

5.(1) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Standard of.

Native mealies are of no value because we do not help them. (Neethling. p.7)

Native does not manure or remove stumps. His methods ruin land. He does not clean the land properly (p.14)

Standard of Native agriculture about same everywhere: 50% of Europeans in Potgieters are inefficient. (25)

Poor plowing. (Daneel. 216)

Natives growing cotton. (Macgregor 238-9)

Deep plowing - reasons. (241)

General methods. (242-3)

Very wasteful. (Kirsten. 257)

Don't cultivate for profit. (Menne. 270-1)

Light ploughs for girls and boys to handle. (271)

Manuring exceptional: no rotation. (271)

Still wasteful. (281)

Little improvement. 70% use ploughs; shortage of draft animals causes shallow ploughing. (Van Rensburg (363-4, 366-9)

Means Native would cultivate. (374-5)

Shortage of ground. (375-6)

Reasons for not stumping and not ~~xxx~~ manuring. (Mojaje, 393-4)

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Ploughs used but not manure. No stumping. (Masoi. 475(2)

We have deep ploughing and manure and better crops. (Fungwane. 494)

Cultivation poor. (Andrews. 509)

Younger mens' methods not changing. (510)

Standard wasteful.; reasons. (Hall, 564-5)

Improving slowly. No one has told them of rotation, or to stump, or manure their lands. (Hunt, 663,664,668)

Women grumble at manure because of weeds. (669)

x See pag. 2. (676+694)

Crops grown every year for 22 years on same land. (672-3)

Natives use fertilizer. (de Souza. 773)

Amount of production of Native. (van Rensburg. 780)

Some Natives use ploughs. (791)

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Stumping rare; reasons why nothing permanent done. (Visser. 446)

no account of manure

5. (2) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Development (contd)
~~xxxxx~~ Standard of.
 5. (1)

- Crops very often good. (Yates. 816,827)
- People very backward. Use mostly light ploughs; do not stump; they burn out a tree (817). Most of the young boys who could do agriculture are away; only old men and woemn to do the work. (818)
- Very few break land with Native hoe now. ^aFew use cultivators and harrows but no planters; lands very scattered; only lands near kraals fenced. (819) (826?)
- Yield per acre very small, not more than 2 bags. (822)
- Beans grown largely. Not having draft animals and there being very few men prevents their ploughing better. (823)
- Methods on individual tenure good. (830)
- Improved methods due to individual ownership. (831)
- Standard low because of men going away. (836)
- Agriculture might be improved a bit. (861)
- Some use manure, shortage of wagons to load it. Some not used to it, others have not necessary cattle. (Sekoati, 915-6)
- Natives often get more from the land than white men (Bosman, 944)
- If given chance will improve still further. (Penzhorn, 964-5)
- Does not manure black (?) ground because not necessary. (981)
- Picks no longer used; manure not used. (1018)
- Rustenburg Natives more advanced than Pilansberg. (Stegmann, 1043)
- Will not plough till first rains have fallen; will not manure lands, it hardens soil. (1084) (Emmett)
- Farming in Rustenburg not better than Ciskei but country better. (Native Chiefs, 1122)
- Have to use donkeys for ploughing. (1122)
- Cannot manure because of lack of transport. (1134)
- Are ploughing in winter time. (1153)
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- x Lands continuous in Geluks Location. (Major Hunt, 676)
- Rustenburg standard very much better. (694)
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5.(2) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Development.

Some people oppose developing Native as farmer. With training, Native can help us greate world markets. (Neethling, p.7)

The demonstrator in Potigeters is good. (p.26)

Nobody shows us better methods. (Shipango. 171)

Young people will improve methods. (Daneel. 192-3)

Means to improve. (Macgregor. 244)

Want agricultural school, (322) and good education. (331)
Moloto.

Improvement by grouping lands. (van Rensburg. 367,378)

How developed by planting trees and breeding cattle.
(Phokanoko. 601)

Nothing done by Govt. or Companies to improve farms. (Hunt. 664)

Could be improved by teaching modern methods. (669)

Demonstrator not a success. (Penzhorn. 967)

No seasons to get water. (968)

Should be by working for farmer first. (1019)

Demonstrators are doing good work. (Stegmann. 1035)

Compensation should be given for improvements. (1040)

Should take Chiefs to European Agricultural Colleges to see.
(Chiefs.1123)

People since take notice of demonstrators. (1124)

5.(3) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Effect upon by working
for Europeans.

Native improving work on example from Europeans.
(Neethling. p.13)

Many Natives do not ~~simply~~ apply European methods when
return to their own location (p.20)

Standard improved. (Daneel 192,215,217)

Natives own separators. (221)

Winter plowing. (Macgregor. 240)

Have noticed no improvement. (Andrews. 509)

How it raises the standard. (Hall. 563-4)

Natives return as individuals and are absorbed in the
mass. (Major Hunt. 707)

Very little improvement. (de Souza. 773)

Majority fall back on old habits; some do not. (Yates. 863)

Native has learned to plough deep from European. (Bosman
944)

Great improvement. Many Natives on the farms and on
Company farms. (959)

Has led to great improvement. (Penzhorn. 966)

In Reserves fall back on old ~~work~~ habits but better
methods are starting. (Stegmann. 1045)

Where water available Natives grow wheat and tobacco
on European methods. (Emmett. 1071)

Using better seed. (Chiefs. 1124)

More ploughing than formerly; some double furrow ploughs.
(1125)

5.(5) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Grazing.

Grazing is wasteful and cattle cannot develop properly.
(Neethling p.15)

Good grazing can be got for 3d. a head per month(?) (p.30)

Grazing ruined by cattle trampling; cattle can be watered
only every other day. (Major Hunt. 665-6)

Effect on grazing of growing wheat after mealies. (de Souza.
763)

Several years' rest necessary for better grazing. (Yates. 861)

Not enough water for grazing for their cattle. (Penzhorn.997)

Charged 6/- per head. (Native Chiefs. 1096)

Grazing 3/- per head. (1126)

5.(6) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Cattle.

When things are bad Native will send cattle to run with another Native's cattle (Neethling p.24)

Native cattle are poor: can be improved by care (p.26)

Native cattle often have to go two days without water; this damages the land. (p.27)

Herding of cattle - times. (Shipango. 176)

Reasons for poverty. (Macgregor. 245)

Cattle raising not progressing. (258) Kirsten)

Cattle still poor but hardy. (Menne. 280)

Native female cattle always small. (Menne. 286)

Cattle poor (van Rensburg. 366)

Cattle can be improved only by drastic measures. (378)

Breed of cattle. (Visser. 454)

Cattle dying because of dipping. (Masoi - 475(1,2,3)

Dipping charges (Fungwane. ~~487~~ 498, 502)

Two hundred families have 300 cattle. (Preller, 596)

Do not believe in quality but quantity. (Phokanoko. 621)

Lots looking for work. (636)

Number of cattle. (Major Hunt. 649-50)

Natives oppose castration of cattle. (669-70)

Not concerned with quality but quantity. (670)

Cattle could not do without prickly-pear. (675)

By protective measures cattle have increased. (Kgolokwe.738)

Most Natives have no cattle. (de Souza. 765)

Natives have so many cattle I must hire land for mine. (v.Rensburg. 780)

Number varies greatly. (788)

Owners with individual tenure keep few cattle except for working. (Yates. 832)

Number of Native cattle not excessive for population, but for area. (832) With sufficient ground could have more stock but more equally divided; some have large numbers. (832)

In droughts large numbers lost: before dipping disease reduced numbers (859) Dip has encouraged overgrazing. (860)

Sisa system is practised frequently. (Bosman. 954)

5.(6) NATIVE AGRICULTURE. Cattle.

On most farms cattle must go long distances to water; sometimes 15 miles. They dont get water every day. They trample out the grass. Natives not in position to get water as whites are. (Penzhorn. 984)

They see they must work with better cattle. (Stegmann. 1046)

They only sell old stock and only for payment of levies for purchase of land, and to pay for food during drought. (Emmett. 1065)

Large herds force Natives seek rights on farms of land companies and crown lands. (1068)

People want to buy good oxen. (Chiefs. 1124)

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