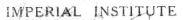
EAST AFR. PROT. 86.83 notherla Cotton Calhoration on Jaka River Date. 1911 meh. Submits obais or proposals by B.C. G. a. Considers is nunecessary to plant to large an area as 60 previous Paper acres no a preliminary coper went of underivable to from Several destinct barreties of cotton in close procuming 2140 to one anothe. Suggests alternative methods. w. Read. 13/2 7. Copy to B. C. G. a., with ref. To B.C.G.a. row reply rask when they 29 of an after hat Sir P. Gironard should be En instructed in the sense of the last par of his lever ofaB. March 21 at one 4. 2. R WL 28,032 - 50.



AND .

635

18 WAR 11



HILL KINDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA

953

March, 1911.

Sir,

With reference to the proposals submitted to the Colonial Office by the British Cotton Growing Association in Mr. Huttor's letter of the 19th January in connection with the experimental cultivation of cotton on the Juba River, East Africa Protectorate, I was to make the following observations.

It does not seem necessary that so large an area as 50 acres should be planted as a preliminary experiment, nor is it desirable that several distinct varieties of cotton should be grown in close proximity to one arother. It is probable that in this case, hybridisation would occur to some extent between the different varieties and, in consequence, the seeds from the resulting crops, even if each kind was kept separate, would give rise to cottons of mixed and irregular character. There is also a danger of the seeds of the different varieties becoming mixed, whereby the unevenness of staple of subsequent crops would be still further increased.

Under Secretary of State,

London, S.W.

+: Nº 1895

7554-25

I would suggest that it would be a efter plan to test the ressibilities of the various cottons on small plots (or about & ts i acra) at considerable.

Asserting the proposed of the cost of graw, and a more extensive trial might then be made with the seed of this one particular variety. The seeds of the other varieties grown in the preliminary experiments should be destroyed in order to avoid the risk of their reinplanted. In this way it should be possible to obtain a pure strain of cotton suitable to the country which would ultimately become acclimatised.

I am, Sir, fr Your obedient Servant.

ML 82 AL VI Dunlas

I would suggest that it would be a setter plan to test the resibilities of the various cottons on small plots (of about ) to 1 acre) at considerable destance the transporter for make the late of the experiments indication would be resident as warriety which would be the best to from and a more extensive trial might then be made with the seed of this one particular variety. The seeds of the other varieties grown in the preliminary experiments should be destroyed in order to avoid the risk of their reinplented. In this way it sould be possible to obtain a pure strain of outton suitable to the country which would ultimately become acclimatised.

I am, Sir, de Your obedient Servant,

Maszan VI Dunlan

Eal. 269 22 March 1911. With reference to your le of DRAFT. the 19th of far for the he Charteman Acqa the la four this Dept of the MINUTE. Nr. Buth 2 23th ideal in reply a tracky Law directed GM' lec Harcourt Mr. Fiddes. Mr. Just. Mr. Cox. to transmit to you the Sir C. Lucas. Sir F. Hopwood. accompanying copy of a lo Col. Seely. Lord Crewe. for fourthe Director of the hup. Those, outmitting obors on the m 12 m 8/82 I'm above quotes in Connection 7558-7 1899 +N: 1895 + NE 6655

with the experimental cultivation of lotton on the Juba River 20 hi Har overt work he glad to be informed who you consider in the suggestion that har Phironari should be mobulted in the serve of the last para. of the be four the hup such