BLACK AND WHITE IN THE TRANSVAAL

much larger demand for native labour and for male native labour only. Note the result. Among the white population of the Transvaal there are 66 women to each 100 men, among the aboriginies there are 87 women to each 100 men, and in Swaziland (owing to the withdrawal of the men to the mines, &c.) there are no less than 130 women to 100 men. But on the Rand are 111,027 males to 7280 females among the aboriginal natives, or only 6 women to 100 men. It is thus obvious that although among the natives generally there is an adequate proportion of women to men, yet under labour conditions the women are in one place and the men in another. It must be perfectly plain that such a state of affairs absolutely precludes any stable supply of black labour. It may be remarked in parenthesis that a similar social situation is incident to mining life anywhere. The Chinese coolies in their own country, when they go to the mines of Manchuria, or when they come to this country, do not bring their wives Even the indentured Indians who go to the with them. West Indies for agricultural work adopt the same system. All of these things are quite alien to English ideas of labour conditions, but must be taken into account by English working men before they attempt to generalise about South Africa from their own experiences only.

As already stated, in order to get the Kaffirs to the scene of work, recruiting had to be conducted on a large scale and over a wide area. The Labour Commission in 1903 reported a shortage of labour for the Transvaal of 221,000, and the Native Affairs Commission considered that for the whole of British South Africa this shortage would amount to 300,000. These figures were (or are) much below the mark. In 1904 the natives received amounted to 87,893, while the wastage was 74,579. In 1905, 101,524 were recruited, while the wastage was 93,112, or about 94 per cent. This means that to get one native *for the year* twenty had to be recruited. In four years and eight months, 347,907 natives passed through the Association's books, and at the end of that period (December