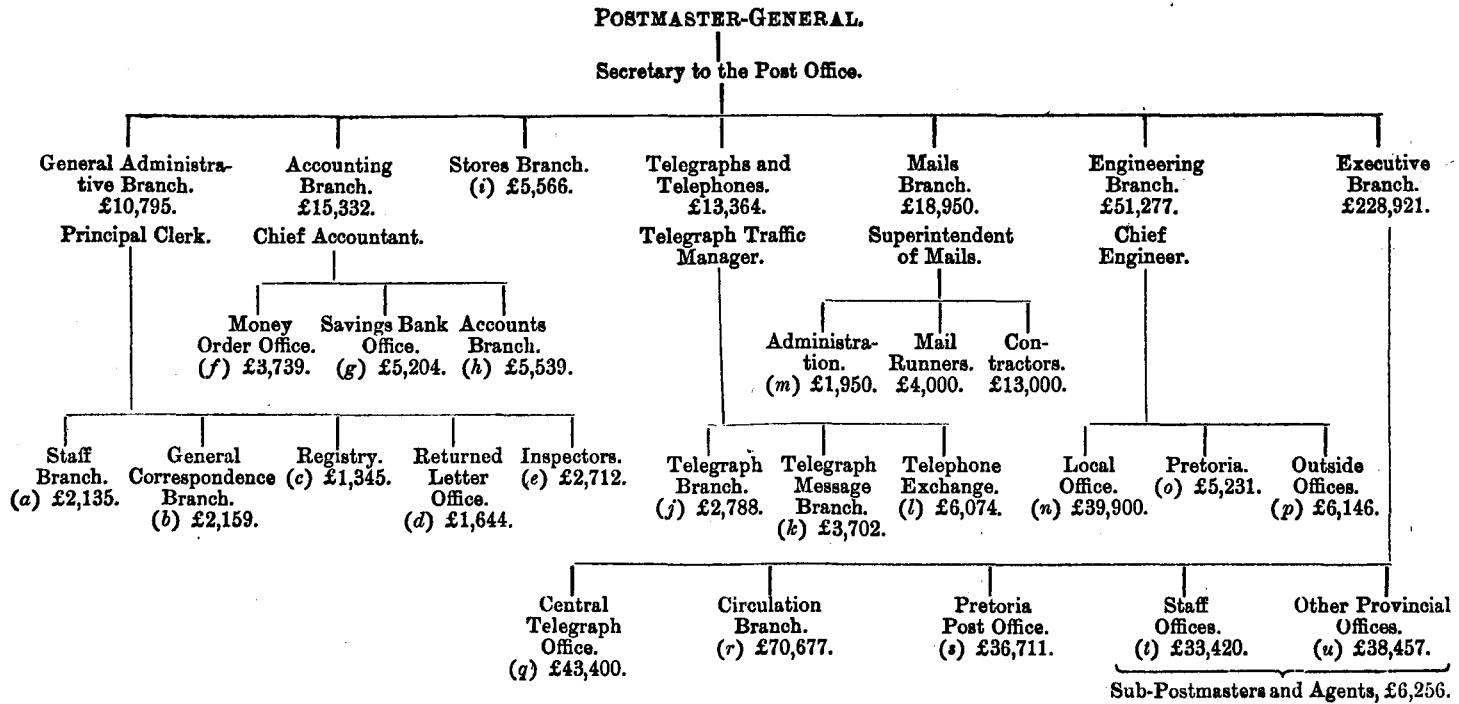
(n)

Engineering Branch.

Chief Engineer.
1 Inspector and Engineer.
3 Clerks.
4 Linesmen.
1 Storeman.
1 Assistant Storeman.
2 Battery and Linesmen.
1 Mechanician.
1 Apprentice.
2 Natives.

D.
[TRANSVAAL.]

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, £347,205.



General Administrative Branch.

(a)

Staff Branch.
Senior Clerk.
5 Clerks.

(b)

General Correspondence Branch.

Senior Clerk.
6 Clerks.

(c)

Registry.
4 Clerks.

(d)

Returned Letter Office.
5 Clerks.

(e)

Inspectors, etc.
Inspector of Post Offices.
7 Clerks.

Accounting Branch.

(f)

Money Order Office.
Senior Clerk.
11 Clerks.

(g)

Savings Bank Office.
Senior Clerk.
16 Clerks.
1 Learner.

(h)

Accounts Branch.
2 Senior Clerks.
14 Clerks.
1 Sorter.

(i)

Stores Branch.
Controller of Stores.
Assistant Controller.
3 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.
7 Storemen.
1 Sorter.
1 Mechanic.
1 Carpenter.
14 Natives.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

(j)

Telegraph Branch.
Senior Clerk.
6 Clerks.

(k)

Telegraph Message Branch.
Superintendent.
17 Clerks.

(l)

Telephone Exchange.
Superintendent.
1 Clerk.
42 Operators.

Mails Branch.

(m)

Administration.
4 Clerks.

Engineering Branch.

(n)

Local Office.

1 Engineer.
1 Assistant Engineer.
1 Chief Mechanician.
13 Clerks.
3 Inspectors.
3 Sub-Inspectors.
6 Mechanicians.
109 Workmen and Apprentices.
Natives.

(o)

Pretoria.

1 District Engineer.
2 Clerks.
1 Mechanician.
1 Sub-Inspector.
12 Workmen.
Natives.

(p)

Outside Offices.
14 Workmen.
42 Natives.

Executive Branch.

(q)

Central Telegraph Office.

1 Controller.
2 Superintendents.
1 Assistant Superintendent.
114 Clerks.
37 Learners.
1 Inspector of Telegraph Messengers.
Telegraph Messengers.

(r)

Circulation Branch.

1 Controller.
1 Assistant Controller.
2 Superintendents.
5 Assistant Superintendents.
118 Clerks.
37 Sorters.
64 Postmen.
9 Learners.
1 Caretaker.
2 Attendants.
7 Indoor Messengers.
Sub-Postmasters.
Natives.

(s)

Pretoria Post Office.

Postmaster.
Chief Clerk.
Superintendent

Pretoria Post Office (contd.)

2 Assistant Superintendents.
71 Clerks.
14 Sorters.
7 Learners.
15 Postmen.
1 Superintendent of Telephones.
10 Operators.
1 Inspector of Messengers.
Telegraph Messengers.
1 Indian Clerk.
Office Natives.

(t)

Staff Offices

9 Postmasters.
74 Clerks.
2 Sorters.
18 Postmen.
4 Learners.
7 Telephone Operators.
21 Telegraph Messengers.
1 Indian Clerk.
10 Office Natives.

(u)

Other Provincial Offices.
2 Postmistresses.
116 Clerks.
2 Postmen.
6 Learners.
4 Telephone Operators.
19 Telegraph Messengers.
36 Office Natives.

MAIL SUBSIDY.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL NET CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR 1906.

	Annual amount at Union sea rates.	Annual gross contribution.	Less share of pool.	Net contribution.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	112,467	85,854	19,289	66,565
Cape Colony	27,610	21,077	4,735	16,342
Natal	9,942	7,589	1,705	5,884
Orange River Colony	3,897	2,975	668	2,307
Transvaal	21,181	16,169	3,633	12,536
Rhodesia... ..	1,709	1,305	293	1,012
Bechuanaland Protectorate... ..	41	31	7	24
Totals	176,847	135,000	30,330	104,670

The headings to the columns in the above table may be explained as follows :

1. " Annual amount at Union Sea Rates."

The Washington Convention fixed a maximum rate (so much a kilogram) which countries or their shipping lines could charge for the transport of mails belonging to other countries, and if the South African mails were charged for at this rate the amounts that the various Colonies and Great Britain would have been called upon to pay during 1906 would have been as shown in column 1.

2. " Annual gross contribution."

As a matter of fact, when tenders for the carriage of mails between England and South Africa were called for, the Union-Castle Company offered their services for £135,000 (an amount considerably less than what the cost would have been under Postal Union rates). The proportions of this sum borne by the various Colonies and Great Britain are shown in column 2.

3. " Less share of Pool."

The expenses of the mail service are paid out of a pool, managed by the Cape Town Post Office authorities. Each of the Colonies and Great Britain pays in a fixed sum monthly, and, in addition, the pool receives contributions from various foreign countries (who are charged for the use of the service at Postal Union rates) and a proportion (representing the charge for sea transport) of the amounts charged on parcels. The Union-Castle Company receives no benefit from the moneys obtained from these sources, the £135,000 being considered as paying for the whole mail accommodation.

4. " Net contribution."

The actual contribution which the South African Colonies are called upon to pay is consequently £135,000 less whatever may have been received during the year from foreign countries or on account of carriage of parcels, and the proportions of this amount payable by the Colonies and Great Britain are shown in column 4.

XVII.—THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF STATE RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Originally the State railways in the Australian colonies were under the control of ministers, whose retention of office depended upon their retaining the confidence of Parliament. The effect of this system was that to all intents and purposes the railways were in the hands of the particular party that happened to be in power in each State.

It is unnecessary here to indicate all the evil results of political interference in the management of railways. They are especially apparent in two respects, first in hampering the institution of a proper system of rates and secondly in undermining discipline and consequently rendering good administration impossible. In the Australian Colonies, where the power of organised labour is unusually strong, the results of political influence in this direction have been particularly noticeable. In Western Australia in 1902, two strikes of the railway employees resulted in the retirement of the General Manager and the concession of the men's demands. The experience of the Australian Colonies pointed to the fact that the railways could be more efficiently administered if placed under the control of individuals uninfluenced by political considerations, and free generally to carry on their administration on business lines. The result was the establishment of the Commissions here described.

The first Commission was established in Victoria in 1884. Its example was followed in 1887 by South Australia, in 1888 by New South Wales and Queensland, and in 1889 by New Zealand. In West Australia, where responsible Government came much later, the system was not inaugurated until 1902. With the exception of New Zealand, where in 1895 a reversion was made to the ordinary system of Ministerial control, this method of administering the railways through Commissions still continues.

In the first instance the number of individuals constituting the Commission was usually three, the Chairman, however, having the power to override his

colleagues in case of a difference of opinion, subject only to the provision that the whole case must be submitted for the information of Parliament. Since then, however, there has been a tendency to reduce the personnel of the Commission to one. In Queensland and West Australia there are now single Commissioners. In South Australia there is one Commissioner, who is assisted by a Board of Advice, consisting of the Engineer-in-Chief, the General Traffic Manager and the Locomotive Engineer; and here it is provided that the *Minister* shall settle any cases where the Commissioner is opposed to the unanimous opinion of the Board. In New South Wales, although nominally there are three Commissioners, one is a Chief Commissioner and the others, who are called Assistant Commissioners for Railways and Tramways respectively, are under his control.

The only exception to this principle is the Colony of Victoria, where the original arrangement still holds good, having been re-introduced in 1903, after an interval of seven years during which only one Commissioner held office.

It is the general rule that the Commissioners cannot be removed during their term of office except for misbehaviour or incompetence, and then only on a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

The powers of the Commissioners are statutory and can therefore be withdrawn in whole or in part by Act of Parliament.

It will be seen therefore that the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have placed the management of their railways under the control either of a Board of Commissioners or one Commissioner. The Commissioners are for all local purposes looked upon as the owners of the railways and can sue and be sued in their corporate name. Practically everything that comes within the scope of management is placed within the power of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners are subject to the general control of Parliament, as are other departments, and Parliament's authority rests partly on the fact that the statutory powers of the Commissioners may be by Act withdrawn and partly on the fact that all moneys required for the working of the railways must be annually voted by Parliament. But there is this difference that other departments are administered by a Minister, who holds office only so long as he possesses the confidence of Parliament, whereas the railway departments, so far as the Commissioners' statutory powers are concerned, are administered by officers who hold office for a lengthy term and are only removable under exceptional circumstances.

So far as the executive Government, as distinct from Parliament, is concerned, there are certain statutory powers which the Commissioners can exercise without reference to it; others, *e.g.*, the making of bye-laws and rates, for which the covering authority of the executive Government is required. But it is stated that in practice the Minister does not interfere in the management of railways although the control of Parliament and the Government over the Commissioners is real. In the exercise of their statutory powers the Commissioners could decline to adopt the recommendations of the executive Government.

It has already been stated that the Commissioners carry out practically the whole management of railway matters without interference. It may however be useful to give the following summary, which is not intended to be exhaustive but merely illustrative, of the powers of Commissioners in New South Wales under the Government's Railways Act of 1901 as amended by Act of 1906, the provisions of which are generally typical of those of the Acts of other Colonies.

The Chief Commissioner has authority to carry out the terms of the Act and is a body corporate and capable of suing and being sued and has power to take purchase, sell, lease, and hold lands, goods, chattels, and other property for the purposes of this Act. Every sale or lease must receive the approval of the Governor.

The Chief Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners hold office for seven years. They are eligible for re-appointment.

The Chief Commissioner may be suspended from office by the Governor for misconduct or incompetence, but shall only be removed by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

All railways, rolling stock, piers, yards, buildings, land for railways, and all apparatus used in connection with the railways are vested in the Chief Commissioner.

All moneys appropriated by Parliament for the maintenance or management of the railways are expended under the control and management of the Chief Commissioner. All moneys payable to the Chief Commissioner must be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and audited in the same way as other Government moneys are audited.

Special powers are granted to the Chief Commissioner:—

- (1). With regard to deciding the position, character, etc., of all stations and other works on new lines of railway, whether constructed or not by the Commissioner.
- (2). With regard to depots and contracts for loading and unloading goods.

- (3). With regard to requisitioning to the Minister for additional stores, plant, material, rolling stock, etc.
- (4). With regard to leasing refreshment rooms, sheds, offices, etc.
- (5). With regard to providing for the carriage of dangerous goods.
- (6) With regard to working telegraphs, etc.

The Chief Commissioner is also granted general contractual powers in respect of all matters necessary for enabling him to carry the purposes of the Act into full effect.

The Chief Commissioner may demand reasonable tolls for the carriage of passengers and goods. But "subject to the provisions of this Act all such tolls shall, at all times, be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate, whether per ton, per mile, or otherwise, in respect of all passengers and of all goods or carriages of the same description, and conveyed or propelled by a like carriage or engine passing over the same portion of the line of railway and under the same circumstances; and no reduction or advance in any such tolls shall be made, either directly or indirectly in favour of or against any particular company or person travelling upon or using the railway."

Various other provisions are made with regard to the payment of tolls and penalties for non-payment.

The Chief Commissioner is also allowed to frame a special scale of tolls or charges for the conveyance of specific classes of produce or merchandise, provided that the same charges are applied alike to all persons using the railways.

Other special duties are laid on the Commissioners, such as that of maintaining the railways in a state of efficiency, of carrying out any work necessary therefor, of not giving any undue or unreasonable preference to any particular person or description of traffic, of preparing estimates of traffic over any suggested new line, and of submitting a quarterly report to the Minister with regard to the state of traffic returns, general condition of the lines, special rates which have been made, accommodation for the traffic, and the appointment and removal of officers. These reports have to be laid before Parliament.

The Chief Commissioner has also to prepare an annual report to be laid before Parliament and estimates in such form as the Governor may direct.

Further duties with regard to free passes and investigation of accidents are laid on the Chief Commissioner. He is also entitled to make bye-laws, on all matters concerning the management of the railway. They are set

out in detail in the Act, but all such bye-laws have to be approved by the Governor and be published in the Gazette.

The next part of the Act deals with the appointment, promotion, discipline in and regulation of the railway service. It is sufficient for the purposes of this memorandum to state that the Chief Commissioner has general power to appoint, promote and dismiss all officers and to pay such salaries, wages and allowances as are appropriated by Parliament.

The Commissioners are a Court of Appeal for complaints with regard to promotion. All other appeals such as appeals against dismissal or reduction for misconduct, are heard by a board, consisting mainly of heads of departments. There is, however, an appeal from this board to the Commissioners.

The Chief Commissioner has the power to make regulations on the various matters respecting the conditions of service of the staff, and all such regulations, when confirmed by the Governor, are of force and effect. But any regulation in any way altering or annulling any privileges or immunities of officers or dealing in any way with hours of work or wages must be published in the Gazette.

The purport of this and other Australian Railway Acts may be summarised as follows:—

The final power and authority and voting of estimates rests with Parliament, as it must in all cases, where Parliament is the supreme legislative authority.

The executive Government retains a certain power of supervision, especially over the issue of bye-laws and the imposition of rates and fares.

But the ordinary working and management of the railways is left wholly to the Commissioners.

The general opinion in Australia seems to be that the system of non-political control of its railways has proved a success. It has been possible to administer the railways in a more business-like manner. The fact that Commissioners are appointed for a term of years has secured a greater continuity in management than could have been possible under the old conditions, and the discipline of the employees has been considerably improved thereby. This can easily be understood when it is remembered that in the colony of Western Australia there were within the space of four years, from 1901 to 1905, no less than nine ministers of railways.

There appears to be an intention on the part of the Commonwealth Government of applying a similar method of administration to the Australian Post Office.

XVIII.—HARBOUR ACCOUNTS.

XVIII.—HARBOUR

A. CAPE

1. TABLE BAY

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Table Bay Harbour
Heads (a) Construction

RECEIPTS.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
(a) <i>Construction.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans authorised	*3,553,248 18 7	...	3,553,248 18 7
Premiums on Loans	†56,145 14 11	...	56,145 14 11
Land Sales	26,394 14 9	...	26,394 14 9
Reimbursements	59,783 11 8	24,450 6 5	84,233 18 1
Contributions from Maintenance	429,171 1 0	...	429,171 1 0
Total (a)	£ 4,124,744 0 11	24,450 6 5	4,149,194 7 4
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>			
Ordinary Revenue	*6,561,906 5 10	324,099 5 9	6,886,005 11 7
Loan raised by Conversion	36,300 0 0	...	36,300 0 0
Total (b)	£ 6,598,206 5 10	324,099 5 9	6,922,305 11 7

Notes on (a) Construction:—

* Includes £39—Unexercised Borrowing Powers, Act 20 of 1900.

† Includes Interest from 1861-1872, £32,974 2s. 9d.; Premium on portion of Loan raised under Act 25 of 1886, applied to reduce nominal amount of Stock issued, £712 16s. 5d.; and Premium on Loan raised applied by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to purchase stock in reduction of Loan raised under Act 25 of 1886, £1,980 19s. 3d.

‡ Includes £357,605 6s. 11d. transfer of Expenditure from Maintenance.

Notes on (b) Maintenance:—

* Includes Interest on Loan raised—1876-81, £140; also £357,605 6s. 11d. Expenditure transferred to Construction.

† Includes Commission, &c.—1861-72, £2,728 10s. 4d.; 1873-5, £238 11s. 6d.; 1876-81, £2,400 16s. 11d.; 1883, £171 17s. 8d.; 1885, £99 11s. 9d.; 1886, £72 16s. 7d.; 1887, £631 0s. 3d.; 1893, £200 17s. 0d.; Total, £6,544 1s. 0d. 1873-75, Premium on Conversion, £4,914 0s. 0d.; Total, £11,458 1s. 0d.

BOARDS.

COLONY.

HARBOUR BOARD.

Board for the period 1861 to June 30, 1907, under the
and (b) Maintenance.

EXPENDITURE.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
(a) <i>Construction.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans re paid	67,160 19 3	...	67,160 19 3
Discount on Loans	40,397 7 4	...	40,397 7 4
Expenses of raising Loans	14,763 9 0	...	14,763 9 0
Ordinary Expenditure	3,876,559 10 3	7,057 11 6	3,883,617 1 9
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	143,255 10 0
Total (a)	£ 3,998,881 5 10	7,057 11 6	4,149,194 7 4
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>			
Ordinary Expenditure	4,283,853 13 6	247,624 16 4	4,531,478 9 10
Interest, &c.	1,709,011 4 9	115,175 10 2	1,824,186 14 11
Loans Converted	31,500 0 0	...	31,500 0 0
Contributions to Construction	429,171 1 0	...	429,171 1 0
Loans repaid	101,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	102,200 0 0
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	3,769 5 10
Total (b)	£ 6,554,535 19 3	364,000 6 6	6,922,305 11 7

The Receipts under the head of Maintenance were £470,868 16s. 2d. in 1904-5, £404,690 15s. 5d. in 1905-6, and £324,099 5s. 9d. in 1906-7; and the Expenditure £503,556 15s. 10d., £420,781 15s. 6d. and £364,000 6s. 6d. respectively. The loss on working during 1904-5 was £32,687 19s. 8d., during 1905-6 £16,091 0s. 1d., and during 1906-7 £39,901 0s. 9d. If the amounts paid on account of pensions and gratuities are added, the loss amounts to £20,181 4s. 1d. in 1905-6 and £48,175 4s. 4d. in 1906-7.

The Auditor-General, in his Report for 1906-7, states that in view of the heavy decrease in Revenue and the fact that the Expenditure has not been proportionately reduced, the Board is not in a position at the present moment to meet its obligations out of funds legitimately at its disposal for Working and Maintenance purposes, for, although the account shows a balance of £3,769 5s. 10d. in favour of the Board, the amount of £19,195 10s. 10d. had been paid in excess of the receipts under the heading of Pensions, and shown in the Reconciliation as "Amount due by Pension Funds." There was thus an actual debit balance on the 30th June, 1907, of about £15,426, which has, apparently, been temporarily covered by the absorption of the uninvested balances of the various Insurance Funds, viz. :-

Fire Insurance Fund	£288
Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund	313
Depreciation Fund	16,224
	<u>£16,865</u>

2. PORT ELIZABETH

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Port Elizabeth Harbour Board
and from 1878 to June 30, 1907,

RECEIPTS.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-07.	Total to June 30, 1907.
(a) <i>Construction.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans authorised	*1,434,732 4 11	...	1,434,732 4 11
Grants from General Revenue ...	19,693 0 0	...	19,693 0 0
Reimbursements	44,281 2 10	18 6 3	44,299 9 1
Transfers from Maintenance Revenue to New Works	102,516 9 4	8,262 3 9	110,778 13 1
Total (a) ...	£ 1,601,222 17 1	8,280 10 0	1,609,503 7 1
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>			
Revenue	3,614,083 7 10	207,471 9 7	3,821,554 17 5
Interest on Credit Balances ...	†7,733 5 7	...	7,733 5 7
Total (b) ...	£ 3,621,816 13 5	207,471 9 7	3,829,288 3 0

Note on (a) Construction.

* Under § 66 of Act 33 of 1896 the Harbour Board was relieved of the payment of Interest on £273,938 0s. 7d.

Note on (b) Maintenance.

† *Vide* Report of the Controller and Auditor-General on Vote 44 C., 1884-85.

The receipts under the head of Maintenance were £309,138 7s. 11d. in 1904-5, £231,568 13s. 3d. in 1905-6, and £207,471 9s. 7d. in 1906-7; and the Expenditure was £265,237 3s. 2d. in 1904-5, £223,182 18s. 1d. in 1905-6, and £205,752 1s. 0d. in 1906-7, leaving profits of £43,901 4s. 9d., £8,385 15s. 2d., and £1,719 8s. 7d. respectively.

The Auditor-General, in his Report for 1906-7, states—

Construction.—The amount of £22,389 17s. 0d. shown as expenditure under Works was composed of payments to Working and Maintenance in refund of expenditure incurred prior to the 30th June, 1906, but paid for in the first instance out of Revenue. There was no new expenditure on Construction during the financial year 1906-7, beyond the payment of £8,288 15s. 11d. to the Treasurer in refund of Discount and Cost of raising

HARBOUR BOARD.

for the period 1862 to June 30, 1907, under the Head (a) Construction under the Head (b) Maintenance.

EXPENDITURE.	To June 30, 1906.		1906-07.		Total to June 30, 1907.	
(a) <i>Construction.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Loans Repaid	60,046	0 0	...		60,046	0 0
Discount on Loans	20,522	12 10	5,205	0 0	25,727	12 10
Expenses of raising Loans	4,438	16 7	3,083	15 11	7,522	12 6
Expenditure on Works	1,493,817	4 9	22,389	17 0	1,516,207	1 9
Balance, June 30, 1907 ... ..	...		...		...
Total (a) ...	£ 1,578,824	14 2	30,678	12 11	1,609,503	7 1
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>						
Expenditure on Works	3,011,544	1 6	155,263	3 3	3,166,807	4 9
Interest and Sinking Fund	463,740	14 11	42,226	14 0	505,967	8 11
Transfers to Construction for New Works	102,516	9 4	8,262	3 9	110,778	13 1
Balance, June 30, 1907 ... ..	...		...		45,734	16 3
Total (b) ...	£ 3,577,801	5 9	205,752	1 0	3,829,288	3 0

the Loan under Act 50 of 1905. Of this amount £44 18s. 5d. was paid out of the unexpended balance on Acts account and £3,243 17s. 6d. out of Harbour Board Revenue, the latter being treated as a contribution from Maintenance for New Works.

The total debt amounted to £1,376,471 11s. 5d., which is made up as follows :—

Loans raised or authorised	£1,434,732	4 11
Increase due to conversion	23,120	11 5
	1,457,852	16 4
Less Portion paid off	81,381	4 11
	£1,376,471	11 5

As, however, the Harbour Board has been relieved under Section 66 of Act 36 of 1896 of the payment of interest on £273,938 0s. 7d., only £1,102,533 10s. 10d. of the above amount can be regarded as Reproductive; but the value of the Board's assets on the 31st December, 1906, was stated to be £1,414,164, exclusive of the value of land on which buildings are situated. The assets thus valued were, therefore, £37,693 more than the whole debt outstanding.

3.—EAST LONDON

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the East London Harbour Works for
and (b)

RECEIPTS.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
<i>(a) Construction.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans authorised	*1,376,535 4 8	‡52,650 0 0	1,429,185 4 8
Contributions from General Revenue, &c.	†488,460 8 10	...	488,460 8 10
Contributions from Harbour Board Revenue.	949 16 1	...	949 16 1
Transfers from Maintenance Revenue to New Works.	124,807 6 4	1,949 19 2	126,757 5 6
Total (a) ...	£ 1,990,752 15 11	54,599 19 2	2,045,352 15 1
<i>(b) Maintenance.</i>			
Ordinary Revenue	§1,977,441 2 2	134,350 16 9	2,111,791 18 11
Contributions from General Revenue	||367,932 16 4	...	367,932 16 4
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	10,665 9 7
Total (b) ...	£ 2,345,373 18 6	134,350 16 9	2,480,390 4 10

Notes on (a) Construction:—

* By § 66 of Act 36 of 1896 the East London Harbour Board was relieved of the payment of Capital and Interest on all Loans raised previous to the passing of the East London Harbour Board Act of 1893, amounting to £616,667 9s. 7d., with the exception of a sum of £150,000.

† Composed of £466,667 9s. 7d. written off Harbour Board Debt; £2,895 3s. 11d. expenditure charged to vote 67½ of 1886-87; £71 1s. 4d. Premium on Loan raised under Act 25 of 1886; part balance of Vote on the 3rd December, 1893, £4,000, and Stores handed over by Government £14,826 14s. 0d.

‡ Includes £22,000 provided for a Stores Reserve Fund.

Notes on (b) Maintenance:—

§ The total expenditure on East London Harbour Works, Construction and Maintenance during the period 1872 to 3rd December, 1893, amounted to £1,140,061 8s. 3d., of which sum £586,493 10s. 11d. was charged as Construction, while the balance of £553,567 17s. 4d. was charged as Maintenance, of which £191,540 17s. 4d. was covered by Wharfage dues collected, and the remainder by payments out of General Revenue amounting to £362,027.

|| Includes £5,905 16s. 4d. part of unspent balance of Vote on 3rd December, 1893.

The receipts under the head of Maintenance were £151,083 2s. 4d. in 1904-5, £144,563 9s. 10d. in 1905-6, and £134,350 16s. 9d. in 1906-7; the expenditure was £154,777 0s. 1d. in 1904-5, £160,291 0s. 9d. in 1905-6, and £145,751 14s. 10d. in 1906-7; leaving losses of £3,693 17s. 9d., £15,727 10s. 11d. and £11,400 18s. 1d. respectively.

HARBOUR BOARD.

the period 1872 to June 30, 1907, under the Heads of (a) Construction
Maintenance.

EXPENDITURE.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
(a) <i>Construction.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Written off Harbour Board Debt under § 66 of Act 36 of 1896	466,667 9 7	...	466,667 9 7
Discount on Loans	21,488 19 7	1,060 0 0	22,548 19 7
Expenses of raising Loans	4,581 2 8	628 0 5	5,209 3 1
Expenditure on Works	1,461,273 11 3	37,915 15 8	1,499,189 6 11
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	51,737 15 11
Total (a) ...	£ 1,954,011 3 1	39,603 16 1	2,045,352 15 1
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>			
Ordinary Expenditure	2,054,291 17 2	110,499 17 6	2,164,791 14 8
Interest, &c.	165,539 6 6	33,301 18 2	198,841 4 8
Transfers from Revenue to Construc- tion for New Works	124,807 6 4	1,949 19 2	126,757 5 6
Total (b) ...	£ 2,344,638 10 0	145,751 15 10	2,490,390 4 10

The Auditor-General, in his report for 1906-7, states—

The Board has been relieved of debt to the extent of £466,667 9s. 7d. and assisted out of the General Revenue to the extent of £389,725 15s. 7d., a total of £856,393 5s. 2d. Of this sum £488,460 8s. 10d. was in favour of the Construction Account, and £367,932 16s. 4d. in favour of the Maintenance Account.

The Debt for which the Harbour Board is now liable amounts to £963,173 15s. 1d.

The valuation of the Board's property on the 31st December, 1906, was stated to be £2,008,982, to which should be added the unspent balance on the 30th June, 1907, £51,737 15s. 11d., thereby increasing the amount of the Assets to £2,060,720, which is £1,097,546 in excess of the Board's debt, or £630,880 in excess of the whole debt for which the Colony is liable in connection with the Harbour.

As regards the Working and Maintenance Account, there was a decrease of £10,000 in Revenue as compared with last financial year, and, although the expenditure was also reduced by £15,000, there was a loss of £11,400 on the year's working. Consequently, although the year commenced with a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of £1,095 12s. 1d. for the whole period of the Board's existence, viz., from 4th December, 1893, there was, on the 30th June, 1907, a deficit of £10,665 9s. 7d.

As a result of this state of affairs, the Board has been unable to refund to the Construction Account the value of stores issued and work performed on account of Maintenance amounting to £11,382 2s. 11d. and, although, in reply to my enquiries in April, 1907, it was promised that endeavours would be made to reduce the debt very shortly, it has since been increased. This is improper, for amounts provided by Act of Parliament for Construction purposes, and raised by loans on the security of the Public Revenue, are practically held in trust and should not be used even temporarily for ordinary works and maintenance purposes.

4. MOSSEL BAY

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Mossel Bay Harbour Board for the
from 1880 to June 30, 1907,

RECEIPTS.	To June 30, 1907.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a) <i>Construction.</i>			
Loans authorised	92,400 0 0	5,250 0 0	97,650 0 0
Loans from Local Works Loans Fund	22,222 3 8	...	22,222 3 8
Grants from General Revenue ...	7,500 0 0	...	7,500 0 0
Reimbursements	*353 9 6	...	353 9 6
Transfers from Maintenance Revenue to New Works.	4,313 18 11	...	4,313 18 11
Total (a)	£ 126,789 12 1	5,250 0 0	132,039 12 1
(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>			
Ordinary Revenue	55,925 12 6	5,838 6 5	61,763 18 11
Total (b)	£ 55,925 12 6	5,838 6 5	61,763 18 11

Notes on (a) *Construction* :—

* A sum of £298 5s. 6d. was also received in connection with the sale of old metal, &c. It was not, however, credited to Construction funds, but was paid into the Exchequer pending Appropriation by Parliament.

† As separate accounts for Construction and Working and Maintenance were not kept until after 31st December, 1902, it is not possible to give a perfectly accurate

HARBOUR BOARD.

period 1860 to June 30, 1907, under the Head (a) Construction, and under the Head (b) Maintenance.

EXPENDITURE.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-1907.	Total to June 30, 1907.
<i>(a) Construction.</i>			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loans Repaid	7,100 0 0	...	7,100 0 0
Discount on Loans	1,284 19 6	950 0 0	2,234 19 6
Expenses of Raising Loans	665 12 3	562 16 11	1,228 9 2
Ordinary Expenditure	119,854 17 7	372 9 9	†120,227 7 4
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	1,248 16 1
Total (a)	£ 128,905 9 4	1,885 6 8	132,039 12 1
<i>(b) Maintenance.</i>			
Loans Repaid	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
Advances from Local Works Loans Fund, repaid.	19,475 9 10	76 13 2	19,552 3 0
Ordinary Expenditure	11,482 17 6	1,131 11 9	†12,614 9 3
Interest, &c.	19,489 16 1	3,725 14 4	23,215 10 5
Transfers to Construction for New Works.	4,313 18 11	...	4,313 18 11
Balance June 30, 1907 ... ..	...	...	1,867 17 4
Total (b)	£ 54,962 2 4	4,933 19 3	61,763 18 11

statement of the Expenditure on Works. The above figures, however, which were obtained from the old Accounts and Vouchers, are practically correct and afford all the information necessary for purposes of comparison or review.

Note on (b) Maintenance :-

† *Vide note † on Construction Account, re division of expenditure between Working and Maintenance and Construction.*

5. PORT ST. JOHN'S HARBOUR BOARD.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Port St. John's Harbour Board for
the period 1904 to June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-07.	Total to June 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue	2,132 8 11	766 14 5	2,899 3 4
Government Grant to cover Deficit ...	1,825 11 1	1,075 1 10	2,900 12 11
	£ 3,958 0 0	1,841 16 3	5,799 16 3

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.	To June 30, 1906.	1906-07.	Total to June 30, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest on Loans	475 2 2	607 10 0	1,082 12 2
Expenditure on Maintenance	3,482 17 10	1,234 6 3	4,717 4 1
	£ 3,958 0 0	1,841 16 3	5,799 16 3

HARBOURS.

B. NATAL HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

DR.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.						CR.	
To Expenditure—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Vote 17 (Port and Harbour Department)					40,698	11	5		
Vote 49 (Harbour Works Department)... ..					92,026	2	4		
					132,724	13	9		
					£132,724	13	9		
„ Excess of Expenditure over Receipts							19,737	5	11
„ Interest liability at June 30, 1904		81,947		0	6				
<i>Deduct</i> Interest on Railway Customs Bond Store				752	17	2			
					81,194	3	4		
„ Interest on Issues 1904-5 at 4%—									
Issues		388,030		17	2				
<i>Deduct</i> Issues in respect of Railway Customs Bond Store				40,544	1	0			
					347,486	16	2	13,899	9
					95,093	12	9		
„ Interest on Capital Expenditure ex Revenue 1896-8, £267,216									
17s. 2d. at 3½%					9,352	11	10		
„ Value of Postal Services as furnished by Postal Department					1,016	19	10		
„ Value of Water Police as assessed by Police Department					6,222	0	0		
„ Value of Stationery (excluding Secretary's Department) as furnished by Stationery Storekeeper					368	1	8		
„ Value of Pensions and Gratuities					1,827	12	1		
„ Government contribution in respect of Harbour officers to P.E.S. Fund					436	12	5		
					£134,054	16	6		
„ Deficit								£123,297	11

By Revenue Earnings—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Port Captain's Department					74,146	2	11		
Engineer's Department					2,812	0	10		
Wharf Dues					25,741	2	7		
Light Dues					10,288	1	6		
					112,987	7	10		
„ Excess of Expenditure over Receipts								19,737	5
								132,724	13
„ Superannuation Contributions					542	7	10		
„ Estimated value of services rendered to Immigration Restriction Department and Port Advisory Board					1,750	0	0		
„ Estimated value of electrical current supplied to other Departments					1,000	0	0		
								3,292	7
Credit is also claimed for—									
N.G.R. terminals					3,714	16	9		
N.G.R. rental of lands reclaimed					3,750	0	0		
								7,464	16
By Deficit								123,297	11

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No. XVIII—(contd.)
STATEMENT

The Auditor-General of the Colony states in his Report for 1904-5 that "the relation of the Railway and Harbour Capital Accounts is now the subject of correspondence, and pending the final settlement of the question, the relative value of services rendered as between them cannot be accurately determined." No Profit and Loss Accounts were furnished for the years 1905-6 and 1906-7, but the Auditor-General estimates the loss for 1905-6 at £95,000, and for 1906-7 at £103,412.

XIX.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTER-COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DEMANDING INTER-COLONIAL ACTION OR LEGISLATION.

Adopted at Pretoria at Conference, held on the 25th to 29th of July, 1904:—

Proposed by Mr. Pepworth. "That in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived when the various Governments of South Africa should introduce an Inter-Colonial Scab Act."

Adopted at Conference held at Pietermaritzburg on 25th and 26th of October, 1905:—

"That this Conference deems it advisable that combined action should be taken by the various Governments of South Africa with regard to infectious and contagious diseases among stock."

"This Conference deems it desirable that a uniformly stringent Scab Law be enforced in each of the British Colonies of South Africa."

Proposed by Mr. Scott. "That this Conference confirms the principle of an Inter-Colonial Live-stock Marking Act."

Proposed by Mr. Mitchell. "That this Conference considers it necessary that united action should be taken by the South African Colonies in respect to the destruction of locusts."

Adopted at Cape Town at Conference held on the 30th and 31st of May, 1906:—

"That this Conference deems it advisable that combined action should be taken by the various Governments of South Africa with regard to infectious and contagious diseases among stock."

Proposed by Mr. Lee. "That this Conference is of opinion that a uniform Scab Act is desirable, but the local conditions in each colony make it a very difficult matter to arrange for such uniformity, and this Conference refers this question of a uniform Scab Act to the standing-committee appointed to deal with stock diseases."

Proposed by Mr. Lee. "That this Conference, recognising that it is highly important that combined action should be taken in connection with contagious diseases, reaffirms the previous resolutions asking for action; and, further refers this question to the standing committee to be appointed to deal with stock diseases, with the recommendation that the various Governments be asked to make the regulations uniform, as far as possible."

"That this Conference confirms the principle of an Inter-Colonial Live-stock Marking Act."

Proposed by Mr. Robertson, and seconded by Mr. Malan. "That combined Inter-Colonial regulations be framed by the various Governments for the removal of stock from one colony to another, providing for inspection by responsible veterinary officers, the certificates issued by these officers to be recognised for Inter-Colonial purposes."

Adopted at Conference held at Pretoria on the 30th of September and 1st and 2nd of October:—

Proposed by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. A. G. Robertson. "That a central agricultural college for the whole of South Africa, supported by all colonies, would tend to promote very materially the development of the agricultural industry."

Proposed by Mr. A. G. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Nicholson. "That this Conference suggests that the various South African Governments be approached with the view to the appointment of an Inter-Colonial Commission for the purpose of framing Scab Laws, which shall be as far as possible on the same lines and uniformly stringent in each colony."

Proposed by Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. A. H. Malan. "That this Conference wishes to draw the attention of the various Governments to the desirability of having uniform compulsory laws for the eradication of noxious weeds."

Proposed by Mr. H. H. Hards. "That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when weights and measures should be made uniform throughout all the colonies of South Africa, and that the different Governments be approached to have this carried into effect by legislative enactment."

**XX.—SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY
FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT BETWEEN
NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.**

XX.—SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION OF
PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF GOVERN-
MENT BETWEEN NATIONAL AND
LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

LEGAL AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

National government to be responsible for all courts, for appointment of all officers with judicial functions, for regulation of legal professions, for administration of estates, insolvency, etc., and also for the following:

Registries of Deeds.
" " Mining rights.
" " Patents.
" " Designs.
" " Trade marks.
" " Copyrights.
" " Companies.

And for Survey Department.

LAYING OUT AND NAMING OF TOWNSHIPS.

National government to enact law and establish township boards and to appoint representatives of deeds, registry and survey departments thereto, one of these members to be chairman.

Local authorities to appoint other members of township boards and undertake subsequent enforcement of conditions imposed by the board on the township owners.

c.f. present arrangements in Cape and Natal in respect of licensing boards under liquor laws.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

National government to enact the law conferring on local authorities power to administer it and make bye-laws. National government would also maintain the primary standards, check those used by the local authorities and exercise supervision and power to act in default.	Local authorities to be responsible for administration of law and to have power of making bye-laws.
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POUNDS AND BRANDS.

National government to enact the law conferring on local authorities power to administer it and make bye-laws. It would also maintain a central bureau where copies of all brand records taken by local authorities would be centralised.	Local authorities to appoint poundmasters, register brands, and make necessary bye-laws.
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DEFENCE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

National government to control defence, police and prisons.	Large municipalities like Durban and industrial districts like the Rand might be allowed to control local police subject to government supervision, if half the cost were found from local taxation.
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Note however, that local control of police in the Cape Colony had to be abolished. The system gave no opportunity for the abler men to rise to positions of command.

FUNCTIONS RELATING TO COMPOSITION OF SOCIETY.

National government to make all laws relating to coloured races.	Local authorities to exercise such powers of local administration and of making bye-laws as the national government may see fit to devolve on local authorities.
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National government to administer:—	Local authorities to assist by refusing licences to unregistered Asiatics, and by reporting failures to register births and deaths.
Immigration and registration of Asiatics.	
Importation of labour.	
Vacant Crown Lands.	
Naturalization.	
Census.	
Registration of births, deaths and marriages.	
Central bureau of vital statistics.	

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Law to be made by national government but wide powers of sub-legislation and administration to be delegated to local authorities. The national government to retain power to act in default, if any local authority permits conditions to exist which are a danger to persons within the jurisdiction of other authorities. The work of the national government would normally be confined to legislation, general inspection, and the compilation of statistics.	Local authorities to exercise all powers to administer and make by-laws delegated by national government.
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National government to appoint district surgeons, to exercise control over medical professions, chemists, etc.

National government to administer asylums for incurables, lunatics, and lepers.	Local authorities to retain responsibility for ordinary hospitals.
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National government to administer laboratories and all research work, manufacture of vaccine sera.	Local authorities to dispense vaccine, sera, etc.
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PREVENTION OF POVERTY.

General law to be made by national government which might delegate wide powers to local authorities to administer and make bye-laws.	Local authorities to be responsible for measures of relief and to exercise such powers to administer and make bye-laws for the prevention of conditions leading to poverty, as a national parliament may delegate.
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LIQUOR LAW.

The National government to make the law and appoint chairmen of boards and certain other members. The law to grant such powers of local option as may seem desirable.	Local authorities to appoint remaining members of boards, and to exercise such powers of local option as may be assigned by law.
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EDUCATION.

The national government to make the law and to deal direct with universities, university colleges, and institutions for the higher branches of education, technical or otherwise.	Local authorities to exercise such powers to administer and to make bye-laws as the national parliament may delegate, including all primary education and secondary education other than the higher branches.
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The national government also to train teachers, inspect schools administered by local authorities, and have power to insist on maintenance of a certain standard of instruction.

COMMUNICATIONS.

National government to be responsible for:—
Shipping.
Lighthouses.
Ports.
Railways.
Postal service.
Oversea mails.

National government might grant subsidy in aid of construction and maintenance of main roads, ponts and bridges, subject to right to insist on a certain standard of work.	Local authorities to be responsible for roads, ponts and bridges.
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PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

National government to be responsible for laws and their administration, for the prevention of pests, etc., except such powers to administer and make bye-laws as the national government may delegate to local authorities.	Local authorities to exercise such powers to administer and make bye-laws in the matter of pests as the national government may delegate.
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National government to be responsible for research, laboratories, experimental farms, higher agricultural colleges, training of teachers.	Local authorities to be responsible for agricultural teaching in primary schools, for ordinary agricultural colleges, and for model farms and the maintenance of experts to advise farmers.
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National government to undertake manufacture of preventive and curative sera, large schemes of irrigation (especially on principal rivers) and administration of land bank.	Local authorities to undertake retail supply of curative sera, supply of sires for stock, and supply of trees for planting on farms. Local authorities also to provide expert advice on irrigation to farmers, and assistance in boring, etc.
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National government to undertake afforestation of public estates.

FISHERIES.

National government to control conservation of sea fisheries and principal rivers.	Local authorities might be made responsible for streams entirely in territory of one local authority.
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MINING.

National government to
be responsible for:—

Geological survey.

Research of all kinds.

Law and administration
securing safety and
health of public and
employees, and pre-
vention of theft.

MANUFACTURES.

National government to
be responsible for:—

Research.

Promotion of manufac-
tures whether by pro-
tection or bounties.

Factory legislation.

XXI.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS UPON WHICH LEGISLATION HAS BEEN PASSED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Accountants, registration of.	Corrupt practices.
Administration of estates.	Dagga prohibition.
Agricultural societies.	Dangerous goods.
Aliens, naturalization of.	Debt.
Apprenticeship.	Deeds registry.
Arbitration.	Designs.
Architects.	Diamond trade.
Arms and ammunition.	Divorce.
Army discipline.	Dogs, destruction of, licensing.
Asiatics, registration of.	Drugs.
Attestation of documents.	Education.
Auctioneers.	Electricity.
Ballot.	Employers' liability.
Banishment.	Execution of wills.
Banking.	Export of colonial produce.
Bills of exchange and promissory notes.	Expropriation.
Bounties.	Fencing of roads, farms, etc.
Brands, registration of.	Fires, bush and grass.
Brewing.	Fire inquests.
Bridges.	Fish protection.
Brokers.	Foodstuffs.
Building societies.	Foreign enlistment.
Burial grounds and burial.	Forests and forestry.
Carriers.	Friendly societies.
Census.	Gambling.
Chambers of commerce.	Game protection.
Chemists and druggists.	Garnishee proceedings.
Civil service.	Gold, exportation of raw.
Clubs.	Gold, theft.
Colonial boundaries.	Guardians.
Coinage.	Harbours.
Coloured persons.	Hawkers.
Companies, joint stock.	Holidays.
Compound system.	Hospitals.
Contract.	Husband and wife.
Copyright.	Hypothecation.

Immigration.	Liquor.
Immorality.	Local government.
Incarceration.	Lunacy.
Incorporation of societies.	Machinery, dangerous.
Industrial homes.	Majority, age of.
Inebriates.	Marriage.
Innkeepers, debts to.	Markets.
Inquests.	Masters and servants.
Insolvency.	Medical council and pharmacy boards, incorporation of.
Insurance.	Medical:
Intestate estates.	Practitioners.
Irrigation.	Midwives.
Justice:	Nurses.
(a) Courts:	Dentists.
Supreme Court.	Meeting, right of public.
High Court.	Mercantile law.
Circuit Court.	Merchant and shipping:
Magistrate's Courts.	Master and seamen.
Resident J.P.'s.	Prevention of accidents.
(b) Civil:	Lighthouses.
Procedure.	Pilotage.
(c) Criminal:	Military manœuvres.
Procedure.	Militia or commando.
Crimes, definition of.	Mining.
(d) General:	Minerals, precious:
Witnesses.	Precious stones.
Evidence.	Base metals.
Juries.	Ministerial offices:
Labour agents.	Creation of.
Labour importation:	Power of.
Asiatic.	Minors.
Indentured.	Missions, reserves to, etc.
Land:	Mohair:
Improvement.	Sale of.
Survey.	Unlawful possession of.
Transfer.	Municipal.
Partition.	Natives:
Lands, public:	Allotments.
Definition of.	Alienation of land.
Alienation of.	Entry into colony.
Encroachment.	Local government.
Leases.	Liquor.
Quitrents.	Taxation.
Resumption.	Transfer on death.
Occupation.	Voting.
Commonage.	Trade.
Land banks.	Status.
Legal practitioners.	Penal code.
Legal tender.	Locations.
Libel.	
Libraries.	

Compound overseer.	Deaths.
Pass law.	Marriages.
Vagrancy.	Religious bodies.
General.	Rifle associations.
Newspapers.	River regulations.
Notarial deeds.	Roads.
Oaths, affirmations and affidavits.	Sales.
Opium, prohibition.	Savings banks.
Ostriches:	Seeds, adulteration of.
Export of.	Servants' registry offices.
Feather and skins.	Squatters.
Protection.	Stallions.
Outspan.	Stock disease.
Pardon.	Stock:
Patents.	Slaughter of.
Partnership.	Removal.
Pawnbrokers.	Ownership of.
Peace preservation.	Theft.
Pedlars.	Sunday observance.
Pensions.	Surveys, faulty.
Pests:	Surveyors, admission of.
Animal.	Succession.
Vegetable.	Telegraphs.
Plants:	Telephones.
Protection of.	Time.
Diseases of.	Townships, establishment of.
Poisons.	Trade marks.
Police.	Tramways.
Poor law.	Transport riders.
Ponts.	Travelling traders.
Post offices.	Trespass.
Pounds.	Trigonometrical surveys.
Power of attorney.	Trustees.
Prescription of action.	Turf clubs.
Prickly pear, prohibition of.	Usury.
Principal and surety.	Valuers.
Printers.	Village management.
Prisons.	Volunteers.
Promissory notes.	Water, rights in.
Protection of officers.	Water, town supplies.
Public health.	Weeds, eradication of.
Rabbits, destruction of.	Weights and measures.
Railways.	Wild birds, protection.
Rates and rating.	Wills.
Reformatories.	Wireless telegraphy.
Registration:	Workmen's compensation.
Births.	Youth's smoking, prevention.

XXII.—SOURCES OF REVENUE.

XXII.—SOURCES OF REVENUE.

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM.

The statement on the following pages is designed to show the various sources of Ordinary Revenue, and to describe each item, showing the persons by whom, or the things in respect of which, it is paid, the rate of the tax, duty, licence, etc., the laws under which it is derived, and the estimated revenue for the year 1907-8.

It is necessary to emphasize the fact that only "Ordinary Revenue" has been dealt with. The whole of the receipts of the various Colonies are not, therefore, included, the following items, for instance, being omitted :—

Extraordinary receipts (Orange River Colony and Transvaal only).

Receipts from loans, sinking fund receipts, trust funds, deposits and advances repaid.

The sinking fund receipts, other than voted moneys, consist of :—

(a) *In Cape Colony—*

- (i) Receipts from sales of Crown Lands.
- (ii) Unclaimed interest on the Public Debt.
- (iii) Unclaimed, drawn or expired debenture bonds or other Government stock.
- (iv) Proceeds of unclaimed property and stock.
- (v) Unclaimed deposits in the P.O. Savings Bank.
- (vi) Long outstanding Treasury drafts.
- (vii) Surplus interest on the administration of funds belonging to the P.O. Savings Bank.
- (viii) Proceeds of Customs rummage sales.
- (ix) Surplus interest and lapsed funds of the Guardians Fund.
- (x) Void Money Orders and unclaimed Postal Notes.

(b) *In Natal—*

- (i) Receipts on account of redemption of quitrents or moneys paid on conversion of leasehold land into freehold.

- (ii) Proceeds of certain sales under the Customs Acts.
- (iii) Interest on deposits in the hands of the Master of the Supreme Court.
- (iv) Proceeds of old Government stores or materials in connection with works of which the cost has been defrayed from loans.
- (v) Repayments of advances made by Government to the Indian Immigration Trust Board.
- (vi) Unclaimed expired Government debentures or stock.
- (vii) Unclaimed interest on the above.
- (viii) Unclaimed property or money in the hands of the Master of the Supreme Court.
- (ix) Unclaimed proceeds of pound sales.
- (x) Unclaimed Postal and Money Orders.

(c) *In the Transvaal*.—Half of the Government's share of the profits of diamond mines has to be devoted to the redemption of debt and up to the present has been employed in the redemption of the Selati Railway debentures.

It should be borne in mind that certain items which form part of the Government revenue of one Colony are in another allocated to local governing bodies. In Natal, for instance, the municipalities receive the revenue from certain trade licenses, which in Cape Colony are retained by the Government.

XXII.—SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

I. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE.

SOURCE.	Cape Colony.		Natal.		O.R.C.		Transvaal.		Four Colonies.	
	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of total.
I. Customs and Excise—										
A. Customs ...	£ 1,750,248	39·9	£ 594,750	38·2	£ 314,500	36·2	£ 1,597,500	38·2	£ 4,256,998	37·9
B. Excise ...	321,000	7·3	63,200	4·1	7,000	0·8	40,000	0·9	431,200	3·8
II. Transfer Duty, Succession Duty and Auction Duty—										
A. Transfer Duty ...	112,000	2·5	27,000	1·7	60,000	6·9	75,000	1·7	274,000	2·4
B. Succession Duty ...	25,000	0·6	3,000	0·2	7,000	0·8	25,000	0·6	60,000	0·5
C. Auction Duty ...	...	...	...	...	7,000	0·8	...	...	7,000	0·1
III. Licenses ...	†205,000	4·7	...	...	59,500	6·8	163,000	3·7	...	...
IV. Stamps ...	265,250	6·1	104,528†	6·7	50,000	5·8	175,000	4·0	1,022,278	9·1
V. Income Tax ...	§485,000	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	485,000	4·3
VI. Poll Tax ...	...	...	132,000	8·5	18,000	2·1	...	...	150,000	1·3
VII. Non-European...	119,000	2·7	†176,000	11·3	48,500	5·6	551,000	12·5	894,500	8·0
VIII. Mining Revenue ...	§40,000	0·9	8,200	0·5	121,300	14·0	1,044,000	23·7	1,213,500	10·8
IX. Land Revenue...	114,500	2·6	§84,972	5·5	15,000	1·7	87,000	2·0	301,472	2·7
X. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephonos ...	548,300	12·5	187,500	12·0	82,000	9·4	400,000	9·1	1,217,800	10·9
XI. Fines and Forfeitures ...	50,000	1·1	52,250	3·4	10,000	1·2	50,000	1·1	162,250	1·5
XII. Interest ...	80,000	1·8	19,000	1·2	41,000	4·7	38,000	0·8	178,000	1·6
XIII. Miscellaneous ...	272,121	6·2	104,850	6·7	28,200	3·2	163,473	3·7	568,644	5·1
Total, excluding Railways and Ports and Harbours	£ 4,387,419	100·0	1,557,250	100·0	869,000	100·0	4,408,973	100·0	11,222,642	100·0

* The Revenue from Diamonds and Copper Profits Tax is included with Income Tax.

† The Revenue from Prospecting Licenses, etc., is included with Licenses.

‡ The Revenue from Native Passes, etc., is included with Licenses and Stamps.

§ Includes Land Sales, £70,600.

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STATEMENT
No. XXII.

XXII.—SOURCES OF

STATEMENT for Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal,
things in respect of which each item is paid, the rate of the tax, duty, license, etc., the

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.				
A. CUSTOMS DUTIES.		£		£
1. On Oversea Goods.	See tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Act 1 of 1906.]	1,750,248	See tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Act 9 of 1906.]	594,750
2. Import duties on Colonial Spirits.	Duty upon spirits, except methylated spirits, distilled from the produce of and in any colony, etc., in the Union, when imported into the Cape, equivalent to Cape Excise Duty. [Act 1 of 1906.]		Duty upon spirits distilled from the produce of and in any Colony, etc., in Union, when imported into Natal, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Act 9 of 1906.]	
3. Import duties on Colonial Beer.	Duty upon ale or beer, brewed from the produce of and in any Colony, etc., in Union, when imported into the Cape, equivalent to Cape Excise Duty. [Act 1 of 1906.]		Duty on beer brewed elsewhere in Union, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Act 9 of 1906.]	
B. EXCISE				
1. Spirits ...	6/- per gallon of colonial spirits, distilled from wine, and not being methylated spirits, if of proof strength, with a proportionate increase or decrease if of greater strength or under strength respectively. No spirits consigned or removed for consumption beyond Colony liable to duty. [Act 36 of 1904.] 10/- per gallon of spirit, distilled or manufactured from materials other than wine, grape juice, grapes, husks of grapes, or raisins, the produce of the Colony, not exceeding the strength of proof, with proportionate increase if of greater strength. [Act 9 of 1887 as amended by Act 36 of 1904.]	262,000	9/- per gallon of spirits made in the Colony, not exceeding the strength of proof, and so on in proportion for any greater or lesser strength, but in no case less than 7/6 per gallon. "Spirits" means alcoholic spirits of any description and includes all liquors mixed with spirits and all mixtures and compounds or preparations made with or from spirits. [Acts 33 of 1901, 25 of 1905 and 10 of 1906]. Spirits distilled in Natal and exported overland exempt [G.N., 108, 1905].	49,700

ORDINARY REVENUE—*continued.*

describing the Sources of Ordinary Revenue, and showing the Persons by whom, or the laws under which it is derived, and the Estimated Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1908.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
See tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Ord. 14 of 1906.]	£ 284,500	See tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Ord. 4 of 1906.]	£
Duty on spirituous liquor distilled from grain, grapes, fruit or other products or raw material elsewhere in Union, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Ord. 29 of 1906.]	23,000	Duty upon spirits, distilled from the produce of the vine, manufactured elsewhere within Union, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Ord. 4 of 1906.]	} 1,597,500
Duty on all beer, brewed or manufactured elsewhere within Union, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Ord. 29 of 1906.]	7,000	Duty on beer, (not including kaffir beer) brewed elsewhere in Union and imported into Transvaal, equivalent to Excise Duty.	
9/- per Imperial proof gallon and pro rata for any strength over proof and for any strength under proof down to 7/6 on all spirits distilled in Colony from grain, grapes, fruit, or other products or raw material. [Ord. 29 of 1906.]	—	9/- per Imperial proof gallon, with an allowance for under proof down to 7/6 per gallon, on spirits distilled from the produce of the vine for sale. [Ord. 4 of 1906.]	

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
B. EXCISE.—(Contd.)		£		£
2. Beer	9/- per 36 gallons of a standard specific gravity of 1057. All beer falling below a gravity of 1040 is taxed at the rate of 4/6 per 36 gallons bulk. [Acts 11 of 1884 and 27 of 1885, repealed by Act 25 of 1887 but re-enacted by Act 36 of 1904.]	59,000	4d. on every gallon of beer made and issued from a brewery in the Colony. Beer brewed in Natal and exported exempt. [Acts 37 of 1901 and 35 of 1903.]	13,500
3. Foreign Spirits	6/- per gallon if spirits do not exceed strength of proof with proportionate increase for greater strength. [Act 26 of 1905]. "Foreign Spirits" means all spirits and strong waters liable to a duty of Customs, but does not include spirits manufactured in any Colony in Customs Union from growth or produce of such Colony.		—	
II. TRANSFER DUTY, SUCCESSION DUTY AND AUCTION DUTY.				
A. TRANSFER DUTY.	2 per cent. upon purchase price or value of any freehold property, or property held from Government upon quit rent or other leasehold tenure, sold or otherwise alienated or transferred. Payable by (1) the purchaser (2) every person becoming entitled to any such property by way of exchange, donation, legacy, testamentary or other inheritance, or otherwise than by purchase and sale (3) every person into whose name any such property, registered in the name of any other person, is registered or transferred.		<i>On Land.</i> —On every sale or change of ownership of any interest in, right to, or expectation of, immovable property, there is payable a duty upon the amount of the price paid, or on the value of the land or property exchanged or alienated of 3 per cent. [Laws 5 of 1860, 19 of 1883, 5 of 1890 and 23 of 1907.] <i>On Leases.</i> —2 per cent on one-third of sum total of rent for each year of lease, or, if rent not uniform, on average yearly rent during first third of period. Cessions of registered leases are subject only to a regis-	

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
4d. per gallon on beer brewed or manufactured within the Colony. [Ord. 29 of 1906].	£ 7,000	4d. per gallon on beer (not including Kaffir beer) sent out from a brewery. Rebate may be made on beer brewed from malt malted from barley grown in Transvaal. Beer brewed in Transvaal and exported exempt.	£ 40,000
<p>4 per cent. on value of any fixed property other than a mining lease and 1 per cent. on value of any mining lease.</p> <p>Payable by (1) the person acquiring or becoming entitled to any such fixed property or lease by way of purchase, cession, exchange, donation, legacy, inheritance, or in any other manner : (2) the person entering into a lease for any period of any right to minerals or precious stones in or upon any land or exercising a right of renewal of such lease : (3) the person entering into a lease of any fixed property (other than of a right to minerals or precious stones) in case the lease be for not less than 25 years, or for life, or in case it be renewable from time to time at will of lessee indefinitely,</p>		<p>1½ per cent (a) on the value of any fixed property or lease transferred. Payable by the person acquiring or becoming entitled to any such property or lease in any manner otherwise than by way of legacy or inheritance ; (b) on the value of any lease of any mynpacht, claim or right to minerals or precious stones for any period. Payable by the person entering into the lease. (c) On the value of any lease of fixed property (other than of a mynpacht, claim or right to minerals or precious stones) for not less than 25 years, or for life, or if renewable from time to time at will of lessee indefinitely, or for periods which together with first period amount in all to not less than 25 years. Payable by the person entering into the lease.</p>	

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
A. TRANSFER DUTY (continued).	<p>All persons acquiring the right to the limited enjoyment of property burdened with the entail of <i>fidei commissum</i>, and all persons acquiring a life usufruct only in any property, are chargeable with the duty applicable to the species of property in question, upon the value of their estates or interests in such property. [Act 5 of 1884 as amended by Act 10 of 1896.]</p> <p>Duty is payable on the value of Machinery and fixtures falling within the denomination "immovable property." Machinery and other movables are deemed immovable property for Transfer Duty purposes if put up and sold in one lot with land.</p> <p><i>Fines.</i>—Duty is payable within six months from date of sale, etc. Interest at rate of 12 per cent. per annum is charged on duty if unpaid after six months.</p> <p><i>Exemptions.</i>—Amongst the important exemptions are : Joint owner of property purchasing that property is not chargeable upon his individual share or interest : descendant of a deceased person, who is also an heir <i>ab intestato</i>, is not chargeable with duty upon his share in the property. Surviving spouse is not chargeable with duty upon immovable property inherited or taken over. Transfers of claims in mines and diggings for precious stones or minerals are also excepted as special tariffs exist.</p>	<p>£</p> <p>112,000</p>	<p>tration charge of 10s. Where, however, any money or money's worth is paid or allowed in respect of the making of any lease or of any cession or assignment of any interest in any lease or sub-lease, a duty of 3 per cent. upon amount of such money or money's worth is also payable. [Laws 19 of 1884, 6 of 1891 and 23 of 1907.]</p> <p>Growing crops and machinery are exempt from payment of duty. [Law 20 of 1865.]</p> <p>No duty is charged in respect of price or value of any gold, silver, or precious stones supposed to be in or upon land sold. [Act 43 of 1899.]</p> <p><i>Fines.</i>—Same as Cape. [Law 5 of 1860.]</p> <p><i>Exemptions.</i>—Amongst the important exemptions are : Joint owner of property purchasing that property is not chargeable upon his individual share or interest : person who, either in ascending or descending line, would be an heir <i>ab intestato</i> of any deceased person, not chargeable with duty upon his share in the property : surviving spouse is not chargeable with duty upon immovable property inherited or taken over.</p>	<p>£</p> <p>27,000</p>

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
B. SUCCESSION DUTY.	<p>Payable upon the <i>net value</i> of property or interest therein.</p> <p>Where successor is lineal descendant or lineal ancestor of predecessor 1 per cent.</p> <p>Where successor is brother or sister 2 per cent.</p> <p>Where successor is descendant of brother or sister 3 per cent.</p> <p>Otherwise 5 per cent.</p> <p><i>Exemptions.</i>—Where whole succession or successions derived from same predecessor do not amount to £100.</p> <p>Where successor is son or daughter of predecessor and <i>net value</i> of succession is less than £100.</p> <p>Where any succession is less than £20 no successor whatever is liable to pay duty.</p> <p>Surviving spouse being successor of his or her deceased spouse.</p> <p>Property received in trust for certain charitable institutions.</p> <p>No duty leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom. This exemption may be extended to any Colony, etc., in South Africa so long as no duty levied therein in respect of property in Cape. [Acts 5 of 1864 and 4 of 1895].</p>	<p>£</p> <p>25,000</p>	<p>Same as Cape.</p> <p><i>Exemptions.</i>—Estates of not exceeding £100 net value—Surviving spouse.</p> <p>Act does not apply to movable property passing from estate of a native to a native or from estate of indentured Indian to indentured Indian or wife or child of one.</p> <p>Same as Cape. [Acts 35 of 1905 and 21 of 1906.]</p>	<p>3,000</p>
	C. AUCTION DUTY.	<p>Auction Dues were abolished by Act 11 of 1896.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Auction dues were imposed by Ord. 18 of 1846, and abolished by Law 32 of 1874.</p>

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
<p>Payable on <i>net value</i> of inheritances— In ascending and descending line and of husband and wife 1 per cent. In the collateral line (not to extend further than up to and including 4th degree) 2 per cent. In case of persons not related to one another by blood 5 per cent. [Law Book Ch. 68.]</p> <p><i>Exemptions.—None.</i></p>	<p>£ 7,000</p>	<p>1 per cent. on assessed value or vendu roll of estates. In the case of persons married in community of goods, duty on decease of one of spouses is estimated on half the joint estate. [Law 15 of 1899.]</p> <p><i>Exemptions.—</i>There are no exemptions in the case of small estates or children. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. only is charged on net assets of any insolvent estate or Company in liquidation. [Ord. 5 of 1905.]</p>	<p>£ 25,000</p>
<p>1 per cent. on amount of each sale of fixed property and 2 per cent. on each sale of moveable property. [Law Book Ch. 107.]</p>	<p>7,000</p>	<p>Auction Dues were abolished from Oct. 1, 1906 by Ord. 28 of 1906.</p>	

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
III. LICENSES.	Under this head are included the receipts from— Liquor Licenses (annual.) Commercial licenses (annual) (including Joint Stock and Insurance Companies.) Licenses for various trades (annual.) Licenses admitting to practise certain professions. Diamond trade licenses. Prospecting licenses. Marine licenses (annual.) Game, Gunpowder, Marriage, and other miscellaneous licenses.	£ 205,000	Under this head are included the receipts from— Liquor licenses (annual.) Commercial licenses (annual) (including Joint Stock and Insurance Companies.) Licenses for various trades (annual.) Professional licenses (annual.) Game licenses. Firearms licenses. Fishing licenses, Dog Tax (outside boroughs and townships), and other miscellaneous licenses.	104,528
	IV. STAMPS.	Under this head are included: (1) <i>Stamps on Instruments.</i> <i>E.g., Affidavits, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Brokers' Notes, Cheques, Leases, Insurance Policies, Powers of Attorney and Receipts.</i> (2) <i>Fees of Court.</i> (3) <i>Fees of Office.</i> <i>E.g., Registrar of Deeds, Sheriff, Master (Orphan Chamber and Insolvency Branches), Surveyor-General, Trade Marks and Patent Fees, etc.</i> (4) <i>Bank Note Duty.</i> Every individual, firm, or bank issuing Notes is required in January and July each year to pay 10s. per cent. on average Note circulation during preceding six months. (5) <i>Transfers, etc.</i> Under Precious Stones and Minerals Acts.	250,000 3,500 11,750		Under this head are included: (1) Stamps on Instruments. E.g., Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Brokers' Notes, Cheques, Leases, Insurance Policies, Powers of Attorney and Receipts. (2) Fees of Court. (3) Fees of Office. E.g., Registrar of Deeds, Sheriff, Master (Testate and Intestate Estates), Surveyor-General, Trade Marks and Patent Fees, etc., etc. — —

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
<p>Under this head are included the receipts from—</p> <p>Annual licenses for liquor. Commercial licenses (including Banks). Licenses for various trades and professions. Kafir Bear licenses. Game licenses. Gun licenses. Dog Tax (outside towns and villages).</p>	£ 59,500	<p>Under this head are included the receipts from—</p> <p>Liquor licenses (annual). Commercial licenses (annual) (including Assurance Cos., Banking Cos. and Boards of Executors and like Companies.) Trading licenses (annual). Diamond Trade Licenses. Game licenses. Arms and Ammunition licenses. Fishing licenses. Boiler licenses. Dog Tax (outside Municipal areas), and other miscellaneous licenses.</p>	£ 163,000
<p>Under this head are included :</p> <p>(1) <i>Stamps on Instruments.</i> <i>E.g., Affidavits, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Brokers' Notes, Cheques, Leases, Insurance Policies, Powers of Attorney and Receipts.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Fees of Court.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Fees of Office.</i> <i>E.g., Registrar of Deeds, Sheriff, Master (Orphan Chamber and Insolvent Estates Branches), Surveyor-General, Trade Marks and Patent Fees, etc., etc.</i></p>	50,000	<p>Under this head are included :</p> <p>(1) <i>Stamps on Instruments.</i> <i>E.g., Affidavits, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Brokers' Notes, Cheques, Leases, Insurance Policies, Powers of Attorney and Receipts.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Fees of Court.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Fees of Office.</i> <i>E.g., Registrar of Deeds, Registrar of Mining Rights, Sheriff, Master (Orphan Chamber and Insolvency Branches), Surveyor-General, Trade Marks and Patent Fees, etc., etc.</i></p> <p>(4) <i>Bank Note Duty.</i> Every Bank issuing Notes in the Colony is required to pay 5s. for every £100 or fraction thereof of average amount of Notes circulated during preceding year. [Proclamation Transvaal No. 12 of 1902.]</p> <p>(5) <i>Companies' Capital Duty.</i> 7s. for every £100, and any fraction of £100 over any multiple of £100, of amount of nominal share capital or increase of registered capital of any Company registered with limited liability. [Proclamation Transvaal No. 12 of 1902.]</p>	150,000 25,000

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
V. INCOME TAX.	<p>On the annual amount of all taxable incomes arising or accruing during the twelve months immediately preceding year of assessment exceeding £1,000 per annum—at the rate of 6d. in the £ on all incomes exceeding £1,000 and not exceeding £2,000; and in addition 9d. in the £ on so much as exceeds £2,000 up to £5,000; and in addition 1s. in the £ on so much as exceeds £5,000 up to £10,000; and in respect of so much as exceeds £10,000 1s. 3d. in the £ up to £20,000; and 1s. 6d. in the £ on so much as exceeds £20,000—derived by any person (including Company, etc.) from any source whatever within the Colony.</p> <p>No tax payable by Diamond and Copper Mining Companies liable to Profits Tax (see VIII.) or by shareholders in such Companies in respect of dividends from such Companies except as regards preference shares on which a defined dividend is secured, which dividend is taxable at 2s. in the £. In respect of all Companies having their Head Offices in British South Africa except Diamond and Copper Mining Companies (as above), however, the rate of tax on so much of all incomes as exceeds £5,000 is 1s. in the £. Except in case of Limited Liability Companies and every shareholder in respect of income derived from his holding in</p>	<p>£</p> <p>485,000</p> <p>Including revenue from Diamond and Copper Profits Tax (see VIII.).</p>	—	

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
—		—	
—		—	

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
V. INCOME TAX (continued).	such Company, every person liable to taxation in respect of any income exceeding £1,000 is entitled to one reduction of £1,000 in assessment of such income. The revenues of Harbour Boards, Local Authorities, Building and Friendly Societies are, amongst others, exempt. Deductions from taxable amount are allowed in respect of losses, outgoings, repairs, etc. [Act 36 of 1904, as continued and amended by Act 25 of 1907.]			£
VI. POLL TAX.			£1 per annum payable by every male of 18 years and upwards, except H. E. the Governor and personal staff, His Majesty's regular Naval and Military Forces European members of Natal Police, Consuls and representatives of Foreign and Colonial Governments not engaged in private pursuits; natives liable to pay but tax under Law 13 of 1875 (the native who himself pays the full 14/- or pays it through another, is alone deemed the person exempted from Poll Tax—Govt. Notice 743, 1905); natives working but not domiciled in Colony; indentured Indians; persons unable through poverty to pay the tax; and persons passing through the Colony or on a visit for not more than six months. [Act 38 of 1905.] <i>Note.</i> —Natives in the calendar year 1906 paid £76,490 in Poll Tax.	132,000

REVENUE—*continued.*

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		
<p><i>Education Tax.</i>—Each School Committee is required to contribute not less than one-sixth of the cost of education in its district. Should the amount not be contributed voluntarily, Government may impose Poll Tax of 10/- per head of each male of 21 and over resident in the district not being a coloured person. The voluntary contributions for 1907-8 are estimated at nil.</p>	18,000		

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
<p>VII. REVENUE IN RESPECT OF NON-EUROPEANS.</p> <p>A. NATIVE PASSES.</p>	<p><i>Hospital Tax</i> (Griqualand West)—1s. on every contract of service for each month of service, payable by master and recoverable by deduction from wages. Two-thirds of proceeds devoted to Hospital purposes and one-third to general sanitary purposes in district in which tax is levied. [Griqualand West Ord. 2 of 1874.]</p>	<p>£</p> <p>14,000</p>	<p><i>Natives.</i>—For each pass to enter or leave the Colony, 1s. [Laws 48 of 1884 and 52 of 1887.]</p> <p>For duplicate of lost pass, 1s. is payable by Native servants. [Act 49 of 1901.]</p> <p><i>Indians.</i>—Indians remaining in Natal after expiration of indentures must take out annual license for which £3 is payable. [Act 17 of 1895.]</p> <p>Children of above, except males who were 16 and females who were 13 before taking effect of Act, must, on becoming 16 if male, or 13 if female, either go to India or become indentured, or take out license as above. [Act 2 of 1903.]</p> <p>Uncovenanted Indians may apply for identification passes for which 1s is charged. [Act 28 of 1897.]</p> <p>In the Northern Districts, persons belonging to any of the native races of Asia must, within eight days of arrival, register and pay a fee of £3.</p>	<p>Revenue included with Licences and Stamps.</p> <p>176,000</p>
			<p><i>Hut Tax.</i> Ordinary (1) Colony except Transkei.—Each hut in a Native Location on Crown Land reserved for the purpose, or on private property, is chargeable with a tax of 10s. p.a. [Act 37 of 1884.]</p> <p>This Act does not apply to Native Locations within Municipalities, unless put in force by Municipal Regulations.</p> <p>Hut Tax of 10s. per hut p.a. is also payable on all huts occupied by natives cultivating land within an area proclaimed under Na-</p>		14s. per annum upon every hut occupied by a native within the Colony, payable by native. Houses of European construction inhabited by natives having only one wife and otherwise conforming to civilized usage are exempt. [Law 13 of 1875.]

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
<p><i>Mine Passes.</i>—Every male coloured person between ages of 16 and 70 on a public diamond digging is required to be registered, and to pay a fee of 1s. per month.</p> <p>In addition, on any public digging where a hospital open to coloured persons is established, a further sum of 1s. is payable by such coloured persons as work in the mines and 6d. by other coloured persons working on the diggings. The money so received is handed to the Board of Management of the Hospital. [Law Book, Chap. 70.]</p>	<p>£</p> <p>3,500</p>	<p><i>Native Passes.</i>—Pass to travel, payable by native, 1s.</p> <p>And, in Labour Districts only, passport on which fee of 1s. is charged for each registration, payable by employer, and also monthly pass on which 2s. per month is payable by employer. [Proc. Admin. 18 of 1903.]</p> <p>Certificate exempting natives engaged in trade or business from operation of pass laws, £1 per annum. [Ord. 28 of 1903.]</p> <p><i>Foreign Labour Passports.</i>—2s. per month for each labourer, payable by employer. [Ord. 17 of 1904 and Govt. Notice 1303 of 1904.]</p>	<p>£</p> <p>235,000</p> <p>36,000</p>
<p>£1 per annum payable by each male coloured person between the ages of 18 and 60 domiciled in Colony, except persons residing on public diggings and persons who have rights to land and are liable to pay quit rent. [Ord. 2 of 1904.]</p> <p><i>Witziesshoek.</i>—£1 per annum for every hut occupied, payable by owner. [Law 9 of 1898 and Ord. 39 of 1905.]</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>£2 per annum payable by every adult male aboriginal native domiciled in Transvaal (or £1 only if a farm labourer or resident in a Municipal location) and a further £2 if he has more than one wife. Natives holding letters of exemption from pass laws and natives prevented from working by age, disease, etc., and indigent, are exempt from payment. [Ords. 20 of 1902 and 19 of 1906.]</p>	<p>280,000</p>

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
B. HUT TAX OR POLL TAX— (continued.)	<p>tive Labour Locations Act, 1899, for the residence or location of natives employed in any mine or on any work. [Act 5 of 1899.]</p> <p>Act may be extended to Municipal or Village Management areas with consent of Local Authorities.</p> <p>Hut Tax of 10s. p.a. is payable by every occupier allowed to remain on a Glen Grey Commonage under Section 7 of Act 15 of 1899.</p> <p>No Hut Tax is chargeable to any person so old or chronically infirm as to be incapable of rendering service. [Act 30 of 1899.]</p> <p>(2) <i>Transkeian Territories</i>.—10s. per annum for each house or hut erected for occupation of a person or family duly located and payable for each wife, whether she occupies a separate hut or not, and on each hut occupied by an unmarried man.</p> <p>In East and West Pondoland every half-caste or coloured man or woman, the occupier alone or with family of communal land, pays 10s. per annum for every house or hut erected on the land for occupation of a person or family.</p> <p><i>Special</i>.—Each hut tax payer in a location on Crown Lands is required to pay an annual amount of 2s. The net amount is paid over to Divisional Councils as and for road rates. [Act 30 of 1899, Section 25.]</p> <p>This Act does not apply to locations under Act 5 of 1899, or to locations within a Municipality or Village Management area, unless put in force by regulations.</p>	<p>£</p> <p>101,000</p> <p>4,000</p>		<p>£</p>

REVENUE—*continued.*

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
VIII. MINING REVENUE.	<p><i>Diamonds & Copper—Profits Tax.</i>—Payable by Diamond Mining Companies and Copper Mining Companies owning mines in the Colony.</p> <p>A tax on profits in excess of £50,000, earned during year ended 30/6/07 at the rate of 10 per cent. [Act 26 of 1907.]</p>	<p>£</p> <p>Revenue included with Income Tax.</p>	—	—
	<p><i>Diamonds.</i>—Registration fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of diamonds exported. In Griqualand West $\frac{3}{4}$ths of receipts devoted to "illicit traffic" police and detectives, and $\frac{1}{4}$th administered by Board for Protecting Mining Interests. [Acts 48 of 1882 and 14 of 1885.]</p> <p>In Griqualand West there is also a registration fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of all rough diamonds imported. [Act 48 of 1882.]</p>	<p>32,500</p>	<p><i>Royalties.</i>—$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of gold, coal and other minerals extracted from Crown Lands. In case of private lands, a royalty of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on value won is payable by owner. [Act 43 of 1899.]</p>	<p>3,000</p>

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue 1907-8.
<p><i>Diamond Mines—Profits Tax.</i>—Annual tax of 7 per cent. on such part of net profits from working of existing mines as may be (1) assigned or used for distribution to shareholders or debenture holders; or (2) allocated for investment or use in any concern, undertaking or security not connected with working or business of mine as such. No tax is levied on any such portion of net profits of mine holders as may arise from investment of capital not connected with working of mine. No tax is to be levied in respect of any mine until aggregate net profits assigned, used or allocated as in (1) and (2) above amount to £50,000 with interest at 10 per cent. per annum from date of promulgation of Ordinance. This sum is allowed free of tax as an equivalent for working capital expended on equipment and development of mine. [Ord. 24 of 1907.]</p>	£ 28,000	<p><i>Diamond Mines.</i>—The Government's share of profits is $\frac{4}{5}$ths of net produce of mine. [Ord. 66 of 1903.] Half the Government's share only is shown here as revenue, the other half being reserved for redemption of loans, etc.</p>	£ 200,000
<p><i>Government's Share of Profits of New Mines (Precious Stones).</i>—The Crown is entitled to the undivided share in any mine or portion of mine on private land remaining after deducting share to which owner or owners are entitled (an undivided $\frac{1}{5}$ths), and, in case of mine or portion of mine being on Crown Land, to the undivided share which remains after deducting share to which discoverer is entitled (not more than undivided half share). Where the mine is worked by the owner he provides the working capital. No share of produce of mine accrues to Crown until aggregate net profits, after allowing for previous losses, equal working capital actually expended from time to time together with interest thereon at rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Net profit obtained from working of mine is divided between Crown and mine holder in proportion to their respective shares in the mine. [Ord. 4 of 1904.]</p>	70,000	<p><i>Base Metal Royalties.</i>—1 per cent. on gross sales, less cost of raising and selling. [Law 14 of 1897.]</p>	4,000

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
VIII. MINING REVENUE (continued).	<p><i>Royalties. Diamonds.</i>—Not less than £1 per cent. on gross proceeds of sale of yield of abandoned mines or alluvial diggings, either on Crown Lands or where minerals and precious stones are reserved to Crown. In case of private property on which minerals and precious stones are reserved to Crown, owner receives half royalties collected. 10 per cent. of all royalties received by owner of land not subject to reservation to Crown of precious stones is payable to Government in absence of specific agreement entered into before 27/9/83.</p>	£ 2,000	<p><i>Rent of Crown Lands for Mining Purposes.</i>—On account of leases under Mining Laws now obsolete. Leases are now replaced by claims.</p>	£ 1,050
	<p><i>Copper Ore.</i>—Royalty 2/6 per ton.</p>	3,000		
	<p><i>Coal.</i>—Royalty 6d. per ton.</p>	2,500		
	<p><i>Mining Licences.</i>—Prospecting licences, etc.</p>	Revenue included with Licences and Stamps.	<p><i>Mining Licences.</i>—Prospecting licences, etc.</p>	4,150

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
<i>Diamonds</i> .—Registration fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on value of rough or uncut diamonds exported. [Law book, Chap. 119.]	6,500	<i>Gold Mines—Profits Tax</i> .—10 per cent. on annual net produce from working gold-bearing properties. Net produce is taken to be the value of the gold produced after deduction of cost of production and of allowance for redemption of capital expended in mine equipment, shaft sinking and development. [Proc. Transvaal 34 of 1902.]	600,000
<i>Coal Tax</i> .—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton on all coal (except on coal right to which is reserved to Crown) mined and sold from land, other than Crown Land, in Colony. [Ords. 25 of 1903 and 15 of 1907 and Proc. 59 of 1907.]	2,000		
<i>Mining Licences</i> .—Prospecting licences, etc.	14,800	<i>Mining Licences</i> .—Prospecting licences, etc.	240,000

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
IX. LAND REVENUE.	Derived from Quitrents, lease rents, etc., etc.	£ 114,500	<i>Farm and Erf Taxes</i> (Northern Districts).—Based on Transvaal Laws in force at time of cession of districts to Natal.	£ 472
			<i>Quitrents</i> .—Amount payable on each farm held under quitrent tenure is entered upon deed of grant of farm. Redemption fees on conversion into freehold are devoted to redemption of loans. There are additional rents for non-occupation. Rents from land leased for grazing and brickmaking, etc., are included under this head.	6,300
			<i>Native Squatters</i> .—Rents of £2 per annum per hut payable by native squatters on or in occupation of Crown Lands. Not including Zululand. [Law 41 of 1884 and Act 48 of 1903.]	6,200
			<i>Irrigation Settlements</i> ...	1,400
			<i>Land Sales</i> .—Derived from (i) Instalments of purchase price paid by purchasers of Crown Lands.	70,000
			(ii) Interest on overdue instalments.	600

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8. £	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8. £
IX. LAND RE- VENUE—(contd.)				
X. POSTS, TELE- GRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.	—	548,300	...	187,500
XI. FINES AND FORFEITURES.	(i) Customs Fines and Penalties.	1,500	(i) Customs Fines and Penalties.	250
	(ii) Fines and Forfeitures of Court. In the case of all Fines and Penalties re- covered under any law, if not otherwise expressly provided, a part not exceed- ing half nor less than one- fourth is paid to informer.	48,500	(ii) Fines and Forfeitures of Court. In certain laws pro- vision is made for payment of a portion (usually half) to informers. Fines with- in boroughs, if imposed in cases prosecuted at instance of local authority, are usually paid to Borough Funds.	52,000

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSCVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
		<i>Crown Lands.</i> —Rents and Interest ...	7,000
		<i>Native Squatters.</i> —£1 p.a. payable by every adult male native who is a settler or cultivator on Crown Lands.	15,000
		<i>Stand Licences.</i> —In stand townships which have been approved and proclaimed on Government land, and on private proclaimed land, 7s. 6d. p.m. for stand 50 × 50 ft., and 11s. 3d. p.m. for stand 50 × 100. [Law 15 of 1898]. In case of private proclaimed ground, half licences go to landowner if proclaimed under sec. 93 of Law 15 of 1898, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths. if under the Law of 1891—except in case of special contracts. Under the Law of 1885 the owner was entitled to whole of licences.	45,000
—	82,000	—	400,000
(i) Customs Fines and Penalties ...	Included with Customs Duties.	(i) Customs Fines and Penalties ...	?
(ii) Fines and Forfeitures of Court ... Fines received for Municipal offences are handed over to the Local Authorities.	10,000	(ii) Court Fines and Penalties ...	50,000

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
XII. INTEREST.	(i) Interest at 4% on unpaid balances of purchase price of Crown Lands covered by Mortgage Bonds. [Acts 15 of 1887 and 23 of 1893.]	£ 28,700	Interest	£ 19,000
	(ii) Interest at 4% on that portion of unpaid balances of purchase price of Crown Lands not covered by Mortgage Bonds.	245		
	(iii) Interest on Irrigation Loans.	7,250		
	(iv) Interest on Local Works Loans.	16,750		
	(v) Interest on School Loans	25,500		
	(vi) Interest on advance to Grahamstown and Port Alfred Railway Company.	800		
	(vii) Interest on cash balances and temporary investments.	700		
	(viii) Miscellaneous ...	55		
XIII. REVENUE FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES	Includes:		Includes:	
	Public Health		School Fees, etc.	
	Hospitals and Asylums Fees		Agricultural Receipts	} 26,150
	Prison Labour		Cold Storage and Abattoir Charges	
	Agricultural Receipts		Charges for Hire of Drills, and other items.	
	Irrigation and Boring Receipts	139,996	Forest Revenue	4,000
	Survey Receipts		Hospital and Asylum Fees, Rents of Houses, Sale of Government Property, etc.	} 74,700
	Printing and Stationery Receipts and other items.			
	Rents of Houses, &c. ...	20,440		
	Forest Revenue ...	27,500		
	Sale of Government Property:			
	Sleepers ...	20,000		
Guano ...	48,000			
Miscellaneous ...	3,000			
Sundry ...	13,188			

REVENUE—continued.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
(i) Interest on Ladybrand Railway, Stock, Dam and Creamery Loans.	£ 1,116	Interest	£ 38,000
(ii) Interest on Local Loans and Official Loans for 1906-7.	4,900		
(iii) Interest on other balances, Funds Department for 1906-7.	6,000		
(iv) Interest on Fixed Deposits ...	2,400		
(v) Balance of Profit and Loss a/c of Funds Department for 1906-7.	12,000		
(vi) Dividend on Government Shares in National Bank of Orange River Colony.	14,584		
Includes :		Includes :	
School Fees, etc.	} 19,400	School Fees, etc.	} 113,280
Medical Receipts		Public Health, Hospitals and Asylums Fees	
Prison Labour		Prison Labour	
Agricultural Receipts		Agricultural Receipts	
Boring Receipts		Irrigation and Boring Receipts	
Survey Receipts, and other items.		Printing and Stationery Receipts, and other items.	
Rents of Houses... ..	3,500	Rents of Government Houses and Buildings	18,500
Sundry	5,300	Rents payable under Concessions granted by late Republic ...	5,000
		Sundry	26,693

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	CAPE COLONY.		NATAL.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
		£		£
TOTAL REVENUE, EXCLUDING RAILWAYS, PORTS AND HARBOURS.	—	4,387,419	—	1,557,250
RAILWAY REVENUE.	—	3,679,800	Traffic earnings Special receipts	1,898,000 55,000
TOTAL, INCLUDING RAILWAY REVENUE.	—	8,067,219	—	3,510,250
PORTS AND HARBOURS.	See Harbour Boards.	—	Wharf dues Light dues Port dues Wharf and Shed Rents and Miscellaneous (includes charges for use of cranes, floating dock and workshop, coaling appliances, sale of old material, rents, etc.)	23,000 9,500 46,650 43,100
TOTALS, INCLUDING RAILWAY AND PORTS AND HARBOUR REVENUE.	—	•	—	3,632,500

* Totals are not inserted owing to Harbours in Cape Colony being administered by Boards,

REVENUE—*continued.*

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.		TRANSVAAL.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
—	869.000	—	4.408.973
See Inter Colonial Council.	•	See Inter Colonial Council.	•
—	—	—	—
Nil.	—	Nil.	—
—	•	—	•

and Railways in the O.R.C. and the Transvaal being dealt with by the Inter-Colonial Council.

SOURCES OF REVENUE—*continued.*

3. RECONCILIATION.

CAPE COLONY.

Total, excluding Railways, as shown in Estimates	...	...	£	4,289,800
Add certain Receipts credited to Votes in Estimates, but here treated as Revenue	...	...		121,621
				<u>4,411,421</u>
Deduct Customs Refunds, less 2½ per cent. Commission to Postmaster-General	...	...		24,002
Total Revenue, as above	...	...		<u>£4,387,419</u>

NATAL.

Total, excluding Railways and Ports and Harbours, as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	1,566,250
Deduct Arms and Ammunition Receipts	...	...	£5,000	
Customs Refunds to Troops	...	...	4,000	
				<u>9,000</u>
Total Revenue, as above	...	...		<u>£1,557,250</u>

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Total, as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	818,800
Add 5 per cent. Customs Duties to Coast Colonies for Collection, shown in Estimates as a Deduction from Revenue	...	...	...	14,500
Certain Receipts credited to Votes in Estimates, but here treated as Revenue	...	...	...	35,700
Total Revenue, as above	...	...		<u>£869,000</u>

TRANSVAAL.

Total, as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	4,468,500
Deduct certain Receipts shown as Revenue, but here treated as Deductions from Expenditure	...	...	...	59,527
Total, as above	...	...		<u>£4,408,973</u>

SOURCES OF REVENUE—*continued.*

4. STATEMENT showing the Sources of Revenue of the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Source of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue. 1907-08.
	£ £
Railways :—	
Passengers	1,100,000
Parcels	83,000
Goods and Minerals, except Coal	1,827,000
Coal	903,400
Livestock	86,600
Miscellaneous	181,990
Cartage Earnings (net)	2,500
Catering Earnings (net)	1,000
Van-Reenen-Bethlehem Line (net)	8,000
Interest	25,000
Miscellaneous	6,091
	4,224,581
Interest	15,000
Miscellaneous	9,000
	£4,248,581
TOTAL	£4,248,581
Balance payable by Transvaal and O.R.C. ...	772,644
	£5,021,225
TOTAL, including Balance payable by Transvaal and O.R.C.	£5,021,225

RECONCILIATION.

Revenue shown in Estimates	5,012,225
Add Receipts shown in Estimates as Appropriations-in-Aid, but here treated as Revenue	9,000
TOTAL, as above	£5,021,225

SOURCES OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE, 1907-1908.

5.—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE of Southern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Source.	Southern Rhodesia.		North-Western Rhodesia.		North-Eastern Rhodesia.		Nyasaland.		Four Territories.	
	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per cent. of Total.
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
I. Customs and Excise :										
A. Customs ...	169,500	34·82	15,450	23·54	2,360	10·49	19,900	29·75	207,210	32·28
B. Excise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Transfer Duty, Succession Duty and Auction Duty :										
A. Transfer Duty ...	4,000	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	0·62
B. Succession Duty	500	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0·08
C. Auction Duty ...	600	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0·09
III. Licences ...	28,500	5·86	4,000	6·09	1,915	8·51	2,660	3·98	49,490	7·71
IV. Stamps ...	10,500	2·16	...	...	675	3·00	1,240	1·85	...	...
V. Non-European ...	195,000	40·05	40,000	60·95	15,000	66·67	34,872	52·13	284,872	44·38
VI. Mining Revenue ...	9,000	1·85	1,500	2·29	...	...	...	...	10,500	1·64
VII. Land Revenue ...	...	...	500	0·76	100	0·44	2,500	3·74	3,100	0·48
VIII. Posts and Telegraphs	54,000	11·09	3,000	4·57	625	2·78	3,328	4·98	60,953	9·50
IX. Fines and Forfeitures	5,500	1·13	800	1·22	250	1·11	375	0·56	6,925	1·08
X. Miscellaneous ...	9,750	2·00	380	0·58	1,575	7·00	2,015	3·01	13,720	2·14
Total, excluding Railways and Ports and Harbours ...	486,850	100·00	65,630	100·00	22,500	100·00	66,890	100·00	641,870	100·00

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STATEMENT
No. XXII—(contd.)

6. STATEMENT for Southern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia, North-Eastern Revenue, and showing the Persons by whom, or the things in respect of which each derived, and the Estimated Revenue

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.		NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIA.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		£		£
A. CUSTOMS DUTIES.				
1. On Oversea Goods.	See Tariff of Customs Union Convention. For Special Clauses see Arts. 13 and 14 of Convention.	169,500	See Tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Proc. 10 of 1906.] For Special Clauses see Schedule D to Convention and Clause 15 of Order in Council of 1899. <i>Export Duty on Horns.</i> —10/- per head for certain game and 20/- per head for certain other game. Proc. 1 of 1905.]	15,450
2. On Colonial Spirits.	—	—	Duty upon Spirits manufactured or produced elsewhere in Union, when imported into the territory, equivalent to Excise Duty. [Proc. No. 20 of 1905.]	
B. EXCISE.	—	—	Duty upon every gallon of Spirits distilled or manufactured in the territory, sold, consumed or otherwise disposed of by any distiller, at the rate of 6/- per gallon if the Spirits do not exceed the strength of proof, with a proportionate increase for greater strength. [Proc. 20 of 1905.]	
II. TRANSFER DUTY, ESTATE DUTY AND AUCTION DUTY.				
A. TRANSFER DUTY.	2% on immovable property transferred. [Ord. 9 of 1906.] Interest at the rate of 2% p.a., calculated from six months from date of transfer, is charged on duty unpaid within six months of date of transfer.	4,000	—	—

REVENUE—continued.

Rhodesia, and the Nyasaland Protectorate, describing the Sources of Administrative item is paid, the rate of the tax, duty, license, etc., the laws under which it is for the year ending June 30, 1908.

NORTH EASTERN RHODESIA.		NYASALAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
<i>Import Duties.</i> —On firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, 10% <i>ad valorem</i> ; on alcohol and liquids containing alcohol, <i>i.e.</i> , on wine, ale, porter, beer of every kind, the case of 1 dozen old wine bottles or part thereof, 10% <i>ad valorem</i> ; on brandy, whisky, gin, rum, liqueurs and miscellaneous spirits, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, when the degree of strength does not exceed proof, for each imperial gallon or part thereof, 12/-, and for every degree or part of a degree over proof an additional duty of 1/- per imperial gallon or part thereof; on brandy, whisky, gin, rum and miscellaneous spirits, sweetened or so mixed that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, 12/- on each imperial gallon or part thereof.	2,000	<i>Import Duties.</i> —A duty of 10% <i>ad valorem</i> is charged on all goods imported into the Protectorate, with certain exceptions. Amongst imports admitted free of duty are:—Agricultural implements, materials for making bridges, railways, tramways and telegraphs, and machinery for manufacturing use; coffee manure, cotton seed, vehicles and livestock. A registration fee of 6d. per package is charged in respect of all imports exempt from duty except cotton seed. [Ord. 8 of 1906.]	18,450
<i>Export Duties.</i> — Indigenous rubber, 4d. per lb. ... Ivory, 9d per lb. ...	10 350	<i>Export Duties.</i> —9d. per lb. on ivory; 1d. per lb. on hippo. teeth and rhino. horns; 4d. per lb. on rubber not cultivated; 1/- per oz. on gold other than coin; 1/- per head on sheep and goats.	450
		<i>Transit fees.</i> —In respect of all goods in transit, not specially exempt, a transit guarding and examining fee of 3% <i>ad valorem</i> was collected until 31 October, 1907, when a fee of 6d. per package was substituted.	1,000
4% upon the amount of the price or purchase money paid or to be paid for real property. 4% upon the value of real property on any change of ownership by inheritance, devise, bequest, exchange, donation or otherwise.	—	—	—

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.		NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIA.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
B. SUCCESSION DUTY.	Payable on inheritances— Where successor is lineal descendant or ancestor of predecessor, 1%. Where successor is brother or sister, 2%. Where successor is descendant of brother or sister, 3%. Other successors, 5%. No duty is payable if the successor is a surviving spouse or if the whole succession is less than £100, or on any succession of less than £20. [Cape Act 5 of 1864 and S.E. Ord. 2 of 1898.]	£ 500	—	—
C. AUCTION DUTY.	2% on movable and 1% on immovable property. [Cape Act 5 of 1858 and S.E. Ord. 2 of 1898.]	600	—	—
III. LICENCES...	Under this head are included the receipts from— Liquor licenses (annual). Commercial licenses (annual) (including Joint Stock and Insurance Companies). Licenses for various trades (annual). Gunpowder, game, marriage, and other miscellaneous licenses.	28,500	Traders' licenses, £10 p.a.; hawker's license, £1 p.m.; liquor license, £50 p.a.; ordinary game license, £1; special game license for a person resident in territory £5, for any other person, £25; administrator's game license, £50; game dealer's license, £10 p.a.; and miscellaneous licenses and stamps.	4,000
IV. STAMPS ...	—	10,500	—	—
V. REVENUE IN RESPECT OF NON - EUROPEANS.	<i>Native Tax.</i> — Every adult male native domiciled in Southern Rhodesia is required to pay £1 p.a., and if he has more than one wife a further 10/- for each additional wife [Ord. 21 of 1904.] <i>Contracts of Service.</i> —Native servants employed in townships must be registered, and a fee of 1/- for every month or part of a month for which the contract is made is payable by the employer.	190,000 5,000	<i>Native Tax.</i> — Every male native of 18 years and upwards is required to pay 10/- p.a. (except in Loangwa District, where only 5/- has been imposed), and a further 10/- in respect of each wife after the first.	40,000

REVENUE—continued.

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.		NYASALAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
Under this head are included the receipts from— Liquor licenses (annual). Commercial licenses (annual). Licenses for various trades (annual). Licenses admitting to practise certain professions. Gunpowder, firearms, marriage, and other miscellaneous licenses.	1,915	Under this head are included the receipts from :— Liquor licenses (annual). Commercial licenses (annual). Licenses for various trades (annual). Professional licenses. Firearms and ammunition, game, marriage and other miscellaneous licenses.	2,666
—	675	—	1,240
Native Tax.—3/- per hut occupied by male native by himself or with others. [Hut Tax Regulations, 1900.]	15,000	Native Hut Tax.—6/- per hut, but a native who has worked for a European for one month during the year is only required to pay 3/-. [Ord. 5 of 1901.]	34,347
		Registration. — Native passports, 6d. each; contracts for labour, 6d. each; contracts for service outside the Protectorate, 1/- each. [Order of 31st December, 1904.]	525

SOURCES OF

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	SOUTHERN RHODESIA.		NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIA.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
VI. MINING REVENUE.	Registration Fees, &c— (Other mining revenue comes under the head of "Income from Property of B.S.A.Co.")	£ 9,000	Rent of reserved areas for Coal location.	£ 1,500
VII. LAND REVENUE.	Receipts treated as "Income from Property of B.S.A. Co."	—	Land sales and rents ...	500
VIII. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.	—	54,000	—	3,000
IX. FINES & FORFEITURES.	Fines imposed in the High Court, R.M.'s and Special J.P.'s Courts.	5,500	Fines imposed by Administrator's Court, High Court, R.M.'s and Special J.P.'s Courts, &c.	800
X. REVENUE FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.	Includes :— Survey fees 2,000 Miscellaneous 2,500 Pension Funds 5,000 Guarantee Fund 250		Includes :— Interest 100 Rents of houses 200 Miscellaneous 80 ...	
TOTAL EXCLUDING RAILWAYS, PORTS & HARBOURS.	—	486,850	—	65,630
RAILWAYS PORTS AND HARBOURS.	—	—	—	—

REVENUE—continued.

NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA.		NYASALAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
Quitrent.—£1 p.a. per thousand acres on farm land, &c.	45	Rent of Crown Lands.—Leases are sold by public auction, the upset price depending upon the nature and situation of the land and varying up to 6d. per acre.	1,500
Ground Rent.—£1 to £6 per township lot of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 acres.	55	Rent of Lands Leased in the Chinde Concession.—The concessions at Chinde are held on lease from the Portuguese Government and are sub-let to various traders, etc.	900
		Land Sales	100
The telegraphic service is controlled by the African Transcontinental Telegraph Co., Ltd.	625	—	3,328
Fines imposed in the High Court, Magistrates' and N.C.'s Courts.	250	Fines imposed in High Court and Sub-ordinate Courts ; also forfeitures.	375
Includes :—		Includes :—	
Interest	100	Interest	60
Sale of Ivory	150	Sundry	450
Sale of Rubber	200	Timber Sales and Royalties	400
Survey Fees	310	Survey Fees	400
Cattle hire	350	Hospital Receipts	45
Brand Fees	10	Electric Light	170
Pension, &c., Funds... ..	455	Gazette, &c.	185
		Storage	210
		Sealing and Wiring Charges	95
	22,500	—	66,890
		Road and River Dues.—1/- per cwt. on imports. [Ord. 8 of 1906.]	4,460
		Wharfage Dues	1,280
		Landing Charges at Chinde.—1s. per ton on goods landed in the concession.	300
			£72,930

SOURCES OF REVENUE, 1907-8.

7.—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

Source.	Basutoland.		Bechuanaland Protectorate.		Swaziland.		Three Territories.	
	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per Cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per Cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per Cent. of Total.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Per Cent. of Total.
I. Customs and Excise :	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
A. Customs	32,615	29·55	11,000	36·54	5,000	13·83	48,615	27·52
B. Excise... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Transfer Duty, Estate Duty and Auction Duty :								
A. Transfer Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	500	1·38	500	0·28
B. Estate Duty ... ..	...	...	Included	with Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
C. Auction Duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	20	0·06	20	0·01
III. Licences	2,200	1·99	2,500	8·31	1,180	3·27	5,880	3·33
IV. Stamps	200	0·18	320	1·06	250	0·69	770	0·44
V. Non-European	64,000	57·99	11,500	38·21	24,500	67·77	100,000	56·62
VI. Mining Revenue... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Land Revenue ... ..	...	...	100	0·33	...	...	100	0·06
VIII. Posts and Telegraphs	3,400	3·08	3,400	11·30	1,000	2·77	7,800	4·42
IX. Fines and Forfeitures	1,200	1·09	1,280	4·25	500	1·38	12,930	7·32
X. Miscellaneous	6,750	6·12			3,200	8·85		
	110,365	100·00	30,100	100·00	36,150	100·00	176,615	100·00

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STATEMENT
No. XXII—(contd.)

8. STATEMENT for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, respect of which each item is paid, the rate of the Tax, Duty, Licence, etc., the June

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	BASUTOLAND.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
		£
I. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
A. CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
1. On Oversea Goods.	See Tariff of Customs Union Convention. [High Commissioner's Proc. No. 8 of 1906.]	32,315
2. On Colonial Spirits.	Duty paid by importer on all spirits distilled from the produce of the vine elsewhere within the Union at the rate of 9s. per gallon, with an allowance for under-proof down to 7s. 6d. per gallon. [High Commissioner's Procs. 8 and 27 of 1906.]	300
B. EXCISE.	Duty, payable by distiller, on all brandy or spirits the produce of the vine, distilled in Basutoland, at the rate of 9s. per imperial proof gallon. [High Commissioner's Proc. No. 27 of 1906.]	—
II. TRANSFER DUTY, ESTATE DUTY, AND AUCTION DUTY.		
A. TRANSFER DUTY.	—	—
B. ESTATE DUTY.	—	—

REVENUE—continued.

describing the Sources of Revenue, and showing the persons by whom or the things in Laws under which it is derived, and the Estimated Revenue for the year ending 30, 1908.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.		SWAZILAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
See Tariff of Customs Union Convention. [High Commissioner's Proc. No. 9 of 1906.] Same as Basutoland. [High Commissioner's Proc. No. 28 of 1906.]	} Net 11,000	See Tariff of Customs Union Convention. [Swaziland Customs Tariff Proclamation, 1906.]	5,000
Same as Basutoland. [High Commissioner's Proc. No. 28 of 1906.]	—	—	—
—	—	Transfer Duties are leviable as if Transvaal laws had been in force in Swaziland on the date of their promulgation in the Transvaal, but on all transactions prior to such promulgation, subject to transfer duty, such duty is levied in accordance with provisions of law in force in Swaziland at time of transaction. [See Swaziland Administration Proc. 1904 and Proc. No. 11 (Swaziland) of 1905.]	500
Payable upon the net value of successions :— Where successor is the lineal descendant or the lineal ancestor of predecessor, 1 per cent. Where successor is a brother or sister of predecessor, 2 per cent. Where successor is descendant of a brother or sister of predecessor, 3 per cent. Otherwise, 5 per cent. <i>Exemptions.</i> —Same as Cape Colony. The Proclamation does not apply to native successions. [Proc. 4 of 1895.]	included with Miscellaneous.	1 per cent. on the gross value of the estates of deceased persons. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the nett assets of any insolvent estate or company in liquidation. [Transvaal Law No. 15 of 1899 applied to Swaziland by the Swaziland Administration Proc., 1904, and Transvaal Ord. No. 5 of 1905, applied by Proc. No. 11 (Swaziland) of 1905.]	—

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	BASUTOLAND.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
C. AUCTION DUTY.	—	£ —
III. LICENSES.	Under this head are included the receipts from— General Traders' licenses, £10 p.a.; Hawkers' licenses, £1 p.m.; licenses for labour agents, £15 p.a., and native runners or touts, £1 p.a.	2,200
IV. STAMPS.	Under this head are included— Revenue Stamps sold	200

REVENUE—continued.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.		SWAZILAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
	£		£
	—	2½% on the value of movable property sold and 1% on sales of immovable property. 1% only on all property sold in the estate of a deceased person. [Transvaal law No. 1 of 1885 applied by the Swaziland Administration Proc. of 1904.]	20
Cape Colony Licenses and Stamps Acts Nos. 3 of 1864, 13 of 1870, 15 of 1877, 20 of 1884, 13 of 1886 and 38 of 1887, in so far as they are applicable, are in force in the territory. [Proc. 14 of 1897.]	2,500	Liquor licenses (annual).	300
Special licenses imposed are— Hawker's licenses, £1 p.m. for each vehicle. [Proc. 10/6/91]		Commercial licenses (annual) (including banks and boards of executors and like companies).	500
Permits for purchase of ammunition by natives, 5/- for breech-loaders and 2/6 for muzzle-loaders. [Proc. 15/11/93.]		Trading licenses (annual).	200
Trading licenses (annual) £10. [Proc. 10/6/91.]		Game licenses.	130
Large game licenses, from £2 for 14 days or less to £20 for season. [Proc. 22 of 1904.]		Gun licenses.	50
Gun licenses, 10/- p.a. [Proc. 12/12/92.]		Licenses to recruit native labour.	included in miscellaneous.
Licenses admitting to practice certain professions—Advocates, £20; Attorneys, £20; Notary Public, £12 10/-; Conveyancer, £12 10/- [Proc. 15 of 1904.]		Dog licenses.	
Labour agents' licenses, £5 p.a. [Proc. 6 of 1899.]			
	320	Stamp duties are leviable on all deeds and documents subject thereto as if the laws of the Transvaal regulating the payment thereof had been in force in Swaziland on the date of their promulgation in the Transvaal, but on all transactions which have taken place and on all deeds and documents dated prior to such promulgation and subject to stamp duty such duty is levied in accordance with the provisions of the law in force in Swaziland at the time.	250

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	BASUTOLAND.	
	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
V. REVENUE IN RESPECT OF NON-EUROPEANS.	Hut tax of £1 p.a. per hut erected for the occupation of a family, payable by owner, and £1 p.a. for each wife whether a separate hut erected for each such wife or not. Tax also payable for every hut occupied by any unmarried man. [Proc. 2 of 1884 as amended by Proc. 9 of 1903.]	£ 64,000
VI. MINING REVENUE.	—	—
VII. LAND REVENUE.	—	—
VIII. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.	Posts and Telegraphs are administered by the Postmaster-General of Cape Colony.	3,400
IX. FINES AND FORFEITURES.	Fines imposed in Resident Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's Courts.	1,200
X. REVENUE FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.	Includes— Interest 5,300 Earnings of Government pontoons and boats 200 Hospital revenue and other miscellaneous receipts 1,250	
TOTAL LOCAL REVENUE.	—	110,365
IMPERIAL GRANT-IN-AID.	—	—
TOTAL REVENUE	—	110,365

REVENUE—continued.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.		SWAZILAND.	
Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.	Description.	Estimated Revenue, 1907-8.
Hut tax of 10/- p.a. payable by every native in respect of every hut occupied as a dwelling place. [Procs. Nos. 10 of 1899, 6 of 1900 and 17 of 1904.] Male natives of full age not occupying separate huts are also liable to pay 10/- p.a.	11,500	£1 p.a., payable by each male adult native and a further £1 p.a. in respect of each additional wife by native custom beyond the first wife, provided that no native is liable to pay more than £3 in any one year for himself and his wives. [Proc. 10 of 1906.] Natives leaving Swaziland are required to take out a travelling pass for which 1/- is charged.	24,000 500
—	—	The holder of any concession conferring the right to mine, dig, search, or otherwise explore for minerals is required to pay such royalty in respect of base metals mined as will, together with any royalty payable under the concession, amount to 2½ % on the value of such base metals on severance from the soil. [Swaziland Administration Proc. 1904.]	—
Quitrent of £5 on each farm of 5,000 morgen in the Ghanzi district in N'gamiland.	100	—	—
Posts are administered by the Postmaster-General of Cape Colony.	3,400	Posts and Telegraphs are administered by the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal.	1,000
Judicial fines	Included in miscellaneous.	Court fines	500
Includes— Sales of unserviceable stores, equipment and vehicles, and of condemned horses, mules and oxen.	300	Includes— Rents payable to the Government under concessions.	3,000
Miscellaneous receipts	980	Miscellaneous	200
—	30,100	—	36,150
—	41,000	—	—
	71,100		36,150

XXIII.—REVENUE COLLECTION.

XXIII.—REVENUE COLLECTION.

A. CAPE COLONY.

1. *Customs Revenue.* The revenue is collected by Collectors of Customs at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London, and by Customs officers at Mossel Bay, Walfisch Bay and the minor ports. The Customs Department is also responsible for the registry of shipping and seamen and for other port and harbour work.

Five per cent. of the duty on in-transit traffic through Cape ports for other administrations in the Customs Union is retained for cost of collection.

The duty on oversea parcels is collected by the Post Office, which is allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission.

2. *Postal Revenue.* Postal earnings (including telegraphs and telephones) are collected by the department itself.

3. *Railway Revenue.* This revenue is entirely collected by the Railway department.

4. *All other Revenue.* With the exception of the large revenue-earning departments already mentioned, the revenue is collected mainly through the agency of Civil Commissioners in the several districts of the Colony. These officials are also resident magistrates, except at Cape Town and Kimberley, where the fiscal and magisterial work is carried out by separate officers. Bank notes duty is collected direct by the Treasury; the import and export duty on diamonds by the Detective Department, Kimberley; forest revenue is partly collected by forest officials; revenue stamps and most of the smaller value licences are sold through the Post Office; and income tax collections in Cape Town are made by the chief clerk of the Income Tax Department.

No reliable estimate of the total cost of revenue collection can be given.

REVENUE COLLECTION—continued.

B. NATAL.

1. *Customs Revenue.* The revenue is collected by Customs officials at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Port Shepstone, Charles-town, Newcastle, Union Bridge, Umtwavuna, Maputa, and Ingwavuna. The Customs Department is controlled by the Collector of Customs at Durban. Customs revenue from foreign parcels is collected by the Postmaster-General, and small amounts, chiefly on firearms, are collected by the Magistrates. Five per cent. of the duty on goods subsequently removed for consumption in the inland colonies is retained by Natal.

2. *Postal Revenue.* The whole of the earnings are collected by the Post Office.

3. *Railway Revenue.* This revenue is collected by officers of the Railway Department.

4. *Port and Harbour Revenue.* With the exception of wharf dues, which are collected by the Customs Department, and of rents from houses and land, which are collected by the Secretary to the Port Advisory Board, the revenue is collected by the Port Captain's Department.

5. *All Other Revenue.* Excise duty is, however, collected by the Customs Department; stamps for revenue purposes are sold by the Post Office; the remainder of the revenue being collected by the officers of the several departments who are charged with the duty. There is no internal revenue department, and Magistrates in county divisions are collectors of all kinds of revenue. The total cost of revenue collection has never been assessed.

REVENUE COLLECTION—*continued.*

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Colonial Treasurer controls the collection of all revenues in the Colony through sub-accountants or collectors of revenue, directly responsible to him.

1. *Customs Revenue.* Most of the goods consigned to persons in the Colony enter through the ports of Natal and Cape Colony, the duty being collected by the latter Colonies and remitted to the Colonial Treasurer, after deducting 5 per cent. for cost of collection. In the case of goods imported under bond, duty is collected on local clearance. Customs officials are also stationed at recognised ports of entry on the border and at the principal railway stations in the Colony for the purpose of collecting the duty. The Customs staff is under the direction and control of the Collector of Customs at Bloemfontein. The Customs duty on oversea parcels is collected by the Post Office and remitted through the Customs Department to the Treasury.

2. *Postal Revenue.* Postal and Telegraphic earnings are collected by the Post Office.

3. *All Other Revenues.* With the exception of certain mining revenue, interest and dividends, and succession duty in the Bloemfontein district, which are paid direct into the Treasury, all other revenues are collected by the Resident Magistrates in the districts and by the Civil Commissioner in Bloemfontein.

No reliable estimate of the total cost of revenue collection can be given.

REVENUE COL

D. TRANSVA.

1. *Customs Revenue.* Under the Customs of the Transvaal Customs Revenue is collected at the coast and credited, and in due course remitted to the Transvaal with a deduction of five per cent for costs of collection. Importers are, however, at liberty to bring up their goods under bond and pay the duty at the place of destination on clearance of the goods. This right is largely availed of and more than half of the Customs Revenue is collected in this way by means of the Customs Staff at Johannesburg, Pretoria and Germiston. There is also a Customs representative in a few other places, namely, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Middelburg, Standerton, Volksrust and Komati Poort. In order to collect duty on imports by way of Lourenco Marques, a Customs Staff is also stationed at that place with the consent of the Portuguese Government. The entire Customs establishment is under the direction and control of the Director of Customs and the Head Office at Pretoria.

2. *Postal Revenue.* All earnings are collected by the department itself.

3. *All other Revenues.* All other revenues of the Transvaal are classed as Internal Revenue and placed under the care of the Internal Revenue Department. The Internal Revenues include the taxation derived from mines and mining rights, farms and township stands, rents, interest, etc., payable to Government; stamp duties and fees, taxes on trades and trading, on transfers of property and successions, and other miscellaneous sources. In the outside Magisterial Districts the local Magistrate acts as Revenue officer. There are, besides, Revenue Offices under a local official named Receiver of Revenue at Johannesburg and Pretoria, also at Boksburg for the Eastern Rand, and at Krugersdorp for the Western Rand. The local officials are responsible for securing and collecting all general Revenues accruing in their districts with the exception that at present mining licence monies are collected through the District Registrars of Mining Rights, and in the native areas of Zoutpansberg, Waterberg, Rustenberg and Marico, the taxes on Natives are collected by the Sub-Native Commissioners where such officers exist. The taxation on diamond mines, gold mines and other mines is, however, assessed and looked after from the chief offices of the Department in Pretoria. In addition the working of the Internal Revenue system and of all the branches of Revenue it includes is controlled and managed from the Head Office by the Chief Inspector of Revenues and his Staff.

XXIV.—COLONIAL DEBTS.

**XXIV.—PUBLIC DEBT.
A. CAPE COLONY.**

1. SUMMARY of Loans raised for the Service of the general Government (other than temporary Loans by means of Treasury Bills) which have not yet been entirely paid off.

STATEMENT
No. XXIV.

DESCRIPTION.	Inter-est Pay-able.	Rate of Inter-est. %	Amount Issued.	Redeemed or Converted.		Existing Debt on 31 Dec. 1907.	Interest accruing during 1907-8.	Sinking Fund accruing during 1907-8.
				Paid and Payable to 31 Dec., 1907.	Converted to 31 Dec., 1907.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Perpetual Annuities	{ 15 Oct.	5	494,139 19 9	156,752 8 5	...	337,387 11 4	16,869 7 7	...
Do. do.	{ 15 Apl.	4½	421,807 11 0	9,620 0 0	...	412,187 11 0	18,548 8 10	...
	{ 1 July							
	{ 1 Jan.							
Totals ...	...	£	915,947 10 9	166,372 8 5	...	749,575 2 4	35,417 16 5	...
Subject to a Sinking Fund ...	{ 15 Oct.	4½	6,632,400 0 0	1,554,400 0 0	4,439,300 0 0	638,700 0 0	28,741 10 0	59,342 16 3
Subject to a Sinking Fund ...	{ 15 Apl.	4½	2,615,600 0 0	548,400 0 0	1,745,100 0 0	322,100 0 0	14,955 15 0	24,086 7 8
Subject to a Sinking Fund ...	{ 1 Dec.	4½	2,000,000 0 0	329,700 0 0	1,349,000 0 0	321,300 0 0	12,852 0 0	15,476 10 0
Subject to a Sinking Fund ...	{ 1 June	4	2,000,000 0 0	329,700 0 0	1,349,000 0 0	321,300 0 0	12,852 0 0	15,476 10 0
Totals ...	...	£	11,248,000 0 0	2,432,500 0 0	7,533,400 0 0	1,282,100 0 0	56,549 5 0	98,905 13 11
Redeemable—								
1 Dec., 1893 ...	...	5	1,365,086 0 0	455,287 0 0	909,799 0 0	...	...	...
1904-7 ...	...	4	113,859 0 0	...	113,859 0 0	...	...	...
1 July, 1911 ...	{ 1 July	4	2,000,000 0 0	...	...	2,000,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	...
15 May, 1912 ...	{ 15 Nov.	4	200,000 0 0	...	...	200,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	...
1 Oct., 1917 ...	{ 15 May	4	200,000 0 0	...	...	200,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...
1 June, 1917-23 ...	{ 1 Oct.	4	1,000,000 0 0	...	...	1,000,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...
1 Dec., 1923 ...	{ 1 Apl.	4	3,000,000 0 0	346,848 4 3	...	2,653,151 15 9	106,126 1 5	43,873 18 7
15 Oct., 1916-36 ...	{ 1 Dec.	4	3,360,776 0 0	58,700 0 0	...	3,302,076 0 0	132,063 0 9	14,861 7 2
1 July, 1929-49 ...	{ 1 June	4	9,174,950 5 7	...	...	9,174,950 5 7	366,998 0 3	...
1 Sept., 1930-50 ...	{ 15 Oct.	3½	9,830,255 8 1	124,576 14 8	...	9,705,678 13 5	339,698 15 0	...
1 Nov., 1924-44 ...	{ 1 July	3½	3,851,058 0 0	101,444 17 11	...	3,749,613 2 1	131,236 9 2	...
1 Feb., 1933-43 ...	{ 1 Jan.	3	648,500 0 0	244,355 0 0	...	404,145 0 0	12,127 5 7	...
	{ 1 Aug.	3	6,549,600 0 0	...	...	6,549,600 0 0	196,488 0 0	...
	{ 1 Nov.							
	{ 1 Feb.							
	{ 1 May							
	{ 1 Aug.							
	{ 1 Feb.							
Totals ...	...	£	41,094,084 13 8	1,331,211 16 10	1,023,658 0 0	38,739,214 16 10	1,352,757 12 2	58,735 5 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	£	53,258,032 4 5	3,930,084 5 3	8,557,058 0 0	40,770,889 19 2	1,444,724 13 7	157,640 19 8
Treasury Bills outstanding ...	...					4,700,514 19 8		
Total Debt on 31 December, 1907 ...	...					£45,471,404 18 10		

PUBLIC DEBT—continued.
A. CAPE COLONY—continued.

2. SUMMARY of Loans raised for Public Works under the management of Corporate Bodies (other than Temporary Loans by means of Treasury Bills) which have not yet been entirely paid off.

DESCRIPTION.	In-terest Pay-able.	Rate of In-terest %	Amount Issued.	Redeemed or Converted.		Existing Debt on 31 Dec., 1907.	Interest accruing during 1907-8.	Sinking Fund accruing during 1907-8.
				Paid and Payable to 31 Dec., 1907.	Converted to 31 Dec., 1907.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Perpetual Annuities ...	{ 15 Oct. 18 Apl.	5	220,237 3 7	10,516 4 2	...	209,720 19 5	10,486 1 0	...
Do. ...	{ 15 Oct. 18 Apl.	5	84,928 18 8	924 2 5	...	34,004 16 3*	1,700 4 10	...
Do. ...	{ 1 July 1 Jan.	4½	70,500 0 0	...	...	70,500 0 0*	3,172 10 0	...
Totals ...	...	£	325,666 2 3	11,440 6 7	...	314,225 15 8	15 958 15 10	...
Subject to a Sinking Fund	{ 15 Oct. 18 Apl.	4½	544,900 0 0	87,000 0 0	405,700 0 0	42,200 0 0	1,899 0 0	3,392 4 6
Do. do. ...	{ 15 Oct. 18 Apl.	4½	229,500 0 0	38,800 0 0	181,600 0 0	9,100 0 0*	409 10 0	983 11 11
Totals ...	...	£	774,400 0 0	135,800 0 0	587,300 0 0	51,300 0 0	2,308 10 0	4,375 16 5
Redeemable—								
1 December, 1893 ...	...	5	175,114 0 0	57,713 0 0	117,401 0 0	...	...	...
1904-1907 ...	...	4	76,941 0 0	...	76,941 0 0	...	...	...
1 December, 1923 ...	{ 1 Dec. 1 June	4	249,349 0 0	...	...	249,349 0 0	9,973 19 3	...
Do. ...	"	4	25,000 0 0	...	...	25,000 0 0†	1,000 0 0	...
Do. ...	"	4	156,770 0 0	...	...	156,770 0 0*	6,270 16 0	...
15 October, 1916-36 ...	{ 15 Oct. 18 Apl.	4	354,262 1 5	...	...	354,262 1 5	14,170 9 7	...
Do. ...	"	4	248,938 0 7	...	...	248,938 0 7†	9,957 10 4	...
Do. ...	"	4	219,416 0 9	...	...	219,416 0 9*	8,776 12 10	...
1 July, 1928-49 ...	{ 1 July 1 Jan.	3½	2,028,127 18 9	...	...	2,028,127 18 9	70,984 9 8	1,443 0 0
Do. ...	"	3½	17,567 3 2	...	...	17,567 3 2*	614 17 0	...
1 Sept., 1930-50 ...	{ 1 July 1 Jan.	3½	365,000 0 0	...	...	365,000 0 0	12,775 0 0	...
Do. ...	"	3½	299,943 15 0	400 0 0	...	299,543 15 0	10,487 15 10	...
1 Nov., 1924-44 ...	{ 1 Aug. 1 Nov. 1 Feb.	3	290,000 0 0	...	...	290,000 0 0	8,700 0 0	...
1 Feb., 1933-43 ...	{ 1 Aug. 1 Feb.	3	869,400 0 0	...	...	869,400 0 0	26,082 0 0	...
TOTALS ...	...	£	5,375,828 19 8	58,113 0 0	194,342 0 0	5,123,373 19 8	179,793 10 6	1,443 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	...	£	6,475,895 1 11	205,353 6 7	781,642 0 0	5,488,899 15 4	197,460 16 4	6,397 16 5†
Treasury Bills outstanding ...						275,039 0 0		
Total Debt on 31 December, 1907						£ 5,763,938 15 4		

* The East London Harbour Board is, by Section 66 of Act 36 of 1896, relieved from payment of capital and interest of these Loans, except £150,000, on which interest at 4% per annum is chargeable. † Interest payable out of General Revenue. ‡ Including £579 under Act 17 of 1906, Sec. 2

PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

A. CAPE COLONY.

3. STATEMENT showing the purposes for which the Loans outstanding at 31 December, 1907, were raised.

Work or Service.	Debenture and Stock Debt.		Treasury Bills.		Total.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Railways	28,559,979	6 11	1,918,016	11 9	30,477,995	18 8
Do., O.R.C. Lines ...	100,000	0 0	...	...	100,000	0 0
Do., Expropriation for Railways ...	10,168	13 0	...	...	10,168	13 0
Do., Loans for Transvaal Railways...	561,804	8 3	...	...	561,804	8 3
Harbours	5,765,877	14 7	275,039	0 0	6,040,916	14 7
Telegraphs... ..	468,228	11 5	10,815	0 0	479,043	11 5
Irrigation	499,567	9 9	...	...	499,567	9 9
Local Works Loans ...	643,950	15 6	...	...	643,950	15 6
School Loans	940,377	17 8	...	...	940,377	17 8
Buildings	492,934	19 5	112,025	0 0	604,959	19 5
Roads	34,434	15 0	...	...	34,434	15 0
Bridges	440,379	3 5	37,975	0 0	478,354	3 5
Public Works Stores Suspense	8,577	2 0	...	...	8,577	2 0
Post Office Stores Suspense	2,001	5 2	...	...	2,001	5 2
Brandy Advances... ..	150,000	0 0	...	...	150,000	0 0
Loans to Farmers' Co-operative Associations ...	150,000	0 0	...	...	150,000	0 0
Immigration	178,510	5 0	...	...	178,510	5 0
Griqualand West Liabilities	271,857	0 0	...	...	271,857	0 0
Rinderpest ... ..	...	...	86,700	0 0	86,700	0 0
War Losses Compensation	1,350,617	0 0	689,383	0 0	2,040,000	0 0
Native Rebellions... ..	3,543,293	18 4	...	...	3,543,293	18 4
Colonial Defence	1,800,000	0 0	499,639	14 4	2,299,639	14 4
Deficiency in Revenue ...	287,229	9 1	1,345,960	13 7	1,633,190	2 8
	£ 46,289,789	15 6	4,975,553	19 8	51,235,343	15 2

PUBLIC DEBT—continued.

B. NATAL.

1. SUMMARY of the Public Debt of Natal on June 30, 1907 (Liability to Stock Holders).

Description.	Interest payable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Issued.	Redeemed or Converted.		Existing Debt on June 30th, 1907.	Interest due during 1906-7.	Annual payments to Sinking Fund.	Sinking Fund Accumulation, 30th June, 1907.
				Repaid to June 30th, 1907.	Converted to June 30th, 1907.				
Redeemable—			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
May 15, 1909 ...	{ 15 Nov. 15 May	5	166,100 0 0	...	87,900 0 0	78,200 0 0	3,910 0 0	782	60,161 6 4
March 15, 1919 ...	{ 15 Sep. 15 Mar.	4½	1,300,000 0 0	...	541,300 0 0	758,700 0 0	34,141 10 0	7,587	351,902 5 8
Nov. 15, 1926 ...	{ 15 Nov. 15 May	4	469,800 0 0	...	412,700 0 0	57,100 0 0			
Jan. 1, 1927 ...	{ 1 Oct. 1 Apr.	4	1,746,730 0 0	...	1,432,948 8 11	313,781 11 1	135,893 0 8	571	27,818 5 10
April 1, 1937 ...	{ 1 Dec. 1 June	4	3,026,444 8 11	...	...	3,026,444 8 11			
June 1, 1914-39 ...	{ 1 June 1 Aug.	3½	3,714,917 5 11	...	...	3,714,917 5 11	130,022 2 0	...	...
Aug. 1, 1934-44 ...	{ 1 Feb. 1 July	3½	5,725,000 0 0	...	...	5,725,000 0 0	† 175,000 0 0	*	...
Jan. 1, 1929-49 ...	{ 1 Jan. 1 July	3	6,000,000 0 0	...	...	6,000,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	...	...
Treasury Bills, July 1, 1909.	{ 1 Jan. 11 Jan.	4	500,000 0 0	...	...	500,000 0 0	† 10,000 0 0	...	...
Temporary Loan on Security of 4% Treasury Bills.	...	...	423,727 2 5	...	...	423,727 2 5	18,500 16 5	...	...
General Sinking Fund (in the hands of the Public Debt Commissioners).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ 94,228	356,238 12 2
TOTAL ...			£ 23,072,718 17 3	...	2,474,848 8 11	20,597,870 8 4	687,467 9 1	103,168	796,120 10 0

LOANS to Public Bodies guaranteed on the Revenues of the Colony.

Indian Immigration Trust Board—								Not less than	
Redeemable July 1, 1927 ...	{ 31 Dec. 30 June	4	250,000 0 0	...	...	250,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	5,000	24,705 11 5
Natal Native Trust—									
Redeemable July 1, 1942 ...	{ 15 Sep. 15 Mar.	4	50,000 0 0	†† 3,800	...	46,200 0 0	1,886 0 0	1,000	1 6 4
Totals ...			£ 300,000 0 0	3,800	...	296,200 0 0	11,886 0 0	6,000	24,706 17 9

* Loans for the repayment of which terminable annuities will be set up.
 † For half-a-year only, the Bills having been issued in July and August, 1906.
 †† Under Act 48 of 1904 a Sinking Fund, sufficient to redeem the whole of the Public Debt of the Colony existing at June 30, 1904, within a period of about fifty years, is provided for. Loans raised after that date are subject to repayment by means of annuities, according to the life of the works on which the expenditure is incurred, with periods not exceeding sixty years. †† Sinking Fund contributions have been applied to the purchase and cancellation of bonds.

PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

B. NATAL.

2. STATEMENT showing the allocation of the Loans Outstanding at 30 June, 1907.

Work or Service.	Debenture and Stock Debt.			Temporary Loans.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	12,650,714	17	4	...			12,650,714	17	4
Do. Bethlehem -- Kroonstad Railway.	...			412,021	5	3	412,021	5	3
Harbours	3,558,593	13	11	...			3,558,593	13	11
Posts and Telegraphs ...	343,659	13	4	...			343,659	13	4
Public Works	1,251,087	17	10	...			1,251,087	17	10
Agriculture	141,116	7	11	...			141,116	7	11
Immigration	193,262	6	11	...			193,262	6	11
Northern Districts ...	700,000	0	0	...			700,000	0	0
Native Rebellion ...	...			780,511	10	7	780,511	10	7
Zulu War	279,411	8	10	...			279,411	8	10
Unexpended Balances ...	+ 556,296	19	10	- 268,805	13	5	+ 287,491	6	5
Total	£ 19,674,143	5	11	923,727	2	5	20,597,870	8	4

PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

C.—INTER-COLONIAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Description.	Interest Payable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Issued.	Redeemed or Converted.	Existing Debt.	Interest accruing during 1907-8.	Sinking Fund accruing during 1907-8.
Redeemable 1923-53	... May, Nov.	3%	£ 35,000,000	...	£ 35,000,000	£ 1,050,000	350,000

On June 30th, 1907, the Sinking Fund Account Balance was £1,422,641 11s. 4d., of which £1,419,385 9s. 6d. was invested in £1,450,358 16s. 3d. Transvaal 3% Guaranteed Stock, and £3,256 1s. 10d. was recoverable from the Inland Revenue Department.

In addition to the above the temporary Loans raised by the Council amounted at 30th June, 1907, to £724,300, of which £273,349 18s. 11d. had been repaid, leaving a balance of £450,950 1s. 1d.

NOTE.—Since this statement was compiled, the Loan of £35,000,000 has been divided between the O.R.C. and the Transvaal as follows :—

O.R.C....	...	£7,700,000
Transvaal	...	27,300,000
		<u>£35,000,000</u>

PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

C. INTER-COLONIAL COUNCIL—*continued.*

2. STATEMENT showing the allocation of the £35,000,000 Loan.

Work or Service.	Appropriation as per Schedule to Loan Ordinance.	Re-Allocation by Inter-Colonial Council, June, 1906.
	£	£
I.—Existing Liabilities of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony :—		
A. Deficit of the Transvaal, 1901-2	1,500,000	542,000
B. Former Debt of S.A.R. ...	2,500,000	2,500,000
C. Compensation to Loyalists in Cape Colony and Natal ...	2,000,000	1,561,000
II.—Acquisition of existing Railways in Transvaal and Orange River Colony	14,000,000	13,520,000
III.—Repatriation and Compensation in Transvaal and Orange River Colony :—		
A. Advances by way of Loan ...	3,000,000	...
B. Other Charges	2,000,000	5,000,000
IV.—New Development in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony :—		
A. New Railways—	5,000,000	...
1. New Construction ... ..	...	4,416,000
2. Improvement of Railways ...	...	1,542,000
B. Land Settlement—	3,000,000	...
1. Transvaal ... ..	...	1,300,000
2. Orange River Colony ...	...	1,250,000
3. Unallocated ... ..	...	450,000
C. Other Public Works—	2,000,000	...
1. Transvaal ... ..	...	1,500,000
2. Orange River Colony ...	...	500,000
Discount and Expenses ... ..	...	407,000
Balance Unallocated ... ..	...	512,000
TOTALS	£35,000,000	£35,000,000

PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

D. TRANSVAAL.

Apart from the debt shown in the Inter-Colonial Council Statement, the Transvaal Government has undertaken the redemption of the Debentures issued by the Franco-Belgian Northern Railway Co. of the S.A.R. (Selati Railway), and guaranteed by the late S.A.R. These Debentures bear interest at the rate of 4%, also guaranteed. They originally amounted to £1,500,000, but during the financial year 1906-7 Debentures to the nominal value of £644,400 were paid off at £96 per £100 bond, leaving a balance outstanding on June 30, 1907, of £855,600 which, at £96 per £100 bond equals £821,376.

The £5,000,000 Loan authorised in 1907 is not here included, as this statement is only made up to June 30, 1907.

STATEMENT
No. XXIV.—(contd.)

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PUBLIC

COLONY.	Amount of Debt outstanding 30 June, 1907.	Amount of Debt per head of Population.		Amount of Debt per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.		Greater (+) or Smaller (-) Amount per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.	
		White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cape Colony ...	°51,235,344	88 7 6	21 5 3	96 7 11	20 16 0	+ 8 0 5	-0 9 3
Natal ...	20,597,870	212 2 3	18 11 7	96 7 11	20 16 0	-115 14 4	+2 4 5
Orange River Colony.	7,700,000	53 19 4	19 17 7	96 7 11	20 16 0	+42 8 7	+0 18 5
Transvaal ...	28,121,376	94 11 11	22 2 11	96 7 11	20 16 0	+ 1 16 0	-1 6 11
Total	£ 107,654,590						

* At 31st December, 1907.

COLONY.	Amount of Debt outstanding 30 June, 1907, less Portion allocated to Railways and Harbours.	Amount of such Debt per head of Population.		Amount of such Debt per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.		Greater (+) or Smaller (-) Amount per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.	
		White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cape Colony ...	°14,044,458	24 4 6	5 16 7	31 10 2	6 16 0	+7 5 8	+0 19 5
Natal ...	3,976,540	40 19 0	3 11 9	31 10 2	6 16 0	-9 8 10	+3 4 3
Orange River Colony.	3,175,273	22 5 1	8 4 0	31 10 2	6 16 0	+9 5 1	-1 8 0
Transvaal ...	13,991,158	47 1 3	11 0 4	31 10 2	6 16 0	-15 11 1	-4 4 4
Total	£ 35,187,429						

* At 31st December, 1907.

DEBT—continued.

Interest for One Year on Outstanding Debt.	Amount of Interest per head of Population.		Amount of Interest per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.		Greater (+) or Smaller (-) Amount per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.	
	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,883,852	3 5 0	0 15 8	3 6 4	0 14 4	+0 1 4	-0 1 4
735,342	7 11 5	0 13 3	3 6 4	0 14 4	-4 5 1	+0 1 1
231,000	1 12 5	0 11 11	3 6 4	0 14 4	+1 13 11	+0 2 5
853,224	2 17 5	0 13 5	3 6 4	0 14 4	+0 8 11	+0 0 11

Interest for One Year on such Outstanding Debt.	Amount of Interest per head of Population.		Amount of Interest per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.		Greater (+) or Smaller (-) Amount per head of Population if Debts were consolidated.	
	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.	White only.	Total.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
520,947	0 18 0	0 4 4	1 1 3	0 4 7	+0 3 3	+0 0 3
(Say) †142,000	1 9 3	0 2 7	1 1 3	0 4 7	-0 8 0	+0 2 0
95,258	0 13 4	0 4 11	1 1 3	0 4 7	+0 7 11	-0 0 4
427,948	1 8 9	0 6 9	1 1 3	0 4 7	-0 7 6	-0 2 2

† This amount is arrived at by calculating the Interest on the Railway and Harbour Debt at the average rate on the whole debt, no exact figures being published.

XXV.—SPECIMEN ESTIMATES.

XXV.—SPECIMEN ESTIMATES.

TRANSVAAL.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE to be defrayed during the year ending
30 June, 1908.

1. GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Ministerial Division, Vote and its title.	Accounting Officer.	Establishments.	Services exclusive of Establishments.	Total.
<i>Div. I.—Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.</i>		£	£	£
Vote No.				
1. His Excellency the Governor, provided under Schedule 4, Letters Patent, 6th December, 1906, £8,000.	Sec. to Prime Min.	14,593	2,100	16,693
2. Ministers Salaries	"	19,000	...	19,000
3. Legislative Council	Clerk to Leg. Coun.	3,820	4,835	8,655
4. Legislative Assembly	Clerk to Leg. Assem.	7,390	19,900	27,290
5. Joint Parliamentary Expenses	"	300	2,950	3,250
6. Prime Minister	Sec. to Prime Min.	3,152	750	3,902
7. Agric. and Forests	Dir. of Agric.	58,309	103,347	161,656
<i>Div. II.—Colonial Secretary.</i>				
Vote No.				
8. Colonial Secretary	A.C.S.	27,870	36,152	64,022
9. Public Health, Hospitals and Asylums.	"	60,700	56,762	117,462
10. Grants-in-aid to Local Authorities.	"	...	155,500	155,500
11. Printing and Stationery ...	Gov. Printer	48,381	51,000	99,381
12. Volunteers	Com. of Vol.	30,929	87,636	118,565
13. Education	Dir. of Ed.	363,315	138,500	501,815
<i>Division III.—Attorney-General and Minister of Mines.</i>				
Vote No.				
14. Attorney-General	Sec. to Law Dept.	39,125	15,185	54,310
15. Superior Courts (provided under Schedule 4, Letters Patent, 6th December, 1906, £22,000).	"	37,408	14,580	51,988
16. Magistrates	"	95,824	53,340	149,164
17. Town Police	Com. of Police.	255,649	85,938	341,587
18. Prisons... ..	Dir. of Prisons.	106,993	108,558	215,551
19. Foreign Labour	Supt. of For. Lab.	27,659	6,702	34,361
20. Mines	Sec. for Mines.	101,033	16,450	117,483

SPECIMEN ESTIMATES—continued.

GENERAL ABSTRACT—continued.

Ministerial Division, Vote and its title.	Accounting Officer.	Establishments.	Services exclusive of Establishments.	Total.
<i>Div. IV.—Colonial Treasurer.</i>				
Vote No.		£	£	£
21. Treasury	Sec. to Treas.	17,119	905	18,024
22. Internal Revenue	"	25,642	2,995	28,637
23. Auditor-General	Aud.-Gen.	11,980	1,350	13,330
24. Customs	Dir. of Customs.	37,815	42,980	80,795
25. Posts and Telegraphs	P.M.G.	346,251	113,715	456,966
26. Agent-General in London	Sec. to Treas.	6,255	2,450	8,675
27. Pensions (provided under Schedule 5, Letters Patent, 6th December, 1906, £900).	"	...	37,679	37,679
28. Miscellaneous	"	...	10,000	10,000
29. Selati Railway	"	...	36,350	36,350
30. Inter-Colonial Council (provided under Schedule 4, Letters Patent, 6th December, 1906).	"	...	650,000	650,000
<i>Div. V.—Minister of Lands and Minister of Native Affairs.</i>				
Vote No.				
31. Lands	Sec. for Lands.	12,061	26,760	38,821
32. Surveys	Sur.-Gen.	17,254	21,125	38,379
33. Irrigation and Water Supply	Dir. of I.	19,127	41,850	60,977
34. Native Affairs... ..	Sec. for Nat. Aff.	84,863	23,414	108,277
<i>Div. VI.—Minister of Public Works.</i>				
Vote No.				
35. Public Works	Sec. for Pub. Works	81,756	309,670	391,426
36. Works and Bridges	"	...	276,989	276,989
Totals		1,961,543	2,538,417	4,519,960

SPECIMEN ESTIMATES—continued.

2. ESTIMATES OF A DEPARTMENT.

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND
PUBLIC WORKS.

VOTE 25.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

I.—Amount required to pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Surveyor-General and to defray Expenses in connection with the Survey of the Colony during the year ending 30 June, 1908, including sundry Special Services.

£8,988.

II.—Sub-heads under which this Vote will be accounted for by the Surveyor-General's Department.

	Ex- pended 1905-6.	Estimate 1906-7.	Estimate 1907-8.	In- crease.	De- crease.
A.—SALARIES	£ 4,316	£ 4,239	£ 4,508	£ 269	£ ...
B.—TRAVELLING	126	70	70	...	...
C.—EXPENDITURE UNDER SQUAT- TER'S RENT LAW (41, 1884)... ..	49	250	150	...	100
D.—CONTINGENT EXPENSES	2	15	5	...	10
E.—CROWN LANDS	8,480	6,024	3,055	...	2,969
F.—PREPARATION OF PLANS, DEEDS AND REGISTERS	952	600	200	...	400
G.—TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEO- LOGICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY	1,734	1,000	1,000	...	...
Total	£ 15,659	12,198	8,988	269	3,479

Net Decrease ... £3,210.

Provision is also made as follows in other Estimates in connection with this Service:—

Revenue earned (not including Licences, Taxes, etc.):—

1907-8.	1907-8.
£	£
Post Office and Telegraphs,	Fees of Office 1,100
Vote 6 215	Deeds of Grant (Fees ac- counted for in Stamps) 350
Stationery, Vote 13 162	
Buildings, etc., Vote 24 142	
Non-Effective, Vote 31 312	
£ 631	£ 1,450

SURVEY DEPARTMENT—continued.

III.—Details of the Foregoing.

A.—SALARIES.			SALARY OF OFFICE.			Estimate	Estimate
Numbers.			Mini-	Incre-	Maxi-	1906-7.	1907-8.
1906-7.	1907-8.	Authorised Establishment.	mum.	ment.	mum.		
ESTABLISHED STAFF.							
<i>Division IV.—Professional and Technical.</i>							
1	1	1	£ 630	£ 33½	£ 850	£ 850	£ 850
1	1	1	450	20	555	555	555
<i>Division II.—Senior Clerkships.</i>							
1	1	1	300	20	450	691	731
1	1	1					
<i>Division III.—Clerical.</i>							
7	6	2	84	{ 12 15 }	{ 180 300 }	1,569	1,542
UNESTABLISHED STAFF.							
<i>Division V.</i>							
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	84	12	180	103	136
1	1	1	...	Fixed	450	450	450
<i>Division VI.—Temporary.</i>							
...	2	...	50	10	80	...	100
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100
1	1	1	18	...	27	21	21
14	16	14	Total			£ 4,239	£ 4,508
B.—TRAVELLING.							
Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances						70	70
C.—TRAVELLING IN CONNECTION WITH SQUATTERS' RENT (LAW 41, 1884)						250	150
D.—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.							
Petty Expenses						15	5
E.—CROWN LANDS.							
1. Auctioneers' Fees on Land Sales						20	5
2. Survey of Crown Lands						800	800
3. Expenses in connection with the remedy of Defective Surveys						100	50
4. Inspection of Crown Lands						296	100
5. Rent, Survey and Fencing of Outspans						800	600
6. Survey of Crown Lands in Zululand (Special Service)						4,000	1,500
Not recurring†						8	...
Total						£ 6,024	£ 3,055
F.—PREPARATION OF PLANS, DEEDS AND REGISTERS (SPECIAL SERVICE).							
1. Preparation of Plans, Deeds and Registers*						500	150
2. Lithographing Maps and Plans						100	50
Total						£ 600	200
G.—TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE COLONY						£ 1,000	1,000

* The value of Services performed free of charge for other Departments is estimated at £480 per annum.
† Maintenance Trigonometrical Beacons.

XXVI.—HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

XXVI.—HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM.

This statement is the result of an attempt to classify the "Ordinary Expenditure" according to the objects to which it is devoted. The following expenditure is not included :—

(a) *Cape Colony.*

Expenditure under Acts of Parliament, *i.e.*,
Expenditure out of loans or from revenue
not appropriated in the annual budget.

(b) *Natal.*

Expenditure out of Loans.

(c) *Orange River Colony.*

- (i) Extraordinary expenditure out of accumulated balances in the Treasury, mostly consisting of the surpluses of receipts over ordinary expenditure.
- (ii) Expenditure out of Loans.

(d) *Transvaal.*

- (i) Extraordinary expenditure met from accumulated balances of revenue in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer.
- (ii) Expenditure out of loans.

Sums shown in the estimates as appropriations-in-aid have not been deducted from the expenditure except in the case of railway refreshment branch receipts, arms and ammunition receipts and a few similar instances.

Expenditure by one government on behalf of another appears as expenditure of the government for which it is made, and is deducted both from the expenditure and from the receipts of the Colony making it. An example of this is the mail subsidy.

The five per cent. paid by the Colonies to each other for collection of customs duties is shown as expenditure, the revenue being increased by the same amount.

The expenditure under the various heads has been made as inclusive as possible, but the amounts given do not include printing and stationery, which forms a separate head, expenditure under "public works" (on new works, maintenance, repairs, rent, etc.), or (except in Cape Colony) postal, telegraphic and telephone services to the various departments, which are included under "Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones."

It is important to remember that duties which are undertaken in some colonies by the government are carried out in others by municipalities and other local bodies. The chapters dealing with police, education and local government should be consulted on this point.

It is difficult to draw from the figures on the following pages any conclusions as to whether too much or too little is being spent on any particular service. Considerable expenditure on equipment and development has been called for in the new colonies and the needs and circumstances of each country must be taken into consideration. The figures are simply designed to show how much of the estimated expenditure is appropriated to each head and what proportion of the total is involved in the case of each class. In order to provide the fullest opportunity for criticism, a table is published showing how the amounts are arrived at.

Little importance can be attached to figures comparing the expenditures of the various colonies per head of population and they have not therefore been worked out. The proportion of the total income of the nation taken for public expenditure would be a better test, but no figures of national income are available.

“Expenditure.....has to be judged by its object, *i.e.*, by the benefits obtained in return for the sacrifices made.....That state organization is the best and really the cheapest which, all elements of the question being taken into account, gives the greatest amount of benefit to its citizens, and provides best for the future progress of the nation.” (Bastable, “*Public Finance.*”)

XXVI.—HEADS OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1. STATEMENT for Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, Classifying the Estimated Ordinary Expenditure for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Cape Colony.	Natal.	O.R.C.	Transvaal.
<i>I. General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£
A. H.E. the Governor	12,950	7,098	8,530	16,693
B. Legislature (including Electoral Expenses).	37,131	16,472	17,000	40,395
C. Prime Minister	2,144	Included in Native Affairs and Rlys. and Hhrs.	...	4,902
D. Colonial Secretary	33,753	6,907	6,030	22,297
E. Treasury	20,003	5,171	5,420	18,804
" Customs, Excise, Income Tax and Revenue Collection.	198,280	135,172	126,049	1109,132
F. Audit	31,593	7,373	5,375	13,330
G. Agent-General	14,828	8,407	...	8,675
H. Printing and Stationery ...	*35,367	15,900	12,064	" 99,381
J. Pensions and Gratuities ...	*158,669	*43,695	9,967	37,679
TOTAL	£ 444,718	146,195	90,435	371,288

NOTES :—

- ¹ Exclusive of cost of work performed by Magistrates or Civil Commissioners.
- ² An amount of £7,630 paid for by the Post Office has been treated as an appropriation-in-aid.
- ³ Excluding amounts of £5,068 and £6,856 provided under Police and Railway Votes respectively.
- ⁴ Includes Printing, &c, for Inter-Colonial Council.
- * Excluding Railway Pensions.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Cape Colony.	Natal.	O.R.C.	Transvaal.
II. Law, Order and Protection.	£	£	£	£
A. Attorney-General's Office ...	23,606	6,350	4,000	33,161
B. Superior Courts ...	58,633	31,707	23,137	61,827
C. Divisional Courts and Offices, i.e. Magistrates.	157,451	77,307	46,675	149,164
D. Registrar of Deeds (including Companies, Patents, etc.).	* 9,494	† 2,735	‡ 3,520	12,810
E. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	6,872	* 2,250	Included under Public Health.	3,508
F. Police, including Mortuaries...	472,748	242,219	1,900 I.D.B. only. For S.A.C. see I.C.C. †	341,587 Town Police only. For S.A.C. see Inter- Colonial† Council.
G. Prisons and Reformatories ...	179,794	60,395	32,129	215,551
H. Defence ...	* 211,029	87,401	—	118,565
" H.M. Navy and Im- perial Troops.	50,000	39,000	—	—
TOTAL ... £	1,169,627	549,364	111,361	936,173
III. Education, Science, etc.				
A. Education (including grants)	* 550,353	113,466	149,437	498,615
B. Libraries, Museums, etc. (in- cluding grants).	16,975	4,867	1,850	8,320
C. Meteorology ...	800	1,338	330	2,534
TOTAL ... £	568,128	119,671	151,617	509,469

NOTES:—

- * Includes Trade Marks but not Patents, which are included in Attorney-General's Office.
- † Including Native Territories.
- ‡ Excluding Companies and Patents. Registrar of Deeds is also Registrar-General.
- * Native only. Registrar of Deeds is also Registrar-General.
- † Including Companies, but not Patents.
- * Including C.M.E., who perform Police Work in Native Territories.
- † For purposes of comparison £256,945 should be added for the estimated expenditure on the S.A.C. in the O.R.C., and £504,837 in the Transvaal.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Cape Colony.	Natal.	O.R.C.	Transvaal.
IV. Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief.	£	£	£	£
A. Public Health and Medical ...	50,420	19,403	12,275	41,226
B. Lepers	64,979	1,800	10,310	18,132
C. Lunatics	81,696	14,346	7,795	26,690
D. Hospitals (including Grants) ...	72,067	26,438	6,330	109,614
E. Poor Relief	15,095	2,470	5,000	9,550
TOTAL £	284,257	64,457	41,710	205,212
V. Lands, Agriculture and Mines.				
A. Lands Administration and Survey	27,322	8,488	4,075	71,440
B. Agriculture and Forests (including Destruction of Vermin and Preservation of Game).	217,069	80,366	60,370	165,713
C. Irrigation and Water Boring ...	25,122	—	7,391	60,977
D. Mines (including Explosives and Boiler Inspection).	6,524	10,759	3,850	113,719
Mines Labour Importation ...	—	—	—	34,361
TOTAL £	276,037	99,613	75,686	446,210
VI. Public Works.				
A. Administration, Engineering and Architectural.	49,559	19,808	14,785	106,226
B. Rents, Rates, Insurance, Water and Light.	48,253	18,750	7,350	106,250
C. Works and Buildings—				
(i.) New Works	—	9,325	41,390	256,989
(ii.) Maintenance, &c. ...	20,000	25,400	22,200	35,000
D. Roads and Bridges (including Grants).	20,000	95,099	36,080	146,000
TOTAL £	137,812	168,382	121,805	650,465

NOTES:—

^a Including all expenditure on Robben Island.

^b Includes £13,100 for purchase of land.

^c Includes Caretakers, Doorkeepers, Messengers, &c., for a number of Government Buildings.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Cape Colony.	Natal.	O.R.C.	Transvaal.
	£	£	£	£
VII. <i>Posts, Telegraphs & Telephones.</i>	° 649,883	†180,044	120,406	460,459
TOTAL £	649,883	180,044	120,406	460,459
VIII. <i>Native Affairs Department.</i>	119,813	17,538	2,892	109,777
TOTAL £	119,813	17,538	2,892	109,777
IX. Miscellaneous.				
Commissions and Committees ...	1,300	1,300	1,000	4,000
Public Worship (grants)	3,368	...	8,160	...
Arms and Ammunition (net) ...	2,164	725	100	800
Immigration (Restriction) ...	5,372	3,696	328	...
" (Aided) ... ..	...	...	...	2,000
Guano	20,700	...	...	...
Grants to Local Authorities ...	850	2,290	...	43,250
Indian Immigrants ... ..	...	2,752	...	3,655
Miscellaneous Expenses	15,115	° 27,342	3,379	12,505
Miscellaneous Grants	15,153	° 12,906	° 5,900	9,530
Land Settlement ... ..	...	...	° 1,858	9,990
TOTAL £	64,022	51,011	20,725	85,730

NOTES:—

- ° Includes £15,480 Interest on Savings Bank deposits, and £8,707 Transport.
- ° Includes £10,000 for Queen Victoria Memorial.
- ° Includes £5,500 to Local Industries.
- ° For Three Months only.
- * Including Interest on Debt.
- † Including Interest, &c., on Debt.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.				
	Cape Colony.	Natal.	O.R.C.	Transvaal.	
<i>X. Public Debt.</i> Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. ...	£ 573,596	£ 259,665	£ See Inter-Colonial Council.	£ See Inter-Colonial Council.	
TOTAL £	573,596	259,665	...	...
<i>XI. Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.</i>				Selati Railway—Interest on Debentures and Miscellaneous, 36,350	
A. Railways	3,804,714	1,931,498	See Inter-Colonial Council.		
Colonial Wood Sleepers ...	20,000	...	...	...
B. Ports, Harbours and Navigation	†18,975	147,298	...	...
Subsidy to Ocean Steamers ...	...	22,600	...	...
TOTAL £	3,843,689	2,101,396	...	36,350	
SUMMARY.					
				Four Colonies.	
Total, General Government ...	444,718	146,195	90,435	371,288	1,052,636
" Law, Order and Protection...	1,169,627	549,364	111,361†	936,173†	2,766,525†
" Education, Science, etc. ...	568,128	119,671	151,617	509,469	1,348,885
" Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief ...	284,257	64,457	41,710	205,212	595,636
" Lands, Agriculture and Mines	276,037	99,613	75,686	446,210	897,546
" Public Works	137,812	168,382	121,805	650,465	1,078,464
" Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	649,883	180,044	120,406	460,459	1,410,792
" Native Affairs Department...	119,813	17,538	2,892	109,777	250,020
" Miscellaneous	64,022	51,011	20,725	85,730	221,488
TOTAL (excluding Public Debt and Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation) £	3,714,297	1,396,275	736,637†	3,774,783†	9,621,992†
Total, Public Debt	573,596	259,665	...	...	833,261
" Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation	3,843,689	2,101,396	...	36,350	5,981,435
§ GRAND TOTALS £	8,131,582	3,757,336	736,637	3,811,133	16,436,688

* After deduction of amounts allocated to Railways, Post Office and Harbours
† Lighthouses, Beacons, Buoys, Signal Stations, Shipping Masters, Lifeboat and Rocket Apparatus and Walfish Bay Maintenance, &c., only. Harbours are administered by Boards.

‡ For purposes of comparison £256,945 should be added for the estimated expenditure on the S.A.C. in the O.R.C. and £504,837 in the Transvaal.

§ These figures are not comparable with one another, and are inserted only for purposes of the Reconciliation on the next page.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

2. STATEMENT showing the amount of each class of expenditure per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.

Class.	Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange River Colony.	Transvaal.	Four Colonies.
	%	%	%	%	%
General Government...	10·37	8·83	8·07	7·72	8·86
Law, Order, and Protection	27·28	33·17	32·87	29·96	29·71
Education, Science, etc.	13·25	7·23	13·53	10·59	11·36
Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief	6·63	3·89	3·72	4·27	5·02
Lands, Agriculture and Mines	6·44	6·02	6·75	9·28	7·56
Public Works	3·21	10·17	10·87	13·53	9·08
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	15·16	10·87	10·75	9·57	11·88
Native Affairs Department	2·79	1·06	0·26	2·28	2·11
Miscellaneous	1·49	3·08	1·85	1·78	1·87
Public Debt	13·38	15·68	11·33	11·02	12·55
Total, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Note.—For the purposes of this statement, the following sums which were in 1907-8 part of the Inter-Colonial Council Budget have been added to the Orange River Colony and Transvaal expenditure respectively:—(a) £256,945 and £504,837 for the South African Constabulary; and (b) £127,012 and £529,962 for interest and sinking fund on the shares of the guaranteed loan of £35,000,000 apportioned to each Colony, less the amounts allocated to railways.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

3. RECONCILIATION.

CAPE COLONY.

Net Expenditure as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	£	8,033,963
<i>Add</i> : Receipts shown in Estimates as appropriations-in-aid, but here treated as Revenue	...	...	...		121,621
					<u>8,155,584</u>
<i>Deduct</i> : Customs Refunds shown in Estimates as Expenditure, but here deducted from Revenue	...	...	...		24,002
Total Expenditure as above	...	...	...		<u>£8,131,582</u>

NATAL.

Expenditure as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	£	3,766,336
<i>Deduct</i> : Arms and Ammunition Receipts	...	...	£5,000		
Customs Refunds to Troops	...	...	4,000		9,000
					<u>9,000</u>
Total Expenditure as above	...	...	...		<u>£3,757,336</u>

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Expenditure as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	£	810,937
<i>Deduct</i> : Contribution to Inter-Colonial Council	...	...	...		124,500
					<u>686,437</u>
<i>Add</i> : Customs Percentage to Coast Colonies	...	...	...		14,500
Receipts shown in Estimates as appropriations-in-aid, but here treated as Revenue	...	...	...		35,700
					<u>35,700</u>
Total Expenditure as above	...	...	...		<u>£736,637</u>

TRANSVAAL.

Expenditure as shown in Estimates	...	...	...	£	4,520,660
<i>Deduct</i> : Contribution to Inter-Colonial Council	...	...	...		650,000
					<u>3,870,660</u>
<i>Deduct</i> : Receipts shown as Revenue, but here treated as Deductions from Expenditure	...	...	...		59,527
					<u>59,527</u>
Total Expenditure as above	...	...	...		<u>£3,811,133</u>

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

4. STATEMENT showing the Heads of Expenditure of the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and O.R.C., for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure. 1907-08. £
Loans (less amount allocated to Railways)	649,258
South African Constabulary... ..	761,782
Surveys	1,000
Inter-Colonial Council and Railway Committee	10,300
Audit	8,555
Treasury	13,017
*High Commissioner's Office	1,990
Railways :—	
Maintenance... ..	£ 638,062
Locomotive Department	1,088,658
Traffic Department	659,997
General Charges	123,020
Miscellaneous	102,150
Betterment	116,464
Loan Service	846,972
	<u>3,575,323</u>
Total ...	<u>£5,021,225</u>

RECONCILIATION.

Expenditure shown in Estimates	5,012,225
Add Receipts shown in Estimates as Appropriations-in-Aid, but here treated as Revenue	9,000
Total, as above ...	<u>£5,021,225</u>

* Water, Rent, Lighting, &c., Stationery, Telephones and Postage only.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—continued.

5. STATEMENT showing how the figures in the "Heads of Ordinary Expenditure" Classification have been arrived at.

A. CAPE COLONY.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
I.		
A.	Vote 1	£ 12,950
B.	Vote 2 £8,717	
	" 3 23,770	
	" 4 3,644	
	" 18 1,000	
C.	Vote 5, less sub-Vote D	37,131 2,144
D.	From Vote 11 £16,621	
	" 19 17,132	
E.	Vote 31, Sub-Votes A, B and C only	33,753
Do.	Customs, etc.—From Vote 31 £5,100 (First four items of sub-vote D).	20,003
	Vote 33 13,619	
	Vote 34 4,108	
	Vote 39 75,453 (Sub-votes A (gross), B, C, E, and F, plus £900 from D).	
F.	Vote 38 (gross)	98,280 31,593
G.	Vote 35	14,828
H.	Vote 23, less Appropriations, G.P.O.	35,367
J.	Vote 37 (net)	158,669
	Total, Class I.	£444,718
II.		
A.	Vote 44	23,606
B.	Vote 45	58,633
C.	Vote 47	157,451
D.	Vote 46	9,494
E.	From Vote 11 £2,634	
	From Vote 19 4,238	
F.	From Vote 11 £1,596	
	Vote 28 224,500 (gross).	
	From Vote 29 471 (morgues).	
	Vote 48 13,480 (gross).	
	Vote 49 232,701 (gross).	
		472,748

A. CAPE COLONY—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
V.		£
A.	From Vote 50D £50 (Magnetic Survey)	
	Vote 76 27,272	
B.	Vote 32 £1 (net)	
	From Vote 58 9,983 (Forest Plantations)	
	Vote 62 32,985 (gross)	
	Vote 63 26,584 (gross)	
	Vote 64 65,357	
	Vote 65 8,256	
	Vote 66 1,500	
	Vote 67 4,882 (gross)	
	Vote 68 5,425 (gross)	
	Vote 69 1,125	
	Vote 70 9,315 (gross)	
	Vote 71 965	
	Vote 74 4,362	
	Vote 75 46,329 (gross)	
		217,069
C.	Vote 52 £12,450	
	Vote 57 12,672	
		25,122
D.	Vote 77	6,524
	Total, Class V. ...	£276,037
VI.		
A.	Vote 50 £32,849 (Less items 3, 4 and 5 of sub-vote D)	
	Vote 51 16,710	
		49,559
B.	Vote 56, (gross) less £500 Fire Brigade	48,253
C.	(ii) Vote 54	20,000
D.	Vote 55	20,000
	Total, Class VI. ...	£137,812
VII.		
	Vote 41 £239,521 (net)	
	Vote 42 253,326 (net)	
	Vote 43 157,036 (net)	
		649,883
	Total, Class VII. ...	£649,883
VIII.		
	Vote 6 £9,003 (net)	
	Vote 7 18,267	
	Vote 8 6,137 (gross)	
	Vote 9 5,119 (gross)	
	Vote 10 81,287 (£847 carried to Revenue)	
		119,813
	Total, Class VIII. ...	£119,813

A. CAPE COLONY—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
IX.	Commissions, &c.—From Vote 5D £1,000	£
	From Vote 19C 300	
		1,300
	Public Worship—Vote 17	3,368
	Arms and Ammunition—From Vote 19 (net)	2,164
	Immigration—From Vote 11 £1,285	
	From Vote 16 4,087	
		5,372
	Guano—Vote 72... ..	20,700
	Grants to Local Authorities—	
	From Vote 31D £350 (Simon's Town Waterworks)	
	From Vote 56 500 (Fire Brigade)	850
	Miscellaneous Expenses—	
	From Vote 5D £200 (Entertainment)	
From Vote 19 100 (Military Graves)		
From Vote 31D 50 (Sundries)		
From Vote 31D 14,765	15,115	
Miscellaneous Grants—		
From Vote 16 £350 (Salvation Army)		
From Vote 19 500 (Sailors' Home and Seamen's Mission)		
From Vote 31D 14,303	15,153	
	Total, Class IX. ...	£64,022
X.	Vote 36 (net)	573,596
	Total, Class X. ...	£573,596
XI.	A.	
	Vote 58 £3,804,712 (Less Forest Plantations)	
	Vote 60 1 (net)	
	Vote 61 1 (net)	
		3,804,714
	Vote 59 (Colonial Wood Sleepers)	20,000
	B.	
Vote 40 £5,087		
From Vote 50D 2,350 (Knysna Jetty, &c., and Walfish Bay)		
Vote 53 11,538	18,975	
	Total, Class XI. ...	£3,843,689

B. NATAL.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
I.		£
A.	Vote 1	7,098
B.	Vote 2 £4,424	
	Vote 3 10,948	
	From Vote 14 1,100 (Elections)	
		16,472
D.	From Vote 4	6,907
E.	Vote 27	5,171
do.	Customs, &c., Vote 29	35,172
F.	Vote 5	7,373
G.	Vote 28	8,407
H.	Vote 13 £14,800	
	From Vote 4 1,100	
		15,900
J.	Vote 31	43,695
	Total, Class I. ...	£146,195
II.		
A.	From Vote 17 £1,236 (after deducting 200 for destitute children).	
	From Vote 18 5,114 (after deducting 5 Clerks of the Peace).	
		6,350
B.	Vote 19 £22,773	
	Vote 20 7,168	
	Vote 21 1,766	
		31,707
C.	From Vote 14 £73,084	
	From Vote 18 4,223	
		77,307
D.	Vote 22	2,735
E.	From Vote 33	2,250
F.	From Vote 23 £242,119	
	From Vote 14 100 (Mortuary)	
		242,219
G.	From Vote 23	60,395
H.	Vote 36 £74,901	
	Vote 37 12,500	
		87,401
do.	H.M. Navy and Troops. Vote 39 (after deducting £4,000 Customs Allowance, Customs Revenue being taken net in this respect).	39,000
	Total, Class II. ...	£549,364

B. NATAL—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
III.		£
A.	Vote 16 £112,966 From Vote 32 500	113,466
B.	From Vote 32 £1,327 (Libraries and Reading Rooms) From Vote 32 3,540 (Museums, Art Galleries, Botanic Gardens, Herbarium, &c.)	4,867 1,338
C.	Vote 9	1,338
	Total, Class III. ...	£119,871
IV.		
A.	From Vote 4 £500 (Medical Council, &c.) From Vote 14 11,605 (District Surgeons) From Vote 15 7,198 From Vote 34 100	19,408
B.	From Vote 15	1,800
C.	Vote 11	14,346
D.	Vote 12 £15,488 From Vote 14 3,000 From Vote 32 7,950	26,438
E.	From Vote 14 £300 From Vote 17 200 From Vote 32 1,970	2,470
	Total, Class IV. ...	£64,457
V.		
A.	Vote 25	8,488
B.	Vote 35 ... £79,988 (after deducting £8,707 transport). From Vote 14 378 (Game Preserves.)	80,366
D.	Vote 26 ... £9,171 (after deducting £500 bonus on gold and £2,000 assistance). Vote 44 ... 1,888	10,759
	Total, Class V. ...	£99,613
VI.		
A.	From Vote 24	19,808
B.	From Vote 24	18,750
C.	(i) From Vote 24	9,325
	(ii) From Vote 24	25,400
D.	From Vote 24	95,099
	Total, Class VI. ...	£168,382
VII.		
	Vote 6 £170,949 From Vote 30 9,695	180,044
	Total, Class VII. ...	£180,044

B. NATAL—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
VIII.	From Vote 33 £14,922	£
	Vote 34 ... 2,616	17,538
	Total, Class VIII. ...	£17,538
IX.	Commissions, etc.—From Vote 4 ...	1,300
	Arms and Ammunition—Vote 38 (<i>Less Receipts</i>) ...	725
	Immigration—Vote 7 ...	3,696
	Grants to Local Authorities—	
	From Vote 24 £2,200 (Fire Brigades).	
	From Vote 32 90	2,290
	Indian Immigrants—Vote 8 ...	2,752
	Miscellaneous Expenses—	
	From Vote 4 £150 (Entertainment).	
	From Vote 10 1,443 (Laboratory).	
	From Vote 24 500 (Dog collars).	
	From Vote 32 42 (Miscellaneous).	
	From Vote 35 8,707 (Transport).	
	From Vote 30 15,480 (Interest on Savings Bank Deposits).	
	From Vote 30 1,020 (Interest on Temporary Loans and on Guarantee Fund).	27,342
	Miscellaneous Grants—From Vote 32 £10,406	
	From Vote 26 2,500	12,906
	Total, Class IX. ...	£51,011
X.	From Vote 30 (after deduction of amounts allocated to Railways, Harbours and Post Office)	259,665
	Total, Class X. ...	£259,665
XI.		
A.	Vote 40 £4,432	
	Vote 41 1,405,830	
	From Vote 30 521,236	1,931,498
B.	Vote 42 £65,198	
	Vote 43 25,738	
	From Vote 30 56,362	147,298
	Subsidy to Ocean Steamers—From Vote 32 ...	22,600
	Total, Class XI. ...	£2,101,396

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
I.		£
A.	Vote 2 £3,530	
	From Reserved List 5,000	
		8,530
B.	Vote 3 £15,000	
	From Vote 22 2,000 (Registration of Voters)	
		17,000
D.	Vote 4 (<i>Less</i> Library, Gazette and Native Affairs) ...	6,030
E.	Vote 6... ..	5,420
do.	Customs, &c. Vote 7 £11,349	
	Percentage to Coast Colonies 14,500 (shown in Estimates as deduction from Revenue).	
	Vote 8 200	
		26,049
F.	Vote 12	5,375
H.	Vote 18 £11,684	
	From Vote 4 380 (Gazette)	
		12,064
J.	Vote 1 £8,830 (<i>Less</i> Grants to Churches)	
	From Reserved List 1,137	
		9,967
	Total, Class I.	£90,435
II.		
A.	From Vote 9	4,000
B.	From Vote 9 £13,832	
	From Reserved List 5,750	
	Vote 10 3,555	
		23,137
C.	Vote 5... ..	46,675
D.	Vote 11	3,520
F.	From Vote 16	1,900
G.	Vote 13 (gross)	32,129
	Total, Class II.	£111,361
III.		
A.	Vote 15 (gross)	149,437
B.	From Vote 4 500	
	From Vote 22 1,350	
		1,850
C.	From Vote 20	£330
	Total, Class III.	£151,617
IV.		
A.	From Vote 14A £7,195	
	Vote 14G-M 5,080	
		12,275
B.	From Vote 14A £310	
	Vote 14B 10,000	
		10,310
C.	From Vote 14A £3,095	
	Vote 14B 4,700	
		7,795

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
IV.		£
D.	Vote 14C £2,100	
	Vote 14D 1,500	
	From Vote 14A 2,730	
		6,330
E.	Vote 14F £4,500	
	From Vote 22 500	
		5,000
		£41,710
	Total, Class IV. ...	
V.		
A.	Vote 16 (<i>Less</i> Mines and sub-vote C) ...	4,075
B.	Vote 20 (gross) (<i>Less</i> Meteorology) ...	60,370
C.	From Vote 19A £4,491	
	Vote 19r 2,075	
	From Vote 19F 825	
		7,391
D.	From Vote 16 ...	3,850
		£75,686
	Total, Class V. ...	
VI.		
A.	From Vote 19A £12,610	
	From Vote 19F 2,175	
		14,785
B.	Vote 19D £6,000	
	From Vote 22 1,350 (Insurance and Rates)	
		7,350
C.	(i) Vote 19 G, H, K, M. ...	41,390
	(ii) Vote 19 B, C and O ...	22,200
D.	From 19 A £3,080	
	From 19 F 1,000	
	Vote 19 H 24,600	
	Vote 19 N 7,400	
		36,080
		£121,805
	Total Class VI. ...	
VII.	Vote 17 116,526 }	
	Vote 19 L 3,880 }	
		£120,406
	Total Class VII. ...	
VIII.	From Vote 4 ...	£2,892
	Total Class VIII. ...	
IX.	Commissions, &c.—From Vote 22 ...	1,000
	Public Worship—From Vote 1 ...	8,160
	Arms and Ammunition—From Vote 22 (net) ...	100
	Immigration—From Vote 22... ...	328
	Miscellaneous Expenses—From Vote 19 £1,599 (Custodian, Messengers, &c.)	
	Vote 23 800	
	From Vote 22 980	
		3,379
	Miscellaneous Grants—From Vote 22 ...	5,900
	Land Settlement—Vote 21 ...	1,858
		£20,725
	Total Class IX. ...	

D. TRANSVAAL.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
I.		£
A.	Vote 1	16,693
B.	Vote 3 £8,855	
	Vote 4 27,790	
	Vote 5 3,250	
	Vote 8G 500	
		40,395
C.	Vote 6 £3,902	
	From Vote 2 1,000 (Prime Minister).	
		4,902
D.	Vote 8A £16,255 (Less Vital Statistics, Game Preservation and Asiatic Affairs).	
	Vote 8B 2,382	
	From Vote 8C 660	
	From Vote 2 3,000	
		22,297
E.	Vote 21 £15,804 (Less Investment Board).	
	From Vote 2 3,000	
		18,804
do.	Customs, &c. Vote 22 £28,637	
	Vote 24 80,495 (Less Board of Trade).	
		109,132
F.	Vote 23	13,330
G.	Vote 26	8,675
H.	Vote 11	99,381
J.	Vote 27	37,679
	Total, Class I. ...	£371,288
II.		
A.	Vote 14 £31,661 (Less Patents, &c., Deeds and Master).	
	From Vote 2 1,500	
		33,161
B.	From Vote 14 £9,839 (Master).	
	Vote 15 £51,988	
		61,827
C.	Vote 16	149,164
D.	From Vote 14	12,810
E.	From Vote 8A	3,508
F.	Vote 17	341,587
G.	Vote 18	215,551
H.	Vote 12	118,565
	Total, Class II. ...	£936,173

D. TRANSVAAL—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
III.		£
A.	Vote 13 (Less Grants to Public Libraries)	498,615
B.	From Vote 13 £3,200	
	From Vote 7 5,120 (Museum).	
		8,320
C.	From Vote 31	2,534
	Total, Class III. ...	£509,469
IV.		
A.	From Vote 9 £8,668	} See Appendix B to Estimates.
	" " " 17,990	
	" " " 8,228	
	" " " 1,306	
	" " " 534	
	" " " 4,500	
		41,226
B.	From Vote 9 Leper Asylum (See Appendix B)	18,132
C.	From Vote 9 Lunatic Asylum (See Appendix B)	26,690
D.	From Vote 9 £10,297	} See Appendix B to Estimates.
	" " " 650	
	" " " 20,467	
	From Vote 10B 75,000	
	Vote 10C 3,200	
		109,614
E.	From Vote 8j	9,550
	Total, Class IV. ...	£203,212
V.		
A.	Vote 31 £26,297 (Less Meteorological Department and Burgher Land Settlements).	}
	Vote 32 38,379	
	From Vote 20 5,264 (Geological Survey—see Addendum to Estimates).	
	From Vote 2 1,500	
		71,440
B.	Vote 7 £156,536 (less Museum).	}
	From Vote 8A 4,452 (Game Preservation).	
	From Vote 8C 1,225 (Destruction of Vermin, etc.).	
	From Vote 8J. 500 (Trout).	
	From Vote 2 3,000	
		165,713
C.	Vote 33	60,977
D.	Vote 20 £112,219 (less Geological Survey).	}
	From Vote 2 1,500	
		113,719
do.	Labour Importation, Vote 19	34,361
	Total, Class V. ...	£446,210

D. TRANSVAAL—continued.

Head.	Description.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.
VI.		£
A.	From Vote 35 £103,226 From Vote 2 3,000	
		106,226
B.	Vote 35, D to G £94,500 Vote 10A 11,750	
		106,250
C.	(i) Vote 36A (ii) Vote 35N 	256,989 85,000
D.	Vote 35L £100,000 Vote 35 O 3,000 Vote 36B 20,000 From Vote 10A 15,000 From Vote 10B 8,000	
		146,000
	Total, Class VI. ...	£650,465
VII.	Vote 25 £458,239 (<i>Less</i> £1,727 from Swaziland). From Vote 21 2,220 (Investment Board).	
		460,459
	Total, Class VII. ...	£460,459
VIII.	Vote 34 £108,277 From Vote 2 1,500	
		109,777
	Total, Class VIII. ...	£109,777
IX.	Commissions, etc. Vote 8D Arms and Ammunition Vote 8E (net) Immigration Vote 8H Local Authorities From Vote 10A £40,500 Vote 10D 2,050 Vote 35H 700	4,000 800 2,000
		43,250
	Indian Immigrants From Vote 8A Miscellaneous Expenses Vote 28 £10,000 Vote 8F 2,505 (<i>Consulate, less</i> contribution from Imperial Government).	3,655
		12,505
	Miscellaneous Grants From Vote 8J £9,230 From Vote 24 300 (Board of Trade)	
		9,530
	Land Settlement Vote 31G 	9,990
	Total, Class IX. ...	£85,730
XI.	Vote 29 Total, Class XI. ...	£36,350

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

6. STATEMENT for Southern Rhodesia, North-Western Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland Protectorate, classifying the Estimated Administrative Expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western Rhodesia.	North-Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
<i>I. General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£
A. H.H. the Administrator ...	†7,449	2,720	2,000	2,475
B. Government Secretary ...	6,323	4,260	3,150	4,591
C. Treasury	5,274	2,758	2,939	3,313
„ Customs, Excise and Revenue Collection.*	20,234	5,797	475	1,450
D. Audit	5,398	Included with Treasury.	...	1,213
E. Printing and Stationery ...	9,561	1,250	1,107	1,820
F. Pensions and Gratuities ...	9,370	2,000	...	1,301
TOTAL ... £	63,609	18,785	9,671	16,163

* Exclusive of cost of work performed by Assistant-Commissioners Magistrates, etc.
† Including £1,703 for Legislative Council Expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.			
	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western Rhodesia.	North-Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
II. Law, Order and Protection.	£	£	£	£
A. Attorney-General's Office ...	9,392	} 3,049	1,500	1,958
B. Superior Courts	10,189			
C. District Courts and Offices i.e., Magistrates, etc.* ...	74,250	30,067	14,056	16,023
D. Registrar of Deeds (including Companies, Patents, etc.)...	1,156	} Duties dis- charged by Regis- trar of High Court.	} Included in "Sup- erior Courts."	} Included in A & B
E. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	Work per- formed by Statist (Education Dept.).			
F. Police, including Mortuaries	31,159	19,453	2,900	2,051
G. Prisons, Reformatories ...	23,791	319	400	761
H. Defence	153,255	1,234	7,350 (Subsidy to Nyasaland)	26,736
TOTAL £	303,192	54,122	26,206	47,529
III. Education, Science, etc.				
A. Education (including grants)	11,520	300	...	...
B. Libraries, Museums, etc. (in- cluding grants)	1,770	...	...	...
C. Meteorology ... ..	...	...	...	48
TOTAL £	13,290	300	...	48

* Including Native Commissioners, etc.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-08.				
	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western Rhodesia.	North-Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.	
IV. Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief.	£	£	£	£	
A. Public Health and Medical...	8,115	} 4,622	} 2,350	5,667	
B. Lepers	3,750			...	
C. Lunatics	18,252			1,648	
D. Hospitals (including grants)	500			...	
E. Poor Relief					
TOTAL £	30,617	4,622	2,350	7,315	
V. Lands, Agriculture and Mines.					
A. Lands Administration and Survey	9,211	} 1,336	} 2,530	Administration included in Public Works Administration. 4,173	
B. Agriculture and Forests (Including destruction of vermin and preservation of game)	30,768				1,368
C. Irrigation and Water Boring
D. Mines (including Explosives and Boiler Inspection)	15,286				...
TOTAL £	55,265				1,336	3,898	4,173
VI. Public Works.					
A. Administration, Engineering and Architectural	4,976	} 3,379	} 825	4,985	
B. Rent, Rates Insurance, Water and Light	9,443			...	103
C. Works and Buildings—				...	2,176
(i.) New Works	11,200			1,350	715
(ii.) Maintenance, &c.	12,050			600	1,730
D. Roads and Bridges (including Grants)	9,250				
TOTAL £	46,919	3,379	2,775	9,709	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8			
	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western Rhodesia.	North-Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.
	£	£	£	£
VII. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	51,904	6,698	*4,825	4,289
TOTAL ... £	51,904	6,698	4,825	4,289
VIII. Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous Expenses ...	3,771	2,425	275	Chinde Agency £1,483 Marine Transport 4,542 Transport, ... 2,796 Postage, &c., ... 538 Miscellaneous... 857 London & Bombay Agencies ... 775
TOTAL ... £	3,771	2,425	275	10,991

* Includes £2,825 Grant-in-aid to African Transcontinental Telegraph Co.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.				
	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western Rhodesia.	North-Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.	
IX. Public Debt.	£	£	£	£	
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	...
X. Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.					
A. Railways... ..	...	...	...	2,500 (Consulting Engineer).	
B. Ports, Harbours and Navigation.	...	...	..	Removing obstructions to Navigation 300	
TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	2,800	
SUMMARY.					
					Four Territories.
Total—General Government	63,609	18,785	9,671	16,163	108,228
" Law, Order and Protection	303,192	54,122	26,206	47,529	431,049
" Education, Science, etc.	13,290	300	...	48	13,638
" Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief ...	30,617	4,622	2,350	7,315	44,904
" Lands, Agriculture and Mines	55,265	1,336	3,898	4,173	64,672
" Public Works	46,919	3,379	2,775	9,709	62,782
" Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones ...	51,904	6,698	4,825	4,289	67,716
" Miscellaneous	3,771	2,425	275	10,991	17,462
" Public Debt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
" Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation ... ..	...	...	...	2,800	2,800
GRAND TOTAL £	568,567	91,667	50,000	103,017	813,251

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

7. STATEMENT showing the amount of each class of expenditure per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.

Class.	Southern Rhodesia.	North Western Rhodesia.	North Eastern Rhodesia.	Nyasaland.	Four Territories.
	%	%	%	%	%
General Government ...	11·19	20·49	19·34	16·13	13·35
Law, Order and Protection.	53·33	59·04	52·41	47·42	53·19
Education, Science, etc.	2·34	0·33	...	0·05	1·68
Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief.	5·38	5·04	4·70	7·30	5·54
Lands, Agriculture and Mines.	9·72	1·46	7·80	4·16	7·98
Public Works	8·25	3·69	5·55	9·69	7·75
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.	9·13	7·31	9·65	4·28	8·36
Miscellaneous	0·66	2·64	0·55	10·97	2·15
Public Debt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

8. STATEMENT for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, classifying the Estimated Ordinary Expenditure for the Year ending June 30, 1908.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure 1907-8.		
	Basutoland.	Bechuana-land Protectorate.	Swaziland.
<i>I. General Government.</i>	£	£	£
A. H. H., the Resident Commissioner...	1,700	1,400	2,293
B. Government Secretary	1,460	} 2,554	2,373
C. Treasury	1,221		
„ Customs, Excise and Revenue Collection.*	6,098	1,450	730
D. Audit	250	238	150
E. Printing and Stationery	†1,100	280	450
F. Pensions and Gratuities	‡1,154	548	365
TOTAL £	12,983	6,470	6,361

* Exclusive of cost of work performed by Assistant Commissioners and Magistrates.

† Includes furniture, fuel, light, etc.

‡ Includes Police pensions.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.		
	Basutoland.	Bechuana-land Protectorate.	Swaziland.
<i>II.—Law, Order and Protection.</i>	£	£	£
A. Attorney-General's Office ... ..	...	§375	°500
B. Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	††700
C. District Courts and Offices, i.e. Magistrates.	°6,928	†2,818	°3,745
D. Registrar of Deeds (including Companies, Patents, &c.)	...	Duties performed free of charge by Registrar of Deeds, Vryburg.	††50
E. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.	...	Births and Deaths are recorded by magistrates. Marriages are regd. by Govt. Sec.	Performed by Govt. Sec.
F. Police, including Mortuaries	18,219	36,572	14,369
G. Prisons, Reformatories	1,900	2,025	1,996
H. Defence ... ..	...	...	...
TOTAL £	27,047	41,790	21,360
<i>III. Education, Science, &c.</i>			
A. Education (including Grants)	11,915	†1,000	1,098
B. Libraries, Museums, &c. (including Grants).	20	...	...
C. Meteorology	50	...	...
TOTAL £	11,985	1,000	1,098

* Asst. Commissioners, &c. † Includes district administration and collection of licences, quitrent, &c. ‡ Grants, £900: contribution to salary of inspector, £100. § Crown Prosecutor, legal advice and prosecutions, &c. ** Legal advice and witness expenses and fees. †† Presiding barrister at special court. ††† Work performed in office of Registrar of Deeds, Pretoria.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.		
	Basutoland.	Bechuana-land Protectorate.	Swaziland.
IV. Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief.	£	£	£
A. Public Health and Medical ...	Included under Hospitals.	450	} 1,200
B. Lepers ...	50	—	
C. Lunatics ...	300	100	
D. Hospitals (including Grants) ...	7,130	—	
E. Poor Relief ...	50	100	
TOTAL ...	£ 7,530	650	1,200
V. Lands, Agriculture and Mines.			
A. Lands Administration and Survey	—	—	—
B. Agriculture and Forests (including Destruction of Vermin and Preservation of Game).	6,440	*800	1,486
C. Irrigation and Water Boring ...	—	—	—
D. Mines (including Explosives and Boiler Inspection).	—	—	10
TOTAL ...	6,440	800	1,496
VI. Public Works.			
A. Administration, Engineering and Architectural.	752	100	—
B. Rent, Rates, Insurance, Water and Light.	568	†20	15
C. Works and Buildings—			} 1,550
(i.) New Works ...	11,520	2,000	
(ii.) Maintenance, &c. ...	2,850	1,600	
D. Roads and Bridges (including Grants).	20,000	—	1,300
TOTAL ...	£ 35,690	3,720	2,865

* Veterinary only.
† Fuel and Light only.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.		
	Basutoland.	Bechuana- land Protectorate.	Swaziland.
VII. <i>Posts, Telegraphs and Tele- phones</i>	£ 4,115	£ 3,600	£ †4,727
TOTAL £	4,115	3,600	4,727
VIII. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Miscellaneous Expenses	£ 4,532	£ 980	£ 2,735
TOTAL £	4,532	980	2,735

* Including £1,000 telegraph subsidy to B.S.A. Co.

† Includes £3,000 repaid to Transvaal.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure, 1907-8.			
	Basutoland.	Bechuana-land Protectorate.	Swaziland.	
IX. Public Debt.	£	£	£	
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	—	—	1,400	
TOTAL	—	—	1,400	
X. Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.				
A. Railways	—	*15,000	—	
B. Ports, Harbours and Navigation ...	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	15,000	—	
SUMMARY.				
				Three Territories.
Total—General Government	12,983	6,470	6,361	25,814
" Law, Order and Protection	27,047	41,790	21,360	90,197
" Education, Science, etc.	11,985	1,000	1,098	14,083
" Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief	7,530	650	1,200	9,380
" Lands, Agriculture and Mines... ..	6,440	800	1,496	8,736
" Public Works	35,690	3,720	2,865	42,275
" Posts, Telegraphs and Tele-phones	4,115	3,600	4,727	12,442
" Miscellaneous	4,532	980	2,735	8,247
" Public Debt	—	—	1,400	1,400
" Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation	—	15,000	—	15,000
GRAND TOTAL	£ 110,322	74,010	†43,242	227,574

* Subsidy. By September, 1908, the last payment will have been made and this item will disappear.

† The following amounts are treated as extraordinary expenditure, and are not here included:—Concessions Commission, £9,888; Survey of Concessions, £9,400; Concessions Partition, £3,448; total, £22,736.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

9. STATEMENT showing the amount of each class of expenditure per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation.

CLASS.	Basuto-land.	Bechuana-land Protector-ate.	Swaziland.	Three Territories.
General Government	11·77	10·97	14·71	12·14
Law, Order and Protection... ..	24·52	70·83	49·40	42·43
Education, Science, etc.	10·86	1·69	2·54	6·62
Public Health, Medical, Lepers, Lunatics, Hospitals and Poor Relief	6·82	1·10	2·77	4·41
Lands, Agriculture and Mines	5·84	1·35	3·46	4·12
Public Works	32·35	6·30	6·63	19·89
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	3·73	6·10	10·93	5·85
Miscellaneous	4·11	1·66	6·32	3·88
Public Debt ... ..	...	...	3·24	0·66
Total, excluding Railways, Ports, Harbours and Navigation	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

XXVII.—ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the total Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and O.R.C. for the years ending June 30, 1906, and June 30, 1908.

Colony.	Ordinary Revenue.		Ordinary Expenditure.	
	Actual, 1905-6.	Estimated, 1907-8.	Actual, 1905-6.	Estimated, 1907-8.
	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony	8,370,407	8,067,219	8,365,247	8,131,582
Natal	3,658,466	3,632,500	3,666,449	3,757,336
*Orange River Colony ...	798,925	869,000	679,988	736,637
*Transvaal	4,692,722	4,408,973	3,681,053	3,811,133
Inter-Colonial Council...	5,932,402	4,248,581	6,782,070	5,021,225
TOTALS	£ 23,452,922	21,226,273	23,174,807	21,457,913

*The contributions to the Inter-Colonial Council are not shown either in the expenditure of the O.R.C. and Transvaal or in the revenue of the Inter-Colonial Council.

**XXVIII.—BALANCE SHEETS AND
CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE ACCOUNTS.**

XXVIII.—BALANCE SHEETS AND CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

A. CAPE COLONY.

1. BALANCE SHEET OF THE COLONY,
JUNE 30, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure				862,004	11	11
Fencing Advances				1,107	16	9
War Losses Compensation	61,606	18	8			
Brandy Advances	13,197	12	9			
Farmers' Co-operative Associations						
Loans	48,012	8	8			
Irrigation Loans	166,049	18	6			
Local Works Loans	44,540	6	6			
School Loans	96,881	19	7			
Telegraphs and Telephones	93,494	18	0			
Public Works	165,925	13	5			
Railways	1,060,283	10	0			
Survey of Native Locations, Mission and other Lands	2,730	19	8			
Compensation to Occupiers of Location Lands at Port St. John's and Survey of such Lands				3,727	6	0
Forest Plantation Extensions, &c.				1,796	10	9
Rinderpest Expenditure				4,959	16	5
Exchequer Suspense		396	11	9		
Sinking Fund	1,196,952	8	7			
Post Office Savings Bank Moneys lodged in Exchequer pending investment	20,000	0	0			
Money Orders	20,847	15	3			
Postal Notes	2,266	9	6			
Post Office Savings Bank	2,213,239	12	0			
Post Office Savings Bank Certificates	571,900	0	0			
Post Office Savings Bank Investments				2,775,507	10	11
Deposit Accounts	2,835,507	13	11			
Exchequer Remittances				458	1	1
Paymaster-General's Remittances				109	3	0
Transfer Warrants	106,164	15	4			
Contingencies Account				57,012	6	6
Pension Funds, Guarantee Fund, and other Deposit Account Investments				3,377,767	17	0
Table Bay Harbour Board Loan Account	20,950	0	0			
East London Harbour Board Loan Account				23,332	4	11
Mossel Bay Harbour Board Loan Account				3,702	18	5
Liabilities of Accounting Officers	266,683	12	10			
Assets of Accounting Officers				297,261	13	10
Accounting Officers' and Divisional Paymasters' Drafts Outstanding	128,374	1	6			
Cash				1,727,259	8	11
	£9,136,007	6	5	£9,136,007	6	5

CAPE COLONY—continued.

2. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Ordinary Revenue as per Account Current... ..	7,701,191	11	6	By Balance on 1st July, 1906 ...	206,414	3	8
„ Temporary Loans raised by Treasury Bills...	950,248	1	5	„ Ordinary Expenditure as per Account Current	8,349,316	9	11
„ Transfers from Accounts IX. and X.:— Balances surrendered, Postmaster-General's Acts, £59 18s. 4d., Kenhardt Irrigation Scheme, £2,418 15s. 7d.	2,478	13	11	„ Temporary Loans repaid	960,191	0	0
„ Balance on 30th June, 1907 ...	*862,004	11	11	„ Transfer under Section 12 of Act 37 of 1906 to Account IX. ...	1	5	2
	£9,515,922	18	9		£9,515,922	18	9

° Viz. :—Ordinary Deficit, 1903-1904	£	s.	d.
„ „ 1904-1905	949,011	4	1
„ „ 1906-1907	677,195	4	9
	648,124	18	5

2,274,331 7 3

Less Borrowing Powers exercised on 30th June, 1907, under Act 17 of 1904.	£905,700	0	0
and under Act 43 of 1905	£504,148	1	5
	1,409,848	1	5
	864,483	5	10
Less amounts surrendered, 1906-1907	2,478	13	11
	£862,004	11	11

B. NATAL.

1. BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Deposits		£	s. d.	Cash		£	s. d.
Contingencies Fund		591,865	3 8	Remittances		230,210	1 10
Public Debt Commissioners :—		199,431	7 6	Investments		8,060	16 3
Consolidated Loans Fund		509,773	0 1	Advances... ..		376,586	9 8
Other Trust Funds		5,045	7 11	Consolidated Revenue Fund		136,483	14 8
						554,773	16 9
		£1,306,114 19 2				£1,306,114 19 2	

2. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1906-1907.

July 1st, 1906	To Balance	£	s. d.	June 30th, 1907	By Revenue for the year	£	s. d.
June 30th, 1907	„ Issues	356,479	14 1		„ Land Sales	3,415,728	17 6
		3,681,914	1 9		„ Accounting Officers' Cash	56,203	5 4
					„ Surrenders, 1905-06	11,687	16 3
					„ Balance—Deficit	554,773	16 9
		£4,038,393 15 10				£4,038,393 15 10	
June 30th, 1907	„ Balance	554,773	16 9				

C. ORANGE RIVER COLONY.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON JUNE 30, 1907.

CASH AND INVESTMENTS ONLY.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
1. Deposits— Sums on Deposit	£ s. d. 12,102 17 2		1. Cash— Balance in National Bank, O.R.C., Ltd., to the Credit of the Treasury Lodged in Bank on fixed deposit Cash in hands of Crown Agents " in hands of Sub-Accountants " in transit 2. Investments— 14,584 Shares in National Bank of the O.R.C., Ltd. (Actual Cost) 3. Advances— Advances—General (including Loan for Ladybrand Railway) Loans under Ordinance 25, 1905, Stock and Dams Loans to Creameries, &c., paid out of Treasury Balances Extraordinary Expenditure 4. Loans— Sums held by the Funds Department on account of old "School Fund" Capital Official Loan Fund, Capital Sums advanced to Funds Department under Local Loans Ordinance, 1904, for Loans to Municipalities, Capital Funds Department—Balance of Profit and Loss Account School Fund—Interest Officials' Loan Fund—Interest Local Loans Fund—Interest	£ s. d. 46,386 3 8 100,000 0 0 10,543 16 0 22,632 17 9 1,815 13 2 32,522 15 7 17,230 0 0 1,300 0 0 105,094 2 7 44,218 13 8 110,000 0 0 15,255 6 7 6,030 8 9 1,449 18 10 4,014 2 11	£ s. d. 181,378 10 7 76,179 13 3 51,052 15 7 259,312 16 3 26,749 17 1 £594,673 12 9
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	582,570 15 7 £594,673 12 9				

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STATEMENT
No. XXVIII.—(Contd.)

D. TRANSVAAL.

1. EXCHEQUER BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1907.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.							
DESCRIPTION.				AMOUNT.		DESCRIPTION.				AMOUNT.	
				£	s. d.					£	s. d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	...	...	1,195,182	8 10	Cash	...	...	...	330,177	2 3
Loan Fund	...	...	...	...	...	Investments	...	...	...	130,000	0 0
Deposits	...	...	...	16,000	0 0	Advances	...	...	...	751,005	6 7
				£	1,211,182 8 10					£	1,211,182 8 10

DR.				2. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.				CR.							
1907.				£		s. d.		1906.				£		s. d.	
June 30.	Issues in the Year 1906-07 :							June 30.	Balance			1,324,754		10 11	
	I. Consolidated Fund Charges—							1907.	I. Ordinary Revenue 1906-07			4,434,811		1 3	
	(a) Reserved Civil List			38,303		0 0		June 30.	II. Extraordinary Revenue 1906-07			16,055		16 6	
	(b) Inter-Colonial Council			713,497		3 5		III. Other Receipts—							
	II. Supply Services—							(a) Diamond Mines—Government's							
	(a) Ordinary			3,453,686		17 8		Share of Profits—Half reserved							
	(b) Special			227,280		0 0		for Redemption of Loans				346,267		9 1	
	(c) Extraordinary			215,304		7 9		(b) Selati Railway Deposits				277,344		12 10	
	III. Redemption of Debt—							(c) Sales of Crown Lands				29,373		19 10	
	Selati Railway 4% Debentures			618,624		0 0		(d) Sales of Government Erven				25,832		16 3	
	Balance			1,195,182		8 10		(e) Recoveries under Settlers Ordinance, 1904				7,437		11 0	
				£		6,461,877 17 8						£		6,461,877 17 8	

F. NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON MARCH 31, 1907.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Zomba Treasury	5,258	11 1			Drafts on Crown Agents ...	4,737	6 2
African Lakes Corporation Bank...	13,402	17 7			do. Bombay	278	6 3
Crown Agents... ..	2,674	18 5			Remittances in Transit from Crown Agents	294	0 2
Bombay Agency	602	2 10			Remittances in Transit from Agent-General	240	9 3
Sub-Accountants	2,245	10 1					
Remittances in Transit to Crown Agents	3,197	8 8					
Remittances in Transit between Chests	197	5 0					
			27,578	13 8			
Sundry Advances Outstanding ...	9,156	14 6					5,550 1 10
Trade Goods in hand	880	5 5			Sundry Depositors ... ..	...	6,059 17 6
			10,036	19 11	Balance ... ..	...	26,005 14 3
			£37,615	13 7			£37,615 13 7

G. BASUTOLAND.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, JUNE 30, 1907.

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.	
		£	s.	d.	
Balance at Standard Bank, Maseru	...	24,432	17	1	
Balance in hands of Sub-Accountants	...	1,602	19	10	
Balance in hands of Crown Agents	...	322	4	3	
On Loan to C.S.A.R.	... ..	50,000	0	0	Nil.
On Loan to Swaziland Administration	...	10,000	0	0	
On Fixed Deposit with Standard Bank, Cape Town.		75,000	0	0	
		<hr/>			
		£161,358	1	2	

H. BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON MARCH 31, 1907.

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance on March 31, 1907 :				Deposits :			
In hands of the Resident Commissioner and Sub-accountants	6,731	2	0	Sales of unclaimed Stock	32	11	0
In hands of the Crown Agents	488	12	9	Security Labour Agents	800	0	0
			7,219 14 9	Paymaster's	1,560	10	2
Advances unpaid ... ..			...	Excess of Assets over Liabilities			2,393 1 2
			£7,219 14 9				4,826 13 7
							£7,219 14 9

J. SWAZILAND.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON MARCH 31, 1907.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance in Paymaster-General's Account...	2,481	7 5	Loan	20,000	0 0
Balance with Sub-Accountants	3,597	8 10			
Excess of Liabilities over Assets	13,921	3 9			
	£20,000	0 0		£20,000	0 0

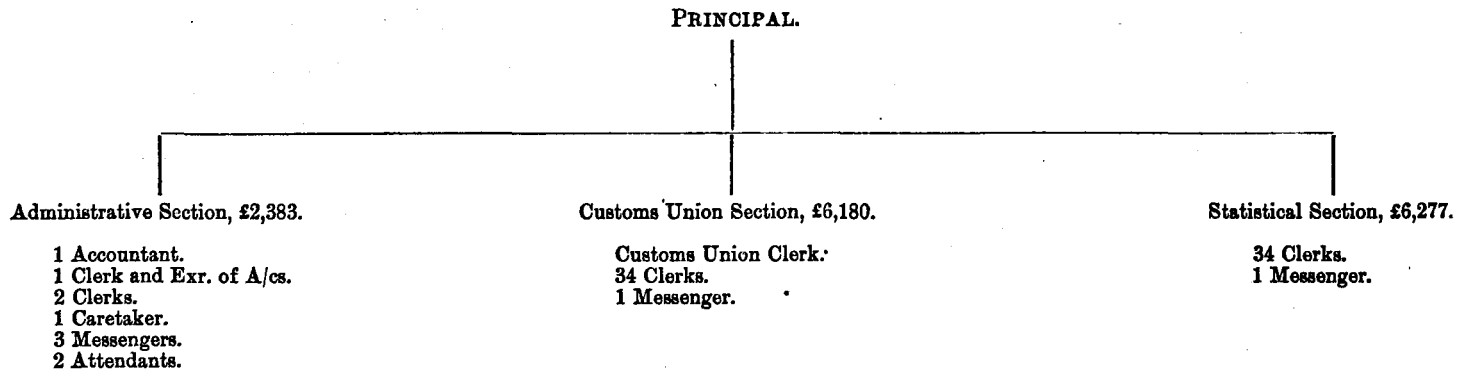
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STATEMENT
No. XXVIII.—(contd.)

XXIX.—CIVIL SERVICE DIAGRAMS.

XXIX.—CIVIL SERVICE DIAGRAMS.

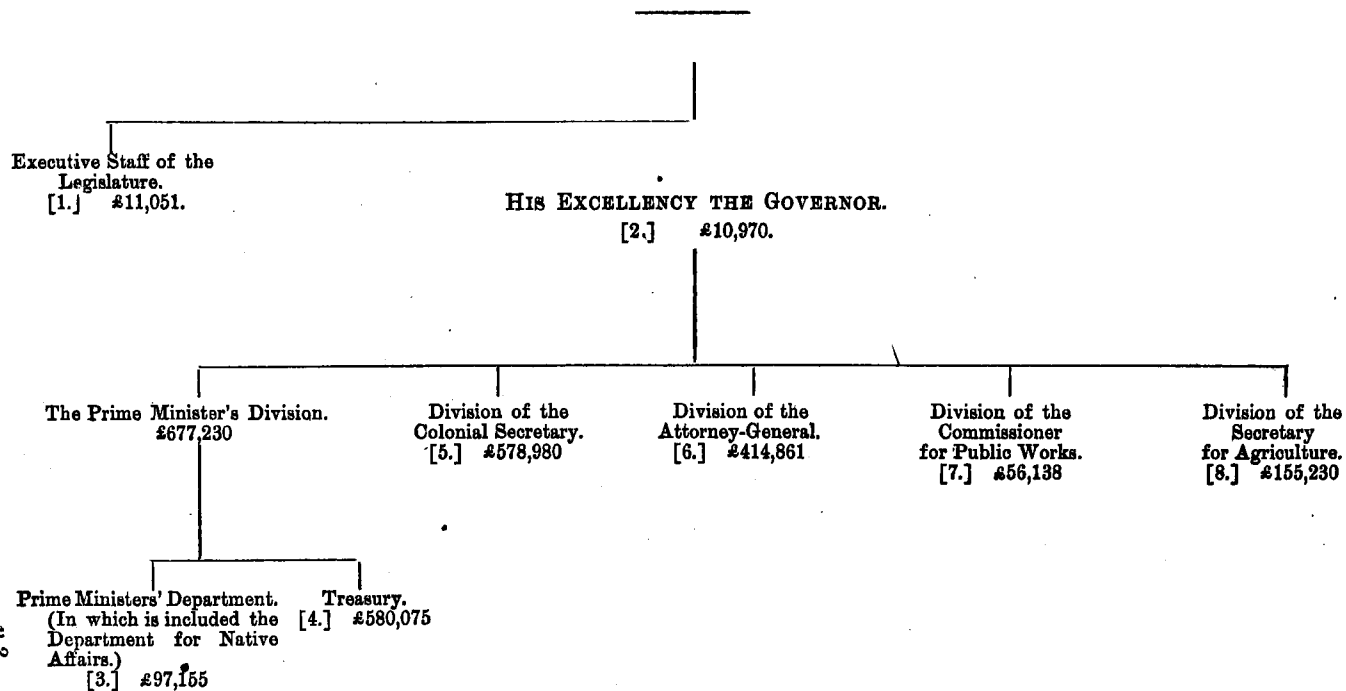
SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS STATISTICAL BUREAU, £14,840.*



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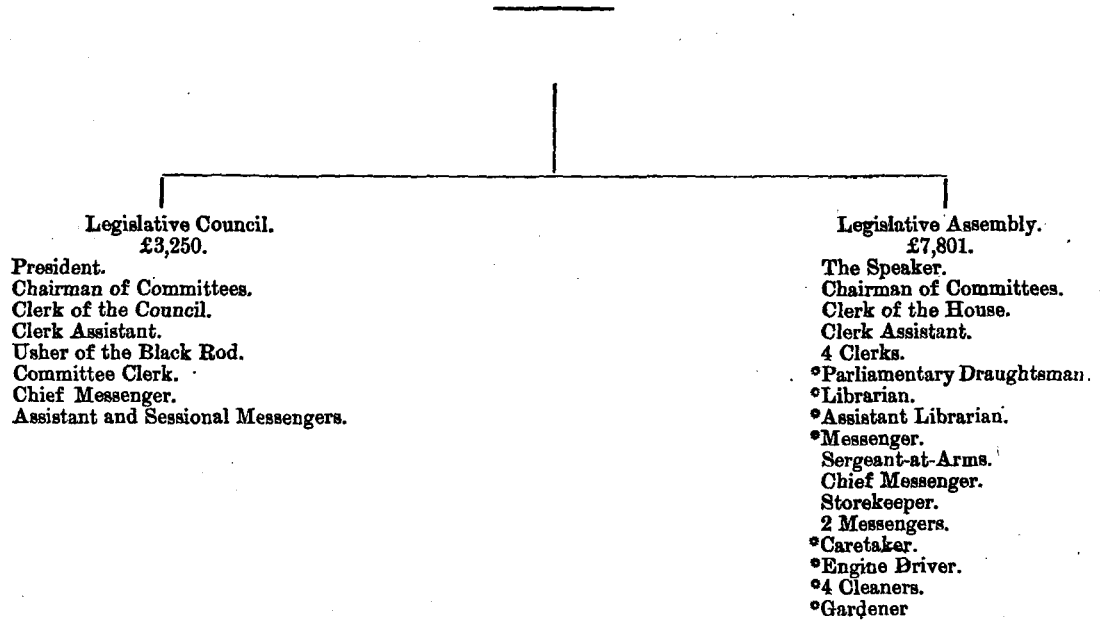
* The expenses of this Institution are contributed by the four self-governing Colonies and Southern Rhodesia in the following proportions —
Cape Colony, 6/20 ; Natal, 4/20 ; S. Rhodesia, 1/20 ; Transvaal, 6/20 ; O.R.C., 3/20.

A.—CAPE COLONY. £1,904,460



CAPE COLONY. [1.]

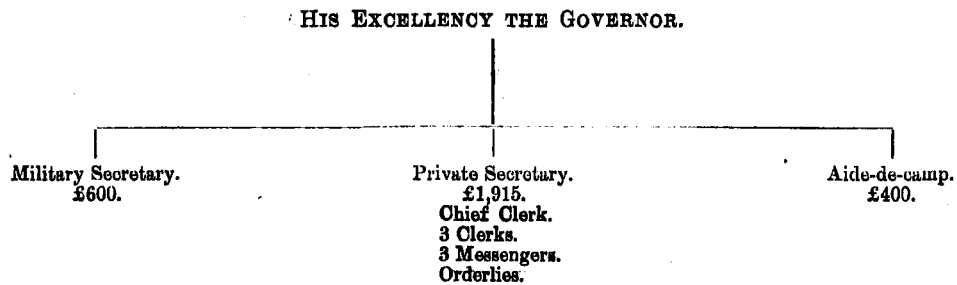
THE STAFF OF THE LEGISLATURES, £11,051.



* Officers of both Houses under Mr. Speaker's Control.

CAPE COLONY. [2.]

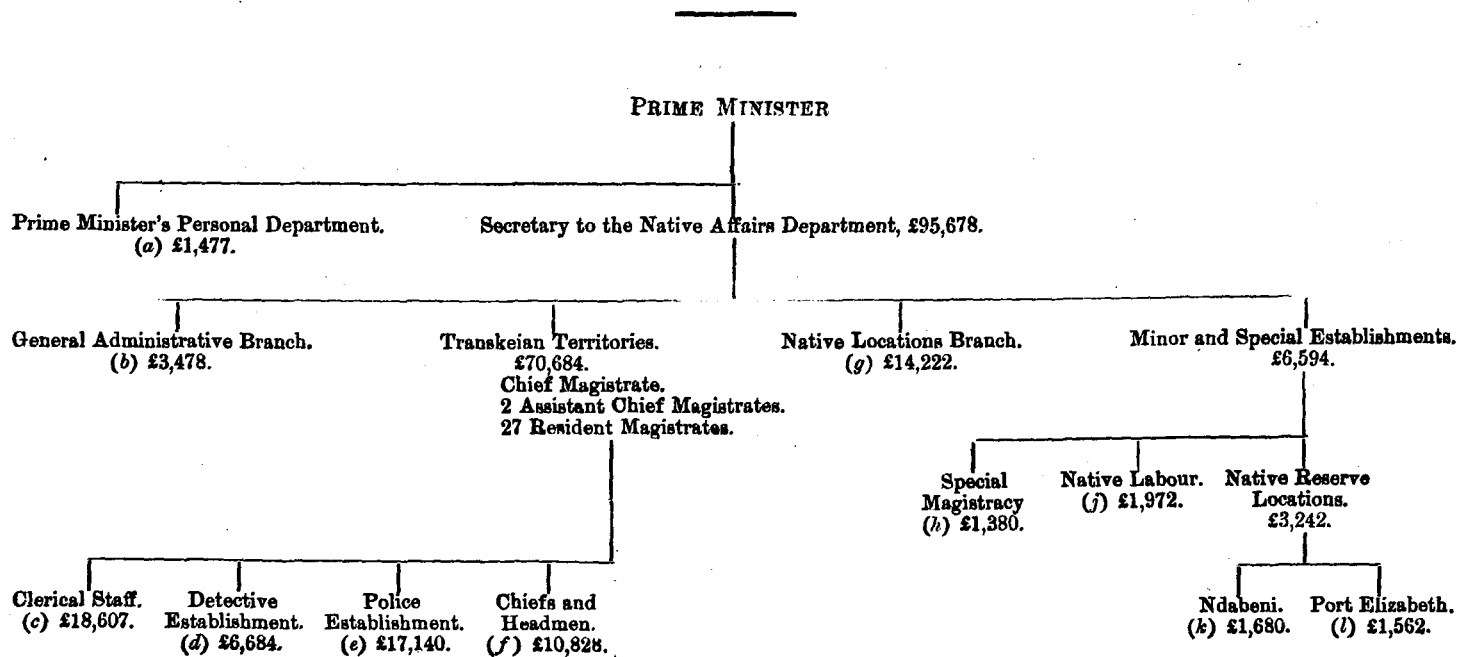
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, £10,970.



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STATEMENT
No. XXIX.—(contd.)

In which is included the Native Affairs Department.



(a)
Prime Minister's Personal Department.

Secretary to P.M. Department.

3 Clerks.

2 Messengers.

Native Affairs Department.

(b)

General Administrative Branch.

1 Chief Clerk.

1 Accountant.

12 Clerks.

3 Messengers.

Transkeian Territories.

(c)

Clerical Staff.

58 Assistant Resident Magistrates and Clerks.

37 Interpreters and Native Assistant Clerks.

(d)

Detective Establishment.

1 Inspector of Licences and Chief Detective Officer.

3 Sub-Inspectors of Licences.

10 Detective Officers.

24 Native Sergeants.

48 Native Detectives.

(e)

Police Establishment.

29 Chief Constables.

245 Mounted Constables.

28 Dismounted Constables.

(f)

Chiefs and Headmen.

963 Chiefs and Headmen.

The former of whom receive subsidies, and the latter small allowances.

(g)

Native Locations Branch.

92 Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates.

5 Clerks.

2 Chief Constables.

2 Interpreters.

20 Inspectors of Native Locations.

51 Location Constables.

16 Native Detectives.

†306 Chiefs and Headmen.

*All Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates in Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland come under this Department for the purpose of administration of Native Law, &c., but, with the exception of the two shown above (viz : those for Glen Grey and Herschel), these are paid by the Law Department.

†See note to (f).

Minor and Special Establishments.

(h)

Special Magistracy.

1 Special Magistrate.

Clerks.

Native Labour.

(j)

1 Chief Registrar of Servants.

1 Protector of Natives.

4 Registrars of Servants.

3 Native Clerks and Interpreters.

Native Reserve Locations.

(k)

Ndabeni :

1 Assistant Resident Magistrate.

1 Clerk.

1 Visiting Medical Officer.

1 Storekeeper and Timekeeper.

6 Constables.

1 Nurse, 1 Cook, 1 Wardboy, and a number of Labourers.

(l)

Port Elizabeth :

1 Assistant Resident Magistrate.

1 Inspector of Natives.

1 Visiting Medical Officer.

3 Interpreters and Native Assistant Clerks.

6 Wardsmen.

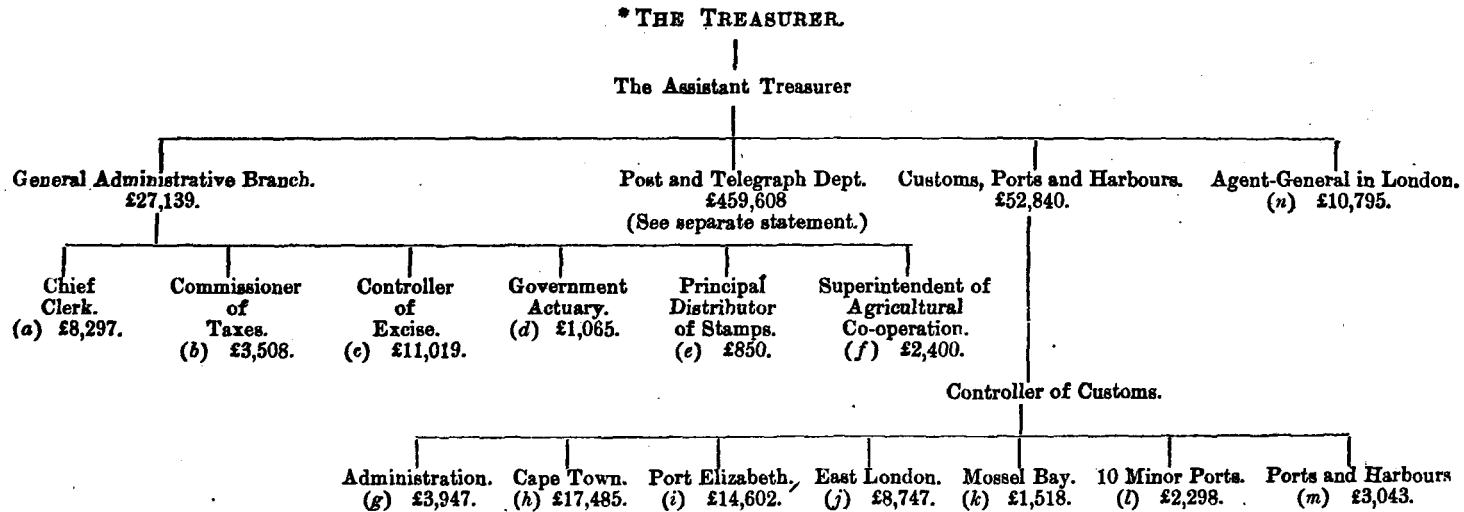
4 Constables.

1 Wardboy and Interpreter.

1 Herd and Lamplighter.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)



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* Also Prime Minister.

† Including Control and Audit Office, £27,093, for which see next page but one.

**General Administrative
Branch.**

(a)

Chief Clerk.

Principal Clerk.
Accounting Officer.
3 Assistant Accountants.
24 Clerks.
4 Messengers.

(b)

Commissioner of Taxes.

Deputy Commissioner.
Chief Clerk and Assessor.
8 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(c)

Controller of Excise.

Inspector.
Accountant.
25 Excise Officers.
23 Clerks.
2 Messengers.

(d)

Government Actuary.

Who is also Registrar of
Friendly Societies and
Secretary to the Sinking
Fund Commissioners.]
Clerk.

(e)

**Principal Distributor of
Stamps.**

1 Clerk.

(f)

**Superintendent of Agricultural
Co-operation.**

1 Officer in charge of advances
to Farmers.
3 Clerks.

Customs, Ports and Harbours.

(g)

Administration.

Chief Clerk.
Accountant.
Examiner of Ships' Papers.
10 Clerks.
1 Office Keeper.
1 Messenger.

(h)

Cape Town.

Chief Clerk.
Principal Customs and H.B.
Revenue Clerk.
2nd Clerk and Assistant
Warehouse Keeper.
10 Clerks.

Surveyor of Customs.
13 Examining Officers.
Inspector of Baggage.
49 Lower Grade Officers.

(i)

Port Elizabeth.

Collector.
Chief Clerk.
2nd Clerk and Assistant
Warehouse Keeper.
13 Clerks.

Surveyor of Customs.
9 Examining Officers.
40 Lower Grade Officers.
Office Keeper.

(j)

East London.

Collector.
Chief Clerk.
2nd Clerk and Assistant
Warehouse Keeper.
7 Clerks.

Surveyor of Customs.
5 Examining Officers.
20 Lower Grade Officers.
Office Keeper.

(k)

Mossel Bay.

Collector.
Clerk and Examining Officer.
1 Clerk.
2 Lower Grade Officers.

(l)

10 Minor Ports.

2 Collectors of Customs.
4 Officers of Customs.
1 Principal Officer of Customs
1 Clerk and Examining Officer
2 Officers in charge.
7 Lower Grade Officers.

(m)

Ports and Harbours.

Nautical Adviser.
3 Shipping Masters.
1 Harbour Master.
4 Port Officers.
1 Assistant Wharf Master.
1 Revenue Officer.
10 Lower Grade Officers.

(n)

Agent-General.

Administration :
Secretary.
8 Clerks.

Finance :
Accountant.
8 Clerks.

Stores and Shipping :
Superintendent.
12 Clerks.

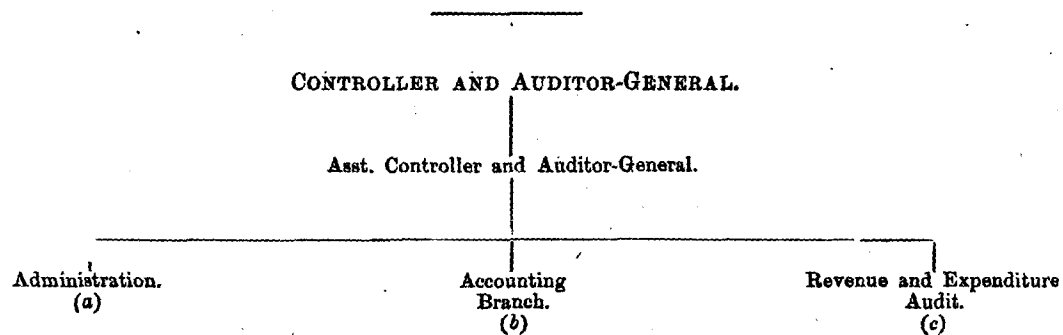
Engineer :
Engineer.
1 Clerk.

City Branches :
Trades Commissioner.
Inspector at Stamp
Factory.
Assistant.
Commercial Agent.

CAPE COLONY [4]—(contd.)

The following department is also included in the Ministerial Division of the Treasurer :—

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE, £27,093.



Control and Audit Office.

(a).

Administration.

2 Inspecting Officers.
1 Accounting Officer.
1 Examiner.
4 Clerks.
6 Messengers.
1 Office Cleaner.

(b)

Accounting Branch.

Accountant.
Assistant Accountant.
6 Examiners.
Examiner (Guardians Fund).
Inspector } Exchequer s/o.
Examiner }

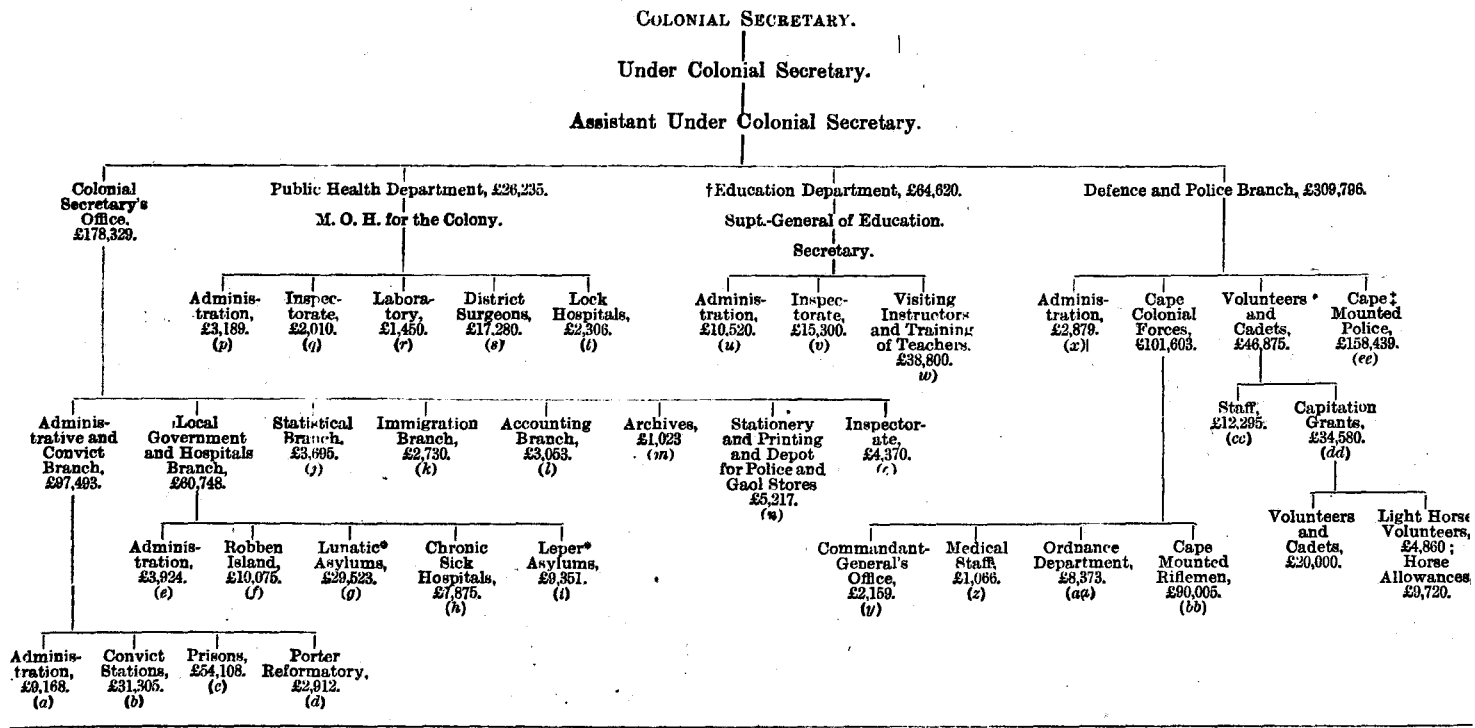
(c)

*Revenue and Expenditure
Audit (including Divisional
Councils and S.A. Customs
Statistical Bureau).*

6 Chief Examiners.
4 Inspectors.
80 Examiners.
2 Computers.
4 Boy Clerks.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)



* Including Lunatic and Leper Asylums on Robben Island.

† Teachers are not Government servants, and do not receive salaries from the Department. Grants-in-aid of salaries are, however, made to School Boards and to Colleges, etc. The amount of such grants during the year ended 30th June, 1907, was £308,740.

‡ Transferred on April 15th, 1908, to Attorney-General's Ministerial Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CONVICT BRANCH.

(a) *Administration.*
 Chief Clerk.
 2 Principal Clerks.
 11 Clerks.
 4 Temporary Clerks.
 2 Lady Typists.
 7 Messengers.

(b) *Convict Stations.*
 5 Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.
 Resident Medical Officer.
 1 Visiting do.
 4 Clerks.
 13 Visiting Chaplains.
 4 Issuers of Stores.
 47 Chief Constables and Overseers.
 236 Constables.
 Cook.
 Storekeeper.
 5 Master Tradesmen.

(c) *Prisons.*
 194 Gaolers and Lock-up Keepers.
 1 Visiting Medical Officer.
 61 Visiting Chaplains.
 105 Turnkeys.
 233 Guards.
 179 Matrons.
 7 Clerks.
 1 Messenger.

(d) *Porter Reformatory.*
 Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent.
 Clerk.
 2 Schoolmasters.
 Medical Officer.
 2 Visiting Chaplains.
 10 Warders.
 1 Master Tailor.
 3 Basket Makers and Carpenters.
 4 Gardeners.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOSPITALS BRANCH.

(e) *Administration.*
 Chief Clerk.
 Principal Clerk.
 Relieving Medical Officer.
 8 Clerks.
 2 Junior Assistants (temporary).
 Lady Typist.
 Messenger.

(f) *Robben Island.*

Administrative:
 Commissioner.
 3 Medical Officers.
 1 Clinical Assistant.
 Chief Clerk.
 7 Clerks.

General Staff:
 3 Chaplains.
 3 Dispensers and Surgery Attendant.
 5 Storekeepers, Assistants, and Issuers of Stores.
 2 Teachers.
 1 Clerk of Works.
 6 Butchers, Bakers and Cooks.
 3 Boatmen.
 2 Gardeners.
 7 Laundresses, &c.
 1 Bootmaker.
 4 Needlewomen.
 22 Robben Island Policemen.
 Superintendent Fire Appliances.

Sanitary Inspector.
 Water Bailiff.
 (g) *Lunatic Asylums.*
 4 Medical Superintendents.
 3 Assistant Medical Officers.
 6 Clerks.
 4 Issuers of Stores.
 169 Attendants.
 115 Matrons and Nurses.
 74 Housemaids, Laundresses and Servants.
 6 Farm Bailiffs, Gardeners and Dairy-men.
 Visiting Chaplains.

(h) *Chronic Sick Hospitals.*
 2 Medical Superintendents.
 1 Lay Superintendent.
 2 Clerks.
 2 Issuers of Stores.
 18 Attendants.
 30 Nurses.
 21 Cooks, Servants, &c.

(i) *Lepet Asylums.*
 Medical Superintendent.
 Lay Superintendent.
 7 Clerks, Storekeepers and Assistants.
 2 Chaplains.
 71 Attendants.
 20 Matrons and Nurses.
 5 Cooks.
 24 Servants.
 2 Shoemakers.
 Bailiff.
 Forester.

(j) *Statistical Branch.*

Registrar-General.
 3 Senior Clerks.
 7 Clerks.
 3 Boy Learners.
 Junior Assistant.
 Deputy and Assistant Deputy Registrars Births and Deaths, Cape Town.
 Messenger.

(k) *Immigration Branch.*
 Chief Immigration Officer.
 5 Clerks.
 2 Temporary Clerks.
 1 Detective.
 6 Butchers, Bakers and Typist.
 Messenger.

(l) *Accounting Branch.*
 Accounting Officer.
 Paymaster.
 Assistant Accountant.
 7 Clerks.
 Typist.

(m) *Colonial Archives.*
 Keeper of Archives.
 Temporary Assistant to Keeper.
 Storeman in Charge of Records.
 Clerk in Charge of Records.
 Messenger.

(n) *Stationery and Printing and Depot for Police and Gaol Stores.*
 Assistant Controller.
 Bookkeepers and 2 Assistants.
 2 Clerks.
 Storekeeper.
 13 Assistants.
 Typist.
 Clerical Assistant and Messenger.
 Storeman.
 11 Checkers, Porters and Paickers.

(o) *Inspectorate.*
 Inspector of Prisons.
 Deputy Inspector of Prisons.
 Inspector of Books and Accounts.
 Inspector of Police and Gaol Stores.
 Assistant Inspector of Police and Gaol Stores.
 Chief Government Inspector of Explosives.
 Assistant to Chief Government Inspector of Explosives.
 2 Caretakers of Magazines.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL.

(p) *Administration.*
 Medical Officer of Health.
 Chief Clerk.
 5 Clerks.
 Junior Assistant.
 Shorthand Writer.
 Lady Typist.
 2 Messengers.

(q) *Inspectorate.*
 Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
 Additional Medical Officer of Health.
 2 Shorthand Writers and Typists.

(r) *Laboratory.*
 Bacteriological Assistant.
 Chemical Assistant.
 Laboratory Assistant.
 Laboratory Attendant.
 Laboratory and Morgue Attendant.

(s) *District Surgeons.*
 159 District Surgeons.

(t) *Lock Hospitals.*
 8 Medical Inspectors.
 4 Lay Superintendents.
 7 Matrons.
 4 Attendants and Nurses.
 5 Servants.
 Clerical Assistant.
 Caretakers, Guards, etc.

* **EDUCATION.**
 (u) *Administration.*
 7 Senior Clerks.
 10 Clerks.
 11 Typists.

Financial:
 Accounting Officer.
 1 Accountant.
 2 Clerks.
 1 Typist.
 1 Inspector.
 2 Auditors.

* The number of teachers in schools inspected during the year ended 30th September, 1907, was 6,578, and the number of pupil teachers, 2,742.

(v) *Inspectorate.*
 24 Deputy Inspectors.
 2 Relieving Inspectors.
 1 Organising Officer, School Boards.

Native Territories:
 6 Deputy Inspectors.
 1 Relieving Inspector.

(w) *Visiting Instructors and Training of Teachers.*
 21 Instructors in Special Subjects } £8,050
 Relieving Instructors }

The balance of the total of £38,800 is made up of:
 Institutions for Training of Teachers 3,000
 Pupil Teachers 19,000
 Training of Teachers, Native Territories .. 5,750

DEFENCE AND POLICE BRANCH.

(x) *Administration.*
 Chief Clerk.
 6 Clerks.
 5 Temporary Clerks.
 Lady Typist.
 2 Messengers.

CAPE COLONIAL FORCES.
 (y) *Commandant General.*
 Staff Officer to Commandant-General.
 Chief Clerk.
 3 Clerks.

(z) *Medical.*
 Principal Medical Officer.
 Adjutant and Quartermaster.

(aa) *Ordnance.*
 Chief Ordnance Officer.
 2 Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.
 2 Clerks.
 7 Storekeepers.
 5 Store Assistants.
 3 Armourers.
 3 Armourers' Apprentices.
 4 Artificers.
 33 Labourers.
 Messenger.

(bb) *Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Colonel Commanding.
 Major.
 Paymaster.
 Quartermaster.
 Instructor in Gunnery.
 Veterinary Officer.
 6 Captains.
 19 Lieutenants.
 600 Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.
 80 Native Troopers.
 100 Native Detectives, Drivers, &c.

VOLUNTEERS AND CADETS.

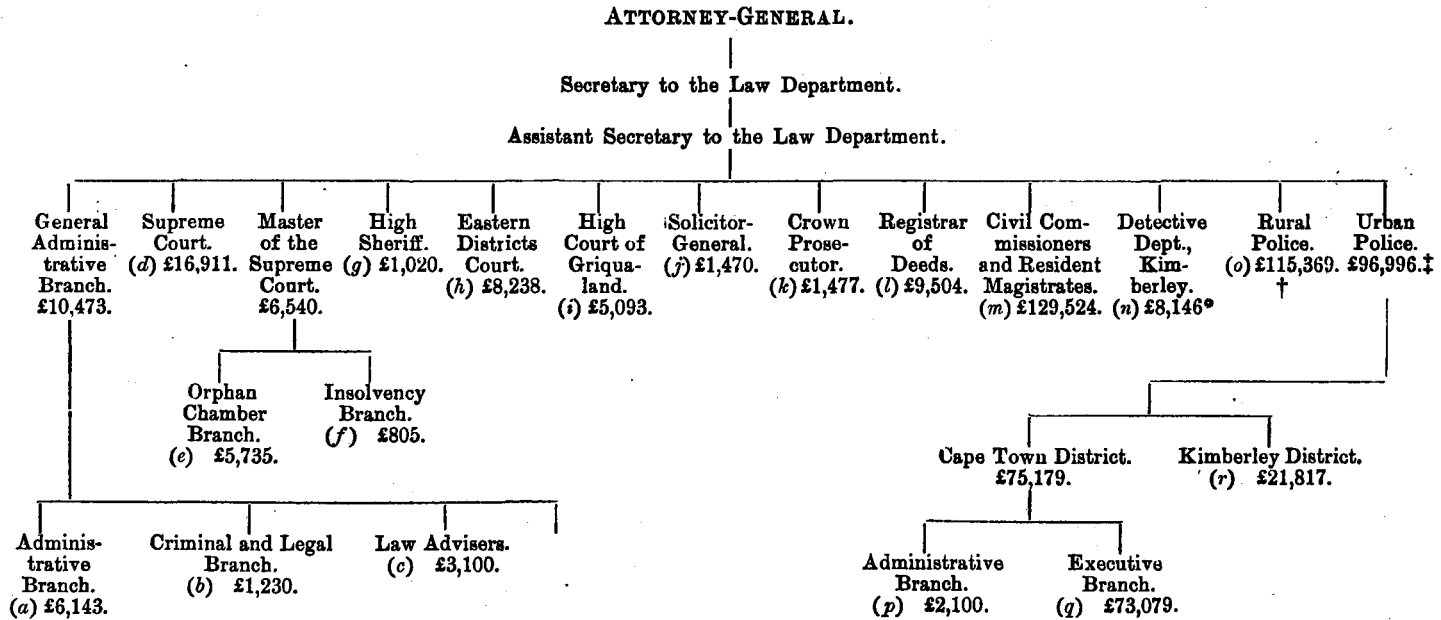
(cc) *Staff.*
 Staff Officer, Cape Peninsula Volunteers.
 Clerk.
 Commandant-General's Office:
 Chief Clerk.
 4 Clerks.
 1 Temporary Clerk.
 1 Staff Officer for Cadets.
 Cape Garrison Artillery:
 Adjutant.
 2 Instructors R.N.V.R.
 Drill Instructors.
 8 Artillery Instructors.
 4 " Storemen.
 4 " Caretakers of Arms.
 Light Horse Volunteers:
 2 Adjutants.
 3 Regimental Sergeants-Major.
 6 Squadron " "

(dd) *Capitation Grants.*
 Strength on 31st Dec., 1907:
 Naval Volunteers .. 204
 Field Artillery .. 210
 Garrison Artillery .. 411
 Light Horse Volunteers 914
 Mounted Infantry .. 211
 Infantry 3,150
 Cape Medical Corps .. 189
 Mounted Rifle Club .. 214
 Cadets 5,695
 11,190

(ee) *Cape Mounted Police.*
 Commissioner Commanding.
 Paymaster and Assistant.
 Chief Clerk.
 Clerk.
 Lady Typist.
 20 Inspectors.
 41 Sub-Inspectors.
 853 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.
 280 Native Privates and Detectives.
 19 Drivers and Leaders.

CAPE COLONY. [6.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, £414,861.



*Does not include items £3,000 and £365 for Native and Special Detectives and Private Detectives under Diamond Trade Act, 1885. These provisions are for merely casual employments—in some cases for only a few days.

†Includes £13,256 for house, forage, etc., allowances.

‡Includes £6,831 for house, uniform, etc., allowances.

General Administrative Branch.

(a)
Administrative Branch.
Chief Clerk, Accountant.
28 Clerks and Messengers.

(b)
Criminal and Legal Branch.
Chief Clerk, 4 Clerks and Messengers.

(c)
Law Advisers.
4 Law Advisers.

(d)
Supreme Court.
Chief Justice.
4 Puisne Judges.
Secretary to Chief Justice.
4 Clerks to Puisne Judges.
Registrar.
Assistant Registrar and Taxing Officer.
2 Additional Assistant Registrars.
3 Clerks, 1 Interpreter.
1 Crier and 1 Usher.
4 Messengers and Cleaners.

Master of Supreme Court.
(e)

Orphan Chamber.
Master and High Sheriff.
Chief Clerk.
Accountant.
Bookkeeper, 17 Clerks,
2 Messengers.

(f)
Insolvency Branch.
Chief Clerk, 2 Clerks,
Messenger.

(g)
High Sheriff.
3 Clerks, 1 Messenger.
1 Executioner.

(h)
Eastern Districts Court.
Judge President.
2 Puisne Judges.
3 Judge's Clerks.
1 Registrar.
1 Assistant Registrar.
1 Interpreter, 1 Clerk.
1 Messenger, 1 Crier.

(i)
High Court of Griqualand.
1 Puisne Judge.
1 Judge's Clerk, 1 Registrar
and Master.
1 Assistant Registrar.
1 Interpreter, 1 Crier,
1 Messenger.
In Master's Office—
2 Clerks and 1 Messenger.

(j)
Solicitor-General.
Solicitor-General.
2 Clerks, 1 Messenger.

(k)
Crown Prosecutor.
Crown Prosecutor.
1 Clerk, 1 Messenger.

(l)
Registrar of Deeds.
Registrar of Deeds.
Chief Clerk and Assistant
Registrar.
3 Registry Surveyors.
1 Draughtsman, 2 Examiners.
21 Clerks, 3 Computers.
6 Messengers.

(m)
Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates.
91 Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates; 1 Divisional Inspector; 21 Detached Assistant Resident Magistrates; 5 Attached Assistant Resident Magistrates; 15 Special Justices of the Peace; 211 Clerks; 49 Messengers; 32 Interpreters; 47 Issuers of Process; 4 Cleaners.

(n)
Detective Department, Kimberley.
*Chief of Detective Department.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Chief Detective Inspector.
1 Detective Inspector.
3 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
7 Detective Sergeants.
7 Private Detectives.
2 Clerks, 1 Messenger.
1 Female Searcher.

—
*Also Commissioner of Urban Police, Kimberley.

(o)
Rural Polios.
76 Chief Constables.
2 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Head Constable.
16 Sergeants, in charge of Stations.
61 Sergeants.
687 Constables and Detectives.
8 Matrons.
2 Female Searchers.
22 Messengers for Service of Process.

(p)
Urban Polios, Cape Town District.
Administrative.
Commissioner.
Chief Clerk.
3 Clerks.
Police Surgeon.
4 Medical Officers.
1 Messenger.

(q)
Executive.
4 Inspectors; 3 Sub-Inspectors; 7 Head Constables; 46 Sergeants; 817 Constables; 45 Detectives; 1 Finger-print Expert, 10 Matrons; 6 Coloured Constables; 17 Cleaners and Grooms.

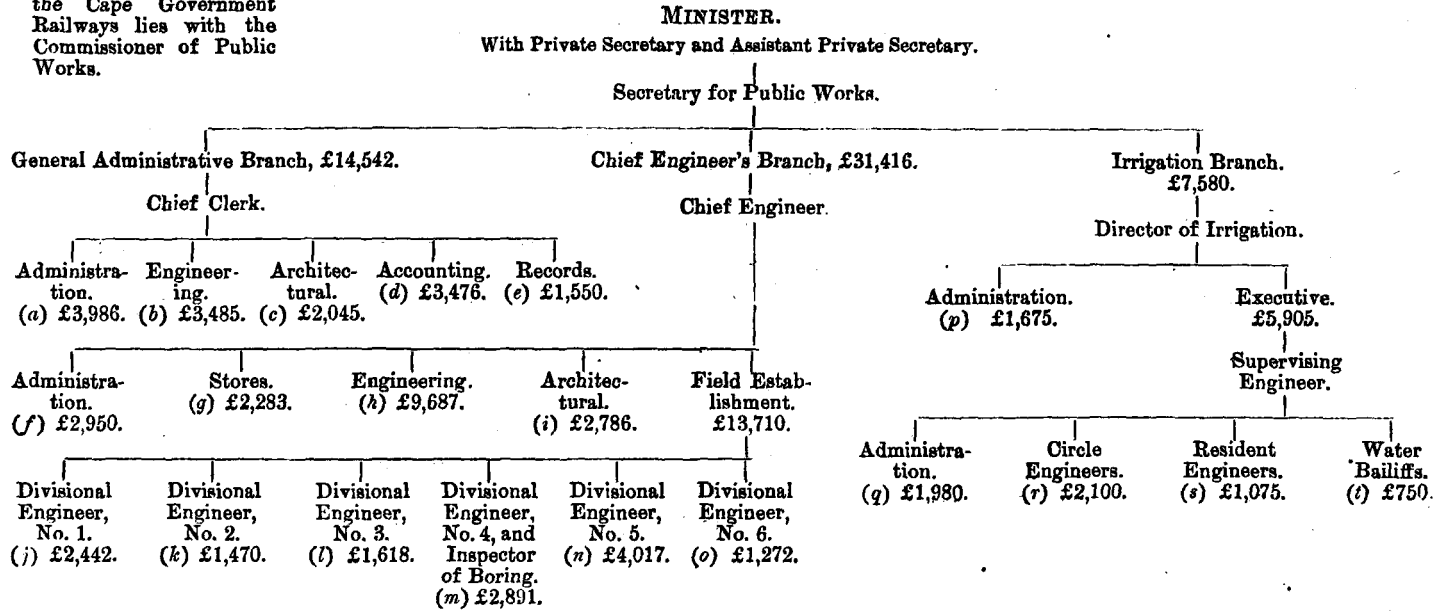
(r)
Kimberley District.
*Commissioner.
Police Surgeon; 1 Inspector; 2 Sub-Inspectors; 1 Head-Constable; 16 Sergeants; 88 Constables; 2 Detectives; 2 Matrons; 4 Native Constables; 2 Native Interpreters; 3 Scavengers.
*Also Chief of Detective Department, Kimberley.

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CAPE COLONY. [7.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, £56,138.

N.B.—The Management of the Cape Government Railways lies with the Commissioner of Public Works.



The pay of Officials and Employees taken on as required and discharged on completion of works is not included in the above amounts. Salaries include Local, Personal and House Allowances, but not Ration or Transport Allowances. Drill Foremen are not included in the foregoing Salary amounts.

General Administrative Branch.

(a)

Administration.

Chief Clerk.
Principal Clerk.
5 Clerks, including Private Secretary and Asst. Private Secretary.
Messengers for whole Dept.

(b)

Engineering.

Principal Clerk.
10 Clerks.

(c)

Architectural.

Principal Clerk.
5 Clerks.

(d)

Accounting.

Accounting Officer, Accountant.
Asst. Accountant (seconded for Staff work).
2 Bookkeepers.
5 Clerks.

(e)

Records.

Record Clerk.
5 Clerks.

Chief Engineer's Branch.

(f)

Administration.

Chief Engineer.
Principal Clerk.
7 Clerks.

(g)

Stores.

Storekeeper.
Bookkeeper.
Issuer of Stores.
Stores Assistant.
Wages and Temporary Assistance, as required, £1,000, not included in £2,283.

(h)

Engineering.

4 Asst. Engineers.
Technical Clerk.
3 Draughtsmen.
Inspecting Engineer.
44 Lightkeepers.

(i)

Architectural.

Architect.
2 Asst. Architects.
4 Draughtsmen.
Caretakers and Guardians.

Field Establishment,

(j)

Division No. 1:

Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
2 Clerks.
Clerk and Paymaster.
4 Clerks of Works.

(k)

Division No. 2:

Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
2 Clerks.
Architectural Assistant.
Field Assistant.

(l)

Division No. 3:

Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
2 Clerks.
Field Assistant.
Draughtsman and General Assistant.

(m)

Division No. 4:

Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
3 Clerks and Typists.

(m)

Division No. 4 (Contd.):

Engineering Assistant.
Architectural Assistant and Draughtsman.
Clerk of Works (Water Boring).
Field Inspector.
3 Clerks.
Drill Foremen's Wages, etc., not included in £2,891.

(n)

Division No. 5:

Divisional Engineer.
Assistant Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
7 Clerks.
Engineering Assistant.
Architectural Assistant.
Clerk of Works.
2 Field Assistants.
Draughtsman.
Storekeeper.

(o)

Division No. 6:

Divisional Engineer.
Clerk and Accountant.
3 Clerks.
3 Engineering, Field and General Assistants.

Irrigation Branch.

(p)

Administration.

Director of Irrigation.
Clerk to Director.

(q)

Administration.

Clerk.
2 Assistant Engineers.
Draughtsman.

(r)

Circle Engineers.

3 Circle Engineers.

(s)

Resident Engineers.

2 Assistant Engineers.

(t)

Water Bailiffs.

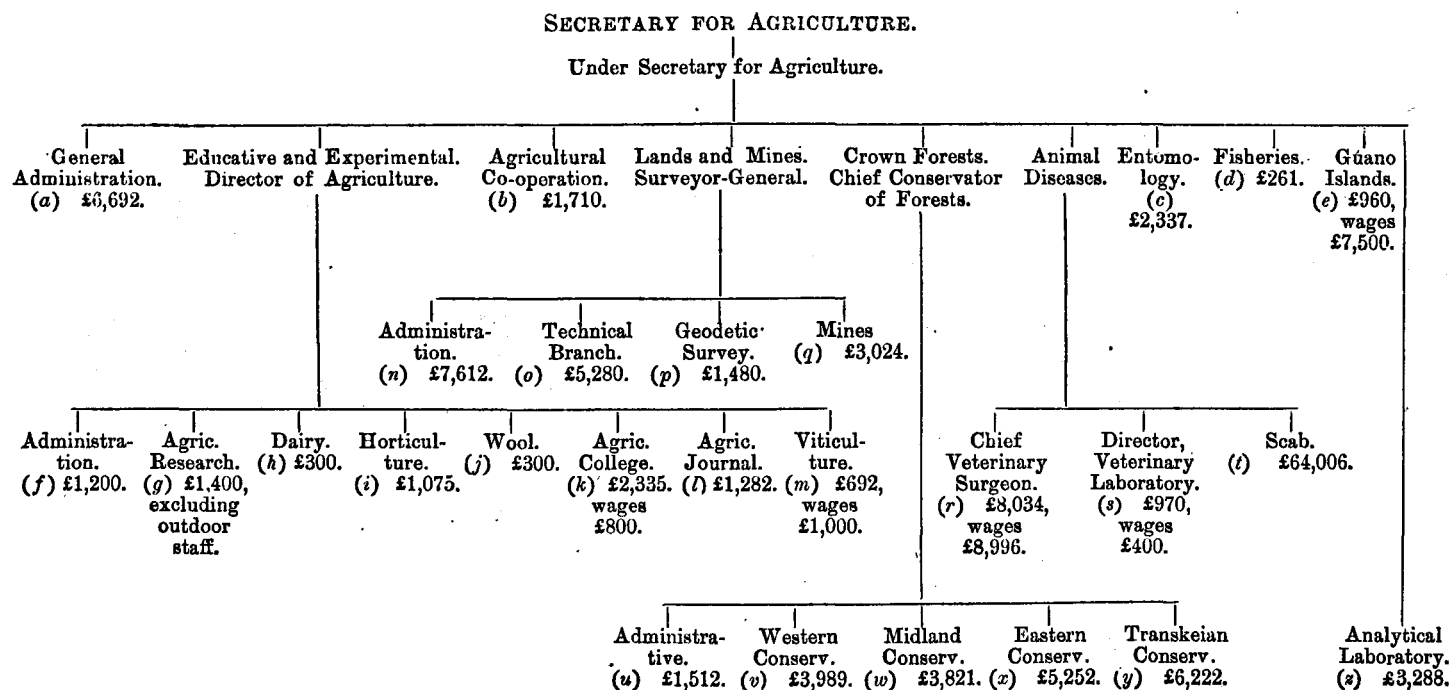
3 Water Bailiffs.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)

CAPE COLONY. [8.]

VI.—DIVISION OF SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE, £155,230.



General Administration.

(a)

Under Secretary.
Chief Clerk.
2 Principal Clerks; 14 Clerks;
2 Typists; 1 Accounting
Officer; 1 Book-Keeper;
2 Clerks; 1 Head Mes-
senger; 7 Messengers, etc.

(b)

Agricultural Co-operation.

1 Superintendent.
2 Clerks; 1 Typist.

(c)

Entomology.

1 Entomologist.
2 Assistants; 1 Clerk; 1 Mes-
senger; 1 Eastern Pro-
vince Entomologist; 1
Assistant to Entomolo-
gist; 1 Labourer.

(d)

Fisheries.

Scientific Adviser (honorary)
1 Curator of Trout Hatchery.
1 Assistant to do.

(e)

Guano Islands.

1 Superintendent.
2 Clerks; Varying staff of
out-door hands, Seamen
and Labourers.

Educative and Experimental.

(f)

Administration.

1 Director; 1 Clerk.

(g)

Agricultural Research.

1 Government Agriculturist.
3 Assistants; 1 Seed-tester; 1
Clerk; 1 Typist; 2 Ex-
periment Station Mana-
gers; and varying num-
ber of Labourers.

(h)

Dairy.

1 Travelling Expert.

(i)

Horticulture.

1 Horticultural Assistant.
Itinerant Fruit Packers (tem-
porary); 1 Examiner of
Export Fruit (tempor-
ary); 1 Labourer (tem-
porary).

(j)

Wool.

1 Travelling Expert.

(k)

Agricultural College.

1 Principal.
1 Clerk; 5 Lecturers and
Instructors; 1 Matron;
1 Farm Manager; vary-
ing number of Labourers
and Overseers.

(l)

Agricultural Journal.

1 Editor; 1 Assistant and
Translator; 1 Artist; 1
Typist.

(m)

Viticulture.

1 Manager, Wine Farm.
1 Clerk; 1 Supervisor of
Plantations; Farm Staff;
1 Viticultural Adviser
(not fully employed).

Lands and Mines.

(n)

Administration.

1 Surveyor-General.
1 Chief Clerk; 21 Clerks; 6
Messengers, &c.; 2 Typists.

(o)

Technical Branch.

1st Professional Assistant.
2nd do. do.
Chief Draughtsman.

8 Draughtsmen; 2 Litho-
graphers; 1 Native Loca-
tion Surveyor; 2 Com-
puters.

(p)

Geodetic Survey.

1 Director Secondary Trian-
gulation; 2 Computers.

(q)

Mines.

1 Inspector of Mines.
1 do. Claims.
2 Clerks; 3 Mining Consta-
bles; 2 Messengers; 1
Registrar of Claims.

(r)

Animal Diseases.

1 Chief Veterinary Surgeon.
16 Assistant Veterinary Sur-
geons; 1 Principal Clerk;
2 Clerks; 1 Typist; 1
Messenger; Labourers
employed when required
for field experiments,
&c., and temporary
Inoculators.

(s)

Veterinary Laboratory.

1 Director.
1 Assistant to Director; 1
Clerk; Varying Outdoor
Staff.

(t)

Scab.

1 Chief Inspector.
5 Clerks; 16 Assistants; 212
Inspectors; 62 Con-
stables; 8 Deputy In-
spectors; varying num-
ber of Dipping Assis-
tants (temporary).

Crown Forests.

(u)

Administration.

1 Chief Conservator.
1 Principal Clerk; 2
Clerks; 1 Typist; 1
Messenger.

(v)

Western Conservancy.

1 Assistant Conservator.
2 Clerks; 1 Typist; 1
Seed Storekeeper; 1
Messenger; 5 District
Forest Officers; 16 Fo-
resters.

(w)

Midland Conservancy.

1 Conservator.
2 Clerks; 1 Messenger; 4 Dis-
trict Forest Officers; 2
Plantation Superinten-
dents; 18 Foresters.

(x)

Eastern Conservancy.

1 Conservator.
2 Clerks; 1 Messenger; 6 Dis-
trict Forest Officers; 2
Plantation Superinten-
dents; 22 Foresters; 1
Forest Guard.

(y)

Transkeian Conservancy.

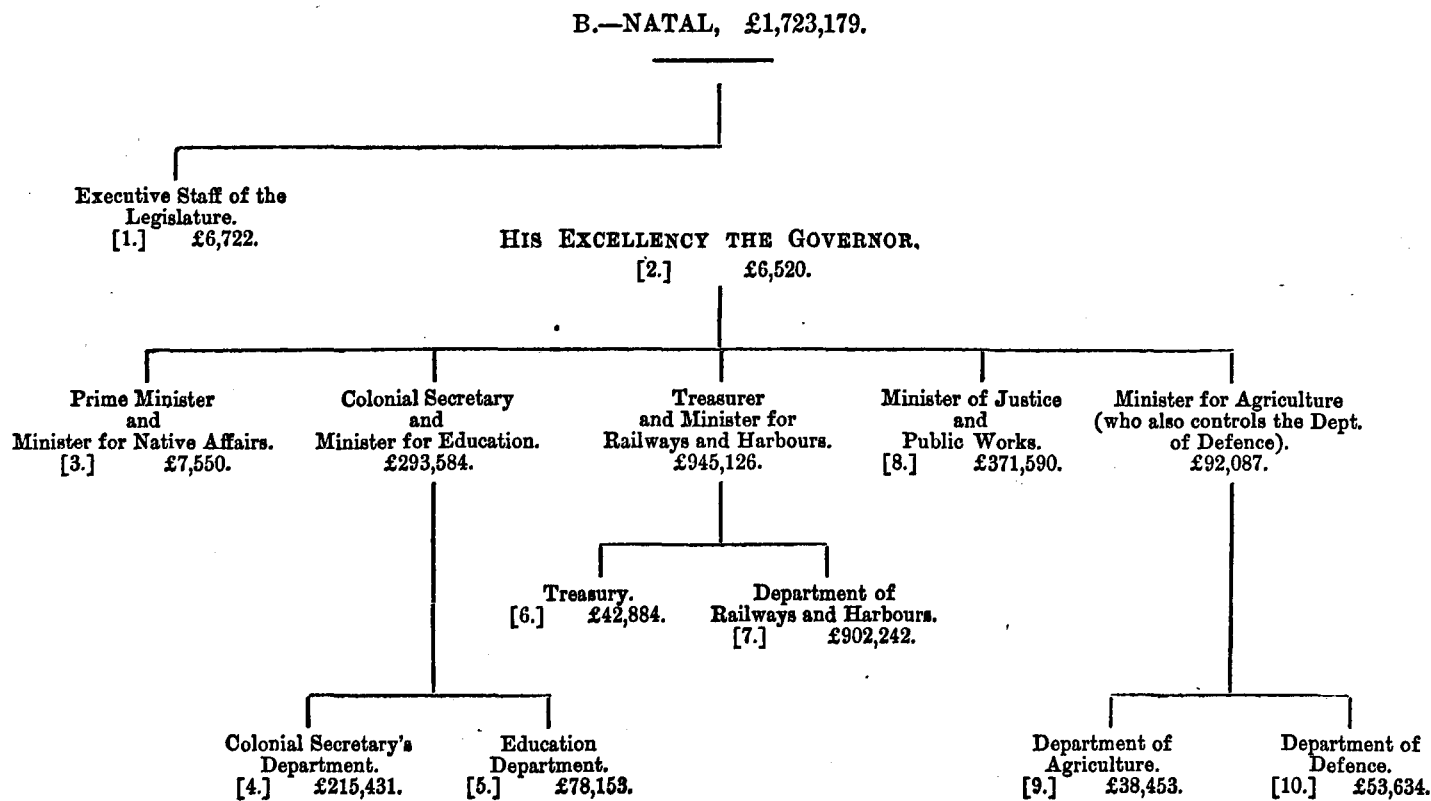
1 Assistant Conservator;
2 Clerks; 1 Messenger; 6 Dis-
trict Forest Officers; 30
Foresters; 28 Forest
Guards.

(z)

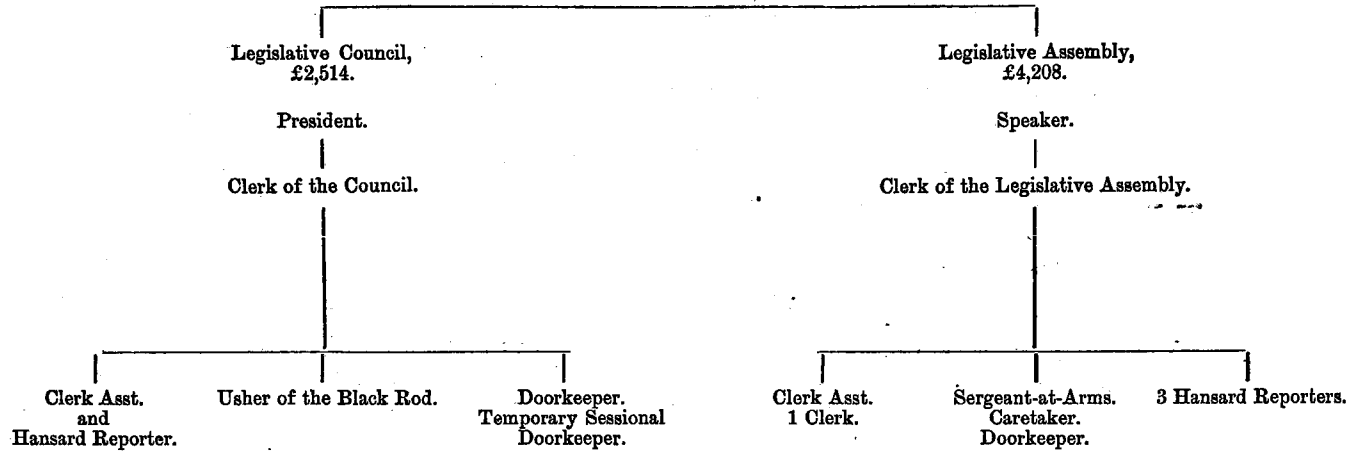
Analytical Laboratory.

1 Senior Analyst.
5 Analysts; 1 Assistant
Analyst; 2 Laboratory
Assistants; 2 Clerks; 3
Messengers, &c.

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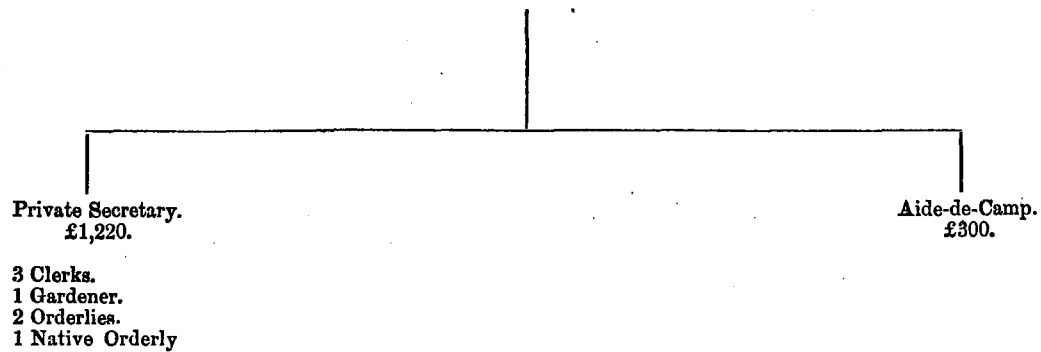
EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE LEGISLATURE, £6,722.



NATAL. [2.]

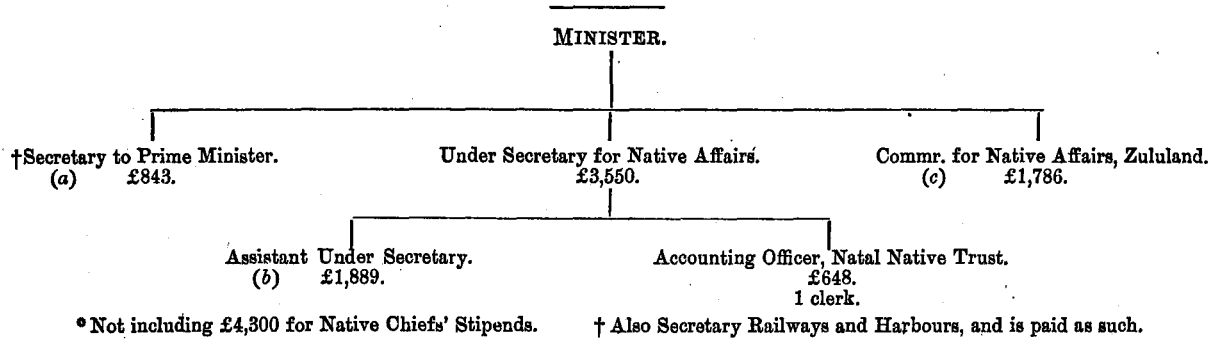
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, £6,520.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.



NATAL. [3.]

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS, £7,550.*



(a)
Secretary to Prime Minister.
 3 Clerks.

(b)
Assistant Under Secretary.
 6 Clerks.
 * 34 Magistrates.
 * 137 Magistrates' Staffs.
 † 158 Representative Headmen.
 † Numerous minor Native Officials

(c)
Commissioner for Native Affairs—Zululand.
 1 Secretary.
 2 Clerks.
 * 11 Magistrates.
 * 18 Magistrates' Staffs.
 † 83 Native Chiefs.

* Magistrates are administrators of Native Law *ex officio* and are not paid out of this vote—nor are their staffs.
 † In Natal Native Chiefs are paid according to the number of huts in the tribe: In Zululand not at all except a few who belong to the Royal Family.

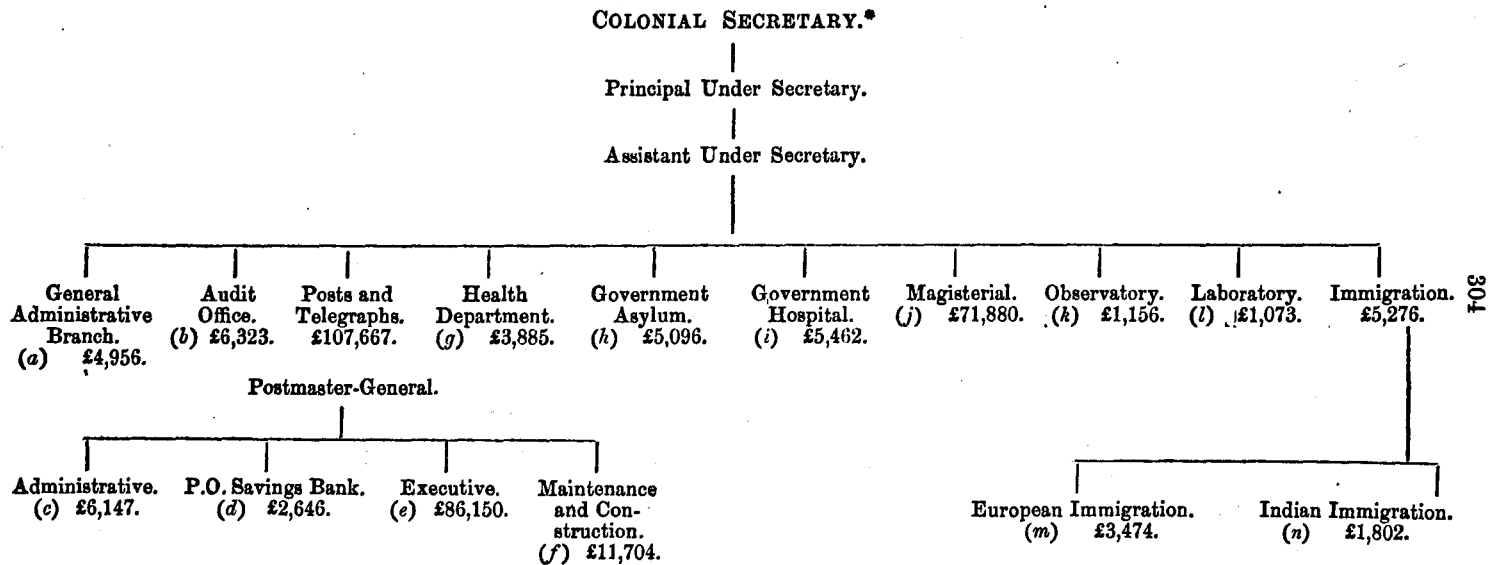
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STATEMENT
 No. XXIX—(contd.)

NATAL. [4.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, £215,431.

STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)



* Also Minister for Education (see Diagram Natal [5.]).

(a)
*General Administrative
Branch.*

•Principal Clerk.
Chief Accountant.
1 Senior Clerk.
2 Storekeepers.
15 Clerks.

*Also Clerk to Civil Service
Board without additional
remuneration.

(b)
Audit Office.
Auditor-General.
Chief Inspector.
3 Inspectors.
1 Senior Clerk.
14 Clerks.

Posts and Telegraphs.

(c)
Administrative.
Secretary.
Assistant Secretary.
Surveyor.
Chief Accountant.
Assistant Accountant.
Principal Clerk.
14 Clerks.

(d)
P.O. Savings Bank.

Controller.
Senior Clerk.
9 Clerks.

(e)
Executive.
24 Postmasters.
1 Chief Clerk.
2 Telegraph Controllers.
5 Assistant Telegraph Con-
trollers.
8 Postal Superintendents.
215 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.
4 Storemen.
24 Probationers.
7 Learners.
91 Postmen.
21 Telephone Operators.
77 Messengers.
2 Caretakers.

(f)
Maintenance and Construction
1 Engineer of Telegraphs.
2 Assistant Engineers of
Telegraphs.
1 Senior Clerk.
6 Clerks.
1 Chief Mechanician.
8 Mechanicians.
27 Europeans Linemen.
9 Native Linemen.

(g)
Health Department.

Health Officer for Colony.
1 Port Health Officer.
1 Assistant Port Health
Officer.
•37 District Health Officers.
10 Sanitary Inspectors.
1 Quarantine Officer.
1 Shipping Sanitary In-
spector.
3 Clerks.
1 Nurse and Caretaker.

*These are District Surgeons
and draw part of salaries
from Magisterial vote
(see j.)

(h)
Government Asylum.

Medical Superintendent.
2 Assistant Medical Officers.
1 Clerk.
1 Steward.
1 Matron.
1 Head Attendant.
9 European Male Attendants.
12 Nurses.
50 Coloured Attendants.
1 Indian Cook.
9 Special Attendants.

(i)
Government Hospital.

Medical Superintendent.
1 Assistant Medical Superin-
tendent.
2 Assistant Medical Officers.
1 Steward.
1 Matron.
1 Clerk.
1 Dispenser.
1 Night Superintendent.
2 Housekeepers.
50 Nurses.
5 European Attendants.
58 Coloured Attendants.
1 Gardener.

(j)
Magisterial.

2 Chief Magistrates.
48 Magistrates.
5 Principal Clerks.
7 Senior Clerks.
•83 Clerks.
†44 District Surgeons.
2 Special J.P.'s.
32 Clerks and Zulu Inter-
preters.
23 Indian Interpreters.
2 Ushers.

*One detached as Special J.P.
†37 also act as District Health
Officers, and draw part
salaries as such (see g.)

Magisterial—continued.
13 Supervisors of Game
Preserves—Zululand.
1 Caretaker, Mortuary.
70 Native Messengers.
1 Indian Messenger.

(k)
Observatory.
Government Astronomer.
3 Assistants.

(l)
Laboratory.
Government Chemist.
3 Assistants.

Immigration.

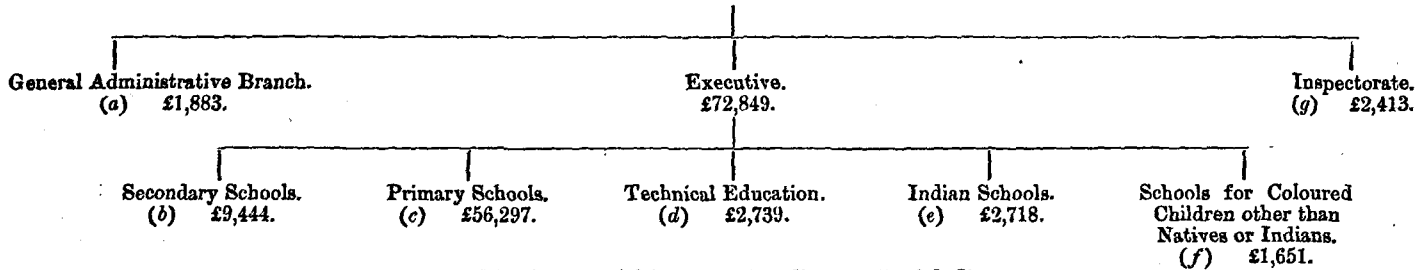
(m)
European Immigration.
Principal Immigration Re-
striction Officer.
1 Border Officer.
7 Outside Officers.
5 Clerks.
1 Indian Interpreter.

(n)
Indian Immigration.
Protector of Indian Immi-
grants.
1 Deputy Protector.
1 Assistant Protector
1 Inspector.

NATAL. [5.]

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, £78,153.

* MINISTER
SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



° Is also Colonial Secretary (see diagram Natal [4.]).

(a)
General Administrative Branch.
Secretary.
Accountant.
4 Clerks.

Executive.

(b)
Secondary Schools.
2 Headmasters.
24 Assistant Masters.
4 Visiting Teachers.

(c)
Primary Schools.
30 Headmasters.
10 Headmistresses.
47 Male Assistants.
177 Female Assistants.
8 Ex-Pupil Teachers.
25 Pupil Teachers.

(d)
Technical Education.
2 Art Masters.
9 Assistants.
22 Visiting Teachers.

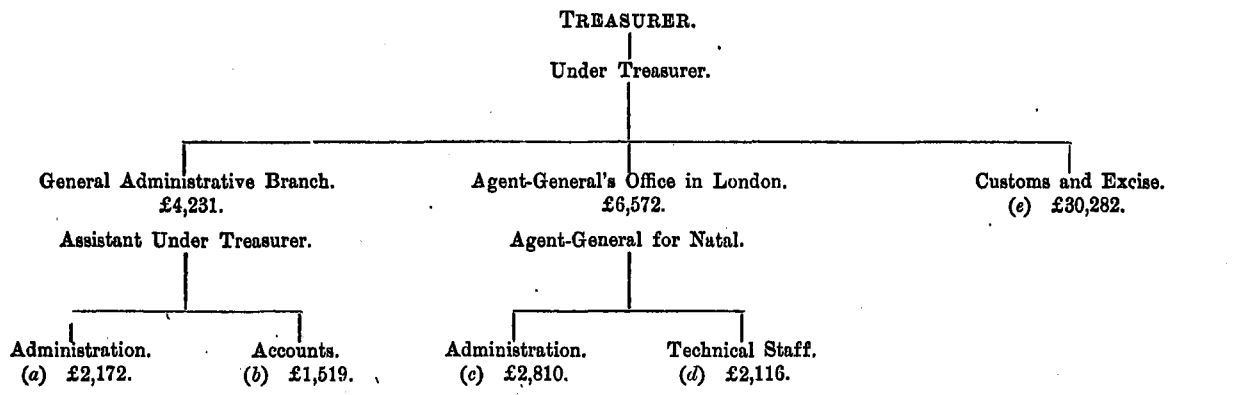
(e)
Indian Schools.
5 Headmasters.
20 Assistants.

(f)
*Schools for Coloured Children other
than Natives or Indians.*
2 Headmasters.
8 Assistants.

(g)
Inspectorate.
2 Inspectors.
1 Senior Inspector—Native Schools
3 Asst. Inspectors.

NATAL. [6.]

TREASURY. £42,884.



General Administrative Branch.

Administration.

- 1 Accountant (Departmental vote)
- 1 Correspondence Clerk.
- 3 Clerks.

Accounts.

- Chief Accountant.
- Revenue Officer.
- 2 Clerks.

Agent-General's Office—London.

Administration.

- Secretary.
- Accountant.
- Emigration Officer.
- 12 Clerks.

Technical Staff.

- Consulting Engineer.
- 1 Assistant Consulting Engineer.
- 1 Draughtsman.
- 1 Chief Clerk.
- 3 Clerks.

Customs and Excise.

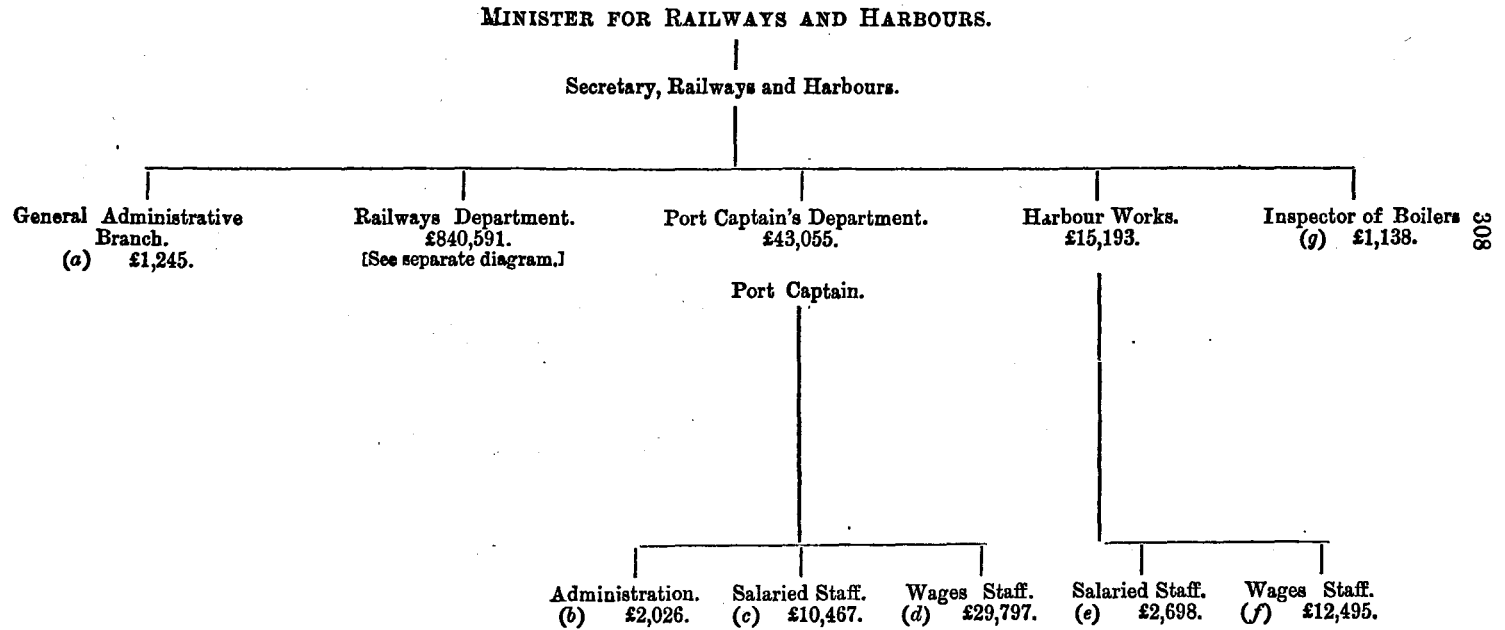
- Collector of Customs and Controller of Excise.
- 3 Supervisors.
- 9 Chief Examiners.
- 20 Examiners.
- 105 Assistant Examiners.
- 10 Clerks.
- 7 Border Officers.
- 4 European Messengers.
- 16 Native Messengers.
- 8 Native Constables for Border Supervision.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX.—(contd.)

NATAL. [7.]

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS, £902,242.



(a)
General Administrative Branch.

Senior Clerk.
3 Clerks.
1 Office Boy.

Port Captain's Department.

(b)

Administration.

1 Principal Clerk and Accountant.
10 Clerks.

(c)

Salaried Staff.

1 Deputy Shipping Master.
1 Assistant Harbour Master.
7 Pilots.
1 Supervisor of Buoys and Moorings.
1 Asst. do. do.
3 Signalmen.
3 Masters of Tugs.
3 Mates do.
9 Engineers do.
1 Supt. of Machinery.
1 Asst. do.
1 Foreman Carpenter.
1 Asst. Wharf Master.
6 Wharfingers.
1 Fisheries Inspector.

(d)

Wages Staff.

Crews of Tugs :
29 Natives.
16 Indians.
Buoys and Moorings :
6 Europeans.
45 Natives.
8 Indians.
Signal and Rocket Stations :
3 Indians.
Wharf Cleaning and Scavenging :
2 Europeans.
37 Indians.
Wharf Cranes and Steam Sheers :
24 Europeans.
7 Indians.
Coaling Apparatus :
11 Europeans.
13 Natives.
3 Indians.
Floating Dock and Workshop :
8 Europeans.
7 Indians.
Dredging :
42 Europeans.
46 Natives.
30 Indians.
Other Wages amounting to £2,343.

Harbour Works.

(e)

Salaried Staff.

Engineer in Charge.
1 Senior Clerk and Accountant.
4 Engineer Assts. and Draughtsmen.
4 Clerks.

(f)

Wages Staff.

Conservancy :
£8,000.
Electric Light and Power Working :
£2,500.
Maintenance Coast Lights :
£1,150.
Miscellaneous :
£845.

(g)

Inspector of Boilers.

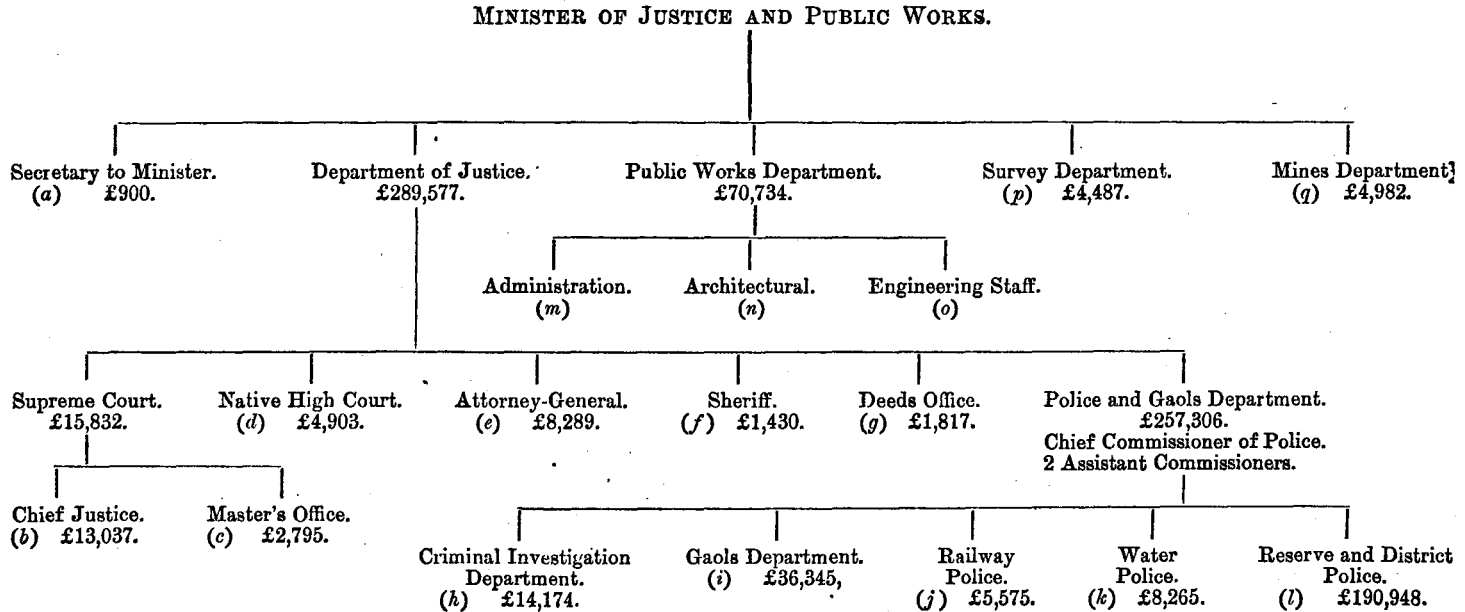
2 Assistant Inspectors.
3 Natives.

NOTE.—There is a general Stores Department for Railways, Harbours and Public Works. The cost of this is borne by the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and is recovered by the issue of Stores to above departments on payment of cost price plus a charge sufficient to cover Salaries, Wages and Departmental Expenses. The amount expended in salaries on this service is £32,500 and the staff so paid consists of the following :—

1 Stores Superintendent.
1 Printer in charge.
69 Clerks.
30 Storemen.
24 Printers.
9 Messengers.
34 Sailmakers.
10 Checkers.

NATAL. [8.]

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC WORKS, £371,590.



(a)
Secretary to Minister.
 Secretary.
 2 Clerks.
 1 Office Boy.
Department of Justice
Supreme Court.

(b)
Chief Justice.
 Chief Justice.
 Secretary to Chief Justice.
 3 Puisne Judges.
 1 Registrar.
 1 Assistant Registrar.
 1 Registrar Circuit Court,
 Durban.
 9 Clerks.
 4 Interpreters.

(c)
Master's Office.
 Master.
 1 Assistant Master.
 1 Investigation Officer.
 7 Clerks.

(d)
Native High Court.
 Judge President.
 2 Judges.
 1 Registrar.
 2 Assistant Registrars.
 Bailiff.
 Clerk.

(e)
Attorney-General.
 Attorney-General.
 Secretary to Law Department.
 1 Senior Clerk.
 1 Accountant.
 16 Clerks of the Peace.
 6 Clerks.

(f)
Sheriff of Natal.
 Sheriff of Natal.
 Deputy Sheriff, Durban.
 2 Clerks.
 Executioner.

(g)
Deeds Office.
 Registrar of Deeds and Registrar-General.
 1 Senior Clerk.
 1 Dutch Translator.
 5 Clerks.

(h)
Criminal Investigation Department.
 1 Inspector and C.I. Officer.
 1 Sub-Inspector.
 4 N.C.O.'s.
 35 Detectives.
 Natives.

(i)
Gaols Department.
 3 Governors of Central Gaols.
 40 Gaolers.
 67 Warders.
 28 Convict Guards.
 47 Matrons and Female Warders.
 230 Indian and Native Warders.
 176 Indian and Native Convict Guards.

(j)
Railway Police.
 1 Sub-Inspector and Superintendent.
 4 N.C.O.'s
 15 Detectives and Constables.
 4 Indian " " "
 44 Native " " "

* $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cost of this Service is borne by the Railways Vote.

(k)
Water Police.
 1 Superintendent.
 4 N.C.O.'s
 28 Detectives and Constables.
 2 Indian " " "
 96 Native " " "

(l)
Reserve and District Police.
Departmental Staff:
 1 Adjutant.
 2 Paymasters.
 1 Quartermaster.
 1 Surgeon.

Reserve and District Police.
 —continued.

1 Veterinary Surgeon.
 1 Sergeant Major.
 1 Paymaster Sergeant.
 1 Q.M. Sergeant.
 1 Orderly Room Sergeant.
 1 Armourer Sergeant.
 2 Temporary Clerks.
Force:
 8 Inspectors.
 16 Sub-Inspectors.
 19 Prosecutors, Court Messengers and Licence Inspectors.
 80 N.C.O.'s
 781 European Troopers.
 90 Indian Constables.
 1050 Native Constables.

Public Works Department.

(m)
Administration.
 *Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant.
 2 Senior Clerks.
 Chief Draughtsman.
 1 Draughtsman.
 7 Clerks.

*Also Accountant to Departments of Survey and Mines.

(n)
Architectural.
 Architect.
 Apprentice.
 Clerk.

(o)
Engineering.
 4 District Engineers.
 4 District Accountants.
 3 Draughtsmen.
 3 Road Superintendents.
 3 District Foremen.
 1 Bookkeeper.
 9 Clerks.
 1 Caretaker.
 1 Night Watchman.
 1 Hall Porter.
 2 Electricians.
 2 Gardeners.
 Sundry Artisans, Mechanics, etc., for whom £23,000 is allowed in Estimates.
 Sundry Native Employees for whom £32,000 is allowed in Estimates.

(p)
Survey Department.
 Surveyor-General.
 Examiner of Diagrams.
 Inspector of Crown Lands.
 1 Draughtsman and Computer
 5 Draughtsmen.
 1 Senior Clerk.
 5 Clerks.

(q)
Mines Department.
 Commissioner of Mines.
 5 Inspectors and Deputy Commissioners.
 1 Claim Inspector.
 3 Drill Foremen.
 1 Mill Foreman.
 1 Senior Clerk.
 3 Clerks.

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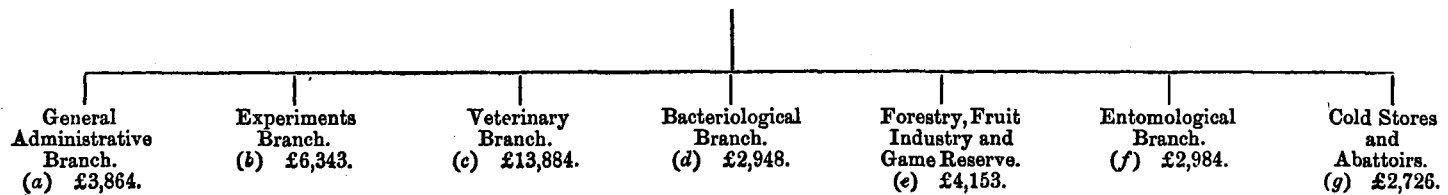
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NATAL. [9.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, £38,453.

MINISTER.

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE.



(a)
General Administrative Branch.
 1 Accountant.
 1 Supervisor of Trout Hatcheries.
 1 Superintendent of Settlements.
 13 Clerks.

(b)
Experiments Branch.
 Director of Experiment Stations.
 Agricultural College :
 1 Housemaster.
 1 Matron.
 Experimental Farms :
 3 Farm Managers.
 1 Farm Carpenter.
 1 Farm Engineer.
 2 Foresters.

Experiments Branch—continued.
 3 Orchardists.
 1 Dairy Instructor.
 12 European Assistants.
 Administration :
 1 Accounts Clerk.
 1 Analyst.
 1 Clerk.

(c)
Veterinary Branch.
 Principal Veterinary Surgeon.
 1 Senior Clerk.
 2 Clerks.
 11 District Veterinary Surgeons.
 36 Stock Inspectors.
 5 Sheep Dipping Officers.
 European Employees.
 Border Guards.

(d)
Bacteriological Branch.
 Government Bacteriologist.
 3 Professional Assistants.
 1 Curator Laboratory.
 1 Clerk.
 1 Lay Assistant.

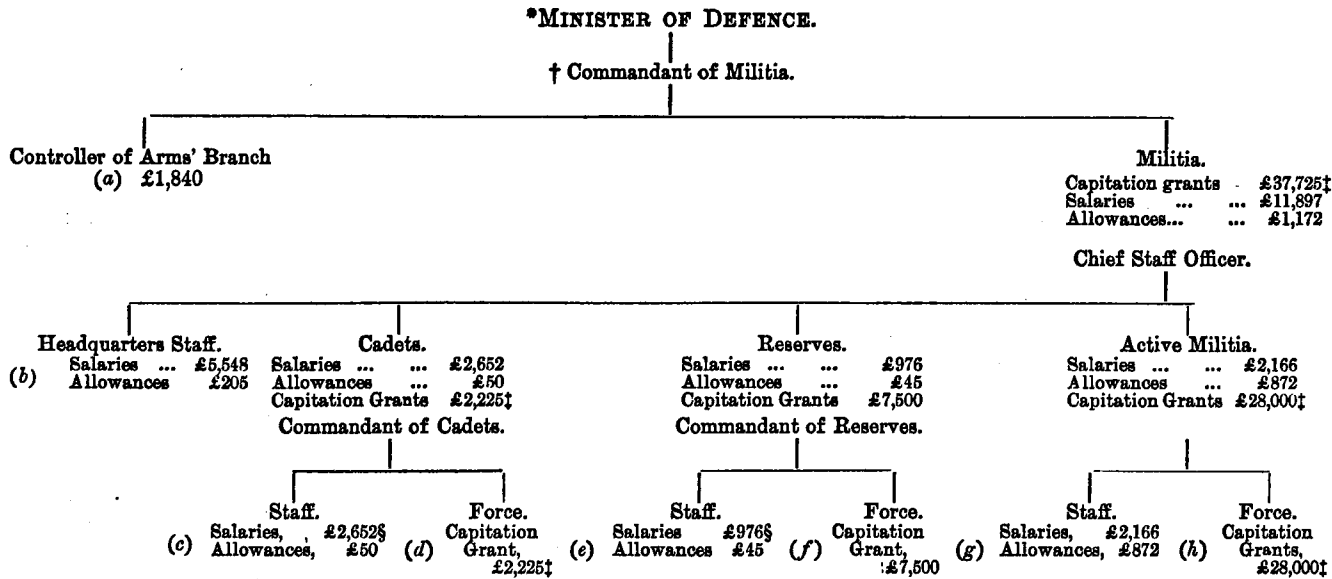
(e)
Forestry, Fruit Industry and Game Reserve.
 Conservator of Forests.
 2 Clerks.
 2 District Forest Officers.
 1 Forester Game Reserves.
 23 Foresters.
 19 Native Guards.
 Indians and Natives.

(f)
Entomological Branch
 Government Entomologist
 1 Assistant Entomologist.
 1 Technical Assistant.
 1 Clerk.
 Locust Officers.

(g)
Cold Stores and Abattoirs.
 Manager.
 1 Clerk.
 2 Engineers.
 Natives.
 (£1,000 is also spent in wages in connection with the slaughter of cattle.)

NATAL [10.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE, £53,634.



* Also Minister of Agriculture, and paid as such.

† Also Controller of Arms *ex officio*.

‡ Includes in the case of Cadets £300 for Service Allowance on basis of £1 per annum per man. Includes in the case of Active Militia (a) Horse Allowance for Mounted men, £19,400 on basis of £10 per annum per man (this is being reduced to £7 10s. per annum), (b) Shooting Allowance for all Arms £800 on basis of 5s. per annum per efficient member, and (c) Uniform Allowance for Recruits £500 on basis of £3 for Mounted men and £1 10s. for Unmounted men.

§ Including salary of Commandant.

(a)

Controller of Arms Branch.

- 1 Senior Clerk.
- 1 Clerk.
- 2 Magazine Caretakers.
- 2 Ammunition Officers.
- * 30 do. do.

* Only partly paid from this Vote.

Militia.

(b)

Headquarters Staff.

- 2 Staff Officers.
- 1 Paymaster.
- 1 Ordnance Officer.
- 9 Clerks.
- 1 Bookkeeper.
- 1 Storeman.
- 3 Armourers.
- 2 Caretakers.

Cadets.

(c)

Staff.

- 1 Clerk.
- 5 Instructors.

(d)

Force.

- Officers Commanding Senior Cadets—6
- Contingents :
 - 16 Officers.
 - 328 Men.
- Officers Commanding School Cadets—49
- Corps.
 - 37 Officers.
 - 3126 Men.
- Capitation Grants :
 - Senior Cadets, 30s. per annum.
 - School Cadets over 14, 15s. per annum.
 - School Cadets under 14, 10s. per annum.

Reserves.

(e)

Staff.

- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Instructor.

(f)

Force.

- Rifle Associations :
 - * 124 Presidents.
 - † 7,500 Members.
- Militia Reserve :
 - * 40 Chief Leaders.
 - * 5,697 1st Reserves.
 - * 10,597 2nd and 3rd Reserves.

* No grant or monetary allowance.

† Capitation grant of £1 per member (to be reduced to 10s.).

Active Militia.

(g)

Staff.

- 12 Instructors.
- 1 Master Gunner.

(h)

Force.

- Officers Commanding Units—11 Units :
 - 173 Officers.
 - 2,104 Men.

- Officer Commanding Artillery—3 Batteries :
 - 17 Officers.
 - 279 Men.

- Principal Medical Officer :
 - 19 Officers.
 - 47 Men.

- Principal Veterinary Officer :
 - 10 Officers.
 - 8 Men.

- Supply Officer :
 - 5 Officers.
 - 22 Men.

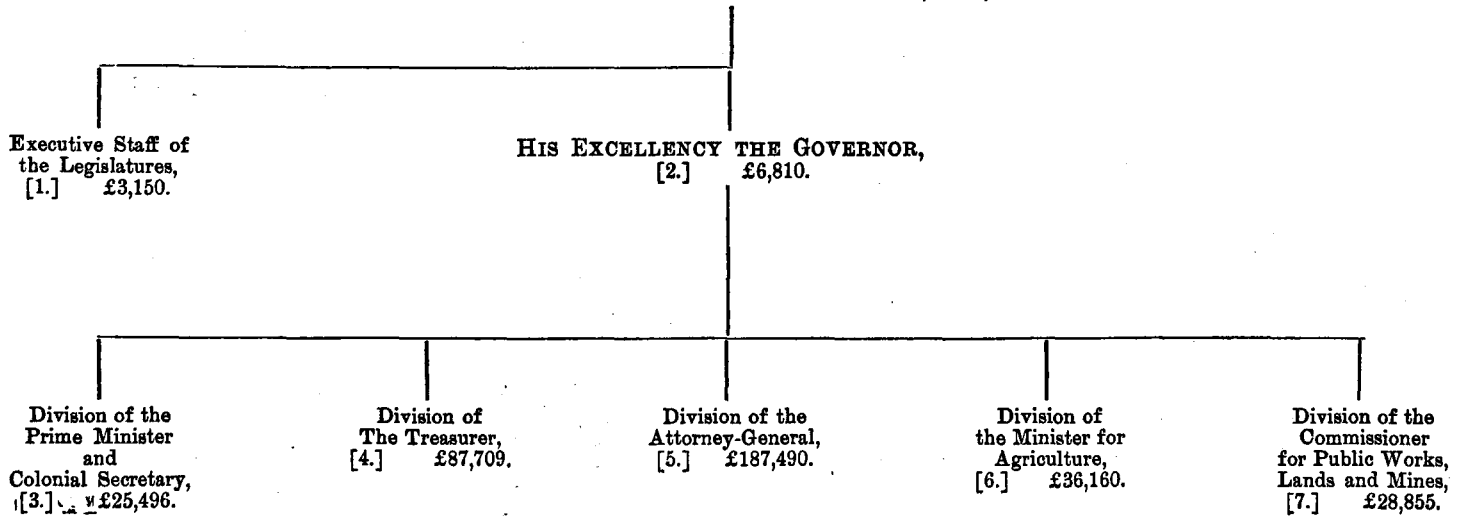
- Transport Officer :

- Capitation Grant :

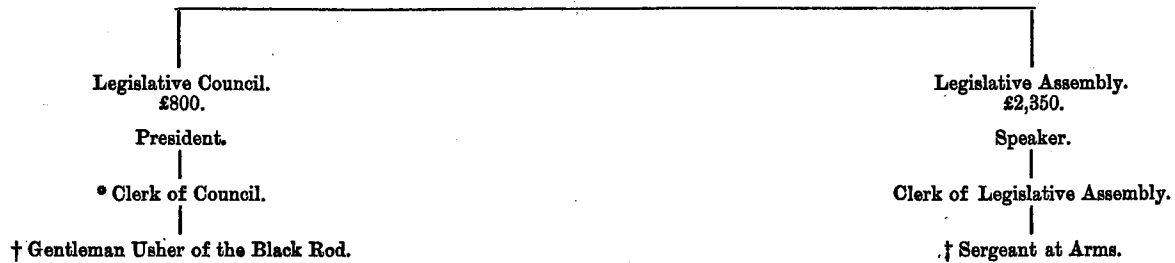
All Arms £3 per annum per efficient member and allowance shown on diagram.

C.—ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

TOTAL COST OF CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT, £375,670



THE EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE LEGISLATURE, £3,150.



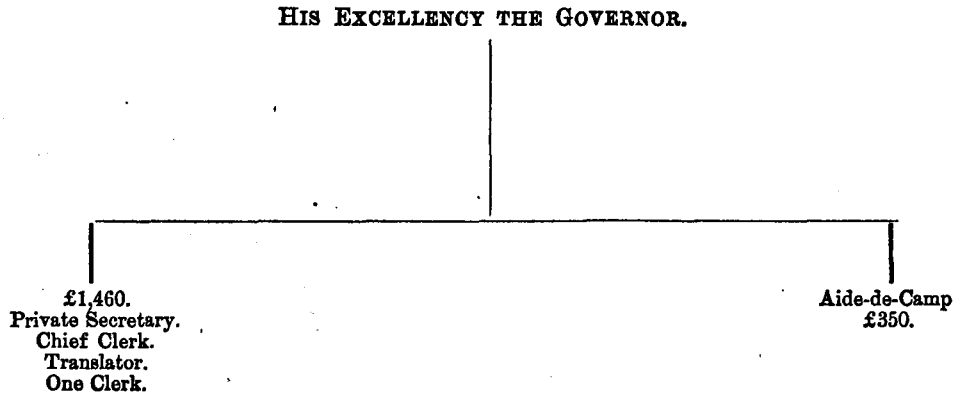
* Is a clerk in Attorney-General's Department, and draws half salary from that Department.

† Is also Assistant Collector of Customs, and draws part of salary as such.

‡ Draws a pension as Ex-Commandant O.F.S. Artillery in addition to salary.

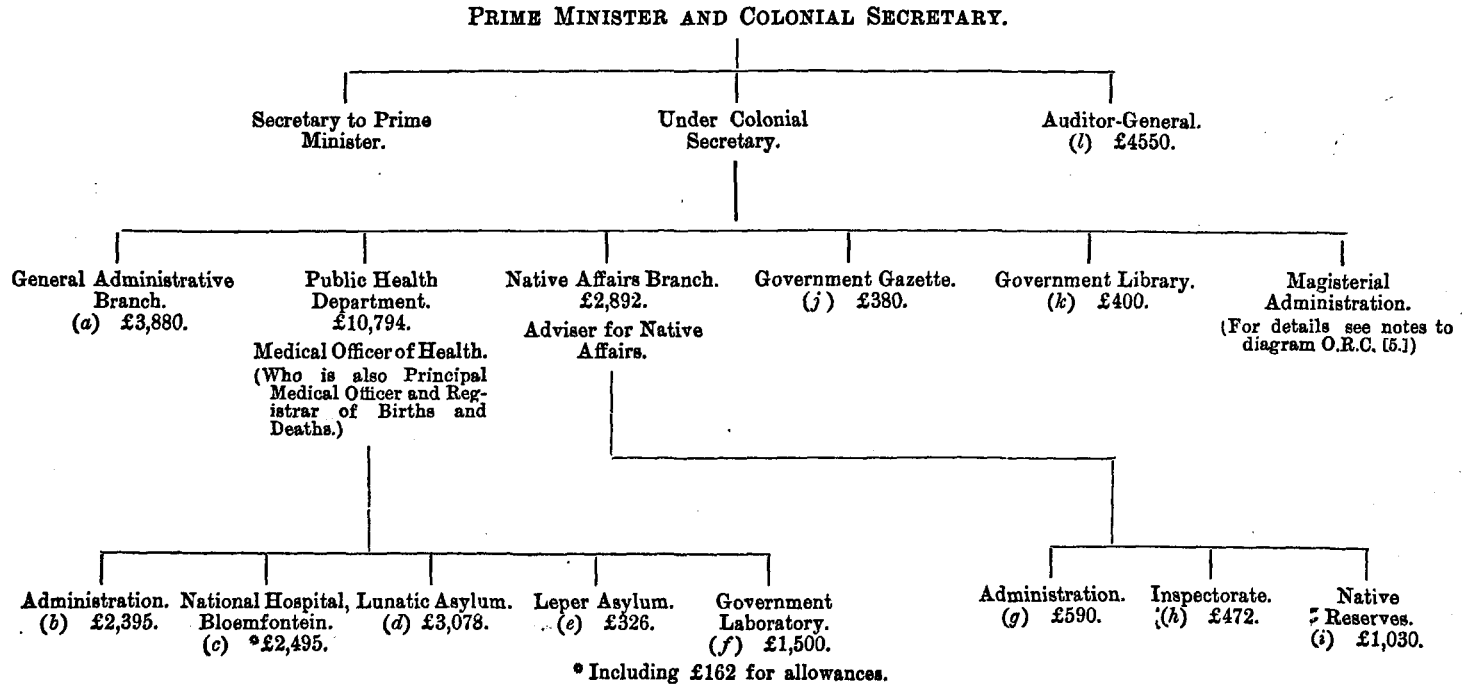
O.R.C. [2.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, £6,810



O.R.C. [3.]

DIVISION OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND COLONIAL SECRETARY, £25,496.



(a)
General Administrative Branch.

Chief Clerk.
Clerk for Municipal Affairs.
7 Clerks.

Public Health Department.

(b)
Administration.

Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk for Lunacy,
Leprosy and Sale of Food
and Drugs Ordinance.
Accounts Clerk.
6 Clerks.

(c)
National Hospital, Bloemfontein.

Resident Medical Officer.
Secretary and Storekeeper.
Matron.
Anæsthetist.
5 Nurses.
11 Probationers
1 Housekeeper.
15 Natives.

(d)
Lunatic Asylum.

Medical Superintendent.
Storekeeper and Lay Superin-
tendent.

Male Wards :
Head Attendant.
12 European Attendants.
4 Native Attendants.

Female Wards :
Matron.
10 European Nurses.
Housekeeper.
Cooks, Housemaid and Native
Servants.

(e)
Leper Asylum.

Medical Officer. [Contribution
to salary of District Surgeon,
Bloemfontein, £50.]
Superintendent.
Matron (wife of Superinten-
dent, £60.)
2 Native Attendants.

(f)
Government Laboratory.
Analyst and Bacteriologist
(who is also Deputy M.O.H.)
1 Bacteriological Assistant.
1 Chemical Assistant.

Native Affairs Branch.

(g)
Administration.
Chief Clerk.
1 Clerk.

(h)
Inspectorate.
2 Inspectors of Natives.
1 Native Runner.

(i)
Native Reserves.
Witziesshoek :
Commandant.
1 Clerk.
Thabanchu :
Ranger.
1 Native Runner.

(j)
Government Gazette.
Editor.
*Proof Reader.

*Contribution of £30 per annum to
salary of an official.

(k)
Government Library.
Government Librarian.

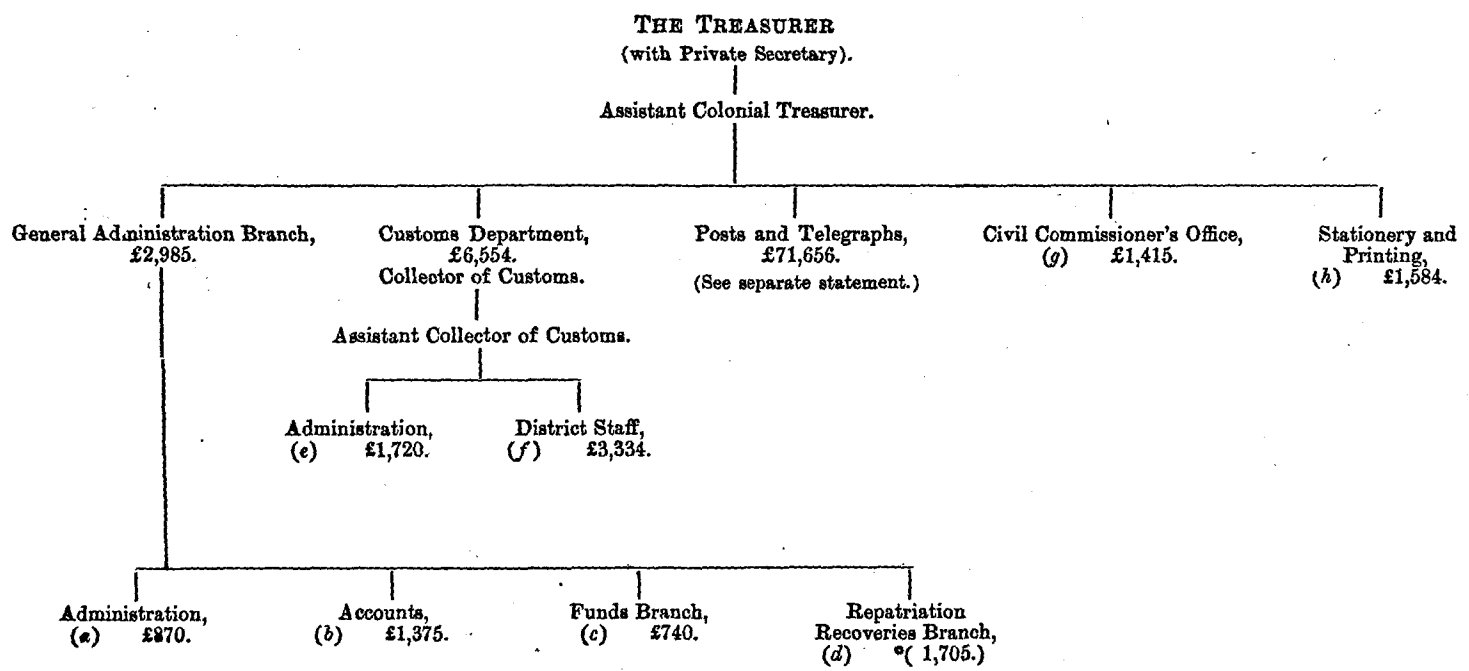
(l)
Auditor-General.
(Who is also Chairman of Tender
Board.)

Assistant Auditor-General.
Chief Clerk.
6 Examiners of Accounts.
*Secretary to Tender Board.
1 Clerk.

*Allowance to an Examiner.

O.R.C. [4.]

DIVISION OF THE TREASURER, £87,709.



*General Administration
Branch.*

(a)

Administration.

Chief Clerk.

2 Clerks.

(b)

Accounts.

Accountant.

Bookkeeper.

Examiner of Accounts.

Cashier.

(c)

Funds Branch.

Accountant.

Assistant Accountant.

(d)

** Repatriation Reov
ries Branch.*

Supervisor.

Accountant.

4 Clerks.

—
* Paid by Inter-Colonial
Council.

Customs.

(e)

Administration.

Principal Clerk.

Inspector.

5 Clerks.

District Staff.

15 Officers.

(g)

*Civil Commissioner's
Office.*

Civil Commissioner.

3 Clerks.

(h)

Stationery & Printing.

Superintendent.

Accountant.

Store Issuer.

Clerk.

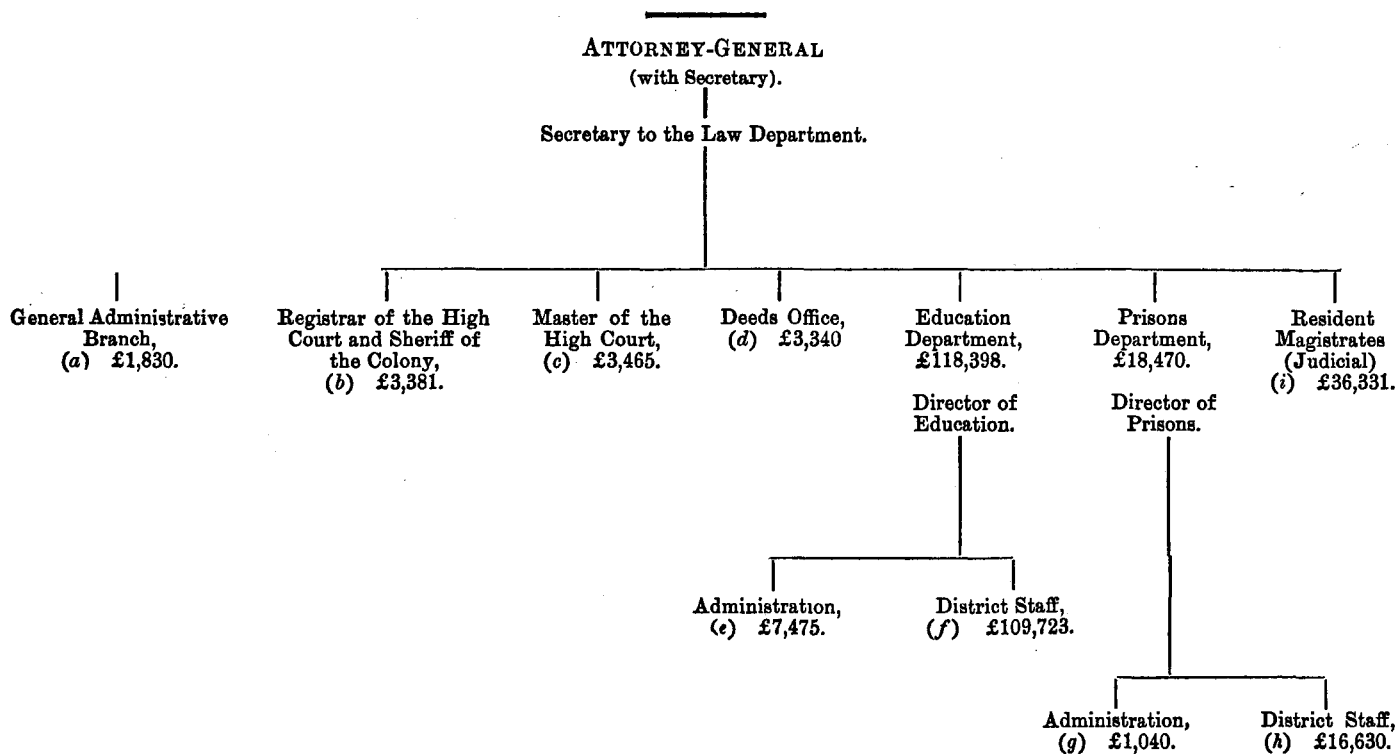
3 Natives.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX.—(contd.)

O.R.C. [5.]

DIVISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, £187,490.



(a)
*General Administrative
Branch.*

1 Asst. Law Adviser.
5 Clerks.

(b)
*Office of the Registrar of the
High Court, etc.*

(1) Chief Justice.
2 Puisne Judges.
3 Clerks.
(2) Registrar of the High
Court, etc.
Asst. Registrar and Clerk
to Sheriff.
1 Clerk.
2 Interpreters.
Librarian.
Usher of the High Court.
2 Native Messengers.

(c)
Master of the High Court.
Asst. Master of the High
Court.
Chief Clerk.
Examiner of Accounts.
Bookkeeper.
Asst. Bookkeeper.
5 Clerks.

(d)
Deeds Office.

Registrar of Deeds.
Asst. Registrar.
Chief Clerk and Examiner.
9 Clerks.

Education Department.

(e)
Administration.
Chief Clerk and Registrar.
1 Chief Inspector.
5 Inspectors.
Accountant.
Asst. Accountant
Statistician.
9 Clerks.

(f)
District Staff.

*Primary and Secondary
Education.*
Town Schools :
46 Principals.
238 Assistants.
Country Schools :
346 Teachers.

*University, Supplementary
and
Industrial Education.*

1 Bursar.
Grey University College :
6 Professors.
1 Law Lecturer.
Normal School :
2 Principals.
6 Assistants.
1 Hygiene Lecturer.
Grey College School :
1 Principal.
9 Assistants.
Eunice High School :
1 Principal.
14 Assistants.
Kroonstad High School :
1 Principal.
4 Assistants.
Industrial School, Bloemfontein :
1 Superintendent.
Industrial Education of
Women :
1 Organiser.
9 Assistants.

Prisons Department.

(g)
Administration.
Chief Clerk.
1 Clerk.
Storekeeper.
Asst. Storekeeper.

(h)
District Staff.

Central Prison :
1 Superintendent.
1 Chief Warder.
2 Acting Asst. Warders.
Hospital Attendant.
Clerk to Superintendent.
Storekeeper.
Overseer.
Cook.
Turnkey.
24 European Warders.
Chief Native Warder.
19 Native Warders.
Female Prison, Edenburg :
1 Matron.
1 Wardress.

*District and other Prisons—
(34) :*

27 Gaolers.
7 Warders-in-Charge.
4 Matrons.
18 European Warders.
91 Native Warders.

Resident Magistrates.

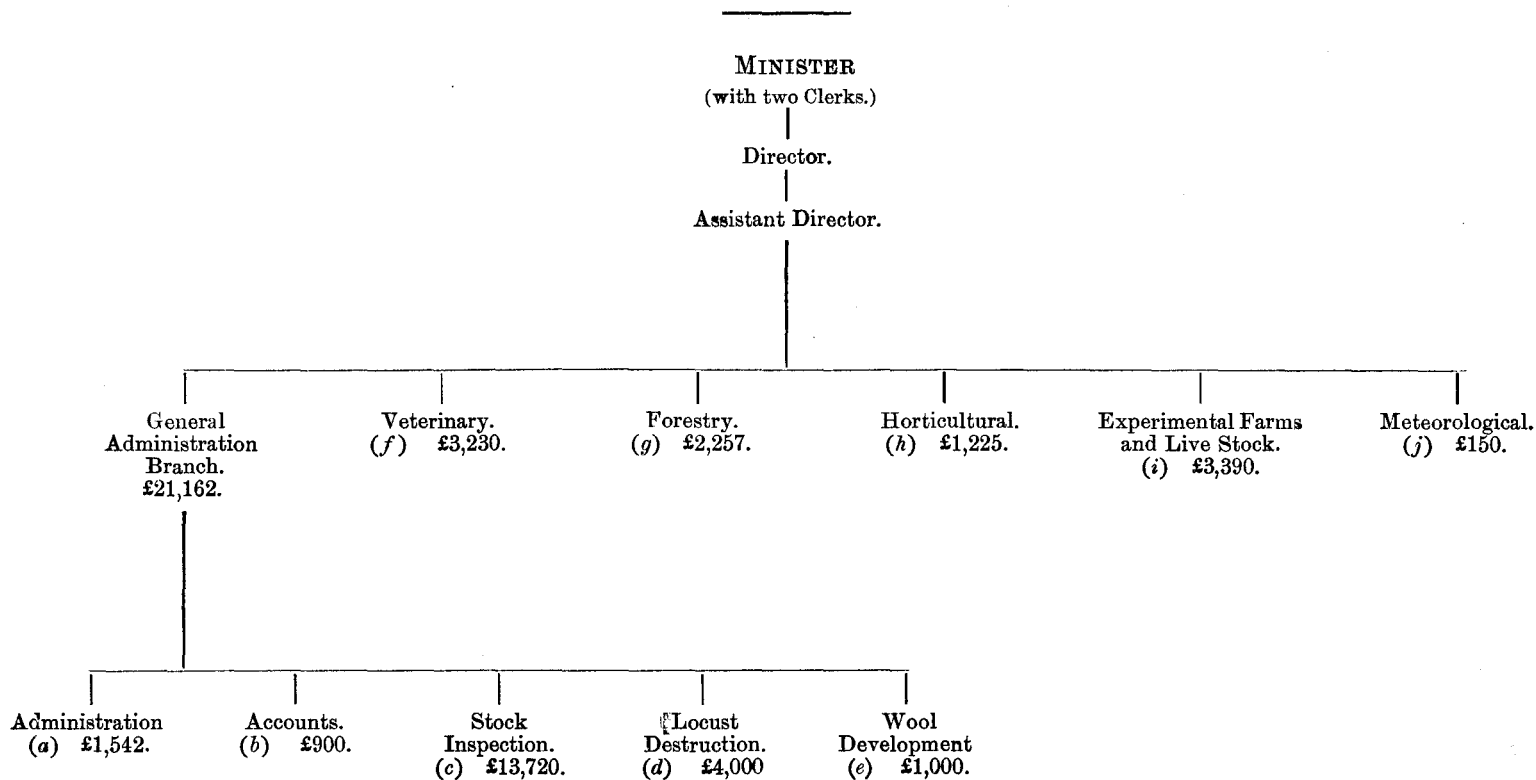
(i)
24 Resident Magistrates.
32 Asst. do. do.
1 Relieving Magistrate.
26 Clerks.
2 Relieving Clerks.
*42 Public Prosecutors and
Messengers of Court.
†54 Messengers and Inter-
preters.

* All except two of whom are
members of the S.A.C. and paid
by that force.

† Most of whom are paid by
S.A.C.

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DIVISION OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, £36,160.



General Administration Branch.

(a)

Administration.

Secretary.
Chief Clerk.
2 Principal Clerks.
2 Clerks.

(b)

Accounts.

Accountant.
Assistant Accountant.
Junior Clerk.

(c)

Stock Inspection.

Chief Stock Inspector.
Assistant Stock Inspector.
40-62 Inspectors and Assistants.

(d)

Locust Destruction.

Chief Locust Officer.
Assistant Locust Officer.
District Officers.

(e)

Wool Development.

Wool Expert.
Assistants.

(f)

Veterinary.

Chief Veterinary Surgeon.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.
Bacteriologist.
4 District Veterinary Surgeons.
1 Clerk.

(g)

Forestry.

Chief of Forestry Department.
Assistant Chief.
1 Clerk.
5 Foresters.

(h)

Horticultural.

Chief of Horticultural Department.
Assistant Chief.
1 Clerk.
Tobacco Expert.
1 Gardener.

(i)

Experimental Farms.

Agronomist.
Assistant Agronomist.
2 Managers.
1 Secretary.
1 Stud Groom.
2 Stockmen.
2 Foremen.
1 Blacksmith.
1 Carpenter.
1 Poultryman.
1 Poultrywoman.

(j)

Meteorological Department.

Chief of Department.
(Professor at Grey College.)
1 Clerk.

DIVISION OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

O.R.C. [7.]

L.

AS, LANDS AND MINES, £28,855.

MINISTER
(with two Clerks.)

Director of Public Works.
£20,565.

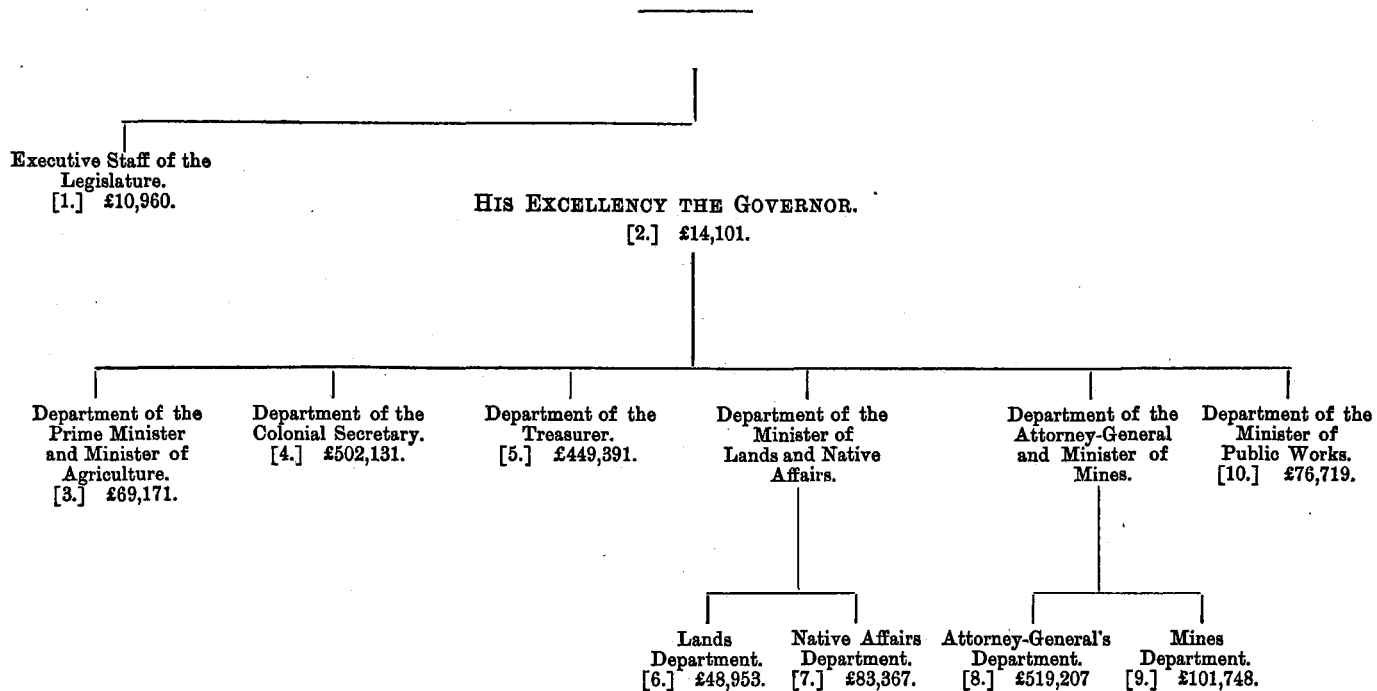
Surveyor General and Acting Chief
Inspector of Mines.
£3,440.

Administration. (a) £2,509. Accounts. (b) £1,080. Roads and Bridges. (c) £3,110. Architectural. (d) £9,375. Water Drills. (e) £4,491.

<p><i>Director of Public Works.</i> (a) <i>Administration.</i> Chief Clerk. 3 Clerks. Custodian, Govt. Offices. Asst. "Messengers." Native "Messengers." (b) <i>Accounts.</i> Accountant. 2 Assistants. (c) <i>Roads and Bridges.</i> Chief Engineer. Clerks. 7 Road Inspectors.</p>	<p><i>Roads and Bridges—contd.</i> Observer, Vaal River Gauge, Parys. (d) <i>Architectural.</i> Chief Architect. 1st Draughtsman. 10 Asst. Draughtsmen. 1st Clerk of Works. 11 Asst. Clerks of Works. 2 Clerks. 2 Carpenters. (e) <i>Water Drills.</i> Chief Inspector. Diamond Setter (retaining fee) 1 Fitter and Storeman.</p>	<p><i>Water Drills—contd.</i> 10 Drill Foremen. 9 Firemen. Natives. <i>Surveyor-General, etc.</i> (f) <i>Administration.</i> 1 Clerk. (g) <i>Lands Dept.</i> Chief Draughtsman. 2 Draughtsmen. 1 Computer. 1 Clerk. (h) <i>Mines Dept.</i> 4 Inspectors of Mines. 1 Sanitary Inspector.</p>
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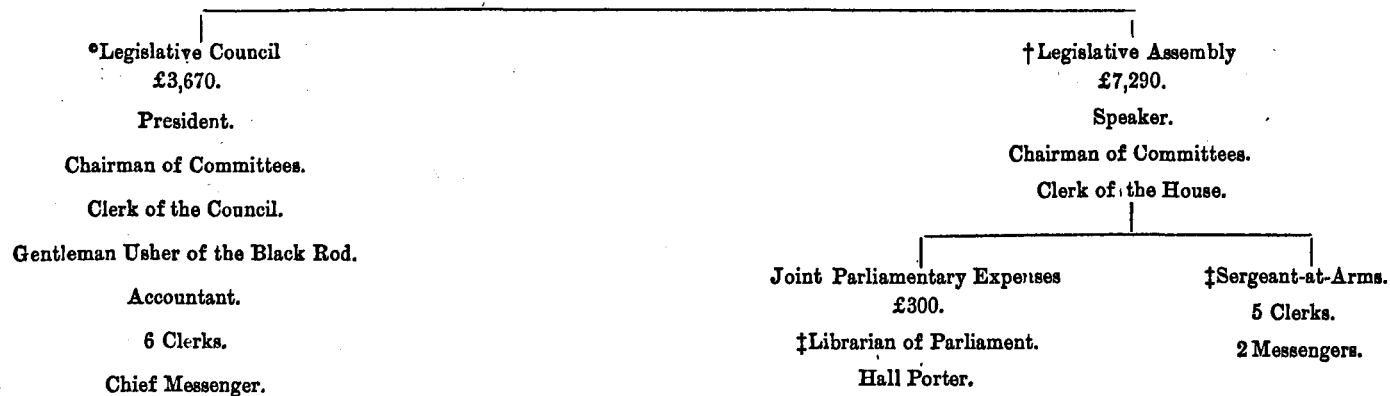
Administration. (f) £375. Lands Dept. (g) £1,675. Mines Dept (h) £2,390

D.—TRANSVAAL, £1,875,748.



TRANSVAAL. [1.]

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE LEGISLATURE, £10,960.



330

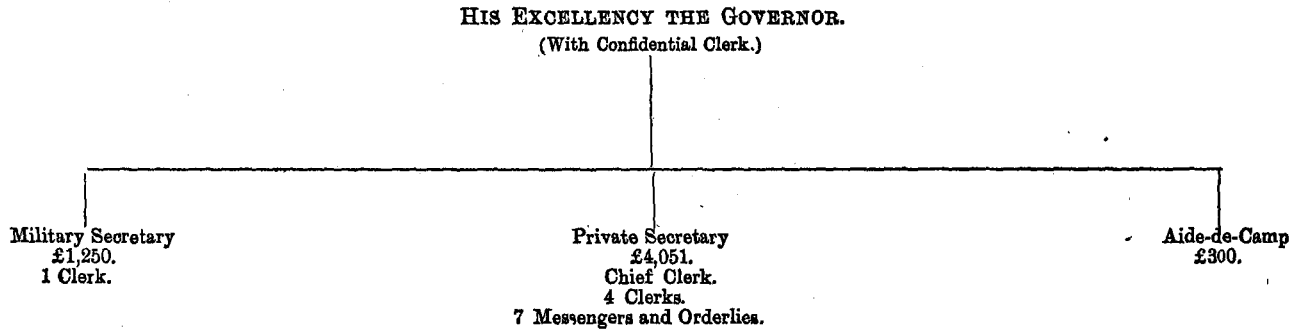
* In the Estimates is included an amount of £350 for Temporary Sessional Assistance.

† In the Estimates is included an amount of £900 for Sessional Clerks and Messengers.

‡ These functions are performed by one individual.

TRANSVAAL [2.]

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, £14,101.



331

STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)

TRANSVAAL [3.] DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, £69,171.

PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

(With Private Secretary.)

Prime Minister's Personal Dept.
(a) £3,152.

Director of Agriculture.

Assistant Director of Agriculture.

General Administrative Branch. (b) £8,440.	Veterinary Division. £16,545. (c)	Bacteriological Division. (d) £5,989.	Forestry Division. £4,456. (e)	Botanical Division. £3,380. (f)	Entomological Division. (g) £1,799.	Horticultural Division. (h) £1,973.	Tobacco Division. £2,035. (i)	Chemistry Division. £1,928. (j)	Experimental Farms. £9,216.	Transvaal Museum and Zoo. (o) £3,558.
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Potchefstroom
Farm.
(k) £3,004.

Standerton
Stud Farm.
(l) £1,761.

Ermelo Stud
Sheep Farm.
(m) £672.

Tzaneen Tobacco
Farm and Factory.
(n) £3,779.

(a)
*Prime Minister's Personal
Department.*

Secretary to Prime Minister.
Private Secretary to P.M.
3 Clerks.
3 Messengers.

Agriculture.

(b)
General Administrative Branch.

Chief Clerk :
12 Clerks.
4 Natives
Accountant :
6 Clerks.
Editor Agricultural Journal :
Translator and Editor of Dutch
Journal.
Assistant Translator.
Librarian.
1 Clerk.
Registrar of Brands :
1 Clerk.

(c)
Veterinary Division.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon.
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.
17 Veterinary Surgeons.
1 Veterinary Assistant.
15 Stock Inspectors.
5 Clerks.
1 Native.

(d)
Bacteriological Division.

Bacteriologist.
2 Assistant Bacteriologists.
1 Superintendent.
1 Farm Overseer.
6 Stockmen.
6 Clerks and Laboratory Assistants.

(e)
Forestry Division.

Conservator of Forests.
3 Clerks.
10 Rangers and Superintendents.

(f)
Botanical Division.

Botanist.
Plant Pathologist.
Assistant for Seed Introduction.
Herbarium Assistant.
3 Clerks.
1 Native Messenger.
Outdoor Staff of 3.

(g)
Entomological Division.

Entomologist.
1 Plant Inspector.
1 Locust Officer.
2 Clerks.
2 Native Messengers.

(h)
Horticultural Division.

Horticulturist.
4 Assistants.
1 Native Messenger.

(i)
Tobacco Division.

Tobacco Expert.
1 Clerk.
Outdoor Staff of 3.

(j)
Chemistry Division.

Chemist.
2 Assistants.
1 Native Messenger.

Experimental Farms.

(k)

Potchefstroom Farm.

1 Manager.
1 Poultry Expert.
1 Assistant Poultry Expert.
2 Clerks.
Outdoor Staff of 8.

(l)
Standerton Stud Farm.

1 Manager.
1 Clerk.
Outdoor Staff of 6.

(m)

Ermelo Stud Sheep Farm.

1 Manager.
Outdoor Staff of 2.

(n)

Traneen Tobacco Farm and Factory.

1 Manager.
1 Assistant Manager.
1 Accountant.
1 Tobacco Agent.
Outdoor and Machine Staff of 14.

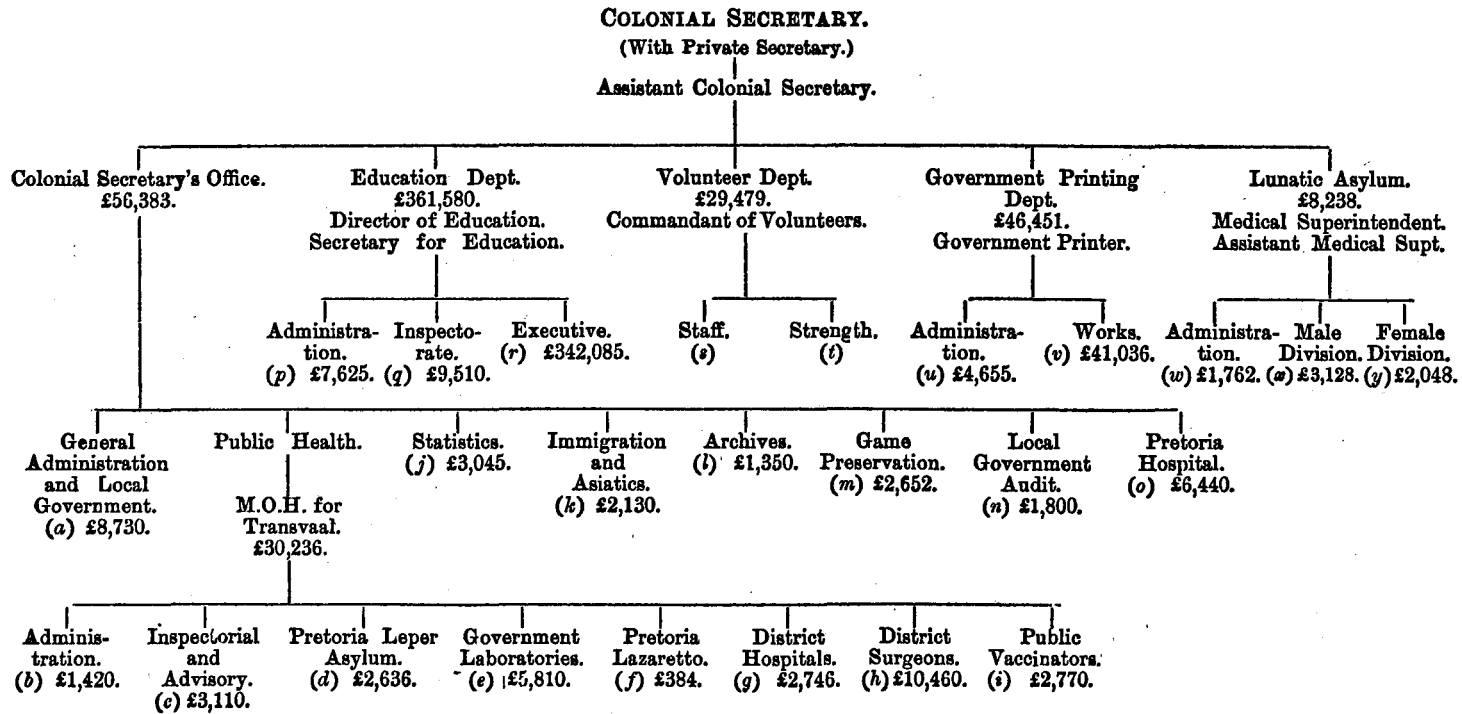
(o)

Transvaal Museum and Zoo.

Director.
Assistant for Entomology.
Assistant for Botany.
Assistant for Lower Vertebrates.
Taxidermist.
2 Clerks.
1 Caretaker.
4 Natives.

TRANSVAAL. [4.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, £502,131.



*Colonial Secretary's
Offis.*

(a)
*General Administration
and Local Government.*

Chief Clerk.
Principal Clerk.
Accountant.
22 Clerks.

Public Health.

(b)

Administration.

Chief Clerk.
2 Clerks.

(c)

Inspectorial, etc.

*D.M.O.H., Witwaters-
rand.
*2 Clerks.
D.M.O.H., Northern
Transvaal.

*To be retrenched 30/6/08.

(d)

Pretoria Leper Asylum.

*Visiting Medical Officer.
Lay Superintendent.

1 Clerk.
2 Overseers.
Storeman.
Matron.
8 Nurses.
Cook.
Seamstress.

*Not a whole time officer.

(e)

Government Laboratories.

Government Analyst.

3 Analytical Assistants.
1 Laboratory Assistant.
2 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.

*Government Bacteriolo-
gist.*

2 Bacteriological Assis-
tants.
3 Laboratory Assistants.

(f)

**Pretoria Lazaretto.*

Matron.
2 Nurses.
1 Orderly.

*To be closed 30/6/08.

(g)

**District Hospitals.*

2 Medical Officers.
3 Matrons.
9 Nurses.
3 Dispensers.
2 Secretaries.
2 Orderlies.
2 Cooks.

*One will be closed 30/6/08,
remaining two munici-
palised or closed later.

(h)

District Surgeons.

47 District Surgeons.

(These are not whole time
officers.)

(i)

**Public Vaccinators.*

14 Public Vaccinators
(These officers are not whole
time officers).

*Posts to be abolished and
work done by District
Surgeons.

(j)

Statistics.

Registrar-General.
1 Deputy Registrar.
8 Clerks.

(k)

Immigration and Asiatics.

Chief Immigration Officer.
6 Clerks.

(l)

Archives.

Keeper of Archives.
2 Clerks.

(m)

Game Preservation.

Warden of Game Reserves.
4 Rangers.

(n)

Local Government Audit.

Local Government In-
spector.

3 Clerks.

(o)

Pretoria Hospital.

Medical Superintendent.
Medical Branch :

1 Consulting Medical
Officer.
2 Assistant Medical
Officers.
1 Dispenser.

Clerical Branch, etc. :

1 Steward.
2 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.
Nursing and Attendance
Branch :
1 Matron.
44 Nurses.
8 Porters, Orderlies, etc.

Education Department.

(p)

Administration.

Registrar of Teachers.
Examiner.
Accountant.
6 1st class Clerks.
12 Clerks.

(q)

Inspectorate.

6 Senior Inspectors.
5 Inspectors of Dutch.
1 Inspectress.
1 Junior Inspector.
2 Sub-Inspectors.

(r)

Executive.

There is an Executive
Staff of 1601 Teachers,
consisting (roughly)
of—
Principal, Normal
College.
Vice-Principal, Normal
College.
107 Principals.
1492 Assistants.

Volunteer Department.

(s)

Staff.

Chief Staff Officer.
Paymaster and Controller.
Staff Officer for Cadets.
13 Clerks.
3 Armourers.
3 Storekeepers.
1 Rangeman.
1 Caretaker.
1 Orderly.
5 Messengers.
6 Natives.

(t)

Strength.

10 Adjutants.
Signalling Officer.
12 Regimental S.-Majors.
32 Quarter - Master - Ser-
geants and Sergeant
Instructors.

(No reliable details as
strength of various corps are
available.)

*Government Printing
Department.*

(u)

Administration.

Accounting :
4 Clerks.
Advertising :
1 Clerk.
Publications :
1 Clerk.
2 Storemen.
Stationery :
5 Clerks.
4 Storemen.
1 Timekeeper.

(v)

Works.

Works Manager.
Engineer.
4 Clerks.
Litho. Room Foreman.
Machine Room Foreman.
Case Room Foreman.
Binding Room Foreman.

Litho. Room.

1 Litho. Artist.
1 Process Engraver.
2 Artisans.
4 Assistants.

Machine Room.

15 Artisans.
24 Assistants.
1 Warehouseman.

Case Room.

2 Assistant Foremen
1 Engineer.
5 Lino. Operators.
6 Mono. Operators.
46 Compositors.
4 Readers.
4 Copy Holders.
1 Stereotyper.
14 Assistants.

Binding Room.

9 Artisans.
32 Assistants.

Lunatic Asylum.

(w)

Administration.

2 Clerks.
1 Storekeeper.
1 Hall Porter.

Kitchen.

3 Cooks.
Farm and Estate.
2 Gardeners.
2 Farm Hands.

(x)

Male Division.

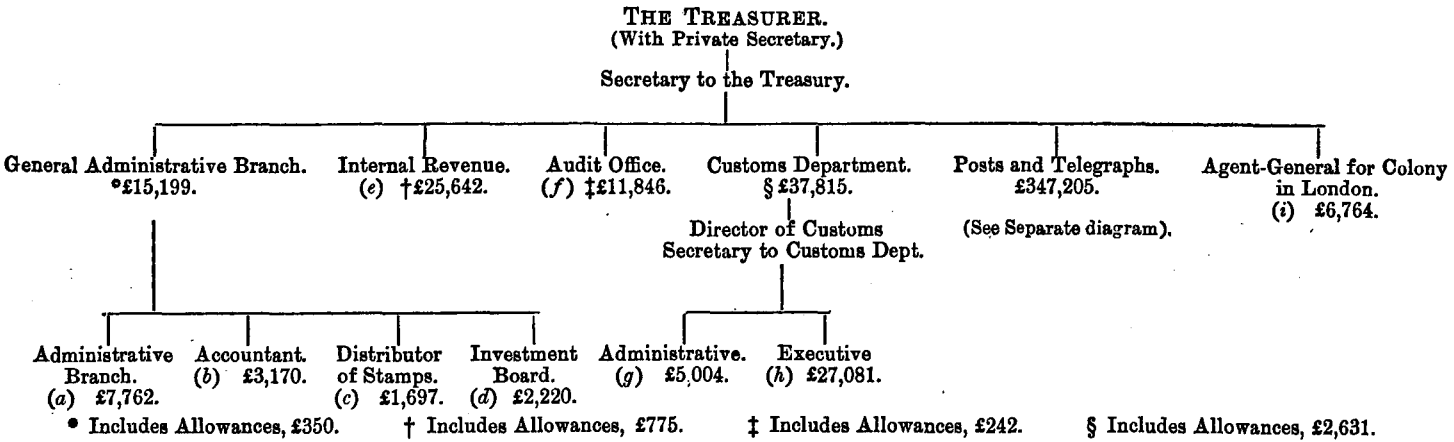
1 Head Attendant.
4 Charge Attendants.
25 Attendants.

(y)

Female Division.

1 Matron.
3 Charge Nurses.
21 Nurses.
1 Landress.
1 Seamstress.
1 Matron's Maid.

THE TREASURY, £449,391.



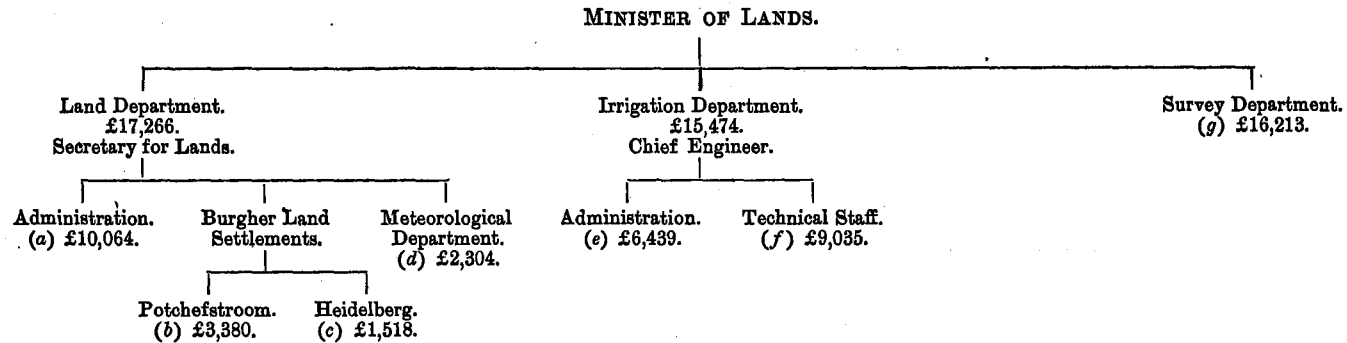
General Administrative Branch.
(a)
Administrative Branch.
Chief Clerk; 2 Senior Clerks; 19 Clerks; 4 Messengers.
(b)
Accountant.
1 Assistant Accountant; 8 Clerks.
(c)
Distributor of Stamps.
8 Clerks; 1 Messenger.

(d)
Investment Board.
The Clerk to the Investment Board; 5 Clerks.
(e)
Internal Revenue.
Chief Inspector of Internal Revenue.
Receiver of Revenue, Johannesburg.
Civil Commissioner, Pretoria.

Internal Revenue—contd.
2 Circuit Inspectors; 3 Principal Clerks; Accountant; 24 District and Assistant Receivers; 32 Clerks.
(f)
Audit Office.
Auditor-General.
Assistant Auditor-General.
2 Principal Clerks; 1 Revenue Inspector; 24 Clerks; 1 Messenger.

Customs.
(g)
Administrative Branch.
1 Accountant; 1 Auditor; 4 Inspectors; 10 Clerks; 1 Caretaker; 1 Native.
(h)
Executive Branch.
14 Collectors and Deputy Collectors; 1 Surveyor; 2 Chief Clerks; 1 Cashier;

Executive Branch—contd.
13 Examining Officers; 12 Outdoor Officers; 27 Clerks; 4 Messengers; 43 Natives; Relieving Officer.
(i)
Agent-General in London.
Secretary.
Chief Clerk; Superintendent of Stores; Accountant; 12 Clerks; 3 Messengers.

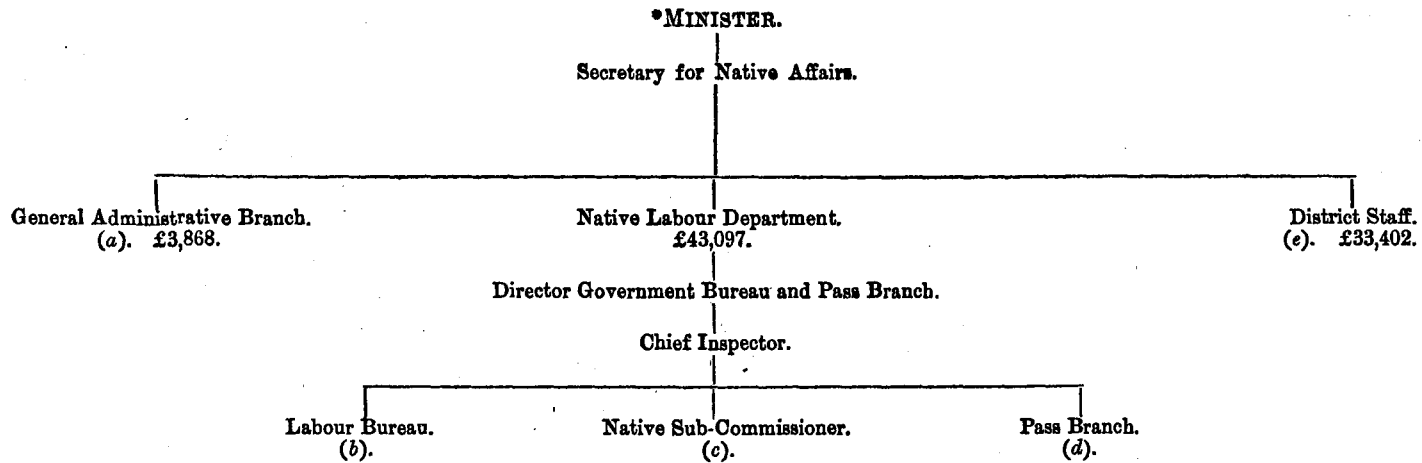


<i>Land Department.</i> (a)	<i>Burgher Land Settlements.</i> (b)	(d) <i>Meteorological Department.</i>	<i>Irrigation Department.</i> (e)	(f) <i>Technical Staff.</i>	<i>Survey Department.</i> (g)
<i>Administration.</i> Chief Clerk and Accountant. 2 Inspectors. 23 Clerks. 2 Messengers.	<i>Potchefstroom.</i> Manager. Accountant. 1 Clerk. 1 Storekeeper. (c) <i>Heidelberg.</i> Manager. Accountant. Storekeeper.	Director. Chief Assistant. 4 Clerks.	<i>Administration.</i> Chief Accountant. 14 Clerks. Storekeeper. 8 Water Bailiffs. 3 Messengers.	Hydrographic Surveyor. 3 Executive Engineers. 4 Assistant " " 1 Boring Engineer. 2 " Inspectors. Chief Draughtsman. 2 Assistant Draughtsmen.	Surveyor-General. Assistant Surveyor-General. Examiner of Diagrams. Registry Surveyor. Chief Clerk. 10 Clerks. Chief Computer. 7 Computers. Chief Draughtsman. 12 Draughtsmen. 1 Messenger. 2 Natives.

TRANSVAAL. [7.]

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, £83,367.

STATEMENT
No. XXIX.—(contd.)



* Also Minister for Lands. See Diagram, Transvaal [6].

(a)
General Administrative Branch.
Chief Clerk.
1 Principal Clerk.
1 Accountant.
7 Clerks.
4 Interpreters and Native Messengers.

Native Labour Department.

(b)
Labour Bureau.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Compound Manager.
1 Hospital Orderly.
5 Clerks.
1 Rail Conductor.

(c)
Native Sub-Commissioner.
1 Clerk.
(d)
Pass Branch.
11 Inspectors.
1 Chief Clerk.
2 Principal Clerks.
79 Clerks.
Interpreters and Native Messengers

(e)
District Staff.
*15 Native Commissioners.
†17 Sub-Commissioners.
36 Clerks.
23 Interpreters.
250 Messengers.

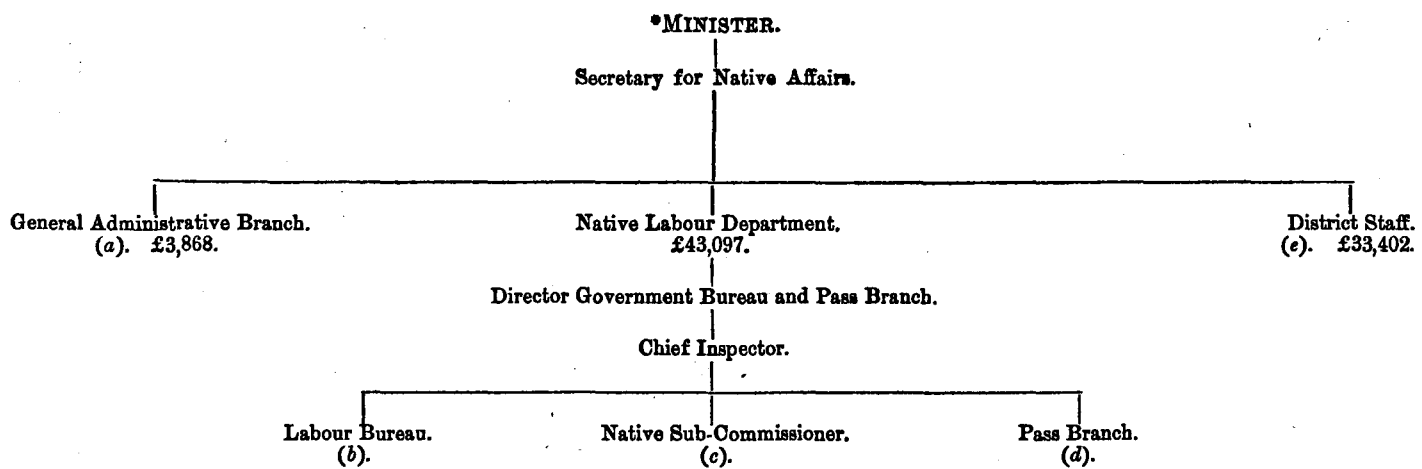
*These are all Resident Magistrates and are not paid out of this Vote.

† 3 Assistant Resident Magistrates are acting as Sub-Commissioners *ex-officio*. These are not included in the figures given above nor are they paid out of this Vote.

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TRANSVAAL. [7.]

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, £83,367.



* Also Minister for Lands. See Diagram, Transvaal [6].

(a)
General Administrative Branch.
 Chief Clerk.
 1 Principal Clerk.
 1 Accountant.
 7 Clerks.
 4 Interpreters and Native Messengers.

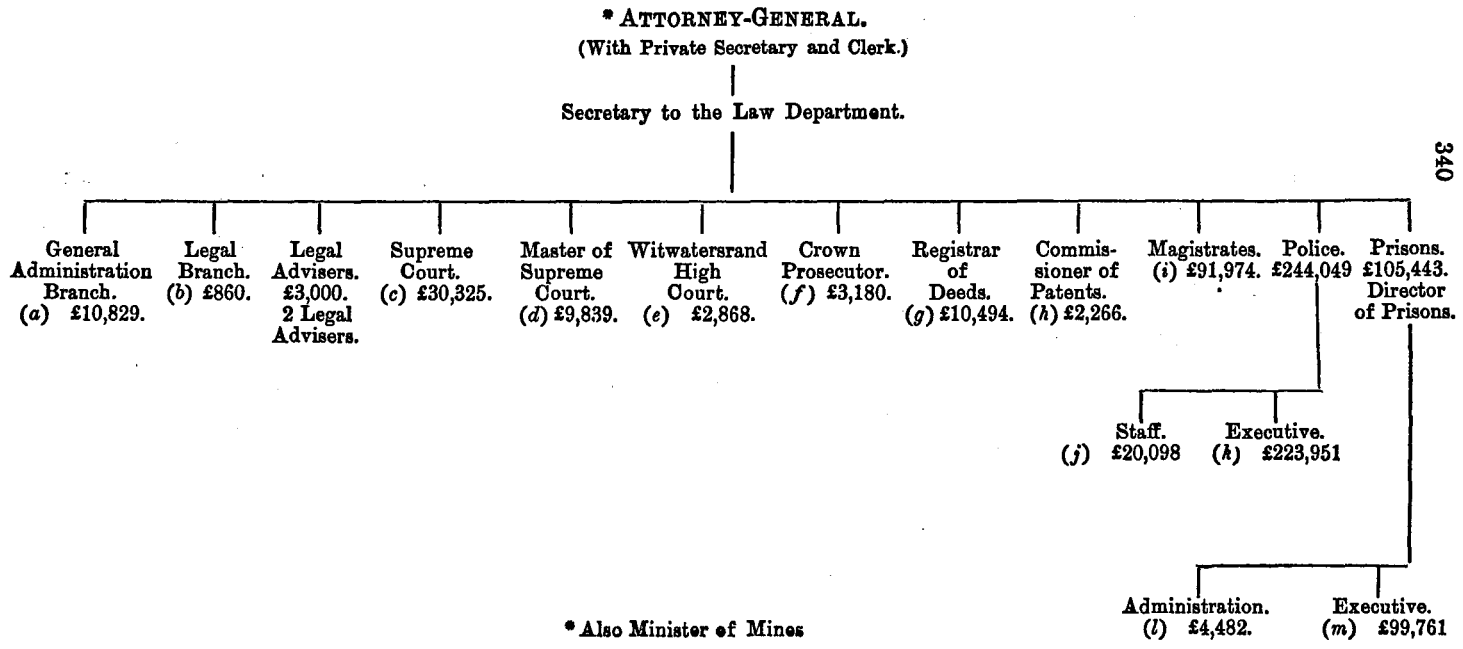
Native Labour Department.
 (b)
Labour Bureau.
 1 Medical Officer.
 1 Compound Manager.
 1 Hospital Orderly.
 5 Clerks.
 1 Rail Conductor.

(c)
Native Sub-Commissioner.
 1 Clerk.
 (d)
Pass Branch.
 11 Inspectors.
 1 Chief Clerk.
 2 Principal Clerks.
 79 Clerks.
 Interpreters and Native Messengers

(e)
District Staff.
 *15 Native Commissioners.
 †17 Sub-Commissioners.
 36 Clerks.
 23 Interpreters.
 250 Messengers.
 *These are all Resident Magistrates and are not paid out of this Vote.
 † 3 Assistant Resident Magistrates are acting as Sub-Commissioners *ex-officio*. These are not included in the figures given above nor are they paid out of this Vote.

TRANSVAAL. [8.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, £519,207.



340

(a)
General Administration Branch.

Chief Clerk.
Principal Clerk.
Accountant.
Inspecting Magistrate.
21 Clerks.
Special Clerk.
5 Messengers.

(b)
Legal Branch.

Chief Clerk.
2 Clerks.

(c)
Supreme Court.

Chief Justice.
6 Puisne Judges.
Registrar (who is also Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal).
2 Assistant Registrars and Assistant Taxing Masters.
Chief Clerk (Sheriff).
Clerk (Sheriff).
Executioner (Sheriff).
13 Clerks.
1 Librarian.
4 Messengers.

(d)
Master of the Supreme Court.

Master.
Chief Clerk (Insolvency).
Chief Clerk (Orphan Chamber).
27 Clerks.
4 Messengers.

(e)
Witwatersrand High Court.

Registrar and Taxing Master.
Asst. Registrar and Taxing Master.
4 Clerks.
1 Librarian.
3 Messengers and Ushers.
1 Native Messenger.

(f)
Crown Prosecutor.

Crown Prosecutor.
Assistant Crown Prosecutor.
2 Clerks.

(g)
Registrar of Deeds.

Registrar of Deeds.
Asst. Registrar of Deeds.
Chief Clerk.
5 Examiners.
15 Clerks.
2 Messengers.
1 Native Messenger.

(h)
Commissioner of Patents.

Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Companies.
Chief Clerk.
1 Examiner.
4 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(i)
Magistrates.

Chief Magistrate.
1st Civil Magistrate.
2nd Civil Magistrate.
15 Resident Magistrates.
30 Asst. Resident Magistrates.
153 Clerks, including Public Prosecutors and Interpreters (white).
1 Native Clerk.
44 Native Messengers and Interpreters.

Police.

(j)
Staff.

Commissioner.
3 Deputy Commissioners.
2 Chief Inspectors.
9 Inspectors.
Accountant.
Chief Clerk.
22 Clerks.
Messenger.

(k)
Executive.

European Police :
16 Superintendents.
151 Sergeants.
55 Detectives.
40 Detective Probationers.
970 Constables.
5 Interpreters.
7 Female Warders.

Executive—(contd.)

Native Police :
10 Sergeants.
403 Constables.
10 Chinese Constables.
Native Establishment :
45 Cleaners.
21 Cooks.
19 Horse and Mule Boys.

Prisons.

(l)

Administration.

Chief Clerk.
Accountant.
9 Clerks.
2 Messengers.

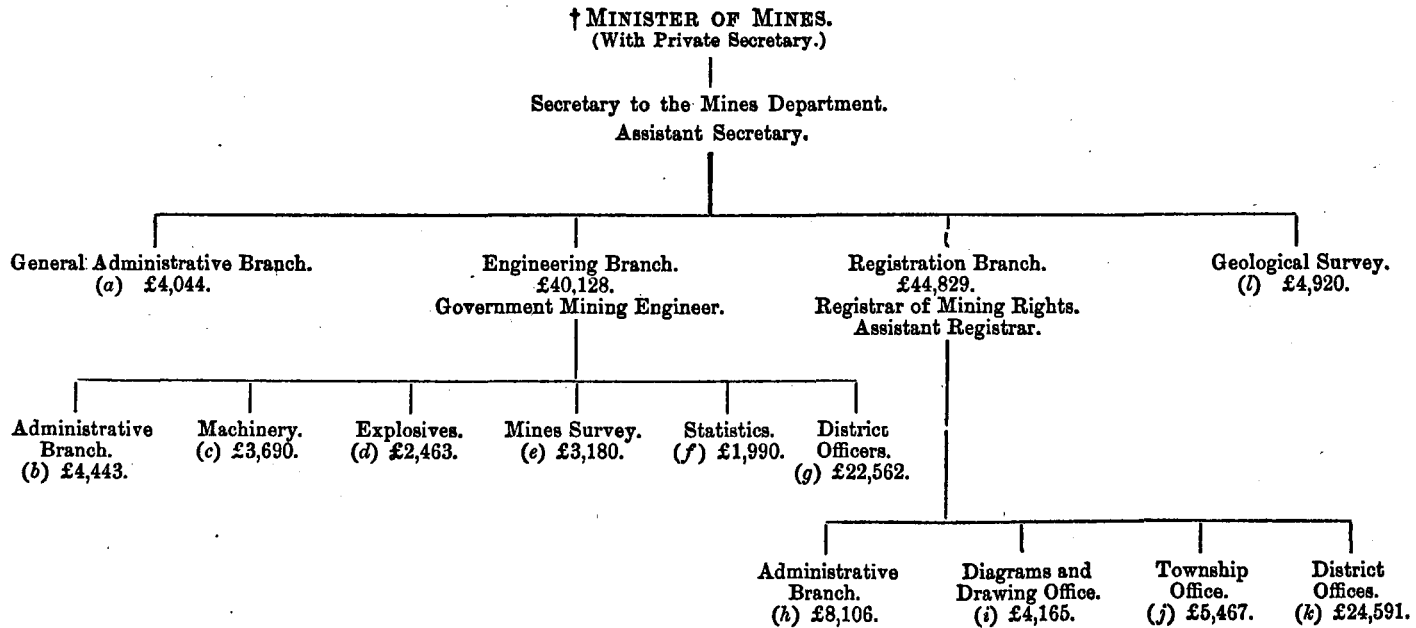
(m)

Executive.

4 Governors.
2 Deputy Governors.
5 Medical Officers.
32 Chief Warders and Gaolers.
53 Head Warders.
18 Hospital Officers.
11 Stores Officers.
30 Prisons Clerks.
25 Trades Instructors and Staff.
11 Kitchen Staff.
336 European Warders.
31 Matrons.
19 Wardresses.
293 Native Warders.
2 Female Domestic.

TRANSVAAL. [9]

MINES DEPARTMENT. *£101,748



* Including Allowances, £3,407. † Also Attorney-General

(a)
General Administrative Branch.

1 Accountant.
1 Senior Clerk.
8 Clerks.
Messengers.
Natives.

Engineering Branch.

(b)
Administrative Branch.

1 Principal Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
1 Chemist.
7 Clerks.
Messengers.
Natives.

(c)
Machinery.

1 Chief Inspector of Machinery.
2 Inspectors.
2 Clerks.
Mechanics.
Natives.

(d)
Explosives.

1 Chief Inspector of Explosives.
1 Inspector.
2 Clerks.
Natives.

(e)
Mines Survey.

1 Mine Surveyor.
2 Asst. Surveyors.
3 Clerks.

(f)
Statistics.

1 Senior Clerk.
4 Clerks.

(g)
District Offices.

3 Inspectors of Mines.
4 Deputy Inspectors of Mines.
6 Asst. Inspectors of Mines.
7 Inspectors of Machinery.
4 Asst. Inspectors of Machinery.
14 Clerks.
Natives.

Registration Branch.

(h)

Administrative Branch.

1 Principal Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
19 Clerks.
Messengers.
Natives.

(i)

Diagrams and Drawing Office.

2 Senior Clerks.
7 Clerks.

(j)

Township Office

1 Senior Clerk.
12 Clerks.
Messengers.
Natives.

(k)

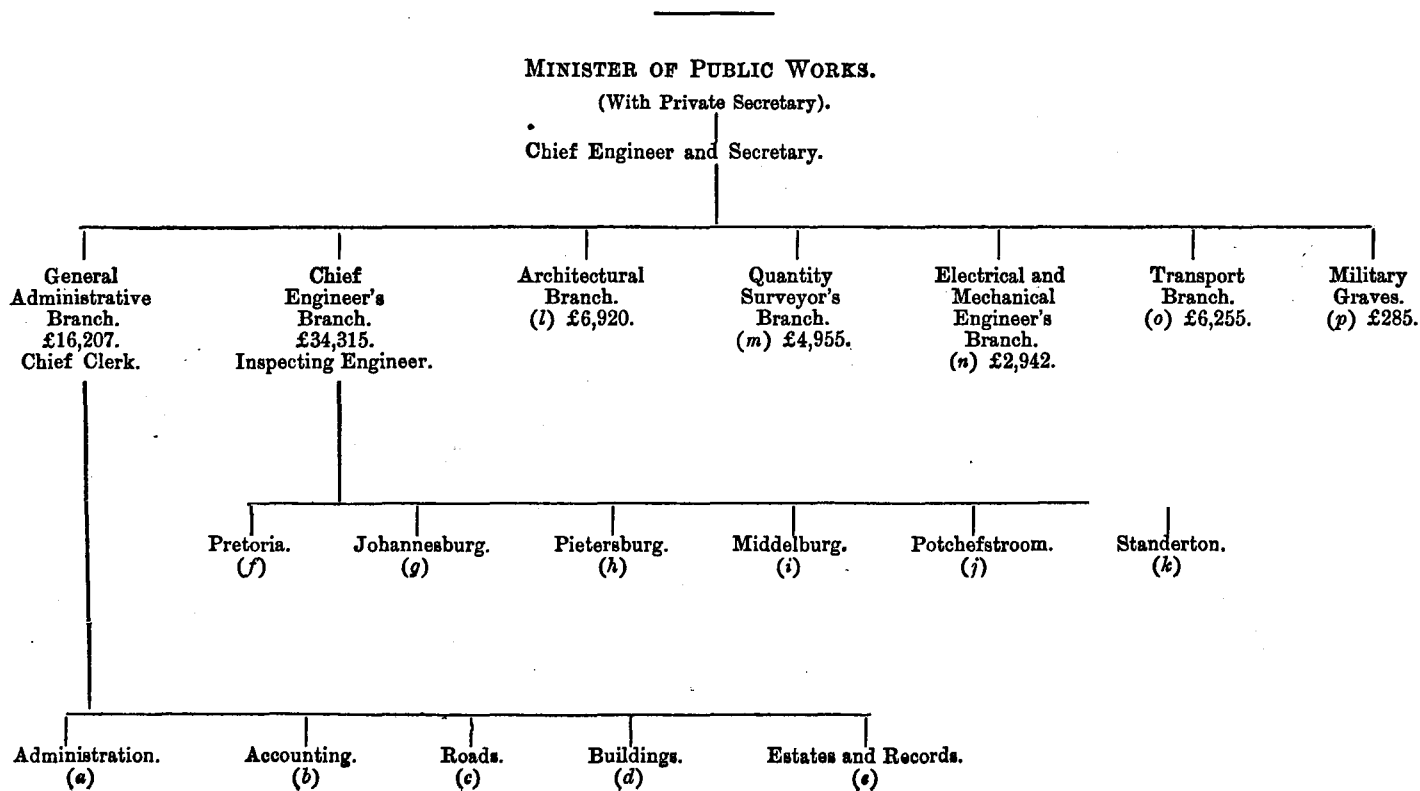
District Offices.

9 District Registrars.
20 Beacon Inspectors
22 Clerks.
Messengers.
Natives.

(l)

Geological Survey.

1 Director.
3 Field Geologists.
1 Curator.
3 Clerks.
Natives.



General Administrative Branch.

(a)

Administration Branch.

11 Clerks.

(b)

Accounting Branch.

1 Accountant.
1 Assistant Accountant.
1 Storekeeper.
2 Assistant Storekeepers.
14 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(c)

Roads.

1 Principal Clerk for Roads.
1 Clerk.

(d)

Buildings.

1 Principal Clerk for Buildings.

(e)

Estates and Records.

1 Principal Clerk.
1 Record Clerk.
1 Senior Clerk.
6 Clerks.
2 Boys.

Chief Engineer's Branch.

(f)

Pretoria.

1 District Engineer.
1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
4 Foremen of Works.
3 Overseers of Roads.
3 Clerks.
15 Gardeners, Caretakers,
Doorkeepers and Night
Watchmen.
1 Boy Messenger.

(g)

Johannesburg.

1 District Engineer.
1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
6 Foremen of Works.
6 Clerks.
9 Gardeners, Caretakers and
Night Watchmen.
1 Boy Messenger.

(h)

Pietersburg.

1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
2 Clerks.
3 Overseers of Roads.
1 Caretaker.

(i)

Middelburg.

1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
2 Foremen of Works.
1 Clerk.
2 Overseers of Roads.

(j)

Potchefstroom.

1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
1 Foreman of Works.
1 Clerk.
1 Overseer of Roads.

(k)

Standerton.

1 Assistant Engineer.
2 Inspectors of Works.
1 Senior Clerk.
2 Clerks.
2 Overseers of Roads.

(l)

Architectural Branch.

The Government Architect.
1 Chief Draughtsman.
16 Draughtsmen.
1 Writer.

(m)

Quantity Surveyor's Branch.

Government Quantity Surveyor.
1 Asst. Quantity Surveyor.
1 Measurer.
10 Assistants.
1 Writer.

(n)

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer's Branch.

The Electrical Engineer.

1 Asst. Electrical Engineer,
Pretoria.
1 Asst. Electrical Engineer,
Johannesburg.
2 Storekeepers.
2 Clerks.

(o)

Transport Branch.

Government Transport
Officer.
2 Asst. Transport Officers.
2 Clerks.
17 Conductors (distributed
over towns in Transvaal).

(p)

Military Graves.

1 Inspector.

E.—SOUTHERN RHODESIA, £312,581.

HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR.

[1.] £6,075.

346

Division of the
Chief Secretary.
[2.] £63,234

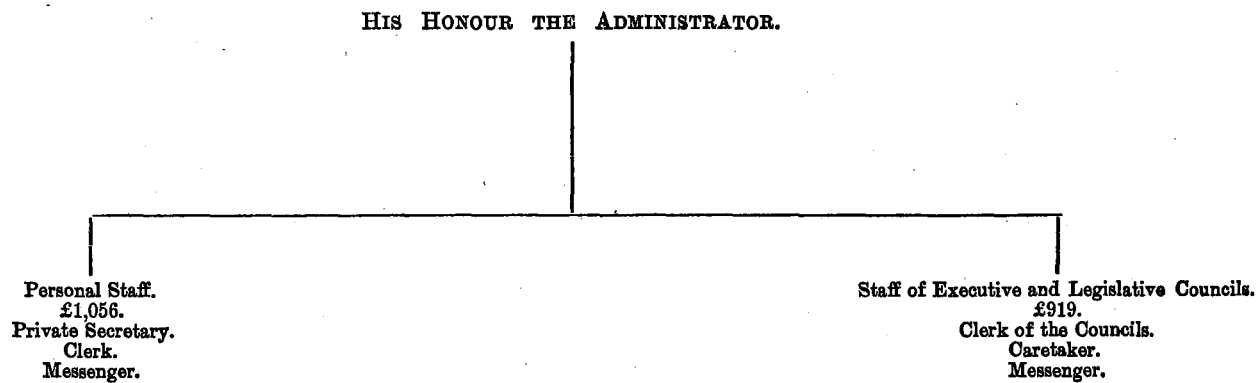
Division of the
Treasurer.
[3.] £93,545.

Division of the
Attorney-General.
[4.] £69,771.

Division of
Defence and Police
[5.] £79,956

S. RHODESIA. [1.]

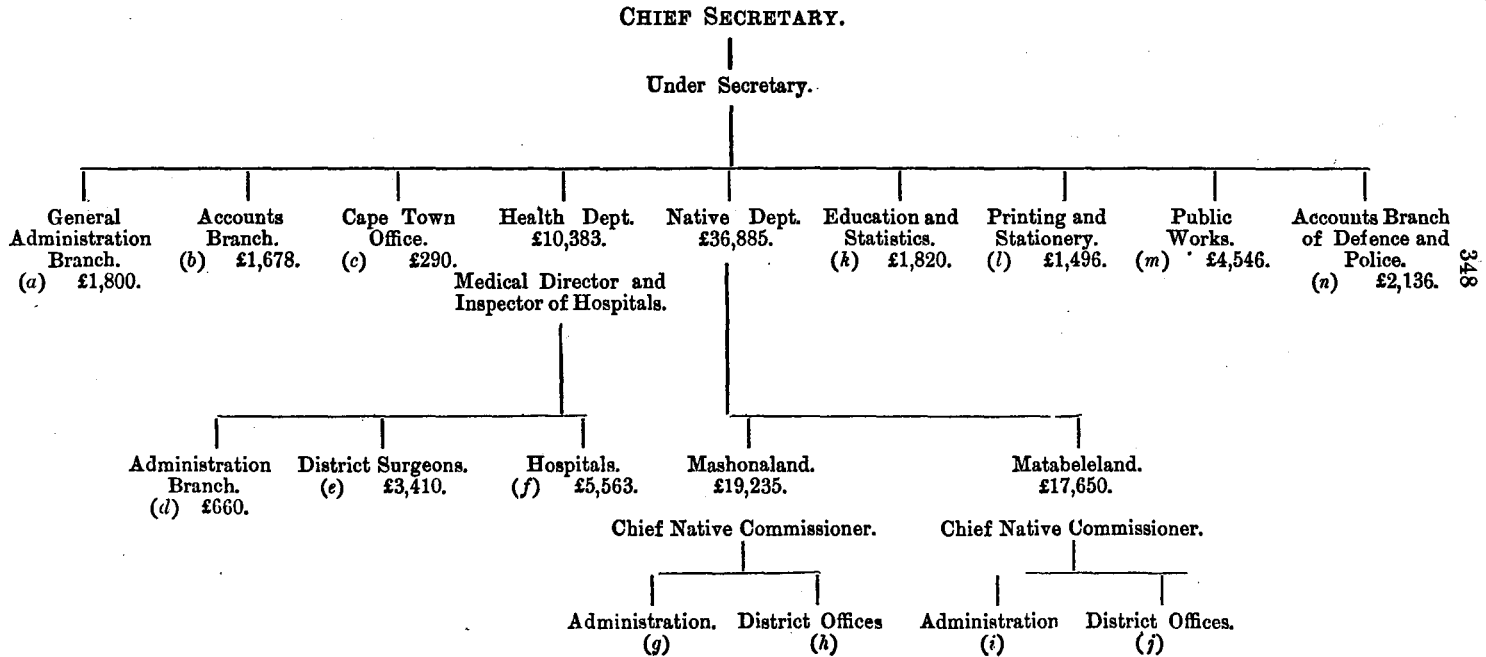
HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR, £6,075.



347

STATEMENT
No. XXIX.—(contd.)

DIVISION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY, £63,234.



(a)
General Administration Branch.
5 Clerks.

(b)
Accounts Branch.
1 Accountant and Principal Distributor of Stamps.
1 Assistant Accountant.
1 Clerk.
3 Messengers.

(c)
Cape Town Office.
Government Agent.
1 Clerk.
N.B.—The amount shown under this head is only Southern Rhodesia's contribution to the cost of this Establishment.

Health Department.
(d)
Administration Branch.
2 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(e)
District Surgeons.
13 District Surgeons.

(f)
Hospitals.
1 Consulting Surgeon.
6 Hospital Surgeons.
6 Secretaries (and Dispensers).
5 Matrons.
15 Nurses.
3 Probationers.
1 Hospital Assistant.
1 Orderly.
6 Cooks.
Natives.

Native Department, Mashonaland.
(g)
Administration.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Accountant.
1 Registrar of Natives.
1 Relieving Native Commissioner.
3 Clerks.
4 Compound Inspectors.
Mule Drivers, Messengers, Herds and Postrunners.

(h)
Districts.
16 Native Commissioners.
6 Assistant Native Commissioners.
16 Clerks.

Matabeleland.
(i)
Administration.
1 Native Commissioner.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Accountant.
1 Registrar of Natives.
1 Relieving Native Commissioner.
3 Clerks.
2 Compound Inspectors.
Messengers, Drivers, Herds and Postrunners.

(j)
Districts.
10 Native Commissioners.
8 Assistant Native Commissioners.
9 Clerks.

(k)
Education and Statistics.
Director of Education (who is also Statist and Registrar).
1 Assistant Inspector.
2 Clerks.

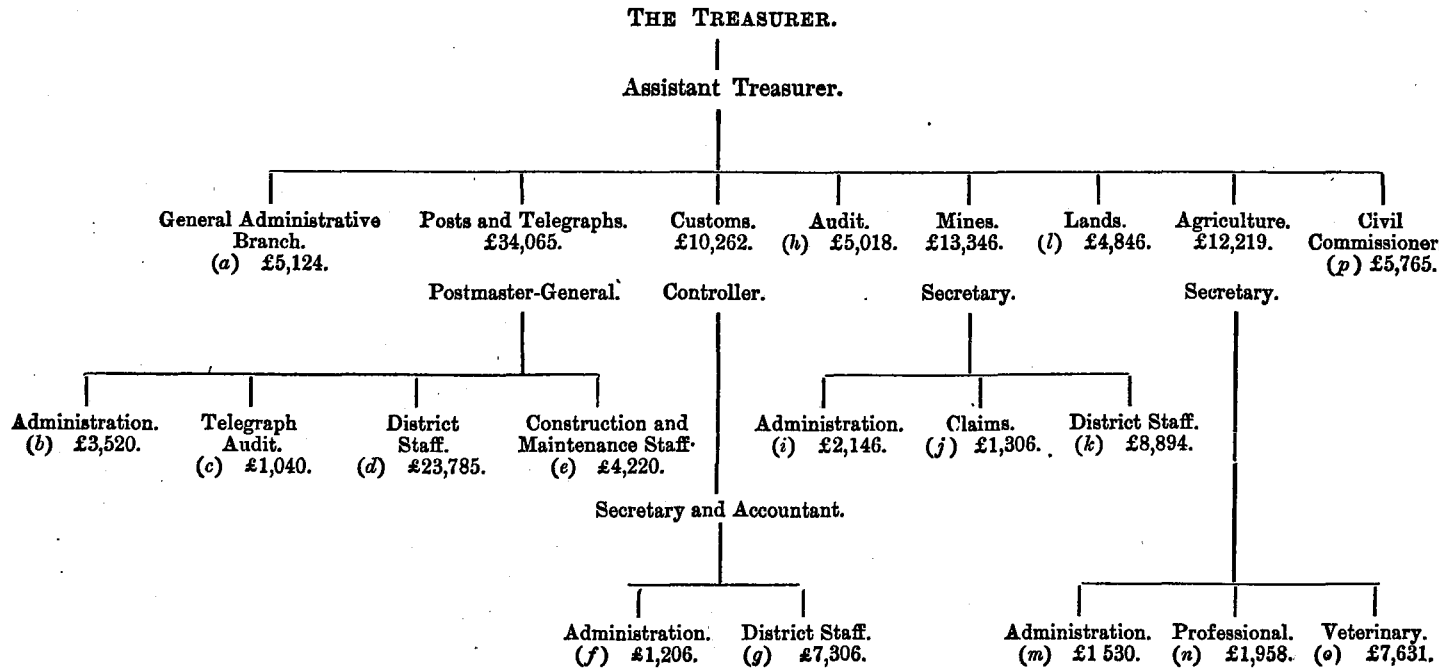
(l)
Printing and Stationery.
1 Controller.
2 Clerks.
Messenger.

(m)
Public Works.
Secretary.
1 Engineer (Roads).
2 Inspectors.
1 Working Foreman.
2 Clerks.
Messenger.

(n)
Accounts Branch of Defence and Police.
1 Accounting Officer.
1 Paymaster.
2 Clerks.
Messenger.

S. RHODESIA. [3.]

DIVISION OF THE TREASURER, £93,545



(a)
*General Administrative
Branch.*

1 Chief Clerk.
1 Bookkeeper.
4 Clerks.
2 Messengers.

Posts and Telegraphs.

(b)
Administration.

1 Accountant.
1 Chief Clerk.
8 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(c)
Telegraph Audit.

1 Principal Clerk.
2 Clerks.

(d)
District Staff.

Postmaster, Bulawayo.
1 First Class Postmaster.
2 Second Class Postmasters.
16 Third Class Postmasters.
55 Telegraphists and Postal Assistants.
5 Women Clerks.
37 Messengers.
*43 Sub-Postmasters.

*Used partly by Rly. Dept.
and B.S.A. Police.

(e)
*Construction and Maintenance
Staff.*

Chief Constructor and Electric Inspector.
1 Sub-Inspector.
1 Mechanician.
10 Linesmen.

Customs.

(f)
Administration.

4 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(g)
District Staff.

4 Collectors.
2 Officers in charge of stations.
2 Relieving Officers.
1 Examining Officer.
5 Clerks.
7 Outdoor Staff.
Messengers and Store Boys.

(h)
Audit.

1 Auditor.
1 Inspector.
1 Revenue Examiner.
1 Establishment Clerk.
5 Examiners.
1 Clerk.
1 Messenger.

Mines

(i)

Administration.

1 Inspector of Mines.
1 Chief Clerk.
3 Clerks.
Messenger.

(j)

Claims.

1 Registrar of Claims.
2 Clerks.
Messenger.

(k)

Districts.

6 Mining Commissioners.
2 Beacon Inspectors.
1 Chief Clerk.
9 Clerks.
6 Messengers.

(l)

Lands Department.

Surveyor-General.
Secretary, Lands Department.
1 Examiner of Diagrams.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Draughtsman.
1 Computer.
5 Clerks.
Messenger.

Agriculture.

(m)

Administration.

Chief Clerk and Paymaster.
4 Clerks.
Messenger and Store Boys.

(n)

Professional.

Agricultural Adviser.
Agricultural Assistant and Tobacco Specialist.
Agricultural Assistant and Editor of Journal.
Agricultural Chemist.

(o)

Veterinary.

Chief Veterinary Surgeon.
6 Veterinary Surgeons.
3 Cattle Inspectors.
*12 Sub-Inspectors.
2 Clerks.

*Also 2 Temporary Sub-Inspectors.

(p)

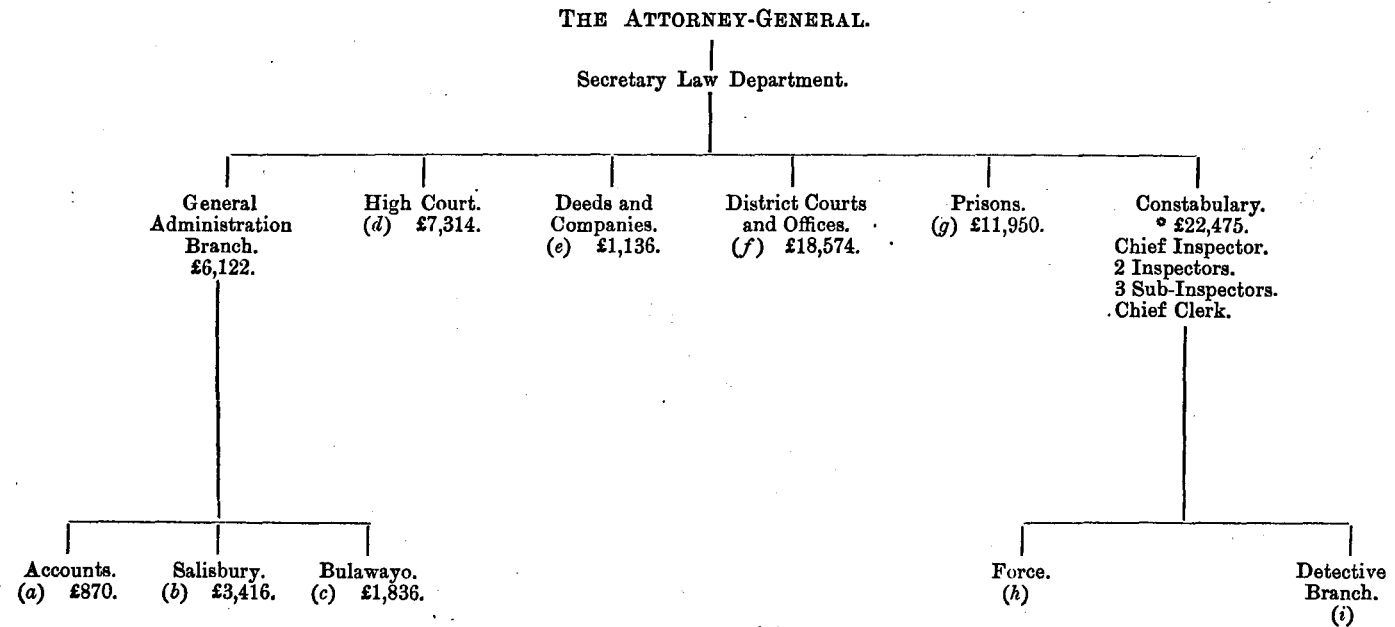
Civil Commissioners.

2 Civil Commissioners.
1 Chief Clerk.
*1 Registrar of Deeds.
*1 Clerk.
7 Clerks.
3 Messengers.

*These officials are also Sub-Distributors of Stamps.

S. RHODESIA. [4.]

DIVISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, £69,771.



* Including £1,062 Allowances.

General Administration Branch.

(a)

Accounts.

1 Accountant and Paymaster.
1 Clerk.

(b)

Salisbury.

1 Additional Law Officer and Draughtsman.
1 Senior Clerk and Legal Assistant.
2 Clerks.
1 Messenger.

(c)

Bulawayo.

The Solicitor-General.
1 Chief Clerk.
1 Messenger.

(d)

High Court.

1 Senior Judge.
1 Judge.
1 Master—Registrar and Sheriff.
1 Assistant Registrar.
1 Chief Clerk.
3 Clerks.
2 Ushers and 2 Messengers.

(e)

Deeds and Companies.

Registrar of Deeds and Controller of Patents.
1 Clerk.
1 Messenger.

(f)

District Courts and Offices.

4 Magistrates.
5 Civil Commissioners and Magistrates.

*District Courts and Offices—
continued.*

*5 Assistant Magistrates.
2 Relieving Officers.
2 Relieving Officers.
†9 Special J.P's.
2 Chief Clerks.
22 Clerks.
4 Interpreters and Clerks.
4 Interpreters.
1 Interpreter and Messenger of Court.
3 Messengers of Court.
9 Messengers.
2 Street Keepers.

*4 also Native Commissioners, 2 of whom receive small allowance, others nothing from this vote.
†All Native Commissioners, and not paid from this Vote.

(g)

Prisons.

12 Gaolers.
5 Matrons.
2 Head Warders.
41 Warders.
65 Native Guards.

Constabulary.

(h)

Force.

24 Sergeants.
41 Constables.
Natives :
1 Sergeant.
1 Interpreter.
62 Constables.

(i)

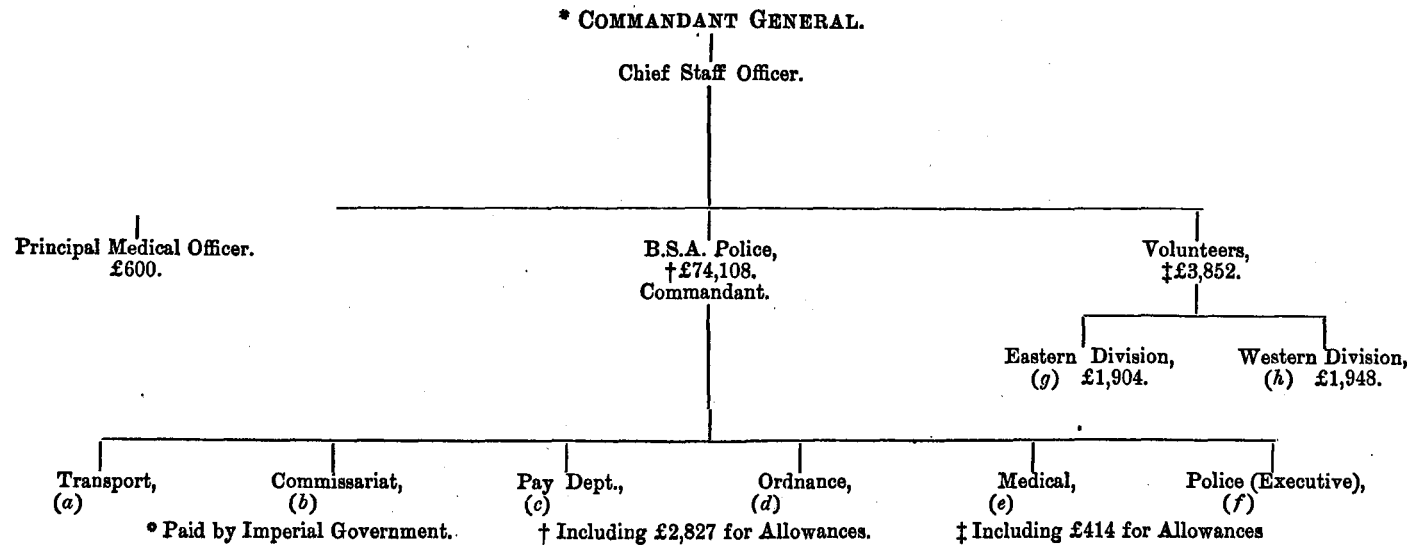
Detective Branch.

3 1st Class Detectives.
2 2nd " "
3 3rd " "
1 Female Searcher.

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S. RHODESIA [5.]

DIVISION OF DEFENCE AND POLICE, £79,956.



B.S.A. Police.

(a)
Transport.

1 Chief Veterinary Officer.
1 Chief Conductor.
3 Artificers.
Conductors.
109 Native Drivers and
Leaders.

(b)
Commissariat.

Civilian Storekeeper.

(c)
Pay Department

1 Paymaster.

(d)
Ordnance.

1 Ordnance Officer and Quar-
termaster.

(e)
Medical.

1 Medical Officer.

(f)
Police (Executive.)

2 Chief Inspectors.
10 Inspectors.
21 Sub-Inspectors.
22 Warrant Officers.
90 N.C.O.'s.
301 Troopers.

Native Police.

1 Interpreter.
20 N.C.O.'s.
600 Privates.

Volunteers.

(g)
Eastern Division.

1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Musketry Instructor
1 Reg. Sergeant-Major.
3 Instructors.

(h)
Western Division.

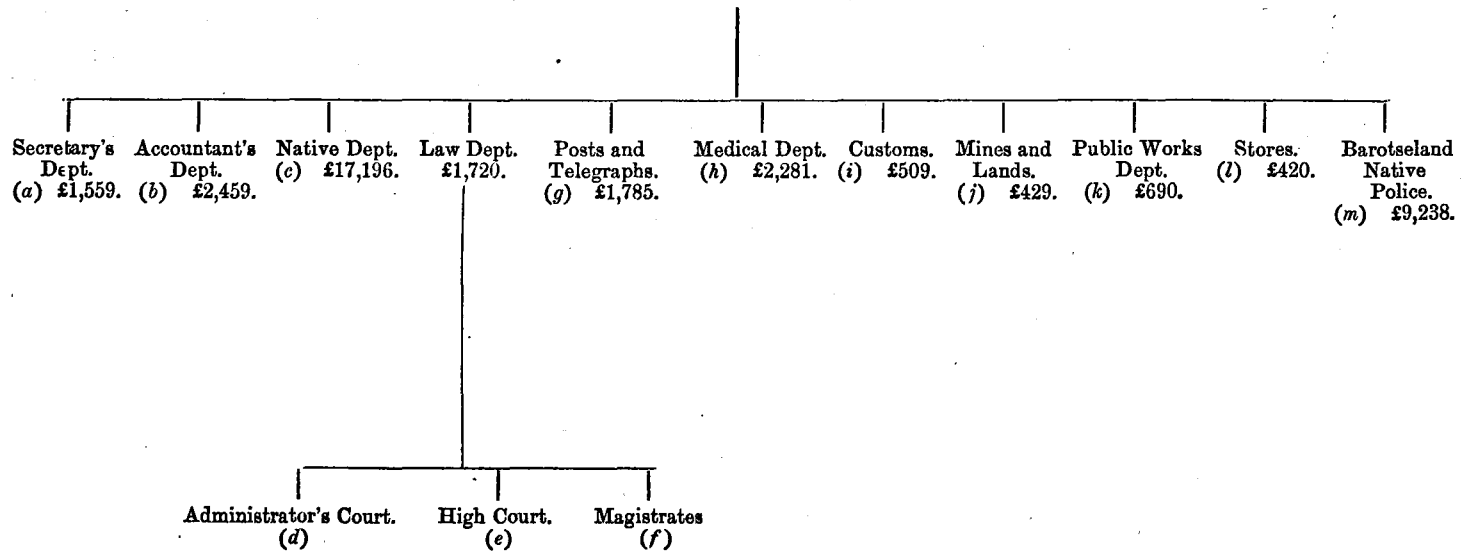
1 Adjutant.
1 Reg. Sergeant-Major.
4 Instructors.

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STATEMENT
No. XXIX—(contd.)

F.—NORTH WESTERN RHODESIA, £39,906.

HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR
(With Private Secretary).



(a)
Secretary's Department.
 Secretary.
 Chief Clerk.
 3 Clerks.
 1 Native Messenger.

(b)
Accountant's Department.
 Chief Accountant.
 2nd Acct. and Paymaster.
 4 Clerks.
 1 Native Messenger.

(c)
Native Department.
 Secretary.
 * 8 District Commissioners.
 † 15 Collectors.
 16 Clerks.
 350 Native Messengers.

*Some of these officials also act as (1) Magistrates, (2) Judges, and (3) Acting Magistrates, and draw salaries as follows:

Native Department—continued.
 (1) 4/5ths from this Vote.
 (2) all from this Vote.
 (3) 4/5ths from this Vote.
 † 2 act as Asst. Magistrates, but draw all salaries from this Vote.

Law Department.
 (d)
Administrator's Court.
 * Judge President.
 † 8 Judges.

* H. H. the Administrator who draws no salary from this Vote.
 † These officials are also Police Officers, Magistrates and District Commissioners, and draw no salary from this Vote.

(e)
High Court.
 Judge.
 Registrar.

(f)
Magistrates.
 * 1 Civil Commissioner and Magistrate.
 * 2 Magistrates.

Magistrates—continued.
 † 5 Acting Magistrates.
 † 5 Acting Assistant Magistrates.
 2 Clerks.

* One being Secretary to Administrator and drawing no salary from this Vote; the other being a District Commissioner and drawing 1/5th salary from this Vote.

† These are also District Commissioners, Police Officers or Collectors, the D.C.'s drawing 1/5th salary from this Vote.

† These are also Police Officers, Collectors, etc., and draw no salary from this Vote.

(g)
Posts and Telegraphs.
 Chief Postmaster.
 3 Postmasters.
 2 Assistants.
 1 Linesman.
 150 Native Runners.

(h)
Medical Department.
 Principal Medical Officer
 2 Medical Officers.
 Hospital Orderly.
 3 Nurses.
 1 Native Messenger.

(i)
Customs.
 Controller.
 1 Native Messenger.

(j)
Mines and Lands.
 1 Claim Inspector.
 1 Clerk.
 1 Native Messenger.

(k)
Public Works Department.
 Official in charge.
 1 Overseer.

(l)
Stores Department.
 * 1 Ordnance Officer.
 1 Storekeeper.
 * Draws £60 p.a. as such from this Vote, and is also Quarter-Master and Chief Paymaster in Barotseland Native Police.

(m)
Barotseland Native Police.
 * Commandant.
 * Major.
 † 3 Captains.
 5 Sub-Inspectors.
 7 Sergeants.
 400 Native N.C.O.'s. and men.

* Also act as Magistrates and Judges of Administrator's Court.
 † One being Ordnance Officer, Quartermaster and Chief Paymaster.

G. NORTH-EASTERN RHODESIA, £25,537.

—
HIS HONOUR THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Adminis- tration, (a) £2,500.	Printing Office, (b) £735.	High Court, (c) £1,200.	District Courts, (d) £1,890.	Native Affairs Dept., (e) £9,760.	Police, (f) £1,622.	Treasury and Accounts, (g) £2,635.	Posts, (h) £555.	Medical, (i) £2,740.	Lands and Mines, (j) £1,225.	Public Works, (k) £675.
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(a)

Administration.

Secretary.
*Chief Clerk.
6 Native Clerks.
*Also acts as Registrar.

(b)

Printing Office.

Head Printer.
Assistant Printer;
4 Native Compositors.

(c)

High Court.

Judge,
Registrar.

(d)

District Courts.

3 Magistrates.
†8 Assistant Magistrates,
3 Native Clerks.

†These officials are senior Native Commissioners in charge of divisions and receive no special remuneration as Assistant Magistrates.

(e)

Native Affairs Department.

Secretary for Native Affairs.
Native Clerk.
19 Native Commissioners.
5 Assistant Native Commissioners.
5 Probationers.
9 Native Clerks.

(f)

Police.

Commandant.
Native Clerk.
18 Native Sergeants.
44 Native Corporals and Lance-Corporals.
221 Native Privates and Buglers.

NOTE.—A military subsidy of £7,350 per annum is paid to the Nyasaland Protectorate.

(g)

† Treasury and Accounts.

Treasurer and Chief Accountant.
4 Accountants.
2 Native Clerks and Typists.
Stores and Transport:
Storekeeper.
2 Native Clerks.

†The accounts of all the departments are kept in this division.

(h)

‡ Posts.

Comptroller.
Clerk.
2 Postmasters.
Native Clerk.

‡Native Commissioners act as Postmasters without charge to this department.

(i)

Medical.

Principal Medical Officer
4 District Surgeons.
Hospital Nurse.

(j)

Lands and Mines

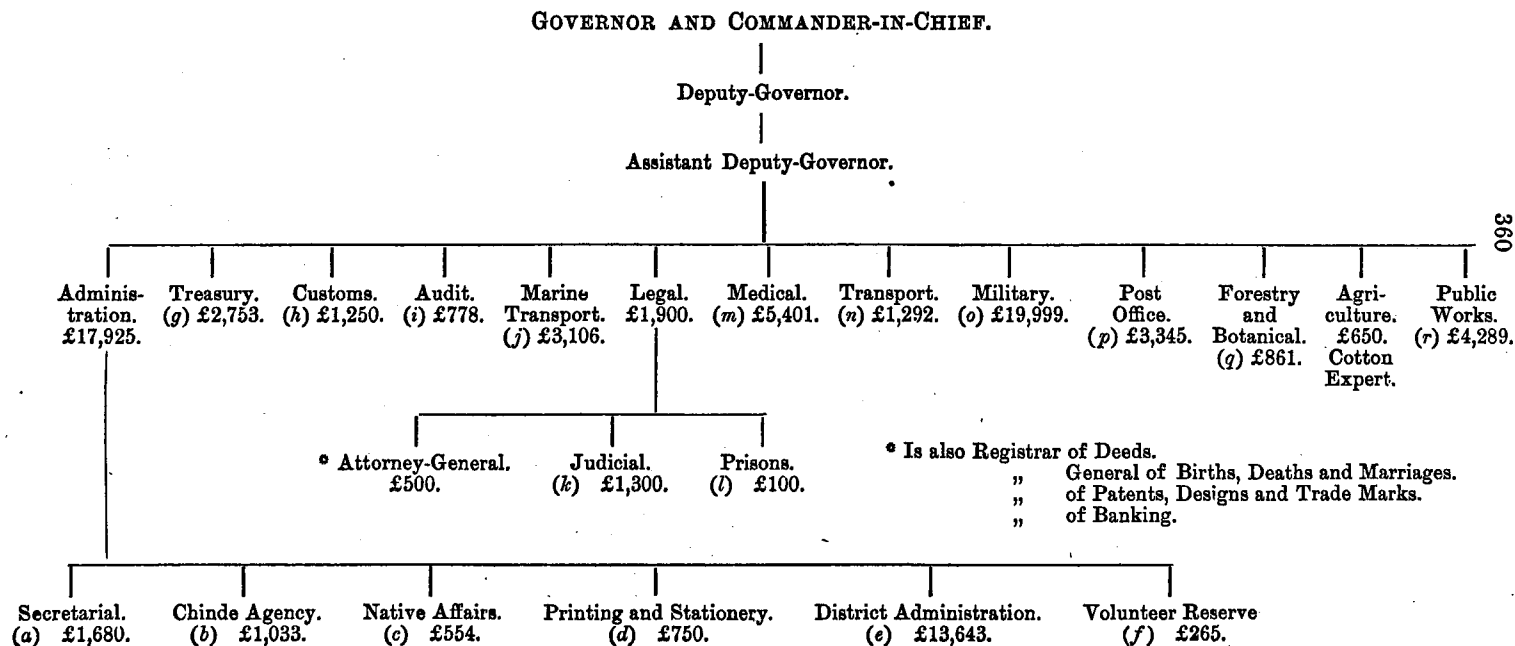
Secretary.
2 Surveyors.

(k)

Public Works.

Clerk.
Foreman.
Artizan.

H.—NYASALAND PROTECTORATE, £67,149.



Administration.

(a)

Secretarial.

Chief Assistant Secretary
Assistant Secretary.
3 Clerks.
Typists.
Messengers.

(b)

Chinde Agency.

Agent and Vice Consul.
Clerk.
Interpreter.
Police.

(c)

Native Affairs.

Superintendent.
Typist and Messenger.

(d)

Printing and Stationery.

* Government Printer.
Assistant Printer.
† Editor *Gazette*.
Native Printers.

*Is also Manager of *Gazette* and Comptroller of Stationery with an additional £50. Allowance of £20 to clerk in Secretarial Branch.

(e)

District Administration.

6 1st Class Residents.
12 2nd " "
18 3rd " "
Civil Police. "

N.B.—A Civil Police Force is recruited and maintained by each District Resident, and varies in numbers from 20 to 30.

(f)

Volunteer Reserve.

* Organising Secretary.
Reserve of about 140 men divided into four corps. The Capitation Grant is £240 p.a.

* Allowance £25 to Assistant Secretary.

(g)

Treasury.

Treasurer.
1st Assistant Treasurer.
2nd " "
3rd " "
Cashier. "
3 Clerks.
4 Copyists.
Messengers.

(h)

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs.
2 Customs Officers.
2 Clerks.
Tidewaiters.
Police and Water Guard.

(i)

Audit.

Local Auditor.
Asst. "
Messenger.

(j)

Marine Transport.

First Officer.
Executive :
2nd Officer.
69 Natives.
Engineering :
Chief Engineer.
Second
32 Native Mechanics.

Marine Transport—contd.

Carpentering :
Chief Carpenter.
5 Native Carpenters.
Accounts :
Accountant.
8 Clerks.

Legal.

(k)

Judicial.

Judge of High Court.
* Clerk and Registrar.
Chief Constable.
Native Clerk and Interpreter.
Messengers.

*Is also Administrator of Deceased Estates.

(l)

Prisons.

Central Native Prison :
(In charge of O.C. Troops).
Native Warders £50.
Native Prison—Mangoche :
(In charge of O.C. Fort Mangoche).
Native Troops act as Warders.
European Prison—Blantyre :
(In charge of District Resident).
Native Warders £50.
Local Prisons are maintained for Short Service Prisoners in each District and Sub-District.

(m)

Medical.

Principal Medical Officer.
Civil :
7 Medical Officers.
5 Nurses.
Medical Store :
1 Indian Hospital Assistant.
1 Native Attendant.

Medical—continued.

Hospitals and Dispensaries :
10 Native Attendants.
3 Cooks.
5 Cow Boys.
1 Washerwoman.
1 Watchman.
1 Typist.
Public Health :
3 Native Vaccinators.
Military :
4 Indian Hospital Assistants.

(n)

Transport.

Chief Transport Officer.
Asst. "
Motor Engineer. "
Mechanic.
Native Assistance.
Stockman.
Miscellaneous Services.

(o)

Military.

Inspector-General.
Staff Officer.
Commandant.
2nd in Command.
Adjutant and Quartermaster.
2nd Battn. K.A. Rifles :
6 Company Commanders.
10 Subalterns.
650 Rank and File.
27 Maxim Carriers.
3 Hospital Assistants.
3 Dressers.
4 Indian Clerks.
Indian Contingent :
1 Double Company Commander.
1 Subaltern.
2 Indian Clerks.
100 Sikhs.
16 Followers.
1 Hospital Assistant.

Military—continued.

Paymaster's Establishment :
1 Military Accountant and Paymaster.
1 Assistant Paymaster.
1 European Clerk.
1 African "
Band :
1 Bandmaster.
30 Bandsmen.

(p)

Post Office.

Postmaster-General.
7 Postmasters.
1 Indian Clerk.
12 Native Assistants.
190 Native Mail Carriers

(q)

Forestry and Botanical.

Head of Botanical Department.
2 Foresters.
Meteorological Observers.
Forest Guards.

(r)

Public Works.

Director of Public Works.
Survey Department :
3 Assistant Surveyors.
3 Native Linesmen.
Building Department :
Superintendent of Buildings.
2 Asst. " "
Indian Artisans. "
Sawyers at Mlanje.
Native Clerks and Messengers.
Roads Department :
Roads Engineer.
Roads Supervisor.
Electric Light :
Native Dynamo Attendants.
Accounts :
2 Clerks.
Native Clerk.
Messengers.

J.—BASUTOLAND, £31,591.

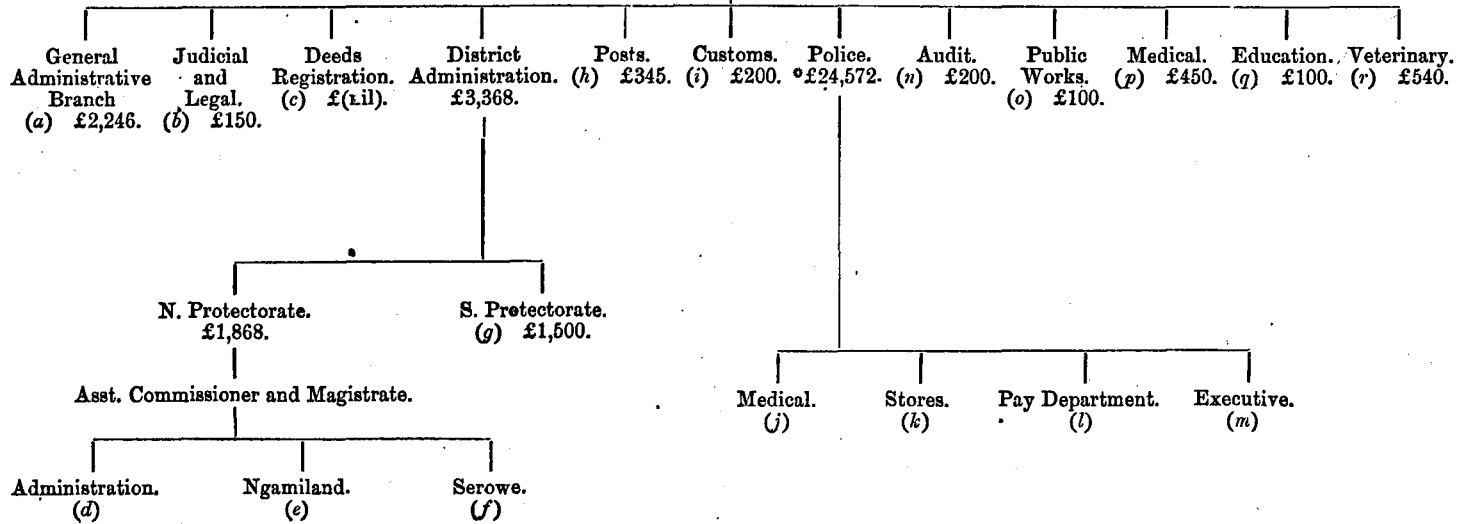
RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

Administration. (a) £1,848	District Administration. (b) £5,652.	Treasury. (c) £883.	Customs. (d) £433.	Posts and Telegraphs. (e) £1,815.	Police. (f) £14,269.	Public Works. (g) £702.	Hospitals. (h) £3,049.	Education. (i) £800.	Agriculture. (j) £440.	Audit. (k) £200
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(a)	(d)	(f)	(g)	(i)
<i>Administration.</i>	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Police.</i>	<i>Public Works—continued.</i>	<i>Education.</i>
Government Secretary.	*Principal Customs Officer. Special Customs Officer. Clerk.	2 Inspectors.	Caretaker of Chiefs' Houses.	Inspector of Education.
1 Clerk in High Com- missioner's Office.	—————	12 Sub-Inspectors.	Gardener.	Director of Industrial School.
1 Store Clerk.	*Also Financial Secretary, and paid as such. (See "d")	1 Chief Constable.	Town Ranger.	(j)
3 Interpreters.	(e)	5 European Constables.	(h)	<i>Agriculture.</i>
2 Political Messengers.	<i>Posts and Telegraphs.*</i>	4 Native Officers.	<i>Hospitals.</i>	Government Veterinary Officer. 363
(b)	6 Postmasters.	4 Native Constables.	Principal Medical Officer.	(k)
<i>District Administration.</i>	2 Postal Assistants.	8 Native Sergeants.	4 Medical Officers.	<i>Audit.</i>
7 Assistant Commissioners.	2 Native Postal Assistants.	10 Native Corporals.	2 Matrons.	Local Auditor (who is an official in the High Com- missioner's Office).
14 Interpreters.	4 Messengers.	243 Native Privates.	3 Staff Nurses.	
(c)	—————	(g)	26 Natives in various capacities.	
<i>Treasury.</i>	<i>Public Works.</i>	Inspector of Works.		
Financial Secretary.	*This Service is administered by the P.M.G., Cape Colony.	Pont Overseer.		
Accounting Clerk.				

K.—BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, £33,471.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.



* Including £7,688 Allowances.

(a)
General Administrative Branch.
 The Government Secretary (who is also Accountant and Chief Distributor of Stamps.)
 First Clerk and Registrar of Brands.
 1 Clerk.
 1 Messenger.
 Also 2 Clerks in High Commissioner's Office.

(b)
Judicial and Legal.
 °Chief Magistrate.
 †Master of Resident Commissioner's Court.
 ‡Registrar.
 Crown Prosecutor.

*The Resident Commissioner—no charge to this Vote.
 †The Government Secretary—no charge to this Vote.
 ‡The Chief Clerk—no charge to this Vote.

(c)
Deeds Registration.
 °Registrar of Deeds.
 *The Government Secretary—no charge to this vote.

District Administration Northern Protectorate.
 (d)
Administration.
 1 Clerk.
 1 Chief Constable and Gaoler.
 1 Matron.
 2 Guards.
 °1 Interpreter.
 †1 Sanitary Inspector.
 *A Police Trooper—no charge to this vote.
 †A Police N.C.O.—allowance £18 per annum.

(e)
Ngamiland.
 °1 Acting Magistrate.
 *A Police Officer.

(f)
Serowe.
 °1 Assistant Resident Magistrate.
 1 Chief Constable and Gaoler.
 1 Matron.
 2 Guards.
 †1 Interpreter.
 *A Police Officer.
 †A Police Trooper—no charge to this Vote.

(g)
Southern Protectorate.
 1 Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate.
 1 Clerk and Assistant Resident Magistrate.
 1 Chief Constable and Gaoler.
 1 Matron.
 2 Guards.
 1 Interpreter.

(h)
Posts.
 (a) Contribution of £100 to P.M.G., Cape Colony, who administers this Department.
 (b) Allowances to 11 Postmasters and Postal Agents.

(i)
Customs.
 °Chief Customs Officer.
 †Customs Officers.
 *The Government Secretary, who receives an allowance of £100 per annum.
 †Police Officers, who receive allowances.

Police.
 (j)
Medical.
 Medical Officer.
 2 Hospital Sergeants.
 2 Native Hospital Orderlies.

(k)
Stores.
 Controller of Stores.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant.

(l)
Pay Department.
 Paymaster.
 Paymaster-Sergeant.

(m)
Executive.
 2 Inspectors.
 9 Sub-Inspectors.
 1 Staff Sergeant.
 4 Sergeants.
 11 Corporals.
 17 men.
 Natives:
 13 N.C.O's.
 117 men.
 30 Native Drivers.

(n)
Audit.
 (a) Staff of the Agent-General, London.
 (b) Local Auditor, who is a member of the High Commissioner's Office, and draws allowance of £100 per annum.

(o)
Public Works.
 Government Engineer (who is also Controller of Stores, Police.)

(p)
Medical.
 Allowances to Medical Practitioners.

(q)
Education.
 Inspector of Education who receives a contribution of £100 per annum.

(r)
Veterinary.
 Veterinary Surgeon.

L.—SWAZILAND, £21,586.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.

Government Secretary and Accountant.

General Administrative Branch. (a) £1,803.	District Administration. (b) £3,710.	Police. (c) £10,786.	Posts and Telegraphs. (d) £968.	Medical. (e) £780.	Education. (f) £703.	Veterinary. (g) £536.
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(a)
General Administrative Branch.
Chief Clerk.
3 Clerks.
1 Interpreter.
(Also 1 Clerk in High Commissioner's Office.)

(b)
District Administration.
4 Assistant Commissioners.
2 Clerks.
1 Gaoler.
14 Native Warders.
(Also allowances to 3 Constables acting as Gaolers.)

(c)
Police.
1 Assistant Commissioner.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Superintendent.
19 European Constables.
Natives.
1 Sergeant-Major.
13 N.C.O.'s.
134 Constables.
(d)
Posts and Telegraphs.
Postmaster.
2 Sub-Postmasters.
1 Junior Clerk.
3 Postal Agents.
1 Native Linesman.
1 Native Messenger.
(Also allowance to Constable acting as Postal Agent.)

(e)
Medical.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Hospital Attendant.
(f)
Education.
1 Inspector.
3 European Teachers.
1 Native Teacher.
(Also allowance to Chief Clerk General Administrative Branch for clerical work.)
(g)
Veterinary.
1 Veterinary Surgeon.
1 Native Assistant.

XXX.—LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF CAPE
COLONY.

Divisional Councils, Act 40, 1889 (C.C.).

Each division, except the division of the Cape, is divided into six districts; each district, where possible, to comprise one or more field-cornetcy and to be distinguished by a number. The division of the Cape is divided into nine districts (special provisions).

Qualification of Voters in Divisional Council Elections.

(Section 17.)

- (1) Males of full age rateable as *owners* or *lessees* of immovable property within the division not in occupation of any occupier entitled to vote under the Act.
- (2) Males of full age who shall have been in occupation as occupier for twelve months, prior to date of framing voters' roll, of immovable property within the division of value (according to assessment roll) of not less than £75.

In case of joint occupiers, value must be not less than £75 for each person. If less than above, property shall for the purpose hereof be deemed to be unoccupied.

(Section 18.)

Disqualifications.

- (1) Persons in arrear with Divisional Council rates due and payable 3 (three) months before voting.
- (2) Conviction of infamous crime, &c., and corrupt practices unpardoned.
- (3) Persons not on voters' roll for time being.

Qualification of Councillors.

- (1) Male.
- (2) On voters' roll for the division.
- (3) Registered owner of immovable property worth £500, situated in such division.

(Usual disqualifications as to insolvency, &c.)

Councillors elected triennially.

Final audit of all Council accounts by the Controller and Auditor-General, after which they must be laid before Parliament.

Powers, duties and functions, etc., of Councils.

Every Council invested with power and charged with duty of making, maintaining, etc., all the divisional

roads. All property in connection therewith vested in the Council. Power to take lands and material subject to compensation.

Governor has in respect of construction of main roads same powers and duties. Governor calls for tenders for construction of bridges on the line of main roads and then communicates the tenders to the Councils concerned for modification or acceptance. Council calls for and deals with tenders for bridges on the line of divisional roads, subject to Governor's sanction. Governor may direct inspection, order repairs, which if not carried out by Council may be carried out by the Governor at the expense of the Council.

Control of public outspans.

"Local authority" within meaning of Public Health Act.

May levy special rates as occasion may require for health purposes.

Management and control of pounds. Fix and receive pound fees.

Imposes tax on dogs.

Extirpation of *Xanthium Spinosum* and other noxious weeds and plants. (Aided from public revenue when expense exceeds £100 a year in a division.)

Assess rates on rateable property—to be applied to certain purposes.

Make bye-laws for carrying out purposes of the Act.

School Boards, Act 35, 1905 (C.C.).

Governor may constitute the whole or any portion of a Fiscal Division, or any magisterial area a school district.

Every such district is under the jurisdiction of a board of not less than six or more than eighteen members, as the Minister determines. Two-thirds of the members are elected by ratepayers and the remaining third are appointed by the Governor. Members may be of either sex and need not be ratepayers. Usual disqualifications as to insolvency, conviction, etc. Members hold office for three years. A School Board has the power of founding and establishing such undenominational schools as may be approved by the Department. The School Boards have control of all schools. The Boards have power to borrow money, subject in every case to the approval of the Department, for any of the following purposes :—

- (1) Purchase of a school site.
- (2) Building and erecting of a new school.
- (3) Enlargement or alteration of existing schools.
- (4) Levelling, etc., school grounds.

Members receive no payment for their services.

**XXXI.—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS
RELATING TO GOVERNORS.**

XXXI.—LETTERS PATENT CONSTITUTING
MAIN

Date.	CAPE COLONY. February 26, 1877.
Powers	Governor authorised to do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command and to the trust We (<i>i.e.</i> , the Crown) have reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of these our Letters Patent and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in Our said Colony."
Executive Council ...	There shall be an Executive Council for Our said Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as are now, or may at any time be declared by any law enacted by the Legislature of Our said Colony to be Members of Our said Executive Council, and of such other persons as Our said Governor shall, from time to time, in Our name and on our behalf, but subject to any law as aforesaid, appoint under the Public Seal of our said Colony to be Members of Our said Executive Council.
Seal	Governor to keep Public Seal.
Lands... ..	Governor may execute under the Seal grants and dispositions of lands.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR IN EACH COLONY.
PROVISIONS.

<p>NATAL.</p> <p>July 20, 1893.</p>	<p>ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND TRANSVAAL.</p> <p>June 5, 1907, O.R.C. December 6, 1906, Transvaal.</p>
<p>Governor authorised to do and execute all things that belong to his said office, and to exercise the powers and authorities vested in him by the said Constitution Act of 1893, or by any other Act adding to, amending or substituted for the same, and by these Our Letters Patent or by any other Our Letters Patent adding to, amending or substituted for the same, and by such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.</p>	<p>Governor authorised to do and execute all things that belong to the said Office of Governor according to the tenor of these and any others Our Letters Patent, having effect within the Colony, and of such Commission as may be issued to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under Our Sign Manual and Signet or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such Laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.</p>
<p>There shall be an Executive Council for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as may at any time be Members thereof in accordance with any Law of the Colony, and of such other persons as the Governor shall from time to time, in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject to any Law as aforesaid, appoint under the Public Seal of the Colony to be Members of Our said Executive Council.</p>	<p>There shall be an Executive Council in and for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons being Ministers or other persons as the Governor shall from time to time, in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject to any Law of the Colony, appoint under the Public Seal of the Colony to be Members thereof. Subject to any such law, the Members of the Executive Council shall hold office during Our pleasure: Provided that the Members of the Executive Council existing at the commencement of these Our Letters Patent may, if the Governor thinks fit, continue to hold office until the appointment of Ministers.</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>

CAPE COLONY.	
Appointment and removal of Officers.	<p>And we do further authorise and empower Our said Governor in Our name and on Our behalf to appoint or remove persons from any offices which are now or hereafter may be created or declared by the Legislature of Our said Colony to be tenable during Our pleasure, and also in Our name and on Our behalf to assign to such persons while holding such offices such duties as to him in his discretion may seem fit: Provided, nevertheless, and We do hereby reserve to ourselves Our heirs, and successors, Our and Their undoubted right and authority to disallow any such appointments or removals, and any such assignment of duties in whole or in part.</p> <p>And We do further authorise and empower Our said Governor to constitute and appoint in Our name, and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other necessary Officers and Ministers of Our said Colony as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.</p> <p>And We do further authorise and empower Our said Governor so far as We lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to remove from his office or to suspend from the exercise of the same any person exercising any office or place within our said Colony, under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted, or which may be granted, by Us in Our name or under Our authority.</p>
Laws	Governor with advice and consent of Parliament may make laws for peace, welfare and good government of Colony. Crown may disallow such laws.
Pardon	Governor granted power of pardon.
Prorogation and Dis-solution.	Governor may exercise all powers lawfully belonging to Crown in respect of summoning, proroguing and dis-solving Parliament.
Absence or Incapa-city of Governor.	In event of office becoming vacant or Governor being incapable or absent, Lieutenant-Governor will be appointed temporarily and exercise same powers as Governor.
Temporary absence of Governor.	Whenever Governor is temporarily absent in some other part of South Africa for not more than one month he shall continue to have full powers, but may appoint deputy.
Amendment of Let-ters Patent.	Full power is reserved to Crown to alter Letters Patent.

PATENT—*continued.*

NATAL.	ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND TRANSVAAL.
<p>The Governor may constitute and appoint, in Our name and on Our behalf, all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in the Colony as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.</p>	<p>The Governor may constitute and appoint in Our name and on Our behalf such Officers in the Colony as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us.</p>
<p>The Governor may, so far as We Ourselves lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, remove from his office or suspend from the exercise of the same, any person holding any office or place within the Colony under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant or other Instrument granted, or which may be granted, by Us or in Our name or under Our authority.</p>	<p>The Governor may, so far as We Ourselves lawfully may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, remove from his office or suspend from the exercise of the same, any person holding any office or place within the Colony under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant or other Instrument granted, or which may be granted by Us or in Our name or under Our authority or by any other mode of appointment.</p>
<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>
<p>Same, and in addition, similar powers in respect of the appointment of Members to Parliament.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same, except that absence is not limited to "a month" but "for a short period." If a deputy is appointed it shall not be necessary to appoint any person as Administrator.</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>

INSTRUCTIONS TO
MAIN

Date.	CAPE COLONY. 1878, amended 1904.
Communication of instructions to Executive Council.	Governor shall communicate the instructions to the Executive Council, and such others as he shall think fit.
Oaths	Governor may require any person to take Oaths of Allegiance or other oaths prescribed.
Executive Council ...	Executive Council must be summoned by the Governor. There must be two members besides Governor present.
President	Governor must preside. In his absence he must appoint a president. Otherwise senior officer presides.
Journals	Journals and Minutes must be kept and confirmed or amended at next sitting.
Governor guided by advice of Executive Council.	<p>Except in unimportant matters, or matters too urgent to admit thereof, or under circumstances when the Governor may consider it prejudicial to His Majesty's service so to do, he shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council ; but in all such urgent cases he shall as soon as possible acquaint the Council with his action and the reasons thereof.</p> <p>The Governor may, in his discretion, act in opposition to the advice of the Executive Council, but he must report the matter to His Majesty, with his reasons, by the first convenient opportunity.</p>
Assent to, dissent from and reservation of Bills.	<p>Government must be guided by following rules :—</p> <p>Different subjects are not to be mixed in the same law ; no Clause is to be introduced into a Bill foreign to what the title imports, and no perpetual clause is to be part of any temporary law.</p> <p>The following description of Bills are not to be assented to unless any such Bill contains a clause suspending operation until the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, or unless the Governor is satisfied there is urgent necessity for it, when he may assent thereto, unless repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with treaty obligations :—</p>

GOVERNOR OF EACH COLONY.
PROVISIONS.

NATAL. July 20, 1893.	ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND TRANSVAAL. July 5, 1907, O.R.C. December 6, 1906, Transvaal.
Same.	Same.
Same.	Same.
Same.	Same.
Same.	Same.
—	—
<p>(1) Before exercising the powers of Supreme Chief, other than those by law vested in the Governor-in-Council, the Governor shall acquaint his Ministers with the action which he proposes to take and, so far as may be possible, shall arrange with them as to the course of action to be taken. The ultimate decision must, however, in every case rest with the Governor.</p>	<p>In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, but if in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said powers and authorities, in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Us without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.</p>
<p>(2) In the execution of all other powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, but if in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Us without delay, with the reasons for his so acting. In any such case it shall be competent to any Member of the said Council to require that there be recorded upon the Minutes of the Council the grounds of any advice or opinion that he may give upon the question.</p>	<p>In any such case it shall be competent to any Member of the said Council to require that there be recorded upon the Minutes of the Council the grounds of any advice or opinion that he may give upon the question.</p>
<p>The Governor shall not, except in the cases hereunder mentioned, assent in Our name to any Bill of any of the following classes :—</p>	<p>The Governor shall not assent in Our name to any Law of any of the following classes :—</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony. 2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity may be made to himself. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any law for divorce. 2. Any law whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to himself. 3. Any law affecting the currency of the Colony. 4. Any law imposing differential duties.

INSTRUCTIONS TO

CAPE COLONY.	
Assent to, dissent from and reservation of Bills— <i>continued</i> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.2. For the grant of any land or money or for any donation or gratuity to the Governor himself.3. For making any paper or other currency a legal tender, except the coin of the Realm or other gold or silver coin.4. For imposing differential duties.5. The provisions of which appear inconsistent with His Majesty's treaty obligations.6. Interfering with the discipline or control of His Majesty's forces by land or sea.7. Of any extraordinary nature or importance, which may prejudice the King's prerogative or the rights or property of His subjects in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and the Dependencies.8. Containing provisions to which the King's assent has been once refused, or which His Majesty has disallowed.
Laws sent home	Laws sent home to have marginal extracts and explanatory observations. Copies of the journals of the Legislative Bodies to be sent home to England.

GOVERNOR—continued.

NATAL.	ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND TRANSVAAL.
<p>3. Any Bill affecting the currency of the Colony.</p> <p>4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.</p> <p>5. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty.</p> <p>6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our forces in the Colony by land or sea.</p> <p>7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies may be prejudiced.</p> <p>8. Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable.</p> <p>9. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Us :</p> <p>Unless he shall have previously obtained Our instructions upon such Bill through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification in the Colony of Our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent in Our name to such Bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty. But he is to transmit to Us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto.</p>	<p>5. Any law the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed on Us by Treaty.</p> <p>6. Any law interfering with the discipline and control of Our forces in the Colony by land or sea.</p> <p>7. Any law of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced.</p> <p>8. Any law containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused or which have been disallowed by Us :</p> <p>Unless he shall have previously obtained Our instructions upon such law through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or unless such law shall contain a clause suspending the operation thereof until the signification in the Colony of Our pleasure thereupon.</p>

INSTRUCTIONS TO

		CAPE COLONY.
Crown Lands	...	Governor not to purchase Crown Lands without special permission.
Pardon	... ..	Before granting any pardon from a sentence of death the Governor to obtain from the Judge presiding at the trial of the offender a written report, which report is to be considered at the first meeting thereafter of the Executive Council, where the said Judge may be summoned to attend. The Governor may not pardon or relieve, unless upon receiving the Council's advice it shall seem to him expedient ; but he is in all cases to decide upon his own deliberate judgment, whether the Council concurs therein or otherwise, and if he should decide in opposition to the majority he shall enter his reasons at length upon the Council's Minutes.
Natives	...	Governor to do his utmost to promote religion and education among the natives and to protect themselves and their possessions.
Officers	...	Judges, Justices and other officers unless otherwise provided by law to be appointed during pleasure.
Blue Book	...	Annual Blue Book of returns and statistics to be sent to Secretary of State.
Absence	...	Governor not to absent himself without leave except to visit High Commissioner or Governor of neighbouring territory or province, and then not for more than one month for every year's service or more than a month at a time.

GOVERNOR—continued.

NATAL.	ORANGE RIVER COLONY AND TRANSVAAL.
<p>When any crime has been committed within the Colony or for which the offender may be tried therein the Governor may, as he shall see occasion in Our name and on Our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and, further, may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any Judge or other Magistrate within the Colony, a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and further may remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures due or accrued to Us. Provided always that the Governor shall in no case, except where the offence has been of a political nature, unaccompanied by any other grave crime, make it a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall absent himself or be removed from the Colony.</p>	<p>Whenever any offender shall have been condemned to suffer death by the sentence of the Court, the Governor shall consult the Executive Council upon the case of such offender, submitting to the Council any report that may have been made by the Judge who tried the case; and whenever it appears advisable to do so, taking measures to invite the attendance of such Judge at the Council. The Governor shall not pardon or reprove any such offender unless it shall appear to him expedient so to do, upon receiving the advice of the Executive Council thereon; but in all such cases he is to decide either to extend or to withhold a pardon or reprove, according to his own deliberate judgment whether the members of the Executive Council concur therein or otherwise; entering nevertheless, on the Minutes of the Executive Council, a Minute of his reasons, at length, in case he should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.</p>
<p>Before exercising the powers of Supreme Chief other than those by law vested in the Governor in Council, the Governor shall acquaint his ministers with the action which he proposes to take, and so far as may be possible shall arrange with them as to the course of action to be taken. The ultimate decision must, however, in every case rest with the Governor.</p>	<p>Governor shall continue to exercise over all Chiefs and Natives in the Colony all power and authority now vested in him as Paramount Chief. He may summon assemblies of chiefs. No lands which have been or may be set aside for occupation of natives shall be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which they are set apart otherwise than in accordance with a Law passed by the Legislature</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>
<p>Same.</p>	<p>Same.</p>

INSTRUCTIONS TO

		CAPE COLONY.
Crown Lands	...	Governor not to purchase Crown Lands without special permission.
Pardon	... ..	Before granting any pardon from a sentence of death the Governor to obtain from the Judge presiding at the trial of the offender a written report, which report is to be considered at the first meeting thereafter of the Executive Council, where the said Judge may be summoned to attend. The Governor may not pardon or reprieve, unless upon receiving the Council's advice it shall seem to him expedient ; but he is in all cases to decide upon his own deliberate judgment, whether the Council concurs therein or otherwise, and if he should decide in opposition to the majority he shall enter his reasons at length upon the Council's Minutes.
Natives	...	Governor to do his utmost to promote religion and education among the natives and to protect themselves and their possessions.
Officers	...	Judges, Justices and other officers unless otherwise provided by law to be appointed during pleasure.
Blue Book	...	Annual Blue Book of returns and statistics to be sent to Secretary of State.
Absence	...	Governor not to absent himself without leave except to visit High Commissioner or Governor of neighbouring territory or province, and then not for more than one month for every year's service or more than a month at a time.

**XXXII.—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS
RELATING TO PARLIAMENTS.**

XXXII.—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

UPPER

	CAPE.	NATAL.
1. Qualification and disqualification of member.	<p>HE MUST</p> <p>(a) be qualified to be registered as a voter.</p> <p>(b) be 30 years of age.</p> <p>(c) be possessed of immovable property situate in the district of the Colony for which he is elected of the value of £2,000, over all special conventional mortgages, or, if the owner of such property but under mortgage, he must be possessed of property movable and immovable to the value of £4,000 over and above his just debts.</p> <p>(d) not hold an office of profit under the Crown within the Colony other than certain specified ministerial offices.</p> <p>(e) not be an uncertificated insolvent.</p> <p>(f) not be an alien who shall have been registered as a voter by virtue merely of having obtained a deed of burghership.</p>	<p>HE MUST</p> <p>(a) be 30 years of age.</p> <p>(b) have resided in the Colony for ten years.</p> <p>(c) be registered proprietor of immovable property within the Colony of the value of £500 in nett value after deduction of the amount of all registered mortgages.</p> <p>See also paragraph 2.</p>
2. Vacation of Seat.	<p>A MEMBER VACATES HIS SEAT IF</p> <p>(a) he fails to attend for a whole ordinary session.</p> <p>(b) he ceases to hold his qualification.</p> <p>(c) he becomes insolvent.</p> <p>(d) he ceases to be a British subject.</p> <p>(e) he accepts an office of profit except as aforesaid.</p>	<p>A MEMBER VACATES HIS SEAT IF</p> <p>(a) he fails to attend for a whole ordinary session.</p> <p>(b) he ceases to hold his qualification.</p> <p>(c) he ceases to be a British subject.</p> <p>(d) he becomes insolvent.</p> <p>(e) he becomes a public defaulter or is attainted of treason or is sentenced to imprisonment for any infamous crime.</p> <p>(f) he becomes of unsound mind.</p> <p>(g) he accepts any office of profit under the Crown other than a political office or of an officer of the Army and Navy on full retired or half pay. But this does not apply to pensions from the Colonial Government.</p> <p>(h) he remains a party to any contract with the Government for one month. This does not apply to purchaser of Government land at public auction or to lessee of Government land.</p>

	CAPE.	NATAL.
3. Number of Members.	Chief Justice as President and 26 members.	Thirteen members.
4. How appointed.	Elected by the same Electors as House of Assembly, but in larger electoral divisions. Cumulative voting is allowed.	Nominated by the Governor in Council from five districts, one, three or five members being nominated for each district. Districts are composed of groups of counties, No county can return more than two members.
5. Length of Membership.	Seven years.	Ten years.
6 Quorum.	Five.	Five.
7. Electoral Districts.	Nine electoral provinces returning either one, three or four members.	—

HOUSE—(contd.)

O.R.C.	TRANSVAAL.
<p>Eleven.</p> <p>Nominated by the Governor in the case of the first Council, any vacancies being filled by the Governor in Council. Three members of the Council as first constituted retire after 3 years, 4 after 5 years, and 4 after 7 years, members being chosen by lot. Governor in Council summons fresh members to hold office for 5 years. After 4 years from first meeting of Council, law may be passed providing for election of members.</p>	<p>Fifteen.</p> <p>Nominated by the Governor in the case of the first Council; any vacancies being filled by the Governor in Council. After the expiration of the first Council members nominated by Governor in Council until law is passed providing that members shall be elected; such a law may be passed after four years from the date of the first meeting of the Council.</p>
<p>Five years.</p>	<p>Five years.</p>
<p>Four.</p>	<p>Six.</p>

	CAPE.	NATAL.
1. Qualification and disqualification for membership.	<p>HE MUST</p> <p>(a) be qualified to be registered as a voter in the Colony.</p> <p>(b) not be an uncertificated insolvent.</p> <p>(c) not hold any office of profit under the Crown within the Colony except certain ministerial offices.</p> <p>(d) not be an alien who has been registered as a voter by virtue merely of having obtained a deed of burghership.</p>	<p>HE MUST</p> <p>(a) be qualified as a registered elector in the Colony.</p> <p>(b) hold no office of profit under the Crown other than a political office or of an officer of the Army or Navy on full retired pay or half pay. But this does not apply to pensions from the Colonial Government.</p>
2. Vacation of Seat.	<p>A MEMBER VACATES HIS SEAT IF HE</p> <p>(a) fails to attend for a whole ordinary session.</p> <p>(b) ceases to hold his qualification.</p> <p>(c) becomes insolvent.</p> <p>(d) ceases to be a British subject.</p> <p>(e) accepts an office of profit except as aforesaid.</p>	<p>A MEMBER VACATES HIS SEAT IF HE</p> <p>(a) fails to attend for a whole ordinary session.</p> <p>(b) ceases to hold his qualification.</p> <p>(c) ceases to be a British subject.</p> <p>(d) becomes insolvent.</p> <p>(e) becomes a public defaulter, or is attainted of treason, or is sentenced to imprisonment for any infamous crime.</p> <p>(f) becomes of unsound mind.</p> <p>(g) accepts any office of profit under the Crown, except as aforesaid.</p> <p>(h) remains a party to any contract with the Government for one month. This does not apply to purchaser of Government land at public auction or to leases of Government land.</p>
3. Number of members.	107	43.
4. How appointed.	Elected	Elected.
5. Length of membership.	Five years	Four years.
6. Quorum. ...	12 members	12 members.
7. Electoral districts.	46	17.

HOUSE.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.	TRANSVAAL.
<p>HE MUST (a) be qualified to be registered as a voter. (b) hold no office of profit under the Crown within the Colony other than a ministerial office, or of the Local Licensing Court, or of any Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, or under the provisions of any law to make any public inquiry, the receipt of a pension from the Crown or by an officer of the Army and Navy on retired or half pay not being deemed to be holding an office of profit. (c) Same as Transvaal. (d) Do. do. (e) Do. do.</p>	<p>HE MUST (a) be qualified to be registered as a voter. (b) hold no office of profit under the Crown within the Colony other than a ministerial office, the receipt of a pension from the Crown or by an officer of the Army and Navy on retired or half pay, or of a Liquor Licensing Court, or of a member of the Transvaal Land Settlement Board, or of a Volunteer, or of a member of a Commission appointed by the Governor in Council to make any public inquiry, not being deemed to be holding an office of profit. (c) not be an unrehabilitated insolvent. (d) not be of unsound mind. (e) not have acted as a registering or revising officer of a voters' list for the electoral division for which he stands.</p>
<p>Same as Transvaal.</p>	<p>A MEMBER VACATES HIS SEAT IF HE (a) fails to attend for a whole ordinary session. (b) ceases to be a British subject. (c) becomes insolvent. (d) is a public defaulter, or is attainted of treason, or sentenced to imprisonment for any infamous crime. (e) becomes of unsound mind. (f) accepts any office of profit under the Crown, except as aforesaid.</p>
<p>38, exclusive of the Speaker</p> <p>Elected</p> <p>Five years</p> <p>10 members</p> <p>38</p>	<p>... 69, exclusive of the Speaker.</p> <p>... Elected.</p> <p>... Five years.</p> <p>... 21 members.</p> <p>... 69.</p>

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL

	CAPE.	NATAL.
1. Session of Parliament.	A session must be held at least once in every year.	Same.
2. Dissolution of Parliament.	The Governor may dissolve the Council and the Assembly or the Assembly without the Council, but not the Council without the Assembly except at the expiration of its life.	The Governor may dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time.
3. Money Bills.	All bills as are of such a nature that if bills similar to them should be proposed to the Imperial Parliament such bills would by the law and custom of Parliament be required to originate in the House of Commons, shall originate in or be by the Governor introduced into the House of Assembly. The Legislative Council and the Governor shall respectively have power to make in all such bills such amendments as they wish and return them to the Assembly or Council. All money bills must be recommended to the Assembly by the Governor.	All bills for appropriating any part of the consolidated revenue fund or for the imposing or repealing of any rate, tax, duty or impost, must originate in the Assembly. The Council may either accept or reject any money bill but may not alter it. All money bills must be recommended by the Governor.
4. Registration of Voters.	Every two years.	Every year.
5. Redistribution of Electoral Divisions.	No provision.	No provision.
6. Transmission of Bills by Governor.	Governor may transmit to either House drafts of laws which appear to him desirable, and such drafts shall be taken into consideration.	Same.

PROVISIONS.

O. R. C.	TRANSVAAL.
Same.	Same.
Same as Transvaal.	The Governor may dissolve the Legislative Assembly and any elected Legislative Council at any time and must do so at the expiration of 5 years from the date of their election.
Same as Transvaal.	All bills for appropriating any part of the consolidated revenue fund or for the imposing or repealing of any rate, tax, duty or impost, must originate in the Assembly. The Council may either accept or reject any money bill, but may not alter it. All money bills must be recommended by the Governor.
Every two years.	Every two years.
Same as Transvaal.	Automatic re-division every two years by Commissioners. Any re-division to take effect at the next general election after its completion.
Same.	Same.

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL

	CAPE.	NATAL.
7. Amendments by Governor.	Governor before declaring his pleasure in regard to any Bill may make such amendments as he wishes and return the Bill to either House, and the amendments shall be considered.	Same.
8. Reservation and disallowance of Bills.	The Governor may assent to a Bill or refuse assent, or reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Any Bill assented to may be disallowed within two years. Bill thereupon becomes void. Any reserved Bill assented to is in force from date of notification of assent by Governor.	The Governor may assent to a Bill or refuse assent or reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Any bill assented to may be disallowed within two years. Bill thereupon becomes void.
9. Payment of Members.	If residence more than 15 miles from place where Parliament sits, 1s. for every mile to the nearest station or sea port, whichever is nearest, and amount of 1st class ticket. Same for return journey £1 1s. per day for every day he is absent from home on Parliamentary duties and 15s. per day allowance for personal expenses, but does not get this 15s. while travelling on board ship. If not more than 15 miles distance, £1 1s. for every day of the session that he attends the House or Committee of which he is a member. No remuneration or allowance may be claimed for more than 90 days in respect of any one Session.	If ordinary residence is situated not less than three miles from place where Parliament sits a Member receives £1 daily travelling allowance in respect of each day during which the Council may be in Session and for any day occupied in travelling thereto or therefrom.

PROVISIONS—continued.

O.R.C.	TRANSVAAL.
Same.	Same.
Same as Transvaal.	<p>The Governor may assent to a Bill or withhold his assent, or reserve the Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. Governor must, under the terms of Constitution, reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any law subjecting persons not of European birth or descent to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected. (b) Any law repealing or altering any provision of the Constitution Letters Patent or any Letters Patent or Orders-in-Council. (c) Any law providing for the introduction under contract, indenture or license of labourers from places outside South Africa. <p>Any law assented to may be disallowed within two years and thereafter becomes void. A reserved law has no force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor for Royal Assent. The Governor makes known by Proclamation or otherwise that it has received the Royal Assent.</p>
<p>To every Member of the Legislature £150 together with £2 for every day of the Session on which he has been in attendance. Provided that the sum paid to any such Member in any one calendar year shall not exceed £300, and that no such pay shall be made to any such Member who is a Minister or who is President of the Legislative Council, or to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.</p>	<p>To every Member of either House (other than a Minister or the President of Legislative Council) £300 in respect of every ordinary Session of Parliament (the Session at which the Estimates of expenditure for the ordinary administrative services on a final year are considered), provided that for every working day on which a Member is absent there shall be deducted £2. "Absent" means absent from the House or Committee of which he is a member during the whole of a working day for any cause other than his own sickness. "Ordinary working day" means a day during a Session on which House or Committee of which he is a member meets. (Act 12 of 1907.) In respect of an Extraordinary Session there shall be paid to every Member attending £10 together with a further £2 for every working day on which such Member is not absent.</p>

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL

	CAPE.	NATAL.
10. Ministers...	<p>Prime Minister, Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Public Works, Secretary for Agriculture. These persons if otherwise duly qualified are eligible to be elected as members of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly. They may sit and take part in any debate or discussion in the House of which they are not a member, but may not vote there.</p>	<p>Prime Minister, Minister of Railways and Harbours, Treasurer, Colonial Secretary, Minister of Justice, Minister of Agriculture. Governor may designate such offices as he may think fit, not to be more than 6, to be political offices for purposes of the Constitution Act, appointments to such offices are made by the Governor in the name of His Majesty, and shall be held at His Majesty's pleasure and be liable to be vacated on political grounds. Holders of such offices are styled ministers, and a minister does not vacate his seat in Parliament by reason of his appointment to or retention of any such office.</p> <p>Every minister must within 4 months from the date of his appointment become a Member of Parliament, but not more than two ministers may be members of the Legislative Council.</p>
11. Disagreement between two Houses of Parliament.		

**XXXIII.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS
AND REGISTRATION.**

XXXIII.—QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

	<i>Cape Colony.</i>	<i>Natal.</i>	<i>O.R.C. and Transvaal.</i>	<i>Southern Rhodesia.</i>
1. Age ...	He must be 21 years of age.	Same.	Same.	Same.
2. Nationality	He must be a British subject either born or naturalized.	Same.	Same.	Same, or, as an alternative, has recorded oath of intention to reside permanently in Southern Rhodesia and to bear true allegiance to the Crown.
3. Education	He must be able to sign his name and write his address and occupation.	No educational qualifications required.	No educational qualifications required.	Same as Cape.
4. Residence	No residential qualification required except as in 5 (b).	No residential qualification required except as in 5 (c).	Must have resided in (1) O.R.C. (2) Transvaal 6 months before registration, or, as an alternative, have resided for 6 months in Colony during last 3 years, even if he has been temporarily absent during 6 months previous to registration. Must be residing on date of registration in the division in which registration is demanded.	No residential qualification except as in 5 (b).
5. Property	(a) He must have been occupier of property worth £75 within the electoral division for which he seeks registration for twelve months; or as an alternative, (b) He must have been in receipt of salary or wages at the rate of not less than £50 per annum for 12 months provided that the person claiming to vote shall have resided within the last three months within the electoral division for which he claims registration.	(a) He must own immovable property worth £50 within the constituency; or as an alternative, (b) He must rent immovable property worth £10 per annum within the constituency; or as an alternative, (c) He must have resided 3 years in the Colony, and have income worth £8 per month.	No property qualification.	(a) He must have been occupier of property worth £75 within the electoral division for which he seeks registration for six months; or as an alternative, (b) He must have been in receipt of salary or wages in Southern Rhodesia at the rate of not less than £50 per annum for not less than 6 months; or as an alternative, (c) He must have been registered owner of a block of reef claims or of an alluvial claim, within electoral district.
6. Special ...	Persons on the register of voters in Griqualand West previous to its annexation to the Cape are qualified to vote even in the absence of the other qualifications.	Persons on the Utrecht and Vryheid Burgher Roll of South African Republic qualified to vote in absence of other qualifications.		

A person fully qualified to vote on the above grounds may none the less be disqualified by any one of the following circumstances.

	<i>Cape Colony.</i>	<i>Natal.</i>	<i>O.R.C. and Transvaal.</i>	<i>Southern Rhodesia.</i>
1. Sex ...	Female Sex.	Female Sex.	Female Sex.	Female Sex.
2. Colour ...	No disqualification based on colour.	(a) Natives, including coloured people. The definition in this case has never been decided by any appeal to the Courts. Natives may not vote unless— (i) They have resided in the Colony for twelve years. (ii) Have been exempted from operation of Native Law for seven years. (iii) Have been recommended by three duly qualified European electors. (iv) Have thereafter received a certificate from the Governor, the grant or refusal of which lies in the discretion of the Governor in Council, entitling him to be registered as a Coloured Voter. (b) No persons may vote who are natives or descendants in the male line of natives of countries who have not hitherto possessed representative elective institutions founded on the Parliamentary franchise, unless they have obtained an order of exemption from the Governor in Council.	Franchise confined to white persons.	Same as Cape.
3. Military oyment.	No disqualification based on military service.	Same as Cape.	Must not be a person on full pay belonging to the British Regular Forces maintained by annual vote of British Parliament.	Same as Cape.
4. Incapacity	Lunacy.	No disqualification on ground of Lunacy.	No disqualification on ground of Lunacy.	Same as Cape.
5. Pauperism	No disqualification based on pauperism.	Same as Cape.	Must not have received relief from public funds otherwise than by way of repatriation under terms of peace or in a public or semi-public hospital.	Same as Cape.
6. Crime ...	(a) Conviction and sentence for murder and treason unless a free pardon has been granted. (b) Conviction and sentence for rape, theft, fraud, perjury, forgery unless a free pardon has been granted, or unless five years have elapsed since the expiration of his sentence.	(a) Same as Cape. (b) Same as Cape, except that free pardon essential. Mere lapse of time does not remove the bar.	(a) Same as Cape, save that conviction for treason previous to June 1st, 1902, does not disqualify. (b) Same as in Cape, except that applicant must not have been in prison without option of fine during last three years.	Sentence to imprisonment without option of fine within five years, unless a free pardon has been granted.

REGISTRATION.

It is not enough for a man to possess the above qualifications. In order to vote at an election he must prove that he possesses them. On the day of election this proof is to be offered in one form and one only. His name must appear on the official list of voters, that is, on the register of the electoral division in which he is entitled to vote. Indeed, so long as his name is on the register, he may vote whether he possesses the qualifications or not. The first step therefore in calling Parliament into existence is the compilation of the Register. As in the Cape the same register is used for elections to the Upper as well as the Lower House, there is only one Parliamentary register in each Colony. The work is done in the first instance by Field-cornets in the Cape Colony and Natal, and by persons appointed by the Governor for the purpose in the Transvaal and O.R.C. These officials act as Registering Officers, and frame provisional lists of voters for the Field-cornetscies or Wards into which the Electoral Division is divided. The lists are then forwarded to the Revising Officer of the Electoral Division or District, who as a rule is the Civil Commissioner or Magistrate. These officials settle appeals made either on behalf of persons not included, or against persons alleged to be wrongly included, in the Provisional List. The list as settled by the Revising Officer is final for two years, after which time a new register is made, except in Natal, where it is final for one year only, a practice which is said to have proved inconvenient. In Natal there are no party organisations, as in the other three Colonies, to watch and check the compilation of the register, which, as a result, is said to be in an unsatisfactory condition

**XXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF VOTERS
INTO CONSTITUENCIES.**

XXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF VOTERS INTO CONSTITUENCIES.

(a) *Cape Colony* is divided into 46 Electoral Divisions. For elections to the Upper House the 46 divisions are grouped into nine constituencies or electoral provinces. There are 26 members to be elected to the Council by these nine constituencies. One constituency elects only one member, others as many as three or four. Where more than one member is to be elected for one constituency the voter may plump, that is, he may give more than one vote, or all the votes which he has, to one candidate. In consequence minorities who never obtain representation in the Lower House may sometimes obtain it in the Upper House by means of plumping.

(b) In the Cape Colony the 107 members of the Lower House are distributed over the 46 Electoral Divisions. There is no machinery for readjusting constituencies in the Cape on a footing of equality. They have never been so readjusted on any general principal since the country was first divided into Electoral Divisions in 1852. They have, however, been altered from time to time with a view to reducing inequalities, as when in 1904 additional members were given to a number of urban constituencies. This accounts for the disproportionate size of the Legislative Assembly, which is said to hamper the transaction of business. Where more than one member sits for one constituency no plumping is allowed.

Natal is divided into 17 Electoral Divisions, amongst which 43 members of the Lower House are distributed. No plumping is allowed. The remarks made with regard to the distribution of votes in the Cape apply to Natal.

The Transvaal.—In the Lower House in the Transvaal there are 69 constituencies, for each of which a single member is elected. The Magisterial Districts are divided into constituencies each containing an approximately equal number of voters. Every four years independent Commissioners are appointed by the Governor-in-Council to revise the constituencies and readjust them in such a manner as to secure that so far as possible each constituency contains an approximately equal number of voters. In doing this they may alter the number of members, but never in such a way as to exceed 75 or be less than the number existing at the date of revision.

The O.R.C. is divided into 38 constituencies. Certain of the smaller towns, which would otherwise be swamped by the country vote in their respective districts, are grouped together in such a way as to obtain representation; otherwise the provisions in respect of the distribution of voters are similar to those in the Transvaal.

ELECTORAL TABLES.

A. CAPE COLONY.

1. STATEMENT showing the number of Males over 21 years of age, able to read and write (Census, 1904), and the number of Registered Voters (1907).

European or White.			Other than European or White.			Total.		
Males over 21.		Registered Voters.	Males over 21.		Registered Voters.	Males over 21.		Registered Voters.
Total.	Able to read and write.		Total.	Able to read and write.		Total.	Able to read and write.	
174,820	165,727	129,337	385,919	50,582	22,784	560,739	216,309	152,121

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STATEMENT
No. XXXIV—(contd.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

2. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Province, the number of Members, the number of Registered Voters (1907) to a Member, and the number of Persons (Census, 1904) to a Member.

Electoral Province.	Number of Members.	Number of Registered Voters (1907) to a Member.			Number of Persons (Census, 1904) to a Member.		
		European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
I. Western	4	7,808	1,416	9,224	35,396	31,074	66,470
II. North-Western	3	4,071	564	4,635	18,838	24,188	43,026
III. South-Western	3	5,157	600	5,757	25,779	22,461	48,240
IV. Midland	3	3,567	249	3,816	17,787	21,059	38,846
V. South-Eastern	4	4,262	1,048	5,310	17,641	32,222	49,863
VI. North-Eastern	3	3,747	418	4,165	19,268	33,837	53,105
VII. Eastern	4	5,002	1,273	6,275	20,551	281,865	302,416
VIII. Griqualand West	1	9,582	2,037	11,619	32,570	75,928	108,498
IX. British Bechuanaland	1	1,835	311	2,146	7,656	68,005	75,661
CAPE COLONY	26	4,975	876	5,851	22,298	70,387	92,685

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

3. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Province, the number of Members, the number of Registered Voters (1907) to a Member, and the number of Persons (Census, 1904) to a Member.

Electoral Province.	Number of Members.	Number of Registered Voters (1907) to a Member.			Number of Persons (Census, 1904) to a Member.		
		European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
I. Western	19	1,644	298	1,942	7,452	6,542	13,994
II. North-Western	11	1,110	154	1,264	5,138	6,596	11,734
III. South-Western	13	1,190	138	1,328	5,949	5,183	11,132
IV. Midland	9	1,189	83	1,272	5,929	7,019	12,948
V. South-Eastern	17	1,003	246	1,249	4,151	7,581	11,732
VI. North-Eastern	11	1,022	114	1,136	5,255	9,228	14,483
VII. Eastern	18	1,112	233	1,395	4,567	62,636	67,203
VIII. Griqualand West	6	1,597	339	1,936	5,428	12,655	18,083
IX. British Bechuanaland ..	3	612	103	715	2,552	22,668	25,220
CAPE COLONY	107	1,209	213	1,422	5,418	17,103	22,521

ENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Members, the number of Registered Voters (1907) to a Member, and the number of Persons (Census, 1904) to a Member.

Electoral Division.	Number of Members.	Number of Registered Voters to a Member (1907).			Number of Persons (Census 1904) to a Member.		
		European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
I. WESTERN PROVINCE.							
1. Capetown	7	1,871	324	2,195	7,459	5,108	12,567
2. Woodstock	3	2,493	198	2,691	9,171	6,523	15,694
3. Wynberg	3	1,575	355	1,930	10,440	9,551	19,991
4. Simon's Town	1	1,759	283	2,042	9,432	8,713	18,145
5. Stellenbosch	2	869	392	1,261	4,336	6,809	11,145
6. Paarl	3	809	224	1,033	4,146	5,995	10,141
II. NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.							
1. Worcester	3	1,150	125	1,275	5,235	7,220	12,455
2. Malmesbury	2	1,454	192	1,646	6,804	8,173	14,977
3. Piquetberg	2	874	74	948	4,446	2,771	7,217
4. Namaqualand	2	914	326	1,240	3,869	8,985	12,854
5. Clanwilliam	2	1,138	66	1,204	5,288	5,521	10,809
III. SOUTH WESTERN PROVINCE.							
1. Swellendam	2	1,414	109	1,523	7,560	5,972	13,532
2. Caledon	2	1,460	278	1,738	6,305	5,059	11,364
3. Riversdale	2	1,177	37	1,214	6,435	4,762	11,197
4. Oudtshoorn	3	1,073	96	1,169	5,358	5,288	10,646
5. George	4	1,037	166	1,203	5,165	4,983	10,148
IV. MIDLAND PROVINCE.							
1. Graaff-Reinet	2	1,294	50	1,344	6,940	9,126	16,066
2. Richmond	2	881	52	933	4,338	5,801	10,139
3. Beaufort West	2	1,072	120	1,192	5,004	5,049	10,053

4. Victoria West	...	...	2	1,333	72	1,405	6,115	5,197	11,312
5. Prieska	...	...	1	1,539	160	1,699	8,569	12,827	21,396
V. SOUTH EASTERN PROVINCE.									
1. Port Elizabeth	...	...	5	1,278	564	1,842	4,778	4,588	9,366
2. Uitenhage	...	...	3	1,048	89	1,137	4,187	6,486	10,677
3. Grahamstown	...	...	2	322	92	914	3,369	3,574	6,943
4. Albany	...	...	2	942	130	1,072	4,178	14,614	19,724
5. Victoria East	...	...	2	328	117	445	1,438	14,513	16,298
6. Humansdorp	...	...	1	1,343	329	1,672	5,120	8,879	14,999
7. Jansenville	...	...	2	994	49	1,043	5,510	6,102	11,612
VI. NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE.									
1. Somerset East	...	...	2	1,129	160	1,289	5,090	12,704	17,794
2. Fort Beaufort	...	...	2	613	313	926	2,783	12,142	14,925
3. Cradock	...	...	2	981	35	1,016	4,594	7,041	11,635
4. Colesberg	...	...	2	973	55	1,028	4,912	5,728	10,640
5. Albert	...	...	2	1,081	33	1,114	5,406	7,089	12,495
6. Middelburg	...	...	1	1,685	63	1,748	12,233	12,102	24,335
VII. EASTERN PROVINCE.									
1. King William's Town	...	...	3	712	288	1,000	3,739	34,326	38,065
2. East London	...	...	3	1,979	84	2,063	6,848	12,810	19,658
3. Queenstown	...	...	3	818	297	1,115	3,620	21,139	24,759
4. Aliwal North	...	...	2	849	287	1,136	3,260	23,035	26,295
5. Wodehouse	...	...	2	1,321	361	1,682	5,727	19,890	25,617
6. Cathcart	...	...	1	984	210	1,194	4,835	18,914	23,749
7. Tembuland	...	...	2	1,131	516	1,647	5,037	235,263	240,300
8. Griqualand East	...	...	2	948	272	1,220	3,352	173,670	177,022
VIII. GRIQUALAND WEST PROVINCE.									
1. Kimberley	...	...	4	1,797	371	2,168	5,100	9,940	15,040
2. Barkly West	...	...	2	1,196	276	1,472	6,085	18,084	24,169
IX. BRITISH BUCHUANALAND.									
1. Vryburg	...	...	2	709	70	779	2,768	24,654	27,422
2. Mafeking	...	...	1	417	170	587	2,121	18,696	20,817

CAPE COLONY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

5. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters (1907) and the Population (Census, 1904).

Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters (1907).			Population (Census, 1904).		
	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
I. WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Cape Town	13,101	2,267	15,368	52,212	35,755	87,967
2. Woodstock	7,481	593	8,074	27,511	19,570	47,081
3. Wynberg	4,726	1,066	5,792	31,320	28,654	59,974
4. Simon's Town	1,759	283	2,042	9,432	8,713	18,145
5. Stellenbosch	1,739	784	2,523	8,672	13,619	22,291
6. Paarl	2,428	671	3,099	12,438	17,985	30,423
II. NORTH-WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Worcester	3,451	375	3,826	15,703	21,661	37,364
2. Malmesbury	2,909	383	3,292	13,607	16,347	29,954
3. Piquetberg	1,749	147	1,896	8,892	5,542	14,434
4. Namaqualand	1,828	653	2,481	7,737	17,971	25,708
5. Clanwilliam	2,276	133	2,409	10,576	11,043	21,619
III. SOUTH-WESTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Swellendam	2,829	217	3,046	15,121	11,944	27,065
2. Caledon	2,920	556	3,476	12,609	10,119	22,728
3. Riversdale	2,354	75	2,429	12,870	9,525	22,395
4. Oudtshoorn	3,220	287	3,507	16,074	15,864	31,938
5. George	4,149	664	4,813	20,662	19,931	40,593
IV. MIDLAND ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Graaff-Reinet	2,589	99	2,688	13,880	18,253	32,133
2. Richmond	1,762	105	1,867	8,675	11,603	20,278

3. Beaufort West	2,145	239	2,384	10,007	10,099	20,106
4. Victoria West	2,667	144	2,811	12,229	10,395	22,624
5. Prieska	1,539	160	1,699	8,569	12,827	21,396
V. SOUTH-EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Port Elizabeth	6,389	2,819	9,208	23,892	22,940	46,832
2. Uitenhage	3,143	267	3,410	12,560	19,460	32,020
3. Grahamstown	1,645	184	1,829	6,738	7,149	13,887
4. Albany	1,884	260	2,144	8,357	29,228	37,585
5. Victoria East	656	234	890	2,877	29,026	31,903
6. Humansdorp	1,343	329	1,672	5,120	8,879	13,999
7. Jansenville	1,989	97	2,086	11,020	12,205	23,225
VI. NORTH-EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Somerset East	2,258	319	2,577	10,180	25,408	35,588
2. Fort Beaufort	1,227	625	1,852	5,567	24,284	29,851
3. Cradock	1,962	70	2,032	9,188	14,082	23,270
4. Colesberg	1,947	110	2,057	9,824	11,457	21,281
5. Albert	2,162	67	2,229	10,813	14,178	24,991
6. Middelburg	1,685	63	1,748	12,233	12,102	24,335
VII. EASTERN ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. King William's Town	2,135	864	2,999	11,216	102,978	114,194
2. East London	5,936	252	6,188	20,545	38,430	58,975
3. Queen's Town	2,454	892	3,346	10,859	63,419	74,278
4. Aliwal North	1,698	575	2,273	6,520	46,070	52,590
5. Wodehouse	2,643	722	3,365	11,454	39,781	51,235
6. Cathcart	984	210	1,194	4,835	18,914	23,749
7. Tembuland	2,262	1,033	3,295	10,073	470,527	480,600
8. Griqualand East	1,897	543	2,440	6,704	347,340	354,044
VIII. GRIQUALAND WEST ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Kimberley	7,190	1,484	8,674	20,400	39,760	60,160
2. Barkly West	2,392	553	2,945	12,170	36,168	48,338
IX. BRITISH BECHUANALAND ELECTORAL PROVINCE.						
1. Vryburg	1,418	141	1,559	5,535	49,309	54,844
2. Mafeking	417	170	587	2,121	18,696	20,817

CAPE COLONY.

6. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Province, the number of Registered Voters (1907) and the Population (Census, 1904).

Electoral Province.	Number of Registered Voters (1907).			Population (Census, 1904).		
	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.	European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
I. Western	31,234	5,664	36,898	141,585	124,296	265,881
II. North-Western	12,213	1,691	13,904	56,515	72,564	129,079
III. South-Western	15,472	1,799	17,271	77,336	67,383	144,719
IV. Midland	10,702	747	11,449	53,360	63,177	116,537
V. South-Eastern	17,049	4,190	21,239	70,564	128,887	199,451
VI. North-Eastern	11,241	1,254	12,495	57,805	101,511	159,316
VII. Eastern	20,009	5,091	25,100	82,206	1,127,459	1,209,665
VIII. Griqualand West	9,582	2,037	11,619	32,570	75,928	108,498
IX. British Bechuanaland	1,835	311	2,146	7,656	68,005	75,661

B.—NATAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of members, the number of Registered Voters (1907) to a member, and the number of persons (Census, 1904) to a member.

Electoral Division.	Number of members.	Number of Registered Voters to a member.	Number of persons (Census, 1904) to a member.		
			European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
1. Pietermaritzburg City ...	4	773	3,772	4,028	7,800
<i>Pietermaritzburg County :</i>					
2. Umgeni Division ...	2	298	1,025	18,265	19,290
3. Lion's River Division	2	363	1,544	15,407	16,951
4. Ixopo Division ...	2	436	1,443	41,209	42,652
5. Durban Borough ...	4	1,500	8,232	9,244	17,476
6. Durban County ...	3	772	2,081	20,174	22,255
7. Victoria County ...	4	311	740	29,670	30,410
8. Umvoti County ...	3	236	995	17,704	18,699
9. Weenen County ...	3	363	1,143	20,621	21,764
<i>Klip River County :</i>					
10. Klip River Division ...	3	379	1,373	23,990	25,363
11. Newcastle Division ...	3	738	2,256	18,510	20,766
12. Alexandra County ...	2	246	590	23,834	24,424
13. Alfred County ...	2	195	583	21,085	21,668
14. Electoral District of Eshowe.	1	388	1,022	103,482	104,504
15. Electoral District of Melmoth.	1	227	671	100,111	100,782
16. Electoral District of Vryheid.	2	701	2,093	31,426	33,519
17. Electoral District of Utrecht.	2	397	1,727	14,737	16,464
NATAL	43	551	2,258	23,527	25,785

NATAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

2. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters (1907) and the Population (Census, 1904).

Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters (1907).	Population (Census, 1904).		
		European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
1. Pietermaritzburg City ...	3,094	15,086	16,113	31,199
<i>Pietermaritzburg County:</i>				
2. Umgeni Division ...	595	2,051	36,529	38,580
3. Lion's River Division	726	3,088	30,815	33,903
4. Ixopo Division ...	873	2,885	82,418	85,303
5. Durban Borough ...	5,998	32,926	36,977	69,903
6. Durban County ...	2,315	6,244	60,521	66,765
7. Victoria County... ..	1,244	2,959	118,682	121,641
8. Umvoti County	709	2,984	53,111	56,095
9. Weenen County... ..	1,088	3,429	61,862	65,291
<i>Klip River County:</i>				
10. Klip River Division ...	1,138	4,120	71,970	76,090
11. Newcastle Division ..	2,214	6,769	55,531	62,300
12. Alexandra County ...	492	1,181	47,667	48,848
13. Alfred County	389	1,166	42,170	43,336
14. Electoral District of Eshowe.	388	1,022	103,482	104,504
15. Electoral District of Melmoth.	227	671	100,111	100,782
16. Electoral District of Vryheid.	1,402	4,186	62,852	67,038
17. Electoral District of Utrecht.	794	3,454	29,474	32,928
NATAL	23,686*	97,109†	1,011,645†	1,108,754†

* It is estimated that this figure includes 150 Indians, 6 Natives, and 50 other Coloured Persons.

† Including Imperial Troops and Railway Passengers.

C.—ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters (1907), and the Population (Census, 1904).

Note.—Each Division is represented by one member.

Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters. (1907.)	Population (Census, 1904).		
		European or White.	Other than European or White.	TOTAL.
1 Bethlehem R	1,650	6,162	18,367	24,529
2 Eastern Towns U	701	2,265	1,802	4,067
3 Bethulie R	819	3,694	2,655	6,349
4 Bloemfontein North ... R	1,308	4,902	7,120	12,022
5 Bloemfontein South ... R	1,208	4,897	7,449	12,346
6 Bloemfontein City ... U	605	15,501	18,382	33,883
7 Bloemfontein, Naval Hill U	581			
8 Bloemfontein Railway ... U	547			
9 Bloemfontein Fort ... U	601			
10 Bloemfontein Park ... U	573	8,512	9,544	18,056
11 Boshof R	1,615			
12 Edenburg R	729	5,949	3,521	9,470
13 Fauresmith-Jacobsdal ... R	1,757	3,175	3,538	6,713
14 Mining Towns U	745	2,413	12,072	14,485
15 Ficksburg R	847	4,092	4,921	9,013
16 Frankfort R	1,212	3,630	28,436	32,066
17 Harrismith R	1,178	4,345	3,955	8,300
18 Harrismith Town ... U	531	5,267	8,064	13,331
19 Heilbron R	1,401	2,377	1,658	4,035
20 Northern Towns U	556	3,938	2,412	6,350
21 Hoopstad R	1,338	3,464	5,499	8,963
22 Kroonstad East R	994	4,671	5,929	10,600
23 Kroonstad West R	1,038	3,708	3,483	7,191
24 Kroonstad Town U	644	5,440	14,790	20,230
25 Ladybrand R	1,314	2,917	2,079	4,996
26 Midland Towns U	599	3,398	5,473	8,871
27 Lindley R	976	2,554	1,287	3,841
28 Philippolis R	613	6,243	7,474	13,717
29 Rouxville East... .. R	798			
30 Rouxville West... .. R	791	4,091	11,254	15,345
31 Senekal R	1,288	3,576	2,049	5,625
32 Smithfield R	995	2,539	20,341	22,880
33 Thaba 'Nchu R	656	3,186	9,101	12,287
34 Vrede R	999	3,712	3,260	6,972
35 Vredefort R	1,132	2,796	3,678	6,474
36 Wepener R	685	3,806	5,460	9,266
37 Winburg North R	1,072	5,239	9,483	14,722
38 Winburg South R	1,165			
ORANGE RIVER COLONY ...	36,261	142,679*	244,636*	387,315*

* Including travellers.

U and R signify Urban and Rural Constituencies respectively.

D.—TRANSVAAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters (1906), and the Population (Census, 1904).

Note.—Each Division is represented by one member.

Magisterial District.	Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters (1906.)	*Population (Census, 1904).		
			European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
Barberton	Barberton	1,094	2,893	29,656	32,549
Ermelo	Carolina	1,180	3,633	15,319	18,952
	Ermelo	1,324	3,858	11,465	15,323
Heidelberg	Roodekoppen	1,556	10,479	16,522	27,001
	Heidelberg	1,602			
Lichtenburg	Lichtenburg	1,680	6,294	9,837	16,131
Lydenburg	N. Lydenburg	1,086	6,793	93,528	100,321
	S. Lydenburg	1,043			
Marico	Marico	1,594	6,727	19,627	26,354
Middelburg... ..	E. Middelburg	1,441	10,732	37,999	48,731
	W. Middelburg	1,598			
Potchefstroom	Potchefstroom	1,487	24,753	26,746	51,499
	Klerksdorp	1,426			
	Ventersdorp	1,752			
	Losberg	1,667			
Pretoria Town and Suburbs.	Wonderboom	1,439	40,363	79,627	119,990
	N. Central Pretoria	1,474			
	S. Central Pretoria	1,423			
	Burghersdorp	1,445			
	Berea	1,325			
	Arcadia	1,335			
Pretoria (excluding Pretoria Town and Suburbs).	E. Pretoria	1,719	11,431	40,740	52,171
	N.W. Pretoria	1,685			
	S.W. Pretoria	1,760			
Rustenburg	N. Rustenburg	1,452	11,431	40,740	52,171
	S. Rustenburg	1,539			
Standerton	Standerton	1,727	5,863	8,782	14,645
	Bethal	1,552	5,487	6,936	12,423
Volksrust	Volksrust	1,264	8,602	45,214	53,816
	... ..	1,227			
	... ..	1,268			
* It is estimated that			4,347	58,063	62,410
† Including Imperial Troops (Regular Forces) and Travellers by Rail					

TRANSVAAL.—Continued.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters (1906), and the Population (Census, 1904).

Note.—Each Division is represented by one member.

Magisterial District.	Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters (1906.)	*Population (Census, 1904).		
			European or White.	Other than European or White.	Total.
<i>Witwatersrand—</i>					
Part I. (West Rand)	Randfontein ...	1,509	} 119,472	} 150,845	} 27,317
	Krugersdorp ...	1,547			
	Roodepoort ...	1,563			
	Maraisburg ...	1,549			
Part II. (Braamfontein).	Witwatersberg ...	1,573			
	Parktown ...	1,649			
	Vrededorp ...	1,575			
	Newtown ...	1,560			
	Clifton ...	1,609			
	Hospital ...	1,536			
	Von Brandis ...	1,605			
	Union ...	1,629			
Part III. (Doornfontein).	Yeoville ...	1,747			
	Siemert ...	1,770			
	Troyeville ...	1,694			
	Bezuidenhout ...	1,735			
	Jeppe ...	1,748			
Part IV. (Klipriviersberg).	Denver ...	1,767			
	Langlaagte ...	1,581			
	Fordsburg ...	1,581			
	Ferreiras ...	1,558			
	Marshallstown ...	1,663			
	W. City & Suburban ...	1,574			
	Robinson ...	1,506			
	Ophirton ...	1,588			
	Turffontein ...	1,523			
	Part V. (East Rand)	W. Germiston ...	1,600		
Central Germiston...		1,671			
Georgetown ...		1,734			
N. Germiston ...		1,640			
W. Boksburg ...		1,566			
Klippoortje ...		1,540			
E. Boksburg ...		1,742			
Wolmaransstad ...	Springs ...	1,535			
	Wolmaransstad ...	1,422			
Zoutpansberg ...	Bloemhof ...	1,381			
	E. Zoutpansberg ...	1,144			
	W. Zoutpansberg ...	1,290	4,164	97,364	101,528
THE TRANSVAAL ...		105,368	288,589	972,547	1,261,136

* Excluding Military (Regular Forces) and Travellers by Rail.

E.—SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of members, the number of Registered Voters to a member, and the number of persons to a member.

Electoral Division.	Number of members.	Number of Registered Voters to a member,* 1908.	Number of Persons to a member.		
			European or White (Sept., 1907).	Other than European or White (Census, 1904).	TOTAL.
Northern	2	766	1,983	79,401	81,384
Eastern	1	491	1,998	72,647	74,645
Midland	1	810	2,072	219,934	222,006
Western	3	771	1,964	47,279	49,243
SOUTHERN RHODESIA ...	7	735	2,001	84,746	86,747

* The Voters' Rolls do not distinguish between White and Coloured Voters, but, using the names as a guide, an examination of the 1904 Lists shows that about 50 Voters were other than European or White.

2. STATEMENT showing, for each Electoral Division, the number of Registered Voters and the Population.

Electoral Division.	Number of Registered Voters (1908).	Population (Census, 1904).		
		European or White (Sept., 1907).	Other than European or White.	TOTAL.
Northern	1,532	3,966	158,802	162,768
Eastern	491	1,998	72,647	74,645
Midland	810	2,072	219,934	222,006
Western	2,314	5,892	141,838	147,730
SOUTHERN RHODESIA ...	5,147	14,007^o	593,221	607,228^o

^o Including 79 railway passengers.

No. 24, 1904.]

[May 31, 1904.

ACT

To apply a Sum of Money for the Service of the Year ending the 30th June, 1905.

[Assented to 28th May, 1904.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows :—

Preamble.

1. The Public Revenue of the Colony is hereby charged towards the service of the year ending the 30th June, 1905, with a sum of Eight millions Eight hundred and Forty-six thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-seven pounds sterling.

Public Revenue to be charged with £8,846,837.

2. The money granted by this Act shall be applied to the purposes and services expressed in the Schedule annexed hereto, and more particularly specified and set forth in the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of the Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1905, with the notes of such Estimates, submitted to and approved by Parliament.

How to be applied.

3. The said aids and supplies shall not be issued or applied to any use, intent or purpose other than the particular services to which the said amounts have been granted respectively by this Act, and the aforesaid Schedule, Estimates and Supplementary Estimates.

Not to be applied except as granted.

4. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Appropriation Act, 1904."

Short Title.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

Summary of Recapitulations of Estimates and Supplementary Estimates.	Establishments.	Services exclusive of Establishments.	Total.	Required to be provided for.
	£	£	£	£
I. Ministerial Department of Prime Minister	158,033	61,903	219,936	214,936
II. Ministerial Department of Colonial Secretary	683,376	1,110,743	1,794,119	1,786,901
III. Ministerial Department of Treasurer	663,265	1,155,765	1,819,030	1,181,485
IV. Ministerial Department of Attorney-General	508,463	77,135	585,598	566,598
V. Ministerial Department of Commissioner of Public Works	474,156	5,265,468	5,739,624	4,737,424
VI. Ministerial Department of Secretary for Agriculture	152,126	208,867	360,993	359,493
Grand Totals ...	2,639,419	7,879,881	10,519,300	8,846,837

XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF MEASURES INTRODUCED
IN SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENTS: (1) BY
GOVERNMENT; (2) BY PRIVATE MEMBERS;
(3) PRIVATE BILLS.

THE CAPE COLONY.

Year.	GOVERNMENT.		PRIVATE MEMBERS.		PRIVATE BILLS.	
	Introduced.	Passed.	Introduced.	Passed.	Introduced.	Passed.
1903 ...	24	8	3.	1	12	7
1904 ...	41	23	3	2	15	12
1905 ...	50	31	15	9	10	10
1906 ...	48	32	12	3	8	6
1907 ...	42	19	16	5	10	5
1908 ...	42	36	10	7	4	2

NATAL.

1903 ...	51	38	3	1	13	12
1904 ...	49	45	2	0	5	5
1905 ...	54	39	0	0	10	7
1906 ...	45	40	1	1	12	11
1907 ...	35	28	7	1	4	1
1908 ...	47	°	3†	°	5	°

° Parliament still sitting when return was made.

† Leave to introduce one other bill refused.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1908 ...	46°	43	0	0	0	0
----------	-----	----	---	---	---	---

° Four of these bills were introduced by Select Committees.

TRANSVAAL.

1907 ...	41	36	3	0	1	1
1908 ...	41	37	2	1	0	0

**XXXVII.—SECOND CHAMBERS IN SELF
GOVERNING COLONIES.**

XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF MEMBERS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES	Number of Members.	How appointed.
Commonwealth of Australia...	...	Elected, six for each State ...
Cape	26	Elected according to provinces. Three provinces have four members each, four provinces three members, and two provinces one each.
South Australia	18	Elected according to districts. One has six, the others four members each.
Victoria	35	Elected according to provinces (seventeen in number), with one member elected by public and railway servants.
Tasmania	18	Elected according to districts (fifteen in number).

SELF GOVERN

Qualifications of Electors.

Same qualifications for electors as for the House of Representatives.

1. 21 years of age, male and female.
2. Six months' residence.
3. Name on the electoral roll.

1. Possession of property worth £75 a year;
2. Receipt of salary not less than £50 a year;
3. 21 years of age.

The House of Assembly is elected on the same franchise.

1. 21 years of age, male or female ...
2. Freehold value £50
3. Leasehold value £20 a year, having three years to run or with right of purchase.
4. Occupation of dwelling house value £25 a year.
5. Six months on electoral roll.

The only qualification necessary for electors for the House of Assembly is—

- (1) 21 years of age.
- (2) Six months on electoral roll.

1. 21 years of age. ...
2. Possession of freehold rated at £10 a year.
3. Occupation of freehold or leasehold rated at £15 a year.
4. Graduates of British Universities, doctors, lawyers, teachers, officers not on active service, ministers, &c.

There is manhood suffrage, without property qualification, for the Legislative Assembly.

1. 21 years of age, male or female ...
2. Freehold estate of £10 a year.
3. Leasehold estate of £30 a year.
4. Graduates of British Universities doctors, lawyers, officers not on active service, ministers, &c.

The only qualifications necessary for electors for the House of Assembly are—

- (1) 21 years of age, male or female
- (2) Twelve months' residence.

Members must be—

- (1) 21 years of age;
- (2) Three years resident;
- (3) Natural born or naturalized five years.

These qualifications apply also to members of House of Representatives.

1. Possession of immovable property worth £2,000; or
2. Possession of moveable property worth £4,000.
3. 30 years of age.

No property qualification for members of House of Assembly.

1. Age 30.
2. Three year's residence.

Qualification for members of House of Assembly are—

- (1) Age 21.
- (2) Six months on electoral roll.

Possession of freehold of annual value of £50.

No property qualification for Legislative Assembly.

Age 30.
Qualification for Legislative Assembly.
Age 21.

XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF MEMBERS
IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES
INDICATED
of
Members

How appointed.

Country	Number of Members	How appointed.
Western Australia ...	30	Elected according to provinces (ten in number).
Canada ...	81	Nominated for life by Governor-General; twenty-four each from Ontario and Quebec.
Quebec ...	24	Nominated for life by Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
Nova Scotia ...	21	Nominated for life by Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
Newfoundland ...	Not more than 15.	Nominated for life by Governor ...
New South Wales ...	21 minimum, 61 at present.	Nominated for life by Governor ...
Queensland ...	42 at present.	Nominated for life by Governor ...
New Zealand ...	10 minimum, 46 at present.	Nominated by Governor for seven years.

GOVERNING

Qualifications of Electors.

1. 21 years of age, male or female. ...
2. Six months' residence.
3. (a) Freehold of clear value of £100 ;
 (b) Householder of value £25 a year ;
 (c) Leasehold, £25 a year ;
 (d) Crown lease, £10 a year ; or
 (e) Municipality electorate in respect of property of rateable value £25 a year.

The qualifications of the Legislative Assembly are—

- (1) 21 years of age, male or female ;
- (2) Residence for six months ;
- (3) (a) Residence in district for which he claims vote ;
 (b) Freehold of £50 ;
 (c) Householder of value £10 a year ;
 (d) Leaseholder of value £10 a year ;
 (e) Holder of Crown lease, £5 a year ;
 (f) On municipality electorate.

1. 30 years of age.
 2. Residence of two years.
 3. Natural born, or, if naturalized, five years residence.
- The qualifications for a member of the Legislative Assembly are—
- (1) 21 years of age.
 - (2) Twelve months' residence.

1. 30 years of age.
2. Property worth 4,000 dollars.
3. Residence in province from which nominated.

None.

None.

None.

None.

None.

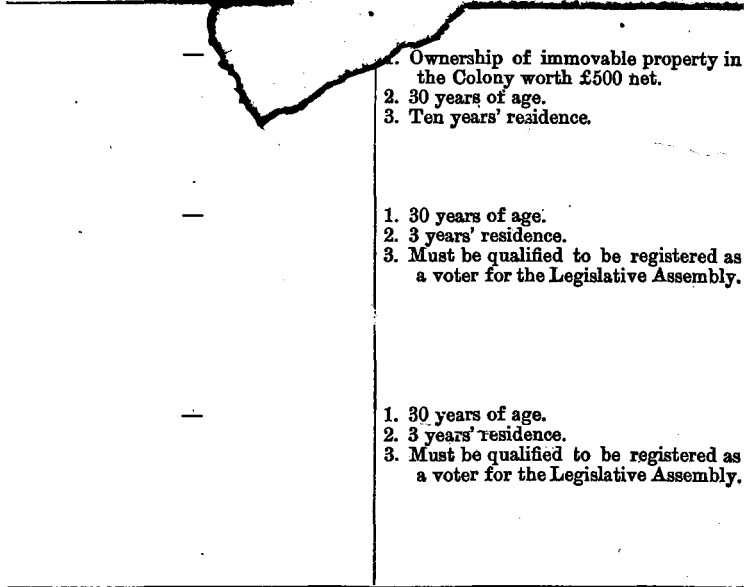
None.

XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF MEMBERS
IN SOUTH AFRICA

IN SOUTH AFRICA	of Members.	How appointed.
Natal	13	Nominated by Governor in Council for ten years, five from within four counties, three each from within two sets of two counties, and one each from Zululand and the new territory.
Transvaal	15	Nominated in case of first Council by Governor. Vacancies filled by Governor in Council. Members nominated for five years. Power given to Legislature at any time after four years from date of first meeting of Council to pass a law for purpose of making Council elective.
Orange River Colony ...	11	Same as in Transvaal, except that in case of first Council three members retire at end of third, four at end of fifth, and four at end of seventh year. Members so retiring to be chosen by lot, and vacancies to be filled by Governor in Council.

Queensland

New Zealand

- 
1. Ownership of immovable property in the Colony worth £500 net.
 2. 30 years of age.
 3. Ten years' residence.

1. 30 years of age.
2. 3 years' residence.
3. Must be qualified to be registered as a voter for the Legislative Assembly.

1. 30 years of age.
2. 3 years' residence.
3. Must be qualified to be registered as a voter for the Legislative Assembly.

XXXVI.—STATEMENT OF MEMBERS IN G.

IN SOUTH AFRICA		of	OF		
		Members.			
Natal ... ..	...	13		Nominated Cases, for ten counties sets for the Government Mining paper and strongly bound.	
Transvaal ... ..	...	15		each	s. d. 30 0
				"	22 6
				"	30 0
				"	30 0
				"	35 0
				"	25 0
				"	35 0
				doz.	24 0
Orange River Colony				each	3 0
Regulations				"	4 0
Regulations in Chinese (printed on Linen)				"	3 0
Handling of Explosives (Printed on Linen)...				"	2 6
Blasting Regulations (Printed on Linen) ...				"	2 0
Shaft Signs (Printed on Linen) ...				"	1 0
Prevention of Accidents (Pamphlet) ...				"	2 6
Prevention of Accidents (Printed on Linen)				"	1 6
Dust Regulations (Printed on Linen) ...				"	15 0
Hotel and Boarding House Register ...				"	2 6
Mining Regulations (Pamphlet), a handy pocket volume for miners				"	10 0
Mining Regulations. In large type with side notes. Interleaved with plain paper. Special form for mine managers, secretaries, etc. Full cloth, Royal 8vo				"	25 0
Company and Commercial Laws of the Transvaal by Manfred Nathan (3rd Edition)				"	7 6
Customs Handbook (Revised 31st Jan., 1907)				"	15 0
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Half Calf				"	15 0
Index to Laws of the Transvaal Full Cloth				"	21 0
Half Calf				"	

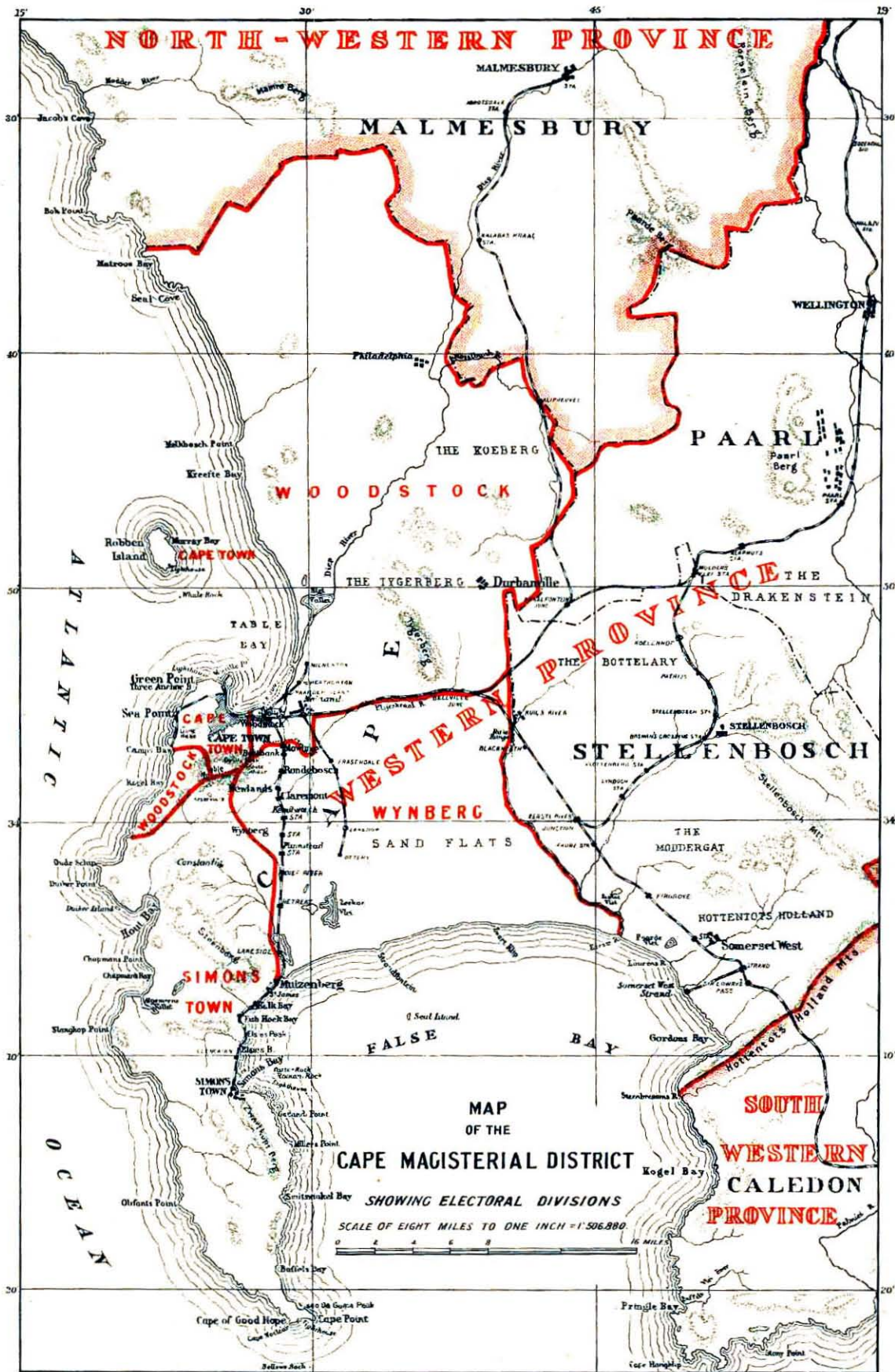
These Books will be found invaluable to all Secretaries and Managers, etc., etc.

Framework of U

A Comparison of the Constitutions
of the United States, Canada,
Australia, Switzerland and Germany.

PRINTED FOR THE CLOSER UNION SOCIETY BY CAPE TIMES LTD.
AND PUBLISHED BY THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

NOTE.—This work and the "Government of South Africa" are complementary to one another. While the latter aims at stating the facts of South African Government which must necessarily be considered in any scheme of reconstruction, the Framework of Union is designed to show what form political reconstruction has taken in other countries which have united on Federal lines. The book can be obtained through any bookstall of the Central News Agency or through any local bookseller.

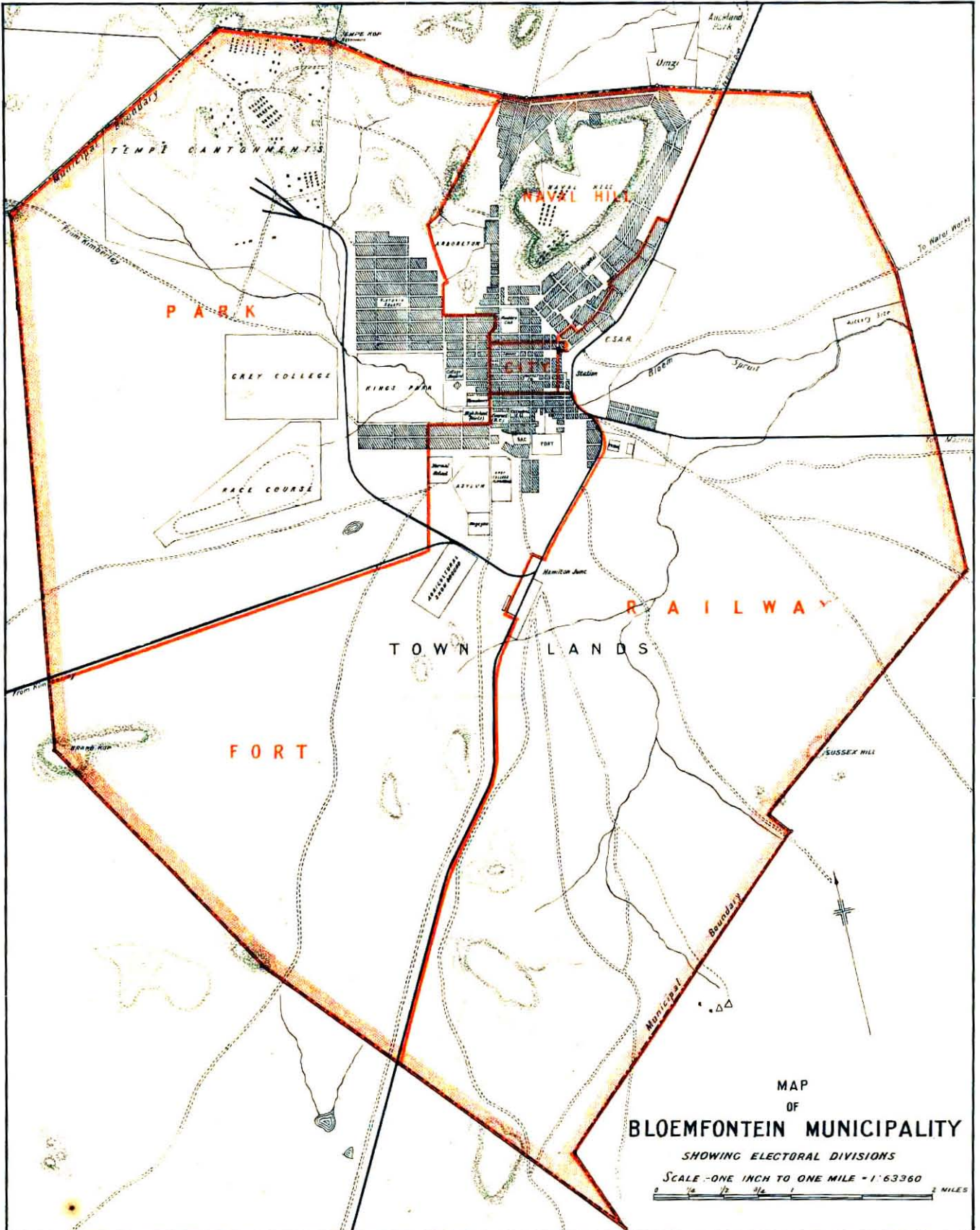


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 & Melville, Chief Draughtsman, April 1908.

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N.A. Sijffman Surveyor General



MAP
OF
BLOEMFONTEIN MUNICIPALITY

SHOWING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
SCALE - ONE INCH TO ONE MILE - 1:63360



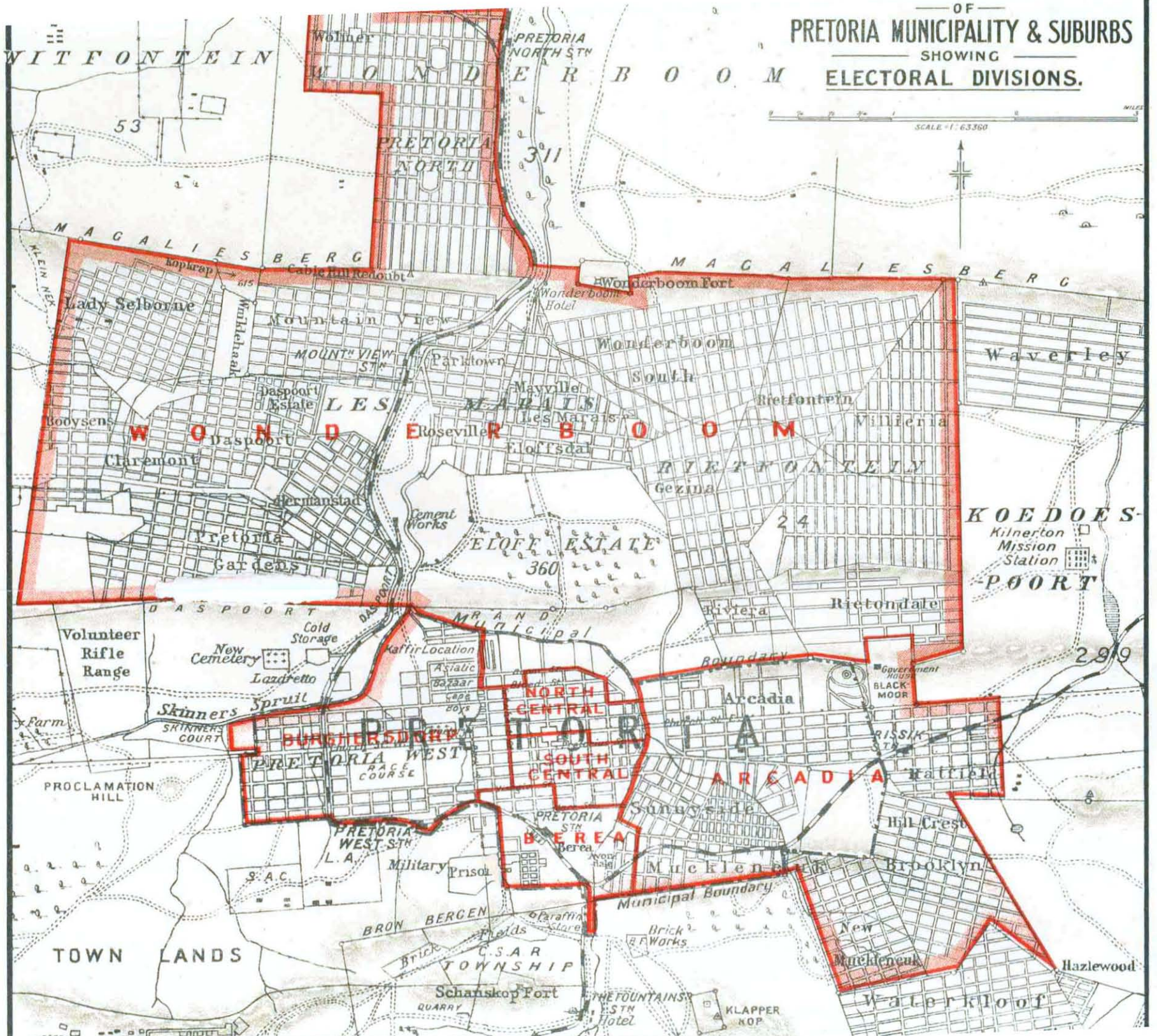
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B Melville Chief Draughtsman

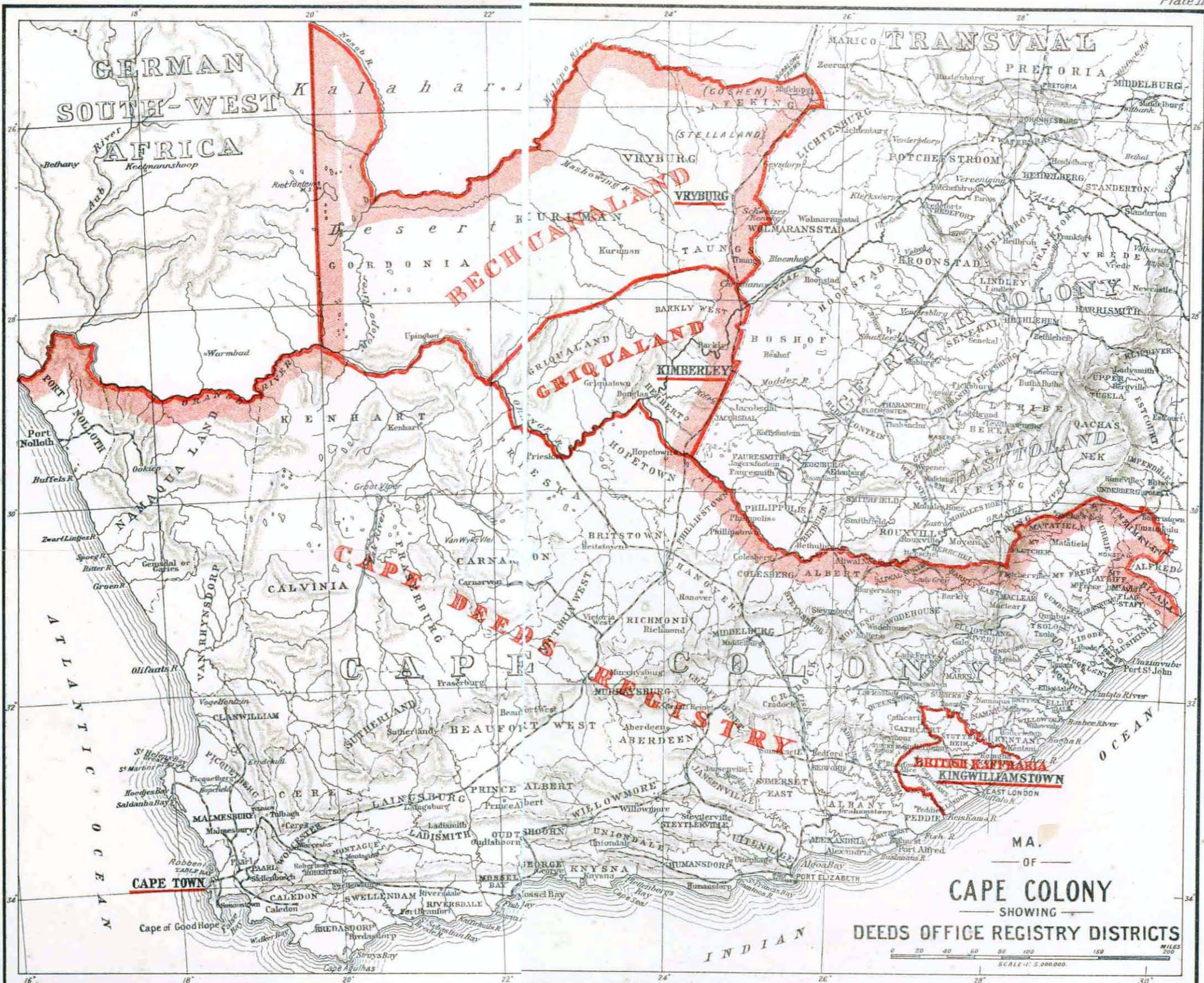
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N. S. Gillman Surveyor General

OF
PRETORIA MUNICIPALITY & SUBURBS
SHOWING
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.





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