

110.10

J

45

44

1947



JAN 1948

TRANSVAAL
LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
(Founded in 1903)



Report of Committee
and
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR THE
Twelve Months ended 30th June, 1947.



Published from
65, PRESIDENT STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

President:

E. L. CRAIGHEAD.

Vice-Presidents:

R. L. WARD.

V. M. BENJAMIN.

Members of Committee:

A. G. DOUGLAS.

W. R. HEDDING.

R. L. HOPKINS. (Alternate: J. Poole).

B. E. HUMPHREY.

B. MOSES.

C. NEWBY.

E. C. OLDRIDGE.

S. PERKINS.

J. POPLE.

T. REEKIE.

A. WHITTAKER.

Solicitor:

D. F. GILFILLAN.

Bankers:

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

Auditors:

ROBERTS, ALLSWORTH, COOPER BROTHERS & COMPANY.

Secretary: A. D. PARSONS.

Honorary London Correspondents:

CENTRAL LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

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

Association's District Agents:

Agency:

A. J. MATHEWSON, P.O. Box 92, Potgietersrust	Potgietersrust.
R. HARRISON, P.O. Box 47, Pietersburg	Blaauwberg.
I. S. TORRANCE, P.O. Box 125, Louis Trichardt	East Zoutpansberg.
P. EGLINGTON, Groothoek Twyfelaar Chrome Mine, P.O. Driekop.	Lydenburg.
A. E. DE VILLIERS, P.O. Box 164, Rustenburg	Rustenburg.
A. BARRINGTON, "Toulon" Private Bag, Komatipoort (Agent and Game Ranger)	Sabi.
F. McBRIDE, P.O. Acornhoek (Sub-Agent)	Pilgrim's Rest.
Wm. HAGGETT, P.O. Box 6, Ventersdorp (Corresponding Agent)	Potchefstroom.

Offices of the Association:

65 PRESIDENT STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

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

LIST OF MEMBERS AS AT 30th JUNE, 1947.

Honorary Members:

Lt.-Col. Sir Llewellyn Andersson, O.B.E. R. W. Townsend. H. J. Summerley.

Members:	Representative:
Abercrombie, H. R.	—
African Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.	H. B. Smith.
African and European Investment Co., Ltd.	B. E. Humphrey.
African Gold and Base Metals Holdings, Ltd.	J. Pople.
Armstrong, Mrs. F. H.	—
Ayliff, Estate of the late J.	—
Bailes, J. F.	—
Beckett & 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.	G. W. Ramsay.
Cotona Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd.	R. Ingram.
Crown Mines, Ltd.	W. J. Endean.
Daggafontein Mines, Ltd.	W. R. Hedding.
Davis, 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.	—
Hillicr & Co.	A. R. Reid.
Irvine, Estate of the late Robert	—
Johannesburg Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.	R. L. Hopkins.
Kleinfontein Estates & Township, Ltd.	A. W. Stewart.
Lamb, Mrs. H.	A. E. Lamb.
Lydenburg Estates, Ltd.	B. E. Humphrey.
McIndoe, Alan	—
Mackie Dunn & Co.	—
Mackenzie, J. D.	—
Masey, F. W.	—
Montrose Exploration Co., Ltd.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Mockford, O.B.E.
New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.	S. Perkins.
New Transvaal Gold Farms, Ltd.	—
Northern Transvaal Lands Co., Ltd.	A. Whittaker.
Oceana Development Co., Ltd.	A. Whittaker.

Members (Continued):	Representative:
Oslo Land Co., Ltd.	Christoffer Vig.
Rand Mines, Ltd.	H. D. Maxwell.
Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd.	W. R. Hedding.
Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Witwatersrand, Ltd.	R. L. Ward.
Ratray, L. C. M.	—
Reid, D. C.	—
Reinhold & Co., B.	B. Reinhold.
Roche, S.	—
Ryan Nigel Gold Mining & Estate Co., Ltd.	C. Newby.
Shimwell, Estate of the late A. J.	—
Simpson, M. and Blaine, B. L.	—
Smit, J.	—
South African Land & Exploration Co., Ltd.	S. D. J. McMaster
Thornton, E. E. and Estates late T. B. Thornton and C. C. Knowles	—
Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Co., Ltd. ...	T. Reekie.
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. ...	W. R. Hedding.
West Witwatersrand Areas, Ltd.	S. Perkins.
Whitehead, Mrs. E. P.	—
Wilkens, Col. J., D.S.O.	—
Wille, Geo., K. C.	—
Willis & Co., P.W.	—

Township Owner Members:	Representative:
African & European Investment Co., Ltd.	B. E. Humphrey.
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	W. R. Hedding.
Anglo-French Exploration Co., Ltd.	A. W. Stewart.
General Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd.	T. W. T. Baines.
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.	R. L. Ward.
New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd.	S. Perkins.
Rand Mines, Ltd.	E. L. Craighead.
South African Townships, Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd.	J. Pople.
Union Corporation, Ltd.	E. L. Lloyd.
Vanderbijl Park Estate Co., Ltd.	E. C. Oldridge.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

For the Year ended 30th June, 1947.

To be presented at the Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Members of the Association, to be held in the Board-room, 65, President Street, Johannesburg, on Monday, 15th December, 1947, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Membership.

At the 30th June there were 63 Ordinary Members, 10 Township Owner Members, 9 Associate and Corresponding Members and 3 Honorary Members, a total of 85, the same total as at 30th June, 1946. The aggregate land holding in the Union represented by members at 30th June, 1947, was 2,003,000 acres of freehold and 12,794,000 acres of mineral rights. The Township Owner members controlled 114 townships comprising upwards of 70,000 erven.

Accounts.

The accounts incorporated in this report show that receipts from members' subscriptions amounted to £1,295. 14. 0; commission on collections £594. 19. 10; fees from farm sales £578. 3. 4. and interest and sundry receipts £101. 12. 2., a total of £2,570. 9. 4. The expenditure for the year was £2,245. 17. 6.

The Trust Account shows an amount of £677. 0. 5. held by the Association to the credit of members, on account of June collections, paid out in July, 1947, and the private game reserve in the Sabi area. The sum previously held to the credit of the Frank Menne Memorial Fund has been expended on the purchase of the silver cups for which it was contributed and this account has now been finally closed.

Library and Reference.

A list of publications of interest to land owners is given on pages 18 and 19 of this report. These are available to members at your Associations' office.

Township Owners' Sub-Committee.

Arising out of the question of financing the development of new townships, referred to in previous reports, your Committee devoted considerable attention to a draft regulation regarding street construction in new townships, submitted to it for comment by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

The Association duly replied to the Administration suggesting amendments to the draft clause, including a definition of the terms "make trafficable" and "form and grade" but no intimation as to whether your Committee's representations were acceptable has been received.

A full-time Chairman has been appointed to the Transvaal Townships Board and it is reported that the Provincial Executive Committee intends to introduce legislation providing for a full-time Board of members. Your Committee is in accord with this proposal and trusts that no time will be lost in carrying it into effect.

Land Settlement and Sales of Land.

The area of land sold by your members during the year totalled 594,150 acres, as compared with 426,573 acres in the previous year. The area of land sold by members since January, 1919, now aggregates 12,609,000 acres, of which total 5,606,000 acres were sold during the eight years ended June, 1947.

The number of white tenants on members' farms at 30th June was 231.

Particulars regarding transfers of rural immovable property in the four provinces of the Union for the year ended 31st March, 1947, are given in a statement issued by the office of Census and Statistics. Totals for the Union and Transvaal for the year 1946-47, as compared with 1945-46 are detailed below:

	Union.		Transvaal.	
	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46
Area transferred—acres ...	17,140,000	13,294,000	3,757,000	2,716,000
Total value	£40,027,000	£27,243,000	£15,319,000	£10,066,000
Average value, per acre ...	£2.335	£2.049	£4.077	£3.707
Area transferred, expressed as percentage of total area	5.68%	4.49%	5.30%	3.90%
Number of properties transferred	14,614	13,197	7,038	6,615

Properties less than one morgen (2.11654 acres) in area are not included.

Your Committee are informed that the 1820 Settlers' Memorial Association received not less than 3,000 selected settlers of all classes into South Africa during the year. A large number of these were introduced to the country at the request and under the aegis of responsible South Africans. They comprise highly skilled and qualified men and women in all artisan and professional spheres of employment.

Crown Lands.—During the year ended 30th June, 1947, 197 holdings in the Transvaal, in extent 450,302 acres, were offered by the Government for allotment to settlers.

Details of actual allotments of Crown land in the Province for the year ended 31st March, 1946, the latest period for which figures are 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	9	9	12,993	£12,245	£.94
<i>Purchased Land</i>					
Under Section XI of Act 12 of 1912	18	18	15,412	£41,148	£2.67
Cancellations, allotments not taken up and surrenders.	2	2	1,168	£1,997	£1.71

Wool.

Contrary to expectations, the weight of wool marketed during the 1946-47 season was practically equal to that sold during the previous season, the net weight being 209,258,000 lbs. as compared with 209,685,000 lbs. for 1945-46. The value of the total clip, including Native, Karakul and Coarse and Coloured, was £14,640,000 which represents a gain of £4,081,000 over that of the previous season and reflects the improvement in prices. The realised overall average price per lb. for all wool for the 1946-47 season was 16.791d. as compared with 12.085d. for the period 1945-46.

The South African Wool Disposals Organisation purchased wool to the value of £253,600 whilst sales out of old stock were effected of 332,763 bales, realising £2,187,000. The average price on which the South African Wool Disposals Organisation operated was 14.59d. per lb. with a levy payment of 7½%. The decision as to whether any alteration will be operative during the 1947-48 season will be made by the Minister of Agriculture.

The following statement shows the quantity of all wool held for account of the three Dominions at 30th June, 1946, against the estimated stock at 30th June, 1947. This includes wool wherever held.

	30th June, 1946	Estimated 30th June, 1947.
Australia ...	3,789,230 Bales.	3,015,000 Bales
New Zealand ...	1,425,172 ..	1,052,000 ..
South Africa ...	572,250 ..	320,000 ..
	<hr/> 5,786,652 ..	<hr/> 4,387,000 ..

Wool constitutes the Union's most important agricultural export product and it is of interest to note that shipments totalling 278,771,000 lbs. were made to no less than 27 overseas countries during the year ended 30th June, 1947. A summary of these exports may be seen at your Association's office.

According to the latest annual report of the Department of Agriculture (1945-46) there are some 40,000 European wool-growers in the Union who together own about 26½ million woolled sheep.

Maize.

The price to the producer for the new season's maize has been fixed by the Government at 21/3d. per 200 lb. bag for grades 2, 4 and 6, 21/1d. for grades 3, 5 and 7, and 20/10d. for grade 8 (white or yellow). The corresponding prices for the 1946-47 season's crop were 22/6d., 22/4d. and 21/1d., respectively. This season a subsidy of 3/1¼d. per bag of maize and 10.15d. per 197½ lb. of maize products, is paid by the Government in reduction of the price to the consumer.

Official estimates place the Union's 1946-47 maize crop at 22,993,000 bags as compared with 17,537,000 bags for the previous season. Of the estimated 22,993,000 bags, the Transvaal production is 8,915,000 and Orange Free State 8,079,000, the remainder being from the Cape and Natal provinces.

Approximately 3,137,000 bags of maize were imported into the Union from the Argentine during the year ended 30th June, 1947, at a landed cost of 42/8d. per bag. Provision has been made in the 1947-48 Parliamentary Estimates for expenses in connection with the importation of and the stabilisation of the price of maize as follows: Maize season 1946-47, £550,000 (for the period 1/5/46 to 30/4/47); maize season 1947-48, £2,300,000 (for the period 1/5/47 to 30/4/48.)

Wheat.

The Union's 1946-47 wheat crop was considerably larger than that of the previous season, 4,579,000 bags as compared with 2,800,000 bags, but was not large enough to satisfy the country's requirements and the Union will again have to import in spite of the continuation of conservation measures. As the international supply position is critical official quarters are doubtful whether the full quantity requested from the International Emergency Food Council will be obtained. The consumption of wheaten products in the country has shown a tremendous increase in recent years and in the official view the indications are that that increase will be permanent.

It is stated that the fertiliser position has not yet improved so that it has not been possible to increase allocations to wheat growers for the 1947/48 crop. The Minister of Agriculture has fixed a price of 41/- per bag to the producer for B1 wheat of the 1947-48 crop, an increase of 6d. per bag over the 1946-47 crop.

It is of interest to note that the average price per bag paid by the Wheat Control Board in respect of wheat delivered to the board or its agents by producers during each of the seasons 1940 to 1947 was as follows:—

	s.	d.		
1940—41	21.	11½	per bag.	
1941—42	26.	3½	"	"
1942—43	28.	8	"	"
1943—44	33.	11½	"	"
1944—45	35.	2½	"	"
1945—46	36.	9	"	"
1946—47 to 28.2.47	39.	6½	"	"

Citrus.

During the past citrus year which ended on February 28th, 1947, 2,425,286 cases of citrus fruit, representing 74% of the exportable crop, and approximately 50% of the total crop, were exported from the Union. The net value of the exports amounted to £1,916,645. Of these exports, 2,177,000 cases were shipped to the United Kingdom, 129,000 to Sweden and the balance to other countries. The principal varieties were Valencia oranges 1,277,000 cases, navel oranges 701,000 cases and grapefruit 320,000 cases.

The prices paid by the British Government were the same as those paid during the previous season and in the case of oranges ranged from 24/- per case c.i.f. for fruit in first condition to 11/1½d. per case for fruit in fifth condition.

During the year approximately 6,214,000 pockets of citrus fruit were sold in the Union, representing approximately 50% of the total crop for the year. The corresponding figure for the previous season was 6,704,000 pockets. The retail (consumer) prices for oranges fixed by the Price Controller during the 1946 in-season period ranged, according to grade and size, from 4/6d. per pocket for first grade extra large to 2/9d. per pocket for second grade small fruit.

The gross value of all citrus fruit disposed of by the Citrus Board during the 1946 season was £3,305,000.

Regarding the prospects for the 1947 season, the Citrus Board reports that the after effects of the severe droughts experienced in many of the citrus-growing areas since 1944, combined with the serious shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers, are factors responsible for another short crop in the 1947 season. It is estimated that the 1947 crop is unlikely to exceed 12 million pockets, or about 70% of the normal crop.

Dairying.

The production by the Union's creameries and cheese factories during the year ended 30th June, 1947, totalled 33,680,000 lbs. butter and 16,104,000 lbs. factory cheese (green weight). Of these totals, 7,786,000 lbs. butter and 308,000 lbs. cheese were produced in the Transvaal. The above production shows a small increase on that for the previous year but it is very considerably less than the production for the years 1945 and 1944.

Special levies under the Marketing Act of 1937, ranging from 2.45 pence to 0.85 pence per lb. for cheese were imposed during the year by the Dairy Industry Control Board. A levy of 0.6 pence per lb. on butter was imposed for the period 1st July to 31st October.

Livestock and Meat.

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, 1947, and 1946, were as follows:—

		Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1947	....	1,031,411	105,493	3,486,871	444,181
1946	....	848,494	94,416	3,511,999	576,327

Cattle supplies in the nine controlled areas of the Union during the past season reached a record level although sheep supplies generally remained low. The total slaughterings in these areas were 751,932 cattle and 89,518 calves, compared with 617,808 cattle and 80,914 calves during the 1945-46 season. The numbers of slaughter stock marketed after the end of April, 1947, declined appreciably owing to climatic conditions and the holding over of stock by farmers for higher prices later in the year.

Prices of slaughter cattle in the controlled areas for the 1947-48 season have been changed to some extent. The general seasonal increase is raised from 15/- to 17/6 per 100 lbs. dressed weight, except for grade IV beef, the rate for which is 12/6 per 100 lbs. At Cape Town the increase will continue two weeks longer to reach 19/6 per 100 lbs. on

23rd November, as against the peak of 17/6 at other centres. The low level prices at Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are now the same and are 3/- above prices paid at East London, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and Bloemfontein, and 2/- higher than at Durban at Pietermaritzburg. To attract adequate supplies to Pretoria, the prices at that centre are fixed at 1/6 per 100 lbs. higher than on the Witwatersrand.

Producers' prices for sheep, goats and certain types of pigs have also been increased.

Stock Diseases.

There were no outbreaks of East Coast fever in the Transvaal during the year and the Province remained free of infection from foot and mouth disease. Precautionary measures against the latter are now applied only in certain portions of the Eastern Transvaal, approximately the Kruger National Park. Lumpy skin disease, reference to which was made in last year's report, has practically disappeared in the Transvaal although isolated cases in certain districts were reported. Losses from horsesickness were low and seven outbreaks of scab reported were successfully dealt with.

There were 147 outbreaks of anthrax, as compared with 114 last year, and 22 districts were declared infected anthrax areas, making compulsory the inoculation of all cattle, sheep, goats and equines in those districts.

The incidence of other stock diseases was negligible.

Tobacco.

Severe droughts were experienced in the tobacco growing areas throughout the 1946-47 growing season and in some areas the crops suffered heavily as a result. In areas where tobacco is grown under irrigation, especially the Magaliesberg, the prospects are more favourable and a record large crop of high quality is expected for the coming season.

Virginia leaf tobacco received by the Central Co-operative Tobacco Company in the 1946-47 year totalled 29½ million lbs. classified as follows: Flue-cured 13 million lbs., light air-cured (approx.) 6 million lbs. and dark air-cured 10½ million lbs. The estimated production for 1947-48 season is 37½ million lbs.

The demand for all types of Virginian tobacco produced in the Union remained firm during the year. Only small quantities of leaf were exported from the 1946-47 crop owing to the firm local requirements.

Apart from the 400,000 lbs. annual duty free quota from Northern Rhodesia, the Union's Tobacco Control Board granted a duty free quota of 5 million lbs. for 1947 from Southern Rhodesia.

Co-operative Associations.

The total number of co-operative societies and companies in the Union registered under the Act on 30th June, 1947, was 376 with a membership of 254,153, an increase of 34 associations and 27,390 members as compared with 1946. Transvaal organisations numbered 99 with a membership of 88,761.

On the 30th June, 1947, co-operative associations in the Transvaal owed the Land and Agricultural Bank £5,384,000 in respect of advances made. The indebtedness of associations in the rest of the Union was £3,907,000.

Afforestation.

Steady progress in the planting of trees by the Union's Forest Department is again to be recorded. Figures kindly supplied by the Director of Forestry show that for the year ended 31st March, 1947, 9,530 acres were afforested in the various conservancies as compared with 6,852 acres during the previous year. Of the 9,530 acres planted, 73% was in the Transvaal Conservancy. The principal species were again conifers with 8,234 acres and eucalypts 1,186 acres. The total area of Government plantations in the Union as at 31st March, 1947, was 402,044 acres. The area of Government forest reserves at 31st March, 1946, amounted to 3,499,000 acres, of which 492,000 acres was in the Transvaal Conservancy.

Transplants sold from the State nurseries to the public during 1946-47 totalled 8,648,000 an increase of more than one million over the previous year's sales.

Data in respect of the Union's timber imports for the year are not yet available. The latest official returns give the value of unmanufactured wood imported during the eight months ended August, 1946, at £2,684,000 as compared with £1,343,000 for the corresponding period of 1945.

A recent issue of the "S.A. Timber Trades Journal" states that the local timber industry is experiencing many difficulties resulting from the interruption of their production programmes caused by unduly heavy importation of foreign timber. Not only is there a heavy surplus of imports over normal requirements but it has been found that a great deal of the imported timber is of a bad quality and low specification. The report further states that the South African timber industry is fully conscious of the need to produce only first grade quality timber and towards this end has been working in close co-operation with the S.A. Bureau of Standards in formulating national standard specifications and a research and propaganda officer is shortly being appointed by the industry.

The target figure of 35,000 acres a year set by the Government's extended afforestation programme is intended to make South Africa ultimately independent of outside sources for its soft timber requirements and it is to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to reach this objective in the shortest possible time.

The fifth British Empire Forestry Conference was held in London in June and July, 1947, at which South Africa was officially represented and presented papers covering studies of research work in the Union since the Conference last met in Durban in 1935.

The South African Forestry Association, with which your Association is identified as a member, continues its useful work of furthering the interests of afforestation in the Union. Copies of its Journals may be seen at your Association's offices.

Irrigation and Water Boring.

Information kindly furnished by the Director of Irrigation shows that loans and advances to irrigation boards, municipalities, labour colonies and private individuals up to 31st March, 1946, totalled £7,595,050, and £790,245, including £12,382 interest, was outstanding at that date, allocated to the following provinces: Transvaal, £413,935; Cape £315,959; Natal £40,197; Orange Free State £20,154. Of the total sum advanced only £1,764,917 had been repaid as at 31st March, 1946, and £4,610,139 was written off by the Government.

In addition to the above loans, the expenditure by the Department on irrigation works in the Union to 31st March, 1946, totalled £13,986,000.

The following new irrigation schemes in the Transvaal Province have been provided for on the 1947-48 loan estimates and construction will be commenced in due course:

- Ohrigstad Conservation Scheme,
- Bronkhorstspuit Development Scheme,
- Levubu Storage Scheme.

Your agents report the usual activity in water-boring operations, both by privately-owned and Government drills. The latter are mostly in demand as being more suited to the heavy formations of the bushveld but their number is limited and it is stated that there are applicants who been on the waiting list for over three years.

Details of water boring in the Union by the Department for farmers and Government lessees during the year 1945-46 are as follows:—

	<i>Average No. of Machines working</i>	<i>Applica- tions received</i>	<i>Bore- holes completed</i>	<i>Total footage drilled</i>	<i>Total cost including depreciation</i>
Private Farmers under regulations	72	286	878	147,431	£133,542
Lessees of Govern- ment Farms	3	28	35	5,049	£5,664

The estimated quantity of water obtained from the above 913 bore-holes was 620,907 gallons per hour and of the total cost £43,158 was recoverable.

Telegraph—Telephone Extension.

New services were provided during the year in the Transvaal. These included 12 additional telephone exchanges, 12 new telegraph and telephone offices, and farm lines erected in 30 constituencies. Particulars have been kindly supplied by the Postmaster General and may be obtained at your Association's offices.

Railways and Road Motor Services.

The following new railways lines are under construction: New Canada—Phomolong, Springs—Welgedacht, Vereeniging—Union and Vereeniging—Langlaagte, Whites—Odendaalsrust. The staking out of the last-named line was completed in November, 1946, and steady progress in the construction of the line is being maintained.

Construction work has not yet commenced on the Rangeview—Natal-spruit or the Main Line—New Marshalling Yard (Vereeniging) lines.

The mileage of open lines operated by the South African Railways in the Union and South-West Africa as at 30th June, 1947, was 13,470 made up as follows:

S.A.R. lines in the Union	....	....	....	11,812
S.A.R. lines in South-West Africa	....	....	....	1,463
Private lines operated by S.A.R.	....	....	....	195

The South African Railways also operates 477 miles of line outside the Union, namely, the section of line Ramathlabama to Bulawayo.

Road Motor Services. During the year ended 30th June, 1947, 18 new services or extensions of existing services, totalling 251 miles, were introduced in the Transvaal whilst services on 5 routes, totalling 25 miles, were withdrawn. At the 30th June, the route mileage of road motor services in the Transvaal, including Swaziland (753 miles) was 4,582. The total for the Union including South-West Africa (2,342 miles) was 22,040 miles, an increase of 1,579 miles as compared with the mileage at 30th June, 1946.

The 396 vehicles operating in the Transvaal conveyed 5,002,000 passengers, 456,022 tons of general goods and 167,135 gallons of cream during the year.

Roads and Bridges.

The sum allocated by the Transvaal Province for roads and bridges for the year 1947-48 is £1,698,100, an increase of £48,000 as compared with the 1946-47 estimates. The amount is made up as follows:—

Construction and maintenance of public and district roads	£715,000
Construction of Provincial roads	.... £379,600
Maintenance of Provincial roads	.... £568,500
Construction of major bridges	.... £35,000

Little progress in respect of work done on National roads is to be recorded for the year. According to information furnished by the National Roads Board the position as at 30th June, 1947, and 1946, was as follows:—

	As at 30th June	
	1947	1946
Roads declared as national roads	935 miles	935 miles.
Roads surveyed (including lengths in local authority areas.)	969 miles	940 miles.
Completed formation and drainage including any temporary gravelling to render road trafficable	757 miles	753 miles.
Completed bituminous surfacing including basecourse	477 miles	477 miles.

The number of bridges constructed by the board at 30th June, 1947, was 138, (1946, 95).

Your agents report that several of the main roads in the Northern areas of the Transvaal, including the Great North road, are badly corrugated in parts and in some stretches dangerous to traffic. It is stated that main roads with the ordinary gravel surface cannot stand up to the increased heavy motor traffic and deteriorate quickly. Good work was done on secondary roads which are being built up and culverts put in.

The report of the Provincial Roads Commission appointed by the Administrator of the Transvaal in January, 1943, has been published, (T.P. 2/1947). The Commission's terms of reference were wide, covering practically every phase of road building from Head Office organization to the economics of an important public utility, and its 75-page report, with maps and charts, deals exhaustively with the subject. Its recommendations include the introduction of a new Roads Ordinance for the Province, the creation of a permanent board or commission to advise the Administrator on road matters, provision in the new ordinance for compensation to be paid for all damage to property by public works carried out on it, payment of such compensation not to be subject to any exceptions, the fencing of Main and District roads on a fifty-fifty basis, etc.

It is of interest to note that, according to the report, the public roads in the Transvaal consist of some 6,000 miles of main arteries, approximately 25,000 miles of registered branch roads and an unspecified (not accurately determinable) total of about 60,000 miles of general public roads.

Soil and Veld Conservation.

The Soil Conservation Act, No. 45 of 1946, which has far-reaching implications and applies to all land, came into operation on 11th October, 1946, and is reported to have aroused enthusiasm among farmers.

The Act makes provision, *inter alia*, for soil conservation districts and soil conservation areas. The former can originate only on the volition of the majority of the owners of land in the area concerned who must make application, furnish full particulars and give reasons for the proposed establishment of the soil conservation district. Soil conservation areas, on the other hand, are proclaimed by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the Soil Conservation Board (constituted under the Act), in instances where the conditions demand action but where voluntary action by the land owners concerned is not forthcoming or where it is evident that the necessary works will have to be undertaken by the State at public expense. Subject to the payment of compensation, land may be expropriated for the purposes required.

In the eight months' period, November, 1946, to June, 1947, 23 districts in the Union aggregating 7,676,000 acres were declared soil conservation districts in terms of the Act and a further 34 districts, comprising 8,281,000 acres, have since been proclaimed. Of these districts, 3 are in the Transvaal Province, 46 in the Cape Province, 1 in Natal and 7 in the Orange Free State.

The National Veld Trust continues its useful function of enlightening the public on matters concerning the preservation of the soil. Its regional committees in the various centres, whose numbers are steadily increasing, are carrying on their good work of organising lectures, film shows, outings

to soil conservation districts and generally assisting to make the population more soil conservation conscious. The greatest difficulty facing the Trust is the lack of adequate funds to maintain an efficient educational and propaganda campaign. Many more members are required to make the Trust self-supporting and it is hoped by means of a further stamp campaign which is being organised for October, 1947, to increase the Trust's membership and provide additional funds for the objects in view.

It is understood that the Native Affairs Department is starting its own soil conservation service in the Union's 50,000 square miles of Native reserves.

Locusts.

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

Another campaign was conducted against red locusts in the Rukwa valley in Tanganyika Territory from November, 1946, to April, 1947. The principle method adopted was spraying with "666" or "gammexane" and excellent results were obtained. Before this campaign was started the Union joined the International Red Locust Control Service and again contributed towards the necessary funds, this time on a percentage basis.

The red locust position is officially described as at present extremely grave. This situation has arisen as a result of the breeding elsewhere by swarms which had escaped from the Rukwa valley before 1946 and could not be traced. During the past season certain swarms migrated back into the Rukwa valley, furnishing clues to their probable origin further north and this led to the discovery of further flying swarms hundreds of miles from Rukwa towards the north.

At international locust conferences held in Northern Rhodesia during June, at which the Union was represented, it was decided to organise an airspraying campaign against flying swarms in Tanganyika Territory to augment the ground operations. The Union Government agreed to send 4 spraying and 1 transport aircraft with the necessary personnel, also 4 scientists to plan and direct the aerial offensive and to evaluate the results obtained from this method.

All participating countries, i.e., Great Britain, the Belgian Congo, the British possessions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the two Rhodesias and the Union, have accorded high priorities to red locust destruction and the Union's Locoust Division has given the assurance that everything possible is being done to safeguard agriculture in Southern Africa.

Minerals.

Reports from your agents refer to mining development in various districts. The iron ore, platinum and chrome mines in the Rustenburg Agency are stated to have increased production. The revival in chrome mining in the Lydenburg Agency continued and existing concerns increased their production while several new smaller mines were opened up. Asbestos mining is also very active in the area. Four tin mines are operating in the Potgietersrust Agency and coal formations were revealed during boring operations on several farms in the northern Potgietersrust District.

The 1946-47 annual report of the Mining Commissioner for the Pietersburg Mining District, which comprises five magisterial Districts in the Northern Transvaal, covering an area of nearly 40,000 square miles, gives an interesting review of mining activities in the District and refers to some of the more important metals which are being mined, with figures of production for the years 1946 and 1947. These metals include gold, antimony, asbestos, copper, corundum, felspar, silica, tin and vermiculite. The report states that there are definite signs of increased activities in mining operations in the near future, judging by the continued interest shown in certain base metals occurring in the Northern Transvaal by mining groups of the Witwatersrand. It also states that the results of the prospecting operations on the coal deposits in the Waterberg District, which are still proceeding, are so far very satisfactory. A copy of the report may be seen at your Association's office.

The amount provided in the Parliamentary Estimates for 1947-48 for district mining development was £75,000, £3,300 less than the previous year's vote.

The Department of Mines has resumed publication of "Industrial Minerals," a quarterly report showing production, local sales, exports and names of producers of industrial minerals, copies of which are filed at your Association's office.

New Legislation.

A list of the various acts promulgated and bills published during the year of interest to members is given on page eighteen of this report.

Of these, the following may briefly be referred to:—

Dongola Wild Life Sanctuary Act, No. 6 of 1947. Notwithstanding strong opposition from various sources, including your Association, this measure has been passed. The area involved in the reserve is some 200,000 acres. The subject matter was fully referred to in previous reports.

Orchards and Cultivated Plants Cleansing Act, No. 26, 1947. Provides for the cleansing of orchards and cultivated plants and insect pests and plant diseases and repeals the Orchards Cleansing Act of 1925.

Fixed Property Profits Tax (Special Taxation Amendment Act, No. 29 of 1947). The Fixed Property Profits Tax has been repealed as from the 1st March, 1947. Where a transaction as defined in the Act is cancelled after the 28th February, 1947, there is still liability for tax unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the cancellation was not effected in order to avoid any liability for the tax imposed by the Act in respect of the transaction so cancelled.

Fertilisers, Farm Seeds and Remedies Act, No. 36 of 1947. Provides for the registration of Fertilisers, Farm Seeds, Sterilising plants and certain remedies and regulates the importation and sale of Fertilisers, Farming Feeds, Seeds and certain remedies.

Provincial Powers Extension Act, No. 41 of 1947. Amends the South African Act of 1909 to extend the powers of Provincial Councils

in relation to Municipal and other institutions or bodies and validates the Peri-urban Areas Health Board Ordinance of 1943 which had been declared *ultra vires*.

Reserved Minerals Development Amendment Act, No. 50 of 1947. Provides for the registration of Prospecting Licences under the reserved Minerals Development Act of 1926 by the Registrar of Mining Titles and for the registration of Prospecting Contracts granted by the owner of the land to his nominee.

Natural Resources Development Act, No. 51 of 1947. Provides for the establishment of a Council to be known as the National Resources Development Council to plan and promote the better and more effectively co-ordinated exploitation, development and use of the natural resources of the Union. The members of the council are appointed by the Governor-General.

Precious and Base Minerals Amendment Act, No. 55 of 1947. Validates certain leases granted under Section 20 *bis.* of Act No. 35 of 1908 and makes provision for the remission of certain Claim Licences. It also amends Section 24 *bis.* of the 1908 Act so as to provide for the payment of compensation to the owners of the land when the Government Mining Engineer curtails the owner's reservations owing to mining requirements.

Game Preservation.

With the spread of settlement, coupled with the activities of poachers, game continues to decrease and is reported to be scarce or non-existent in most districts. In some areas, ranch owners with large properties have protected the game and have considerable herds of impala and koeboe on their land.

The Private Ranger System in the Sabi area continues to function satisfactorily. During the year, discussions took place regarding closer co-operation with the National Park authorities on game protection and a meeting between representatives of the National Parks Board and members concerned was held in Johannesburg on 29th November. The matter is still under consideration and it is anticipated that a mutually satisfactory arrangement will eventually be reached.

Following on the report of the Transvaal Game Preservation Commission published last year, a Conservator of Fish and Game and a Director of Inland Fisheries, were appointed by the Administrator with effect from 1st June, 1947.

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

Natives.

Your agents report that native health generally was good. There were very few cases of malaria the incidence of which appears to have greatly diminished. This satisfactory state is attributed largely to the good work done by the anti-malaria spraying organisation of the Public Health Department which is to be commended.

There was again an acute shortage of farm labour in all areas and instances are reported of farms being sold owing to lack of native labour. Many natives are averse to labour on farms. Work is readily obtainable at the industrial centres which offer the attraction of higher wages and shorter hours.

District Agency.

Thirty-four member farms were sold and withdrawn from the Association's supervision during the year, leaving 112 in the Agency as at 30th June as compared with 146 the previous year and 160 in 1945.

Rent collections for the year were 15% less than the previous year's collections due to withdrawal of revenue-producing farms.

The East Zoutpansberg District agent, Mr. I. S. Torrance, resumed his duties as agent on discharge from military service at the end of the year.

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

Frank Menne Memorial Cups.

The two challenge cups, reference to which has been made in previous reports, were received during the year and duly presented to the Northern Transvaal Agricultural Society and the Native Local Council, respectively, on 16th May, 1947. The presentations were made by Mrs. Frank Menne at Pietersburg before representative gatherings and votes of thanks to the members of the Association for their generous donation of the trophies, were recorded.

The cups are fine specimens of the silversmith's art and were greatly admired. The larger cup stands 16½ inches high and the smaller 12¼ inches without the plinth and, in addition to the appropriate inscription, each bears a portrait figure in relief of the late Frank Menne. Both were presented for competition in the cattle sections and are to be permanent floating trophies.

The funds which provided the cups were contributed by the following members interested in the East Zoutpansberg Agency: Central South African Lands & Mines, Ltd., Mr. J. F. Duncan, Mrs. H. J. Lamb, Mr. F. W. Masey, New Transvaal Gold Farms, Ltd., Northern Transvaal Lands Co, Ltd., Oceana Development Co., Ltd., South African Townships, Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd., Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration Co., Ltd., and Tudor Estates, Ltd.

The thanks of the Association are due to these members for this tribute to the memory of the late Agent Menne which, at the same time, helps to further the interests of cattle breeding in the Northern Transvaal and provides an incentive to Native cattle owners to produce better stock.

Parliamentary Estimates.

The main vote estimates of expenditure from revenue and loan funds 1947-48, 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>	1947-48.	1946-47.
	£	£
Agriculture and Agricultural Education	3,273,000	2,684,100
Forestry	580,000	510,000
Lands, Deeds and Surveys	1,037,000	822,000
Irrigation	640,000	542,000
Price Stabilization, subsidies to farmers, etc.	6,847,500	14,761,000
District Mining Development	75,000	78,300
S.A. Native Trust Fund	780,000	794,000
 <i>From Loan Funds.</i>		
Agriculture	350,000	250,000
Forestry	1,600,000	1,350,000
Irrigation	2,175,000	2,000,000
Assistance to farmers	100,000	200,000
Lands and Settlements	2,275,000	1,300,000
Land and Agricultural Banks	250,000	100,000
Grant to S.A. Native Trust	1,000,000	1,500,000

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 for information furnished in connection with this report.

ERIC L. CRAIGHEAD, *Chairman.*

<p>B. HUMPHREY. A. G. DOUGLAS. R. L. WARD. T. REEKIE. V. BENJAMIN. C. NEWBY. W. R. HEDDING. B. MOSES. J. POPLE.</p>	}	<p><i>Members of Committee.</i></p>
---	---	---

A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Johannesburg,
8th December, 1947.

NEW LEGISLATION.

<i>Union Act.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
6 of 1947.	Dongola Wild Life Sanctuary.
21 of 1947.	Precious Stones Amendment.
26 of 1947	Orchards and Cultivated Plants Cleansing.
29 of 1947.	Special Taxation Amendment.
34 of 1947	Agricultural Produce Export Amendment.
35 of 1947	Wool Amendment.
36 of 1947.	Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Seeds and Remedies.
41 of 1947	Provincial Powers Extension.
45 of 1947.	Native Laws Amendment.
49 of 1947.	Liquid Fuel and Oil.
50 of 1947	Reserved Minerals Development Amendment.
51 of 1947	Natural Resources Development.
52 of 1947	Income Tax.
55 of 1947	Precious and Base Metals Amendment.

<i>Number.</i>	UNION GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS.
147 of 1946	Regulations for the Control of Citrus Fruit Amendment.
167 of 1946	Declaration of Certain Plants to be Weeds.
189 of 1946	Date of Establishment of South African Wool Board.
190 of 1946	Prices of Mealies and Mealie Products.
194 of 1946	Wheat Control Scheme: Amendment.
195 of 1946	Dairy Products Marketing Scheme: Amendment.
200 of 1946	Dairy Products Marketing Scheme: Amendment.
201 of 1946	Date of Commencement of Soil Conservation Act, 1946.
215 of 1946	Native Co-operative Societies.
252 of 1946	Control of the Importation of Butter and Cheese.
253 of 1946	Compulsory Fencing, Ward Komati, District Barberton.
256 of 1946	Redefinition of Justice of the Peace Ward, Nelspruit.
266 of 1946	Registration for Unemployment Act, 1945: Date of Commencement.
3 of 1947	Prices of Yellow Mealies.
28 of 1947	Prices of Mealies & Exportation of Mealies to Certain Territories.
44 of 1947	South African Citrus Scheme.
51 of 1947	Excision of Certain Farms, Released Area No. 22.
55 of 1947	Repeal of Regulations for the Control of Citrus Fruit.
63 of 1947	Prices of Mealies to Producers.
86 of 1947	Magalies River Soil Conservation District.
87 of 1947	Sandrivierkroon Soil Conservation District.
94 of 1947	Mealie Control Scheme: Amendment.
97 of 1947	Removal of Restrictions in Townships Act, 1946.
101 of 1947	Slaughter Animal and Meat Control Regulations—Amendment.
136 of 1947	A. N. C. Kruger National Park, Criminal Jurisdiction.

PUBLICATIONS—UNION GOVERNMENT.

- U.G.28 of 1946 Report on the Kalahari Expedition, 1945.
U.G.31 of 1946 Report on the Distribution of Food by Sir Henry French, G.B.E., K.C.B.
U.G.30 of 1941 Report of the National Road Board for 1940.
U.G.12 of 1942 Sixth Census of the Population of the Union of South Africa. Vol. IX—Bantu and Non-Europeans.
U.G.24 of 1942 Sixth Census—Vol. 5.
U.G. 8 of 1946 Annual Report of the Government Mining Engineer.
U.G.32 of 1946 Social & Economic Planning Council—Report 9—The Native Reserves and their place in the Economy of the Union of S.A.
U.G.44 of 1946 Report of the Department of Native Affairs for the year 1944-45.
U.G.11 of 1947 Report of the Board of the Land & Agricultural Bank of S.A. for the year ended 31/12/46.
U.G.14 of 1947 Report of the Native Affairs Commission for year 1945-46.
U.G.17 of 1947 Social & Economic Planning Council, 2nd Annual Report for the Year ended 30/9/46 together with Memorandum on Regional and Town Planning.
U.G.19 of 1947 Eleventh Annual Report of the National Road Board for the Year 1945-46.
U.G.24 of 1947 Department of Forestry Annual Report for the Year ended 31/3/46.
Debates in the House of Assembly, 4th Session—ninth Parliament—1947.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF THE TRANSVAAL.

- T.P. 2 of 1947 Provincial Roads Commission Report, 1943, Transvaal.

OFFICE OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- S.A. Journal of Economics (Quarterly).
South African Forestry Association Journal.
Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd., Monthly Review.
"Veld Trust News" (Monthly).
"Farming in South Africa" (Monthly).
Journal of Agriculture (Great Britain) (Monthly).
Journal of the Botanical Society, 1945.
Department of Mines, Information Circular, Industrial Minerals (Quarterly).
Annual Report, National Parks Board of Trustees, 1945.
Evidence of the Witwatersrand Land Titles Commission.
Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Annual Report, 1945-46.
"African Wild Life" (Quarterly.)

TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET as at 30th JUNE, 1947.

<p>SUNDRY CREDITORS.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Accrued Charges £22 1 4</p> <p>INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT 1,940 15 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Credit Balance as at 30th June, 1946 £1,616 3 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1947, as per attached account 324 11 10</p> <p>T.L.O.A. PROVIDENT FUND 1,262 16 7</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">As per contra.</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE 2 1 0</p>	<p>OFFICE FURNITURE & LIBRARY (Book Value) £6 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Balance as at 30th June, 1946 £6 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Add: Additions during year 2 10 0</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">£8 10 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Less: Depreciation 2 10 0</p> <p>SUNDRY DEBTORS 42 18 2</p> <p>TRUST ACCOUNT 23 16 6</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Commission on June Collections £1,002</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 4% LOCAL REGISTERED STOCK, 1951 — with interest accrued 1,022 0 10</p> <p>FIXED DEPOSIT, UNITED BUILDING SOCIETY, with interest accrued 610 16 4</p> <p>CASH 259 6 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">At Bank £55 6 11</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">In Hand 4 5 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">At United Building Society, Savings Account, with interest accrued 194 13 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">On Deposit with Government Printer 5 0 0</p> <p>T.L.O.A. PROVIDENT FUND per contra 1,262 16 7</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">£498 Union of South Africa 4% Registered Stock, 1951, with interest accrued £507 19 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Union Loan Certificates, at cost 693 0 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Savings Account, St. Andrew's Building Society, with interest accrued 10 7 5</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Fixed Deposit, St. Andrew's Building Society 51 10 0</p>
£3,227 14 5	£3,227 14 5

ERIC L. CRAIGHEAD, *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, 1947, according to the books and the information given to us.

Johannesburg,

12th September, 1947.

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

TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Dr.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 30th JU F, 1947

Cr.

<p>To SALARIES & BONUS TO STAFF £1,666 3 8</p> <p>.. STAFF PROVIDENT FUND 75 0 0</p> <p>.. OFFICE RENT 156 0 0</p> <p>.. GENERAL CHARGES 260 14 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Including Printing & Stationery, Postages & Telegrams, Insurance and Bank Charges £303 2 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Less: Recovered from members 42 8 7</p> <p>.. AUDIT FEE for year ended 30th June, 1946 42 0 0</p> <p>.. DEPRECIATION on Office Furniture 2 10 0</p> <p>.. SUBSCRIPTIONS & DONATIONS 29 7 0</p> <p>.. LOCUST EXPENDITURE 1940/41, now written off 6 16 3</p> <p>.. TRAVELLING EXPENSES 7 6 6</p> <p>.. BALANCE being excess of Income over Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1947, carried to Balance Sheet 324 11 10</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">£2,570 9 4</p>	<p>By SUBSCRIPTIONS £1,295 14 0</p> <p>.. COMMISSION ON RENT COLLECTIONS 594 19 10</p> <p>.. FEES FROM FARM SALES 578 3 4</p> <p>.. INTEREST 68 1 8</p> <p>.. SUNDRY 33 10 6</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">£2,570 9 4</p>
--	---

Page Twenty-one

ERIC L. CRAIGHEAD, *Chairman,*

A. D. PARSONS, *Secretary.*

Examined and found Correct.

Johannesburg,
12th September, 1947.

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

TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

TRUST ACCOUNT

BALANCE SHEET as at 30th JUNE, 1947.

SUNDRY MEMBERS	£473 10 2	CASH	£682 8 2
Revenue received, not yet distributed.		At Agency Banks and in hands of Agents	£319 1 5
TRANSVAAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION	23 16 6	At Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Johannesburg	362 12 0
Commission.		In Hand	0 14 9
SUNDRY CREDITORS	1 10 0	SUNDRY DEBTORS	18 8 9
GAME PROTECTION	202 0 3		
Private Reserve, Sabi Area.			
	£700 16 11		£700 16 11

ERIC L. CRAIGHEAD, *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 at the 30th June, 1947, according to the books and the information given to us.

Johannesburg,
12th September, 1947.

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

Annual General Meeting

.....

The Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Members of the Transvaal Land Owners' Association was held in the Board-room, 65 President Street, Johannesburg, on Monday, 15th December, 1947, 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. V. M. Benjamin (Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Ltd.), S. D. J. McMaster (S.A. Land & Exploration Co., Ltd.), W. R. Hedding (Daggafontein Mines, Ltd., Rand Selection Corporation, Ltd. and Western Reefs Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.), J. Pople (African Gold & Base Metals Holdings, Ltd. and S.A. Townships, Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd.), J. Poole (Johannesburg Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.), Paul Davis, G. W. Ramsay (Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Ltd., and Ryan Nigel Gold Mining & Estate Co., Ltd.), R. L. Ward (Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., and Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Co., Witwatersrand, Ltd.), B. Humphrey (African & European Investment Co., Ltd., and Lydenburg Estates, Ltd.), and A. D. Parsons (Secretary).

The Chairman having declared the meeting duly constituted, 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.

In moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen,

The Committee's Report and the audited Statement of Accounts are in your hands and are submitted for your approval and adoption.

The Association's membership at June 30th remains at the same number as the previous year, the resignation of one Ordinary Member, owing to sales of farms, being off-set by the election of a new Honorary Member.

It will be noted from the Accounts that the revenue for the year, augmented by fees received from members in respect of farms in Released Areas sold to the S.A. Native Trust, totalled £2,570. 9. 4., exceeding the year's expenditure by £324. 11. 10. It is estimated that for the financial year ending 30th June, 1948, expenditure will exceed revenue by approximately £330. The Association's cash and liquid assets at date amount to £2,759. 0. 0.

The report itself is full of interesting and useful information and in general reflects the progress being made in the agricultural industry in the Union.

Commendable work is being done by the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association in bringing selected settlers to the Union. The majority of these settlers comprise highly skilled and qualified men and women in all artisan and professional spheres of employment who are a welcome addition to our comparatively small European population and will no doubt be a credit to the land of their adoption.

Of actual farm settlers there are unfortunately very few and the main reason advanced for this, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, is that farming generally is not popular and that it is more expensive to establish oneself in farming for a living in South Africa than it is in Great Britain because of the basic over-valuation of land in this country for farming at the present juncture. It is, however, realised that products of the land will always be required the world over, including South Africa, and that the force of economic factors will sooner or later compel land values to become established on sound businesslike lines for the farming industry.

Farmer settlers wishing to take up employment in the first place as assistants and managers for South African farmers can obtain appropriate short term farm training under the 1820 Settlers' Association's auspices which provides them with a knowledge of essential everyday South African farm practices and thus fits them more fully for farm management duties and responsibilities.

Regarding the subsidy for the purchase of bulls, which was introduced by the Government in 1935 and suspended ten years later, it is of interest to note from a statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in Parliament that the total cost to the State under this head was £693,498. The Minister explained that the subsidy was a temporary measure designed to assist cattle farmers in the initial stages of the cattle improvement scheme. Originally introduced for a period of 3 years it was extended at different stages. By the introduction of a better type of bull the shortage of suitable bulls became less acute and with the large supply of such bulls, prices also declined. He added that the necessity for a subsidy scheme had therefore disappeared and its re-introduction in present circumstances could not be justified.

You will have seen from the report that South African wool was exported to twenty-seven overseas countries during the year. The cumula-

tive totals were 1,131,275 bales of grease wool and 104,570 bales of scoured wool. The largest quantity went to Italy with 378,310 bales of grease wool and 6,452 bales of scoured wool, the United States of America took 202,275 bales of grease wool and 4,373 bales of scoured wool, Belgium 179,574 and 33,860 bales, France 164,000 and 5,182, while 121,828 bales of grease wool and 17,250 bales of scoured wool went to the United Kingdom. Other countries which received shipments include Brazil, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Czecho-Slovakia.

In an interesting report on the Union's growing wool industry made at the request of the South African Wool Board and the Government, Prof. J. B. Speakman, head of the Textile Research Department of the Leeds University, has made recommendations for the interlocking of all stages from production to manufacture. His findings include a suggestion that a combined wool research centre be established at Grahamstown and that a distinguished scientist be appointed, with over-riding powers, to plan wool research. The recommendations point the way to reaching a solution of the many problems and technical difficulties facing the industry and, if carried into effect, should do much to assist wool production and manufacture in this country.

With the gradual return of normal conditions the Citrus industry is getting back into its stride and, as you will note from figures given in the report, is contributing its share to the Union's expanding trade returns.

At the last annual meeting of the Co-operative Citrus Exchange, the Chairman referred to the future prospects of the industry and stated that the Government was desirous that everything should be done to expand the industry to its fullest extent and that the Exchange had agreed to conduct a survey to determine the possibilities in this respect, work on which is now proceeding. It has been learned that all the Union's citrus nurseries were fully booked up for every citrus tree they could produce until 1948, the bulk of the trees on order being urgently required to replace old and unprofitable trees and also orchards no longer commercially economic. Stating that the Union produces citrus in quantity recognised to be second to none in quality and that production costs compared favourably with those of competitive countries, the Chairman remarked that in these respects growers had nothing to fear but to continue to compete successfully there were certain factors which demanded constant attention. These included exploring the possibilities of greater mechanisation in orchard operations to overcome the problem of labour scarcity and costs, yearly becoming more acute; adequate irrigation timeously applied; fertilising programmes carried out on latest approved methods and precautions against possible outbreaks of diseases and pests. This is sound advice which Union citrus growers would do well to follow.

The Chairman, in his speech at the last Annual Meeting referred to the Instalments Sales of Land Bill. Notwithstanding representations made by your Association in collaboration with the Association of Building Societies and the Association of Estate Agents as well as other interested

parties, the Bill has again been published in the same form. Whether or not any amendments will be made when the Bill comes before Parliament we do not know. Your Association still takes strong objection to the terms of the Bill.

The Natural Resources Development Act No. 51 of 1947 was promulgated on the 18th June, 1947. The Governor-General has established, with effect from the 1st October, 1947, the Natural Resources Development Council and a Regional Committee for the controlled area in the Orange Free State described in the Schedule of the Act.

The long promised legislation providing for the registration of prospecting contracts granted by the owner of the land, where minerals have been reserved to the Crown, to his nominee, has been promulgated by means of an amendment to the Reserved Minerals Development Act.

The Witwatersrand Land Titles Commission appointed in 1946 has issued part 1 of its Report in which it deals with the subject specified in Clause (5) of the Terms of Reference which reads as follows:—

“The present position in regard to the development for the purposes mentioned in Clause (4) of land which is not proclaimed under the Gold Law, the mineral rights in respect of which are held by some person other than the freehold owner, and what changes, if any, are required in the existing law, for the purpose of facilitating or controlling such development and for regulating the rights of the parties respectively concerned.” (The purposes mentioned in Clause (4) are residential, governmental, industrial or agricultural purposes.)

The Commissioners decided to deal with this subject first as they regard it as of greater urgency than the questions covered by the other Clauses of their Terms of Reference. The recommendations made by the Commissioners are too lengthy to be dealt with fully here. It is recommended that after the Townships Board has considered any development scheme by a person who does not own the mineral rights, it should be referred to a Mineral Rights Committee consisting of not less than three and not more than five members appointed by the Minister of Mines, of whom one shall be a Judge or retired Judge of the Supreme Court or a member or retired member of the Public Service possessed of suitable legal qualifications, who shall be Chairman, and the others shall be members or retired members of the Public Service, who are serving or have served as officers of the Mines Department, or persons otherwise qualified by knowledge and experience of the Mining Industry or by special scientific knowledge.

The Committee to have power to examine such persons as it may deem necessary, and to have the power, jurisdiction and privileges described in the Commissions Powers Ordinance, 1902, of the Transvaal, or any law which may be substituted therefor.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Committee on any question shall be the decision of the Committee on such question.

The Mineral Rights Committee shall upon reference of any matter to the Committee, enquire into and investigate the same and hear any evidence in regard thereto tendered by the applicant or the objector, and shall report to the Administrator whether or not in their opinion there is reasonable ground for holding

- (a) That minerals covered by the objector's mineral rights are likely to be found in payable quantities or in quantities which may become payable in the land in question, and
- (b) That the carrying out of the proposed development scheme is likely to cause substantial interference with the exercising of the objector's rights in respect of such minerals.

It is recommended that if the Committee shall report, that both the above questions should be answered in the affirmative the objection of the holder of the mineral rights concerned shall be deemed to be well founded, but if the Committee shall report that either of such questions should be answered in the negative, the objection of such holder shall be deemed not to be well founded.

The Administrator, on receiving the report of the Mineral Rights Committee, shall communicate its contents to the applicant and the objector concerned, and shall

- (a) If the answers to both the above questions are in the affirmative refuse the application, or
- (b) If either the above questions is answered in the negative grant the application.

If the Mineral Rights Committee is of the opinion that further time should be allowed to the holder of the mineral rights for the purpose of ascertaining the probabilities in regard to the prospects of mineral development on the land, it may specify the time which should, in its opinion, be so allowed, in which case the Administrator is to advise the parties and again refer the matter to the Mineral Rights Committee after the expiry of this specified period. It is also recommended that in the event of either of the questions being answered in the negative and the Administrator approving the scheme, the mineral rights holder shall have the option within a period of two months to purchase the freehold at a price to be fixed in the absence of agreement between the parties by arbitration.

The Commissioners have gone very fully into the question of the conflicting interests of the rights of the freehold and mineral right owners and their report should be studied by the members of your Association.

I would like to record the Committee's appreciation of the outstanding services rendered by our Secretary, Mr. A. D. Parsons, and his staff during the year.

I now beg to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1947, and will ask Mr. Ward to second the motion.

Mr. R. L. Ward seconded and on being put to the meeting the motion for the adoption of the Report and Accounts was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next item is the election of the Executive Committee for the year 1947-48. The name of Mr. C. Newby has been withdrawn and the retiring members, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election are—Messrs. V. M. Benjamin, E. L. Craighead, A. G. Douglas, W. R. Hedding, R. L. Hopkins, B. E. Humphrey, B. Moses, E. C. Oldridge, S. Perkins, J. Pople, T. Reekie, R. L. Ward and A. Whittaker. There being no other nominations I have pleasure in declaring these gentlemen elected.

The next item on the agenda is to ask for the nomination of a President for the ensuing year.


Mr. R.L. Ward said he had much pleasure in proposing the election of Mr. V. M. Benjamin as President for the ensuing year. Mr. J. Pople seconded and there being no other nominations the Chairman declared Mr. V. M. Benjamin unanimously elected as President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Benjamin thanked the meeting for the honour accorded to him.

The Chairman then asked for nominations of two Vice-Presidents and on the motion of Mr. W. R. Hedding, seconded by Mr. J. Poole, Mr. E. L. Craighead and Mr. R. L. Ward were elected as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Mr. Paul Davis proposed that Messrs. Roberts, Allsworth, Cooper Brothers & Company be re-elected as auditors of the Association for the ensuing year, their remuneration for the past audit to be forty guineas. Mr. G. W. Ramsay seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. V. M. Benjamin said he had much pleasure in moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. E. L. Craighead for the very able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Association during the past year. The motion was carried with applause and the proceedings then terminated.

 K.B.D. (PTY) LTD.

¶ **Land** is one of the nation's chief assets, and it is well worth the while of landowners to join together for mutual protection.

¶ **Have** you considered the reasons why you, as a Landowner, should become a member of the Transvaal Land Owners' Association?

¶ **This** Association was established in the year 1903, and to-day represents the owners of over two million acres of freehold land in the Union of South Africa, besides twelve and three-quarter million acres of mineral rights.

¶ **Its** objects are to promote, protect and advance the interests of landowners in South Africa, and during the 44 years of its existence the Association has performed valuable work in this direction, to which its record of achievements testifies.

¶ **Every** owner or lessee of land in South Africa is eligible for membership which comprises ordinary and associate members. The subscription for an ordinary member rises from three guineas per annum for an area from 2,000 acres to 9,999 acres, and associate members pay one guinea per annum.

¶ **You** are invited to become a member and, by giving your support, help to strengthen the Association and further the cause of land owners generally.

¶ **Copies** of the Constitution and any further particulars required will gladly be furnished on application to the Secretary.



Printed by
Kenneth B. Dickinson (Pty.) Ltd.
Johannesburg.

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of the archive of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.