

poultry farming. The machinery used was electric pumps and electric incubators. The use of heavy equipment like tractors was insignificant and confined to some big landowners.

Similarly, irrigation and the use of chemical fertilizers were confined to the same groups. Some peasants had access to spring water in varying degrees but that was limited and not always available depending on the amount of rainfall in a specific year. As for manure, its use varied according to the variation in ownership of livestock as will be discussed below. Even if available, it was frequently sold to citrus growers or used as fuel by poor peasants.

Differential access to means of production can also be seen in the ownership of work or plough animals. Data are available for villages in the two subdistricts of Nablus and Tulkarm. In the two villages of Burqa and Sabastaya in the Nablus subdistrict, the average number of work animals per household was 0.3 and 3.2, respectively.¹¹ This differential access to work animals characterized all villages in the two subdistricts. The range of the number of work animals per household for all villages in the Nablus subdistrict was calculated to be 0.3 to 5.3.¹² Since these numbers are averages, it is safe to assume that the differential ownership of work animals was a feature within villages.

¹¹Henry Kendall, *Village Development in Palestine During the Mandate* (London: Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1949), 44-50.

¹²Derived from Kendall by Kamen, 170; the same applies to the villages in the Tulkarm subdistrict.