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\* Prepared by Director of Surveys.

† Not reproduced.

‡ To be published later. See Note on page 3.

## APPENDIX 1.

**The Jordan Valley.**

The Experts did not make any detailed examination of the Jordan Valley, except for the soil survey made there by Dr. Strahorn, and even that survey did not cover the whole valley. In the memorandum submitted by Dr. Ruppin on behalf of the Jewish Agency various figures are quoted as supplied by their experts.

On page 48 of the Memorandum of the Jewish Agency it is said that the area of the Beisan and Semakh lands is 370,970 dunums. On page 49 of the same Memorandum it is stated that the experts of the Jewish Agency estimate the irrigable area of Beisan Chiftlik at 113,000 dunums and the non-irrigable area at 94,500 dunums, a total of 207,500 dunums. On the same page there appears the following:—

“The area [? the Beisan area] also contains some 108,500 dunums stretching towards the northern hills and consisting of deep clay soils which, as far as irrigable, are suitable for forage crops and vegetables, but not for citrus culture. Of these, about 14,000 dunums can be irrigated with the existing water-supply.”

Much time has been spent in attempting to reconcile the details of the Memorandum with the Government figures with regard to these areas of the upper Jordan Valley. No hesitation, however, need be felt in adopting the Government figures for the Semakh and the Beisan areas as these were surveyed for the purpose of distribution, and the figure of 388,517 metric dunums given by the Government are therefore exact for the whole of the lands covered by the Ghor Mudawwara land Agreement.

For the lower Jordan Valley there were practically no figures of cultivable area before the commencement of this enquiry. For the Joint Palestine Survey Commission Dr. Strahorn made a soil survey of a considerable area of this tract. In his report to the Commission there is published opposite to page 204 a map showing the results of the survey. It appears that Dr. Strahorn considered 49,800 Turkish dunums, equalling 45,800 metric dunums, to be irrigable. In other very large areas he found the soil to be so alkaline that cultivation in his opinion was impossible.

## APPENDIX 2.

**The Rural Population of Palestine.**

The increase of the population of Palestine is even more marked in the towns than in the rural areas. The three chief towns are Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa with Tel-Aviv. For Jerusalem the figures of population in 1922 and 1926 respectively were 62,578 and 74,000. In Haifa for the same two years 24,634 and 33,773. Jaffa, with Tel-Aviv, increased from 47,709 to 73,000 in the same space of four years. The total population of the three towns thus increased from 134,921 to 180,773, an increase of 33.98 per cent. in four years. The preponderance of Jewish residents in the towns as compared with the Jewish population in the rural districts is very marked. In May, 1928, the Palestine Zionist Executive made a census of the Jewish population, which the Department of Health of the Palestine Government regards as fairly accurate. This census gave the total Jewish population at 149,000, of whom 118,500 were town residents and 30,500 inhabitants of

agricultural settlements, i.e., that of the Jews in Palestine on that date 79.6 per cent. lived in the towns and only 20.4 were settlers in the country. Of the latter a considerable proportion are not cultivators, but labourers, or employed on other occupations in the settlements.

In order to arrive at the rate of increase for the non-Jewish population between the years 1922 and 1930 it is necessary to deduct from the total for the former years, as well as the latter, the Jewish population and the Bedu population in 1922. If the total of the Bedu and Jewish populations in 1922 are deducted from the total population of that year, the balance is 570,057. The corresponding figure for 1930 reached in the same manner 680,591. This shows that the non-Jewish population (apart from the Bedu population) has increased by 110,534 during the eight years. In view of these figures the argument employed by the Commission on page 123 of the Report on the Disturbances in 1929 receives additional force, for it is clear that the figure there suggested of an ultimate increase of the population of 300,000 within the next 30 years by natural increase is likely largely to be exceeded.

According to calculations of the Department of Health, if natural increase and other factors continue as at present, the total population will be doubled in 28.4 years.

The figure of 30,500—the Jewish inhabitants of the agricultural settlements in 1927—is analysed on page 88 of the Statistical Abstract for Palestine, 1929, published by the Keren-Hayesod. This analysis shows that 49.7 of the population resident in the settlements is actually engaged in agriculture. The accuracy of this estimate is supported by the statement on page 8 of the Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Government dated 16th March, 1922, where it is stated that for every 49 colonists engaged in actual cultivation in the Jewish settlements there are 51 persons engaged in other occupations. It was pointed out in the Blue Book of the Palestine Government for 1928 that there was an under-estimation of the population of Palestine for that year by about 20,000-25,000, owing to unrecorded immigration. This immigration consists in part of Arabs who enter from adjoining countries, in part of Jews who come into the country in various ways without the ordinary formalities of regular immigration. In June, 1930, the National Council (Waad Leumi) of the Jews of Palestine submitted to the League of Nations a Memorandum in which this question was discussed, and it was claimed that the Jewish rural population might be taken as 42,500 on the basis of official figures, but as 46,000 if allowance were made for unrecorded immigration (page 16). If the latter figure were accepted there would be about 23,000 Jews, including children, actually engaged in agriculture. The following is the relevant quotation from the Memorandum of the Waad Leumi:—

“According to the Government estimate the number of Jews in Palestine on 1st July, 1929, was 154,330, and at the beginning of 1929 153,000. Accordingly, the number of Jews in the colonies was about 39,000. Since that date, the Jewish population has increased by about 7,000 (3,500 by natural increase and the rest by surplus immigration) . . . Thus the population of the Jewish colonies increased in 1929 by at least 3,500, and their number at present is therefore 42,500. It must be borne in mind that this calculation is based on the official estimate which, as Government themselves admit, is somewhat understated. According to the estimate of the Zionist Executive, the number of Jews in Palestine is by 14,000 greater than the official Government estimate, and had the figures arrived at by the Zionist Executive served as the basis of our calculations, the Jewish population in the colonies would have figured at 46,000.”

The arguments employed in the above extract depend upon many assumptions which it is impossible to verify. It is preferable to arrive at

the number of the Jewish settlers in the colonies in another way. The figure of 35,000 taken as the figure of the Jewish population in 1929 on page 86 of the Statistical Abstract amounts to 22.6 per cent. of the total Jewish population at that time. For mid-1930 the Director of Health reports the Jewish population as 162,069. (*Vide* his letter dated 14th July, 1930). Applying to this last figure a percentage of 22.6, a total of 36,627 is obtained as the Jewish agricultural population of that date. Assuming that 50 per cent. of this population settled is actually engaged in agricultural occupations, the number of Jewish immigrants in fact settled as members of cooperative groups or as smallholders, or members of small-holding families is slightly in excess of 18,300. Assuming also that the figure of 162,069 given by the Director of Health as the total Jewish population is correct, the percentage of those engaged in agriculture is about 11.3 of that population. Of the total population of the settlements more than one-quarter resides in Petach-Tikvah and Rehovoth.

#### ARAB RURAL POPULATION.

On page 120 of their Report, the Commission on the Disturbances accept the number of 460,000 as that of the Arab rural population of Palestine, excluding the Beduins, and consider that there are 92,000 Arab families dependent on the soil for their subsistence. These figures were based on information submitted by the Director of Lands and supplied to him by the Director of Agriculture. It is not clear how he arrived at them.

These figures are examined and criticised in the Memorandum of the Jewish Agency on the Report of the Commission on pages 107 *et seq.* With regard to the figure 460,000, the Memorandum points out that even on the assumption that this figure is correct, it is unreasonable to assume that the whole 92,000 families are cultivators of the soil. This criticism is just.

It is also difficult to support the figure of 460,000 published by the Commission. The estimate of the Director of Health of the population as at mid-1930 gives the following result:—

(1) Urban population	...	...	...	...	...	...	340,962
(2) Rural population	...	...	...	...	...	...	501,698
(3) Tribal population	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,331
							<hr/> 945,991

The tribal population is the estimate accepted in 1922 at the time of the census. No attempt has been made to bring this estimate of the tribal population up to date. It represents nomad tribes not only in the Beersheba area but also elsewhere.

The natural increase of the Arab population since the census of 1922 has been estimated at 26 per thousand per annum. The population in the Beersheba area in 1922 was 75,254. Adding the natural increase of 26 per thousand per annum, the population at this time—mid-1930—is 90,012. The total rural population consists of items (2) and (3) of the estimate made by the Director of Health, i.e., 605,029. In order to arrive at the Arab rural population it is necessary to deduct from this total the Jewish rural population, and, as the Beersheba area is being left out of account for the present, in estimating the area of land available for settlement, to deduct also the population of that area. The Jewish population of the settlements has been shown to be 36,627. The total of the two items is 126,639. Deducting these, the rural Arab population in the Hills and the Five Plains will be 478,390.

APPENDIX 3.

Statement showing composition of Areas in KM2 or thousands of metric dunums.

	Total Area.	Sand dunes.	Marsh.	Forest.	Water.	Unclassified land undefined.	Barren land.	Cult. land.	Percentage of total area cultivable.	Percentage of total area surveyed.
Coastal Plain ... ..	3,218	344	19	—	—	192	—	2,663	82·8	88
Acre Plain ... ..	550	28	15	100	—	28	—	379	68·9	30
Plain of Esdraelon ... ..	400	—	—	—	—	28	—	372	93·0	71
Huleh Plain ... ..	191	—	38	—	17	10	—	126	66·0	0
Plain of the Jordan ... ..	1,065	—	**	**	170	341	—	554	52·0	75
Inhabited Hills ... ..	6,124*	—	—	—	—	3,674	—	2,450	40·0	0
Unhabited Hill Wilderness ... ..	2,738	—	—	—	488	—	2,250	—	0·0	0
Beersheba Area ... ..	3,200††	—	—	—	—	1,700§§	—	1,500	46·8	0
Southern Desert ... ..	8,672	—	—	—	—	—	8,672	—	—	0
Totals ... ..	26,158	372	72	100	675	5,973	10,922	8,044	—	—

\*\* Classed as uncultivable—no figures available.

\* Total length of all strips photographed shown by blue lines on Map No. 2 364 KM2.

Total area photographed 697 KM2.

†† Total area of drainage basin referred to by Government Geologist in his 1928 Report—pp. 44, 45.

§§ Very rough estimate obtained from War Office 1/4 M. Map.

APPENDIX 4.

Estimated Population—Palestine.

	<i>Moslems.</i>	<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Other Religions.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Census, 23rd October, 1922 ...	486,177	83,790	71,464	7,617	649,048
Excess of Births over Deaths 1-11-22 to 30-6-23.	6,723	1,265	892	100	9,040
Excess of Immigration over Emigration 1-11-22 to 30-6-23.	—69	4,450	—456	—	3,925
Estimated Population on 30-6-23 ...	492,831	89,505	71,900	7,777	662,013
Excess of Births over Deaths to 30-6-24.	12,912	2,291	1,740	278	17,221
Excess of Immigration over Emigration to 30-6-24.	—783	2,873	—107	28	2,011
Estimated Population on 30-6-24 ...	504,960	94,669	73,533	8,083	681,245
Excess of Births over Deaths to 30-6-25.	11,374	2,302	1,495	191	15,362
Excess of Immigration over Emigration to 30-6-25.	—440	23,588	—247	—	22,901
Estimated Population on 30-6-25 ...	515,894	120,559	74,781	8,274	719,508
Excess of Births over Deaths to 30-6-26.	14,926	2,830	1,524	235	19,515
Excess of Immigration over Emigration to 30-6-26.	—407	24,009	—729	—	22,873
Estimated Population on 30-6-26 ...	530,413	147,398	75,576	8,509	761,896
Excess of Births over Deaths to 30-6-27.	15,377	3,489	1,595	109	20,570
Excess of Emigration over Immigration to 30-6-27.	—565	—3,200	—332	—	—4,097
Estimated Population on 30-6-27 ...	545,225	147,687	76,839	8,618	778,369
Excess of Births over Deaths 30-6-28	13,112	3,244	1,538	232	18,126
Excess of Emigration over Immigration to 30-6-28.	—688	—1,377	86	—	—1,979
Estimated Population on 30-6-28 ...	557,649	149,554	78,463	8,850	794,516
Excess of Births over Deaths to 30-6-29.	15,040	3,469	1,646	216	20,371
Excess of Immigration over Emigration to 30-6-29.	—246	1,307	116	—	1,177
Estimated Population on 30-6-29 ...	572,443	154,330	80,225	9,066	816,064
Estimated Population on 30-6-30 ...	692,195	162,069	82,506	9,221	945,991

## APPENDIX 5.

Schedule showing the Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Ratios per 1,000 of the sub-divisions of the population for period 1923 to 1929 inclusive.

—		<i>Moslems.</i>	<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Other Religions.</i>	<i>Whole Country.</i>
1923	Births ...	51·02	36·60	35·68	53·10	47·43
	Deaths ...	29·26	14·63	15·78	16·07	25·67
	Infantile Mortality.	199·30	125·76	134·80	77·48	184·76
1924	Births ...	55·5	38·3	40·4	39·0	51·3
	Deaths ...	29·9	12·6	16·8	19·3	25·0
	Infantile Mortality.	199·0	105·7	151·9	146·0	184·8
1925	Births ...	54·7	33·2	37·2	59·3	49·3
	Deaths ...	31·2	15·1	18·8	32·5	27·2
	Infantile Mortality.	200·5	131·3	162·4	124·2	188·6
1926	Births ...	60·2	36·0	40·0	55·0	53·4
	Deaths ...	28·6	12·1	17·9	34·9	24·3
	Infantile Mortality.	172·5	108·1	158·0	170·9	163·0
1927	Births ...	56·1	35·1	38·9	50·3	50·3
	Deaths ...	33·0	13·4	20·1	28·1	29·0
	Infantile Mortality.	216·7	115·3	187·2	156·6	200·5
1928	Births ...	60·9	35·4	40·4	45·6	53·9
	Deaths ...	35·1	12·1	18·9	21·0	28·0
	Infantile Mortality.	203·5	95·8	157·9	121·2	186·3
1929	Births ...	57·74	34·06	37·84	43·67	51·15
	Deaths ...	31·67	11·79	17·93	26·69	26·50
	Infantile Mortality.	204·91	89·78	155·79	166·66	187·47



## APPENDIX 6.

### Land Registration Fees under the transfer of Land Ordinance 1920-21.

	<i>Scale of Fees. Per Cent.</i>
<b>1. Sale.</b>	
On the purchase price mentioned in the deed of sale, if the Registrar considers that it represents the market value of the property or the rights transferred .....	3
<p>If the Registrar thinks that the price mentioned does not represent the market value of the property, or the rights transferred, the value shall be assessed by the Director of Lands.</p> <p>Provided that such fees shall in no case be less than 500 mils.</p>	
<b>2. Exchange.</b>	
On one-half of the aggregate market value of the properties exchanged .....	3
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 500 mils.</p>	
<b>3. Gifts.</b>	
(a) On the market value of the property, if the gift is to a descendant or ascendant or wife or husband .....	2
(b) On the market value of the property, if the gift is to any other person .....	3
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 500 mils.</p>	
<b>4. Lease.</b>	
(a) On the rent for one year, when the lease is for a term of more than 3 years and less than 10 years .....	5
(b) On the rent for one year, where the lease is for a term of 10 years and over .....	10
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 250 mils.</p> <p>The municipal Registration fee of <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> per cent. of the amount of the rent shall be payable in addition on leases of property within a municipal area.</p>	
<b>5. Mortgage.</b>	
On the amount of loan .....	1
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 250 mils.</p>	
<b>6. Further Charge.</b>	
On the increased amount secured .....	1
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 250 mils.</p>	
<b>7. Transfer of Mortgage.</b>	
On the amount of the secured loan transferred .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
<p>Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 250 mils.</p>	

8. *Sale of Mortgaged Properties at the Request of Mortgagees.* Scale of Fees.  
Per Cent.

(a) On the purchase price realised on sale by auction—Registration Fee .....	3
(b) On the purchase price realised on sale by auction—Execution fees .....	2½
(c) On the purchase price realised on sale by auction—Auctioneer's fee .....	1

9. *Succession.*

(a) On the value, as registered in the Land Registers or Werko Registers, of the interest transferred by way of succession to each descendant or ascendant or husband or wife .....	1½
(b) On the value, as registered in the Land Registers or Werko Registers of the interest transferred by way of succession to each brother or sister or any one of their descendants .....	3
(c) On the value, as registered in the Land Registers or Werko Registers of the interest transferred by way of succession to any heir other than those mentioned in (a) and (b) .....	5

Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 50 mils in respect of the interest transferred to any one heir.

10. *Bequest.*

(a) On the market value of the property transferred by way of bequest if the legatees are not legal heirs of the testator .....	10
(b) If the legatees are legal heirs of the testator, the fees payable are as set out in section 9.	

Provided that such fee shall in no case be less than 250 mils.

11. *Partition.*

On the market value of the property the subject of the partition ½

12. *Issue of Certificate of Registration when property does not appear on the Register.*

On the market value of the property in respect of which a certificate is applied for, provided that the applicant shall have proved his title to the property before a competent Court or Government Department, and that the Director of Lands, to whom each case should be referred, approves of the issue of the certificate. This provision includes registration of land to which a title by prescription is established .....

5

13. *Fees on Transfer of Waqf Land.*

Fees payable on the constitution of land as Waqf of the market value of the land up to the value of £P. 200 .....	2½
On the value of the land in excess of £P. 200 .....	½

The fees payable on the transfer of Waqf land shall be the same as those specified in this schedule.

One half of the fees levied in respect of the constitution of Waqf, or the transfer of Waqf, shall be paid to the Waqf Administration and one half to the Treasury where the Waqf is a Moslem Waqf.

14. *Search.*

For every property in respect of which search is made .....	<i>Mils.</i> 50
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15. *Extracts from the Registers and Documents.*

For every one hundred words, or a fraction of same, on making a copy of a document or extract from any of the registers .....	40
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For every one hundred words, or a fraction of the same, on certifying any copy to be a true copy .....	20
--	----

In addition to the fees payable for preparing the copy the search fee of 50 mils shall be payable in respect of every property included in the copy supplied.

16. *Printed Forms.*

For forms for each transaction .....	50
For each certificate of registration .....	10

17. *Correction of the Register.*

For every property in respect of which correction is required, provided that the applicant shall have first obtained the necessary authority for the correction from a competent Court or Government Department, and that the Director of Lands, to whom each case of this kind shall be referred, approves of the correction being entered in the Register .....	250
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If the correction is of a clerical error on the part of the Registry Staff, it can be made free of charge on the order of the Registrar.

18. *Survey.*

The fee for a survey for which application is made by the owner of the land, or for checking the plan of a licensed surveyor deposited by the owner of the land, in connection with the registration of a transaction in land prior or subsequent to the Land Settlement, or on supply of a certified copy of registration plan, shall be paid at the rate of 125 mils for each hour or part of an hour that each surveyor or draughtsman is employed upon the work.

19. *Inshaat (Accretion).*

For the registration of any buildings or tree:	
(a) Of a value less than £P. 50 .....	60
(b) Of a value of £P. 50 to £P. 100 .....	110
(c) For each further amount of £P. 100 or part thereof.....	50
(d) Of a value exceeding £P. 1,000 .....	£P. 1.060m.

**Under the Land Settlement Ordinance 1928.****Fees payable on Land Settlement.**

The fees payable under Land Settlement on the registration of a right in the Register are:—

- (1) A registration fee of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value of the land;
- (2) A partition fee of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the value of the land.

The Settlement Officer decides in what cases a fee may be paid in instalments and the number and period of instalments.

Where application is made for partition of a parcel owned in undivided shares, within a prescribed period, no fee is charged on account of the partition.

Where any right to land registered in existing Registers is recorded without modification, no fee is charged and, when there is a modification only, the Settlement Officer may waive any fee in whole or in part.

### Under the Correction of Land Registers Ordinance 1926.

#### Fees payable on transfer from unofficial Land Books.

1. The fee payable on an application for the registration of an interest recorded in an unofficial land book prior to the 1st of October, 1920, shall be LP.1. No fee shall be payable on the registration of such an interest.

2. The fee payable on an application for the registration of an interest recorded in an unofficial land book subsequent to the 1st of October, 1920, shall be LP.1. This fee shall be refunded to the applicant if the interest claimed is subsequently registered.

3. The fee payable on the registration of an interest recorded in an unofficial land book subsequent to the 1st of October, 1920, shall be as follows:—

(1) If the interest registered is that of ownership and the land is registered in the official registers and the applicant has acquired such interest by:—

(a) *Purchase*.—3 per cent. on the market value of the land acquired at the date of acquisition provided that the fee shall not be less than 500 mils.

(b) *Exchange*.—3 per cent. on the one half of the aggregate market value of the lands exchanged at the date of exchange, provided that the fee shall not be less than 500 mils.

(c) *Gift*.—(i) 2 per cent. on the market value of the land at the date of the gift if the applicant is a descendant or ascendant, or wife or husband of the donor.

(ii) 3 per cent. on the market value of the land at the date of the gift if the applicant is not a descendant or ascendant or wife or husband of the donor, provided that in either case the fee shall not be less than 500 mils.

(d) *Succession*.—(i)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the market value of the land at the date of acquisition if the applicant is a descendant or ascendant or wife or husband of the deceased.

(ii) 3 per cent. on the market value of the land at the date of the acquisition if the applicant is a brother or sister of the deceased, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased.

(iii) 5 per cent. of the market value of the land at the date of acquisition if the applicant is not one of the heirs of the deceased described in (i) or (ii) above:

Provided that in any case the fee shall not be less than 250 mils.

(e) *Bequest*.—(i) 10 per cent. on the market value of the land bequeathed at the date of the death of the testator if the applicant is not a legal heir of the testator.

(ii)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the market value of the land bequeathed at the date of the death of the testator if the applicant is descendant or ascendant or wife or husband of the deceased.

(iii) 3 per cent. on the market value of the land bequeathed at the date of the death of the testator if the applicant is a brother or sister of the deceased or a descendant of a brother or sister of the deceased.

(iv) 5 per cent. on the market value of the land bequeathed at the date of the death of the testator if the applicant is an heir of the testator but not one of the heirs of the testator described in (ii) and (iii) above.

Provided that in any case the fee shall be not less than 250 mils.

(f) *Partition*.— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the market value of the land acquired by partition at the date of the partition.

(g) *Prescription*.—5 per cent. on the market value of the land, together with all improvements thereon, at the date of the entry in the unofficial land book.

(2) If the interest registered is that of ownership and the land is not registered in the official registers 5 per cent. on the market value of the land (together with all improvements thereon) at the date of registration.

(3) If the interest registered is a leasehold interest:—

(i) 5 per cent. on the rent for one year if the lease is granted for a term of more than three years but of less than 10 years.

(ii) 10 per cent. on the rent for one year if the lease is granted for a term of 10 years or more than 10 years.

Provided that in either case the fee shall be not less than 250 mils.

(4) If the interest registered is that of a mortgage:—

(i) If the applicant is the original mortgagee, 1 per cent. on the amount of the lease and on any sum advanced by way of further charge.

(ii) If the applicant is a transferee of a mortgage  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the amount of the loan transferred.

Provided that in either case the fee shall not be less than 250 mils.

4. If an applicant is registered under the Ordinance as the owner of the land on which he has erected improvements after the date of the entry in the unofficial land book on which his application was based and he desires to register such improvements, the fees payable on the registration of the improvements shall be the inshaat fees prescribed by the Law for the issue of Kushans for Mulk of 28th Rajab 1291 A.H.

APPENDIX 7.

1930 Census of Agricultural Settlements of the Jewish Agency—Population, Area and Investments (Summary).

TABLE NO. 8 (SUMMARY OF TABLE 7) *vide* NOTE TO TABLE NO. 7.

1	2	Area operated by farmers in dunums 1929.				9	10	Population June, 1930.			Investment Z.O. up to 30.9.1930.		16	17
		5	6	7	8			11	12	13	14	15		
1. Co-operative Gron. s.	20	62,935	53,057	49,246	2,905	616	711	1,592	548	2,140	Information not yet avail- able.	L.P. 354,900	L.P. 86,185	L.P. 129,200
2. Smallholder: Settlements.	16	62,579	60,245	57,264	981	615	615	1,589	1,055	2,644		367,684	—	116,300
3. Settlements supported.	9	14,758	13,659	12,961	1,922	207	178	534	273	807		54,516	—	13,350
4. Girls' Groups	5	813	699	668	125	—	73	166	—	166		20,629	—	—
5. Yemenite Set- tlements.	4	1,155	990	776	67	—	—	493	462	955		5,442	—	—
6. Various ...	2	1,984	1,540	1,088	66	—	12	34	6	40		10,378	—	—
7. Experimental Station.	2							Not yet enumerated.						
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>144,224*</b>	<b>130,190</b>	<b>122,003</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>6,752</b>		<b>863,541</b>	<b>86,185</b>	<b>—</b>

NOTES—

1. *Vide* Notes to Table No. 7.
2. The Settlements of Hulda, Kefar Uriya, Ber Tuviya destroyed during the riots were not enumerated.
3. The population of Moshav Beth Hanan (*circa* 200) and Kevuza Kerkur (*circa* 50) are not included.

## APPENDIX 8.

### Investments of the Jewish National Fund in LP.

POSITION AT END OF EACH YEAR.

	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Rural land ... ..	28,704	37,623	148,053	254,522	328,363	410,915	559,319	668,445	831,687	950,420	1,154,629
Reclamation ... ..	2,769	7,504	20,916	37,327	56,691	59,656	62,756	68,484	75,683	84,239	92,224
Urban land ... ..	912	912	17,852	34,392	65,455	69,474	83,766	103,421	112,858	119,127	132,493
Farm buildings ... ..	25,124	29,218	33,810	35,782	39,284	40,628	40,395	40,122	39,143	39,673	40,653
Water installation ... ..	3,382	4,093	4,529	6,792	20,535	34,403	40,592	46,452	57,564	74,364	84,545
Urban buildings... ..	12,881	10,790	10,848	11,051	9,002	8,684	8,011	8,171	10,144	10,400	19,972
Plantations and afforestation ... ..	23,230	69,283	86,085	96,753	102,851	103,320	112,920	117,350	121,869	127,331	137,574
Loans ... ..	36,218	33,679	37,233	30,692	23,748	23,216	23,399	21,048	10,400	9,793	9,105
Agricultural loans ... ..	11,392	15,906	18,968	19,832	20,029	23,736	28,821	28,826	29,010	29,046	23,901
Pipes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,905	18,372	15,879	12,133
Total ... ..	144,642	209,008	378,294	527,193	665,958	779,032	959,979	1,113,224	1,306,730	1,460,272	1,707,229

Source : " Statistical Abstract, 1930 " (page 113) issued by the Keren Hayesod.

APPENDIX 9.

Keren Hayesod: Allocation of Funds in Palestine.

TABLE No. 104.

	1921— Apr.-Sept.	1921— 1922	1922— 1923	1923— 1924	1924— 1925	1925— 1926	1926— 1927	1927— 1928	1928— 1929	Total 8½ years.	Per- centage.
	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.
1. Agricultural Colonisation ...	50,000	124,627	93,682	130,111	137,275	226,221	156,899	167,090	93,123	1,179,027	31.2
2. Education ...	36,586	116,041	75,190	75,425	88,581	88,192	99,972	66,215	78,909	725,111	19.2
3. Public Works ...	7,330	52,363	23,381	43,810	32,303	80,657	175,963	73,496	23,862	513,168	13.5
4. Immigration ...	17,000	70,542	52,600	37,920	52,316	69,627	33,378	10,903	11,211	355,496	9.4
5. Health ...	3,000	59,463	36,101	28,178	36,438	46,273	39,876	6,000	8,153	263,482	6.9
6. Urban Colonisation ...	465	1,577	2,962	9,279	8,727	18,919	17,668	4,746	91,949	156,292	4.1
7. National Organisations ...	9,000	21,606	13,256	11,389	18,802	17,622	18,845	13,851	9,869	134,240	3.5
8. Investments... ..	43,153	6,670	44,497	32,904	18,706	7,409	42,359	13,608	89,178	120,128	3.1
9. Religious Institutions ...	6,800	9,705	10,367	15,146	11,105	11,106	10,448	3,500	2,000	80,177	2.1
10. Jewish National Fund ...	—	2,000	17,591	5,312	1,776	148	5,934	—	—	32,761	0.9
11. Administration (P.Z.F.) ...	3,000	25,281	24,455	20,254	22,627	22,095	28,565	18,932	17,601	182,811	4.8
12. Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	1,000	3,430	5,550	11,319	24,960	46,259	1.3
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>176,334</b>	<b>489,875</b>	<b>394,082</b>	<b>409,728</b>	<b>429,656</b>	<b>591,700</b>	<b>635,458</b>	<b>389,660</b>	<b>272,457</b>	<b>3,788,952</b>	<b>100</b>

(8) Year ending 30th September.  
 (11) Deducted due to transfer to Urban Colonisation a/c (6).



APPENDIX 10.

1930 Census of Agricultural Settlements of the Jewish Agency Population Summary (compiled from Table No. 6).

TABLE NO. 5.

Type of Settlements.	Members of Settlements.							Other Residents.					Grand Total.
	No. of Farms or Couples.	No. of members in co-operative groups.	Working Population.		Children under 15 years.	Relatives.	Total.	Single.	Families.				
			Male.	Female.					No. of families.	No. of persons.		Total.	
										Adults.	Children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Co-operative Groups ...	711	1,418	812	606	542	52	2,012	106	9	16	6	128	2,140
Smallholders' Settlements(1)	615	—	765	679	998	36	2,478	7	42	102	57	166	2,644
Settlements supported ...	178	—	250	216	242	16	724	1	21	51	31	83	807
Girls' Training Farms ...	73	143	—	143	—	—	143	23	—	—	—	23	166
Yemenite Quarters(3) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	205	492	462	955	955
Various(2) ...	12	23	13	10	6	—	29	11	—	—	—	11	40
Experimental Stations ...	Not yet enumerated.												
Total ...	1,589	1,584	1,840	1,654	1,788	104	5,386	149	277	661	556	1,366	6,752

(1) Does not include Beth Hanan (not yet enumerated) (circa 150—200 persons).

(2) Does not include Kerkur group (not yet enumerated) (circa 50 persons).

(3) Yemenite settlers possess small areas and were not considered as farmers, the same applies to other persons having small plots.

APPENDIX 11.

1930 Census of Agricultural Settlements of the Jewish Agency.  
 DISTRIBUTION OF AREA IN DUNUMS; SUMMARY (COMPILED FROM TABLE No. 2).

TABLE No. 1.

	Total Area.			Distribution of Area.										Total.
	Permanent	Leased.	Total.	Fruit trees.	Cultivated.					Under buildings and yards.	Idle fit for cultivation.	Idle unfit for cultivation.	Unspecified.	
					Forest.	Prepared for plantation.	Crops.	Fallow land.	Total.					
Co-operative Groups	57,757	5,178	62,935	2,752	1,465	438	34,759	9,832	49,246	2,040	3,811	2,424	5,414	62,935
Smallholders' settlements	53,062	9,517	62,579	2,720	1,304	693	50,521	2,026	57,264	1,203	2,882	508	722	62,579
Settlements supported ...	9,218	5,540	14,758	2,230	173	189	9,794	575	12,961	525	693	11	563	14,758
Girls' Training Farms ...	813	—	813	87	43	6	532	—	668	31	31	13	70	813
Yemenite Quarters	1,113	42	1,155	74	—	—	702	—	776	151	214	8	6	1,155
Other settlements ...	1,584	400	1,984	60	8	—	920	100	1,088	45	452	399	—	1,984
Experimental stations ...						Not yet enumerated.								
Total ...	123,547	20,677	144,224	7,923	2,993	1,326	97,228	12,533	122,003	3,995	8,088	3,363	6,775	144,224

## APPENDIX 12.

## Government Lands.

<i>Serial.</i>	<i>Name of Property.</i>	<i>Sub-District.</i>	<i>Dunums.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1	Lake Huleh Lands	Safad	52,000	
2	Jazzair	Safad	418	
3	Hassaniyeh	Safad	8,200	
4	Dahnuneh and Mubarakeh	Safad	780	
5	Mansourah	Safad	2,500	
6	Kharab and Awameed	Tiberias	360	Antiquity Site. Uncultivated.
7	Samakh	Tiberias	20,416	
8	Delhamieh	Tiberias	12,049	Lands handed over to Arab Cultivators in 1925 in pursuance of judgment.
9	Subeih	Nazareth	9,548	
10	Kokab	Nazareth	30,000	3/24 shares only. Area over-estimated.
11	Tob Altı	Acre	2,500	
12	Rakayak	Acre	1,600	
13	Acre Sand Dunes	Acre	12,225	
14	Kishon Lands	Haifa	450	
15	Rushmia	Haifa	3,385	
16	Athlit	Haifa	1,500	
17	Kabbara	Haifa	8,665	
18	Caesarea	Haifa	31,440	
19	El Bourj-Tantura	Haifa	145	
20	Cherkaz	Haifa	95	
21	Hudeidoun	Haifa	600	Under litigation.
22	Zalafieh	Jenin	2,700	
23	Tel el Dahab	Jenin	2,400	
24	Deir Ghazaleh	Jenin	2,700	
25	Beisan Jiftlik	Beisan	302,000	
26	Toubas Lands	Nablus	41,700	
27	Akrabanieh	Nablus	960	
28	Mazra'a el Hamra	Nablus	11,300	
29	El Farush	Nablus	1,856	
30	Basset el Yarakı	Nablus	2,500	
31	Ghor el Fara'a	Nablus	75,000	
32	Basset el Mulabbis	Jaffa	2,418	
33	Jaffa Sand Dunes	Jaffa	35,000	
34	Sajad	Ramleh	7,000	
35	Hamadieh	Ramleh	500	
36	Anata	Jerusalem	15,000	
37	Jiftlik Land	Jericho	75,000	
38	Ain Feshka	Jericho	1,300	
39	Es Suwaideh	Jericho	17,000	
40	Gharabeh	Jericho	108	
41	Jahayer	Jericho	20,000	
42	Zeita	Hebron	5,350	

Serial.	Name of Property.	Sub-District.	Dunums.	Remarks.
43	Tel Arad	Hebron	37,000	
44	Jaladieh	Gaza	4,143	
45	Kofakha	Gaza	9,200	
46	Moharraka	Gaza	4,580	
47	Rafa	Gaza	90,000	
48	Gaza Sand Dunes	Gaza	6,000	

N.B.—The serial numbers refer to those shown on Map No. 1.  
Areas shown are as registered but are only approximately correct as they have not been surveyed.

### APPENDIX 13.

Extract from Report dated 3rd July, 1930, of the Committee on "The Economic Condition of Agriculturists."

#### REVISED GROSS INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES OF 104 VILLAGES.

	Lp.	Lp.
<i>Cultivation</i> :—	—	483,600
Field Crops ... ..	—	—
Fruit Trees :—	107,846	—
Olive ... ..	112,066	219,912
Other ... ..	—	703,512
Total income from Cultivation ... ..	—	95,720
Stock, Dairy Produce, Poultry, etc. ... ..	—	799,232
Total Agriculture ... ..	—	14,112
Other Village Sources ... ..	—	99,326
Transport and Labour outside the Village ... ..	—	912,670
Total income from all sources ... ..	—	—

#### PRODUCTIVITY PER DUNUM ON COMMUTED TITHE FIGURES.

Crop.	Area.	Gross Produce.	Average Yield per dunum.
	Dunums.	Tons.	Kilos.
Wheat ... ..	352,425	24,673	70
Barley ... ..	144,085	8,525	59
Qatani ... ..	92,148	4,725	51
Dura ... ..	216,720	8,036	37
Simsim ... ..	113,257	989	9
Other Crops ... ..	19,375	1,234	64
Melons ... ..	10,746	1,509,168 (number).	140 (number).

## COMMUTED TITHE FIGURES OF PRODUCE IN KIND AND VALUE.

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Total Produce.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Average Price per ton.</i>
<i>Winter Crops :—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lp.</i>	<i>Lp. Mils.</i>
Wheat ... ..	24,673	279,638	11.333
Barley ... ..	8,525	62,587	7.342
Qatani ... ..	4,725	41,526	8.789
Other ... ..	—	6,242	—
	—	389,993	—
<i>Summer Crops :—</i>			
Dura ... ..	8,036	61,477	7.650
Simsim ... ..	989	23,008	23.264
Other ... ..	—	6,241	—
Melons (number) ...	1,509,168	2,881	—
	—	93,607	—
	—	483,600	—

## APPENDIX 14.

Statement showing in respect of Six Crops the Redemption prices on which the Tithe was commuted and present market prices. (Compiled from figures supplied by District Commissioners).

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Tithe Redemption Prices per kilo.</i>					<i>Market price July 1930.</i>	<i>Fall from the average Redemption Price.</i>
		1924	1925	1926	1927	<i>Average</i>		
		<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>mils</i>	<i>per cent.</i>
Wheat ...	Northern	11	13.5	11	10.2	11.4	5.9	48
	Southern	10	15	11	10	11.5	5.7	50
	Jerusalem	10	15	11	10	11.5	6	48
Barley ...	Northern	8.1	8.2	6.4	6.5	7.3	3.2	56
	Southern	7.5	10	6	6.5	7.5	2.4	68
	Jerusalem	7.5	10	6	7	7.6	2.5	67
Qatani ...	Northern	9.8	10.6	8.7	8.1	9.3	4.5	52
	Southern	8	13	8	7.5	9.1	3.3	64
	Jerusalem	8	12	8	7.5	8.9	2.5	72
Sesame ...	Northern	24.7	26.5	24.6	23.9	24.9	13.3	46
	Southern	23	27	25	23	24.5	15.1	33
	Jerusalem	24	28	25	23	25	20	20
Dura ...	Northern	8.5	7.6	6	6.5	7.1	3.4	52
	Southern	9	9	6	6	7.5	2.8	62
	Jerusalem	9	9	6	7	7.8	3	61
Olive oil...	Northern	53.7	53.5	54.6	58.1	54.9	30.5	44
	Jerusalem	53	55	52	57	54.2	30	44

## APPENDIX 15.

**Revised Calculation showing Return to the Owner Cultivator and to the Tenant based on average Market Prices July, 1930.**

From 100 dunums of which 76 dunums cereals, 18 dunums fruit trees and fallow, and 6 dunums uncultivated.

## GROSS INCOME.

								<i>Lp. Mils.</i>						
<i>Field Crops—</i>														
Wheat	37%	=	28	dunums	@	70	kilos	=	1,960	kilos	@	5.9	mils	11.564
Barley	15%	=	11	"	@	59	"	=	649	"	@	2.7	"	1.752
Qatani	10%	=	8	"	@	51	"	=	408	"	@	3.4	"	1.387
Dura	23%	=	18	"	@	37	"	=	666	"	@	3.1	"	2.064
Sesame	12%	=	9	"	@	9	"	=	81	"	@	16.1	"	1.304
Other	3%	=	2	"	3.3% of value of other crops								540	
													18.611	
													say 18.600	
<i>Fruit Trees—</i>														
Olive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.000
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.000
													15.000	
													Total from cultivation ... .. 33.600	
<i>Stock, Dairy Produce, Poultry, etc.</i> ... ..													7.000	
													Total ... .. 40.600	
Cost of production ... ..													22.000	
<i>Taxes—</i>														
Tithe	...	...	4.5											
Werko	...	...	1.8											
Animal Tax	...	...	5							6.800				
													28.800	
													Net return to owner-cultivator ... .. 11.800	
Rent at 30% of income from cultivation, viz., Lp. 10 less Lp. 1.8														
Werko paid by landlord ... ..													8.200	
													Net return to tenant ... .. Lp. mils 3.600	

*Note.*—The average market prices of crops were taken from the returns of District Commissioners, otherwise the figures used above are those arrived at by the Committee on "The Economic Condition of Agriculturists" or based thereon.

## APPENDIX 16.

## House and Land Tax.

The House and Land Tax is assessed on the capital value and is levied at the following rates:—

Per Mille.

(1) *Property not Built Upon*:—

- |   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) Lands, fields, vineyards, gardens, subject to tithe, or to the equivalent of tithe (Badal-ushur), or changed into land of the muquataa category | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| (b) Land destined for building purposes   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| (c) Lands not paying tithe, nor paying the equivalent of tithe, nor changed into muquataa land  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

(2) *Property Built Upon*:—

(a) Farm buildings ... ..	4
(b) Farm buildings hired and occupied by tenants not exceeding 200,000 mils capital value ... ..	5
(c) Farm buildings hired or occupied by tenant not exceeding 200,000 mils capital value ... ..	8
(d) Farm buildings within the area of a town or village ... ..	5
(e) Wakf buildings (mussaqaqat waqfiyah) ... ..	4
(f) Houses inhabited by the proprietors, the value of which is below 200,000 mils ... ..	5
(g) Houses inhabited by the proprietors, the value of which is over 200,000 mils ... ..	8
(h) Buildings leased or rented by their owners ... ..	10

Additions to this tax aggregating 41 per cent. on buildings and 56 per cent. on lands were made from time to time under Ottoman Decrees. These additions are still collected, except in the case of buildings and lands re-assessed since 1919. Immovable property registered in the names of corporate bodies is subject to an additional tax varying from 1/2 to 1 per mille of its assessed value.

## APPENDIX 17.

## Statement of Arrears of Tithes and House and Land Tax.

Sub-District.	Supplied by District Commissioners, June, 1930.				Remarks.
	Tithes.		House and Land Tax.		
	Assessment for one year.	Arrears.	Assessment for one year.	Arrears.	
<i>Northern District.</i>	<i>Lp. mils.</i>	<i>Lp. mils.</i>	<i>Lp. mils.</i>	<i>Lp. mils.</i>	N.B.—The figures for Beer-sheba Sub-District are not included.  Of the total Assessment about 85 per cent. is non-Jewish, and 15 per cent. Jewish, and of the arrears about 75 per cent. are non-Jewish and 25 per cent. are Jewish.
Baisan ... ..	7,000.837	3,190.926	2,331.344	2,183.847	
Safad ... ..	12,407.029	5,272.409	6,156.995	4,071.246	
Tiberias ... ..	6,429.505	9,611.823	1,929.685	2,882.979	
Nazareth ... ..	11,188.000	11,502.876	6,342.000	9,702.298	
Acre ... ..	8,685.060	12,160.000	2,441.893	4,756.000	
Jenin ... ..	21,695.925	2,721.755	7,565.754	1,488.827	
Tulkeram ... ..	18,479.151	1,452.940	5,642.371	2,578.170	
Nablus ... ..	18,543.242	4,442.893	12,218.075	3,177.451	
Haifa ... ..	21,460.257	27,750.045	39,229.232	29,505.340	
<i>Southern District.</i>					
Jaffa ... ..	24,641.336	5,368.405	53,009.608	36,918.159	
Ramleh ... ..	8,602.699	8,604.726	10,423.194	6,860.202	
Gaza ... ..	28,676.000	4,557.590	14,245.000	3,328.177	
Hebron ... ..	17,484.000	35.974	8,088.000	1,686.479	
<i>Jerusalem Division.</i>					
Jerusalem, Bethle- hem and Jericho	11,063.045	7,599.975	14,227.285	19,049.044	
Ramallah ... ..	9,493.575	1,205.308	9,074.018	4,286.072	
	225,849.661	105,477.645	192,924.454	132,474.291	

## APPENDIX 18.

Extract from "The Fellah's Farm" by Dr. Wilkansky.

Income and Expenditure of an ordinary Fellah.

(Area 80-100 dunums, number of souls 6-9.)

## 1. EXPENDITURE:

(a) *Expenses*:

	£E.
Food for 2 oxen, 2 kantars sesame cake or beans ...	7.00
Seeds ... ..	6.50
Communal charges ... ..	1.60
Various, repairs, etc. ... ..	0.30
Osher and Verko (tithe and land tax) ... ..	4.50
	<hr/>
	19.90

(b) *Household expenditure*:

4 kantars of wheat at £E 4 ... ..	16.00
3 kantars durra at £E 2.50 ... ..	7.50
600 litres of milk at Pt. 1.5 ... ..	9.00
400 eggs ... ..	2.00
Olive oil, 7 jars ... ..	5.00
Clothing ... ..	4.00
Vegetables, rice, lamp-oil, sugar, etc. ... ..	6.00
	<hr/>
	49.50

Total expenditure ... £E69.40

## 2. INCOME:

30 dunums wheat at 50 kg. ... ..	20.00
10 dunums barley at 60 ... ..	6.00
10 dunums karsena ... ..	6.00
30 dunums durra ... ..	6.50
10 dunums sesame ... ..	3.00
800 litres milk ... ..	12.00
1,000 eggs ... ..	5.00
Outside labour ... ..	12.00
	<hr/>

Total Income ... £E70.50



Extracts from the report of the Committee on the "Economic Condition of Agriculturists," dated 3rd July, 1930.

		LP. Mils.
<i>Cost of Production of 100 dunums Field Crops—</i>		
Annual share of cost of plough animals	...	2.000
Implements	...	1.000
Forage for plough animals	...	7.000
Seed	...	6.500
Hired labour	...	3.500
Transport to village	...	2.000
		<hr/>
Total	...	LP. 22.000 mils.
<i>Cost of Living of a family of six—</i>		
Wheat and durra	...	10.000
Olives and olive oil	...	3.000
Other village produce	...	4.000
Other necessaries not of village origin	...	3.000
Clothing	...	5.000
Communal expenditure	...	1.000
		<hr/>
Total	...	LP. 26.000 mils.
<i>Average net return from 100 dunums of all kinds of land.</i>		
<i>Gross Income—</i>		39.000
Field crops	...	
<i>Fruit Trees—</i>		9.000
Olive	...	9.000
Other	...	
		<hr/>
Total for cultivation	...	57.000
Stock, dairy produce, poultry, etc.	...	7.000
		<hr/>
Total	...	64.000 mils.
<i>Cost of Production</i>	...	LP. 22.000
<i>Taxes—</i>		4.500
Tithe	...	1.800
Werko (House and Land Tax)	...	500
Animal Tax	...	<hr/>
		28.800
		<hr/>
Net return to owner-cultivator	...	35.200
Rent at 30% of income from cultivation, viz., LP. 17, less LP. 1.8	...	15.200
Werko paid to landlord	...	<hr/>
		LP. 20.000 mils.
Net return to tenant	...	<hr/>

N.B.—The above does not represent a true net profit, since no account has been taken of the labour of the farmer and his family. The cost of producing olives and stock is ignored and also the cost of feeding and watering animals.

## APPENDIX 19.

**Résumé of Proposed Irrigation Ordinance.**

1. A central Board, partly or wholly official, is to be appointed. This Board has the power, subject to the terms of this Ordinance, *inter alia*, to control water and to construct water works.

2. All untapped underground water and all waste water is the property of the Government and all other surplus water is to be deemed to be the property of Government.

3. An area may be declared an Irrigation Area and such area is to be controlled by Commissioners, who will prepare a schedule or rights of water, provision being made for the due protection of the interests of persons claiming rights to water. The holder of a water right may not claim more water than is necessary for economic irrigation or reasonable use of machinery.

The final schedule of rights is to be filed at the office of the Registrar of Lands, and from that date no separate transfer of a water right will be permitted without the consent of the Board, and no claim not recorded in the schedule will be admitted.

4. Subject to these admitted water rights, the Board may dispose of the surplus water at its discretion. The appropriation of a supply of such surplus water to any particular piece of land will be completed by registration in the Land Registry. The Board has the power, during times of shortage, to reduce the water supplies at its discretion.

5. The Board will prepare a specification of the land affected by the water works. This specification will be prepared in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance, and will be conclusive evidence of the facts set out therein.

6. Water rates or charges will be fixed or varied by the High Commissioner, and will be a prior charge. (The manner of levying and collection has not yet been fixed.)

7. The High Commissioner has the power to acquire land for water works or for accommodation works.

8. The Ordinance provides penalties for the theft of water and for contraventions of the terms of the Ordinance, but provides for the free taking of water, other than from water works, for domestic use and for the watering of animals.

9. *Wells.*—Wells may not be dug without notifying the Board. The Board may require information during the operations, regarding strata and flow, or may send an inspector to obtain this information.

10. The Board may declare a "Well Registration Area". A Well Register will be kept containing a schedule of every well used for the purpose of irrigation, with full details of depth, discharge, machinery, etc. The onus of notification rests with the owner or occupier of the land, but the fact that a person is registered as the owner of the well is not to be deemed as evidence that he is the owner thereof.

11. All wells within the area are to be open to inspection and the inspector may demand all reasonable information.

In a registered area no new wells may be sunk (? or existing wells enlarged or deepened) unless a formal declaration, with plans, has been submitted to the Board, who may, within one month, prohibit the work, such prohibition being subject to appeal.

## APPENDIX 20.

## Orange Cultivation.

Of the total area of some 300,000 dunums of land suitable for orange growing, altogether only about 100,000 dunums are under cultivation. Estimates of the total area actually planted up to the end of 1929 vary from 90,000 to 120,000 dunums. Of these, 35,000 are bearing, of which 11,250 dunums belong to Jews, the balance, 23,750, belong to Arabs. Of new groves not bearing fruit the Arabs are estimated to have 25,000 dunums. Of similar groves, the Jews planted 17,860 dunums before the end of 1928 and 14,800 in 1929. In addition, they will have planted 14,200 in 1930. By the end of the present year the Jews will thus have a total area under oranges of 58,110 dunums, and the Arabs 48,750 dunums, making a grand total of 106,860 dunums, plus the area planted by the Arabs in 1930 which is not yet ascertained. The land under oranges will thus have increased by more than 200 per cent. in the last four years.

Of the newly-planted orange groves large areas have been planted on behalf of Jews who are as yet not resident in Palestine. It is estimated that these areas amount in all to 18,785 dunums. The areas have been developed both by plantation companies and by settlers already in the Jewish colonies. The following table shows the export of oranges from Palestine during the years 1926-27 to 1929-30:—

Country of destination.	1926—1927.		1927—1928.		1928—1929.		1929—1930.	
	No. of cases.	Per-centage of total.	No. of cases.	Per-centage of total.	No. of cases.	Per-centage of total.	No. of cases.	Per-centage of total.
United Kingdom	1,904,240	94	1,729,219	86.7	1,258,795	79.9	1,870,000	69.3
Continent..	110,825	5.5	262,052	13.1	317,348	20	596,000	22.1
Other countries	9,656	0.5	4,924	0.1	4,401	0.1	230,000	8.6
Total ...	2,024,721	100	1,996,195	100	1,580,544	100	2,696,000	100

During the last season there was already difficulty in disposing of the fruit sent to the United Kingdom, and growers in Palestine suffered considerable loss. These were made good to a certain extent by the satisfactory prices realised on consignments in the Continent of Europe, but it is already clear that the prices for oranges on the tree in the season which is about to commence will be lower by nearly 20 per cent. than the corresponding prices of last year, while it is not expected that the Continental market will provide the same satisfactory prices as was the case.

*Cost of Production of Oranges.*—The estimates of cost of a case of oranges delivered in the United Kingdom vary considerably. Mr. Harry Viteles ("The Status of the Orange Industry in Palestine in April, 1930", p. 19), says:—

"In Palestine, the cost of a box of oranges is about 5s. to 6s. on board the boat; 1s. 6d. to 2s. the cost of transportation to the United Kingdom, and 1s. 6d. to 2s. represent selling costs, making a total of 8s. to 10s."

Dr. Clark Powell says:—

“The average delivered cost of a case of Palestine oranges is about Pt. 57, or 11s. 6d., roughly speaking, Pt. 60, or 12s.” (Government of Palestine Agricultural Leaflets No. 9. “The Citrus Industry in Palestine”, p. 33).

One of the most successful of the Jewish orange growers in Palestine has submitted a memorandum in which he estimates the cost as follows:—

Cost of production ... ..	2s. 0d. to 2s. 6d.	per box.
Picking, packing and delivery f.o.b. steamer from ... ..	3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	„
Freight to United Kingdom ... ..	1s. 10½d. ...	1s. 10½d. „
U.K. charges and commission from ... ..	1s. 9d. to 2s. 0d.	„

Total ... .. 9s. 1½d. to 10s. 4½d. per box.

The prices in Great Britain were, during 1928-29, on an average 14s. 7d., and in 1929-30 about 12s. per box. The prices now ruling in Palestine for oranges on the tree are 5s. a box, compared with 6s. to 7s. last year. It is thus clear that the United Kingdom prices of 1930-31 are not likely to exceed those of 1929-30.

The Fruit Export Commission, which sat in 1927 in order to enquire into the conditions of the Orange Industry, examined the price-structure of oranges sold in the United Kingdom. It found that the net return to the grower where the sale price in the United Kingdom was 14s. a case amounted to Pt. 10.36, that is, slightly less than 2s. 1d. A price of 12s. a case would, on this estimate, give practically no profit (*vide* p. 28 of the Report of the Commission).

The chief competitor with Palestine in the orange market in the United Kingdom and in the European market is Spain. It is admitted that oranges from that country can be placed on the market at a price which compares favourably with that of the Jaffa orange. The average import of oranges to the United Kingdom in the five years 1924-1928 was about 12,250,000 cases. In 1929 the figure increased to 14,833,600 cases, which perhaps explains the difficulty experienced in disposing of the increased Palestinian crop. The Spanish orange was responsible for 67 per cent. of the imports of last year. It is, of course, true that there is a wide difference between the two oranges. The Jaffa orange might be described as a luxury orange, and the Spanish orange as the ordinary popular orange of the country. It is believed that the Jaffa orange compares very favourably with the Spanish orange in quality.

In 1935, when the groves planted in the 1930 season will all be in bearing, the number of cases available for export from Palestine is expected to be 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 compared with the figures of 2,700,000 exported in 1929-30. If and when development of the whole of the available land in the Maritime Plain is complete, the number of cases for export will rise to 30,000,000 or thereabouts. Should development continue at the present rate, the whole area will be planted in the course of the next ten years. It is difficult to believe that the consumption of oranges in Europe will increase with sufficient rapidity to provide a satisfactory market for this enormous increase by the year 1940.

## APPENDIX 21.

## Almonds.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Production in tons.</i>		<i>Exports in tons.</i>	
	<i>Blue Book figures.</i>	<i>Figures of expert's report, page 327.</i>	<i>Blue Book figures.</i>	<i>Department of Agriculture figures.*</i>
1922 ... ..	463	478	513	466
1923 ... ..	471	509	687	627
1924 ... ..	516	517	1,060	964
1925 ... ..	589	568	1,033	939
1926 ... ..	302	648	534	448
1927 ... ..	411	—	683	—
1928 ... ..	298	—	767	—
Total ... ..	3,050	—	5,277	—

\* In leaflet No. IV/18, the Department of Customs being quoted as the authority.

## Immigration into Palestine.

Statement of Persons Registered as Immigrants since 1st November, 1922.

PERIOD.	BY CATEGORIES OF ENTRY.													BY RELIGION.			GRAND TOTAL.	
	JEWS.							NON-JEWS.						JEWS.	CHRISTIANS.	MOSLEMS.		
	<i>Persons of capital or assured income, including families.</i>	<i>Working class immigration.</i>		<i>Dependants on residents of Palestine.</i>	<i>Various.</i>			<i>Persons of capital or assured income, including families.</i>	<i>Working class immigration.</i>		<i>Dependants on residents of Palestine.</i>	<i>Various.</i>						
		<i>Working men and women.</i>	<i>Dependants of workers.</i>		<i>Persons of religious occupation, including families.</i>	<i>Students, Orphans.</i>	<i>Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.</i>		<i>Working men and women.</i>	<i>Dependants of workers.</i>		<i>Persons of religious occupation, including families.</i>	<i>Students, Orphans.</i>	<i>Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.</i>				
1.11.22— 31.12.22.	264	381	297	465	9	—	—	54						1,416	41	13	1,470	
1923 ...	967	2,033	2,338	2,048	35	—	—	36	238	31	183	82	—	7,421	402	168	7,991	
1924 ...	5,281	3,181	2,162	2,194	38	—	—	139	270	41	133	114	—	12,856	510	187	13,553	
1925 ...	11,794	10,723	5,438	5,717	129	—	—	139	326	53	158	164	—	33,801	741	99	34,641	
1926 ...	1,613	6,630	2,472	2,198	62	106	—	98	303	83	152	94	99	13,081	611	218	13,910	
1927 ...	393	1,063	248	943	21	45	—	60	289	89	115	200	129	2,713	758	124	3,595	
1928 ...	769	535	173	625	7	69	—	85	345	67	135	177	99	2,178	710	198	3,086	
1929 ...	715	2,640	945	854	11	81	3	114	403	90	181	247	80	5,249	1,117	200	6,566	
1.1.30— 30.4.30.	116	1,607	518	301	9	17	—	16	111	35	46	73	13	2,568	480	60	3,108	
TOTAL ...	21,912	28,793	14,591	15,345	321	318	3	687	2,285	489	1,103	1,151	420	81,283	5,370	1,267	87,920	
PERCENTAGE	27	53		19	1			10	42		17	31			92.5	6.1	1.4	100

APPENDIX 23.

Emigrants from Palestine.

Statement of persons recorded as leaving permanently since 1st November, 1922.

Period.	By Religion.				By Class.						By categories under which the Returning Immigrants entered Palestine.		
	Jews.	Christians.	Moslems.	Total.	Jews.		Non-Jews.		Total.		Persons of Capital or assured income.	Working men and women.	Dependants on residents of Palestine and other categories.
					Res.	R. Imm.	Res.	R. Imm.	Res.	R. Imm.			
1/11/22-31/12/22 ...	244	108	102	454	58	186	168	42	226	228			
1923 ...	3,466	713	768	4,947	940	2,526	1,225	256	2,165	2,782			
1/7/24-31/12/24 ...	507	353	251	1,111	212	295	557	47	769	342			
1925 ...	2,151	1,201	748	4,100	666	1,485	1,753	196	2,419	1,681			
1926 ...	7,365	1,505*	559	9,429	413	6,952	1,281	783	1,694	7,735			
1927 ...	5,071	813	1,094	6,978	640	4,431	1,634	273	2,274	4,704	24%	66%	10%
1928 ...	2,168	547	407	3,122	605	1,563	809	145	1,414	1,708	20%	66%	14%
1929 ...	1,746	792	297	2,835	701	1,045	890	199	1,591	1,244	17%	50%	33%
1/1/30-30/4/30 ...	739	166	161	1,066	311	428	268	59	579	487			
TOTAL ...	23,457	6,198	4,387	34,042	4,546	18,911	8,585	2,000	13,131	20,911			
					23,457		10,585		34,042				
PERCENTAGE ...	69	18	13	100									

Res. = Resident in Palestine before the establishment of the present Government in July, 1920.  
 R. Imm. = Settlers in Palestine subsequent to June, 1920.  
 \* Including 279 Armenian orphans.

APPENDIX 24.

Average Crop Yields in Kilos per dunum (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>).

Commodity.	Report on Economic Conditions 1930.*					Department of Agriculture Report 1922	1. Elazari Volkani (Dr. Wilkansky).				Arab Experimental farm.	England.	All India 1914-27.
	Declared 104 villages.	Commuted Tithe.	Selected Evidence.	Official Estimated.	Bait Jamal.†		"Transition from Primitive to Modern Agriculture."		"The Fellahs Farm"				
							Average.	California.	Arab Tenants 1914-1922	Selected Arab Tenants 1914-1922			
Wheat ...	48	70	57	67	86	80	60	150	53·136	69·889	77	210	79-93
Barley ...	63	59	54	74	129	108	80	250	78·515	101·210	—	180	—
Qatani ...	35	51	58	61	79	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Dura ...	44	37	54	65	74	90	40	—	23·730	45·842	47	—	—
Sesame ...	10	9	25	39	—	30	15	—	23·257	33·159	27	—	—

\* It is observed in the "Report of the Committee on the Condition of Agriculturists and the Fiscal Measures of Government in relation hereto" dated 13th July, 1930, that the winter crop accounts for 63 per cent. of the area cultivated and 81 per cent. of the total value of crops—page 11 *et seq.*

† In view of the scientific methods employed at the Salesian Agricultural School of Bait Jamal it is natural that their figures should be high.