

EAST AFR. PROT  
GENERAL  
57930

57930  
Recd:  
Regd 16 DEC 11

Bromhead,  
W. S.

1915

1 Nov.

Last previous Paper  
See E  
46821

Land Settlement for Soldiers  
after the War.  
Calls attention to suitability of British &  
German to Africa for the purpose Offers to  
give evidence before proposed Commission  
& to place his services at their disposal

Copy (without encs) to file 928. 88000  
B. 6 p. 1452. 29 June 16 20132

Foreign Dept.  
Mr. Fisher  
The next to be put  
in issue.  
Send a copy of his letter without encs  
to the gov. & use in the Redfield  
to say that he has been  
been appointed to the country to  
deal with the question of the  
settlement of soldiers on the land in the  
Greece after the war - but that  
a committee was appointed by the  
Dept. of Agr. & Fisheries to deal with  
the question of the settlement of soldiers  
on the land in England &

Next subsequent Paper.  
See D  
3021

discharged from the Navy or Army  
- + add the info as appear to be the  
case, Mr. B: is in the service of  
the govt. his attention sh<sup>d</sup> be drawn  
to the let Ref<sup>d</sup> regarding the  
transmission of consp<sup>ts</sup> thru the  
govt. ?

A J. H.  
20/21/15

The last self-governing some are also being  
in hand; but we need not

T.C.H.  
21/12/15

\* onleaf, + add last words of Mr. B: to end  
P. 22. 12.

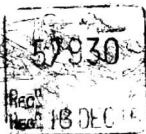
at once  
22.12.15

See Notice etc  
+ CO  
34985 115

his name does  
not appear  
Staff list  
has probably  
taken on  
temporarily  
J. H.

PARCELS BY RAIL:  
MILE 588/11 UGANDA RAILWAY

IN REPLY REFER TO QUOTE No.  
AND DATE:



VETERINARY PATHOLOGICAL  
LABORATORY.

P. O. NAIROBI. Box 323  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 90

1st. November 1915.

The Right Hon.

The Minister for the Colonies,  
London.

Sir,

In a recent copy of the official organ of the Royal Colonial Institute I have read an account of the deputation that waited upon you with reference to the settlement of Soldiers on the Land at the close of the present War, and note particularly that a Commission has already been appointed to enquire into this subject.

As one who has spent the last twenty years either at practical Land Settlement work or enquiring into the subject in different parts of the Empire, I have some useful evidence to offer to yourself and to this Commission.

When the War broke out I was engaged upon a system of Settlement adaptable to any part of the British Dominions and which, if adopted as an Imperial policy, is capable of minimising many of the most serious obstacles to the work of re-ruralising our population, while at the same time creating an important new and growing source of National revenue. I enclose herewith my pamphlet on this subject which was delivered by the Printers just as the War began and in consequence has not been made public.

Coming to British East Africa because I believed my services might be of greatest use here in this National crisis, I have been astonished at the richness of the Territories ruled by the Colonial Office here and their

suitability for close British settlement. Any practical man who knows what is being done in tropical Australia, without any coloured labour, or in the Southern States of U.S.A. would corroborate this. If German E. Africa be eventually taken over a further great area will be available and I venture to assert that if methods based on my pamphlet and outlined by me in a letter to the G.O.C. of this Protectorate - a copy of which is also enclosed herewith - were adopted here not only would the Empire be greatly strengthened at a strategical centre of the highest importance, but a revenue of millions of pounds sterling will eventually be realised annually by the Crown. There is reason to believe that Germany intended, if successful in her designs, to colonise the highlands of Africa with millions of her peasantry and that she considered Africa the key continent of the world.

I would also point out that a badly needed object lesson could be given here to the self-governing Dominions in the matter of handling and settling British emigrants and a high standard established against which they would have to beneficially compete for our invaluable flesh and blood.

I beg Sir to offer my evidence to the Commission and myself to the Government with a view to organising the Crown Colonies as a field for settlement for the elite of the fighting forces and small capitalists of the Empire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Walter S. Bromhead

P.S. Lands of great potential revenue producing value have been and are being most wastefully alienated here to men utterly unqualified to use a fraction of the estates granted them. This is being done as unknown in other parts of the Empire. (W.S.)

57930

11th September 1915.

RECEIVED  
16 DEC 15

The General Officer Commanding,

Sir,

Having attended the Public Meeting held at Natal on Tuesday evening last, I believe I may be of service in the present grave emergency in assisting to solve the problem with which the Protectorate is faced.

My business (which the War closed down, with the result that I came out here and was attached to the above-mentioned Land Settlement, and during the last few years I have been instrumental in transferring many thousands of men from one part of the Empire to another.

I am of opinion that a body of some 20,000 men may be got together to defend this colony, at an expense, in the course of the next two or three months, on the principle that those who are willing to fight are also enough to be helped to settle here, be accepted and made

My proposal is to give every volunteer an opportunity on definite attractive lines - of acquiring a permanent interest in a land enterprise that, while providing a future for him after the war, will bring to a large extent the Govt. and railway and ensure the rapid development of the natural resources otherwise likely to be

The recruitment of the Empire should not be difficult to obtain to such a scale. Schemes of this nature will appeal to fresh souls of whom have hitherto held back from the end of hostilities; and the recruiting agencies of the

eventually to the British Empire

numbers of men are liberated from outdoor occupations at this time of the year) as many thousands of suitable white volunteers, enlisted at Imperial rates of pay, will be obtainable, and may be required, not only to defend I.R.A., but also to guarantee the success of the campaign for the conquest of G. E. A.

The responsibility that this offer will entail means merely the provision, at the close of the war, of roughly one hundred thousand acres of land and a proportionate establishment of some two hundred thousand pounds sterling for every thousand men engaged on these terms. Nothing need be given away. Under the guidance of agricultural experts those desirous of becoming settlers will (in easily handled parties working farms of a few hundred acres) be encouraged to establish themselves and backed with the necessary means on generous Profit-Sharing terms; the resultant annual revenue to the Government, after payment of 5% on land values and Capital, working out at from five to fifty pounds per settler. This scheme gives scope for raising the necessary funds through some financial house or bank by private enterprise, if thought desirable, while settlers possessing means of their own can buy in on equitable terms. I need hardly say that such a method of adding to the permanent population of the Protectorate would be welcomed by the business community here.

I have my calculations on the established returns per acre of such crops as Coffee, Sugar, Citrus-fruits, Flax, Coconuts, Maize, Cotton etc. (with co-operative factories to take the raw products, as in other Dominions), and by allowing one hundred acres per man I can, without any guarantee, ensuring each, assisted by native labour, the opportunity of making from two hundred to one thousand pounds per annum, according to personal skill and application.

The Govt. has vast areas of land available for settlement in its possession and in its power, but in

of Acres each (in very few cases have any of them more than one hundred acres under cultivation) and usually laid over portions for settlement, in this manner, and with the proper compensation at market rates of credit.

profits equal to the value of the land, and in this would take notice of the Prote... of whom have been... of Stock... which it is... deal with, in spite of the... Department, without the aid of... combined with systematic cultivation. ... the Stock-raising industry and... country generally will be benefited...

In the event of S.F.A. being taken over... will be available.

... the direct supervision of the Colonial... easily worked... A good deal of the Army's... other equipment, which is generally sacrificed at the end of a campaign, can eventually be taken over for the use of these settlers at equitable rates.

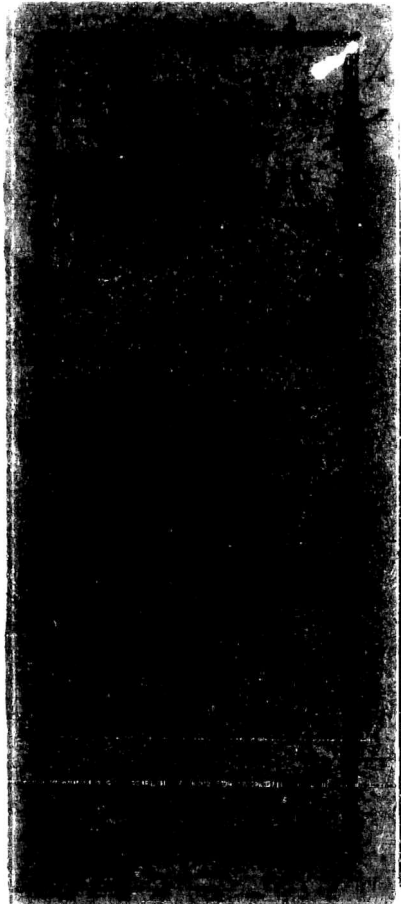
Personally I believe that within a few days of making this... the full particulars of which I am... to the centres mentioned, you will receive... evidence that it can lift this Colony completely out of the insecurity - and... financial... during the... confidently be expected to follow the...

... your commands,

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant

*[Handwritten signature]*

*The above would be easily adapted to the needs of men disbanded from Kitchener's...*



C.051.161



# FRATERNAL AGRICULTURE

57930

By

REC'D  
DEC 15 1915

Walter S. Bromhead

(Old Alleyman), F.R.C.I.

*Member of International Dry Farming Congress,  
U.S.A.*

*Author of the Federation Land Settlement System.*

*Chairman of California (Mexico) Land Co., Ltd.*

*Consulting Expert on Land Development, Colonisation,  
Emigration, and Educational Preparation for  
Outdoor Life.*

*Ten years farmer and planter in Australia and  
New Zealand.*

*Twelve years practical and advisory land settlement  
experience in connection with Canada, Australasia,  
South Africa, Mexico, etc.*

*Special Consultant of Establishment of Salvation  
Army Emigration Department,  
Etc.*

15, ANGEL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.

## THE ORGANISER'S FOREWORD.

**I**T has been recently said that the main social problem of to-day is to find some means of obtaining a fairer distribution of wealth without drying up the springs of investment. The following solution, which is the result of many years' research and practical endeavour, elaborates a feasible method both of equitably remunerating Capital and Labour, and of bridging the gulf now existing between them—at any rate in the great primary industries connected with the soil.

Fraternalism, to define it briefly, means the investment of capital in and through working humanity—the true source of all wealth—rather than in its means of existence; thereby calling into being a very desirable fellowship between the members of those contending classes that the present economic system seems more and more to embitter and estrange. It possesses all the advantages of the co-operative movement, with which, as also with ordinary business organisations, it is able to work sympathetically, while providing an opportunity of greater profits for the investor and ensuring for its workers, whom it is incapable of sweating, a better status and a permanent interest in their life's occupation. This in its turn must make for racial progress and, by placing a premium on efficiency and capacity, evolve a more contented and loyal spirit of citizenship.

There being plenty of satisfactory evidence that ample scope exists in Britain for organised land settlement, in some respects even superior to that

offered abroad, the development of British agriculture is made the front plank of the following proposals. It is impossible to overrate the splendid possibilities of our Oversea Dominions. But common sense confirms the desirability of first bringing the centre of the Empire up to its highest possible economic standard of profitable productivity and human strength; making it both a model to the daughter States and an inexhaustible nursery of Anglo-Saxondom for them to draw upon. Further, a popular organisation that can demonstrate its powers here will be worthy of the investor's or emigrant's confidence, and will become a fitting agent to represent them abroad. It will also command the respect of Colonial authorities and land companies when it suggests or creates conditions more suited to the requirements of those British settlers that prefer to go abroad than any now obtaining. And it will be possible eventually to send out men to established positions, practically trained and adequately backed by capital, where they will fill the double rôle of profitable human securities for the home investor and respected additions to the population of our younger Britains. In the meantime the system elaborated will enable any British county or district that supports it actively by means of a strong local committee, not only to prevent the ebb of some of its most valuable classes, but also to reverse this growing tendency by attracting population and capital to its neighbourhood. For it will gradually be realised that there is more money to be made by financing our own people on British land than by lending it out to foreign competitors.

W. S. B.

## A PROGRESSIVE LAND SETTLEMENT SYSTEM

**F**RATERNALISM is able to facilitate the acquisition by its supporters, on the most equitable and direct lines, of a permanent, profitable, marketable stake in land or land industries. It is proposed to achieve these objects through the agency of—(1) a registered Federation for arranging financial combinations and otherwise assisting those requiring its services, and (2) an Institute to which all classes working on or interested in the land may belong.

### I. THE FEDERATION'S PROGRAMME.

The primary policy of the Federation is to organise practically independent farming enterprises devoted to dairying, mixed farming, fruit growing, intense culture, etc., requiring about £1,000 working capital, and capable of giving permanent profitable occupation to four or five working members, preferably of similar social status.

It is proposed to combine these classes of farming as far as possible with poultry, rabbits, pigs, and the like, so that each enterprise will have several revenue-producing branches to which men skilled in one or other department may be attached and the maximum productivity of all land occupied ensured. All these positions will be saleable and transferable. As time goes on larger and smaller undertakings will be established to suit the purses and requirements of all classes. Every effort will be directed to enabling members to take advantage of the excellent opportunities for colonisation at present offering, or under promise from both political parties, within the United Kingdom. The Federation will form county or

district centres by taking up land in trust for parties of members or their nominees to work. It will then support the applications of individual members for farms or holdings, and, provided they are willing to develop them Fraternally, assist with capital and labour in rapidly putting them in a condition of maximum profit. Centres will also be established in suitable districts of the Oversea Empire where reliable positions will be created for members to acquire, so that a wide choice of settlements, coast and exchange, may be available. No pressure will be brought to bear on any member's child to leave his native land or to stay at home if he prefers to go abroad. Everyone is recommended to judge from economic facts, and, in any case, to inquire first, to acquire some practical knowledge of the Country before leaving it, and to put a year or two men and women abroad, either as a condition of persons interested in emigration to make a business of it, or secure them for some particular State without reference to their true interests. The common mistake that farming as a therm. animal overlooks the fact that cows and horses are utilised in the same way as in England, and that physical skill and strength acquired here will save its possessors from much undue exploitation and hardship.

The working capital and labour equated for each undertaking will be carefully estimated, and subscribers will then be given the opportunity of attracting themselves thereto. Each man permanently working in a fraternal enterprise must represent a portion of the working capital, if he does not own it himself; and the money of each investor who is not actually a worker will be used to back financially an experienced man. Thus the interests of Capital and Labour, investor and worker, are sympathetically intertwined when they are not identical, and the System encourages, by giving interest and responsibility, and the best human qualities of everybody concerned.

### TRAINING INEXPERIENCED ADULTS

It is, of course, impossible to operate farms efficiently unless one has experienced workers. Many admirable schemes have broken down because enthusiastic unpractical theorists have been lured together to initiate them. Fraternism avoids this

fatal mistake by insisting that all preliminary establishment up to the point of sound profit making shall be arranged out by picked experienced men, with at most a half-dozen or two novices in a party of four or five workers. Practical men may at once take their places as working participators or Fraternisers. On the other hand, inexperienced investors wishing to become active members are recommended to first empower the Federation to appoint an experienced man—who will pay a return on the investment—thereby "creating" his position before throwing up his present occupation. When the undertaking is well established and he has learnt his work by attending at week-ends and during holidays, to which every reasonable facility will be given, on the same farm where his substitute is employed, or at some other suitable undertaking, his first step into the newly made, income-producing opening, his substitute being placed elsewhere. This is a far more comfortable and lucrative plan than taking a merely small-holding or farm with the same amount of capital, which generally means years of unskilled toil, hardship, and risk, and for which many men are temperamentally unprepared.

### YOUTH.

Special training will be arranged for lads of fourteen years and upwards by means of a four-year course of £50 per annum. During a part of this time the pupil should be earning wages if he is energetic and capable. A thorough practical education amongst money-making farmers will be given, as well as to book-keeping and other useful subjects, that will fit him for carrying his own living anywhere. After the first year, payment will be annually accepted in the form of a subscription towards the Federation's Preference Shares, and any and acceptable for and taking up a permanent adult position in a Fraternal party after the course will earn for his financial backer a present of fifty fully paid Preference Shares to cover his first year's expenses. He thus enters a party as a carefully trained, fully fledged Fraterniser with £200 capital behind him, which a parent or guardian may at will hand over to him absolutely by transfer. Some of the more expensive and profitable forms of farming both at

home and abroad will require a participation of not less than £400, and special training for these may be arranged for young men whose guardians are willing to find £1000 per annum on the same terms as the £60 course. The Federation will, if it thinks fit, declare a student efficient before the end of his course, and find him a temporary place at wages until the necessary sum for a permanent position has been subscribed. This system will avoid the necessity of paying away premiums or fees for expensive agricultural college courses, and obviates the toilsome plan of sending inexperienced young men out to the Dominions to work precariously in a strange land, without friends or a base of operations, as farm labourers. Instead it enables a father or guardian to turn a boy into a 5 per cent. profit-participating investment and set him up in a permanent career on the land at the same time. Lads joining these courses should be comfortably established on their own property by the time, or soon after, they come of age.

### A NOVEL REGISTRATION.

The principle adopted for registering the Federation under the Companies Acts, consists in creating

100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, which will be held in trust for official revenue purposes;

And the balance (to be increased from time to time, as necessity arises) in 5 per cent. non-cumulative, profit-participating Preference Shares of £1 each,

all of which will be offered to Investors on the terms explained below. This capital will be applied directly, without deductions (except brokerage), to financing, under expert advice, suitable undertakings, backing Fraternisers, and creating attractive positions in agricultural enterprises which may be sold to small capitalists.

### BENEFITS.

Preference Shareholders in the Federation, apart from their official 5 per cent. dividend, will be entitled as holders of £200 fully paid Preference Shares and over to

(a) If experienced, the right to a suitable place in a land enterprise carrying with it the economic

wage and profit-participation due to him on personal and capital account, together with every assistance in making application in due course, and in turn, for a holding or farm wherever he may desire to settle permanently.

(b) If inexperienced, the right to secure and create a position in a farming enterprise as already described, taking it up personally as soon as the undertaking is profit producing and able to absorb him. Whereupon he may, in due course, receive official support in applying for a holding or farm in his own name at home or overseas.

(c) If merely an investor, the right to nominate to a position a son or protégé acceptable to the Federation; in which case, he may take one-third of the profits earned by his nominee over and above wages. A pool of dividends over and above 5 per cent. will be established for those who desire to join, so as to standardise the annual profit-participation of Preference Shareholders.

If a holder of less than £200—

(d) To any suitable position—in a cordance with his experience and capital investment—that may from time to time be declared open by the Federation. This class of investor should specialise in a particular line, such as poultry, dairying, or market-gardening. The Federation will at all times do its best to find temporary wage positions near a centre for members who require occupation or who desire to earn money in order to qualify for a permanent position.

(e) A group of small shareholders may join together to make the necessary minimum for appointing jointly a nominee acceptable to the Federation.

Men or lads without means but able to work may be backed and set up in Fraternal enterprises by friends, relatives, or capitalists, thereby turning them into lucrative investments.

Every man has a clear road to rise by graduated steps from working member to manager and owner of his own property. Whereupon he may, if he so desires, pay out those under him, and acquire complete independence, as they one by one leave to take a position elsewhere. Or he may prefer to let the money invested in his land remain, and back others with his savings.

## PROFIT DIVISION.

The system of Cash Profit Division followed in every case is based entirely on the Fraternal formula, and this provides, with scrupulous fairness, an adequate remuneration to both investor and worker. Every Fraternal party's working capital, will be placed in a separate banking account, operated by three signatories. Each worker will be theoretically capitalised at the fixed dividend-paying rate of working capital, which means in this case 5 per cent. of his actual economic wage-earning value in the district he decides to farm in; and it shall be the duty of the Federation and the local manager, to arrive at a fair valuation of each man's services for this purpose, and to revise same annually.

Individual working members then participate *pari passu* on this basis in all profit division with the working capital of the enterprise to which they are attached.

## AN EXAMPLE TAKEN AT RANDOM.

A farm is selected which expert opinion decides requires £1,000 in working capital. In order to make an estimated average return of £500 gross profit (*i.e.*, before wages or dividends on capital be paid), a staff of four permanent workers and a working manager are appointed to operate it. Their individual capital may be quite uneven, but must total the necessary £1,000 represented by the equivalent in Preference Share or other suitable scrip of the Federation.

The men attached to the farm, being Fraternisers and not mere wage-workers or labourers, know that the more they make the larger return each will get, both on his personal remuneration account and that of the capital he owns or represents. We will suppose they succeed easily in accomplishing this estimated return. As a matter of fact, at many forms of farming, such as intense culture combined with fruit-growing on small areas, or grain-growing either here or in some of the overseas States, the net returns might easily reach £1,000 for such an investment of labour and capital. At the end of the year, or oftener if it can be arranged safely, the Profit Division takes place—just as an ordinary

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solitary farmer makes out periodically a balance-sheet showing his profit and loss. The five workers consist of—

(1) A, the Manager, whose wage value we will estimate at £75 per annum; on a 5 per cent. capitalisation this will be equivalent to the right of participation to the extent of £1,500.

(2 and 3) B and C, two practical men worth £50 per annum, or, duly capitalised for profit-division at £1,000 each.

(4) D, inexperienced man, valued at £40 per annum, at £800.

(5) E, a lad, worth £25 per annum, at £500.

There ranks therefore, for an equal share of the £500 profit, a total estimated nominal capitalisation, including working capital, of £5,800. On this a dividend of 8½ per cent. is declared, leaving a balance of £7 carried over to next year.

As a consequence of this division the gross individual detailed annual returns are as follows—

A	gets	£ 127 10 0	plus	£ 8 10 0	for	
					every	
					£100 of	
					working capital	
					he owns.	
B	gets	£ 85 0 0	"	"	"	"
C	"	£ 85 0 0	"	"	"	"
D	"	£ 68 0 0	"	"	"	"
E	"	£ 42 10 0	"	"	"	"
W. capital		£ 85 0 0	"	"	"	"
Balance		£ 7 0 0				
		<hr/>				
		£ 500 0 0				

A gross profit of £290 would pay wages and 5 per cent. on capital in this instance.

If the party is working on a farm or holding taken up in the manager's or another Fraterniser's name, the former is, under the Federation, employed by the latter, and will improve and develop the property on a systematic plan.

The official work of the Federation will be carried on from the organiser's headquarters; and no direct, individual salaries, wages or expenses being paid out of capital to anyone (director, official, or member), a definite, calculable, cut-and-dried participation in profits is ensured to all working

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members. Investments, being sunk in land, imple-  
ments, stock, and crops, are carefully protected from  
depreciation and unforeseen official deductions.  
Each Fraternalist's interest or position is saleable  
and likely to appreciate in value. Every safeguard  
is taken to make the shares of the Federation, in fact,  
genuine gift-edged securities.

## X OFFICIAL REVENUE

In order to meet official managerial expenses and  
create reserve and insurance funds to safeguard  
members, (1) a brokerage charge of 5 per cent.  
out of the first deposits on all shares of either  
scrip taken up will be exacted, said brokerage to be  
repaid to Capital Account from the first net earnings  
of the workers owning or representing such capital  
in the farming party they are attached to, or to may  
be otherwise arranged. (2) The earnings of the  
ordinary shares are also to be permanently reserved  
in trust for the same purpose. (3) Every working  
member will pay to the expenses fund 5 per cent.  
per annum on the gross profits due to him. The  
Federation reserves the right of charging 10 per  
cent. per annum for three years on inexperienced  
men accepted for working positions. Where a  
Fraternalist is assisting the movement actively—and  
all officials will eventually be drawn from members  
the special remuneration he will receive for his  
services from this expenses fund will more than  
compensate him for this payment. In any case the  
economic effect of combination on Fraternal lines  
will enable more to be done on a small capital,  
minimise the risk of loss, and return a higher income  
under easier living conditions than men could expect  
if working singly. In addition, every eligible  
Fraternalist may in turn be entered for a holding or  
farm and given most material assistance, as already  
outlined, in making his effective ownership thereof  
both inexpensive and successful. (4) Other official  
revenue-producing receipts of the Federation are the  
difference between the dividend paid to the investor  
and one-half of the net surplus profits over and  
above the agreed wage-participation made by any  
working member who is not self-financed (this will  
be remitted in favour of the worker as soon as he  
holds fully paid Federation scrip equal to his  
backings), and a commission of 5 per cent. and 2½

per cent. respectively on the capital of members  
transferring or exchanging to other farms or districts.  
Fraternal parties will, wherever established, support  
whole-heartedly existing co-operative movements or  
encourage their creation in relation with ordinary  
farmers and cultivators.

ANALYSIS OF FINAL NET RETURNS OF EXAMPLE  
ALREADY GIVEN, SHOWING OFFICIAL DEDUCTIONS,  
PRESUMING THAT EVERY MEMBER OWNS OR REPRESENTS  
£100 IN THE WORKING CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

### Self-financed Men

	Gross		After paying 5 per cent. to official expenses.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A gets	144	10 0	137	5 6
B "	102	0 0	96	18 0
C "	102	0 0	96	18 0
D "	85	0 0	80	15 0
E "	59	10 0	56	10 6
Balance	7	0 0	6	13 0
	£500	0 0	£475	0 0

### Men financed by Others.

	Working		Nominatee gets on his £100 a 5 per cent. Prof. Dividend and one-third surplus profits.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A	101	2 4	3	8 6
B	68	9 0	22	6 0
C	68	9 0	22	6 0
D	55	7 6	20	4 0
E	35	15 3	17	3 4
	£329	3 6	£109	9 3

A pool of the investors in this example shows a dividend of nearly 15 per cent.

## REGULATIONS.

All working members must obey ordinary laws  
of employment—discipline, honesty, and decent  
behaviour. If they do not, they may be suspended or  
their services dispensed with, thereby losing a portion  
of their yearly profits or making room for another  
member. It is important that this be clearly under-  
stood, for Fraternalism is a business scheme, and does

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X. If taken up as a Government Scheme  
the source of income mentioned here  
will belong to the State & Justice from 1915 to 1917 & 1918  
and 1919 & 1920 & 1921 & 1922 & 1923 & 1924 & 1925 & 1926 & 1927 & 1928 & 1929 & 1930 & 1931 & 1932 & 1933 & 1934 & 1935 & 1936 & 1937 & 1938 & 1939 & 1940 & 1941 & 1942 & 1943 & 1944 & 1945 & 1946 & 1947 & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1958 & 1959 & 1960 & 1961 & 1962 & 1963 & 1964 & 1965 & 1966 & 1967 & 1968 & 1969 & 1970 & 1971 & 1972 & 1973 & 1974 & 1975 & 1976 & 1977 & 1978 & 1979 & 1980 & 1981 & 1982 & 1983 & 1984 & 1985 & 1986 & 1987 & 1988 & 1989 & 1990 & 1991 & 1992 & 1993 & 1994 & 1995 & 1996 & 1997 & 1998 & 1999 & 2000 & 2001 & 2002 & 2003 & 2004 & 2005 & 2006 & 2007 & 2008 & 2009 & 2010 & 2011 & 2012 & 2013 & 2014 & 2015 & 2016 & 2017 & 2018 & 2019 & 2020 & 2021 & 2022 & 2023 & 2024 & 2025 & 2026 & 2027 & 2028 & 2029 & 2030 & 2031 & 2032 & 2033 & 2034 & 2035 & 2036 & 2037 & 2038 & 2039 & 2040 & 2041 & 2042 & 2043 & 2044 & 2045 & 2046 & 2047 & 2048 & 2049 & 2050 & 2051 & 2052 & 2053 & 2054 & 2055 & 2056 & 2057 & 2058 & 2059 & 2060 & 2061 & 2062 & 2063 & 2064 & 2065 & 2066 & 2067 & 2068 & 2069 & 2070 & 2071 & 2072 & 2073 & 2074 & 2075 & 2076 & 2077 & 2078 & 2079 & 2080 & 2081 & 2082 & 2083 & 2084 & 2085 & 2086 & 2087 & 2088 & 2089 & 2090 & 2091 & 2092 & 2093 & 2094 & 2095 & 2096 & 2097 & 2098 & 2099 & 2100

not permit every man to work as and when he likes, or to interfere frivolously with the instructions of the responsible manager. Where necessary for economic or disciplinary purposes, but as seldom as possible, members may be transferred by the management to another sphere of action. Workers will be given every latitude and consideration short of allowing them to injure the progress, reputation, or financial position of their party. Directly a member attains the position of manager, he will receive all reasonable support and privilege due to a master Fraterniser.

If a working member leaves voluntarily or involuntarily, the capital he owns or represents must remain at the ordinary dividend until someone takes over his interest or a new member joins and buys his place. His participation in profits will in any case only be calculated for his period of active service, and, except by favour, he will not be paid his share until the usual division takes place.

Every working member will be allowed at least a fortnight's holiday annually. Those wishing to visit a centre in the Dominions, and those in numerous centres desiring to make a trip home, may obtain furlough for longer periods at convenient times, for a Fraterniser can safely leave his duties and affairs in the hands of his fellows and the Federation, whose interests are identical with his own. Every reasonable consideration will be extended in cases of sickness or accident.

Special housing accommodation will be provided for married men accepted by the Federation; or facilities will be freely given for an investor to build, at cost price, a house or bungalow of his own on property that he is interested in.

Advances may be made or credit given in cases where workers have not the means of subsistence prior to profit division. Other conditions being equal, preference will be given to inventors in turn and according to the priority of application for (1) shares with capital to be called up from time to time, or (2) ten or more shares—i.e., not less than 5 per cent. of the proposed capital holding. But in the latter case the balance must be paid up before a candidate is eligible for a position. It is naturally

most desirable that shareholders should apply for blocks of shares, paying up in calls as and when required to buy new properties or establish new centres. For instance, if 50,000 Preference Shares are applied for on the understanding that they shall be paid up at a rate not exceeding 5 shillings per annum, about ten new farms or centres could be established annually, and suitable land and men chosen deliberately year by year.

If the early operations of a new undertaking do not come up to the extremely moderate standard of paying wages and 5 per cent. on capital, the difference may be met by the Federation out of its capital funds, the amount being charged to establishment account, and added to the capital cost of the undertaking; or the deficit may be met out of the insurance fund. The Federation will be prepared to deal direct with landowners and existing farmers or small-holders willing to convert their property into Fraternal undertakings by the addition of capital and workers.

Women will be eligible to the operations of the Federation on the same terms as men. Suitable undertakings in which they can participate will be encouraged, and many openings both of a business and domestic nature and in connection with various forms of outdoor occupation will be available for them.

## II.—THE INSTITUTE.

The Fraternal Institute, which anyone may join, will possess residential connections at moderate tariffs, for the benefit of country Fellows visiting London or town Fellows going into the country. It will be at the disposal of Fellows as a London address, as a place to see the agricultural papers, and for expert advice. This Institute will advance and co-ordinate by every means in its power the interests of land-owners, farmers, small-holders, and land-workers, and place them in touch with those wishing to take up an open-air life.

A technical library on British, Colonial, and foreign agriculture, etc., will be gradually accumulated, and a consultative committee of agricultural experts formed, acquainted with the conditions of all parts of Great Britain and the Oversea Dominions.



The Annual Subscription will be £1 1s. each for the first 500 Fellows, or the annual payment may be compounded by the payment of £12 10s. After the above number have joined an entrance fee of £2 2s. will be charged. The scope of the Institute will then be enlarged, special accommodation for private business interviews and social intercourse will be provided; papers on subjects of interest to Fellows will be read, and methods of physical culture devised to fit townsmen for country work.

## FINAL REMARKS.

The conditions imposed by the above Programme render any forceful booming methods of developing it inapplicable. The organiser, while welcoming all support to his proposals that may be proffered, will be satisfied with a gradual, natural growth ensuring a sound foundation.

Apart from the practical man and the investor, who are both well looked after, the system elaborated is particularly suited for people of some social position who wish, as a second string to their bow, to have an interest in an agricultural or fruit-growing proposition within easy reach, and to students who are prepared to submit to a thorough all-round training in money-making farming—whether they become permanent members or not.

One important effect of the educational principles laid down is to bring out more clearly to parents the economic worth of healthy normal children as potential wealth producers, and to show how they may themselves equitably and profitably employ them instead of giving away to others the value they have created by a careful and costly upbringing.

All communications to be addressed to—

MR. W. S. BROMHEAD,

15, ANGEL COURT, THRODMORTON ST.,

LONDON, E.C.

The Annual Subscription will be £4 1s. each for the first 500 Fellows, or the annual payment may be compounded by the payment of £12 10s. After the above number have joined an entrance fee of £2 2s. will be charged. The scope of the Institute will then be enlarged, special accommodation for private business interviews and social intercourse will be provided; papers on subjects of interest to Fellows will be read, and methods of physical culture devised to fit townsmen for country work.

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MR. W. S. BROMHEAD,

15, ANGEL COURT, THROUGHGATE ST.,  
LONDON, E.C. 1.

B. 57930/1915

~~Chap~~ ~~20/12/15~~



28 Decr 1915

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the acc copy of a letter from Mr. W. S. Brownhead and to request that you will cause him to be informed that no Commission has been appointed in this country to deal with the question of the settlement of soldiers on the land in the colonies after the war.

It, as appears to be the case Mr. Brownhead is in the service of the

DRAFT

Chap  
No 926

Col. H. Belfield

MINUTE

- Mr. Harper 23/12/15
- Mr. Bottomley 23.12.15
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Sir G. Fiddes,
- Sir H. Lutt.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Mr. Steel-Maitland.
- Mr. Bonar Law.

W. S. Brownhead  
Constant enclosure

But Gov. his attention  
should be drawn to the  
Colonial Regulation regarding  
the transmission of  
corres. through the Governor.

J

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.