

NATIVE ECONOMIC COMMISSION.(Notes by Mr. F.A.W. Lucas, for Major R.W. Anderson).
-----AGRICULTURE.

- Yield: 4½ to 5 bags per morgen. (van Rensburg, 366)
- Not more than 2 bags an acre. (Yates, 822).
- 10 to 15 bags per morgen, Rustenburg. (Penzhorn, 965.)
- Half bag to the acre. (Dundee. 1260)
- One bag per acre. (1268)
- Mapumulo, Christian Natives 8 to 10 bags to acre,
Raw Natives 4 bags. (2024)
- Kokstad, 4 or 5 bags. (2767)
- 2 to 3 bags. (Harries, Ladysmith, 2362)
- 1 to 3 bags. (Ladysmith, 2480)
- 8 to the acre, Butterworth. (3313)
- 1¼ to 1½, Taungs. (3222)
- Terribly low, Vryburg, (5406). (See Thornton, 8388,
2.1 per acre. 8395).
- Some scatter seed on unploughed land. (1260)
- Light ploughs are used so that boys and girls can
handle them. (271)
- Bad methods equal overcrowding in Zululand. (1431)
- Zululand agriculture has deteriorated. (1787).
- Improvement in agriculture through training. (Hall, 563.
van Rensburg 791. Yates ~~822~~ 818. Bosman 944. Penzhorn 964.)
- Rapid improvement, (1540, 1541, 1545, 1637, 1747, 1930.
- Natives plough better in Vryheid East although no demonstrator,
(1530).
- One thousand copies of book on agriculture in Xosa sold in
one month. (918)
- Not many improved. (de Souza, 773)
- Nothing is done to teach Natives. (Neethling, 15-16. Hunt,
664, 669.)
- Leaving lands to the women to work is changing now. (Yates, 819)
- 160 cultivators and planters in Qumbu.

Improvement in Zululand due to missions, (1428, 1429.)

Using manure. (Pokwani, Yates, 813. Babanango, Statement p.4, Rabe 1504, Harding 2117, 2124. Ixopo 2246, Bulwer 2269)

Reasons for not manuring - brings weeds; got no wagons to cart it. (Mojaje 394; 915, 1134.) White people take away the manure. (Fungware 499. 1586.)

After explanation Natives use it. (Harding, 2145.)

Natives certainly used manure once upon a time. (Thornton, 8195)

Shallow ploughing. Only children available for ploughing.

Shortage of animals. (van Rensburg 363; Yates 823.)

30% still using picks. (364)

Effect on cattle of undue dipping. (475-1)

Obstacles to ploughing (1913. Rodseth 1928-9)

Progress in agriculture. (Butterworth, S.3).

General improvement Tsolo, 10% through demonstrators (3325)

Great progress Queenstown (40-2).

Land about to be abandoned as useless, under proper treatment yielded 25 bags from 3 acres. (Ross, 4413)

Progress prevented by high prices at traders (6280-1)

Extent cultivated has gone back because rent must be paid in advance. (6535)

There should be a grant-in-aid from the Govt. (Macmillan, 7518)

Fertilisation is an afforestation problem in the Transkei (8386)

Change Transkei from 8 acres to 20 per family of five. (8402)

Effects of shallow ploughing. (8451)

European agriculture is kept back by untrained Natives. (Neveling, 8498)

Improved Agriculture.

Improved through up-to-date methods. (Harding 2147)

Great improvement. (Bulwer, 2271)

Natives fencing on advice of Magistrate. (2235)

Improvement prevented by cheap ploughs and poor oxen and women getting no training. (2297)

- Big outstanding improvement. (Estcourt, 2298)
- Case of Native with £20 cows who feeds them through his lands.
(Matatiele, 2634)
- Improving rapidly. (Brownlee, 2825)
- Fencing and varied crops. (East Griqualand, 2901)
- Fencing of plots is allowed in Transkei. (2914)
- Calculation of what is needed for improvement. (2951)
- There is a shortage of oxen for modern methods. (Cingo, 2968)
- No training is given on farms. (2978)
- Improvements are prevented by quality and lack of oxen (3238)
- Remarkable improvement. (Thompson, 3318)
- Twelve farmers' associations. (3319)
- One central and 11 district shows. (3319)
- Shows compare well with European. (3338)
- Piccanins plough only if the adults are away (Lestrade, 8620)
- Native lands are kept clean. (Utrecht, Wentzel 1242).

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