

THE RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OF THE

MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF

A L B E R T

SINCE 1865

D. J. G. VAN DEN HEEVER
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-- PREFACE --

Limitations of time and space forced the abandonment of the objects to give, firstly, a detailed comparison of the development of Albert with that of the Cape Colony, and later of the Union of South Africa; and secondly, a detailed analysis - including correlations of rainfall and production - of the statistical information available. The former object can however be easily attained by studying this thesis in conjunction with books on South African Economic History. As regards the latter an attempt was made to bring out the main features revealed by the Statistical information in the general treatise. All valuable statistical information, are included in the "Statistical Survey" at the end of the treatise, and in the text references are often made to this "Survey".

The Resident Magistrates at Venterstad and Burghersdorp allowed me to look through all their unpublished records; the officials in the Union Departments of Census and Statistics, Agricultural Economics and Public Revenue were willing to supply unpublished information they had, and allowed lengthy interviews with them; local attorneys, businessmen and farmers gave very valuable information, and it is a pity these people would not allow me to mention their names. To all the above-mentioned people I am very much indebted, not only for the information, but also for the kind and encouraging way in which they received me

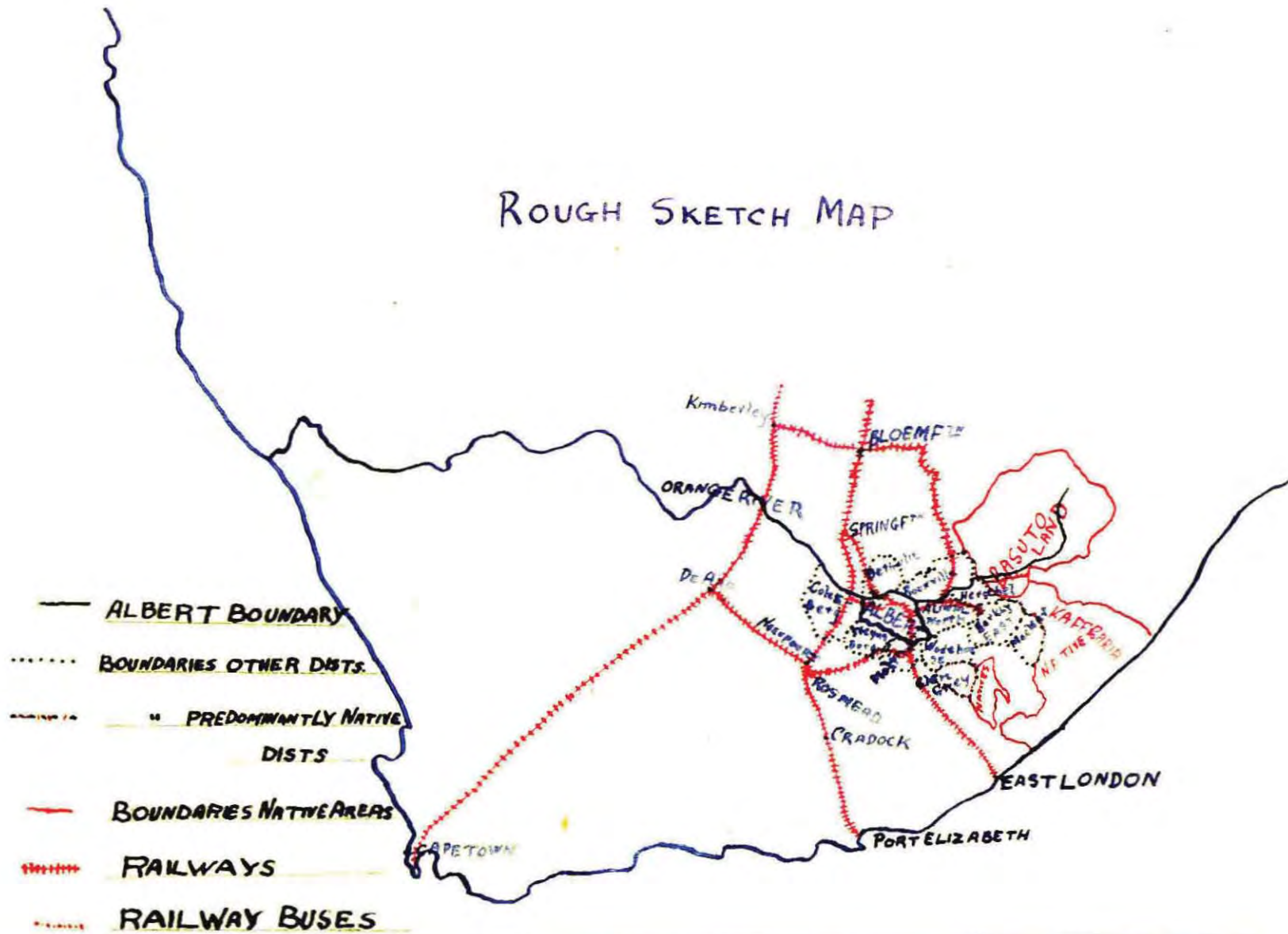
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University of Cape Town,
October 1929.

- ABBREVIATIONS USED -

- C.S.R. : Cape Statistical Register.
C.C.R. : Civil Commissioner's Report.
D.C.V. : Divisional Council Valuations.
O.Y.B. P Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa.
MUN: V.: Municipal Council Valuation.

ROUGH SKETCH MAP



CHAPTER I

Albert is situated in the North-East of the Cape Province, (see accompanying rough sketch map) bounded by the Orange River in the North and by the districts of Colesberg, Steynsburg, Molteno, Wodehouse and Aliwal North in the Cape Province.

The size of the district has been changed on several occasions ⁽¹⁾ between 1865 and 1898. Since then no change has taken place until in 1928 the district was divided into two full magisterial districts, that of Albert, with centre the village of Burghersdorp, and that of Venterstad, with the latter village as administrative centre. To this latter Divisional Council District parts from the Colesberg and Steynsburg districts were added in 1928.

The area of the district between 1898 and 1928 is officially given as 1958 square miles ⁽²⁾. At different periods farmers were asked to include the size of their farms in the Census Returns; and although there were no changes in the size of the district during the period, these returns every time differed from one another ⁽³⁾. It is evident that the whole district needs a total re-survey. Nobody can say what the right size of the area is. In fact a Census Officer at Pretoria stated that the only Province which is not too unsatisfactorily surveyed in the Union is the Orange Free State. The point is,

(1) C.S.R's
(5) Table page X.

(2) Since 1898 C.S.R's and O.Y.B's

however, that the area was uniform between 1898 and 1928 ; and for purposes of calculation I had to accept a uniform figure. All the given figures are arbitrary; but 1958 square miles is officially given every year as representing the size of the district, although it differs widely from the sizes given in worgen by the farmers at different times. I therefore took this figure as the basic one on which to make my calculations⁽¹⁾

There are two villages situated in the Area. On the Railway line between East London and Bloemfontein is Burghersdorp, and later, in 1875, the village of Venterstad was started forty miles to the West-North-West of it.

This area is often assumed to be the same kind of land as the Karroo. But this is not the case. Albert has a carrying capacity for stock at least four times as high as the Karroo. Between Albert and the Karroo we find the "Hantam", the area in which the famous Bailey Estates are situated, and which was famous for the breeding of a very high quality of horses, mainly for export, between 1840 and 1860⁽²⁾. Incidentally, Albert also had a share in this horse-breeding industry at the time⁽³⁾. The Hantam is different in climate to the Karroo, has a better rainfall, and also grassveld. The Karroo is practically only a Karroo-bush area.

Hantam characteristics are seen in the Albert veld. In addition, Southern Orange Free State characteristics mingle

(1) Tables in Statistical survey

(3) Farmers' evidence.

(2) De Kock's Economic History of South Africa.

with the grassveld of the Little-Zuurberg and Stormberg areas, which are all close to Albert. The vicinity of the Orange River, perhaps, also plays its part in increasing the amount of grass in the district. The hardy Karroo-bush is however also among the pasturage of the district to a great extent.

As a result of all these influences from areas with special characteristics, the district provides pasturage suited to almost any kind of stock; and there is always a change-over to the type of stock which suits the market best. The grass is not too long for sheep-farming, so that it is not essential to keep some cattle or horses to keep the grass short. There is, in fact, a kind of neutralisation between the pure grassveld and the pure Karroo-bush-veld.

We find that the climate also suits practically every kind of agricultural crop or fruit tree. Only irregularity in rainfall keeps these products from being produced to the fullest extent.

A characteristic of the district is that at the Western boundary it has the smallest carrying capacity i.e. in terms of sheep about one per morgen at present, which is about the same as the best parts of the "Hantam". As one goes Eastward this carrying capacity gradually increases, and right at the Eastern Boundary up to two sheep are kept on a morgen in some cases. However, I doubt if the real difference is so great, because the Eastern farmers usually suffer from drought much earlier than the Western. There is more overstocking, thus,

in the Eastern or Burghersdorp area. During the last drought, 1926-1927, Burghersdorp was proclaimed a drought-stricken area by the Department of Agriculture, whereas in the Venterstad district no abnormal drought losses were experienced, although more rains fell in the Eastern parts than in the Western.

By 1865 the district was mainly a pastoral one. Before this time some wheat had been produced in the area for sale in the Orange Free State, where constant Basuto troubles prevented the people from producing their own bread. Also in the Mopetown district a limited wheat market was available, because farmers there did not trouble about producing wheat. Then, towards the end of the 1850's the prices of wool and mohair rose. People did away with their little irrigation for the market and turned to sheep and goat farming to a greater extent. There was thus a very great increase in the amount of sheep and goats in the district since about 1860⁽¹⁾. Horses and cattle were also playing a very important part still.

We should not over-emphasize the part played by wheat production before 1860. Water was scarce, dams were not constructed to any considerable extent yet and the crop depended practically only on the irregular rainfall. The district was mainly a pastoral area right through its history, and although irrigation was taken up to some extent and is taken up at present, it has, and will always, remain of only secondary

(1) C.C.R. 1865

importance as an industry in itself.⁽¹⁾ Where it becomes of primary importance is where a conscious irrigation policy is followed by the farmers to feed their stock on the yields.

There were some constant difficulties which the farmers had to face in this district, and only as agricultural improvements took place in the later development, some of these difficulties were alleviated. In order to understand these difficulties better, we must first consider the methods of farming⁽²⁾ roundabout 1865.

There were no fences at the time. Sheep had to be herded daily and driven to the kraals every night. Farms were very large, water was far in-between, and consequently long distances had to be covered daily by these herds. Horses could not be left in peace either. In a week's time they would wander miles and miles away from the farm, and it would not have been much better with cattle. Thus at least twice a week all horses and cattle had to be brought to the kraals, often at the expense of a few men having to roam the whole district in search of strayed animals. This system was satisfactory as far as cattle were concerned, but horses were found to be too restless and to stray too far. Thus some of the farmers erected small stone-wall camps on the farms. In these a few horses were always kept at hand. In addition stonewall kraals were built at different places in the veld and at the house. Every night the farmer, his sons and his servants gathered all the veld-or

(1) Discussed in detail later (2) Farmers' Evidence

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brooding-horses and drove them ~~to whichever of the~~ ^{into} kraals ~~which was~~ nearest to where they found the horses. The horses had to stay in the kraals for the night, and early every morning the kraals had to be opened again to allow them to graze for the day. So in one night the horses might be in several different kraals which were far apart. Thus many miles had to be covered almost daily to look after the horses alone. In addition there were always some cattle and sheep lost, and these had to be looked for. It is clear from this that farming consisted in seeing that as few as possible of the farmers' stock were "strayed, lost or stolen"; and this in its turn consisted of riding on horseback day after day.

The area was inhabited by a very conservative class of people, not at all out to commercialise their property. In fact, they were practically out of touch with markets as we know the term in the modern sense, isolated by great distances from the coast and very slow and expensive transport. Nobody thought of becoming rich; everyone was satisfied if he could afford the daily necessities of life - of which he attempted to produce as many as possible himself - and have a farm and some stock for his children to inherit. He was willing to make business if a favourable opportunity arose, but did not trouble to find such opportunities. Professor Grosskopf ⁽¹⁾ puts this well: "For many generations the great majority of farmers in South Africa were practically beyond the influence of markets. They thought in

(1) Proceedings of Conference of Economic Society of S.A. July 1921
p. 23.

terms of direct utility, and aimed at supplying for themselves as many of the necessaries of life as possible. The farmer of the interior was not only a farmer, he did not only raise animals and crops, but he was - and, in fact, had to be - almost a jack-of-all-trades." The economic outlook was therefore in no way bright. People who lived in the district during that period hold that they had, on the average, a little over £100 income per thousand morgen before 1870. That works out at nothing more than one-tenth of today. Their income was derived from wool, sold at about 3d. to 6d. per lb. locally, sheep, cattle and horses⁽¹⁾, mostly sold to Western Province butchers and speculators, and occasional sales of wheat when the Orange Free State and Mopetown needed it. Skins were very cheap indeed, about 1/- to 2/- each. Horses paid best at the time, at about £15 average each.

Under these conditions of conservatism and scarcity of money agricultural improvements were not likely to take place, although a few dams were already erected in kloofs to provide water for stock and a little irrigation with the aim to provide for the farmer's own bread. If there was a surplus to be sold it was incidental, and was sold to the markets already mentioned or to the neighbours who did not produce anything.

The Civil Commissioners Reports thus continually state that "no improvements in agriculture can be recorded." (2)

The driving-about of stock and kraaling took out all

(1) See Tables pp. IX and XIV (2) Civil Com. Reports 1865-1869

their energy and did not allow them enough time for grazing. Thus, when drought periods occurred the farmers suffered severe losses where under a quiet life for his stock such losses would not yet have set in. And there were frequent and extended droughts. The claims that droughts are much worse now than they used to be in the good old days all seem to be prejudice against the present time, if we read the reports of the Albert Civil Commissioner for the years 1866, 1867, 1869, 1872 and 1874, for all of which heavy losses as the result of droughts are reported.

In most cases rain came down in patches after these severe droughts, causing little green patches of veld to spring up. Game⁽¹⁾ roamed all over the country, and as soon as a shower - usually a thunderstorm - fell anywhere, thousands of springbok and other "buck" swarmed over this area and ravaged the scanty pasturage before the farmers could derive any benefit from the rains at all. Agricultural operations were thus often impeded owing to droughts, and, being accentuated by the destruction of the veld by game, many people were ruined⁽¹⁾ by these frequent and extended droughts. The "herd" system of farming caused countless numbers of footpaths to spring up, and, - as thunderstorms were common in the area, - these footpaths were ready outlets for rain-water. This enhanced soil-erosion, and it is the methods of farming really which has made soil erosion a question of first-rate importance in Albert at present.

(1) Civil Commissioners Report 1872.

As time went on more and more rain was needed to recuperate for drought, and this is why people say that the country is "drying up" and changing into a desert. The same amount of rain has not got the same degree of beneficial effect as before the creation of footpaths. And if we remember that in 1836 some people already farmed in Albert, on this same method, it is evident that by 1865 soil erosion must have developed to a considerable extent. Drought, therefore, was enhanced by insufficient time for stock to feed, the loss of energy through being driven about whole day, destruction of the green patches by game and the flowing-away of rainwater instead of its soaking-in, as a result of the development of soil erosion.

The greatest ruination of the veld took place, however, by swarms of locusts. They usually arrived a few weeks after rains fell and set about destroying everything in the line of pasture right down to the roots, leaving the stock in even greater want of food than during drought periods. And their appearances were very regular. They are reported⁽¹⁾ to have brought destruction in 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869 and so on practically for every ensuing year, destroying not only the veld but also agricultural crops. The Civil Commissioner writes that "during 1868 there was no deficiency of rain, while a heavy fall of snow during the winter extended to all parts of the division; and the agricultural pursuits would have been profitable were it not for the continuance of large flights.

(1) Civil Commissioners Report for those years.

of locusts which in some instances have deprived the farmers from the whole of their crops. While writing, clouds of locusts are in the neighbourhood of the town, but fortunately they are followed by flits of locust birds, the appearance of which, it is hoped, will diminish the numbers of locusts." These birds were a great aid in destroying locusts, yet they could hardly have coped with such large swarms, and in 1869 the Commissioner wrote~~x~~ that "locusts are in immense quantities." There was no effective way of killing them, and farmers told me that they saw a huge swarm trekking over a farm for more than a week on end. They could do nothing to prevent this destruction of their veld; and only recently has an effective campaign to destroy the whole pest been started by the Government.

"Snowstorms were frequent and severe, and the cold intense, and therefore a very great mortality amongst stock took place, some farmers losing 800 to 1600 sheep besides horses and cattle"⁽¹⁾ The Colesberg Civil Commissioner for the same year reports that "the loss of lambs during the winter months were very severe. Few farmers have erected sheds to shelter stock in winter, which is generally the rearing season; and consequently it is not uncommon to hear of farmers having lost several hundreds of lambs during one or two cold nights, as well as large stock." The greatest need for sheds existed, as reports of bad lambing seasons owing to intense cold were

(1) Civil Commissioners Report 1871.

far too regular. During the years 1865 to 1880, for which I have the Civil Commissioners' Reports, no more than five good lambing seasons were reported. For the other years almost invariably losses were reported owing to intense cold, or snow. Sheds were not yet generally constructed, - a few farmers had small sheds - because it was expenditure in a lump sum, and the farmers never would have thought of going to such an expense. Secondly, the district had no timber, and timber and roofing material had to be obtained from elsewhere and were very expensive for that period. The transport of these materials also was expensive. There is no doubt, however, that the periodical losses that were sustained and were often recurring, would have been found to more than justify such expense (i). The farmer's outlook on life prevented him from building sheds. When farmers realised at last how these were needed, after the discovery of diamonds in Kimberley, transport costs had risen by 300 or 400 per cent, and although the returns from these sheds would have been greater than owing to the higher prices of stock, the expenses to erect such buildings were so high that it became an economic consideration of importance whether it would pay. The Civil Commissioner in Colesberg, however, in 1871 meant that in spite of the high costs involved, the building of sheds were economically justified.

The impression should however not be left that cold was the only cause for bad lambing seasons. Herding had almost

(i) C.C.Report 1868, 1871

as much to do with it. Ewes do not trouble much about their lambs when they are continually driven about and have a limited time in which to graze. They are more in a mood to leave the newly-born lambs to themselves and get on with their grazing; and many of them act according to this mood, leaving the lamb to die of cold, as the lambing season is in Winter. Even if these lambs were by chance found by the usually untrustworthy shepherd, and taken home, they died in most cases, their mothers refusing to allow them to drink. Late frost also occasionally caused considerable damage, not so much to stock as to agricultural crops and fruit trees. Frost may however be regarded as the smallest of all Nature's elements that went against the farmer; this explains why no undue exertions to overcome frost-losses are taken ~~to~~ as yet.

The presence of scab, and the fact that as a rule it was most active amongst sheep in times of drought, was a serious problem. Scab damaged the wool's quality and reduced the conditions of stock, thus hastening drought losses. Many farmers had religious objections to dipping, and so the „Brandziekluis" was allowed to go its course and do incalculable damage.

Apart from the fact that animals would stray and get lost, two other main causes operated to make herding essential. The first, was the presence of vermin,⁽¹⁾ and applies especially to herding of sheep and goats. Jackals and cats were doing certain damage if the shepherd loses any sheep

(1) Farmers Evidence and C.C. Reports.

during the day and does not find it before darkness. They even killed the stock right underneath the noses of the shepherds during daytime. The shepherds were lazy and in no way trustworthy, and consequently thousands of sheep and goats were killed annually by jackals and cats, notwithstanding the fact that shepherds were employed. The farmers did their best to kill off all vermin, and for the purpose jackal clubs were formed, to hunt their prey in commando. But, although some success was attained, it is only since effective fencing during the last fifteen years began that any considerable decrease in the number of jackals is assured. Even today with vermin-proof fencing, occasional losses through this cause still take place.

The second great cause was stocktheft.⁽ⁱ⁾ There was no money to fence in farms, and thus if stock were stolen the Native~~s~~ could go anywhere away from the main roads and drive the stock along the mountains where nobody saw him, until he reached a safety zone. This problem was made especially difficult in Albert by a few factors operating on the frontiers. Firstly, the Natives worked for stock, mainly sheep. This mode of paying natives in sheep was highly objectionable, leading to sheep-stealing and increasing the difficulty of detecting the thieves. No policeman could see whether the sheep the native was driving on to Basutoland were those he worked for ~~alone~~, or whether they were stolen from a farm alongside the road.

(i) Civil Commissioners Reports 1865-80.

This evil was however unavoidable as the natives did not want to work for money. Secondly, Albert is very near to the Orange River, Basutoland and the Transkei, and if the Natives crossed any of these boundaries, which they could easily do in one night with stolen cattle or horses, and in two with stolen sheep, they were out of touch. We thus find that Natives left their territories and entered the Colony just to gather some bait as they did on the Eastern Frontiers of the Cape Colony in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

The Orange Free State - Basuto troubles helped to bring the frontiers in a very loose state, especially so the 1865-1866 war. Political conditions on the frontier remained a gamble and there was no certainty of Basuto peace. The close proximity of the Orange River was ideally suitable for stock theft. We thus find that there was a continual increase in stock theft. Most of the thieves caught were Bushmen and Hottentots. The Bantu's must however have been the main thieves, but they fled too often. It was not surprising if a Basuto- or any other, - shepherd left his flock in the veld in the middle of the day and took 100 or more of the sheep to his Native territory. The reason why Bushmen and Hottentots were caught is that they did not have a definite territory to flee to. There was some squatting in the district, though not unreasonably serious, "the squatters being in almost all cases families of wandering Hottentots and Bushmen, who settle

for a few days on a farm and seldom leave before five or six of the farmer's sheep had fallen a sacrifice to their appetites."⁽¹⁾

In 1867 an Act⁽²⁾ was passed with the object to check stock theft and squatting. Summary punishments were provided for these crimes. The act reduced the evil a little, but did not have the results expected from it. In 1873 Mounted police patrols were instituted. This reduced stocktheft considerably in Albert; but the Natives still managed to escape over the boundaries until the pass laws and fencing of farms by 1900 came to exercise a more effective check.

No effective remedies were as yet found for stock diseases, and in 1865 "the area suffered a lot on account of lung sickness of cattle which seems to have taken a definite footing in the Midland Districts, and consequently cattle is diminishing considerably year by year, while "Horse Sickness" generally prevailed again and caused great losses"⁽³⁾

Reports emphasizing the livestock losses caused by diseases appeared often from the different Civil Commissioners in Albert; and they serve to show us the magnitude of the problem. Yet, nothing could be done to prevent these losses.

In the face of all these set-backs the farmers had to make a living. Yet it is held that in normal times they made over £100 out of 1000 morgen of land, not deducting administrative costs, however. The farmers expected considerable

(1) C.C.R. 1868

(2) C.C.R. 1868

(3) C.C.R. 1865.

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losses every year and regarded these as normal occurrences. The value of these losses normally are inestimable. Farms normally were between 3000 and 5000 morgen,⁽¹⁾ so that the average farmer had about £300 to £500 income per annum. At least 25 per cent of this can be reckoned as administrative costs, for shepherds and farm labourers had to be paid and the essential farming implements had to be bought. It should not be forgotten, however, that most years were abnormally bad, whereas hardly any year was abnormally good. In addition the farmers who estimated their incomes might have been unduly optimistic in estimating their incomes in the "good old days". This, at least, is extremely likely. I would not risk ~~to attempt~~ an estimate, however.

The people needed provisions of life, "imported provisions", as they used to call it. These were very expensive because of the heavy transport costs by oxwagon from the coast; and "living in Albert is most expensive, perhaps more so than in the majority of towns in the Colony", wrote the Civil Commissioner in 1868.

Farmers were thus always pressed in order to live; they were farming with horses and cattle mainly until late in the 1850's, and in addition had Africander sheep and Boer-goats, accompanied by a little irrigation for the few markets already described. They could however not depend on their wheat production, and so, while their horses and cattle were

(1) Farmers" evidence ()

diminishing owing to disease losses roundabout 1860, "a great increase in woolled sheep and angora goats ⁽¹⁾ took place, because the price of wool and mohair was high, and people now concentrated on these, totally neglecting their irrigation and cultivation. The lands were allowed to lie fallow. At the same time Africander sheep and Boer goats diminished in number or were crossed out. At the date of Census, 1865 ⁽²⁾ there were 611,301 wool sheep, 5,169 African sheep, 549 Angora goats 28,950 other goats, 14,134 horses and 32,018 cattle. Thus it seems that people in a very short period came to depend almost solely on wool for their income.

The horses and cattle seem to ^{have} been just about enough for the heavy transport and conveyance to and from the markets. Unwashed wool was sold at 6d. per lb. in 1865 ⁽³⁾; and washed wool at 10½. There were however hardly any woolwasheries established yet, and nearly all wool was sold unwashed. That works out at over £30,000 for the whole clip of 1314,007 lbs. ⁽⁴⁾ This was reckoned to be a very satisfactory year for the wool farmer; as he realised good prices in spite of the depression which during the same year had set in. Towards the end of the year the price of wool also fell, and the depression was felt doubly in that area owing to the high cost of living consequent upon the high cost of transport. At the same time a severe drought was experienced. During times of drought the

(1) C.C. Reports 1865 and 1866
 (2) Table pg. X.

(3) See Table pg. XIV
 (4) See Table pg. XIII

cost of living was exceptionally high as draught animals for transport wagons died if any journey was undertaken. Transport during such periods was thus more expensive than in times when people could better afford to pay.

There was great scarcity of money in the whole colony because of the Crimean War. In addition the wool-market underwent a slump period of several years. In Albert the depression was enhanced by the extended drought and the close vicinity to Basutoland, where the 1865-'66 war made money more scarce than in the rest of the Colony. Owing to economic isolation as a result of bad transport and continual border unrests, the difference between the North-East of the Colony and the Western Province could not be smoothed up, so that the depression was more severe in the North-East, and the period of depression extended for a comparatively long time after the revival in other parts which were more closely situated to the markets. We thus find that in Albert "Landed property has very much deteriorated in value owing chiefly to the very great scarcity of money. Property which two years ago realised from £500 to £600 have lately been sold in several insolvent estates at from £150 to £200. . The improvements alone upon one farm in this division cost more than the farm realised."⁽¹⁾ The farmers had to dismiss many of their servants, and "crime increased, mainly sheep-stealing, which can only be attributed to the want of employment."⁽²⁾ The

(1) C.C.R. 1865

(2) C.C.R. 1866.

Standard Bank, which had opened a branch in Burghersdorp in 1863, had to close down in 1867⁽¹⁾. Money was unobtainable. Wool continued to fall in value, and in 1868⁽²⁾ realised 3d. and 5d. per lb. respectively for unwashed and washed wool. The people in Albert were very hard-pressed. Sheep farming was definitely becoming unprofitable.

Something had to be done. Economic forces were at last forcing the farmers to feel the necessity for exertion if they did not all want to liquidate. The Orange Free State still demanded wheat, and ^{was} ~~were~~ ready to buy all the Albert surplus at a good price. Under ^{the} circumstances this was the best way ~~out~~ to get some cash in hand. The farmers realised that they should revert to arable farming again by the end of 1867. Some farmers ^{who} had fallow arid lands which they used when in the 'Fifties they produced wheat, reverted to these. Other farmers however had no store-dams under which to irrigate nor any fenced-in arable lands. They thus first reverted to washing their wool. However, this was also found to be unprofitable. Meanwhile ~~the~~ cost of living was very high still, "perhaps more so than in any other district." Farmers thus mortgaged their farms in order to obtain capital to construct dams and get improved agricultural implements. In this way arable farming was started on a larger scale than ever before. At the same time a few well-bred rams were

(1) C.C.R. 1867

(2) Table pg. XIII

introduced to improve the quality of wool, which was very poor, and a considerable number of thoroughbred Angora goats, some of which were imported stock, were introduced. ~~Thus all of a sudden~~ some very fine dams which were wrongly calculated to make their owners independent of rains, were built. People could however not do away with the depression. The price of land was very low, and although properties were heavily mortgaged, "capital is now wanted to second the efforts of the landowners in most cases."⁽¹⁾ The labour available was more than enough for the work provided by the little capital available. Farming was still very extensive; very little labour was therefore needed. A great supply of capital would have caused a great increase in the demand for labour.

It seems strange to have had mortgages for the purpose of development, as farmers at that time believed in buying or doing nothing for which they could not pay in cash. However, when these people were faced with the question whether they would either mortgage their property or else lose it, they, at least temporarily, chose the former alternative. As soon as capital came forward, however, they first cleared the mortgages and then started investing in further developments⁽²⁾

To summarise the position before the discovery of diamonds, farmers had many difficulties in their way, and always had to allow for possible losses through these when they

(1) C. C. R. 1868, '69.

(2) Farmers' evidence.

DMR

attempted to calculate the soundness of their economic position. Farms were very large and cheap, the cost of living was high, capital was very limited indeed, and activity was not even enough to absorb the small labour supply, which was, by the way, of very inferior and untrustworthy quality. "A native does not believe in kindness from a white person, and invariably suspects some self-interested motive as the only cause of any act of the sort," (i) "any act" meaning here punishment of the native for any theft or other misbehaviour, whether it is by imprisonment or by flogging. The Natives therefore were out to exploit their masters as far as possible.

We thus find that of the three agents of production, land, labour and capital, land was plentiful, and had, necessarily to be plentiful because through the scarcity of labour and capital no intensive farming to any considerable extent could be carried out. The process of development, therefore, was a gradual increase in the application of labour and capital, ^{and} an accompanying decrease in sizes and rise in the value of farms, because the amount of land is limited, while capital and labour are not limited in this way.

An attempt will be made in the rest of this thesis, firstly, to show in how far this process of intensification has developed up to the present time, and secondly, to investigate into the possibility of further intensification of agriculture in Albert in the future.

(i) Civil Commissioners Report 1869

The effectiveness of improvements is judged by their results. If returns or production are not increased by means of them, these improvements are not justified economically. Pastoral farming being prevalent in the district, the object of improvements were necessarily to foster pastoral industries. This does not mean that improvements in cultivation were not made or were unsound. They took place as long as they did not interfere injuriously with the primary industries, and were sound as long as they were regarded as secondary, and were exploited with the object of providing also fodder for stock, at least in times of pressure through drought. Improvements in cultivation can thus also be included under improvements for the benefit of stock.

Provided sufficient labour and capital were forthcoming the farming problems which required solution and at which attempts have been made since 1870, or should still be made, may be classified under a few main heads:-

- (1) The carrying capacity of the land was very low and could be substantially increased. The total number of sheep per morgen in 1865 was only 1.06. In 1875 it was 1.11. This included all livestock, the calculation being made in terms of sheep. (1)
- (2) The defects in the methods of farming and the causes of the great losses of stock had to be overcome as

(1) See table Pg. X

far as possible. In 1894⁽¹⁾ when conditions had already been improved considerably, about 110,000 sheep alone were lost through theft and death.

(3) - The quality of stock had to be improved. In 1865 there were over 600,000⁽²⁾ woolled sheep in Albert, of which we can safely say that at least 500,000 were shorn. Yet the wool yield was just over 1,300,000⁽³⁾ lbs, so that about 2½ lbs. of wool were yielded per sheep. De Kock shows that in 1865 the yield of wool was only 2 lbs. per sheep in the Cape Colony⁽⁴⁾. People were just at the stage of starting the introduction of good rams by 1870.⁽⁵⁾

(4) Better transport facilities were necessary in order to reduce the high cost of living in this remote area relatively to the average cost of living in the Colony.

This would also enable farmers to obtain higher prices for what they produced, as a result of cheaper transport to and closer contact with the markets, from which they were isolated to a considerable extent; so much so that they attempted to become as self-satisfying and independent from the rest of the world as possible⁽⁶⁾. Better markets were thus also needed

This was the only possible way in which the value of land could be increased to such an extent as to justify expenditure of great sums of money on farm improvements rather than to buy

(1) Table Pg. 2094
 (2) Table Pg. XIII
 (3) C.C.R. 1869
 (4) Table Pg. X
 (5) Economic History of S.A. p.222
 (6) See pg. 6

an additional farm, because if the produced commodities were cheap, - and they were very cheap in Albert, as we saw - the agents of production - in the case of Albert this consisted of land mainly - had also to be cheap. They had at least to produce the interest on the capital invested in them if they were not to lead directly to insolvency. In short, the Capital value of the district had to be increased. Without such an increase no further subdivision of land could take place, because, as was already pointed out, farms were mortgaged in most cases to the limit, and their owners were barely making a living. In addition it was pointed out that it did not pay to apply more labour and capital to the same soil, even if a supply was available. It was a better proposition to buy more land and keep farming as extensive as possible because land was very cheap ~~in~~ ^{relatively} to labour and capital. If, therefore, farms were further subdivided and the farmers still continued to farm on the most economical ways, i.e. by applying as little labour and capital as possible, they would have reduced their bare income to the same extent as they had reduced their farms' sizes. Thus, where they before had barely succeeded in satisfying their immediate wants they would on smaller farms have suffered poverty. In short, they got a higher return from capital invested in land than either in labour or at first sight on interest in the money market. Further reflection shows that the farmers did not attach any material value to the work they

did on the farms. They deducted nothing of the returns as salary. The whole return was taken as interest on capital and therefore investment in land seemed to them to pay better than to put the money out on interest.

It is evident, thus, that if subdivision of land took place and if more labour was used in the development of the district in later years, improvements in the economic conditions of the district must have preceded these. The value of land must have risen relatively to the value of labour and capital.

[Faint, mostly illegible text follows, appearing to be bleed-through or very light print.]

- CHAPTER II -

Although the developments can be classified under four main groups ⁽¹⁾, they are so interdependent that it would serve the purpose of a historical survey better to deal with each factor as it arose than to treat each of these groups in a separate section.

We saw that people were forced to exert themselves and so they turned to arable farming as far as their means and the natural conditions of the area allowed them. This was however on a relatively small scale and there was never a danger that arable farming would replace pastoral. The natural conditions favoured the latter. In addition, however, when farmers had to sell their wheat, they found it did not even pay as well as sheep-farming. The expenses involved in reaping a muid of wheat is estimated at 10/- to 12/- ⁽²⁾. The farmers then had to take their crops to the villages by oxwagon, which involved a further great expense, and to their great dismay it was found that by the end of 1869 and during 1870 they had to sell their crops at less than £1 per muid. In 1870 the average price was 18/- ⁽³⁾, and this included a great rise in price towards the end of the year as a result of the sudden increased demand from the Diamond Fields.

Since the depression had set in many surrenders took place ⁽⁴⁾ and these were just now at a point to be abnormally

(1) p. . 22-23

(3) See table pg. XX

(2) Explained on pg-60

(4) Civil Commissioners Report 1868

increased when luckily a great demand for agricultural produce arose at Kimberley during 1870,⁽¹⁾ and at the same time, before woolled sheep had been decreased to a very great extent as a result of the fall in wool prices, these prices rose in time for part of the Summer Clip in the beginning of 1871⁽²⁾ to benefit from it. In 1871 it rose to 14d. per lb. while the price averaged 6d. in 1870, for washed wool. Unwashed wool rose from 4½d. to 8½d. per lb. Although the prices dropped again some later years, they were on the average much higher than before 1871, and farmers could therefore steadily improve the quality of wool produced. At the same time the large demand for slaughter stock from the Diamond Fields required a good quality of mutton sheep; so that farmers improved their stock in such a way as to produce both good mutton and good wool. Because of the high price of meat, it paid almost as well as Merino sheep to farm with the non-woolled Africanders, because they matured much sooner and were more^{*} productive than the Merino. Consequently this type of stock increased again.⁽³⁾ *Prices of all kinds of produce are still steadily improving. Horses of which great numbers have been bought during the past year, are still in demand at high prices, to meet the requirements of the increased passenger traffic to the diamond fields. Cattle and sheep realize very high prices consequent on the large demand at the diamond fields. . . Grain, meal, vegetables,

(1) Civil Commissioners Report 1870
 (2) " " " 1870
 (3) Table PG.X.

butter, transport from the coast, and, in fact, all the necessaries of life are increasing in price from the same cause. Altogether the cost of living has increased at least 25 per cent." The average market value of horses increased from £7.10 in 1868 to £15 in 1871 and £30 in 1873; draught oxen from £5 to £8 and £12, and woolled sheep from 6/6 to 10/- and 15/- respectively. Wheat more than doubled in value during the same period. (3)

With the bad transport available a small distance difference meant a great deal to the area nearest to the market; and Albert was very lucky in being comparatively near to the diamond fields. The return journey by oxwagon took "only about two weeks" (4) and all farmers conveyed their products to Kimberley in person. Consequently, "wealth has been thrown into the division through the high prices of stock and farm produce realised at the diamond fields; and had it not been for the severe drought and consequent limiting of the means of production and transport this would have been much larger (5).

Many persons from the division were also successful as diggers. They did not sell their farms before they went to dig; and after success returned to their property and increased the wealth inside the district. Few persons returned as failures and therefore as paupers (6) "Money is very plentiful in the division" (7) thus.

The value of land thus naturally rose again, and by

(1) Civil Commissioners Report 1871 (2) Table pg. XI
 (3) Table No. XX (4) Farmers Evidence
 (5) C.C.R. 1873 (6) C.C.R. 1873 and 1874 (7) C.C.R. 1874

1873⁽¹⁾ the average value was nearly £1 per morgen "higher than ever before;" and many agricultural improvements were reported between 1870 and 1880; amongst others, very fine dams, sheep sheds, improved ploughs and harrows, a water mill for irrigation purposes, reaping machines, threshing machines and woolwasheries⁽²⁾. At the same time the quality of stock was steadily improving and by 1880 several people farmed with stud Merino sheep as a sideline.⁽³⁾

We saw that with this influx of money the cost of living rose. Transport from the Coast (i.e. East London) had risen from 12/- in 1870 to as much as 26/- per 100 lbs. in 1872. and in the next year by "300 to 400 per cent" of what it had been previously⁽⁴⁾. This increase cannot be a natural process as the result of more money being available. There were some special factors at work to increase the cost of transport.

Most of the transport between the Northern Republics and the Coast went through Albert, crossing the Orange River at Bethulie. This transport was assuming great proportions during the sixties. With the discovery of diamonds an abnormally great demand for transport facilities between Kimberley and the Coast arose. Part of the transport went through East London and part through Port Elizabeth. The East London traffic in the

(1) Farmers evidence

(2) Civil Commissioners Report 1871-1880

(3) Farmers Evidence

(4) " " Report 1873-187

beginning went partly through Albert and partly through Colesberg. Very soon, however, the Albert road proved to be the more popular one and transport over it increased immensely. The Kimberley demand was mainly for imports. The wagons thus returned empty and so a ready transport facility was provided for the conveyance of Albert's wool and skins to the coast.

There was very great congestion of traffic in the district; the pontoon at Bethulie could not manage all the traffic. Long strings of wagons went through the district every day, and often more than 100 wagons were waiting at Bethulie at the same time to cross the Orange River. A bridge was necessary across the river; and towards the end of 1871 the Cape Parliament passed an Act (No. 15) "To promote the Construction of a bridge or bridges over the Orange River." Only in 1875 they started constructing the bridge at Bethulie. A new and improved pontoon was erected in 1873, but even that could not cope with all the traffic. The farmers did not like this thoroughfare and congestion, because these wagons acted destructively on the division's roads and they were taxed to repair them; especially during the rainy periods. Secondly, land was becoming valuable and they had to allow the transport-riders grazing rights; and thirdly, they thought it very unfair of the coastal transporters to overcharge them so much for import transport after they had the free use of their roads and of their lands for grazing the transport oxen. They did not seem to

realise that the mere fact that traffic congestion existed, was increasing the importance of the district and would ultimately lead to the construction of roads and bridges with more state-aid, and of railways.

The main objection against the transporters was that these people first came to buy all their horses and trek-oxen and then practically refused to transport anything as far as Albert from the Coast. They took the commodities right through Albert to Kimberley at a very great profit because of the high demands there, in spite of the fact that transport fares from East London to Burghersdorp had increased by 300% to 400%. When the prices of stock used for transport purposes rose in 1870 and later, as was shown in pages 27 and 28, the farmers sold all the stock they could spare to the traders and hoped to carry on themselves with a minimum of such stock; and meanwhile the traders all turned on the Kimberley market and concentrated on that. This problem of coastal transport applied to all the districts in the Eastern Province and the Karroo through which the main roads to the Diamond Fields went. The Colesberg Civil Commissioner in 1872 put the problem this way: "It should be noted that prices of consummable produce generally were practically doubled in all these areas and in the Karroo, owing to the diamond-field demands; a field which demanded much traffic and transport and therefore dislocated the old transport to a very great extent from the coast to those areas. All transport seems to have suddenly shifted to the roads between

those fields and the areas producing for them; whereas the latter areas have no supply-transport available for themselves. This brings need of re-allocation of transport to a more reasonable proportion between the different areas." Not only consummable produce were thus affected, however. The case was similar with everything which had to be taken to the markets by transport. Timber for building sheds in Albert could not be transported at less than 300% of the 1869 price⁽¹⁾. In Albert⁽²⁾ the price of shirts rose from 24/- per dozen in 1867 to 60/- in 1873; jackets were 12/- each in 1870 and £1 in 1872; tea cost 4/6 per lb. in 1870 and 6/- in 1873 and sugar rose from 7d. to 1ld. per lb. between 1870 and 1873.

Whenever the farmers thought of doing the coastal transport himself in the future, he was offered a still higher price for his stock; - and he sold. In this way the cost of transport, and consequently the cost of living, was continually increasing. Because of the greater regularity in demand at Kimberley transport tended to prefer that market continually; and although some transporters found that they had neglected very good areas and that transport was dislocated, or rather, was out of proportion to demand, and turned to other routes in an attempt to balance things up, the Kimberley market held its advantage over all other areas right until the time the gold mines were begun

(1) C.C.Report 1873.

(2) Tables pp. XXIII and XXIV

on the Rand in 1886; and the ton-mile charges to Kimberley were always less than to other districts, although by 1886 the difference was not as large as it used to be during the "Seventies" of the Nineteenth Century.

During the Seventies the demands for railways got a special significance; and public demonstrations in demand of railway connection with the Coast were held in Albert because, firstly, transport to the Coast of wool were increasing and secondly, there was a great shortage of transport facilities in the Colony which enabled the professional transporters to exploit the people. Albert benefited very much from the construction of railway lines⁽¹⁾. Both the Eastern and the Midland Systems were coming in the direction of Albert. The nearer the lines came to Albert, the less the people were at the mercy of transport-riders. By 1879 the two systems had been completed to Cathcart and Graaff Reinet respectively; and rather than being exploited by transporters, farmers now occasionally took their own wagons and fetched what they needed from these places. Transport costs from the coast fell considerably as a result. The midland system reached Gradock in 1881 and Rosmead in 1883. The Eastern system was completed to Queenstown in 1880, to Molteno in 1883 and through Burghersdorp to Aliwal North in 1885. Thus the Coastal Transport Question disappeared as far as Albert was concerned. The transport problem henceforward was that to the Diamond Fields. The farmers demanded better transport to that area and got promises from their Members of Parliament that

(1) Farmers' Evidence.

they would see it through. Before anything could be done, however, gold was discovered on the Rand; and once more prices of all agricultural produce rose immensely. A much more profitable market than Kimberley arose, and railways started to head for the Rand. The Cape Town line was connected from De Aar to the Midland System at Naauwpoort, from where it crossed the Orange River in 1890 at Nowals Pont. The Western part of Albert was thus also connected with the railways to the Coast. In addition they were connected with Kimberley by rail, as the De Aar - Kimberley line was completed in 1885. They thus sent their produce to Kimberley via Naauwpoort and De Aar and did away with long-distance oxwagon transport altogether. The line passing Norvals Pont reached Johannesburg in 1892, and so the farmers were linked up with both their main markets, Kimberley and Johannesburg, as well as with the sea-ports, by railway. In 1892 Stormberg on the Eastern System was linked up with Rosmead on the Midland System and the farmers in Eastern Albert were also connected up by railway with their main markets and the seaports. This solved the transport problem for the district⁽¹⁾. The farthest farms from a railway station were now less than forty miles; and no oxwagon transport was needed for any longer distance. Farmers say that people at that time readily availed themselves of the provided railway facilities, and no attempts were made to compete with the railways.

(1) Walker's Historical Atlas of S.A. pg. 24 for all rail-details.

By 1892 the Eastern system was extended to cross the Orange River at Bethulie and meet the line crossing the river at Norvals Pont at Springfontein. Albert was thus served by a network of railways. Thus suddenly cheap transport arose, with the result that prices of agricultural produce increased and prices of imports decreased. There was no more economic isolation from the rest of South Africa and from the rest of the World. Albert was in close touch with its main markets, and the cost of living could hardly vary from other centres by more than the differences in transport costs. As these were low, we find that market prices from now onwards tended to equal the average market prices in the Colony; and, since Union, in the Union. ⁽¹⁾ Farmers' returns thus naturally increased, and to that extent the value of land rose again. ⁽²⁾

The roads inside the district leading to the railway stations were no longer overburdened by traffic passing through the district, and were now steadily improved. On the whole roads are kept in good order throughout the district at present.

The village of Venterstad is 26 miles from Knapdaar and Norvals Pont, its nearest railway stations. An agitation was set on foot to connect the village to the main lines by a branch line; but although the volume of trade of the district is large and is still steadily increasing, the Government did not yet feel justified in taking such a step. For the

(1) See Tables pp XI XII XX XXIII and XXIV (2) Farmers' Evidence.

last few years, however, a Railway Bus Service is running very profitably between Norvals Pont and Venterstad; and since 1928 the village is also connected to Knapdaar by a railway bus. Although many people use their own wagons and motor-lorries for transport to the stations and these buses therefore have to cope with a great amount of competition, they are held to be amongst the few most profitable Railway Bus Services in the Union at present. ⁽¹⁾

The Albert people joined in the different agitations for cheaper transport for agricultural produce which arose from time to time. The resulting policy of discrimination in railway rates in favour of the farmers helped to increase the wealth of the district.

Simultaneously with the dislocation of transport a serious labour problem arose in Albert. Native Labour in Albert had always been utterly unskilled. The main source of labour was Basutoland, but Hottentots and Fingoes also constituted a large proportion of the supply. It has already been pointed out ⁽²⁾ how untrustworthy these servants were "All classes of native servants are dishonest, insubordinate and utterly reckless" ⁽³⁾ These Natives were usually paid in sheep, reckoned at 6/- each. This was a low estimate of a sheep's value. The Natives were thus hired for periods of six months for which they obtained ten sheep plus table-food, made by the housewife, and housing. At this rate,

(1) Department of Railways and Harbours. (2) p.p. 13 to 15.
 (3) Civil Commissioners Report 1871

which was by no means a competitive, but a customary rate, the labour market was amply supplied, although they were of such a poor quality. During the depression of the "Sixties" of last century the farmers had to dismiss many of their servants with the result that unemployment and stock theft increased.

Now that money flowed into the division from Kimberley and the farmers wanted to use labour to improve their farms, a sudden great scarcity of Native labour arose. Incidentally, farmers in Albert were always a little more advanced than in most parts of the Colony since the "seventies", and therefore had a more economic~~d~~ outlook and were more ready to improve where such a step would be a profitable one, because the Albert Academy and the Dutch Reformed Seminary, established in 1869, were providing good educational facilities,⁽¹⁾ which compared favourably with "practically any part of the Colony;" and in addition an infant school, numerous farm schools and a Native Mission School existed in the division. In 1865 the Albert Civil Commissioner stated that "the Albert Academy is progressing rapidly; many of the farmers are availing^{ing} themselves of this opportunity of giving their children a liberal education."

In addition to the types of improvements mentioned on page 33, farmers now needed great numbers of natives to build stonewalls round their farms. They thought this would check stocktheft to a very great extent. In addition it would have eliminated the trouble of constantly looking for strayed

(1) Civil Commissioners Reports 1865 to 1880

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cattle and horses all over the district and would therefore in the long run have acted as a labour-saving device. But less labour was obtainable than ever before. There were three main reasons for this scarcity:-

(1) On the boundary of the district as it was then constituted,⁽¹⁾ at the present village of Molteno, coal-mining was started. These mines steadily developed and absorbed more and more of the Albert labour supply. These mines however never produced more than a few thousand tons per year and so did not have any permanent economic effects on the division. They closed down shortly after Union.

(2) The Basuto's always feared the Orange Free State; and to be safe many of these Natives came into the Colony to work for the farmers. They were the best of the different kinds of bad labourers. However, in 1868 England annexed Basutoland. "Labour is very scarce, and of the rudest kind; and how to remedy this evil has become a serious question. It appears that one of the reasons for this scarcity is that Basutoland (the source of our labour) has become so secure under British rule, that the better class of Natives will not come into the Colony to work for the wages offered, finding it more profitable to farm the stock realized in the Colony in years past; hence only the scamps, who cannot succeed in their own country, come to seek service in the Colony, not so much for the sake of work, as to realize all they can in the shortest possible time, and return to their

(1) The boundaries were altered several times before 1898

own territory to start farming for themselves." (1)

(3) Most of the Natives, including all the better-class Basuto's, were attracted to Kimberley by the high demand of labour and prospects of high wages there, if they were willing to leave their territories at all.

The problem became so serious that in 1876 the Divisional Council could not obtain natives to keep the roads in order; and only with much difficulty managed to get the main roads in fair order. (2)

The farm servants were practically all Natives, and can practically all be classed under the head of "Coloured Farm Servants and Herds". The Head Shepherds were very few and all Cape Coloured. (3) In the table on page XXII it is shown that natives' money wages rose from 10/- in 1868 to £1 in 1871, and were down at 10/- again in 1876. Farmers however hold that this change never took place. It might have been the case only in a few isolated cases. The high wages reported in 1871 and 1873 may be explained by the fact that Natives were paid in sheep. The value of sheep rose, and the quantity of sheep paid per month were not yet reduced to adjust the wage to that of 10/- per month. This adjustment was however made before 1876. We thus find that a customary wage rate prevailed over a competitive market rate. The rate is found to have been 10/- in money or stock per month right up to the present, except in a few cases,

(1) C.C.Report 1873.

(2) C.C.R. 1876

(3) Farmers' Evid.

where the small changes can again be explained by changes in the value of stock. (1)

The Native however dislikes to work for money. He wants to be paid in stock. The whole purpose of his work is to obtain stock for lobola and a little extra to subsist on in ^{his} their own territory. The Basuto's in Kimberley soon found that they spent all their high wages and at the end of the month had nothing left to buy stock on their return to Basutoland. It thus steadily became clear to them that farm work served their purpose better, and thus, by 1877 the Basuto supply of Native labour increased steadily in Albert; and next to the Fingoes they were now the greatest in number. There was however still a great shortage of Native labour; and in 1878 and 1879 Gaika labourers were "introduced" (2) How this introduction was made is not stated. It might have been by some sort of recruitment. The Basuto supply of labourers increased rapidly, however, and partly because the Gaika's did not like the type of farm work, partly because the Basuto's were more popular with the farmers and forced the Gaika's out of work, the latter practically all left by the beginning of 1880 (3) There were enough Basuto's available to take their places, and the labour problem was thus overcome by 1880.

The Basuto rebellion of 1880 disturbed the labour market for a short while; but the rebellion was soon suppressed

(1) Farmers Evidence.
~~Table pg. XXII.~~
(2) Civil Commissioners Report 1878
(3) " " " 1881-

and since then farmers had no trouble with their Basuto labourers again. Competition amongst the Natives became more and more keen, and so the class of labourers steadily improved. Owing to the increased use of Native Labour farmers began to realize that they were demanding too much from their housewives by giving the Natives table-food. Their chance to change the system came with the Anglo-Boer War, when Natives were beginning for work. The farmers since then supplied the Natives with raw food. As a result of the Anglo-Boer War, "Bywoner" labour was used to a considerable extent. These labourers were mainly people ruined by the war. The term "Bywoner" is used in a different sense from that in agricultural or arid areas like the Western Province and the Maize areas, where a "Bywoner" is a person who does not get a salary, but is allowed grazing for a certain amount of stock and is given a definite size of land, depending upon the agreement, to cultivate on a share basis. He has no other obligations to the farmer.

In Albert and the surrounding pastoral areas the term "Bywoner" is used in the sense of "Kneg" in the Western Province. He is a person paid in wages, which may include a piece of land to be cultivated; and he has to do what the farmer tells him. He is, in short a labourer under the farmer's direct supervision.

The "Bywoners" proved to be comparatively expensive labour, and gradually diminished. At present it is regarded

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as a sign of wealth if a farmer has a "Bywoner."⁽¹⁾ It seems to be regarded as a kind of luxury, only used to allow the farmer a more carefree life.

A small proportion of the farm labourers⁽²⁾ are Hottentots at present. The rest are Bantu's; mainly Xingoes, Gaika's or "Tamboekies" and Basuto's. The Basuto's diminished considerably in proportion during the last few years. They proved themselves to be very capable shepherds, but the other races were better farm-workers.

Vermin-proof fencing eliminated practically all shepherding since 1922, and so the Basuto's were thrown out of work and decreased in proportion to other Native-labourers.

The money-wages are still 10/- per month, or else stock to that amount. In addition they are allowed food, fuel, housing, old clothes and grazing for their stock. The steady industrialisation of the country has in the last few years drawn many Natives to the towns, and labour is consequently comparatively scarce in the district at present. One of the reasons why Natives allow themselves to be drawn to the towns is that they are more developed than fifty years ago when they returned from the Diamond Mines notwithstanding the higher wages paid there; and have learnt to understand and appreciate the value of money as a form of wealth to a certain extent.

They thus go to the towns where high money wages are paid, in the hope to save more and thus to be able to buy a wife

(1) Local Evidence & observation (2) Evidence and own investigation.

sooner. Almost invariably they are disappointed, however, for the expenses in towns as a rule exhaust all the wages. Some of these natives lose touch with their native customs. They become permanently detribalised and permanent wage-earners in the towns. Those of them, however, who still feel their family ties, and still want to get their Lobola ready as soon as possible, seem to be terribly disappointed in the towns; and very often one finds some of these natives back on the farms, arriving there with absolutely no possessions, and earning enough ^{on} the farm, to buy a wife in a year or two.

Several Natives told me that they were working in Johannesburg for £4 to £5 per month, and were worse-off than they are on the farms.

Farmers are always accused of paying their Native labourers such a very low wage. The Economic and Wage Commission allows £1 per month to cover each Native's earnings in cash and kind. It is strange that, if wages were really so low, Natives on farms usually become quite large stockholders, while those in towns never possess anything and seem to need every penny they earn to live. A native usually comes from his reserves with nothing, and after three or four years is able to return there with a considerable amount of stock. In fact, his stock increases so rapidly that a successful native will hardly ever be allowed on the farm after about four years; he first has to take his stock to the reserves, because they have increased

to such an extent that their grazing alone is worth several pounds per month.

In 1925 there were 2128 non-European male farm labourers. Of these at least 25 to 50% are always on the move⁽¹⁾, looking for daily work at the rate of 1/6 per day plus housing and fuel. Let us take the permanent farm labourers to be 1600. This includes the boys of 12 to 15 years who have no stock, but work for their parents who are employed on the same farms. These natives had 3487⁽²⁾ cattle; that is, more than two each on an average. In addition they always have a considerable amount of donkeys and horses; almost every native has a few donkeys or one or more horses. They naturally had a considerable amount of sheep as well, as most of them are paid in sheep or cattle. A conservative estimate of cattle, horses and donkeys can be made. Certainly there were no less than 5000 of these owned by Natives. Grazing per head of these is not obtainable at less than 2/6 per month. That means an average Native wage of over 7/6. Smallstock returns are not given; but we can take about 3 per native safely. That is another 6d. to his salary at 2d. grazing charges per head per month, which is below the market rate of £1 per 100 per month.

For a hut nothing better than the one the Native occupies free on the farm, he has to pay 5/- in any of the villages. Take his income here, however, as worth 3/-. In addition, old

(1) Farmers Evidence and own observation.

(2) Agricultural Census report.

clothes and shoes are supplied, not only to the worker, but also in many cases to his children. This can be reckoned at 2/6 per month, for some farmers now pay their servants 12/6 per month on condition that they do not provide any old clothes. The farmers say they gain through this. The Natives also have the free use of fuel, as liberally as they wish, for their whole family; and during the Winter months their fires burn day and night. It saves them a fortune in blankets, and at the market price of firewood minus the costs of transport to the market cannot be reckoned at less than 10/- average per month. (i) Let us take it to be 6/6, to bring the average earnings mentioned so far to £1. Then the Native gets his 10/- per month; 1/- worth of tobacco, and in some cases also coffee and sugar.

The food consists of meal and meat, mainly. The meal can be taken to be worth 10/- per month, being just on half a muid. Half a sheep is the minimum in meat. That is worth 10/- Then milk is given, and although it is skim milk, they are allowed more than a gallon per day. This milk could otherwise be fed to pigs or poultry, and is thus not totally valueless. We can reckon this at 3d. per gallon, although farmers hold that it is worth 8d. That is another 7/6 per month. That brings the total earnings to £2.18.6. In some cases they are paid much more; but hardly ever less. As our estimate has been very conservative, we can safely take the real wages to equal £3 per month.

(i) Farmers' evidence.

It is held by some people that the meat allowed is usually only that of a sheep that died. That is not so. They get their regular supplies; and if any such meat is allowed the Natives, it is an extra allowance. Many farmers do not allow this. They have this kind of sheep or cattle buried. Natives are given enough food to feed their whole family, even if the woman does not work; and every month the 10/- in cash or stock is income over-and-above what he needed during the month. This is the way they become rich. If a farmer had to estimate these total native wages he would come to the conclusion that he pays them £5 per month. We thus see that after all the farmers are not such soulless exploiters of the Natives as they are made out to be. If we take account of the cost of living in the towns and that in Albert and other country areas using Native-labour, we see that the country wages compare in no way unfavourably with the town wages; especially if we remember that these natives on the countryside are totally uneducated and can do only manual labour. In addition we should remember that their real wages fluctuate directly with the cost of living, as they include food and clothing. This is a great advantage.

It was a tremendous work to fence in farms by stonewalls; and although miles and miles of such walls were erected, very few farms were completely fenced in by 1891.

The following table shows the state of fencing in different years in Albert:-

Year	Morgen of Land Fenced in:-				Total.	Percentage of total distri
	Stone fence	Clay or mud fence	Wire fence	Other & un-specified ways		
1891 (1)	17,379	143	167,925	8,868	194,313	24
1904 (1)	1,879½	1,530½	337,275½	30,948½	371,634	62.8
1911 (2)	1,759	1,281	555,084	2,706	560,830	94.8

(1) C.S.R. 1891 and 1904

(2) Census Report 1911

By 1891 wire fencing was already replacing the clumsy stonewalls; but no great progress was made in fencing until the war. During the war all wire fences were destroyed. When the war was over in 1902 the farmers had either to fence in their farms or else allow their cattle to stray and get lost, for horses, which were essential to look after the stock, were unobtainable. All horses were either commandeered or shot during the War by the different Military forces. The price of horses were so high that it paid better to fence in the farms than to buy horses to serve the purpose of stock-herding. The fences of that time could however not keep out vermin, and smallstock still had to be herded. The necessity of looking after big stock regularly in fear of their being strayed was however eliminated. By 1910 practically all farms were fenced in with

plain wire. This acted as a labour-saving device, for instead of bringing stock to the kraals twice every week, they now came home only about once or twice every month. The stock became more healthy because they were disturbed less often and had a greater reserve energy. In addition, the Government Agricultural departments left no stone unturned to find effective remedies for the various stock diseases; and as a result these diseases are at present reduced to be exceptions where formerly they used to be regular occurrences.

Since the "Seventies" of last century there had been constant improvements in agriculture. More and more sheep sheds were built, and thus losses as a result of cold, were reduced to a very great extent. The game which used to destroy the pasture have been decreased to such an extent that only some farms in the district have a few springbok left; and they are in camps. Game is very scarce in the district.

By 1890 the scab question was tackled. The farmers had religious objections to dipping; and they instructed their representatives in the Cape Legislative Assembly to oppose the Act. The Act was however ultimately forced through during the early "nineties; and dipping for scab became compulsory. Success came slowly at first; but before 1920 the whole district was clean of scab. Practically no farmer used his dip for the last ten years. The district is proclaimed as one free of scab; and thus was exempted from the compulsory simultaneous

dipping in 1925.

Stocktheft decreased gradually as result of better police control. General fencing, which forced the Natives to keep to the roads, completely checked stocktheft as far as the driving away of animals were concerned. Since fencing only occasional cases of sheep stealing for slaughter occur, and in nearly all cases the thief is found and imprisoned.

The watersupply⁽¹⁾ in the district has been increased to a great extent. The rainfall did not change seasonally, as can be seen from the graphs (p.III). It seems, however, that the average annual rainfall is decreasing. The average annual rainfall at Burghersdorp gaol decreased from 21.9 inches for the fifteen years 1887 to 1901, to 17.49 inches for the fifteen years 1914 to 1928. In addition, the rain is less effective now than before because soil erosion has increased. But although the average rainfall recorded has decreased,⁽¹⁾ there are still as prosperous years, with as high rainfalls, as ever before. There need be no fear of drying-up of the land.

Water was far apart and stock had to cover long distances daily to and from the water before 1870. The Drought Investigation Commission⁽²⁾ expressed the opinion that sheep should not be driven more than one mile to water in Albert; and water should not be more than a mile apart in this division, because the long distances to the water make the stock tired and absorb the energy obtained from grazing.

(1) See tables on p. VI to IX and graphs on p. I to V

Since development started a considerable number of dams were constructed in kloofs. More fountains were also opened on farms and some very good fountains, opened after the Anglo-Boer war, are known. The number of wells also steadily increased, until between 1904 and 1911 boring machines were introduced, and boreholes came to replace wells. Boring machines have been continually very actively engaged in the district ever since their introduction, and at present eight or ten of them are always booked up for several engagements. There is not a single farm in the district without at least one windmill today; and some farms have up to a dozen, while five or six seems to be quite an average number. The following table shows the watersupply position in 1911 and the development in boreholes until 1926:-

(i)
FOUNTAINS- 1911 CENSUS

	Total No.	Pure Water No.	Number yielding in 24 hrs.				Number of which water is used for:-				
			4000 and less gals	4001 to 25000 gals	Over 25000 gals	Unspecified	Irrigation	stock	Irrigation and Stock	Household	Unspecified
1911 ⁽ⁱ⁾	402	385	129	132	68	73	201	102	57	38	4

(i) 1911 Census report.

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DAMS - 1911 CENSUS

Year	Total Number	Number constructed of:-		
		Stone & Cement	Stone & Earth	Other & Unspecified material
1911 (2)	818	53	763	3

WELLS

	Total number	Number yielding per 24 hours.				Number of which water is used for:-				Number in which pumps are used.
		4000 or less Gals	4001 to 25000	Over 25000	Unspecified	Irrigation	Stock	Household	Unspecified	
1891 (1)	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1904 (1)	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1911 (2)	42	25	7	2	8	17	4	18	3	14

(1) C.S.R. for respective years (2) 1911 Census Report

WATERYIELDING BOREHOLES

Year	Total Number	Number yielding per 24 hours				Number of which water is used for:				
		4000 gals and less	4001 to 25000 gals	Over 25000 gals	Unspecified	Irrigation	Stock	Irrigation and stock	Household	Unspecified
1911 ⁽¹⁾	332	107	102	69	54	196	42	9	58	27
1926 ⁽²⁾	903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NO. PUMPS USED

Year	Handmill	Windmill	Internal Combustion	Unspecified
1911 ⁽¹⁾	50	174	6	26

(1) 1911 Census Report (2) Agricultural Census reports for ~~these years~~ 1926

Much has thus already been done to improve water-supply for stock; but more is needed. The farmers are satisfied if there is one watering-place in each camp, no matter how big the camp is. They should take further steps to reduce the distances stock have to tramp to the water. In addition, they should see that the stock gets pure water. In too many cases they do not realise that bad water is a direct cause for stock

diseases, and are satisfied if their stock get anything at all to drink. The lecturer in Zoology at the Grootfontein School of Agriculture laid great stress on this point before the Drought Investigation Commission. ⁽¹⁾

The Orange River is the only constantly-flowing stream in the division, but it is dangerous for drinking purposes. A considerable number of spruits and sloods run through the District to the Orange River from the "Stormbergen" and Little "Zuurberg." They are, however, not perennial streams, Nevertheless many farmers have a constant watersupply in some of these rivers.

Locusts are no longer the menace they used to be. Although locust-poison came into use only recently, it has proved to be most effective in destroying the pest; and, as the farmers are wide-awake to the possible harm these insects might do, swarms are at present hardly allowed to leave their breeding-places before they are all killed.

During the 1876-77 drought, which lasted for seventeen months and was only equalled by one drought known before, i.e. the one in 1829, it was proved that the division has a "very permanent pasturage, unequalled in the Colony,"⁽²⁾ "because it was suffering as much from lack of rain as any other, and yet the stock losses were not as big as elsewhere. However, droughts

(1) U.G. 49-'23 pp. 140 and 143.

(2) C.C. Report 1877.

were continually taking heavy tolls; and in 1912, 1919 and 1922 very heavy losses were sustained. The smallstock losses in Albert in 1919 amounted to between 14 and 20 per cent⁽¹⁾. A few farmers had their farms fenced in by vermin-proof at the time. Their sheep were thus not driven about by shepherds. It was seen that these people hardly suffered any drought losses at all, although they were stocking more heavily than their neighbours. During the 1922 drought this was again proved. Farmers now realised the necessity of leaving their stock to live carefree, and vermin-proof fencing was started on a large scale. By far the majority of farms are fenced in at present, and with the exception of one Divisional Council Ward in the Burghersdorp district, the Vermin-Proof Fencing Act is proclaimed to apply to the district. The 1926-'27 drought also showed that where of two neighbouring farms, the one had his farm fenced and paddocked and the other still used shepherds, the former suffered practically no losses whereas the latter had to pay heavy drought tolls. Incidentally, people could not let their sheep graze unherded and go unkraaled at night if their farms were not fenced in, in such a way as to keep vermin out; for although this pest has been reduced considerably through operations of Jackal Clubs in the past, jackals still are present, and the only way to deal with them effectively is to get them inside a camp from where they cannot escape. Then

(1) U.G. 49-'23.

trace them and kill them all off.

Some people hold that vermin-proof fencing does not pay, because of the large capital expenditure involved. It is, however, a very sound economic investment. The distance round a farm of 1000 morgen, which is about the average farm in the district at present, is roughly 11,000 yards. Each farmer fences only half of this, and the expenses for a very good fence are about £50 per 1000 yards. It thus costs the farmer about £275 for this fence. For paddocking he needs only sheep-proof fencing and we can estimate this at £225 at the utmost. His total expenditure is thus about £500.

The direct advantages derived from this are very great:-⁽¹⁾

- (1) Shepherds are no longer needed; and each shepherd cost the farmer £3 per month.
- (2) The farmer can increase his stock by at least 10% in number, because the farm is no longer tramped out as a result of herding.
- (3) Each sheep yields about 20% more wool in weight. It was shown that the same flock of sheep yielded 11½ lbs. average wool when they were not kraaled, and the previous year, when they were kraaled, only 9 lbs.
- (4) The quality of wool, and therefore also the price, is improved by at least 20%, because the wool is cleaner and more

oily now.

(5) The sheep are in a much better condition for the market because they live a free life. Lambs mature much sooner and much better.

(6) Losses during the lambing season are greatly reduced. Ewes are no more indifferent to their lambs and have much more milk than when they were driven about.

(7) Shepherding meant tramping, which resulted in soil erosion. This is now stopped.

(8) The sheep are much more healthy and less liable to pick up stock diseases.

It is thus clear that great advantages are derived from vermin-proof fencing apart from the reduction of drought-losses.

The economy of labour which resulted from this type of fencing is very great. However, the bluefly pest has at present become such a serious problem that the advantages are counteracted by it to a great extent. The Farmer has to keep almost as many labourers as before fencing, as he has to get nearly all his sheep treated for this pest at least twice weekly during the rain season. For every cause of stock losses known in the area an effective remedy has been found; but this new pest cannot be avoided. The Blueflies spread very rapidly, and it is evident that if the farmers do not co-operate, they will never succeed in exterminating the plague. What is needed is an Act of Parliament, as happened

in the case of scab, forcing the co-operation. Every farmer should be forced to have an effective prescribed cement trap for at least every 200 morgen, always in working order and provided with a bait and locust poison. This cement trap method has recently proved most effective where it was applied, and should eliminate the whole plague in a few years' time.⁽¹⁾

Although arable farming has never been more than a secondary industry, the Director of Census in one of the agricultural Census Reports, as a result of the comparatively great production of crops, regards this division on the North-East of the dry Karroo, as "an oasis in a desert," and Albert is definitely regarded as one of the main wheat-producing areas in the Union by the Departments of Census and of Agriculture. During the year 1925-'26⁽²⁾ Albert produced 58,906 muids of wheat. The only districts in the Cape Province with a higher production were Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, Malmesbury, Piquetberg and Swellendam. It should be noted that production in Albert was 9.93 bags per morgen, and the highest production per morgen of the above-mentioned districts was 8 muids, in Bredasdorp. All others except Caledon (7.33) and Malmesbury (5.57) averaged less than 5 bags per morgen. Only nine districts in the Cape Province had a higher production per morgen than Albert; and all of them are only small producers of wheat; the highest being Gordonias with 25,128 muids.⁽³⁾

(1) Mr. L.J. Steytler M.L.A. (2) Table pg. XVII
 (3) Agri. Census Report 1925-26.

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(3) Agri. Census Report 1925-26.

Albert thus ranks high as a wheat producing centre in the Cape Province, which is the main wheat-producing Province in the Union. Yet only 6323 morgen, which is less than 1 per cent of the size of Albert, and of which 391 morgen were fed off by stock, were put under wheat during 1925-'26. Thus, although the soil is very fertile, wheat farming plays only a small part in the district's activity. We also find that Barley, Rye, Oats and lucerne are produced in the district. (1)

These industries failed to replace pastoral farming because their production is very irregular as it depends on the rainfall. Irrigation is essential for reaping most of the grain of this kind; and in bad years the crops have failed immensely. In 1920 the production of wheat was 0.95 muids per morgen. (2) Most of the irrigation is done by rainwater stored in dams. If the rain fails the farmers, they cannot irrigate; and very often, even if there is some rainfall, it often hardly supplied enough water to keep the fruit trees and vegetables, which invariably get preference of the water because of their direct table value, alive. Periodic streams, which consist of the spruits flowing down to the Orange River, are most reliable in their water supply because only a little rain in the mountains results in flood-waters running down the spruits. Before the Anglo-Boer War a few dams were constructed in these spruits for irrigation purposes, and so water of this kind was

(1) Table pg. XVII

(2) Agri. Census report 1925-'26

also stored. There had since been a very great development in these dams during the Ostrich-feather boom since about 1890 to 1914; and by 1914 one of these spruits had 14 such dams in it. The irrigation was done mainly for ostriches, and lucerne was the main product. Some of these dams were used to irrigate no less than 100 morgen of land. When the ostrich-feather slump came many ostrich farmers were practically ruined. The farmers left most of these lands fallow, while some of them were used for wheat, for several years. People had to have reliable water for ostrich-farming, as these birds had to be kept on lands for the major part of the year. Thus we find that only farmers who had spruit-water or constantly-flowing streams like good fountains and the Orange River available for irrigation, went in for ostrich farming. Strangely enough, the most reliable water-supply, that of the Orange River, is used to a very small extent. Only a few farmers availed themselves of machines to pump the water out of the river, and these few have large parts of their farms under irrigation. But hardly 5 per cent of the irrigable lands on the banks of the River are irrigated. Farms with hundreds of morgen of irrigable land have no scheme at all, and all the lands are used for pasture. Strangely enough, these farms which are the most valuable, are valued lower per morgen than lands situated further from the river, by the Divisional Council.

The valuation must have been done on the basis of farms as pastoral lands; and as the farms on the banks of the Orange River have "steekgras," a kind of grass, the seed of which forces itself right into the wool and body of Merino sheep and so damages both the mutton and the wool, among the pasturage, they are taken to be worth less than other farms. Incidentally, it has been proved that if herding and driving of sheep were eliminated by erection of vermin-proof fences, this grass no longer acts very harmfully; as sheep are no longer forced through this grass in great herds and at a considerable pace.

In 1904,⁽¹⁾ out of a total of 3678 morgen, only 768 were irrigated by constantly-flowing streams; and the position has not improved very much since. The reasons why people did not extend irrigation on the Orange River banks are (1) that most of those farms seem to be held by the most conservative farmers in the division, and the capital outlay in machinery as well as labour costs seem to be too complicated for them. They do not feel justified in making the expenditure (2) Irrigation expenditure for grain is high and not always justified where people are more dependent on a good rainfall for the success of their wheat crops, and the people who have a constant water supply think that the same thing applies to them. To reap a muid of wheat costs about 12/-;⁽²⁾ i.e. 2/- for the seed, 2/6 for cutting and

(1) C.S.R. 1904.

(2) Calculated after investigation.

binding 100 bundles, 2/- for threshing, and the rest for capital invested in the land and the supply of water and the labour used for irrigation. The selling-price is about 25/- on the average, and then transport-costs are not included in costs of production. It is evident that where success is unreliable, irrigation does not pay if it is done for reaping grain. The production of other kinds of grain involves the same expenditure as that of wheat; but they are cheaper per muid than wheat, so that wheat pays best. The following is a wheat survey in Albert by the Department of Census, taken in 1923. (i)

(i) WHEAT SURVEY IN ALBERT, 1923

Total no. farms in district	Total area under cultivation all crops	Total no. farms growing wheat	Percentage of farms in district growing wheat	Total wheat area	Percentage of total cultivated area growing wheat	Average wheat area per farm.
626	Morgen 13304	274	43.77	Morgen 3822	28.7	Morgen 13.95

Total yield 1923	Average total yield 1918-1923	Average Yield (Muids per morgen)					
		1923	1922	1921	1920	1918	1918-1923
Muids	Muids						
7645	29505	2.0	8.26	6.35	0.95	9.05	6.22

(-) ~~Calculated after investigation~~ (i) Agri. Census Report 1923

Classification of Farms according to Area in Morgen under

Wheat, 1923

	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 50	51 to 75	76 to 100	101 and over
Number of farms:	121	47	56	20	19	3	7	1

This shows that the average production for five years is only 6.2 muids per morgen, and at least two years were hopeless failures. It should be remembered that this table includes the reliable Orange-River and fountain lands also, so that under unreliable dams the position has been worse.

There is a comparatively large turnover of farms in the district,⁽¹⁾ and as a result many farms are possessed by newcomers to the district. This is a very healthy sign, as the more competent persons thus replace the less competent. Almost invariably these newcomers are comparatively progressive. What is, however, unhealthy is that the farms on the banks of the Orange River are more tied up than those in the rest of the division; in fact, hardly any of them ever come into the market. A few progressive men nevertheless succeeded in buying farms on the banks of the Orange River, and they have proved how profitably irrigation can be carried on there. There are a few of these farms with practically half their size irrigated mostly producing fodder for stock, and lucerne has proved to be

(1) See table pg. XXV

the best crop for this purpose. It is held that on lucerne 25 sheep per morgen are the minimum that can be kept in very good condition right through the year.⁽¹⁾ Yet we find that when the ostrich-feather slump came people left even their more reliable lands fallow or reverted to wheat. Under wheat a morgen of land on the average cannot give a net return of more than £2⁽²⁾ per annum. Under lucerne the carrying capacity of the soil is increased by at least ⁽¹⁾ 24 sheep per morgen over and above the purely pastoral carrying capacity, which means about £25 net returns per annum, as a sheep's return is about 25/- p.a.; which is £31.5. for 25 sheep. Interest on capital invested and expenditure for intensive farming cannot be more than £5 p.a. per morgen. Then take £1.5.0 as the return of the one morgen under pastoral conditions. The net gain of irrigation for sheep is therefore £25 per morgen. And this is calculated on the basis of a good quality of flocksheep only; whereas if the farmer breeds stud sheep his returns are much greater. Intensive farming for stock thus can increase the carrying capacity of the soil to a very great extent. The only reason why people did not utilise lucerne lands for stock is that they did not realise the value of this. Irrigation should be extended, and more lucerne should be sown for fodder. It is a good sign that

(2) See table on previous page . (1) Farmers show carrying capacity of 25 to 50 sheep on a morgen of lucerne.

some farmers realised the immense gains in this proposition and are extending their irrigation for this purpose. Every farm should have some lucerne lands, and can have them, because all have windmills; and these supply as reliable water as the Orange River. More windmills should also be erected for purposes of irrigation for stock fodder.

Irrigation with spruit water is also reliable enough for lucerne; and there are farms with more than 100 morgen under lucerne under one of these spruit schemes. The storage dams, however, are too unreliable for lucerne, as this crop needs water regularly. But during the Summer Rainfall Season these dams get enough water to irrigate several morgen on each farm during the Winter months. If, however, the rainfall fails the farmers during the October-December rainfall season, their wheat crops are a failure. ~~and~~ This happens very often. It has been noticed on many occasions that a farmer had several morgen under wheat, flourishing in September and failing in December. At the same time his Winter lamb crop has been a failure because of the drought, and while he expects a few muids of wheat at the end of the year, his sheep are in a very poor condition. He would however not allow his sheep on the lands. Other farmers under the same conditions, however, put their sheep on the lands. They keep up to an average of 30 ewes with lambs on a morgen of wheat during the three months of the

(1) Calculated from Farmers' evidence.

lambing season, rear hundreds of lambs on their lands where their neighbours' crop failed, have their sheep in a good condition when clip-time arrives, and consequently produce a better quality of wool. If enough rain falls during September and early in October they take the sheep off the lands and still reap their wheat, as the neighbour does. If it does not rain, they save their lambs and sheep, while the neighbour loses everything he invested in the wheat. It is a good sign that farmers are making more and more use of lands for fodder, and are sowing for their stock. The process should be extended to a very great extent. Too many farmers do not want to put any stock on the lands and rather lose hundreds of sheep than 50 bags of wheat, just because the wheat is sold in a single lot and so brings a direct return in a lump sum, while the return through the sheep comes more indirectly. The policy of every farmer should be to sow for his stock; and every ewe should be put on wheat, barley or oat lands for some weeks at least with her lamb, if lucerne is not available. That at least ensures that the lamb is saved. If enough lands are available the ewes should be kept on them right through the Winter months. If it rains in September the farmer can make use of the opportunity to take his sheep off the lands and reap the grain; but the primary object for sowing should never be for grain but for fodder. In this way the carrying capacity of the soil can be very much increased.

Provided the Winter is not too severe and frost therefore does not destroy the vegetables, the district is amply supplied with these, especially during the Summer months. Vegetables of all kinds are grown in the district, ⁽¹⁾ but as an economic proposition it is a failure. There is no market locally, and prices are very low, because the plots in the fillages nearly all have their own windmills and so their owners who reside in the villages supply themselves with vegetables. Production of these crops is thus carried out mainly for home use, and so much value is attached to the production of vegetables that they get preference of water over everything, except fruit trees, where and when water is scarce.

Fruit ⁽²⁾ is also produced to a greater extent than is needed in the district, provided the frost does not destroy them. This applies to trees bearing in summer. As a result there is no payable market for fruit in normal years, and people thus dry or can the surplus production for use during the Winter months.

People have not as yet troubled to sell their surplus fruit and vegetables in other districts where better markets are available because production very often is a failure as a result of frost. In addition, insects are a real pest in fruit and lower their quality very much. These insects can be destroyed by poison which is harmless to the quality of the fruit;

(1) Table pg. XVII Agr. Census Reports 1918-27 for details.

(2) Table pg. XIX.

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yet it is not applied. The soil is very fertile for the production of these commodities, and a very profitable trade can be developed in them, provided (1) the farmers systematically destroy these insects, and (2) an insurance scheme against frost damages is instituted. Insects in the fruit more often cause the failure of crops than frost, so that the risk for the insurance company will not be too great if the insects are destroyed, and at the same time the farmer is covered.

Fertilizers have also been used for irrigation in Albert. In 1925 ⁽¹⁾ eight tons artificial fertilizers, and 2986 tons kraal manure were used, while 52 morgen of green manure were ploughed in. The results of this use are not known, however. Kraal manure have been ready at hand in the past, no market for these was available, and so the best thing for the farmer was to use it on his own lands. Fertilizing always increases production; but it is doubtful whether it would pay to use artificial fertilizers for lands where crops might fail. It seems thus that these were either used on reliable land or else as experiments. Kraal manure is no longer available, as sheep are not kraaled any more. The best way on the whole, therefore, seems just to plough in green manure. Artificial manure must first be experimented with until definite results are known before these are applied, and then the application should only be on lands which are regularly supplied with water.

(1) Agr. Census report 1925.

Horse-farming⁽¹⁾ was always profitable, although it cannot be said whether horses, sheep or cattle were the most profitable. During the Anglo-Boer War all horses were either commandeered or killed. Consequently the price of horses rose very much. Meanwhile, since 1870, effective remedies were invented for horse-sickness. Horses were rapidly introduced into the division after the War, and always realised good prices until during the Great War automobiles started to compete with them. At present practically every farmer has his own motor-car and horses are valueless. The only kind of horse which still realises a reasonably good price is the saddle-horse. Horses have thus been very much reduced in number.

The cattle industry⁽¹⁾ has been more stable than the horse-industry because beef had always been needed in the larger towns, and, except for the great reduction in number during the "rinderpest" of 1897, a disease which was ultimately overcome by effective segregation of infected stock and burial of those which died, their number was never reduced to any considerable extent. The main type of cattle is the "Africander." This cattle is good for trek-oxen and beef quality, but lacks weight and milk. After the "Rinderpest" and Anglo-Boer War decreases some people started to introduce imported cattle and so the quality of stock was in some instances improved. But

(1). See tables pp. X-XII

on the whole people did not want to part with their "Africoanders" to which they attached - and still attach - sentimental value. Resultantly, most of the cattle are scrubs, described by General Kemp⁽¹⁾ as yielding less than 2% interest on the capital invested in them. Farmers are making a very serious blunder to stick to these unremunerative kinds of stock when all other civilised people of the world are trying to produce as much as possible. It is a definite set-back for them in the competition with other people to make a living. Cattle farming in the district, even with the best types of cattle, does not pay as well as sheep farming; and therefore farmers should make a point of it to reduce the amount of cattle on their farms to a minimum necessary to supply in their own needs as trek-oxen and milk and butter for home consumption. At the same time their stock should be of the best possible quality, as this also reduces the number needed.

It is doubtful whether cattle or any kind of livestock supply the most economic labour for ploughing and wagon-work at all; for if we take a team of 14 oxen, the capital invested in them is about £70; the wagon. about £50; and as the oxen appreciate in value as they become older the wagon depreciates, so that in the end the two balance. Then they need at least 100 morgen for grazing. If we take the average value of land at

(1) In a speech in 1928.

£4 per morgen, which is considerably less than present sales of farms indicate, this works out at about £400. The total capital invested in working with oxen is thus over £50⁰; and in donkeys even more, as they need more land for grazing. Lately there has been a great increase in the number of donkeys used in the district, which is a great mistake. They depreciate in value whereas the oxen appreciate as they become older.

Farmers should remember that auto's do at least four or five times the work the ox or donkey does in the same time, and that the expenditure on petrol or oil is less than that on labour for the four extra days out of every five they have to work with oxen or donkeys. It seems that if the capital investment in machinery is less than that in oxen or donkeys it would pay to use machinery, because the depreciation in machinery is more than made-up for by keeping sheep on the 100 morgen, as sheep return a high interest. It should also be remembered that some farmers keep several teams of oxen for their work; and as machines are much quicker farmers need not increase the amount of machines in this way. The machines will only be several times less idle. In addition the machines can be used during times of drought while the oxen and donkeys are useless during severe droughts. A general increase in the use of improved agricultural implements and machinery had been constantly going on during the past 60 years; but these

improvements should be extended to draught power to a greater extent, especially where irrigation is not only carried out on an abnormally small scale.

It is a healthy sign to see that cattle was reduced in number during the last few years⁽¹⁾. This process is carried on more readily since the general adoption of vermin-proof fencing, as land is becoming too valuable to keep the uneconomic scrub cattle.

Another important reason why cattle should be reduced to a minimum is that they always walk one behind the other and in this way develop footpaths, which in turn develop into sloats. They thus cause soil erosion directly. Many sloats which were developed in this way can be pointed out in the division.⁽²⁾

The Angora goat industry⁽³⁾ developed rapidly since 1865 to 1899; but since then was reduced to practical insignificance at present, because the price of mohair fell considerably and sheep farming paid much better. Boer goats show a continual decrease in number also to practical insignificance at present, because the only commodity produced from them is mutton. Goat mutton is of inferior quality and therefore the demand and price is low. Most of the goats in the division at present are owned by natives.

(1) Table pg. X

(2) Farmers' Evidence.

(3) Tables pp. X-XV.

Because of the great demand for mutton in the mining centres, African sheep always played an important part in the district until the great rise in the price of wool enabled woolled sheep to suppress them. During the Great War they almost kept pace with Merino's as far as returns were concerned, because their skins were very valuable - up to 15/6 each at a time. After the War, however, the value of skins fell more than in proportion to the value of wool. At the same time vermin-proof fencing improved the quality and weight of the wool, and thus wool-sheep was definitely established as the most profitable live stock in the division. Before the Great War the average price of wool was 7d. per lb.; but since the war the price of wool averaged about 15d. per lb. if we exclude the abnormally high prices realised during the years 1918-1920.

The quality of sheep has been very much improved since 1865, when 2½ lbs. of wool per sheep shorn was produced.⁽¹⁾ By 1880 several farmers had introduced a few stud sheep. This process steadily developed and today many farmers have a considerable part of their stock stud-sheep; especially those who have a reliable water supply, as these sheep are not as a rule allowed outside the stable and the irrigated lands. At the same time the flock sheep were improved by using better rams; and in 1915⁽²⁾ the average production per sheep in the Union was 6 lbs. and in 1926-27⁽³⁾

(1) See pp. 22-23
 (2) See Table no. XIII

(2) De Kock: Economic Hist of S.A.p.

was 6.5 lbs., while in Albert ⁽¹⁾ sheep, excluding lambs, yielded 8 lbs. average in 1926-27, and 8.4 lbs. in 1927-'28. This production is too low and can be greatly improved. Many farmers who have a good class of flock sheep get on the average more than 10½ lbs. wool from their sheep. Fully 80 per cent of the sheep in the district are below the average standard of an 8 lbs. yield. ⁽²⁾ Conditions cannot improve very much until farmers realise that they should be more systematic in their attempts to improve their sheep. There must be uniformity to start with. It is no use to buy good rams from different owners. The rams must all be from one breeder. If the wool yielded has no uniformity the farmer will not realise a good price for it. The first attempt at improvement should be in the length of the wool. At the same time farmers should not forget that they have to cope with droughts and that ultimately the sheep reared have to be sold for mutton. They therefore must introduce a strong, heavy sheep. When length is attained weight should be introduced; and again I wish to lay stress on the necessity for uniformity because this is so often neglected.

In this way all farmers can in a few years' time improve their flocks so as to yield a good quality medium-thread wool having an average weight per sheep's yield of 10½ to 11 lbs.

(1) See table pg. XIII (2) Farmers' Evidence.

We have seen that in the course of time remedies have been found for all stock diseases. But farmers do not seem to realise that prevention is better than cure. It is a well-proved fact that sheep pick up diseases not during drought periods, but after rains when grass is young and water is plentiful. But during the times of plenty the sheep show no signs of disease. When it becomes drier, they suddenly lose condition and signs of serious attacks of disease are shown. The farmer would however not believe the experts who tell them to dose their stock in time of plenty to prevent the infection. They dose when it is too late, and if the sheep start dying they blame the dose. A systematic scheme of dosing is essential to keep up the condition of sheep and prevent stock losses. This is however shamefully neglected by the farmers.⁽¹⁾

Although farms have been divided up in camps to a very great extent, these camps are too big in most cases. A camp of 700 or 800 morgen is no paddock; it is a small farm. The smaller the camps are the less able are the sheep to tramp and so cause soil erosion. The Drought Investigation Commission⁽²⁾ expressed the opinion that paddocks in Albert should not be larger than 500 morgen. Even this is too big, and 300 morgen should be the maximum size. This would stop the running-about of sheep in the paddocks and at the same time leave them undisturbed during times of scarcity.

(1) U.G. 49-'23 Evidence at end of Report.

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(1) U.G. 49-'23 Evidence at end of Report.

(2) U.G. 49-'23

The marketing of Agricultural produce is on a sound basis. There are several stock sales in the division every month, and speculators show keen competition on these sales. Wool was originally sold mainly to storekeepers in the villages, at low prices in many cases, but the "Boere-Saamwerk Bepk," which is a co-operative society mainly for the marketing of wool, served the useful purpose during the last decade of teaching the farmers to send their wool to the coastal markets where keener competition ensures better prices. Many farmers however sold their wool in the seaports long before this society was formed. The main objection to this society, which in no way binds its members to sell through it, except that they have to pay 2/6 for each bale of wool sold, to the society, is that its members, who are shareholders, are not in direct touch with the organisation. The spirit of co-operation is therefore absent. There are no regular local meetings of shareholders, and the society was started by people who travelled about the country to sell shares to the farmers. Co-operation, if it has to exist, should be started locally, and it is advisable for the "Boere-Saamwerk" to modify its constitution in such a way as to allow local Farmers' Associations to join it with all their members, in order to have at least the benefit of the spirit of co-operation, as this will enable local meetings of shareholders simultaneously with

meetings of Farmers' Associations. The farmers will thus be enabled to discuss the co-operative society and to take a lively interest in it and support it better.

Local Farmers' Associations have proved to serve a very useful purpose. At the meetings farmers discuss all their current problems and devise the best means to deal with them. It is a pity that these associations are not better supported by the farmers. The Venterstad Farmers' Association during the last few years successfully agitated for the Railway Bus Services to Norvals Pont and Knapdaar Stations. In addition the members decided to co-operate to exterminate the bluefly pest. But this case proves the weakness of these Associations. Many farmers do not belong to the Association and declined to co-operate, with the result that blueflies could not be exterminated. There are many people who have to be forced by law to do something for their own benefit; and the next step I advise the Association is to ask the Government to force co-operation for the extermination of blueflies by law.

Several farmers during the recent fall in the price of wool enquired why the Government does not fix a price for wool and so prevent fluctuations. The answer to this question is that if this is done they would in the long run not be able to sell their wool at all, for they have to compete against the wool-supply of the other

countries of the World. If those countries find it profitable to sell at a lower price they will keep on doing so. If now all wool-producers of the World decide to fix a minimum price they will again not be able to sell all their wool, provided they do not break the Co-operative marketing agreement, because the higher the price of wool the smaller quantity of wool is demanded. The wool-market will adjust itself, for as soon as production is at a loss less wool will be produced and prices will rise again.

Farmers can however do better with their wool if only they have more uniformity in their clips, are more particular in classing their wool and do not include the marking-paint in the wool. Although they usually use paint which washes out easily, the buyer is not sure what kind of paint is used, and consequently he pays less for the wool. The paint should thus be removed and the bales marked "N.M." (no marks) or something to that effect, on the outside.

It is a healthy sign that farmers are no longer afraid of credit, and the local branches of Commercial Banks as well as the Land Bank have great sums of money ⁽¹⁾ invested in agricultural operations in the district. The Land Bank is mainly used for vermin-proof fencing expenses. Credit is healthy as long as people do not go too far; and in Albert farmers on the whole are careful not to go too far. ⁽²⁾

(1) Magistrates Reports 1926 (2) Local Bank Managers.

Credit conditions on the whole are very sound, as storekeepers do not bind farmers to sell to them; and never were in a strong enough position to wrestle farms from distressed owners. The usual investors are the Land Bank, Commercial Banks; and bonds are taken by farmers who have the capital or by investment companies through Attorneys' assistance. Bonds are never so big as to bring the owner in danger of losing his property. As a rule farmers take overdrafts from the Commercial Banks and buy in cash from the storekeepers. The few farmers who have accounts at shops are never so much in debt that they can be forced to sell their wool-clip to the storekeeper. Because stock is sold several times every year between clip times, farmers square their accounts several times every year. There are however still some farmers who do not believe in credit nor in improved agricultural methods. They want to farm as their forefathers did and want their children to do the same.⁽¹⁾ As a result their sons are not allowed to have an agricultural training at an agricultural college. Luckily these people are only exceptions, and on the whole the agricultural colleges are well utilised by young Albert farmers, especially so the short courses of instruction in sheep and wool. Farmers on the whole seem to be ready to apply any improvement in agriculture which suits their type of farming and is brought to their notice. The great thing is that things are not

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brought to their notice in many cases, and secondly, they do not puzzle out which methods of farming are the most economical in many cases. These conditions are however steadily improving. Farmers are reading more regularly, and are more eager to be educated in their profession, than ever before.

It is not necessary to go into the causes of soil erosion here. It is enough to say that it is caused by overstocking, tramping, herding and driving of stock, footpaths and old roads. Soil erosion has developed into a very serious problem in Albert. There are parts of farms where as a result of erosion the pasture on the area is hardly one-third of that on other parts of the same farm. Some farms have several hundreds of morgen thus eroded, having a carrying capacity of only about one-third of what it normally should have. It has already been stated that by elimination of kraaling, paddocking and the reduction in the number of cattle the further development of soil erosion has been slowed down. Old roads and footpaths should not be allowed to develop into sloats; and for the former the Divisional Council, who are in charge of the roads, should be held responsible. The farmers should deal with the footpaths themselves. Overstocking should be prevented, as it not only causes heavy losses in times of drought, but also soil erosion as a result of tramping. The more

vegetation there is on a farm, the less will be the erosion, for the presence of vegetation prevents the rain-water from running away. Thus the causes of soil erosion can be removed or reduced.

But steps are necessary to get the eroded parts under good vegetation again. The eroded parts are usually the best pasturage on the farms, as the kloofs in the direction of which the rainwater flows, have to suffer most. Existing sloods should be dammed up short distances apart, according to the nature of the land. This has been done by a few farmers with considerable success.⁽¹⁾ These dams are ultimately filled up with a deep fertile soil which has developed into a „vlei“. Water sinks into this soft earth much more readily than elsewhere, and as a result we find that during times of drought the former sloods are green patches of land. They absorb too much water to be affected by the drought. Mr. Steytler M.L.A. holds that the time will arrive when on all farms these former sloods will be green patches of land during times of drought, keeping the stock in a fair condition.

In many divisions land is still too cheap to regain the eroded vegetation. It does not justify the expenditure involved in the process. In the heart of the Karroo. e.g. a morgen of land normally has a carrying capacity of only about a quarter of that of Albert. But in Albert the

(1) Mr. Steytler M.L.A.

expenditure seems justified . It should be remembered that the eroded part of a farm is worth no more than one-third of the rest of the farm per morgen. Thus, where land is over £5 per morgen, it is not worth more than £1.15.0. If now the vegetation is recovered it not only increases the value of that soil by £3.5.0; but the new soil, owing to its dense vegetation, has a carrying capacity of at least four times the normal capacity of soil in the same area. The value is therefore increased to over £20 per morgen; i.e. by about £18.10. or £19. And the value of land continues, and will continue, to rise. It is doubtful whether the dams needed to regain soil will cost more than about £15 per morgen's needs. At the same time pasture unequalled for its endurance and general quality is developed in the division and in the country. It seems to be a matter of public importance, therefore, and the Government ought to take steps to aid the regaining of soil. Farmers should be allowed capital from the Land Bank for this purpose on the same conditions as capital is supplied for fencing purposes. But this is not enough. It is no use for a farmer to take regaining steps on his farm if his neighbour allows his water to run down and destroy what he has built up. An Act should therefore be passed permitting the Divisional Council in each district to proclaim the district to fall under Soil Erosion regulations

as was done with the Vermin-proof fencing. This would enable each district where the people think land is high enough in value for such steps to proclaim itself under the Act, while districts which do not feel justified to take such steps need not do so. In a proclaimed district a farmer should have the right to give his neighbours notice that he is taking regaining steps and that they should do the same. If they fail to take such steps within a definite period, and as a result the regaining schemes of their neighbours are destroyed by flood waters from their farms, they should be held responsible for the loss and reconstruction of those schemes.

In this way the more progressive farmers will teach their less-progressive neighbours the value of regaining schemes.

As a result of all the developments the returns per unit of land were increased and thus the value of land rose.⁽¹⁾

Farms were valuated very low before the 20th Century, and the market value of land does not seem ever to have been more than £1 per morgen. The farm for which the deed of transfer in 1872 was obtained was sold at 7/- per morgen. Only by 1909 did the market value of land exceed the Divisional Council Valuation, and since then rose so rapidly in value that at present it trebles the value assigned to it by Divisional Councils. Although the value fell again after

(1) Tables pp. XXV and XXVI

the Great War, it has risen again considerably, and the attorneys at Burghersdorp, where nearly 80% of the turnover of farms are registered, are of the opinion that during 1928 the average sale price in the Division was about £5.10 to £6 per morgen, while the Divisional Council Valuation is about £1.10. These prices are very high compared with other pastoral areas of the Union; but it should be remembered that the carrying capacity in Albert is about four times that of the Karroo, and that each morgen in Albert ensures a net return of about £1, provided the quality of sheep is not too low. Some stock are, however of a very low quality, and the value of land is too high to farm with such stock. For the quality of stock kept in many cases, the value of land is too high.⁽¹⁾ The quality of stock must be improved.

As the value of land rose and returns became greater the land has also been subdivided.⁽²⁾ Four adjacent grants, right in the centre of the division, were made by the Government, the first three, consisting of 7184, 4976 and 4,486 morgen, in 1837, and the last one, being 3262 morgen, in 1842. The total size of these four farms was thus 19,908 morgen, an average of 4977 morgen each. Parts of each of these four farms were taken back by the Government, amounting to 8001 morgen in all, and regranted in 1894 into four farms. The other 11907 morgen are at present divided into 12 different farms, thus averaging just under

(1) Farmers' evidence (2) ...

1000 morgen each.

(i) Classification of Farms According to their Sizes on

August 31, 1926

Under 5 morgen		5 to 20 morgen		21 to 100 morgen	
No. Farms	Total area; Morgen	No. farms	Total area morgen	No. Farms	Total ar morgen
1	2	2	10	15	963
101 to 500 morgen		501 to 1000 morgen		1001 to 2000 morgen	
No. farms	Total area; morgen	No. Farms	Total area morgen	No. farms	Total area morgen
138	50,979	252	189,387	181	252,738
2001 to 3000 morgen		3001 to 5000 morgen		5001 to 10,000 morgen	
No. Farms	Total area morgen	No. farms	total area morgen	No. farms	Totalarea morgen
36	87,356	21	76,225	0	0
10,000 and morg. morgen.		Farms not	Total no.	Total area	Average
No. of farms	Total area morgen	included	of farms.	Morgen	areaof farms morgen.
1	12000	12	659	669,660	1016

Number Farms less than 1000 morgen = 408; 1001 to 2000 morgen = 181; and over 2000 = 58

(i) Figures furnished by Department of Agricultural Economics.

The above table shows the average size of farms to be just over 1000 morgen. Many of these larger farms are however already subdivided, although they are not yet transferred and registered as smaller farms, so that the process of subdivision is still going on.

All farms in the division were granted before 1870 and no more crown lands were left. During the years 1888 to 1895 fifteen titles to quitrent farms which fell back to the Government were issued. The total area was 59652 morgen; the average size per title issued thus was 3977 morgen. Between 1896 and 1908 sixteen similar titles were issued, amounting to 32394 morgen; thus an average of 2025 morgen per title. For the whole period 1888 to 1908 thus 31 titles were issued, the average size of the farms being 3010 morgen. As Government grants of land usually reflected more or less the average size of farms, because these farms fell back to them from former owners in the district just prior to the period of the re-grants, and because further subdivision particulars in the district are not available, we can take it that the average sizes of farms in the district in those years are more or less reflected by those regrants. I have also been successful in attempts to meet people who personally knew about several of these grants, and they assured me that these figures fairly well reflect the average sizes of farms in those years.

In 1926 the total number of farms in the district were 659, covering an area of 669, 660 morgen. All the above grants are included in this area. If we now take 3,977 *morgen, as the average size in 1895, there then were 168 farms in the district, and with 2025* morgen as the average size in 1908, ~~then~~ there were 331 farms in the district in 1908, covering the same area as 659 farms covered in 1926. Farms thus seem to be about four times smaller now than they were in 1895. Farmers hold that very little, if any, subdivision of farms took place before the 'Nineties of last century, and we are safe to state that farms were not subdivided ^{by} more than five times since the discovery of diamonds. The average size of farms does not seem ever to have been far more than 4000 morgen. ⁽¹⁾

Subdivision took place because, firstly, when the value of stock and land rose people realised that it would pay them better to sell parts of their farms and use the capital to improve their property in such a way as to reduce the immense stock losses; and secondly, more than one son inherited their father's property. Subdivision was however never overdone in the district; farms were uneconomically large for improvements.

The few very small farms are situated close to one or the other of the villages, and their owners have their own business in the villages. These farms are thus simply used as dwelling-houses, and in addition milk and a little vegetables are regularly supplied to clients in the villages

(1) Farmers' evidence

All farms below 100 morgen, and several of more than 100 morgen are of this type. The other farms below 500 morgen mostly belong to progressive farmers who farm intensively with stud stock. There is thus no subdivision problem in the district.

If one looks through all the deeds of transfer during this Century, one gets the impression that subdivision is going too far, for many transfers of less than 20 morgen are registered. If these small areas became separate holdings a serious problem would have been created. But the position is simply that these small areas are cut off from one farm and added to another. This process started when fencing became necessary, for in the first place certain parts of farms were running at sharp angles into a neighbour's farm. The most economical way to fence is to get your farm as square as possible. Hence such sharp angles were sold off and exchanged in the case of almost every farm; and in the second place public roads through a farmer's paddock fosters stocktheft and losses, especially the latter, if gates are left open. So, whenever possible, people exchanged land and sold off small patches to cut out the public roads. As a result we find the area of the division divided up into thousands of small units, and in every case of transfer each of these units is mentioned separately. The fact that this happens, and that some people who study

subdivision of lands in the Union from transfer records without personal investigation in the districts concerned seems to me to cause an unnecessary exaggeration of the subdivision of lands problems. I do not deny that the problem is serious in other parts; but it appears to be exaggerated.

The population,⁽¹⁾ or labour supply apart from machinery and other draught power, has also been increased. The European Population increased from 4911 in 1865 to 6293 in 1926. As the labour used is mostly Natives, and more and more labour was needed, the Europeans decreased in percentage of the total population from 50.1% in 1865 to 38.26% in 1921. The Coloured population increased from 4,891 or 49.9% in 1865 to 9658, or 61.74% in 1921. The total population increased from 9802 or 2.9 per square mile to 15643 or 7.99 per square mile in 1921. The density of the population has thus increased by 275%

The Drought Investigation Commission alleges⁽²⁾ that, e.g., Albert has been retrograding lately because the European population's density in 1904 was 3.27 and in 1911 it was 3.38 to the square mile, and since it dropped to 3.11 in 1918 and 3.06 in 1921. They include Albert in the Midland Districts, which is a very large area and the major part of which has quite different physical characteristics from Albert. It is

(1) Tables pp. XXIX -XXXI

(2) U.G. 49-'23

then shown that the population and the number of livestock in this whole area decreased since 1891. It should be pointed out that 1891 is about the best year on record as far as I could trace back, during the last 60 years, as the highest rainfall known in these districts were recorded in that year. It was therefore an abnormally good year and it is unfair to compare subsequent years with 1891. In spite of this abnormality, however, we find that in Albert the carrying capacity of the soil in 1911 was practically the same as in 1891. The abnormally low figure in 1904 was due to the War. It should also be remembered that between 1891 and 1911 the portion with the greatest carrying capacity for sheep-Molteno- was cut off from Albert. This in itself reduced the average carrying capacity of the division to a considerable extent. In Albert there has been a continual increase in the carrying capacity, or rather, in the amount of stock reckoned in terms of sheep per morgen, except for the very dry years of 1920-'21, 1924, and 1926-'27.

The total population in Albert also shows a steady increase right up to the last census of 1921. The decrease in the European population can be explained by different factors from retardation. (1) In 1904 a considerable Anglo-Boer War British Garrison was still present in the district.

(1) Table pg. X
(2) In 1898

These soldiers were subsequently removed. (2) After the War bywomers" were freely used as labourers. These were subsequently replaced by native labourers. (3) As people became more advanced the birth-rate naturally decreased, and thus the proportion of dependents to that of active labourers decreased. In 1911 there were 216 babies in Albert and in 1921 only 152. In 1926 there were 164. (4) Many children were sent away to schools in other centres, and although they are dependent on Albert they are not included in the districts' population returns. This is only a recent development, and is still extending. We thus find that between 1911 and 1921 Europeans of over 24 years of age remained more or less constant; i. e. 2649 in 1911 and 2668 in 1921, while babies decreased by 64, children of one to fourteen years by 249, children of 15 to 19 years by 185 and persons between 20 and 24 years by 161. Many of the younger people, unlike earlier periods, were well educated and took up some profession or the other. Thus we have a decrease also in young persons. The total decrease in children and young persons thus amounts to 659; while people over 24 years of age increased by 19.

The Drought Investigation Commission's report in 1923 would have been much more valuable if they took account of the facts that 1891 was an abnormal year and that the birth rate is decreasing, and at the same time people are making more and more use of schools and colleges

outside the Midland Districts to provide their children with an education, before they drew their conclusions, which no doubt would have been modified to a certain extent by the influence of these factors. The decrease in the European population is a healthy sign as it shows that people no longer force all their sons to stay on the farms and so cause an ultimate excessive subdivision of land. At the same time it is more than counteracted by the great increase in Natives in the division. Most of the non-European population are employed on farms; also many of those registered as "Urban"-natives, or non-Europeans, are employed on the farms as day labourers. Incidentally, they are usually paid 1/6 to 2/- per day without food. The number of persons engaged in agriculture ⁽¹⁾ in Albert have increased from 2461 in 1865 to 4548 in 1911. In 1925 they were given as 3898, which appears to be a decrease. However, these figures are not comparable with those of 1911, as all domestic servants ⁽²⁾ were included in 1865 and 1911; and they amount to considerably more than the difference between the 1911 and 1925 figures.

CONCLUSION:

In the development of the division since 1865 more and more capital and labour were introduced. The value of land thus rose more than in proportion to the

(1) Table pg. XXX

(2) Agri. Census Report 1925.

value of labour and capital; and hence it became profitable to increase the amount of labour and capital used and to decrease the amount of land used. Thus more labour and capital were applied with the results that (1) The quality of stock in the division were improved. The wool yield per sheep e.g. was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. average in 1865 to 8.4 lbs. in 1927-'28.

(2) The carrying capacity of the soil was improved, by irrigation, fencing and paddocking, provision of more water for stock shorter distances apart and reduction in the amount of cattle, from 1.06 sheep per morgen in 1865 to 1.67 in 1925; thus an increase of over 50% in spite of the fact that soil erosion was continually developing to counteract these improvements.

(3) The defects in the methods of farming and the great stock losses have been eliminated to a considerable extent. Fencing eliminated stock theft; implements and machinery served to save time, effective remedies were found for stock diseases, effective ways were found to deal with scab and locusts; the destructive herds of game were practically killed off; sheds were built to shelter stock from intense cold, Fermin-proof fencing eliminated the huge losses of sheep and goats killed off by the jackal, and at the same time reduced drought losses. Provision of fodder for stock in times of scarcity further helped to reduce drought losses. Similarly

provision of more and better water for stock aided in the same direction. As a result we find that the risks of setbacks were reduced to a very great extent, as can be seen from the following table:-

LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN ALBERT.

Year	Cattle died		Horses		Mules,	Sheep		Goats		
	Killed or diseased	Exposure or drought	Killed or diseased	Exposure or drought	died	Died from diseases	Died from exposure or drought	Stolen or missing	Died	Missing
1) 1894-95	595	1773	652	527		60,060	39,796	10086	3596	418
2) 1/3/1910-31/3/1911.	87	635	20	114		57,108	21,736		374	1299
3) 1921-'22		962	-	-			16401			
4) 1923-'24		3696	-	-			34774			
5) 1924-25		1353	-	-			20742			
6) 1926-1926	690	426	90			15,345	2191	3558	-	-
7) 1926-'27		2884					19876			

- (1) Agricultural annexe to Cape Statistical Register, 1895
- (2) Census report 1911
- (3) Agricultural Census Reports for respective years.

The above table shows that sheep deaths were reduced from 110,000 in 1894-'95 to roughly 20,000 in 1924-25 and the following two years; and that in spite of the great drought in 1926-27, only 19,876 sheep died. Horse-deaths

provision of more and better water for stock aided in the same direction. As a result we find that the risks of setbacks were reduced to a very great extent, as can be seen from the following table:-

LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN ALBERT.

Year	Cattle died		Horses, Mules, Asses		Died from diseases	Sheep	Died from exposure or drought	Stolen or missing	Goats	
	Killed or diseased	Exposure or drought	Killed or diseased	Exposure or drought					Died	Missing
1) 1894-95	595	1773	652	527	60,060	39,796	10,886	3596	418	
2) 1/3/1910-31/3/1911.	87	635	20	114	37,108	21,736		374	1299	
3) 1921-'22	962		-				16401			
4) 1923-'24	3696		-				34774			
5) 1924-25	1353		-				20742			
6) 1925-1926	690	426	90		15,345	2191	3558	-	-	
7) 1926-'27	2884						19876			

- (1) Agricultural annex to Cape Statistical Register, 1895
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- (3) Agricultural Census Reports for respective years.

The above table shows that sheep deaths were reduced from 110,000 in 1894-'95 to roughly 20,000 in 1924-25 and the following two years; and that in spite of the great drought in 1926-27, only 19,876 sheep died. Horse-deaths

were reduced from 1,169 in 1894-'95 to only 90 in 1925-26; and cattle from 2,368 to 1,116. The great drought of 1926-'27 took a comparatively heavy toll in cattle, but not even as many as in 1923-'24, when the drought was less severe. Between 14 and 20 per cent of stock died during the 1919 drought, and all farmers suffered losses, yet, in spite of the fact that the 1927 drought was so severe that the division was proclaimed a drought-stricken area, only 52% of the farms reported losses as result of the drought at all. (1) The position has therefore improved considerably even during the last decade.

(4) Transport costs were reduced and markets were found for the district's produce. The district was formerly practically isolated from the rest of the world but ultimately came into close touch with its markets with the result that better prices were obtained for its produce, and prices of commodities needed in the district were reduced to the extent that the transport became cheaper. Although, thus, the cost of living generally steadily increased during the last 60 years, this increase was less than in proportion to the rise in price of agricultural produce and increased the balance in favour of the farmer.

As a result, we find that the average size of farms in the district decreased to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their original size.

(1) Agr. Census Report 1926-27

The main object of the thesis⁽¹⁾, which is to show that the process of development in Albert was " a gradual increase in the application of labour and capital, and an accompanying decrease in sizes and rise in the value of farms, because the amount of land is limited, while capital and labour are not limited in this way," has therefore been attained.

Another purpose of the thesis is "to investigate into the possibility of further intensification of agriculture in Albert in the future;" in other words, how can the process of application of more and more labour and capital on less and less land be carried on in the future? The answers to this question can be summed up as follows:

- (1) The quality of sheep should be improved and cattle should be improved and at the same time reduced in number.
- (2) To increase the carrying capacity, causes of soil erosion must be stopped to operate and eroded soil should be regained, and an Act of Parliament should be passed to that effect. Paddocks should be made smaller, and the distances stock have to cover to drinking places reduced by the provision of more water. Irrigation should be extended and should be made primarily to provide fodder for stock.
- (3) Risks of stock losses should be reduced by the stoppage of overstocking, scientific dosing to prevent rather than cure diseases and a further extension of the steps already taken to reduce these losses. In addition an Act should

(1) See Pg. 21

be passed to enforce extermination of the blueflies. Farmers should join the co-operative society, the Farmers' Association, where they can discuss their difficulties and jointly puzzle out the best steps to be taken to remedy these.

(4) Improved implements and machinery should be used to save labour expenses. Farmers should consider for themselves whether it would not be more profitable to use auto-power instead of animals for draught power.

(5) If the farmers are convinced that co-operative marketing should be instituted they should change the present system of co-operation so as to come into direct touch with their organisation.

It is a healthy sign that improvements are in many cases developing in the right direction, and the general opinion⁽¹⁾ that the district is economically in a very sound position and is rapidly developing is borne out by the fact that in spite of reductions in taxation the revenue collected from the district in recent years continued to increase.⁽²⁾ The figures for 1928-~~1929~~ are not yet available, but the collectors' information is that a record sum was yielded.

- - - - -

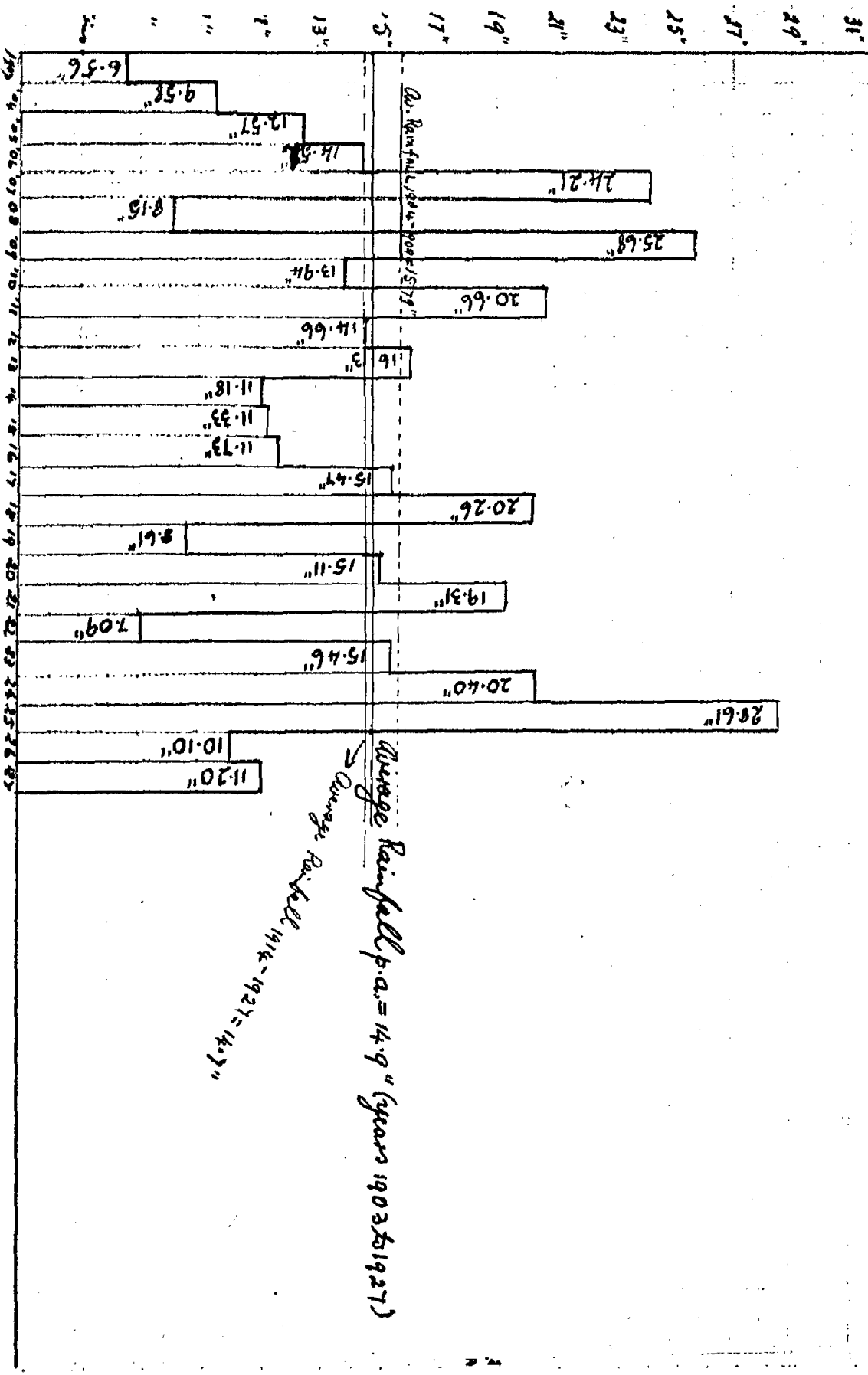
(1) Bank Managers, Attorneys, Businessmen, Govt. Departments and Farmers' Evidence.

(2) See Table pp. XXXII - XXXIII.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF ALBERT,
AND IN RELATION TO SOME TABLES
THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR THE
CAPE COLONY AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

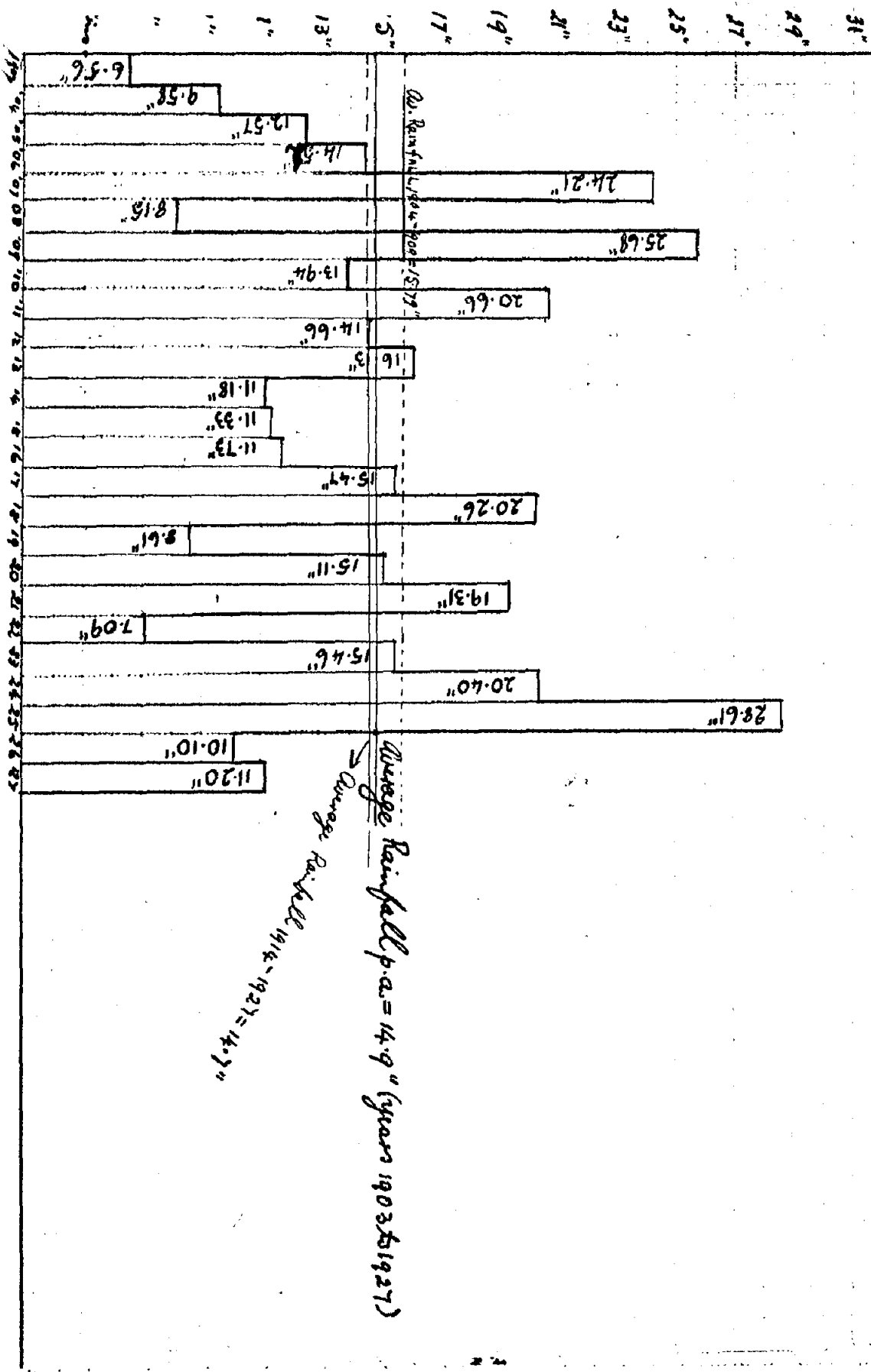
No. 1

Official Rainfall Record at the Treated Spot, obtained from District Record Book in Magistrate's Office - Annual.



No 1

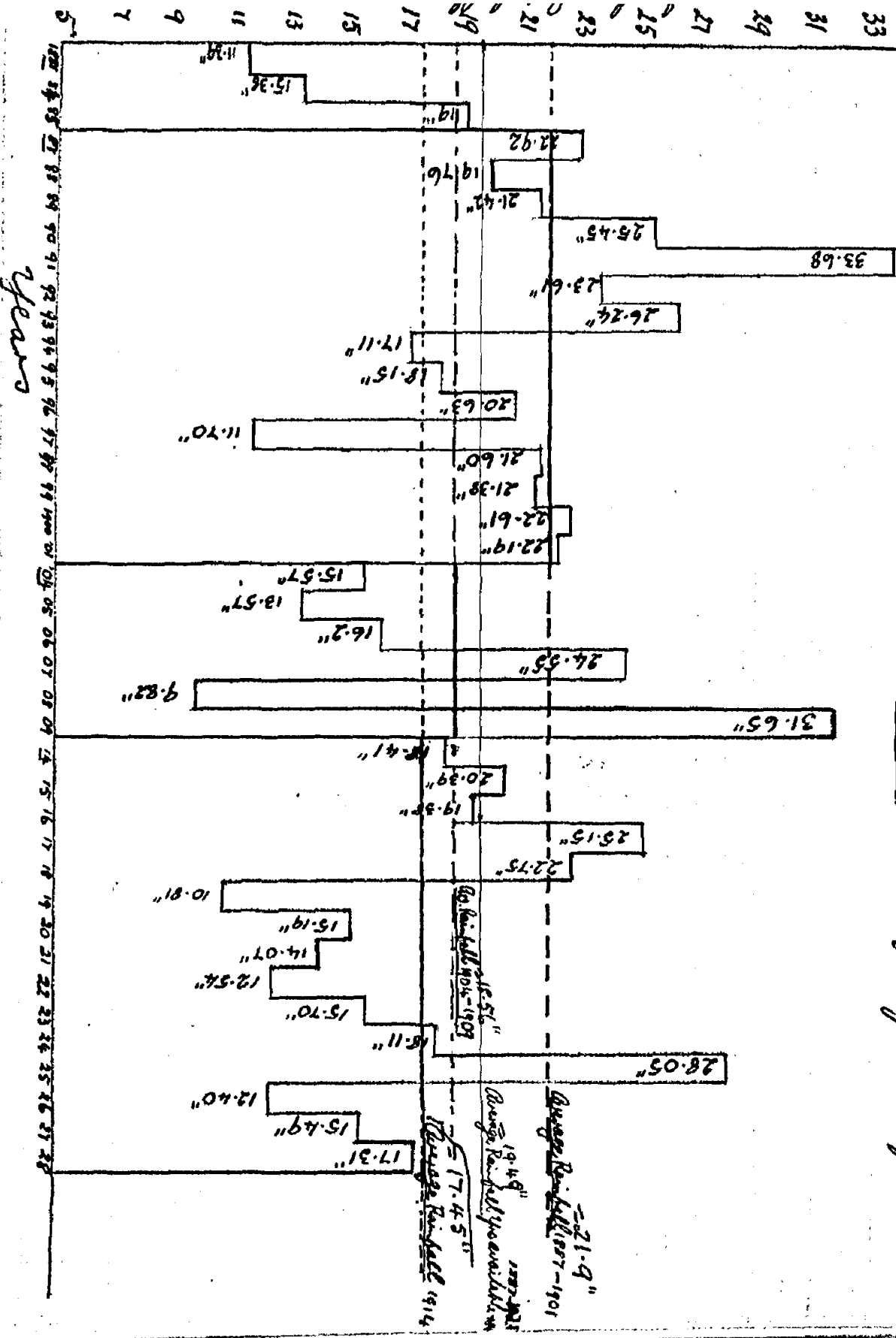
Official Rainfall Record at Unstated Gaol, obtained from District Record Book in Magistrate's Office - Annual.



OFFICIAL RAINFALL RECORD, BURGHERSDORP GRAZ. - ANNUAL.

Figures (1881 to 1902) in Cape Statistical Register; (1914 to 1922) from GRAZIER

N.B. NORMAL RAINFALL - 20.57 inches according to Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics

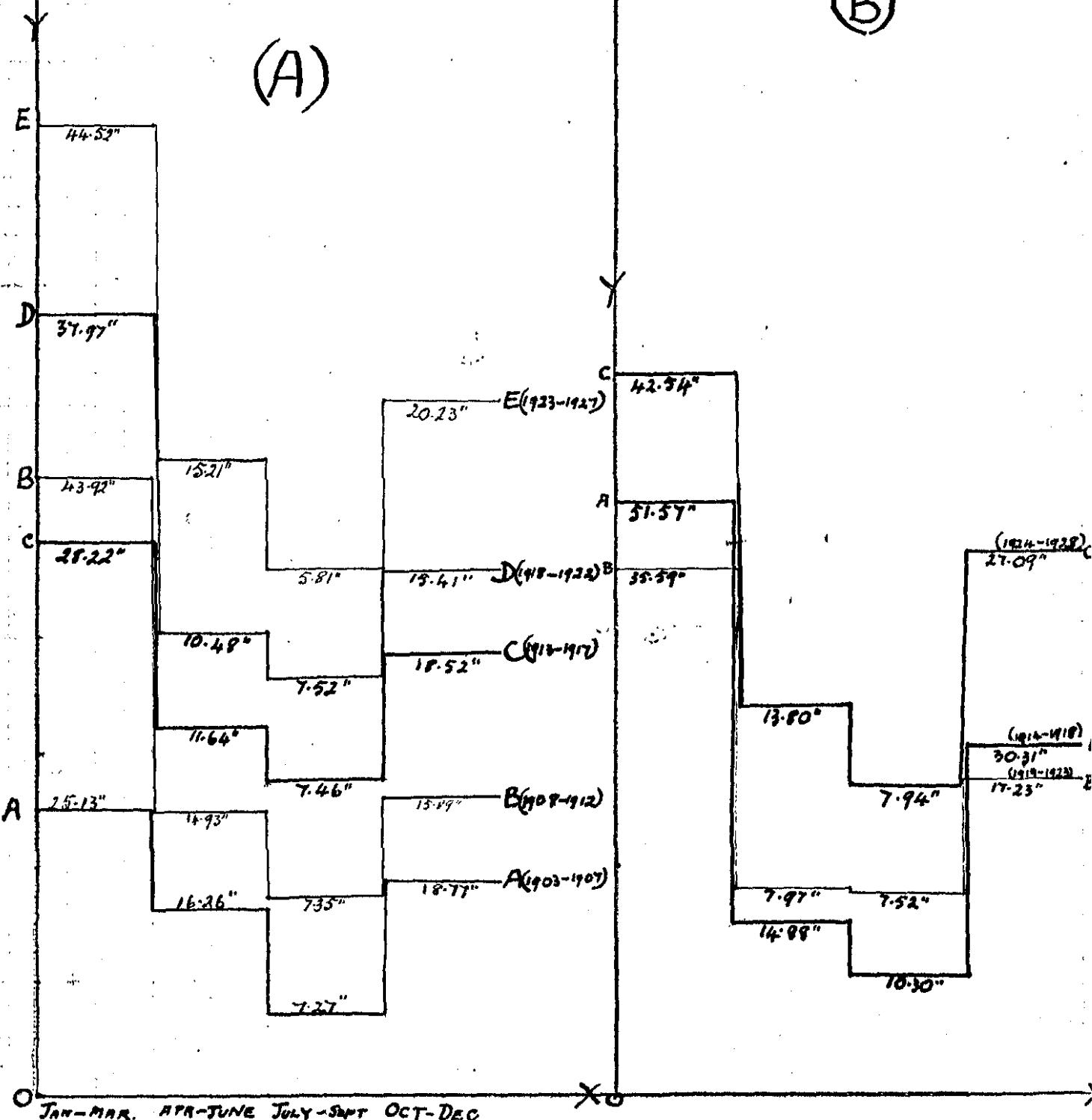


Quarterly Rainfall for Periods of Five Years registered at Untersat Gaol (A) + Bungheradoop Gaol (B)

No. 3

(A)

(B)

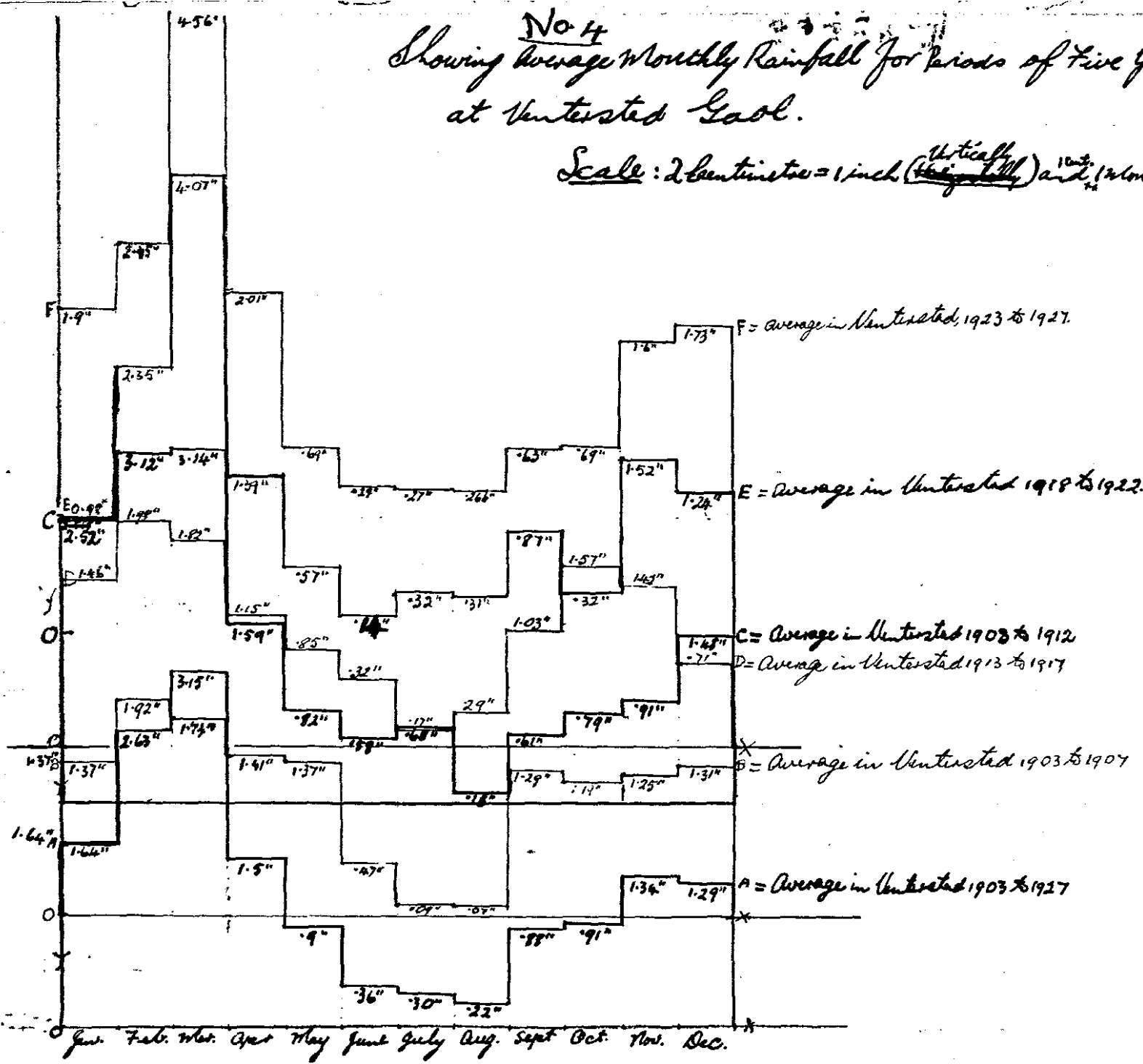


(1924-1928)
27.09"

(1914-1918)
30.31"
(1919-1923)
17.23"

No 4 Showing Average Monthly Rainfall for periods of five years at Venterstad Gaol.

Scale: 2 Centimetres = 1 inch (Vertically) and 1 month (Horizontally)



F = Average in Venterstad, 1923 to 1927.

E = Average in Venterstad 1918 to 1922.

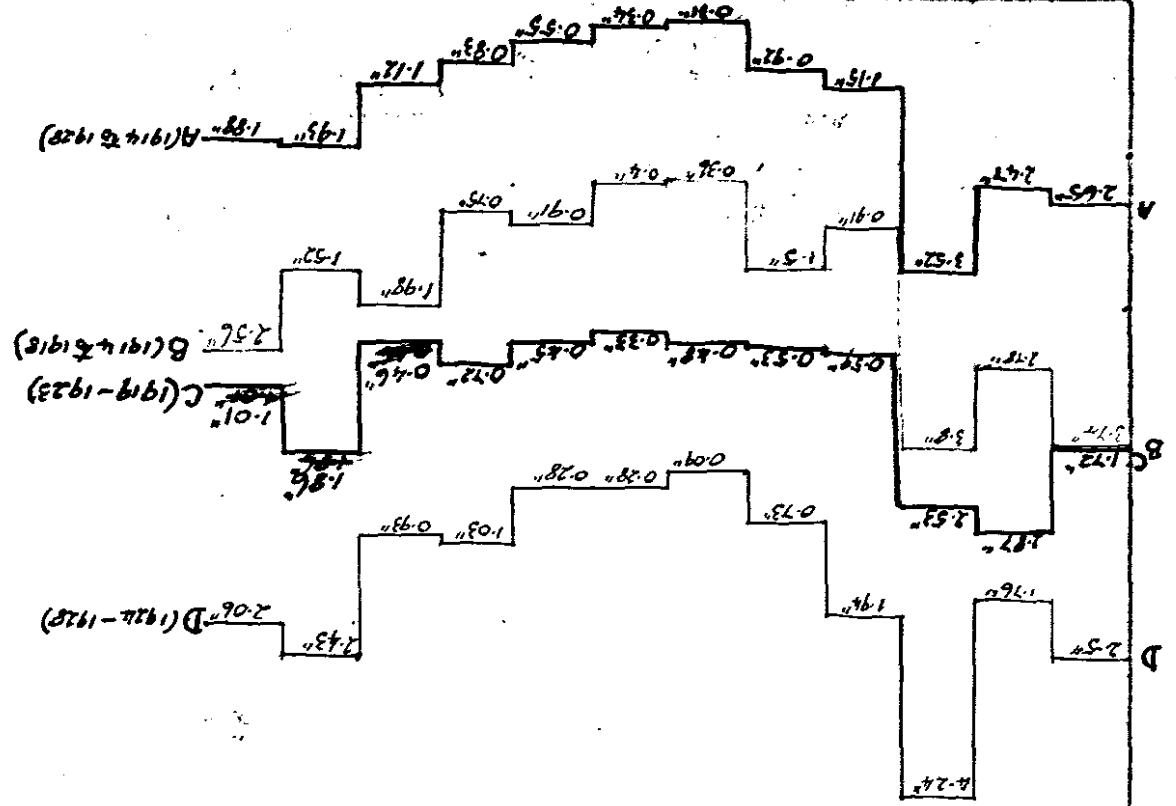
C = Average in Venterstad 1908 to 1912.

D = Average in Venterstad 1913 to 1917.

B = Average in Venterstad 1903 to 1907.

A = Average in Venterstad 1903 to 1907.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

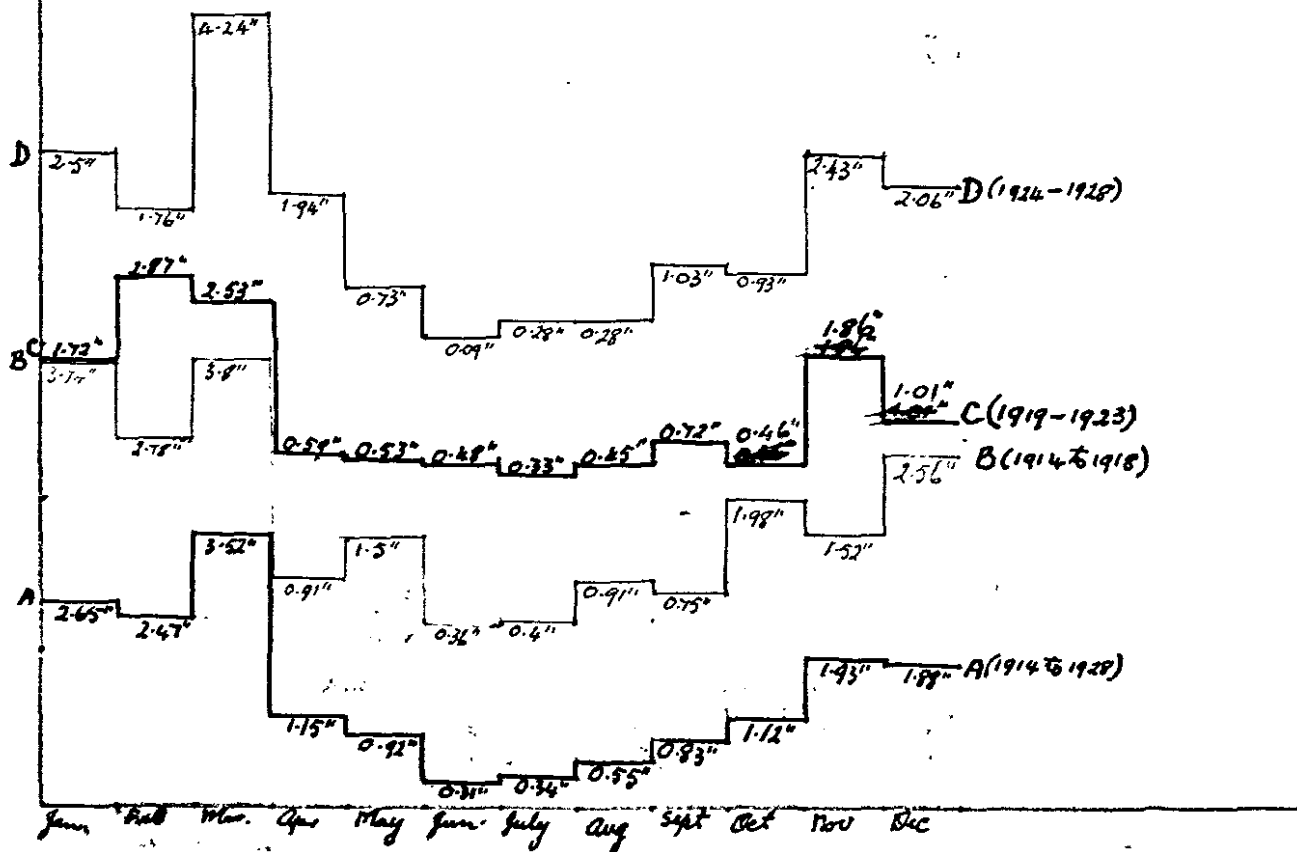


Scale: 1 centimeter = 1 inch (Normally, 1 month (1/12))

Showing Average Monthly Rainfall - Period of Five Years at ~~Wardha~~ Wardha Gaol.

Showing Average Monthly Rainfall - Period of Five Years
 at ^{Burghedatops} ~~Unkitedad~~ Gaol.

Scale: 1 Centimetre = 1 Inch (Vertically) = 1 Month (Hor)



(i) MONTHLY RAINFALL AT VENTERSTAD GAOL (In **VI.** inches)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Total
1903	0.11	0.97	0	1.27	1.16	0.71	0.41	0	0	0.13	0.83	0.98	6.56
1904	1.26	2.25	2.48	0.61	0.69	0.15	0	0.22	0.12	1.70	0	0.10	9.58
1905	1.20	0.82	2.30	1.14	1.65	0.40	0	0.14	2.0	0.27	0.25	2.40	12.57
1906	2.10	1.74	0.86	0.12	0.78	0.36	0	0	0.44	2.31	4.27	1.53	14.51
1907	2.16	3.81	3.07	3.92	2.88	0.72	0.06	0.01	3.87	1.52	0.92	1.57	24.21
1908	1.54	0.26	1.08	0.53	0.48	0.40	0.95	0.56	0.22	0.18	0.39	1.56	8.15
1909	4.55	4.42	6.87	1.93	3.68	0	0	0	1.56	0.65	0.37	1.65	25.68
1910	2.41	4.46	1.12	0.76	0.01	1.50	0.42	0.03	0.07	1.39	1.02	0.75	13.94
1911	3.44	1.79	4.79	2.42	0.77	0.29	1.40	0.31	1.07	1.67	2.21	0	20.66
1912	0.65	4.68	1.86	2.30	0.14	0.72	0.61	0	0.15	0.05	0.05	3.45	14.66
1913	0.92	3.44	2.73	0.87	0.70	0.67	0.07	0.41	3.34	1.87	1.11	0	16.13
1914	0.54	1.55	2.13	0.82	1.28	0.28	0	0.08	0.54	2.16	1.80	0	11.18
1915	2.44	0.45	0.10	0.89	1.29	0.32	0.24	0.11	0.21	1.42	2.06	1.80	11.33
1916	0.90	0.45	1.88	2.24	0.66	0	0.35	0	0.29	2.40	0.90	1.66	11.53
1917	2.42	4.02	4.25	0.95	0.32	0.35	0.19	0.86	0.77	0	1.23	0.11	15.47
1918	2.08	1.13	7.85	0	1.25	0	1.15	1.05	3.95	0.15	0.15	1.50	20.26
1919	0	0.40	3.09	2.76	0.30	0.10	0.30	0	0	0	1.16	0.50	8.61
1920	1.80	5.96	5.0	0	0.30	0	0	0.15	0.35	0.05	0.52	0.98	15.11
1921	0.03	3.27	4.27	4.11	0.98	0.07	0	0	0.06	1.35	2.76	2.41	19.31
1922	0.99	0.97	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.53	0.17	0.34	0	0.03	3.02	0.83	7.09
1923	4.68	3.42	2.16	0.97	0.76	1.25	0	0.10	0	0.30	1.47	0.38	15.46
1924	2.17	0.79	7.03	1.61	0.15	0.22	0.23	0.14	2.05	0.36	2.25	3.50	20.40
1925	2.29	6.02	6.21	4.80	2.43	0	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.39	1.67	1.48	28.61
1926	0.26	0.47	2.98	1.64	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.66	0.41	2.47	0.85	10.10
1927	0.11	1.52	2.44	1.02	0.25	0	0.53	0.63	0	1.99	0.29	2.42	11.20
Totals	41.02	59.06	78.68	37.74	22.74	9.04	7.66	5.60	22.15	22.75	33.67	32.40	372.51
(2) Average each Year	1.64	2.36	3.15	1.50	.90	.36	.30	.22	.88	.91	1.34	1.29	14.9

(1) Magistrate's Office Record Book, Venterstad.

(2) Average annual Rainfall Burghersdorp (Years 1914-1928) is 17.45"

Year	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept	Oct-Dec.	Total
1903	1.08	3.14	0.41	1.93	6.56
1904	5.99	1.45	0.34	1.80	9.58
1905	4.32	3.19	2.14	2.92	12.57
1906	4.70	1.26	0.44	8.11	14.52
1907	9.04	7.22	3.94	4.01	24.21
1908	2.88	1.41	1.73	2.13	8.15
1909	15.84	5.61	1.56	2.67	25.68
1910	7.99	2.27	0.52	3.16	13.94
1911	10.02	3.48	2.78	4.38	20.66
1912	7.19	3.16	0.76	3.55	14.66
1913	7.09	2.24	3.82	2.98	16.13
1914	4.22	2.38	0.62	3.96	11.18
1915	2.99	2.50	0.56	5.28	11.33
1916	3.23	2.90	0.64	4.96	11.73
1917	10.69	1.62	1.82	1.34	15.47
1918	11.06	1.25	6.15	1.80	20.26
1919	3.49	3.16	0.30	1.66	8.61
1920	12.76	0.30	0.50	1.55	15.11
1921	7.57	5.16	0.06	6.52	19.31
1922	2.09	0.61	0.51	3.88	7.09
1923	10.23	2.98	0.10	2.15	15.46
1924	9.99	1.88	2.42	6.11	20.40
1925	16.52	7.23	1.32	3.54	28.61
1926	3.71	1.85	0.81	3.73	10.10
1927	4.07	1.27	1.16	4.70	11.20

(1) District Record Book in Magistrate's Office.

(i) MONTHLY RAINFALL AT BURGHERSDORP GAOL, in Inches.

VIII

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1914	0.66	1.88	3.84	0.45	1.63	0.63	0	0.47	0.22	2.86	2.28	3.49	18.41
1915	6.87	2.83	0.43	1.02	2.03	0.63	0.16	0.50	0.49	2.27	2.22	0.92	20.37
1916	2.73	1.11	3.55	1.83	1.50	0	0.38	0	0.37	3.0	4.51	3.40	19.38
1917	3.76	5.69	5.05	1.25	0.45	0.55	0.33	2.01	1.05	0.70	1.17	3.14	25.15
1918	4.66	2.39	6.12	0	1.91	0	1.13	1.57	1.62	1.09	0.42	1.84	22.75
1919	0.40	0.58	2.53	1.71	0	0.21	0.39	1.30	1.50	0	1.52	0.67	10.81
1920	2.24	5.82	3.02	0	0.76	0.03	0	0	1.70	0.32	0.66	0.64	15.19
1921	0.45	3.38	5.04	0.38	0.20	0	0	0	0	0.85	1.62	2.15	14.07
1922	1.88	1.21	0.36	0.17	0.25	0.96	0.91	0.77	0.29	0.79	4.51	0.44	12.54
1923	3.65	3.36	1.67	0.67	1.42	1.21	0.37	0.19	0.10	0.33	0.97	1.76	15.70
1924	2.16	0.94	6.84	1.20	0	0.08	0.20	0.18	1.93	0.88	1.69	2.01	18.11
1925	2.22	4.66	8.41	4.95	2.69	0	0.37	0.50	0	0.45	2.90	0.09	28.05
1926	1.92	0.38	1.47	1.58	0.97	0.35	0	0	0.84	0.15	2.45	2.29	12.40
1927	2.05	1.60	3.45	0.68	0	0	0.83	0.40	0	2.0	1.56	2.92	15.48
1928	4.16	1.23	1.05	1.30	0	0	0	0.33	2.36	1.15	3.53	2.20	17.31

(i) QUARTERLY RAINFALL AT BURGHERSDORP GAOL

Year	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct-December.	Total
1914	6.38	2.71	0.69	8.63	18.41
1915	10.13	3.68	1.15	5.41	20.37
1916	7.39	3.33	0.75	7.91	19.38
1917	14.50	2.25	3.39	5.01	25.15
1918	13.17	1.91	4.32	3.35	22.75
1919	3.51	1.92	3.19	2.19	10.81
1920	11.08	0.79	1.70	1.62	15.19
1921	8.87	0.58	0	4.62	14.07
1922	3.45	1.38	1.97	5.74	12.54
1923	8.68	3.30	0.66	3.06	15.70
1924	9.94	1.28	2.31	4.58	18.11
1925	15.29	7.64	0.87	4.25	28.05
1926	3.77	2.90	0.84	4.89	12.40
1927	7.10	0.68	1.23	6.48	15.49
1928	6.44	1.30	2.69	6.88	17.31

(i) Figures supplied by Burghersdorp Gaoler.

(i) MONTHLY RAINFALL AT VENTERSTAD GAOL - Periods of five years.

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1903 to 1907	6.83	9.59	8.71	7.06	6.86	2.34	0.47	0.37	6.43	5.93	6.25	6.57
1908 to 1912	12.59	15.61	15.72	7.94	4.08	2.91	3.38	0.90	3.07	3.94	4.54	7.41
1913 to 1917	7.32	9.91	9.09	5.77	4.25	1.62	0.85	1.46	5.15	7.85	7.10	3.57
1918 to 1922	4.90	11.73	20.34	6.93	2.85	0.70	1.62	1.54	4.36	1.58	7.61	6.22
1923 to 1927	9.48	12.22	22.82	10.04	3.45	1.47	1.34	1.33	3.14	3.45	8.15	8.63

(a) See illustration in Graph. No. IV

(ii) QUARTERLY RAINFALL AT VENTERSTAD - Periods of five years. (b)

Period	Jan-March	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.	Total for each period
1903-1907	25.13	16.26	7.27	18.77	67.43
1908-1912	43.92	14.93	7.35	15.89	83.09
1913-1917	28.22	11.64	7.46	18.52	65.84
1918-1922	37.97	10.48	7.52	15.41	70.38
1923-1927	44.52	15.21	5.81	20.23	85.77

(b) See illustration in Graph page. III

(1) See Table pg. VI for Source of Information.(2) See Table pg. VII for Source of Information.

(a) MONTHLY RAINFALL AT BURGHERSDORP GAOL- Periods of Five Years (1)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914-1918	18.68	13.90	18.99	4.55	7.52	1.81	2.0	4.55	3.75	9.92	7.60	12.79
1919-1923	8.62	14.35	12.66	2.93	2.63	2.41	1.67	2.26	3.59	2.29	9.28	5.06
1924-1928	12.51	8.81	21.22	9.71	3.66	0.43	1.41	1.41	5.13	4.63	12.13	10.32
1914-1928	39.81	37.06	52.87	17.19	13.81	4.65	5.08	8.22	12.47	16.84	29.01	28.17
Average Monthly.	2.65	2.47	3.52	1.15	0.92	0.31	0.34	0.55	0.83	1.12	1.93	1.88

(1) See Illustration in Graph p. V

(b) QUARTERLY RAINFALL AT BURGHERSDORP GAOL- Periods of five Year (2)

Period.	Jan-March.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct-Dec.	Total for each period
1914-1918	51.57	14.88	10.30	30.31	107.06
1919-1923	35.59	7.97	7.52	17.23	68.31
1924-1928	42.54	13.80	7.94	28.09	91.37

(2) See Illustration in Graph No. III

(a) See Table page VIII

(b) See Table page. VII

X
AREA OF LAND AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN ALBERT.

Year.	Area in Morgen	Horses	Mules & asses	Cattle	Wool sheep	African sheep	Angora goats	Other goats	Pigs	Ostriches	Amount of sheep per morgen
Densus 1865 ⁽¹⁾	1006768	15134	291	32018	611301	5165	549	28950	384		1.06
Census 1875 ⁽²⁾	959196	12111	282	43870	483348	6232	28709	37402	1440	.86	1.11
Census 1891 ⁽³⁾	803586*	15843	519	44559	604839	21723	71633	14224	1313	815	1.59
31 /5/ 1894 ⁽⁴⁾	803586*	9647	331	30621	382421	8487	35921	7712	1619	824	1.01
31 /5/ 1895 ⁽⁵⁾	803586*	10074	409	32489	330730	8090	42082	7258	3081	840	0.99
31 /5/ 1899 ⁽⁶⁾	b	10102	336	23933	495630	12932	53332	1896	1812	1011	1.52
April 1904 ⁽⁷⁾	b	2879	657	26947	259645	44244	39197	9410	709	912	1.07
" 1907 ⁽⁸⁾	b	-	-	-	487765	81898	29498	7610	-	-	-
7 /5/ 1911 ⁽⁹⁾	b	6450	356	35566	409386	126032	17213	13431	947	3842	1.57
Dec. 1913 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4958	-
5 /5/ 1918 ⁽¹¹⁾	585590 ^b	6570	601	47609	354015	31010	3558	3944	2147	1994	1.46
30 /4/ 1919 ⁽¹²⁾	b	7189	621	50055	394820	41030	3260	4840	2410	2410	1.6
30 /4/ 1920 ⁽¹³⁾	b	5118	948	36246	343980	31490	1940	3320	977	1320	1.25
30 /4/ 1921 ⁽¹⁴⁾	650211 ^b	5169	1099	35902	410301	12539	1540	4478	779	1188	1.33
30 /4/ 1922 ⁽¹⁵⁾	b	5543	1397	40352	412302	37748	1128	5807	1139	1022	1.45
31 /8/ 1923 ⁽¹⁶⁾	b	5345	1757	39403	425254	27371	730	5011	657	512	1.44
31 /8/ 1924 ⁽¹⁷⁾	b	5093	1943	38556	429118	21577	687	3936	542	349	1.4
31 /8/ 1925 ⁽¹⁸⁾	b	5000	2225	35607	528350	6144	593	3458	696	154	1.52
31 /8/ 1926 ⁽¹⁹⁾	b	5195	2121	37485	598154	8390	354	3210	824	175	1.67
31 /8/ 1927 ⁽²⁰⁾	669660 ^b	<u>d</u>	<u>d</u>	30497	575080	8840	151	1906	439	<u>d</u>	1.54 ^d
31 /8/ 1928 ⁽²¹⁾	701174 ^c	-	-	27275	617996	10788	258	2099	396	-	-

- * Given as 2660 sq. miles. (1) Cape Bluebooks of Statistics for respective years
 (2) Cape Statistical Registers for Respective years. (3) Census Report 1911
 (4) Annual Agricultural Census Reports for Respective Years.
 (5) Figures supplied by Department of Census & Statistics, Pretoria.
 (6) Statistical Year-Book of the Union No. 2. 1913-1914
 b. No change of boundary between 1898 and 1927; and these different morgenages given all stand for 591,500 sq. miles given in the same issues. All taken as 591,500 morgen in calculating sheep per morgen.
 c. Albert divided into two districts, but 196 sq. miles added to the whole area from Colesberg & Steynsburg. (d) 1926 Figures used for calculation; though asses
 (e) *Chester* on basis of data for 1904 but with 1904 figures for 1907 and 1908

(i) AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF STOCK IN ALBERT.

XI

Year	Saddle Horses	Draught Horses	Mules	Draught oxen	Milch Cows	Wool sheep	African sheep	Swine	Goat
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1865	18. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	18. 0. 0	7.10. 0	10. 0. 0	12. 0	13. 6	2.10. 0	9.0
1868	7.10. 0	7.10. 0	10. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	2.15. 0	6. 6	-	2. 0. 0	8.0
1869	10. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	5. 6	-	2. 0. 0	8. 0
1870	10. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	3. 0. 0	5. 0	-	1.10. 0	7. 6
1871	15. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	10. 0	12. 6	3. 0. 0	7. 6
1872	20. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	18. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	15. 0	12. 6	3. 0. 0	10. 0
1873	30. 0. 0	30. 0. 0	30. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	15. 0	16. 0	3.10. 0	12. 0
1875	30. 0. 0	30. 0. 0	25. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	18. 0	20. 0	4. 0. 0	20. 0
1876	15. 0. 0	12. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	15. 0	18. 0	1. 7. 6	7. 6
1877	20. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	25. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	12. 0	-	1.10. 0	10. 0
1878	15. 0. 0	22.10. 0	20. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	7.10. 0	18. 0	20. 0	1. 8. 0	10. 0
1879	18. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	20. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	12. 6	18. 0	15. 0	10. 0
1880	15. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	-	9. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	13. 7	18. 0	3. 0. 0	12. 0
1881	25. 0. 0	25. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	10. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	16. 0	16. 0	3. 0. 0	12. 0
1882	20. 0. 0	25.0. 0	20. 0. 0	9. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	15. 0	18. 0	3. 0. 0	9. 0
1883	15. 0. 0	15. 0. 0	16. 0. 0	7. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	12. 0	18. 0	3. 0. 0	10. 0
1884	15. 0. 0	12.10. 0	16. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	12. 0	16. 0	3. 0. 0	10. 0
1885	12.10. 0	12.10. 0	15. 0. 0	6. 0. 0	5. 0. 0	12. 6	12. 0	1. 0. 0	7. 6

(i) AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF STOCK IN CAPE COLONY FOR SOME OF THESE YEARS

1865	15. 9. 3	11.10. 0	13.12. 9	6. 3. 1	6.10. 0	12. 5	11. 7	1.15.10	10.11
1870	12.18.9	10. 6.10	10.18.0	4.18. 0	5. 3. 3	7. 6	8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13. 0	8.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1872	18. 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 7.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15. 5. 3	8. 3. 8	7.10. 5	14. 4	11. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.12. 0	11.3
1874	27. 4.2	24. 6. 3	23. 8. 4	11. 9. 6	10.17. 0	17. 7	17. 5	2.14.10	15.0
1876	22.14. 9	19.15. 0	21. 3. 0	8.19.9	9. 7. 6	16. 5	17. 1	2. 5. 1	15.7
1877	22. 6. 0	19.18. 0	19. 5. 0	7.17. 8	7.10.10	17. 3	17. 0	1.18. 3	14.2
1880	23. 6. 0	22. 2. 6	22. 8. 0	9. 0. 0	9. 5. 0	18. 7	22. 7	2. 2. 7	18.0
1882	22. 9. 0	21.14. 6	21. 9. 0	9. 2. 6	9. 0. 6	19. 6	21. 3	2. 5. 9	18.5
1883	20. 1. 0	19.15. 2	18.17. 0	7.17.10	8. 3. 1	17. 5	20. 3	2.11. 9	16.8
1884	16.14. 0	15.18. 0	15. 0. 0	6.10. 6	7. 6. 9	16. 0	17. 2	2. 0. 0	14.6
1885	13.10. 0	11. 3. 0	11. 0. 0	6. 5. 0	7. 5. 0	15. 9	17. 3	2. 1. 6	13.9

(i) Cape Bluebooks of Statistics for the respective years.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION IN ALBERT (Farms Only)

Year	Lbs. Wool	Lbs. Mohair	No. Hides	No. skins	lb. Ostrich feathers	lbs butter	Lbs. Tallow	Lbs. soap	lbs. cheese	Lbs. F Farm Bacon Ham
1865 ⁽¹⁾	1314007	-	50	6372	-	2330	14859	13320	-	-
1875 ⁽¹⁾	1345655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891 ⁽²⁾	2648252	106636	1799	92329	802	67128	92382	84478	141	-
31/5/1894 ⁽³⁾	1648186	81787	-	-	487	64580	-	-	301	-
31/5/1897 ⁽³⁾	1788396	101545	-	-	693	144852	-	-	10815	-
31/3/1904 ⁽⁴⁾	1441189	86395	1427	37581	862½	80736	20575	37703	1000	-
1911 ⁽³⁾	2461576	42059	558	75499	2488	242576	25005	46117	62601	-
1917-1918 ⁽³⁾	2343200	11100	1005	48737	-	386300	41800	40300	5800	-
1919-1920 ⁽³⁾	2170640	5250	-	-	825	110046	-	-	-	9981
1920-1921 ⁽³⁾	2203900	8500	1469	42866	1163	163100	-	-	1200	3200
1921-1922 ⁽³⁾	2759880	2100	-	-	915	272880	-	-	20	5780
1922-1923 ⁽³⁾	2646283	1767	-	-	847	231846	-	-	-	12007
1923-1924 ⁽³⁾	2556176	1076	-	-	378	170574	-	-	1269	7770
1924-1925 ⁽³⁾	2840821	1080	778	36228	64	182357	-	-	9	10944
1925-1926 ⁽³⁾	3247780	439	1019	37131	37	189521	26041	50876	-	9675
1926-1927 ⁽³⁾	3662412	122	-	-	-	139053	-	-	150	-

(1) Cape Bluebooks-Annual (2) Annual Cape Statistical Registers
 (3) 1911 Census Report (4) Annual Agricultural Census reports of the Union.
 July to June May to April ; Sixteen months of May to Aug; Sept to August

No. of Sheep Shorn and Wool obtained.

	Sheep shorn	Lbs. wool	Lb. wool per sheep	Lambs shorn	Lb. wool	Lb. wool per lamb	Sheep & Lambs shorn	Total wool	Avera wool Lbs.
Albert 1926-'27*	409808	3281023	8	83622	366104	4.4	493430	3662312	7.42
Union " "	11655633	86710782	6.9	-	-	3.9	-	-	6.5
Albert 1927-'28 ⁽²⁾	454087	3805352	8.4	115546	478688	4.1	569635	4284040	7.556

* Figures from Agricultural Census Report (2) Figures supplied by Dept. of Census & statistics and include area added to Albert from Colesberg and Steynsburg to extent of 196 sq. miles

(i)

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AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE IN ALBERT

Year	Washed wool lb.	Unwashed wool lb.	butter lb.	Tallow lb.	Soap lb.	Hides each	sheep skins each	Goatskins each
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1865	10½	6	1. 6	7	7	12. 0	1. 0	2. 0
1868	5	3	1. 0	4½	6	10. 0	6	9
1869	6	4½	1. 0	4½	6	10. 0	6	1. 0
1870	6	4½	1. 7	6	6	10. 0	6	1. 0
1871	1. 2	8½	2. 6	6	10	10. 0	6	1. 6
1873	1. 0	7	3. 3	8	10	20. 0	1. 0	1. 6
1874	* 2. 0	7½	2. 6	6	1. 6	18. 0	1. 0	5. 0
1875	11	7	1. 6	9	9	- -	1. 0	2. 6
1876	1. 2½	5½	1. 6	6	9	10. 0	1. 0	1. 0
1877	1. 3	5½	1. 0	6	5	15. 0	6	1. 0
1878	8½	6	1. 6	3	6	10. 0	9	1. 0
1879	9	5½	1. 0	5	6	12. 6	1. 0	1. 6
1880	10	6	1. 6	6	6	18. 0	1. 3	2. 6
1881	11	6	2. 0	3	6	10. 0	1. 0	1. 6
1882	1. 2	6½	1. 6	3	6	10. 0	1. 0	1. 6
1883	1. 0	5	1. 6	6	6	7. 6	1. 6	1. 3
1884	-	4	2. 0	6	6	8. 0	1. 9	2. 0
1885	9	3½	1. 6	6	6	7. 0	1. 3	1. 6

(i) AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE IN CAPE COLONY

1865	1. 0	6½	1. 8	7	8	18. 3	1. 0	2. 0
1870	9	4½	1. 1½	5½	6½	13. 1½	10½	1. 11
1873	1. 2½	7½	2. 6½	8½	9½	24. 6½	1. 7½	3. 0½
1875	1. 2½	7	2. 1	10	9	22. 9	1. 8	3. 0
1876	1. 2	6½	1. 9½	8½	8½	22. 8	1. 5	2. 4½
1878	1. 0½	6	2. 2	8	8½	18. 0	1. 1½	2. 2
1881	1. 0	5½	2. 2	8	7½	16. 2	1. 5	2. 4
1883	11½	5½	2. 1½	8½	7½	13. 11½	1. 5½	2. 0
1885	9½	4½	1. 9	7½	6	12. 9	1. 5	1. 11

(i) Cape Bluebooks of Statistics for the respective years.

* Highest individual district's average price in the Colony in 1874

(1) AVERAGE MARKET PRICE FOR PASTORAL PRODUCE IN ALBERT

Year	Washed wool lb.	unwashed wool. lb.	But-ter lb.	Hides each	Soap lb.	Tallow lb.	Sheep-skins each	Goatskins each.
	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.
Nov. 1886	12	4	1. 0	10. 0	4	6	1. 0	1. 6
" 1887	9	3½	10	8. 6	6	4	1. 3	1. 6
" 1888	12	5	9	10. 0	5	5	k. 0	1. 3
" 1889	10	6	1. 0	10. 0	6	5	1. 6	1. 6
" 1890	6	4½	1. 0	8. 6	5	5	1. 6	1. 9
" 1891	10	4½	1. 0	10. 0	6	5	1. 9	1. 6

(1) AVERAGE MARKET PRICE FOR PASTORAL PRODUCE IN CAPE COLONY ^{SEE}

Nov. 1887	8½	4	11½	13. 3	5	5½	1. 2	1.11
1889	12½	6½	1. 4½	15. 3	5½	6½	2. 6	2. 0
1891	8½	4½	1. 0½	13.10	5½	5	1. 5	1.10
1894	7½	4	1. 2	10. 5	5½	5½	1. 3	1. 5
1897	8	4	1. 5½	10. 7	5½	7	1. 1½	1. 7½
1899	13	7	1. 5	16. 6	5	8	1.10	2. 4
1901	8½	4½	1. 6	19. 7	9½	7½	1. 8	2. 1
1903	10½	6	1. 9	20. 2	6	10	1.10½	2. 4
1905	18½	6½	1. 4	19. 4	5½	8	1.10	2. 2
1907	14	7	1. 3½	20. 2½	5½	6½	2. 1	2. 4½

(1) Cape Statistical Registers for respective years. Later district details than 1891 are not obtainable.

* Hardly any wool in Albert was washed before it was sold.

NOTE This includes Native Territories. Average prices for Colony proper, excluding these territories were about 10% higher according to the publishers of the Registers.

- - - - -

EXTENT OF LAND IN ALBERT UNDER CULTIVATION & IRRIGATION.

M O R G E N

Year	Wheat	Lucerne	Other Agri. crops	* Orch- ards	Vines	Total under culti- vation	Under irri- gation	Additional Irrigable.
(1) 1865	1338	-	508	68	12	1926	-	-
(1) 1875	510	-	1580	107	8	2205	-	-
(2) 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4448½
(2) 1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	3678½	-
(3) 1911	2508	778	1852	460	11	5609	4878	-
1917-1918	6267	1104	4341	685	2	15159 <u>4</u>	7645	2509
1920-1921	4122	1043	3481	760	1	13295 <u>4</u>	4083	2553
1924-1925	4962	1377	4623	-	-	-	-	-
1925-1926	6323	1290	4094	427	2	13963 <u>4</u>	5850	2809
1926-1927	^a 2896	^a 1102	-	-	-	-	-	-

a - The Table here only gives areas reaped, not those fed off; so that totals cannot be calculated.

4 Includes land that were lying fallow throughout those years, to extent of respectively 2,992, 3,895 and 1,827 morgen for 1918, 1921 and 1926

* Include timber wood since 1918

- (1) Cape Blue Books for respective years,
- (2) Cape Statistical Registers for those years,
- (3) Census Report 1911
- (4) Annual Agricultural Census Report.

EXTENT OF LAND IN ALBERT UNDER CULTIVATION & IRRIGATION.

M O R G E N

Year	Wheat	Lucerne	Other Agri. crops	* Orchards	Vines	Total under cultivation	Under irrigation	Additional Irrigable.
(1) 1865	1338	-	508	68	12	1926	-	-
(1) 1875	510	-	1580	107	8	2205	-	-
(2) 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4448½
(2) 1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	3678½	-
(3) 1911	2508	778	1852	460	11	5609	4878	-
(4) 1917-1918	6267	1104	4341	685	2	15159 <u>½</u>	7645	2509
(4) 1920-1921	4122	1043	3481	760	1	13295 <u>½</u>	4083	2553
(4) 1924-1925	4962	1377	4623	-	-	-	-	-
(4) 1925-1926	6323	1290	4094	427	2	13963 <u>½</u>	5850	2809
(4) 1926-1927	^a 2896	^a 1102	-	-	-	-	-	-

a - The Table here only gives areas reaped, not those fed off; so that totals cannot be calculated.

½ Includes land that were lying fallow throughout those years, to extent of respectively 2,992, 3,895 and 1,827 morgen for 1918, 1921 and 1926

* Include timber wood since 1918

(1) Cape Blue Books for respective years,

(2) Cape Statistical Registers for those years,

(3) Census Report 1911

(4) Annual Agricultural Census Report.

(i) QUANTITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN ALBERT.

Year	Wheat *			Lucerne		Other Agricultural Produce.		
	Morgen fed off by stock	Muids	av. muid per morgen	av. no. cuts per yr	2000 lbs tons	Morgen fed off by stock	7-1 lb. bundles barley - Oat hay cut green	Muids of Grain & cereals
1865 ⁽²⁾	-	3858	-	-	-	-	50,086	1559
1875 ⁽²⁾	-	11308	-	-	-	-	227,177	7212
1891 ⁽³⁾	-	28161	-	-	7½	-	386,529	16540
1897 ⁽³⁾	-	19453	-	-	6	-	456,319	14245
1904 ⁽³⁾	-	1070	-	-	2000	-	143,899	5984½
1911 ⁽⁴⁾	-	23060	-	-	6591	-	381,238	15972
Year ended:								
June 1918 ⁽⁵⁾	-	56734	9.05	-	3640	-	309,230	31020
30/4/1920 ⁽⁵⁾	-	2780	0.95	-	-	-	50,500	11280
30/4/1921 ⁽⁵⁾	-	26164	6.35	3	1106	1747	205,100	12451
30/4/1922 ⁽⁵⁾	98	54204	8.26	-	-	1487	151,900	12186
31/8/1924 ⁽⁵⁾	459	16755	5.19	-	-	1623	57,541	11828
31/8/1925 ⁽⁵⁾	245	49785	10.55	3	1958	1492	347,949	30167
31/8/1926 ⁽⁵⁾	391	58906	9.93	3	2782	1904	191,700	11961
31/8/1927 ⁽⁵⁾	-	16206	5.6	-	-	-	108,000	8068

* Average per morgen in Cape ranges from 4.8 to 7.1 bags

⁽²⁾ The greater part of it is rye

⁽³⁾ Consisting of mainly potatoes; other crops being barley, oats, rye, maize and to a lesser extent peas and beans, Kafir-corn, onions and sweet potatoes.

⁽⁴⁾ The number of pumpkins produced was, for the corresponding years of 1911, 1918 and 1921, respectively 165,645, 98,600 and 46,500.

⁽²⁾ Cape Bluebooks; & ⁽³⁾ Cape Statistical Registers for respective years

⁽⁴⁾ 1911 Census Reports & ⁽⁵⁾ Annual Agricultural Census Reports.

BVIII

* NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES IN ALBERT (Farms only-)

Year	(c) SOFT FRUIT		(d) CITRUS FRUIT .		ALMOND		Vine stocks.		
	Peach Trees		Other Trees		Bearing	Non-bearing		Bearing	Non-bearing ^a
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Bearing	non-bearing					
7/5/1911 ^(f)	58962	11402	19205	7560	485	235	540	288	1200
3/4/1921 ^(g)	44360	5990	^a 31960	5280	220	130	-	-	-
31/8/1924 ^(g)	43360	6350	^a 24510	4830	210	70	-	-	-
31/8/1925 ^(g)	48930	7080	24240	4950	260	70	570	310	-
31/8/1926 ^(g)	^b	^b	10560	1790	100	10	320	140	360

* In 1926 only threes the fruit of which is grown for sale were enumerated

^b Peaches were not enumerated at all in 1926, although it is the largest sale-production fruit industry in Albert.

^a Rise in Figs alone of over 5,000. Next year figs reduced by over 4000 again

(c) Includes Apple, Apricot, plum, Pear & Fig.

(d) Includes Orange, Lemon, Naartje and Pompelmoesl

(f) From Census Report 1911.

(g) From Annual Agricultural Census Reports.

AMOUNT OF FRUIT PRODUCED IN ALBERT (Farms only)

	Peaches		Other Soft Fruits		Citrus Fruits	Almond	Grapes
	<u>Fresh</u> No.	<u>Dried</u> lbs.	<u>Fresh</u> No.	<u>Dried</u> lbs.	Number	Lbs.	Bushel baskets
1865 ⁽¹⁾	-	*	-	85025	-	-	-
1875 ⁽¹⁾	-	*	-	4132	-	-	-
1891 ⁽²⁾	416860	*	744200	106437	40050	-	136
1911 ⁽³⁾	8343860	88736	2547496	7562	37720	2508	2204
1917-'18 ⁽⁴⁾	-	58300	-	8200	-	-	1210
1920-'21 ⁽⁴⁾	-	17700	-	2600	-	-	200
1925-'26 ⁽⁴⁾	-	3000	-	1000	-	-	100

(1) Cape BlueBooks and (2) Cape Statistical Registers for these years.

(3) Census Report 1911; and (4) Annual Agricultural Census Reports for these years
 *Divisions same as in preceding table pg. XVIII

II

WOOD AND TIMBER IN ALBERT.

Year	Total morgen under timber	Loads fire- wood cut	Total Morgen Wattles	Wattle Bark stripped	Hut wattles cut	Lbs. Charcoal Made	Loads Thatch	Stink- Yellow wood- planks cut	Loads Other Wood
1891 ⁽¹⁾	-	1317	-	5653 lbs.	-	-	-	221	54
1904 ⁽¹⁾	-	1473	-	212 "	-	-	-	0	533
1911 ⁽²⁾	-	2214	140	2000 "	-	5000	3	-	-
1918 ⁽³⁾	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921 ⁽³⁾	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1926 ⁽³⁾	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Cape Statistical Registers for those years.

(2) Census Report 1911

(3) Agricultural Census Reports of 1918 and 1921.

(i) AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN ALBERT until 1898, Colesberg 1900-1907; Albert, 1908 and 1909

Year	Wheat			Barley			Rye			Oats			Maize			Peas, Beans			Potatoes			Pumpkins each			Lb. dried fruit		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1866	1.10.	0		15.	0		-			1.10.	0		2.5.	0		b-		1.2.	6					1.	6		
1868		18.	0	12.	0		-			1.10.	0		0.10.	6		15.0		13.	6				6			3	
1870		18.	0	12.	0		-			1.1.	0		16.	6		15.0		1.1.	0				6			6	
1871 ^M	1.4.	0		12.	0		-			1.1.	0		18.	0		15.0		3.0.	0				12			6	
1873 ^M	1.16.	0		19.	6		-			2.0.	6		1.16.	0		18.0		1.1.	0				12			6	
1874	2.14.	0		25.	6		-			1.19.	0		1.10.	0		1.10.0		2.8.	0				12			8	
1876	1.10.	0		9.	0		-			18.	0		15.	0		18.0		-					6			6	
1878	2.5.	0		1.10.	0		-			1.10.	0		1.17.	6		-		1.10.	0				12			8	
1880	1.4.	0		1.2.	6		-			1.10.	0		2.5.	0		1.10.0		2.5.	0		1.6					9	
1882	1.10.	0		18.	0		-			1.10.	0		19.	6		1.11.6		1.2.	6		12					9	
1883		18.	0	10.	0		-			17.	0		15.	0		18.6		12.	6				6			9	
1884	1.10.	0		15.	0		-			1.10.	0		1.10.	0		2.5.0		1.1.	0				9			6	
1885	1.10.	0		10.	6		-			1.2.	6		1.10.	0		1.7.0		1.4.	0				6			6	
Nov 1886		12.	0	6.	0		-			7.	6		9.	0		-		9.	0				3			5	
1888		10.	0	4.	6		4.	6		6.	0		9.	0		12.0		9.	9				-			-	
1891	1.2.	6		13.	6		12.	0		15.	0		13.	6		1.10.0		15.	0				-			-	
1894		10.	0	7.	0		-			7.	0		10.	0		10.0		7.	6				-			-	
1896		15.	0	10.	0		10.	0		10.	0		12.	6		7.6		15.	0				-			-	
1898	1.7.	0		16.	0		-			-			-			-		-					-			-	
1900 ^a	1.5.	6		18.	0		1.1.	0		15.	0		1.2.	6		-		18.	0				-			-	
1904 ^a	1.4.	0		12.	0		-			-			-			-		12.	0				-			-	
1907 ^a	1.1.	0		15.	0		-			12.	0		12.	0		-		6.	9				-			-	
1908	1.1.	0		14.	3		14.	6		15.	0		18.	9		1.10.0		16.	6				-			6	
1909	1.0.	6		9.	9		16.	9		14.	3		12.	6		1.13.9		8.	9				-			9	

(i) Cape Bluebooks until 1885, thereafter Cape Statistical Registers for the Respective years.

* Hopetown was a regular market for wheat from Albert, and in these years prices in that market were about double these given for Albert.

^a Colesberg taken for these years, Albert's figures being not available and Colesberg being Albert's neighbour and lying in direction of Hopetown and Kimberley Markets.

XX - CONTINUED -

(i) AVERAGE MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN CAPE COLONY.

Year	Muid Wheat	Muid Barley	Muid rye	Muid oats	Muid Maize	Muid peas, & Beans	Muid Pot- atoes	Pump- kins each	Lb. dried fruit
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	ss d
1870	18.10½	9. 8½	11. 3	11. 8½	11. 6	17. 5	12. 6	6d.	4½
1874	1.16. 0	1. 3. 0	1.13. 5	1. 9. 7½	1. 9. 5	1.14. 0	1. 5.10	9½	7½
1878	1.19. 6	1. 3. 3	1. 4. 3	1. 5. 4½	1.14. 6	1.18.6	1. 5. 6	9	8
1885	1. 4. 0	14. 0	15. 6	17. 3	19. 0	1. 4. 9	18. 6	8	6½
1888	13. 6	7. 8	10. 3	10. 9	11.6	15. 3	9. 9	5	4½
1898	1. 8. 8½	16. 4	1. 0. 1	19. 9	1. 2. 0	1.12. 4½	1. 2. 6	6	6½
1902	1. 3. 6	17. 0	1. 3. 0	1. 0. 6	1. 3. 0	1.10. 6	1. 3. 6	6½	8

(i) Cape Bluebooks until 1885; thereafter Cape Statistical Registers for the Respective years.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE IN THE UNION.

	1918 ⁽¹⁾	1919 ⁽¹⁾	1920 ⁽¹⁾	1921 ⁽¹⁾	1922 ⁽¹⁾	1923 ⁽¹⁾	1924 ⁽¹⁾	1928 ⁽²⁾
Wheat - 200 lbs.	36/ 3	33/9	63/-	33/-	25/3	25/10	26/10	27/5
Rye " "	26/7	20/9	37/9	27/10	16/1	17/2	20/10	22/1
Barley-100 bundles	6/11	7/3	9/4	12/10	7/10	7/-	17/-	20/-
Barley -150 lbs.	11/4	13/3	27/7	17/3	12/6	11/11	14/6½	17/6
Oats " "	13/11	13/3	28/4	13/-	12/1	12/-	12/8	15/6
Oathay-100 Bundles	6/11	6/2	13/7	6/1	5/10	5/7	6/9	5/9
Maize-200 lbs.	10/8	13/2	24/10	12/4	10/11	14/5	15/8	15/-
Potatoes-150 lbs.	9/7	13/5	30/11	16/4	11/-	15/2	17/1	14/10
Peas (dried) 200 "	34/-	27/1	42/8	34/8	31/-	28/11	32/8	34/10
Beans " " "	34/2	35/4	50/10	41/-	26/6	33/-	35/2	37/11
Onions 120 lbs.	8/7	10/7	26/6	14/3	11/-	10/-	11/3	15/8
Pumpkins each	6	6d.	6d.	6d.	6	6	6d.	6½
Butter-lb.	1/7	1/8	2/2	2/2	1/10	1/5	1/8	2/-
Cheese "	1/1	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/-	1/-	1/1½	1/5
Consumption-Milk.Gal	1/8	1/10	2/10	1/10	1/8	1/11	1/11	1/4
Bacon & Ham - lb.	1/5	1/6	1/10	1/6	1/6	1/2	1/3	1/4
Wool - Lb.	1/4	1/7½	2/5	8d.	10d.	1/5	1/8½	1/3½
Mohair. "	1/8	1/11½	1/7½	8.17d.	10¾	1/3	1/8	1/10½
Ostrich feathers lb.	17/8	13/6	49/6	29/4	29/2	20/0½	19/1¾	7/11
Apples (dried) Lb.	10d.	1/-	1/1	11d.	1/1	8d.	10½	8½
Apricots " "	10½	11d.	1/7	10½	1/4	9d.	10	9
Figs " "	10½	11d.	1/6	9	10½	9d.	9	7½
Peaches " "	8d.	9d.	11d.	7½	8	7d.	8	7½
Pears " "	1/-	11d.	11d.	10	1/-	10d.	10½	9½
Prunes " "	9d.	10d.	10d.	9	9	7d.	5½	6½

(1) Agrl. Census Report 1924.

(2) Supplies by Dept of Census and Statistics.

(1) RETURN OF RATE OF MONTHLY WAGES, PLUS FOOD AND HOUSING

IN ALBERT Till 1890, COLESBERG 1892-1907; ALBERT 1908 and 1909

Year	Farm Overseers	Head Shepherds	Farm servants	Herds.
	European	Coloured	European	Coloured
	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1867	1. 0. 0	----	10. 0
1868	2.10. 0	2. 0. 0	-----	10.0
1871	2.10. 0	2. 0. 0	-----	1. 0. 0
1873	6. 0. 0	-----	-----	1. 0. 0
1876	4. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	-----	10. 0
1878	3. 0. 0	10. 0	-----	10. 0
1879	5. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	-----	10. 0
1882	7. 0. 0	4. 0. 0	-----	10. 0
Nov. 1885	2. 0. 0	1. 5. 0	-----	10. 0
" 1890	1. 0. 0	10. 0	0.15. 0	7. 6
" 1892	4. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	10. 0
" 1898	4. 0. 0	1.10. 0	1.0. 0.	10. 0
" 1902	3. 0. 0	1. 0. 0	-----	12. 0
" 1905	3. 0. 0	-----	1. 0. 0	-----
" 1907	- - -	10. 0	-----	10. 0
" 1908	2. 5. 0	10. 0	-----	10. 0
" 1909	4. 5. 0	* 10. 0	-----	* 10. 0

(i) Till 1885 contained in Cape Bluebooks of Statistics; since then in Cape Statistical Registers.

* Monthly wages of natives and coloured still the same as in 1909, except in a few cases where the variation is little.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF LABOURERS' CLOTHING IN ALBERT*

Year	Shoes per pair	Shirts per doz.	Jackets each	Waistcoats each	Trousers each	Hats each
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1865 ⁽¹⁾	12. 0	24. 0	15. 0	4. 6	7. 6	7. 6
1867 ⁽²⁾	7. 6	24. 0	18. 0	7. 6	9. 0	7. 6
1870 ⁽²⁾	8. 0	48. 0	12. 0	7. 6	8. 0	5. 0
1872 ⁽²⁾	12. 6	50. 0	20. 0	15. 0	20. 0	10. 0
1873 ⁽²⁾	18. 0	60. 0	16. 0	10. 0	15. 0	7. 6
1875 ⁽²⁾	15. 0	60. 0	20. 0	7. 6	15. 0	7. 6
1878 ⁽²⁾	12. 0	30. 0	20. 0	7. 6	12. 0	7. 6
1881 ⁽²⁾	15. 0	40. 0	15. 0	6. 0	12. 6	6. 0
1883 ⁽²⁾	10. 0	28. 0	15. 0	7. 6	10. 0	5. 0
1885 ⁽²⁾	12. 6	42. 0	16. 0	7. 6	13. 6	4. 0
Nov. 1886 ⁽²⁾	10. 0	24. 0	12. 0	5. 0	7. 6	3. 0
" 1888 ⁽²⁾	10. 0	30. 0	12. 0	5. 0	10. 0	5. 0
" 1890 ⁽²⁾	7. 6	25. 0	10. 0	5. 0	9. 0	3. 6
" 1891 ⁽²⁾	9. 0	30. 0	8. 6	5. 0	7. 6	4. 6

Average Market Prices of Labourers' Clothing in Cape Colo

1865 ⁽¹⁾	10. 3	41. 5	16. 1	7. 1	12. 3	7. 3
1870 ⁽²⁾	8. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30. 10	12. 9	5. 11	9. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1875 ⁽²⁾	10. 6	35. 10	14. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878 ⁽²⁾	10. 2	30. 8	15. 2	6. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5. 9
1883 ⁽²⁾	10. 2	32. 7	14. 11	6. 5	11. 5	5. 9
1885 ⁽²⁾	9. 6	29. 0	13. 10	5. 10	10. 4	4. 11
Nov. 1888 ⁽²⁾	9. 7	24. 0	11. 0	4. 10	9. 1	4. 3
" 1891 ⁽²⁾	9. 4	24. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 5	4. 10	8. 11	4. 7
" 1898 ⁽²⁾	8. 7	24. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 6	8. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1902 ⁽²⁾	9. 6	29. 9	10. 7	4. 8	8. 6	5. 3
" 1905 ⁽²⁾	9. 5	26. 8	9. 9	4. 5	8. 1	5. 3
" 1907 ⁽²⁾	9. 1	27. 8	9. 8	4. 3	8. 5	5. 3

(1) Cape Bluebooks of Statistics for respective years.

(2) Cape Statistical Registers for respective years.

a Areas near Albert not enumerated fully and seem to have been excluded from calculation of Cape Colony's general prices during the Anglo-Boer War and surrounding years.

* Since 1892 only a few selected districts' details were published These excluded Albert.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN ALBERT *

Year	lb. Wheat en Bread	lb. mutton	lb. cheese	lb. tea	lb. coffee	lb. sugar	lb. rice	lb. toba cco	bushel salt	Bottle Milk
	d.	d	s. d	s. d	s. d	d	d	s. d	s. d	d
1865 (1)	6	6	--	4. 0	1. 6	9	6	1. 6	--	6
1867 (1)	3	5	--	6. 6	1. 3	9	6	1. 0	10. 0	4
1870 (1)	6	3	--	4. 6	1. 6	7	6	1. 0	7. 6	6
1872 (1)	6	6½	1. 6	5. 6	1. 6	9	6	2. 0	14. 0	4
1873 (1)	6	7	2. 6	6. 0	2. 0	11	8	2. 0	15. 0	6
1875 (1)	6	8	2. 6	4. 0	1. 6	7	7	1. 0	12. 0	4
1878 (1)	1. 0	7	2. 6	4. 6	1. 6	9	7	1. 3	7. 6	6
1881 (1)	4	7	2. 0	4. 0	1. 0	7	6	1. 0	10. 0	6
1883 (1)	6	6	2. 0	3. 6	1. 0	6	6	9	--	6
1884 (1)	3	6	1. 9	3. 6	1. 0	5	4	1. 0	8. 0	6
1885 (1)	4	6	1. 6	3. 0	9	5	3½	8	4. 0	6
Nov 1886 (1)	6	3	1. 6	3. 0	11	5	4	6	4. 6	3
" 1888 (1)	3	3	1. 6	3. 0	1. 3	5	4	6	2. 6	3
" 1890 (1)	6	5	1. 6	2. 6	1. 3	5	4	8	4. 0	4
" 1891 (1)	6	5	1. 6	3. 0	1. 3	5	4	9	4. 0	4

Average Market Prices of Provisions in the Cape Colony †

1865 (1)	4	5¼	1. 6½	4. 2¾	1. 2¾	6½	4½	1. 2½	--	4½
1870 (1)	3	3¼	1. 5¾	3. 10¼	10½	5¼	4	8	4. 5¾	3¾
1875 (1)	5	7	1. 6½	4. 0	1. 4	6½	4	1. 3	7. 8½	4½
1878 (1)	5	6¾	1. 8½	3. 9	1. 2	6¼	4½	1. 2	7. 2	4½
1883 (1)	4¾	6¾	1. 7	3. 3	1. 0	6½	4¾	1. 4	5. 5	5
1885 (1)	4	6	1. 5	3. 2½	11	5½	3¾	9½	4. 10	3¾
Nov 1888 (1)	2¾	3¾	2. 9½	1. 4½	1. 1½	4½	3¾	7¾	3. 4	3¾
" 1891 (1)	3¾	4¾	1. 5½	2. 9½	1. 2¾	4¼	3½	10¾	3. 8½	3½
" 1898 (1)	3¾	7¾	1. 4¾	2. 2½	7¾	3½	3	9½	3. 10	4
" 1902 (1)	3½	9¾	1. 5	2. 2	7	3½	3½	1. 5	4. 4	4
" 1905 (1)	4	8	1. 2	2. 2	8¾	3½	3	1. 3	4. 3	4
" 1907 (1)	3¼	6½	1. 1½	2. 1½	8	3¼	3	1. 2	3. 7½	3½

(1) Cape Bluebooks of Statistics for respective year

(2) Cape Statistical Registers for respective years.

† Areas near to Albert and near to Republican borders not enumerated fully and seem to have been excluded from calculation of average prices for Colony

* Prices in all districts given only until 1891. Since then only a few districts selected, from which Albert was excluded.

(i) TOTAL FARMS AND PARTS OF FARMS SOLD IN VENTERSTAD SUB-DISTRICT.
 With Prices obtained and the Divisional Council Valuations (D.C.V.)

Year.	Number of sales	Total area sold Morgen.	Total price realized	Average price per morgen	* The part of these Sales for which D.C.V. is given				
					No. of Sales #	Total each area sold	Total price which sold	Total D.C.V.	Aver. D.C.V. per Morgen
			£	£ s. d.	Morgen	£	£	£ s. d.	
1905	6	5800	10164	1.15. 0	2	2299	4100	2556	1.2. 11
1906	6	8776	7300	0.16. 8	5	5409	6100	7185	1.6. 6
1907	12	11837½	17435	1. 9. 5	8*	9298	14452	13590	1.9. 3
1908	10	8360	11622	1. 7. 9	13	17219	23229	24584	1.8. 7
1909	7	4746½	5606	1. 3. 7	6	3492½	3491	3699	1.1. 2.
1910	1	465	637	1. 7. 5	1	465	637	466	1.0. 0
1911	12	9329½	12834	1. 7. 6	10	7739½	9659	8689½	1.2. 5
1912	15	15806	34274	2. 3. 4	15	15806	34274	17232	1.1.10
1913	7	5209	10518½	2. 0. 5	5	4416	9002	4675	1.1. 2
1914	4	3575	13425	3.15. 1	3	2725	8875	4050	1.9. 8
1915-1916	2	1602	3379	2. 2. 2	2	1602	3379	2105	1.6. 3
1917	10	10405	19475	1.17. 5	9	9308	17075	11794	1.5. 4
1918	10	10064	29004	2.17. 8	9	9661	26179	14243½	1.9. 6
1919	20	21754	77286½	3.11. 1	17	19505	71575	39359	2.0. 4
1920	6	2763½	13287	4.16. 0	5	1935	10350	3232	1.13. 5
1921	2	2293	5862	2.11. 2	2	2293	5862	3606	1.11. 5
1922	7	8582	23775	2.15. 5	4	6576	20950	13855	2.2. 1
1923	9	8045	15504	1.18. 6	7	6666	11729	10630	1.11.11
1924	12	6750	17801	2.12. 9	10	5838	16451	16636	2.15.11
1925	15	10494	27651	2.12. 9	8	6301	16079	9840	1.11.5
1926	6	2591	7660	2.19. 1	0	-	-	-	-
1927	13	12535	39304	3. 2. 8	0	-	-	-	-
1928	11	11203	36074	3. 4. 5	0	-	-	-	-

* In several instances bequeathed farms, transferred at D.C.V., are included

- (1) Calculated from Magistrate's Register of Transfers, which gives morgen, sale prices, and in some cases, Valuation, of each transaction which took place.

(D) SALES OF SOME FARMS AND PARTS OF FARMS REGISTERED AT

BURGHERSDORP

Year	Number of Sales	Total area sold	Total price realised	Average price per morgen	Transfers for which D.C.V. is given.				
					No. of transfers.	Total area	Total price at which transferred	Total D.C.V.	Average D.C.V. per morgen
			£	£. s. d.			£	£	£. s. d.
1872	3	4554	1600	0. 7. 0	2	4166	1300	2080	0. 10. 0
1899	1	500	500	1. 0. 0	1	500	500	587	1. 3. 6
1913	7	4152	11600	2. 15. 11	6	3804	9775	5312	1. 7. 11
1914	5	3210	7010	2. 3. 9	4	2787	6160	4087	1. 9. 4
1918	7	4252	25689	6. 0. 10	-	-	-	-	- - -
1919	12	5939	35943	6. 1. 0	-	9	-	-	- - -
1920	8	4550	22707	4. 19. 9	-	-	-	-	- - -
1922	11	6314	18813	2. 19. 6	1	516	745	745	1. 8. 10
1923	6	2352	7255	3. 1. 8	-	-	-	-	- - -
1924	5	3189	14058	4. 8. 2	-	-	-	-	- - -
1925	2	654	3500	5. 7. 0	-	-	-	-	- - -
1926	1	297	1088	3. 13. 3	-	-	-	-	- - -

(i) Obtained from Magistrate's Office, Burghersdorp. These are only some transfers, as there is a very great turnover in farms at Burghersdorp, and the Transfer Registers are in no way conveniently arranged. There was no time to go through the many volumes of Deeds of Transfer.

Attorneys, who do the transfers, assure that the average price of land per morgen was at least £5.10. per morgen in 1928, and was still rising rapidly in January of this year (1929)

Provincial Valuation of Immovable Property for purposes of Provincial Taxation, 1918, found in half-yearly Abstract of Union Fiance, No. 1, June, 1919, gives the Albert value as follows:-

No. of Properties	Site Value	Buildings	Benefi- cial Improvements	Total valuation	Rateable value
1227	£ 865370	£ 384105	£ 357333	£ 1,606,808	£ 1,255,211

OTHER THAN EUROPEAN OR WHITE POPULATION IN ALBERT.⁽¹⁾

Year	Urban			Rural			Total			Proportio % of
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fem-ales	Per-sons	Males	Fem-ales	Per-sons	total populati
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4891	49.9
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5929	49.1
1891*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5560	48.9
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6728	51.27
1911	754	974	1728	3479	2877	6356	4233	3851	8084	54.96
1921	1036	1244	2280	3970	3408	7378	5006	4652	9658	61.74

AGES OF THE EUROPEANS IN ALBERT.

Year	Under one year			One to 14 years			15 to 19 years.			Total under 20 years
	Males	Females	Total	Male	Fem-ale	Total	Male	Fem-ale	Total	
1911	130	86	216	1261	1144	2405	350	332	682	3303
1918	104	98	202	1278	1145	2423	238	248	486	3111
1921	88	64	152	1127	1029	2156	252	245	497	2805
1926	83	81	164	1126	1022	2148	323	295	618	2930

Year	Twenty to 24 years			Total under 25 years not	Under 25 Years not	Over 24 years.			Over 24 yrs inc or dec	Total all ages	Total incre se or decre se
	Males	Fem-ales	Total			Males	Fem-ales	Total			
1911	363	310	673	3976	-	1386	1263	2649	-	6625	-
1918	228	276	504	3615	-361	1433	1249	2682	+33	6297	-328
1921	242	270	512	3317	-298	1432	1236	2668	-14	5985	-312
1926	260	281	541	3471	+154	1487	1335	2822	+154	6293	+308

(1) Population Census Reports for respective years

* Figures adjusted by Census Office in 1904 to the latest Albert boundaries.

‡ This figure differs by 202 from that given in other table P. XXX so that it seems they left out the "under one years" there.

(1) EUROPEAN POPULATION IN ALBERT

XXX

Year	Urban			Rural			Total			Proportion % of total popu- lation
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fem- ales	Persons	Males	Fem- ales	Per- sons	
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4911	50.1
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6140	50.9
1891*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5811	51.2
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	3323	3071	6394	48.73
1911	887	894	1781	2603	2241	4844	3490	3135	6625	45.04
1918	1072	1086	2158	2105	1832	3937	3177	2918	6095	-
1921	1035	1055	2090	2106	1789	3895	3141	2844	5985	38.28
1926	1141	1190	2331	2138	1824	3962	3279	3014	6293	-

(2) Total Population in Albert - All Races.

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Inc. % over Prev. ious Censu
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	5403	4399	9802	
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	6580	5498	12069	
1891*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11371	
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	6863	6259	13122	15.4
1911	1641	1868	3509	6082	5118	11200	7723	6986	14709	13.06
1921	2071	2299	4370	6076	5187	11273	8147	7496	15643	6.35

Number of Persons Engaged in Agriculture in Albert and the population to the Square Mile.

Year	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total		Grand Total	Population to the sq. mile		Total
	Males	Fem- ales	Males	Fem- ales	Males	Fem- ales		Euro- pean	non Euro- pean	
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	2461	1.453	1.447	2.9
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.55	3.15
1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	2.84	5.8
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.27	3.43	6.7
1911	1418	444	1914	772	3332	1216	4548	3.38	4.13	7.51
1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.11	-	-
1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.06	4.93	7.99
31/8/25	895	161	2128	714	3023	875	3898	-	-	-
1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.21	-	-

(1) Tabulated and Calculated from Census Reports of these years.

(2) Agricultural Census Report 1925 gives "The number of Workers on Farms (which includes domestic servants) 1891 figures adjusted to 1904 Area by 1904 Census Office figures." *Excluded by 1921*

(1) EUROPEAN POPULATION IN ALBERT

xxx

Year	Urban			Rural			Total			Proportion % of total popu- lating
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4911	50.1
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6140	50.
1891*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5811	51.
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	3323	3071	6394	48.
1911	887	894	1781	2603	2241	4844	3490	3135	6625	45.
1918	1072	1086	2158	2105	1832	3937	3177	2918	6095	-
1921	1035	1055	2090	2106	1789	3895	3141	2844	5985	38.
1926	1141	1190	2331	2138	1824	3962	3279	3014	6293	-

(2) Total Population in Albert- All Races.

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Increase % of Pre- vious Cens.
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	5403	4399	9802	-
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	6580	5498	12069	-
1891*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11371	-
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	6863	6259	13122	15
1911	1641	1868	3509	6082	5118	11200	7723	6986	14709	13
1921	2071	2299	4370	6076	5197	11273	8147	7496	15643	6.

Number of Persons Engaged in Agriculture in Albert and the population to the Square Mile.

Year	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total		Grand Total	Population to the sq. mile		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Euro- pean	non Euro- pean	
1865	-	-	-	-	-	-	2461	1.453	1.447	2.9
1875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.55	3.15
1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	2.84	5.8
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.27	3.43	6.7
1911	1418	444	1914	772	3332	1216	4548	3.38	4.13	7.51
1918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.11	-	-
1921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.06	4.93	7.99
31/8/25	895	161	2128	714	3023	875	3898	-	-	-
1926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.21	-	-

(1) Tabulated and Calculated from Census Reports of these years.

(2) Agricultural Census Report 1925 gives "The number of Workers on Farms" which includes domestic servants. 1891 figures adjusted to 1904 Area by 1904 Census Office. *Exhibit 17*

(1) MARRIAGES IN ALBERT.

	Males under 21 years		Males 21 years and over		
Year	Never married	Married	Never Married	Married	Widowed and Divorced
1918	1554	2	368	1191	62
1921	1507	2	408	1156	68
1926	1591	1	400	1223	64
<u>FEMALES</u>					
	Never Married		Married		Widowed and Divorced
1918	1674		1125		117
	Under 21 years	Over 21 years	Under 21 years	Over 21 years.	
1921	1362	209	30	1111	132
1926	1430	248	34	1166	136

(1) Population Census Reports for the years for which the figures are given.

- * A - Union Revenue - Number of receipts issued by Receiver.
 A₁ - Union Revenue - total collections.
 B - Provincial Revenue - number of receipts issued by Receiver
 B₁ - Provl Revenue - total collections.

Year ending March	* VENTERSTAD							
	A	A ₁	B	B ₁	C	C ₁	D ₁	D ₂
		£		£		£		£
1912	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	662
1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	2110
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	1231
1915	(NOT OBTAINABLE).....							
1916	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	777
1917	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	803
1918	227	1083	52	198	-	-	279	1281
1919	246	1391	116	1072	-	-	362	2463
1920	195	870	29	398	133	1998	357	3266
1921	96	924	18	90	108	851	178	1865
1922	166	503	54	482	108	689	328	1674
1923	171	451	35	120	195	892	301	1463
1924	184	464	46	115	150	986	380	1565
1925	107	485	115	122	192	1320	414	1927
1926	113	631	207	1350	52	89	372	2070
1927	421	1285	1282	1408	29	93	732	2786

* From Department of Inland Revenue, Pretoria.

- C. - Union Departments - number of receipts issued by Receiver
- C₁ - Union Departments - Total collections.
- D₁ - Total number of receipts issued by receiver for the year
- D₂ - Total collections for the year.

*BURGHERSDORP								D ₁ +D ₂ Total	D ₁ +D ₂ total col- lections
A	A ₁	B	B ₁	C	C ₁	D ₁	D ₂	receipts issued	for year for two district
1013	5170	100	378	-	-	1113	5548	1262	6210
741	4825	67	737	-	-	808	6463	1009	8573
752	3234	66	1737	-	-	818	4971	1085	6202
891	2577	76	2702	-	-	968	5279	1195	6056
750	3116	169	3867	-	-	919	6982	1176	7785
851	3894	162	3346	-	-	1013	7240	1292	8321
608	8882	132	2987	-	-	735	11879	1097	14343
860	6193	59	1590	518	6167	1437	13950	1794	18216
771	4948	88	1260	422	6722	1281	12930	1459	14795
893	9281	72	2077	385	3897	1350	15255	1678	16929
686	4223	69	940	368	3192	1123	8355	1424	9618
649	3411	62	1460	499	4214	1210	9085	1590	10650
769	4862	97	1299	657	6905	1523	13066	1937	14993
718	4853	678	4986	69	1909	1478	12648	1850	14718
2142	6119	721	5480	78	983	2943	12582	3675	15368