



TRANSVAAL  
LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION  
(Founded in 1903)



Report of Committee

and

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

For the Twelve Months ended 30th June,  
1946.



Published from  
65 PRESIDENT STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

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CENTRAL LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

58, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

**Association's District Agents:**

	Agency:
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**Offices of the Association:**

65, PRESIDENT STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 1281, JOHANNESBURG.

\* On Military Service. Acting Agent: R. Harrison, P.O. Box 47, Pietersburg.



## LIST OF MEMBERS AS AT 30th JUNE, 1946.

### Honorary Members:

Lt.-Col. Sir Llewellyn Andersson, O.B.E.

H. J. Summerley.

### Members:

Representative:

Abercrombie, H. R. ... ..	—
African Board of Executors and Trust Co., Ltd. ... ..	R. Honey, K.C.
African and European Investment Co., Ltd. ... ..	R. W. Townsend
African Gold and Base Metals Holdings, Ltd. ... ..	J. Pople.
Armstrong, Mrs. F. H. ....	—
Ayliff, Estate of the late J. ... ..	—
Bailes, J. F. ... ..	—
Balkis, Limited ... ..	—
Becket & Co., Ltd., T. W. ... ..	—
Bellairs, W. L. du P. ... ..	—
Berlein, W. M. ... ..	—
Bourke Trust & Estate Co., Ltd. ... ..	M. E. Bourke.
Campbell, Wm. A. ... ..	—
Central South African Lands and Mines, Ltd. ... ..	A. G. Douglas.
Crossley, Major Eric ... ..	C. V. Merriman.
Chalkley, Estate of the late G. A. ... ..	A. G. Douglas.
Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Ltd. ... ..	C. Newby.
Cotona Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd. ... ..	R. Ingram.
Crown Mines, Ltd. ... ..	W. J. Endean.
Daggafontein Mines, Ltd. ... ..	E. A. Roberts.
Davis, Major Paul ... ..	—
Eastern Province Guardian Loan & Investment Co. ... ..	R. G. Betty.
Evans, Mrs. K. ... ..	—
Gibson, F. Chapman ... ..	—
Harmony Lands & Minerals, Ltd. ... ..	E. Burnham.
Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd. ... ..	V. M. Benjamin.
Henwood, Estate of the late P. ... ..	F. Cooper.
Herd, W. M. ... ..	—
Hillier & Co. ... ..	A. R. Reid.
Irvine, Estate of the late Robert ... ..	—
Johannesburg Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd. ... ..	R. L. Hopkins.
Lamb, Mrs. H. ... ..	A. E. Lamb.
Lydenburg Estates, Ltd. ... ..	R. W. Townsend.
McIndoe, Alan ... ..	—
Mackie Dunn & Co. ... ..	—
Mackenzie, J. D. ... ..	—
Masey, F. W. ... ..	—
Montrose Exploration Co., Ltd. ... ..	R. E. Garwood.
New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. ... ..	S. Perkins.
New Transvaal Gold Farms, Ltd. ... ..	—
Northern Transvaal Lands Co., Ltd. ... ..	A. Whittaker.
Oceana Development Co., Ltd. ... ..	A. Whittaker.
Oslo Land Co., Ltd. ... ..	Christoffer Vig.
<b>Kleinfontein Estates &amp; Township, Ltd. ... ..</b>	<b>A. W. Stewart</b>

**Members (Continued):**

Rand Mines, Ltd. ... ..	Representative:
Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd. ... ..	H. D. Maxwell.
Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Witwatersrand, Ltd.	E. A. Roberts.
Rattray, L. C. M. ... ..	R. L. Ward.
Reid, D. C. ... ..	—
Reinhold & Co., B. ... ..	—
Roche, S. ... ..	B. Reinhold.
Ryan Nigel Gold Mining & Estate Co., Ltd. ... ..	—
Shimwell, Estate of the late A. J. ... ..	C. Newby.
Simpson, M. and Blaine, B. L. ... ..	—
Smit, J. ... ..	—
South African Land & Exploration Co., Ltd. ... ..	E. A. Roberts.
Thornton, E. E. and Estates late T. B. Thornton and C. C. Knowles ... ..	—
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Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Investment Co., Ltd. ... ..	B. Moses.
Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Ltd. ... ..	E. L. Craighead.
Transvaal Lands Co., Ltd. ... ..	Geo. Barker.
Travers, J. E. D. ... ..	—
Tudor Estates, Ltd. ... ..	—
Unger, F. A. ... ..	—
Vanderbijl Park Estate Co., Ltd. ... ..	E. C. Oldridge.
Visser, H. M. P. ... ..	—
W. & H. Investments (Pty.) Ltd. ... ..	H. Hillman.
Western Reefs Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. ... ..	E. A. Roberts.
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Whitehead, Mrs. E. P. ... ..	—
Wilkens, Col. J., D.S.O. ... ..	—
Wille, Geo., K.C. ... ..	—
Willis & Co., P. W. ... ..	—

**Township Owner Members:**

African & European Investment Co., Ltd. ... ..	Representative:
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. ... ..	R.W. Townsend.
Anglo-French Exploration Co., Ltd. ... ..	E. A. Roberts.
General Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd. ... ..	A. W. Stewart.
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd. ... ..	T. W. T. Baines.
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Rand Mines, Ltd. ... ..	S. Perkins.
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Union Corporation, Ltd. ... ..	J. Pople.
Vanderbijl Park Estate Co., Ltd. ... ..	E. L. Lloyd.
	E. C. Oldridge.



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

For the Year ended 30th June, 1946.

*To be presented at the Forty-third Annual General Meeting of Members of the Association, to be held in the Board Room, 65, President Street, Johannesburg, on Monday, 2nd December, 1946, at 3 o'clock p.m.*



## **Membership.**

On the 30th June there were 64 Ordinary Members, 10 Township Owner Members, 9 Associate and Corresponding Members and 2 Honorary Members, a total of 85 as compared with 88 as at 30th June, 1945. The aggregate land holding in the Union represented by members at 30th June, 1946, was 2,558,000 acres of freehold and 12,258,000 acres of mineral rights. The Township Owner Members controlled 114 townships comprising upwards of 70,000 erven.

Your Committee have to record with deep regret the death during the year of two Honorary Members of the Association, Mr. J. Davidson and Major E. W. Hunt, D.S.O., M.C. Mr. Davidson had served with distinction on your Executive Committee for twenty years, twice as President of the Association, and his death occurred within two months of his retirement from the Committee. Major Hunt, who was well known in agricultural circles, took a keen interest in the Association's work and had been a member for twelve years.

## **Accounts.**

The income and expenditure statement incorporated in this report shows that receipts from members' subscriptions amounted to £1,309. 7. 0., commission on rent collections £664. 13. 5., fees from farm sales £208. 19. 6. and interest and sundry items £82. 8. 1., a total of £2,265. 8. 0. as compared with £2,161. 18. 4. for the previous year. The expenditure for the year was £2,199. 8. 5. The Trust Account shows an amount of £930. 1. 8. held by the Association to the credit of members, mainly on account of June collections paid out in July, 1946.

## **Business Dealt With.**

In addition to the general administrative work of the Association, a number of matters of importance to members was again dealt with by your Committee during the year, including game preservation, stock diseases, native questions and new legislation relating to housing, removal of restrictions in townships, instalment sales of land, expropriation measures, soil and veld conservation and various other questions. Some of these are mentioned elsewhere in this report.

### Library and Reference.

A list of publications of interest to land owners is given on pages 20 and 21 of this report. These are available to members at your Association's office.

### Union Trade Statistics.

Your Committee regret that it is not yet possible to publish figures relating to exports from the Union of agricultural and pastoral products, etc., which were given in annual reports prior to 1941 and discontinued during the subsequent war years. A recent communication received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise states that the 1945 trade figures had not yet been published but were available and particulars could be extracted upon prepayment of a fee and upon an undertaking that the figures would be regarded as confidential and not made public in any way whatever prior to their official publication for general information.

*Agricultural Statistics.* Revised regulations for the taking of the annual census of agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying and pastoral industries between the 1st and 14th September in each year, providing for the rendering of returns by the occupiers of all holdings, were published under Government Notice No. 1218 dated 10th June, 1946.

### Population Census.

The following statement gives the official provisional revised figures of the Union's census taken on 7th May, 1946, as compared with the 1936 census.

	UNION.				
	European	Natives	Asiatics	Mixed & Other Coloured	All Races
1946	2,335,460	7,735,809	282,539	905,050	11,258,858
1936	2,003,857	6,596,689	219,691	769,661	9,589,898
Increase	331,603	1,139,120	62,848	135,389	1,668,960
Percentage Increase	16.55%	17.27%	28.61%	17.59%	17.40%
	TRANSVAAL PROVINCE.				
1946	1,041,835	3,049,169	37,505	55,270	4,183,779
1936	820,756	2,444,380	25,493	50,841	3,341,470
Increase	221,079	604,789	12,012	4,429	842,309

### Agricultural Policy.

A Government White Paper was issued in March by the Department of the Prime Minister, announcing a State scheme to rehabilitate agriculture in the Union. The White Paper outlines the measures by which the Government proposes to give effect to its policy to maintain farming as a major industry in the Union and deals with the various aspects of this important question. This policy has been based largely upon the reports of the Reconstruction Committee and the Social and Economic Planning Council, and on a memorandum prepared by a joint committee of both bodies. The memorandum is printed as an annexure to the White Paper. The



document is of considerable interest to landowners and farmers and a copy may be seen at your Association's office.

### Land Settlement and Sales of Land.

The demand for land continued throughout the year and a total of 426,573 acres was sold by your members, as compared with 282,648 acres during 1944-45 and 718,021 acres in 1943-44. The area of land sold by members since January, 1919, now totals 12,015,000 acres of which total 5,012,000 acres was sold during the 7 years ended June, 1946.

The number of white tenants on members' farms at 30th June 1946 was 260.

Figures relating to the transfer of rural immovable property in the four provinces are published by the office of Census and Statistics. Totals for the Union and the Transvaal for the year ended 31st March, 1946, as compared with the previous year, are detailed below. Although the total area transferred in the Transvaal in 1945-46 dropped by 982,000 acres, or approximately 27% as compared with 1944-45, the difference in total value was only £343,000 or 3.3% less.

	Union.		Transvaal.	
	1946	1945	1946	1945
Area transferred—acres ...	13,294,000	16,877,000	2,716,000	3,698,000
Expressed as percentage of total area ... ..	4.49%	5.66%	3.80%	5.29%
Total Value ... ..	£27,242,000	£29,517,000	£10,066,000	£10,409,000
Average value per acre ...	£2.049	£1.749	£3.707	£2.814

Details of transfers by individual districts are not available. A table on page 21 of this report shows area and value, etc., of land transferred in the Union and Transvaal for the 10 years 1937 to 1946.

*1820 Memorial Settlers' Association.*—Your Committee are informed that during the year applications for information regarding settlement possibilities in South Africa were received by the Settlers' Association from persons all over the world. The number of such enquiries through the London Office was not less than 15,000 of which 5,800 have actually been accepted as selected prospective settlers and 2,500 have been accepted provisionally. This means that not less than 8,000 settlers are waiting for passages to the Union. In addition, the South African offices of the Settlers' Association deal with an average of 500 applications a year. Approximately 700 settlers from the United Kingdom arrived in South Africa during the year. Of these, 300 were R.A.F. personnel who married South African women and received a free passage.

A Requisition Scheme for the introduction of highly skilled professional and Trades Union men and women from the United Kingdom for settlement and employment in the Union is in operation under the Settlers' Association's auspices. There are comparatively few settlers applying to come out as farmers, especially with sufficient experience and capital to engage in farming satisfactorily.

The categories of settler applicants may approximately be allotted as: Artisans 75%, professional 15%, residential 7% and farming 3%.



*Crown Lands.* —Details of allotments of Crown Lands in the Transvaal for the year 1944-45, the latest year for which information is available, are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings	No. of Settlers	Area (Acres)	Allotment Price	Average Valuation per Acre
<i>Crown Lands</i>				£	£
Leased with option of purchase ... ..	5	6	9,793	3,270	.334
<i>Purchased Land</i>					
Section 11 of Act 12 of 1912 ... ..	34	31	60,594	61,298	1.010
	39	37	70,387	64,568	—
Cancellations, allotments not taken up and surrenders.					
<i>Crown Lands</i>					
Leased with option of purchase ... ..	8	8	2,779	8,629	3.105

### Wool.

The 1945-46 season's wool clip, which was produced under droughty conditions, yielded 656,166 bales or 43,675 bales less than the previous year. The average price per lb. was 12.08d., a total value to the producers of £10,560,000.

The feature of the past twelve months was the exceptionally heavy sales of wool to all overseas sources of 1,693,000 bales. During this period the following countries were the principal purchasers:—United States of America, 511,476 bales; Italy, 319,454; France, 241,047; United Kingdom, 183,815 and Belgium, 147,668.

The functions of the British Wool Commission will in future be carried out by the South African Wool Disposals Organisation constituted under the Union's Wool Act, No. 19 of 1946.

The new season commences with the re-introduction of public auction sales and official expectations are that this market will be keen and in the sellers' favour.

### Maize.

Official estimates place the Union's maize crop for the 1945-46 season at 18,131,000 bags of 200 lbs. as compared with 18,390,000 for 1944-45 and an average production of 22,100,000 in the nine years 1936-37 to 1944-45.

Of the estimated 18,131,000 bags this season, 8,268,000 are expected from the Transvaal, 5,044,000 from the Orange Free State and the remainder from the Cape and Natal provinces.

The price to the producer for the new season's maize has been fixed by the Government at 22/6 per bag for grades 2, 4 and 6, 22/4 for grades 3, 5 and 7, and 21/1 for grade 8 (white or yellow). The corresponding price for elevator mealies is 1s. 4d. per bag less in each case. These prices include a Government subsidy to consumers of 5/- per bag as against 2/6d. for the previous season. Producer's price for the best grades for last year was 19/- per bag, for 1944 17/6, for 1943 16/- and for 1942 12/6.

During the year ended 30th June, 1946, the Union imported approxi-



mately 225,000 long tons (2,475,000 bags) of maize at a cost of about 33/8d. per bag landed. It may be noted that provision was made in the Parliamentary Estimates for the year 1946-47 for an expenditure of £8,695,000 on importation and subsidization of maize.

### **Wheat.**

The Union's wheat crop for the 1945-46 season was disappointing, especially in the northern provinces. The official final estimate was 3,114,000 bags, but the actual crop fell short of this figure. During the war years the Union was fortunately able to make good the shortfall in its crops by means of importation and conservation measures, but owing to the world cereal shortage in the 1945-46 season the Union's allocation from the exporting countries was, as could be expected, much smaller than the quantity required to augment its short crop. The Government and the Wheat Control Board were, therefore, compelled to introduce further measures to conserve available supplies and these measures have largely been successful in tiding South Africa over a critical period.

It is reported that the fertiliser shortage has not yet eased and the allocations to wheat farmers for the 1946-47 season remain on the same basis as the previous year, viz., 40% of normal requirements. A price of 40/6 per bag to the producer for B1 wheat of the 1946-47 crop has been officially indicated.

### **Citrus.**

During the past citrus year which ended on the 28th February, 1946, 2,767,000 cases of citrus fruit, representing 54% of the exportable crop, valued at £3,159,000 were exported from the Union. Of these exports, 2,624,000 cases were shipped to the United Kingdom, 75,879 to Sweden and the balance to other destinations. Prices paid by the British Government for oranges ranged from 24/- per case c.i.f. for fruit in first condition to 11/1½d. per case for fruit in fifth condition. These prices were just over 1/- per case higher than the prices paid during the previous season. Exports to the United Kingdom included 274,307 cases of grapefruit, the first to be exported to that country since 1940.

It may be noted that the Government fixed price realised for fruit in the United Kingdom during the past season was equivalent to 4/4½d. a pocket net-at-the-tree in South Africa, which is comparable with 1/1½d. a pocket net-at-the-tree for fruit of similar quality sold in South Africa. The price paid by the consumer for this fruit in the United Kingdom is 7½d. per lb. as compared with about 1½d. per lb. paid by the South African consumer. The retail price in the United States of America is 5d. per lb. and in Australia 8d. per lb.

The equivalent of 6,704,000 pockets of citrus fruit was sold in the Union on behalf of exporters during the year. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 8,985,000 pockets. In addition about 1¼ million pockets were sold in the Union on behalf of non-exporters.

The gross value of all citrus fruit disposed of by the Citrus Board during the season 1945-46 was £3,963,000.

The total citrus crop for the 1946-47 season is estimated by the Citrus Board at between 10 and 11 million pockets, as compared with the normal



crop of 16 to 17 million pockets. Drought in many areas was the cause of this shortfall. Of this season's crop, approximately 5½ million pockets will be sold in the Union and the remaining 5½ million pockets exported. In view of the extremely short crop the Citrus Board decided to retain 25% of the exportable citrus for sale in the Union although this means a loss of approximately £200,000 to growers.

The total quantity of citrus fruit exported up to the middle of July, 1946, was 2,066,000 pocket equivalents, of which approximately 94% went to the United Kingdom and about 5% to Sweden.

### Dairying.

The production by the Union's creameries and cheese factories for the year ended 30th June, 1946, and a comparison with the preceding two years, is given below.

<b>Creamery Butter</b>		<b>Union Total Production</b>	<b>Transvaal Production</b>
1946	lbs.	33,469,000	7,876,000
1945	lbs.	37,814,000	9,217,000
1944	lbs.	44,421,000	10,315,000
<b>Factory Cheese</b>			
(Green Weight)			
1946	lbs.	15,945,000	342,000
1945	lbs.	16,974,000	405,000
1944	lbs.	17,508,000	391,050

Special levies in terms of the Marketing Act of 1937, ranging from 2.775 pence to 0.2 pence per lb. for butter and from 2.45 pence to 1.675 pence per lb. for cheese were imposed during the year by the Dairy Industry Control Board.

### Tobacco.

The quantity of Virginia leaf tobacco received by the Central Co-operative Tobacco Company during the 1945-46 season totalled 32,034,000 lbs. classified as follows: Flue-cured 13,773,000 lbs., light air-cured 9,111,000 lbs. and dark air-cured 9,150,000 lbs. In addition the Natal Indian Co-operative produced 223,000 lbs. of dark leaf tobacco and the Company's Western Province affiliation received 796,000 lbs. of Turkish tobacco. The quality is reported to have been of normal standard.

The consumption of all types of tobacco is on the increase and owing to the firm demand for leaf in the Union only small quantities of the 1945-46 crop were exported.

Severe droughts in most of the tobacco producing areas were experienced during the first half of the 1945-46 planting season. During the latter half of the season excessive and continuous rains caused heavy damage in some areas. Hail damage was below normal. The estimated production of Virginia leaf tobacco in the Union for 1946-47 is 34 million lbs. The Tobacco Industry Control Board places the approximate value of the Union's annual Virginia tobacco crop at £2,900,000.

The levy imposed upon leaf tobacco in terms of the Tobacco Control Scheme remains at one-fifth of a penny per pound weight.



## Cattle and Beef.

Climatic conditions were on the whole very unfavourable during the first part of the 1945-46 season. There was an entire absence of the normal summer rains over the greater part of the Union and in many areas the drought was not broken until January. This coupled with the spread of lumpy skin disease, caused appreciable stock losses and had an adverse effect on the marketing and condition of slaughter stock. During the first months of 1946, however, the position improved considerably and grazing recovered with the good rains, which also permitted the making of fairly large quantities of fodder.

According to figures kindly supplied by the Livestock and Meat Industries Control Board, the slaughterings of stock at all abattoirs of the Union during the years ended 30th June, 1946, and 1945, were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1946 ....	848,494	94,416	3,512,000	576,327
1945 ....	775,886	95,368	3,505,000	570,000 (approx.)

In controlled areas the number of slaughter stock marketed declined heavily during the period of drought but from March to May, 1946, offerings of cattle were, at most centres, in excess of the numbers which could be accepted. At the same time the consumption of meat reached record levels attributed mainly to the shortage of cereals. The total slaughterings of cattle in controlled areas during 1945-46 were 617,808 and of calves 80,914.

The following are the average prices for beef paid to producers in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria areas during the season 1945-46. The prices include seasonal premiums granted and are for 100 lbs. dressed weight: Super 74/6, prime 65/6, grade I 57/6, grade II 50/6, grade III 43/6, grade IV 29/6.

Beef prices for the 1946-47 season have been fixed on the same basis as for 1945-46.

## Stock Diseases.

There were no outbreaks of East Coast fever in the Transvaal during the year and the position is officially regarded as satisfactory. The Province remained free of infection from foot and mouth disease and losses from horsesickness were low, the very extensive use made of the vaccine having met with satisfactory results. Tick transmitted diseases, redwater, gallsickness and heartwater, were all very prevalent and quarter evil was fairly prevalent but was successfully kept under control by regular vaccination. Anthrax outbreaks reported totalled 114 as compared with 52 last year, but the higher figure is partly explained by the intensive propaganda carried out amongst stockowners, resulting in a larger proportion of cases being detected. Prophylactic inoculation was conducted on a large scale and should help to reduce the incidence of the disease.

Lumpy skin disease made its first appearance towards the end of December, 1944, since when the whole Province of Transvaal is reported to have become infected. The disease is completely new and the Union Veterinary authorities state that, little as they may know about it, they are more acquainted with its peculiarities than any other country. The



disease has not responded to routine methods of investigation, but is believed to be insect-transmitted and work to establish this in detail is proceeding unremittingly at the Onderstepoort Research Station.

### **Afforestation.**

The White Paper referred to elsewhere in this report declares the Government's decision to pursue an extended afforestation programme. The Division of Forestry has been transformed into a Department of Forestry which will have a target figure of 35,000 acres a year.

A satisfactory increase in the area planted to trees is reflected in the latest returns kindly furnished by the Director of Forestry, which show that for the year ended 31st March, 1946, 6,852 acres were afforested in the various conservancies as compared with 3,083 acres during the previous year. Of the 6,852 acres planted, 62% was in the Transvaal Conservancy. The principal species were conifers with 6,006 acres and eucalypts 687 acres.

The area of Government plantations in the Union as at 31st March, 1946, after excisions, additions and re-surveys, totalled 393,164 acres and there was a small net decrease of 1,437 acres in the area of Forest Estate during the year.

Transplants sold from the State nurseries to the public during 1945-46 numbered 7,642,000, an increase of 2,318,000 over the 1944-45 sales.

Figures relating to the quantity and value of timber imported into the Union during 1945-46 are not yet available.

### **Irrigation and Water Boring.**

Government loans to irrigation boards, private individuals, etc. in the Union up to 31st March, 1945, the latest date for which figures are available, amounted to £7,574,987 and £836,942, including £37,638 interest, was outstanding at that date allocated to the following provinces: Transvaal, £453,576; Cape, 320,841; Orange Free State, £42,296; Natal, £20,229.

Of the £7,574,987 advanced, only £1,706,359 had been repaid as at 31st March, 1945, £4,602,111 was written off by the Government and a further £467,213 was treated as an irrecoverable book adjustment. In addition to the above, the expenditure by the Irrigation Department on irrigation works in the Union to 31st March, 1945, totalled £13,409,000. This does not include expenditure on boring, work for other departments, or the Department's Revenue expenditure.

*Waterboring.* There was a considerable demand for boring machines and it is reported from the North-Western Transvaal that applicants have to wait two to three years for their turn to get a Government drill. Several privately owned drills are in service but, being mostly of a light type, they are unable to do the work of the heavy Government machines.

Details of waterboring undertaken in the Union by the Department for farmers and Government lessees during the year 1944-45 are as follows:



	<i>Average No. of machines working</i>	<i>Applications received</i>	<i>Bore-holes completed</i>	<i>Total footage drilled</i>	<i>Total cost including depreciation</i>
Private farmers under regulations ....	65	708	823	138,153	£99,963
Lessees of Government farms ....	4	20	29	6,215	5,481

The estimated quantity of water obtained from the above 852 boreholes was 619,352 gallons per hour and of the total cost £41,035 was recoverable.

### **Railways and Road Motor Services.**

The new Oogies-van Dyks Drift 20 mile line, which will serve the new coalfields in the Witbank District, was opened to traffic on 1st June, 1946.

Railway lines in the Transvaal under construction and authorised are:—

Canada—Phomolong: The construction of the line has been completed up to the terminal at 3 miles 63 chains.

Springs—Welgedacht: Work has now commenced on the construction of a direct rail communication between these two points to relieve congestion of traffic, mainly at Apex Junction.

Rangeview—Natalsspruit via Roodekop: Survey work has been completed for this 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles Reef line, the construction of which was authorised in 1946.

Other lines authorised are: Whites-Odendaalsrust, 24 miles long. O.F.S. Main Line—New Marshalling Yard, Vereeniging, 3.8 miles in length, and Kensington (Cape)—Bellville, 8 miles in length.

The open lines mileage operated by the South African Railways in the Union and South West Africa as at 31st March, 1946, was 13,957 made up as follows:

S.A.R. lines in Union ....	11,822 miles
S.A.R. lines in S.W.A. ....	1,463 miles
Private Railways ....	672 miles

*Road Motor Services.* During the year ended 30th June, 1946, 25 new services or extensions of existing services, involving a total of 542 miles were introduced in the Transvaal, whilst services on 6 routes, totalling 38 miles, were withdrawn.

At the 30th June, the route mileage of road motor services in the Transvaal, including Swaziland (760 miles) was 4,356. The total for the Union, including South West Africa (2,096 miles) was 20,461 as compared with 18,390 miles at 30th June, 1945.

The amount of traffic conveyed in the Transvaal (excluding Swaziland) during the year was 4,711,000 passengers, 462,701 tons of general goods and 165,193 gallons of cream. The number of vehicles operating in the Transvaal at 30th June, 1946, was 375, an increase of 50 over the previous year.

## Roads and Bridges.

Your agents report that main roads generally in their districts are maintained fairly well but many country roads are in a poor state of repair, apparently due largely to inadequate equipment at the disposal of the district road boards. With the removal of petrol and rubber control traffic has increased considerably and the macadamising and tarring of main roads, particularly the Great North road from north of Naboomspruit to Louis Trichardt or Messina, may be recommended as a measure of sound economy.

No additional national roads have been proclaimed in the Transvaal since 1940. Information furnished by the National Road Board regarding progress on national roads in this Province as at 30th June, 1946, is as follows:—

	Total	Mileage	Completed.
Roads surveyed	....	....	940
Formation and drainage, including any temporary gravel- ling to make road trafficable	....	....	753
Bituminous surfacing, including base course	....	....	477

The number of bridges constructed by the Board was 95.

The amount allocated by the Transvaal Province for roads and bridges for the year 1946-47 is £1,650,100, as compared with £1,398,000 for 1945-46, made up as follows:—

Construction and maintenance of public and district roads	....	£700,000
Construction of Provincial roads	....	468,650
Maintenance of Provincial roads	....	441,450
Construction of major bridges	....	40,000

The report of the Transvaal Provincial Roads Commission, which was appointed in January, 1943, is not yet available.

## Telegraph—Telephone Extensions.

A number of new services were provided during the year in the areas in which your members' farms are situated. These included 16 additional telephone exchanges, 15 new telegraph and telephone offices, and farm lines erected in 26 constituencies. Particulars have been kindly supplied by the Postmaster-General and may be seen at your Association's office.

## Fencing.

The high cost and shortage of material have precluded any large extension of fencing in most districts. It is reported, however, that a considerable amount of fencing is being erected in the North-western areas by cattle farmers who feel that the higher price of land and meat now justify the outlay.

Under Proclamation No. 118 of 7th June, ward Bushbuckridge, district Pilgrimsrest, was declared an obligatory fencing area under Act 17 of 1912.



### **Mineral Developments.**

The mining of various minerals, including chrome, corundum, tin, apatite, asbestos, copper, vermiculite, iron, platinum, etc., is reported by your agents to be active in their districts. There was a strong demand for chrome and mines in the Eastern Transvaal, which closed down or worked only to a limited extent during the war period, are now working to full capacity. One tin mining company in the Waterberg District undertakes the smelting of tin produced in the Union and adjoining territories.

Mining activities in the Mining District of Pietersburg, which comprises five magisterial districts in the Northern Transvaal covering an area of 39,919 square miles, are dealt with in the very interesting report of the Mining Commissioner for the year 1945-46. The report details 37 different precious and base minerals known to exist in the District, of which about 20 varieties are now being exploited, and gives a review on some of the more important metals which are being mined and produced. It anticipates great activities in the mining industry in the Northern Transvaal. A copy of the report may be seen at your Association's office.

During the year, nine applications, eight from the Transvaal and one from the Cape Province, for assistance under the Government's small mines assistance scheme, were received. Of these, five were refused and four were still under investigation at 30th June. The amount provided in the Parliamentary Estimates for 1946-47 for district mining development was £78,300 as compared with £97,300 for 1945-46.

### **Locusts.**

No locust infestations were reported on members' farms during the year.

Your Committee are informed that between November, 1945, and April, 1946, the International Red Locust Control Service carried out a vigorous campaign against a threatened new outbreak of red locusts in the Rukwa Valley, Tanganyika. The principal method used was poison baiting with sodium arsenite in bran and meal. The limited quantity available of the new poison, "666" or "Gammexane" was also used in a similar way with remarkable success. Due to a temporary shortage of meal some of this was used as a spray with equally good and rapid results, though baiting is more economical. Two or three small swarms escaped these destruction operations but preparations were made to deal with them if and when they return to breed again.

Considering the very extensive nature of the outbreak, which gave every indication of initiating a new swarming cycle, and the great difficulties under which the campaign had to be conducted, the results are officially regarded as extremely gratifying and the view is expressed that the ideal of preventive control of the red locust would seem to be in sight.

One or two swarms were reported from Angola during April and May and the possibility exists that there are other, probably temporary, breeding grounds that are not so far covered by the international organisation, but it is considered that the chances of an invasion of the Union this coming year are extremely small.



The Union Government gave £10,000 and the services of two experienced officers for the recently concluded campaign and it is stated that this contributed in no small measure to the success achieved. From now on it is hoped that South Africa in its own interests will play a permanent part in the international scheme of preventive control of the red locust at its outbreak centres.

Regular surveys of Natal, the Eastern Transvaal, Zululand and Swaziland have been extended to cover Bechuanaland also with the object of ensuring that the species cannot breed up unobserved in its solitary phase and lead to swarm formation in the way that it does round Lake Rukwa.

### **Soil and Veld Conservation.**

The grave menace of soil erosion in the Union has become a question of vital importance to all sections of the community and it is satisfactory to note that farmers are becoming increasingly conscious of the necessity for combating this evil.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended 31st August, 1945, states that notwithstanding a gradual increase in the Department's personnel, applications from landowners for technical advice increased to such an extent that all applicants could not be attended to with the necessary speed, and farmers sometimes had to await their turn. There are clear signs, therefore, that landowners are growing increasingly anxious about the retrogression of their veld, the diminishing productivity of their arable land, and the perceptible increase in soil erosion. The narrow idea, the report states, that erosion control consists merely of the closing up of sloods and building of dams has now been superseded by a new idea based on the realisation that soil erosion is a symptom of incorrect farming practices which can be effectively combatted and permanently prevented only by the application of a suitable farming system on every farm.

The Soil Conservation Act, No. 45 of 1946, passed in the last session of Parliament to implement the Government's policy of tackling the problem of soil erosion on a national scale, will come into operation at an early date. The Act differs in certain respects from the model Bill of the National Veld Trust, reference to which was made in your Committee's last report. The most important is that the Soil Conservation Board established under the Act comes under the direction of the Department of Agriculture whereas the model Bill advocated the establishment of an independent authority. A further point of difference is that the model Bill proposed that farmers should elect farmers' committees in every part of the Union, such committees to be given statutory powers; the principle of the Act is that farmers' committees will only be set up if and when the farmers in a certain district so desire.

During the year, the activities of the National Veld Trust, of which your Association is a member, have expanded considerably. In addition to the passing of the Soil Conservation Act, which is regarded as one of the results of the Trust's work, it obtained the Postmaster-General's authority to launch a stamp campaign throughout the Union as a means of raising funds for its publicity work and it is hoped that the actual selling



campaign, arranged for October, 1946, will bring in the necessary funds to keep the Trust operating until the next campaign. Regional committees were formed during the year in four additional centres and the Trust's mobile film unit van made extensive tours in the central Cape Province and the Orange Free State. Two new colour films, dealing with the various aspects of soil conservation and farming methods, are being made and it is hoped to have these completed by the end of 1946 when the facilities for sounding colour film will be greatly improved.

### **New Legislation.**

A list of the various Acts promulgated and Bills published during the year, of interest to members, is given on page 20 of this report. Of these, the following may briefly be referred to:

*Fixed Property Profits Tax* (Special Taxation Amendment Act, No. 54 of 1946, Chapter III).

Certain relief has been granted under this amendment Act. The tax is now payable on transactions entered into between the 26th February, 1942, and the 28th February, 1946, which period is called the fixed period.

If any transaction is entered into on or after the 1st March, 1946, and the property was acquired by any person whatsoever during the fixed period the tax is still payable. No tax is payable on any transaction after the 1st April, 1952. In the case of a transaction entered into after the close of the fixed period, a deduction from the tax is allowed of 5% of the tax for each completed six months calculated as from the first date upon which any person whatsoever became entitled to the immovable property during the fixed period by reason of an agreement up to the date of such transaction.

*Income Tax Act, No. 55 of 1946.* Representations were made to the Minister by your Committee regarding the effect of the provisions of Section 90.

*Removal of Restrictions in Townships Act, No. 48 of 1946.* This Act empowers the Administrator of a province with the approval of the Governor-General, by proclamation to alter, suspend or remove any restrictive condition registered against the title deeds of the land or imposed in respect of the land under any law relating to the establishing of townships either permanently or for a period specified in the proclamation and either unconditionally or subject to any conditions so specified.

No such proclamation can be issued unless

- (a) The Administrator is satisfied that it is desirable to do so in order to enable the owner of the land concerned to use it for any purpose for which he may use it in terms of a town planning scheme which is under any law relating to town planning in operation in respect of the township in question, or
- (b) The land concerned is required for ecclesiastical purposes or purposes incidental thereto, or for the use or erection of any building by the State.

The Administrator is not empowered to remove any condition prohibiting or restricting the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, or the sale, lease or occupation of any land to or by non-Europeans.



*Instalment Sales of Land Bill.*—The original Bill came before Parliament during the last session and was referred to a select committee which submitted an amended Bill.

Representations were made by your Committee regarding the very drastic provisions of the original Bill, regarding the rights of a purchaser to cancel a sale, and certain of the provisions which were impossible of performance.

The Bill submitted by the select committee modifies certain of the provisions of the original Bill, to which exception was taken by your Committee. Your Committee are making further representations on the Bill now submitted.

*Irrigation Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1946.* This Act empowers the Government to construct irrigation or water supply works for private persons, irrigation boards and other bodies and to grant subsidies for such works up to a maximum of 33½%, the subsidy being limited in the case of private persons to £300. It also enables the Governor-General by proclamation to deal with flood control of public streams and for this purpose to appropriate private land. Representations were made to the Minister by your Committee on the question of compensation to private owners in such cases.

*Expropriation Bill (A.B. 34-'45).* Your Committee also made representations to the Minister regarding certain provisions of this Bill which was not proceeded with during the last session.

#### **Dongola Wild Life Sanctuary Bill.**

The above Bill, reference to which was made in your Committee's last report, was again considered by a select committee which reported the Bill, with amendments, to the House of Assembly on 15th June. The Bill was not proceeded with during the last session.

#### **Game Preservation.**

The Commission appointed by the Administrator of the Transvaal to enquire into game preservation, issued its report in October.

The report quotes extensively from the evidence given by the Association and its agents and the seventy-nine recommendations of the Commission include the following:

That the Game Ordinance be amended to provide for the absolute prohibition of the sale of biltong, and its importation into and export from the Province, and to make it an offence to advertise for sale any game biltong or game products other than such as are at present permitted by law;

that no person other than the owner of the land on which game was killed be allowed to sell such game;

that legislation be introduced to prohibit any form of trespass on private land;

that a grant-in-aid be made towards the game protection scheme of the Transvaal Land Owners' Association;



that a minimum penalty of £100 be provided for shooting game without a licence, confiscation of the offender's gun to be made compulsory and the Court given power to order the confiscation of the vehicle used in connection with the unlawful hunting;

that the definition of "owner" in the Ordinance be amended to exclude a lessee;

that licenced hunting on any farm be limited to a total of five head per 1,000 morgen of land;

that wildebeest and warthog be restored to the game list;

that the existing restrictions on landowners to hunt game on their own land during the open season only and on a permit obtained, be removed in so far as fenced farms are concerned, subject to certain conditions, the right of unrestricted hunting to be withdrawn if abused;

that on unfenced land the total head of game to be hunted be restricted to 5 head per 1,000 morgen;

that a Game Department for the Province be established to deal with administrative and clerical work connected with game, fish, vermin, licensing and control of dogs and flora of the province;

that a Wild Life Control Board be established;

that support be given to the proposals for the transfer of wild life control to the Central Government.

Some of the above recommendations accord with the representations made from time to time by your Association to the Administration and later to the Commission.

A motion was passed in the Transvaal Provincial Council in June that the Council should consider and adopt the Commission's report.

The Private Ranger System in the Sabi area continued to function satisfactorily during the year and several convictions against poachers were obtained. As reported elsewhere, a change in personnel took place, the new ranger taking over the duties on 1st June. Owing to higher costs of administration, the members concerned agreed to an increased rate per farm as from the above date.

Your Committee again desire to record their thanks to the Wild Life Protection Society for its continued good work in the interest of game preservation.

### **Natives.**

Your agents report that the general behaviour of natives on members' farms during the year was satisfactory and rents were paid fairly regularly. After a succession of poor crop seasons and heavy stock losses, most natives reaped good crops and in the Northern Transvaal districts have sufficient food to carry them over until the next harvest. The health of the natives was good and there was very little malaria which is attributed in the Lydenburg district largely to the intensive spraying programme carried out by the Public Health authorities.

Large numbers of natives left the farms and locations for work in industrial centres and there was an acute shortage of farm labour in



most areas which in many cases caused the suspension of planting of crops and other farming operations.

The desire amongst natives in the Northern Transvaal to possess their own land continues and nearly all the native-occupied farms in the Blaauwberg Agency have now been bought by natives with funds acquired collectively.

#### **Wards, Middelburg District.**

Under Proclamation No. 131 of 1946, Middelburg District (Transvaal) was redivided into four Justice of the Peace wards.

#### **District Agency.**

Fourteen member farms were withdrawn from the Association's supervision during the year as a result of sales and the total number in the Agency as at 30th June, 1946, was 146 as compared with 160 the previous year and 203 in 1944.

Your agents made 203 visits to farms for collection of rents and general administrative purposes, including land settlement, inspections, etc., and an aggregate of 175 days was spent by agents on trek during the year. The Sabi agent and ranger was on patrol in his area on 158 days. Rent collections for the year shewed a decrease of 6 per cent. as compared with the previous year due to withdrawal of revenue-producing farms.

The arrangement made for the supervision, by acting appointment, of the East Zoutpansberg Agency, during the absence of the regular agent, Capt. I. S. Torrance, who is still on military service, was continued during the year and the work was carried out to the members' satisfaction.

Mr. A. Barrington was appointed agent and game ranger for the Sabi Agency on 1st June, 1946, in succession to Mr. B. G. M. Edwards, resigned.

No alteration of agency boundaries was effected during the year.

Your Committee again wish to record their appreciation of the good work done by the Association's district agents.

#### **Frank Menne Memorial.**

The delivery of the silver cups was held up owing to hostilities, but the order is now being executed and delivery is expected at an early date when arrangements will be made regarding their presentation to the Societies concerned.

#### **Parliamentary Estimates.**

The main vote estimates of expenditure from revenue and loan funds 1946-47, for the Agricultural and other State Departments in which your Association is more particularly interested, are given in the following table. Grants for the previous year are shown for comparative purposes:—



<i>From Revenue Funds.</i>	1946-47	1945-46
	£	£
Agriculture and Agricultural Education ....	£2,684,100	£2,032,000
Forestry ....	510,000	455,000
Lands, Deeds and Surveys ....	822,000	600,000
Irrigation ....	542,000	440,000
Price Stabilization, subsidies to farmers, etc.	14,761,000	5,084,900
District Mining Development ....	78,300	97,300
S.A. Native Trust Fund ....	794,000	740,000
 <i>From Loan Funds.</i>		
Agriculture ....	250,000	250,000
Forestry ....	1,350,000	1,125,000
Irrigation ....	2,000,000	1,100,000
Assistance to Farmers ....	200,000	250,000
Lands and Settlement ....	1,300,000	1,000,000
Land and Agricultural Banks ....	100,000	50,000
Grant to S.A. Native Trust (Including £900,000 for purchase of land) ....	1,500,000	186,000

#### **Acknowledgments.**

Your Committee again desire on behalf of the Association to thank the Union Government and the Transvaal Provincial authorities for information and assistance given by the various departments on the occasions your Association has approached them. They also wish to thank the various Control Boards and the British Wool Commission, South Africa, for information furnished in connection with this report.

After several issues of a much abridged annual report, your Committee are pleased to submit this fuller report to members, which has been made possible by the relaxation of the paper restrictions.

E. A. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

ERIC L. CRAIGHEAD

J. POOLE

R. L. WARD

A. G. DOUGLAS

T. REEKIE

B. HUMPHREY

A. WHITTAKER

S. PERKINS

B. MOSES

J. POPE

} *Members of  
Committee.*

A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Johannesburg,  
22nd November, 1946.

## NEW LEGISLATION.

<i>Union Act.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
7 of 1946	Coloured Persons Settlement.
19 of 1946	Wool.
28 of 1946	Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation.
37 of 1946	N'Jelele Irrigation District Adjustment.
38 of 1946	Irrigation Amendment.
45 of 1946	Soil Conservation.
48 of 1946	Removal of Restrictions in Townships.
49 of 1946	Livestock and Meat Industries Amendment.
54 of 1946	Special Taxation Amendment.
55 of 1946	Income Tax.

### *Bills.*

Estate Agents.  
Expropriation.  
Instalment Sales of Land.  
Dongola Wild Life Sanctuary.

## UNION GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS.

136 of 1945	Control of Disposal of Kaffircorn and Products thereof.
137 of 1945	Regulations Governing the Importation of Kaffircorn and other Sorghums.
163 of 1945	Importation of Kaffircorn and other Sorghums (Amendment).
165 of 1945	Manufacture and Sale of Certain Mealie Products.
173 of 1945	Control of Citrus Fruit (Amendment).
185 of 1945	Regulations under Housing (Emergency Powers) Act 45 of 1945.
207 of 1945	N'Jelele Irrigation District.
223 of 1945	Justice of the Peace Wards: Magisterial Districts of Bronkhorst-spruit, Pretoria and Witbank.
263 of 1945	Regulations under Housing (Emergency Powers) Act 45 of 1945.
266 of 1945	Manufacture and Sale of Certain Mealie Products.
272 of 1945	S.A. Citrus Scheme (Amendment).
2 of 1946	S.A. Native Trust Land: Regulations for Administration.
13 of 1946	Manufacture and Sale of Certain Mealie Products (Amendment).
43 of 1946	Regulation for the control of Citrus Fruit.
81 of 1946	Regulations for the control of Citrus Fruit.
90 of 1946	Repeal of regulations relating to the control of Kaffir corn, etc.
91 of 1946	Mealie Control Scheme (Amendment).
95 of 1946	Prohibition of the Importation of Wheat, etc.
102 of 1946	Protected Trees.
118 of 1946	Compulsory fencing ward Bushbuckridge.
131 of 1946	Wool Levy.

## PUBLICATIONS.

### UNION GOVERNMENT.

U.G.10—1945	Social and Economic Planning Council Report No. 4—The Future of Farming in South Africa.
U.G.34—1944	Social and Economic Planning Council Report No. 5—Regional and Town Planning.
U.G.28—1945	Census of Europeans, 6th May, 1941. Report on Structure and Income of Families.
U.G.36—1945	Report of the Wool Conference, London, April 16th to May 28th, 1945.
U.G.49—1945	Tenth Annual Report of the National Road Board.
U.G.14—1946	Report of the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa for the year ended 31st December, 1945.
W.P.10—1946	White Paper on Agricultural Policy.
U.G.I. & 18 of 1946	Parliamentary Estimates, Revenue and Expenditure, year ending 31st March, 1947.
	Debates in the House of Assembly, Third Session—Ninth Parliament—1946.



PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSVAAL.

- T.P.4—1945 Estimates of Capital Expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 31st March, 1946.  
 T.P.5—1945 Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure during the year ending 31st March, 1946.  
 T.P.6—1945 Game Commission's Report.

OFFICE OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- S.A. Journal of Economics (Quarterly).  
 South African Forestry Association Journal.  
 Journal of the Botanical Society of South Africa.  
 Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd., Monthly Review.  
 "Veld Trust News" (Monthly).  
 Annual Report, Commissioner for Inland Revenue, 1944-45.  
 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association's Annual Report, year ended 30th June, 1945.  
 National Veld Trust. Annual Report for 1945.  
 The Soil: Its development, destruction, and conservation.  
 W.L.P. Society's evidence before Game Preservation Commission.  
 "Farming in South Africa" (Monthly).  
 Annual Report, Citrus Board, 1945-46.  
 Journal of Agriculture (Great Britain) (Monthly).

TRANSFERS RURAL IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

UNION AND TRANSVAAL PROVINCE, 10 YEARS 1937-1946.

UNION.

<i>Year ended 31st March</i>	<i>Total Area transferred (1,000 Acres)</i>	<i>Total Value (£1,000)</i>	<i>Average Value per acre £</i>	<i>Percentage of rural area</i>	<i>Number of properties transferred</i>	<i>Average size (acres)</i>
1937	14,367	14,424	1.004	4.83	8,754	1,641
1938	16,750	15,966	.966	5.63	9,558	1,753
1939	17,044	15,810	.928	5.73	9,350	1,823
1940	14,157	12,561	.887	4.70	8,290	1,708
1941	13,126	12,698	.967	4.42	8,624	1,522
1942	16,161	16,674	1.032	5.45*	10,302	1,569
1943	18,716	22,771	1.211	6.28*	12,385	1,511
1944	19,525	30,689	1.571	6.57*	14,887	1,318
1945	16,877	29,517	1.749	5.66*	14,510	1,150
1946	13,294	27,242	2.049	4.49*	13,197	1,001

TRANSVAAL.

1937	2,017	4,003	1.985	2.89	3,236	624
1938	3,219	4,533	1.408	1.61	3,585	898
1939	4,082	4,731	1.159	5.84	3,954	1,032
1940	3,492	3,466	.992	5.00	3,403	1,027
1941	3,026	3,321	1.097	4.33	3,612	838
1942	3,504	5,080	1.450	5.01*	4,650	754
1943	4,385	7,186	1.627	6.31*	5,687	771
1944	4,739	10,796	2.278	6.79*	6,998	677
1945	3,698	10,409	2.814	5.29*	6,979	530
1946	2,715	10,066	3.709	3.80*	6,615	311

\* Area transferred expressed as a percentage of total area of the Union and the Transvaal.

NOTE:—All properties under one morgen are excluded.

# TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET as at 30th JUNE, 1946.	Cr.
To SUNDRY CREDITORS ....	.. £21 0 0	By OFFICE FURNITURE & LIBRARY (Book Value) £6 0 0
Accrued Charges		Balance as at 30th June, 1945 .... 0 12 6
" INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT ....	£1,616 3 8	Add: Additions during year ....
Credit Balance as at 30th June, 1945	£1,550 4 1	6 12 6
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1946, as per attached account	65 19 7	0 12 6
" T.L.O.A. PROVIDENT FUND ....	1,620 16 2	" SUNDRY DEBTORS ....
as per contra		" TRUST ACCOUNT—Commission on June Collections
		" £750 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 4% LOCAL REGISTERED STOCK, 1951, with interest accrued
		" FIXED DEPOSIT, UNITED BUILDING SOCIETY, with interest accrued
		" CASH
		At Bank
		In Hand
		At United Building Society, Savings Account, with interest accrued
		On Deposit with Government Printer
		" T.L.O.A. PROVIDENT FUND, per contra
		£750 Union of S. Africa 4% Local Registered Stock, 1951, with interest accrued
		Union Loan Certificates, at cost
		Savings Account, St. Andrew's Building Society, with interest accrued
		Fixed Deposit, St. Andrew's Building Soc.
	£3,257 19 10	1,620 16 2
		£3,257 19 10

E. A. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and we report that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the Association at the 30th June, 1946, according to the Books and the information given to us.

Johannesburg,

4th September, 1946.

ROBERTS, ALLSWORTH, COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,

Chartered Accountants (S.A.), *Auditors.*



## TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr.	INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 30th JUNE, 1946.		Cr.		
To SALARIES & BONUS TO STAFF ....	£1,705	7 5	By SUBSCRIPTIONS: .....	£1,309	7 0
„ STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ....	75	0 0	„ COMMISSION ON RENT COLLECTIONS: .....	664	13 5
„ OFFICE RENT ....	156	0 0	„ FEES FROM FARM SALES ....	208	19 6
„ GENERAL CHARGES ....	201	0 6	„ INTEREST ....	56	15 1
Including Printing & Stationery, Postages & Telegrams, Insurance & Bank Charges	£249	16 7	„ SUNDRY ....	25	13 0
Less: Recovered from members ....	48	16 1			
„ DEPRECIATION ....	0	12 6			
„ AUDIT FEE for year ended 30th June, 1945 ....	42	0 0			
„ SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ....	19	8 0			
„ BALANCE being excess of Income over Ex- penditure for year ended 30th June, 1946, carried to Balance Sheet ....	65	19 7			
	£2,265	8 0		£2,265	8 0

E. A. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*  
A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Examined and found correct,  
ROBERTS, ALLSWORTH, COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants (S.A.), *Auditors.*

Johannesburg,  
4th September, 1946.

# TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

## TRUST ACCOUNT.

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET as at 30th JUNE, 1946.	Cr.
To SUNDRY MEMBERS ....	£641 10 4	BY CASH ....
Revenue received, not yet distributed.		At Agency Banks and in hands of Agents
„ TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION	54 15 10	At Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.,
Commission.		Johannesburg
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS	6 9 8	In hand
„ GAME PROTECTION	163 0 2	„ FRANK MENNE MEMORIAL FUND
Private Reserve, Sabi area.		St. Andrew's Building Society, Savings
„ FRANK MENNE MEMORIAL FUND	119 1 6	Bank, with interest accrued.
	£984 17 6	£865 16 0
		£575 5 10
		289 14 8
		0 15 6
		119 1 6
		£984 17 6

E. A. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and we report that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the position of the Trust Account of the Association as at 30th June, 1946, according to the Books and the information given to us.

Johannesburg,  
4th September, 1946.

ROBERTS, ALLSWORTH, COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants (S.A.), *Auditors.*



# Annual General Meeting

*The Forty-third Annual General Meeting of Members of the Transvaal Land Owners' Association was held in the Board Room, 65, President Street, Johannesburg, on Monday, 2nd December, 1946, at 3 o'clock p.m.*

Mr. E. L. Craighead (representing Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Ltd., and Rand Mines, Ltd.), presided and there were present Messrs. B. Moses (Transvaal & Delagoa Bay Investment Co., Ltd.), V. M. Benjamin (Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd.), A. G. Douglas (Central South African Lands and Mines, Ltd., and the Estate of the late G. A. Chalkley), A. W. Stewart (Kleinfontein Estates & Township, Ltd., and Anglo-French Exploration Co., Ltd.), R. L. Ward (Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Witwatersrand, Ltd., and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.), W. Reinhold (B. Reinhold & Co.), J. Poole (Johannesburg Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.), S. Perkins (New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and West Witwatersrand Areas, Ltd.), T. W. T. Baines (General Mining and Finance Corporation, Ltd.), E. M. Mathews (Union Corporation Ltd.), J. Pople (African Gold and Base Metals Holdings, Ltd., and South African Townships, Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd.), S. McMaster (S.A. Land & Exploration Co., Ltd.), H. B. Smith (African Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.), and A. D. Parsons (Secretary).

The Chairman declared the meeting duly constituted and the notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

The Secretary read the Auditors' Report, and on the motion of the Chairman the annual report of the Executive Committee, which had previously been circulated, was taken as read.

*The Chairman said:*

Gentlemen,

I am taking the Chair to-day in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. A. Roberts, who prepared the address which I will now read to you.



The Committee's Report and audited statement of Accounts which have been in your possession for some days are now submitted for your approval and adoption.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I wish to record our regret at the retirement of Mr. R. W. Townsend and Mr. H. J. Summerley. Mr. Townsend was a member of your Committee for 31 years as the representative of companies of the Lewis and Marks Group, and was President of the Association on three occasions. Mr. Summerley occupied a seat on your Executive Committee for 19 years as the representative of the Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Co., Ltd., and was also President of the Association three times. In the course of their long association with us, both these gentlemen rendered invaluable services to the Association and I am sure you will all join with me in wishing them a happy retirement. As a mark of members' appreciation of their long services, Messrs. Townsend and Summerley were elected Honorary Members of the Association.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND ACCOUNTS.

There was a slight decrease in the total membership which now stands at 85 as compared with 88 for the previous year.

The accounts show an excess of income over expenditure of £65/19/7 as compared with an excess of £289/17/1 in the previous year.

#### AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

During the year the Government issued a White Paper announcing a State scheme to place agriculture upon a sound footing, and to maintain agriculture as a major industry of the country. A copy of a memorandum which has been printed as an annexure to the White Paper, and was submitted by the Social and Economic Planning Council, is available in your Association's offices where any members who wish to read it are invited to do so. It is a document of considerable interest.

A further step taken by the Legislature to demonstrate that Parliament is becoming increasingly interested in the welfare of farmers and their farms is the Soil Conservation Act passed during the last session. The provisions of this Act are being put into operation immediately. The Act is based very largely on similar legislation in the United States of America and is designed to incorporate the co-operation of the farmers themselves together with certain cohesive measures designed against the unwilling farmer. The basis of the scheme is that local bodies should be set up in various areas whose duties shall consist of, on the one hand, instructing farmers in soil conservation practice, and secondly in carrying out certain works necessary to curb and prevent soil erosion. This enactment is probably one of the most important pieces of legislation passed by the Union Government in connection with the rehabilitation of our soil in South Africa. The success of the scheme depends very largely upon the sympathy and co-operation which it will receive from the farmers themselves.



## WOOL.

In my address last year I referred to the gradual relaxation of control regulations as a result of the cessation of hostilities and the probability of a high proportion of the surplus stocks held in this country being released for overseas trade. A feature of the past year has been the exceptionally heavy sales of wool, particularly to overseas sources, amounting to some 1,693,000 bales. This is in spite of the Union's wool clip for the year being considerably smaller than last year. The principal purchasers of South African wool were the United States of America, Italy, France, United Kingdom and Belgium.

The Government passed the Union Wool Act, No. 19 of 1946, during the year, which is designed to organise and control the wool industry. The functions of the British Wool Commission will now be carried out in this country by the South African Wool Disposal Organisation which is constituted under this Act.

## WHEAT AND MAIZE.

The prevailing drought in the country considerably reduced these crops. This occurred at a most unfortunate time as not only the Union, but the whole world, is in desperate need of wheat, maize and other cereals. Full details of the wheat and maize crops are contained in the annual report before you. The position was not eased by a continued shortage of fertiliser.

## CITRUS.

Exports overseas, particularly to the United Kingdom, were on a larger scale this year and satisfactory prices were realised. A large consignment of grapefruit was also exported, this being the first since the beginning of the war. You will notice from the report that the price obtained in the United Kingdom by the Government fixed prices, realised 3/3½d. a pocket more than the net-at-the-tree price, for a similar quality fruit sold in South Africa. Due again to the drought conditions the 1946-47 citrus season is estimated to yield considerably less than the previous season.

## CATTLE AND BEEF.

This section of the farming industry suffered a very severe set back during the year due to the very late rains and the widespread incidence of lumpy skin disease. It would seem that the visitation of lumpy skin disease has taken the place of East Coast fever and foot and mouth disease. Thanks to the excellent work carried out by the Government veterinary laboratories, East Coast fever and foot and mouth disease appear to be very much under control. Tick transmitted diseases were prevalent, but due to the widespread use of vaccine were kept under control. It is hoped that it will not be long before the veterinary authorities are able to cope with lumpy skin disease, which is a comparatively unknown disease, but has unfortunately spread over almost the whole of the Transvaal.



#### AFFORESTATION.

Another step taken by the Government during the year to pursue its policy of extensive afforestation has been to separate the Division of Forestry from the Department of Agriculture and to create a separate Department of Forestry; this is a most welcome step.

With the new mines which are shortly to be established in the Orange Free State the demand for mining timber will be considerably increased, and as very little if any of this timber can be grown in the vicinity of these mines recourse will have to be had to existing sources.

#### IRRIGATION AND WATER BORING.

During the current year very little has been done in the way of building large irrigation schemes. This is mainly due to the shortage of material, particularly cement, and labour. There has been a considerable demand for water-boring machines which have become more plentiful since the war. Due, however, to the considerable back log and to the expansion of the farming industry, and the realisation by many farmers that very little can be done without an adequate water supply, the demand for drills has far exceeded the supply, so much so that in many areas applicants have to wait for as long as three years before obtaining the services of a drilling machine. Much of the equipment is old and worn due to lack of spare parts during the war, but it is anticipated that the position will be considerably alleviated in the next year or so by the arrival from overseas of new equipment.

#### RAILWAYS AND ROAD MOTOR SERVICES.

The South African Railways has embarked upon a programme of expansion and many schemes for new railways are under consideration. A new line in the Witbank area to serve the recently opened up coal-fields was opened, and further lines have been put into operation in the Witwatersrand area. New lines have also been authorised in the Orange Free State to serve the new goldfields. Further lines to link up the Pretoria steel works with those of Vereeniging and the new Free State goldfields will soon materialise.

One of the difficulties experienced by the Railways has been the serious shortage of steel. The resources in the country are only capable of supplying some 30% of our needs. Due to the great expansion of South African industries, not to mention the expansion in the gold mining industry, there has been an unprecedented demand for steel and similar commodities. The shortage of timber has not tended to alleviate the position.

#### URBAN LAND.

In my address last year I referred to the high price of urban land and the memorandum submitted by your Association's Township Owners' Sub-Committee at the request of the National Housing and Planning Commission. During the year the demand for land, particu-



larly urban land, has increased considerably, due to the fact that many townships and potential township areas are being kept off the market as a result of the Fixed Property Profits Tax. High prices were in many cases obtained for township land. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the cost of establishing townships is very high, and, while it would seem that the township owner is making a fantastic profit, when all the costs incurred in the establishment of a township are taken into consideration it would be found that in many cases such ventures give a very small return on capital outlay.

During the year the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board established a number of sub-districts in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. The Board has been hampered in its functions by lack of staff, particularly on the technical side. A further obstacle in their way has been the decision in the case of Rex vs. Tommy Mziza wherein argument took place before the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court as to whether the Transvaal Peri-Urban Areas Health Board, constituted by Ordinance 20 of 1943, is an Urban Local Authority. The Court held that Ordinance 20 of 1943 was ultra vires the Provincial Council, therefore the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board is incorrectly constituted. It is understood that appropriate legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament to rectify the matter

#### ALTERATIONS TO TOWNSHIP CONDITIONS.

In the past there have been several cases before the Courts concerning the amendment of Township Conditions. The matter is now governed by statute and the Administrator, after complying with various formalities, is empowered to amend the conditions of any lot in a township to enable religious and similar undertakings to be carried out thereunder. He may also amend conditions provided such amendment conforms to any Town Planning scheme of the Local Authority. I might add here that the Administrator is not empowered to remove any condition prohibiting or restricting the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, or the sale, lease or occupation of any land to or by non-Europeans. The effect of this legislation has been to enable lot owners whose property has been zoned for purposes other than those contained in the title deeds to have their conditions amended and thus take advantage of the changed aspect of the township. This is particularly the case where residential areas have been zoned for flats and for industries.

#### INSTALMENT SALES OF LAND BILL.

This Bill came before the House of Assembly again and was referred to a Select Committee which redrafted the Bill. Unfortunately, however, very little cognizance was taken of representations made by your Association and by other interested parties, and the new Bill as redrafted is very nearly in the same form as the first one. While your Association welcomes an attempt to curb the activities of unscrupulous dealers in land, the Bill in its present form still has a number of objectionable provisions in it, which makes it almost impossible for reputable sellers of land, particularly of township land, to sell land under the provisions of the Bill. Your Association is



in collaboration with the Association of Building Societies and the Association of Estate Agents, as well as other interested parties, in making representations to the appropriate authorities to have certain provisions of the Bill redrafted.

#### GAME PRESERVATION.

The Kruger National Park was thrown open during the year for the first time since 1941. The Park proved as popular as ever with the public of South Africa. Visitors came from as far afield as Cape Town, Rhodesia and South West Africa. With the Government's new policy of encouraging overseas tourist business in South Africa, the Kruger National Park should be one of the major attractions. It is hoped that the authorities will not fall into the fatal error of improving the facilities in the Park to such an extent that it will lose its present character as a Game Reserve and degenerate into a pleasure resort, with large comfortable hotels catering for the fastidious traveller. Much of the charm of the Reserve, apart from the pleasure of seeing the animals in their natural state, is the more or less primitive conditions under which the tourist lives for the few days that he is in the Reserve.

The Commission appointed by the Administrator of the Transvaal to enquire into the question of Game Preservation issued its report in October, and it is gratifying to note that the report quoted extensively from the evidence given by your Association and adopted many of the recommendations put forward by us. Your Association has for many years played a leading part in the preservation of game in South Africa and it is pleasing to note that this fact has now been recognised by the Provincial Administration.

#### WILD LIFE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

I should like to invite members' attention to a new magazine entitled "African Wild Life," the first number of which was recently published by the Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa. The magazine is to appear at first as a quarterly and its primary object will be to propagate the aims of the Society, viz., the protection of Southern Africa's fauna and flora.

Its 88 pages contain informative articles by such well known authorities on wild life as Colonel J. Stevenson-Hamilton, Dr. R. Bigalke, Dr. Austin Roberts and Dr. A. D. Thomas and there are articles illustrated with photographs and numerous full plate photographs of animal studies.

The magazine is of great interest to all lovers of wild life and well merits your attention. The Society would welcome new members and copies of its pamphlet containing an application form are on the table for the information of any members who may be interested.

#### THE 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Good work is being done by the Settlers' Association as will be seen from the figures given in the report before you.

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