

met W. Read, Sir P. Girouard, W. D. C.
MacDonald & myself. The B.C.G.A. will
consider the plan of sending an expert
commission of investigation to the Juba &
Tana Rivers in the coming autumn, &
will write to us officially on the subject.

Attached ^{are} ~~is~~ a copy of a recent report
on the cotton experiments now being conducted
on the Juba on behalf of the Egip. & the
B.C.G.A. I have sent copies to Mr. Hutton
Pelly. H.A.B.

June 10.

Letter from Mr. Hutton ^{once} to his friend (see paper)
attached.

Notes on Sir G. Fedules

At the meeting of 11 Dec. in London
I proposed to drop the Juba experiment, & was
told that if they wished to do so the C.O. would
raise no objection. It appeared that Mr.
McGillivray was aware from doing anything else
& that Sir P. Girouard had suggested the Tana
rather than the Juba for ^{an} ~~these~~ experiments
that might be made.

Pelly. W.D.

There is a great scarcity of population in
the valley & cotton irrigation works will probably
be required before cotton farming can be
undertaken on a large scale. In this case
I fear that the Juba valley will have to
remain more undeveloped, at least for the

present as proposed? 138
150

[H. J. Huntington called to see me a few days ago & said that he had made preliminary inquiry of Signor Agnes - the Italian Consul - Minister & an old friend of his - as to the possibility of the Italian Govt assisting in the construction of a barge. He showed me a letter from Signor Agnes, which was entirely non-committal. I told him that he had better await the report of the other report who were put down for Egypt by me. As this is adverse I remain silent he shall hear no more of the same scheme.]

Strong, but true.

PR 16
16.12.12

17.12

I am afraid this must be abandoned but I think if Sir J. Warner was alive it wd. have been put through. I suppose Mr. Rogers' report of Oct. 10th was never received & has been committment. I have never written J. H. 17.12.12

Not Read

With regard to the S. M.'s account, I have consulted Mr Butler as to whether Mr. Payne's report was addressed to the D. of Agriculture, like the other report attached to this paper. In that case, as a copy was sent to B. G. H., it would not be necessary to do anything further.

The copies were made from the original or copies handed to Mr Butler by Sir G. Germond, and we have no guide as to what the original is, or (if they were originals) what became of them.

I send out the Mr. Payne's report to Mr. McDonald semi-officially, explaining that the S. M.'s attention has been drawn to it, more especially to what is said about the Coll. account, and that we are not sure whether the report is on record.

W. B. S. J.

at once
H. J. L.
8/11

Dove West 10/11

Dr. G. Fiddes

139

100

In view of the favourable report on the alluvial farming experiments in the Juba Valley contained in the General Report of the Agric. Dept. of the U.A.P. for 1911-12, it seems worth while to consider whether something cannot be done to promote the development of that district.

At present we appear to have a rather an unimproved. We are not at all steps to encourage the small farmer to come in because he says that he requires very men who can introduce irrigation on a large scale. The big men will not, however, come in, because they say that there are no small men to take the labour.

It is a question whether some irrigation could not be arranged at once whether a certain portion of the available area could not be given over to small holders & irrigated by comparatively inexpensive methods such as pumping from the river, while a large class is reserved for companies which may in the future take up land & irrigate on a large scale by the construction of a dam or dams. The suggestion of agriculture in his report of 1911-12, which Mr. Fiddes says that it is not intended to be done in the near future, more can be brought under cultivation by

migrations in the Juba Valley so that
there ought to be enough for all for a
long time to come.

In the same report Mr Macdonald called
attention to the scarcity of labour & suggested
that it might be possible to induce numbers
of Wabakings to settle in the district. He
is a suggestion which is worth considering. The
Wabakings are a conservative tribe & they
tend to stick to their Reserve but they
have been coming into the Juba valley &
settling there for 8 months. The soil there
is a burning very fertile & the
climate is the best south than
either the higher climate of their own
country.

In the last part of his report Mr Macdonald
suggested that the Wapokha the natives at
present inhabiting the Juba valley, should be
divided into Reserves, & set a few Reserves
perhaps be marked out for natives
like the Wabakings coming from outside.
There is just a chance that we
might be able to attract into reserves
of this kind some of the best natives
at the back of Larrea & Malinda, and as
the Government with whom we are now
negotiating to get into closer touch. It is
desirable to note how labour flows from
respected quarters when land becomes available.

There is at the present time a flourishing
cattle grazing colony at Tokar near 160
but Southern compound of desert 161
pilgrims from Mecca, who have been
brought over from Aden & some of whom came
originally from W. Africa.

As these Reserves in the Juba valley become
stocked up they would of course furnish
labour for outside.

I think that we might tell the
Govt that the D. C. folk do not propose
to go on with their scheme on account of
the scarcity of labour - with in the sense
of the programme - & ask how to look
into the whole question of the develop-
ment of the valley to develop the Juba
Valley & to report on the subject?

H. J. R.

8/II

Approved - W. J. R.
21/10/21

~~162~~

19. LENOX GARDENS

S.W.

Nov. 15. 1912

STAMP
 303, NINE LODGGE
 16/11

My dear Read

I came round to see you at the Colonial Office to-day but unfortunately found you here away.

My visit was with reference to the Luba cotton growing. After the conference at the Colonial Office and my further enquiries in East Africa I have come to the conclusion that no serious business in the way of cotton growing can be done in the Luba without

barriage or dam.

To construct a dam across the
 Taba would be beyond the resources
 of any persons connected with the
 Lab at present and would
 necessitate Government support.
 Do you think that if I can induce
 the Italian Government to agree
 to a scheme on the lines of
 the Assouan dam or otherwise
 that our Government would be
 willing to join.

If so there would be no difficulty
 in financing the construction
 of a dam.

If you think the matter worth
 discussing I will come in here
 you on my return from the
 country.

Yrs. sincerely

John L. Harrington

EXTRACT from Report by Mr Rayne on Farm No.3 Juba River.

About 8 1/2 acres of cutlass were planted with seed supplied by the Agricultural Department.

Five acres were planted of Kitafifi the 2nd week in April with the rains. 2 1/2 acres of Abassi were planted at the same time and another 2 1/2 acres of Kitafifi in the last week of June.

CULTIVATION

Owing to the shortage of men and for some unaccountable reason - total inability to procure heavy jombies from Lomina for hire or money, the land was in this instance very badly broken up with small garden patches, turned into drills 2' 6" and 2' 0" apart.

The roots of Jubaland grass penetrate very deep and are exceedingly matted and the jombies used were absolutely unsuitable. The land planted was covered with patches of dome palms which were felled, cut up into lengths and stacked where they fell.

In April I should estimate that we had from 2 to 3 inches of rain and the seed came away very well.

Unfortunately I was obliged to leave my place from the beginning of May until the end of June. I had no proper person to leave in charge, and upon my return I found the cotton very badly wilted for

want

want of water. Examination showed that the soil was as dry as ashes, so I decided to cut out the cotton and to plant again. About $\frac{1}{2}$ acre has come on - all things considered - most exceptionally well and is now being harvested. I send you a sample of this cotton which has undergone no picking over whatever, and is just as it was brought in from the field.

The new area planted was attacked by woodlice, which emerged from the dead palms in acacia, and all my efforts to destroy them at first with the materials at hand proved useless. I will speak of them later in their proper place; it is sufficient at present to state that although the ground was replanted five times, and then only given up owing to no more seed being procurable, all the young cotton was completely devoured with the exception of the last $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. It is interesting to notice this small area of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre planted on July 20th N. J., owing to the numerous stirrings up and better cultivation it has received, done exceedingly well. The plants are very uniform, in perfect health and 100% entirely different from the older cotton and promise to be 100% better.

Taking my cotton crop on the whole it has proved, through no fault of soil or climate, a total failure. I am, however, so well pleased with the prospects of the yield from the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre now being picked that I am going in for cotton here with every confidence. I estimate the yield from this patch at

not less than 1000 lbs seed cotton and with proper care

more

I append below a few notes which may be of interest. At the same time I do not profess to be a cotton or irrigation expert, very much the opposite indeed; these notes must therefore be looked upon as emanating from an amateur with very small experience and of not much value.

THE RAIN

Apparently the rains, such as they are, begin in Jubaland in April.

It struck me that your cotton plants received a set back by a heavy shower of rain fell on it. I am under the impression that cotton should either be planted with irrigation in March - so that when the heavy rains come the plants will be well away and well rooted, or it should be planted in May or later, after the first showers have passed.

Personally I favour March with a month or two of dry weather before the rains, if they fall (apparently quite a common occurrence here) irrigation employed. If the rains came then a great expense could be saved.

IRRIGATION

In future, unless better advised, I intend watering with furrows ten to twelve yards apart, running the water down drills 12 yards long. This plan appears to me to be the most economical and satisfactory of any I have yet tried.

I have found this year that the ground was so dry and thirsty that the first watering had to be a very heavy one. When the ground was sufficiently dry a good hosing formed a tilth on the surface, and the soil retained the moisture for a considerable time.

As nearly as I can at present surmise, I should give the following table for different crops taking it for granted that the amount of water applied the first watering will be very best, and will vary in different kinds of soils. Apparently at first the Jubaland soil seems to be able to swallow up any quantity of water, but it is not really so. When once the land has had its fill, if more water be applied it will be for days on the surface until it has evaporated with the heat of the sun's rays.

COTTON.

Requires 60,000 gallons of water once a month until the plant comes heavily into flower, then a light watering every fortnight. If after the first watering the ground is really well stirred up the plants may be left five weeks without taking hurt. It is, however, absolutely necessary that the land should be hoed after each watering until the cotton shades the ground, else the soil bakes and dries very quickly.

MAIZE

Requires watering every three weeks, but will stand a month without water.

BEANS.

BEANS.

Should be watered once a month, but a small plot left for 6 weeks took no harm. Small plots of beans (Canadian Wonder and French), potatoes, tobacco. The vegetation has done very well, the Canadian Wonder bean especially.

Size and pin-stem now up to two (or three) fold, in larger plots leave nothing to be desired.

There is an absolute absence of grass (small patches of grass where nothing will grow). This is very satisfactory after the analysis of Lubaland soil which was published lately.

PESTS.

There is no use glossing over the fact that already in this district we have a formidable array of pests.

In April there was a heavy caterpillar plague, which confined itself to the Indian corn, and did but little harm to them. These caterpillars do not appear every year, and according to natives are no strangers to Lubaland. It was suggested to me that they could be easily flooded out or that a ditch could be kept full of water round the crops. I found that these caterpillars were most exceptionally good swimmers and that the only way to get rid of them was to mix a little IZAL in their bath water. Unfortunately I had no spray but they did not do much harm.

WOOD-LICE.

WOOD-LICE.

Made their appearance in June and attacked all growing cotton. They were in huge armies and did not mind fresh water at all. I flooded the drills yet they took no hurt. I found however, that a very weak solution of lime in water was certain death to them. As they march in armies they will be very easily got rid of by spraying. They only live on old down palm ground, and if cultivation is carried on in the open plains, will, I think, give no trouble whatever.

After returning in June I found what looked like the remains of grass fly on some of the cotton leaves, but I have seen no traces of it since.

In the beginning of this month, September, what I believe to be a boll weevil or worm made its appearance. I send you herewith some specimens in a pill box.

Two of the worms in the box were taken by me from a boll of cotton which had burst and placed with the seeds in the box. They have since formed into cocoons, and a new worm has appeared. In case the third worm develops into the caryocasis stage I will state that it is about 1 inch in length and of a pinky red colour. If this should be the boll weevil then it is rather serious and I shall be very grateful if the Agricultural Department will instruct me how to deal with it. Nearly all the planters on both sides of the river insist that there is no boll weevil in

Jubaland.

Jubaland. I think that, if this is really what I fear it to be, steps should be taken to instruct them that there is boll weevil here. It did not appear until September and does not seem to be very bad.

The red cotton stainer is very much in evidence as is his striped brother. I am rather inclined to think that these insects produce the bolls and cause the signature bursts. I shall never find of information on this point.

BABOONS

Are the cause of Jubaland and I have given them a great deal of attention. They swarm to cultivated areas in hundreds and do great damage. The only sure way to get rid of them is to dog them. I have at present only one dog left and he trees baboons, allowing me to get under them and shoot. A good pack of 20 dogs and a couple of hot guns would clean the baboons out of a district in a week. To give an idea of what can be done with dogs, the other morning a mob of baboons went into our shamba and tore everything they could lay hands on. With a few boys and 20 dogs took considerably over 20 baboons under the hour. Had I been using a shot gun I could have got more, as it was too dangerous to take ground shots with a rifle. Without the dog - which happens to be a very good one for the work - I should never have seen ^{such} one baboon. With 20 dogs I believe it would have been possible to have held up and shot the majority of the mob.

Until something like this is done systematically it will be almost impossible for Europeans to grow large areas of maize.

ANIMALS.

It is very difficult to state whether animals will do well here or not. I have had on the place 3 donkeys, 1 mule, 1 cow and calf and 3 dogs.

Two donkeys were killed by lions, 1 dog which was most particularly healthy at the time was killed, a native butcher was killed by a lion and the remaining dog is still alive and very healthy, but has only been here about 6 months. The mule is very healthy and has been grazing for about 7 months. The cow and calf have not been on the farm long enough to tell whether they will thrive or not. Of the remaining 4 donkeys 2 are alive and well, 1 died and 1 was drowned. It was my intention to have taken blood-slides for Dr Chevallier from the donkey which was drowned, as it was suffering from what appeared to be ticks, but the same night it was promised to the doctor the blood slide, the animal fell into the river and was drowned.

COCONUT PALMS.

The whole of the river front is fringed with doom palms. These palms are soft and white, and when felled and stacked rot before they dry. The dead palms are simply infested with the grubs of the black coconut-beetle (Rhinoceros beetle). As long as there are wild palms on the river I should say that the coconut beetle will be a great menace to coconut planters.

(Sd.) H. H. H.

20th October 1911.

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ANIMALS.

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Two donkeys were killed by lions, 1 dog, which was most particularly useful at the time was killed by a native, another dog was killed by a lion and the remaining dog is alive and very healthy, but has only been here about two months. The mare is very healthy and has been grazing for about 7 months. The cow and calf have not been on the farm long enough to tell whether they will thrive or not. Of the remaining donkeys 2 are alive and well, 1 died and 1 was drowned. It was my intention to have taken blood-slides for Dr Chevallier from the donkey which was drowned, as it was suffering from what appeared to be tetanus, but the same night I promised to give the doctor the blood-slides, the animal fell into the river and was drowned.

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(Sd.) J. Payne.

4th October, 1911.

HALWALOOD,

British East Africa,

31st December 1911.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit you the following report of the experiments in cotton growing carried out on your behalf at Halwalood Plain, on the river Juba.

As desired by you, I carried out the experiments over an area of fifteen acres, divided as follows:-

Janovitch	2½ acres	at a distance of 245 x 19"
do	2½ "	" " 30" x 19"
Abassi	2½ "	" " 24" x 18"
do	2½ "	" " 30" x 24"
fifi	2½ "	" " 24" x 18"
do	2½ "	" " 30" x 24"

The land was prepared exactly the same way for all the varieties and in the usual manner for plants with tapering roots such as cotton.

The virgin land was first of all steam-ploughed to a depth of eighteen inches, and for forty-five days, and cross ploughed to thoroughly break up the earth. It was immediately harrowed to clean it of all weeds, which were burnt on the spot.

CANALIZATION A rectangular plot of fifteen acres, (627 ft x 1045ft) was laid out, and two canals and two drains were cut round it. It was then divided, by ditches twenty-four inches high, into six sections of two and a half acres each.

SOWING The seeds were planted at the desired distances apart, by means of lines, on which strips of red cloth had been stretched, at eighteen inches, twenty-four

twenty-four inches and thirty inches respectively.

While this system is somewhat slow it ensures accurate and regular planting by inexperienced labourers, such as Kikuyu, who were doing this kind of work for the first time. Six to ten seeds were sown in perfectly dry ground, in holes two to three inches deep.

IRRIGATION As soon as planting was finished, water was run on to the land covering it evenly, to a depth of three inches, and then drained.

Owing to the slight and very regular slope of the ground, I decided to adopt submersion as the system of irrigation.

As soon as one section of two and a half acres was completely submerged, the water was immediately drained into the adjoining one, and what ever extra water was needed was taken from the main canal.

Treated thus the plants began to show in between four to six days.

TREATMENT OF THE PLANTATION AND FURTHER IRRIGATION

Seeing the soil was becoming very dry, and was sufficiently dry, which is

- (1) Cleared it of all weeds that had sprouted at the same time as the young plants.
- (2) Destroyed the effect of the capillarity of the ground (which allows a large quantity of the water absorbed by the land to evaporate) thus retaining the moisture in the land, from which the young plants derive great benefit.

After the weeding, as soon as the land was in condition, I started replanting those seeds which had not come up. The moisture already on the land was sufficient.

sufficient for this seed to germinate, and no further watering was necessary, until the second irrigation of the plot took place.

Weeding must always follow the first two or three submersions, after which it is unnecessary as the land is clean. The quantity of water required for irrigation, varies in inverse proportion, to the amount of rain which falls at the beginning of the wet season. In the area under consideration during May, a total of 1.5 inches fell, which is not sufficient to establish any useful average quantity. In this district variations are considerable.

In my opinion, Egyptian cotton should be planted after it seems likely that the rainy season is ended, some time towards the middle of June at the latest.

The country is practically all virgin soil, where insects have been breeding undisturbed, where weeds have flourished and cryptogamic diseases have been common for generations.

Rain is the most important factor in developing the soil, and the advantages of sowing in, during the dry season, is therefore obvious. At first sight it appears as if the same argument could be advanced with regard to irrigation, but the conditions are entirely different, as during that period one has only to deal with the area under cultivation, whereas rain affects the surrounding country.

If we take for granted that sowing in this district should begin about the middle of June, and given similar meteorological conditions, it is possible to state with fair accuracy, the amount of water which Egyptian cotton requires. A total quantity of about twenty-eight to thirty inches, given to five irrigations,

proved this year most successful. However this should not be considered as a hard and fast rule, as the planter must use his own judgment according to the climatic conditions and the variety planted.

After the first weeding and prior to the second irrigation we thinned out so as to leave the three best plants in each hole.

During the first month, the plants seemed to grow very slowly, but then developed with extraordinary rapidity. At the end of the fourth month, they started flowering and the bolls appeared a few days later. The plants came to full maturity after five and a half months, and the picking lasted a further two months.

Diseases. No cryptogamic disease occurred during this year. On the other hand we suffered from the Nidarsus, which will list try to get at the seed, deposits its excrement on the fibre and causes a yellow discolouration. In addition to the former, The Red Bug or American Red Bug, Cotton Sucker and the Green Bug or *Cyrtus Naturalis*, appeared in large quantities, but can easily be kept under by a mixture of sulphur and lime. Locusts showed themselves to a negligible extent.

RESULTS. A total of twenty-seven thousand, four hundred and eighty pounds was picked from fifteen acres, which represents an average of eighteen hundred and thirty two pounds per acre. The results from the experiment, show that the prescribed distances are unsatisfactory. The following table gives all particulars in detail:-

Varieties.

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Diseases. No cryptogamic diseases appeared during this year. On the other hand we suffered from the Diabrotica, which whilst trying to get at the seed, deposits its excrement on the fibre and causes a yellow discoloration. In addition to the former, the Red Bug or American Red Bug (Cotton Stealer) and the Brown Bug or Cymex nigriventris, appeared in large quantities, but could only be kept under by a mixture of sulphate of copper and lime. Locusts showed themselves but to quite a negligible extent.

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Varieties.

<u>Varieties.</u>	<u>Cultd. Area</u>	<u>Distances</u>	<u>Yrs. in lbs.</u>
No. 1. Janovitch	2 acres	18" x 24"	4238
No. 2. do	2 "	24" x 30"	4050
No. 3. Abasal	2 "	18" x 24"	4895
No. 4. do	2 "	24" x 30"	4710
No. 5. Afifi	2 "	18" x 24"	4967
No. 6. do	2 "	24" x 30"	4620
<u>11. Acres</u>			<u>27480</u>

<u>Averages per acre.</u>	
No. 1.	Lbs. 1695.2
No. 2.	Lbs. 1620.0
No. 3.	Lbs. 1958.0
No. 4.	Lbs. 1884.0
No. 5.	Lbs. 1983.0
No. 6.	Lbs. 1810.0

From the above it is clear that the distance of 18" x 24" is the better and more satisfactory for all three varieties, but even this distance unfortunately with the distance of 12" x 16" which I employed for an experiment of my own, the latter was better, with which I obtained an average of two thousand and eleven pounds, being about five pounds more than the results obtained from the other distances.

I believe that the reason for this is attributable to the fact that during the planting season, from June to December, a very strong wind prevails and consequently when the trees are planted closely they are less affected by it.

If we could depend upon one year's experiments we would plant a greater area with Afifi, which besides being more productive, is less vulnerable as regards insects than Abasal. As for Janovitch, although giving

giving a fair crop, it compares unfavourably with the two former varieties.

I have etc.,

The East African (Jubaland) Cotton Growers Association Limited.

(sd) C. Argenteo-culo.

138734

1877

Recd
Rgs 2 UFC 11

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

November 10th 1911

SECRETARY GENERAL

No. 540



Sir,

With reference to your despatch of 17th March 1911 and to previous correspondence on the subject of the planting of cotton on 5000 acres on the Jubu River on behalf of the British Cotton Growing Association, I have the honour to state that the 50 acres selected for this purpose have been duly planted up.

2. Since the receipt of this despatch I have had no official communication upon the subject until on May 11th I received a private letter from the British Cotton Growing Association stating that the company in reply thereto should be ready for the experts in October and I hoped there would be no hitch in the matter. On 17th July the Secretary of the British Cotton Growing Association writes as follows:-

"Very many thanks for your letter of the 1st of June. I am sorry to say that Sir Julius Aegher is still very unwell and we have not been able to arrange anything definitely as yet but I hope to get matters fixed up shortly. It is really most unfortunate that his illness should have come just at this time."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
H. H. ROBERTS, C.B., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOCKING STREET, LONDON, S.E.

(2)

On 20th July I received a further letter from Mr. Hutton in the course of which he writes:-

"Reverting again to your letter of the 21st June, I have seen Mr. Eckstein, and I am sorry to say that Sir Julius Wernher is still seriously ill, so therefore we have decided not to wait any longer for him. I have sent copies of all the papers to Mr. Eckstein, and have asked him to put the matter before their Sudan Committee, Mr. MacGillivray. This gentleman is looking after the new scheme in the Gezira Province.

I am just off to Norway, but shall be back on the 1st of September. As soon as I get back again I will arrange to call a meeting, when we hope to get everything fixed immediately and arrangements made whereby the necessary expenses may be sent out with as little delay as possible."

On 17th October another letter was addressed to me by the Chairman as follows:-

"I hardly know how to express to you my appreciation for the delay that has taken place in the completion of the Jubaland scheme. I am ever so sorry that it is due to my lack of appreciation on our part of the work you have kindly made us to hold up the land for time a full inquiry in the matter."

I am sorry to say that I am in a no better position now than I was when I last wrote to you. Sir Julius Wernher is, I am glad to say, very much better, but the doctors will not allow him to attend to business, and I am sorry to say

Mr. Eckstein

Mr. Robinson is not very enthusiastic about our proposals for Sir Julius. The question arises therefore as to what shall be done in the matter. If you are of opinion that matters ought to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible we shall have no alternative but to approach some other influential financial people; but I must say in this direction we feel somewhat reluctant, for Sir Julius Bernher was extremely interested in the matter, and I think myself that when he receives his mail he will take up the whole scheme all amore. In addition to this, Sir Julius is a man who has had a great deal of experience in this sort of thing - for example the important work his firm has done in connection with the venture in the Sudan. If we wait until he is better it will undoubtedly result in further delay.

On the other hand, if we were to approach new people they would naturally want to go into the whole matter from the beginning. Further than that, it would be necessary to find some one with a reasonable experience in handling agricultural and irrigation schemes. Messrs. Bernher, East and Company already possess considerable knowledge and experience in this regard.

The third alternative is that we should stand on one side and leave it to you to throw the district open to any other party and should you decide to take this action I am assured you we shall have no feeling of not having been fairly treated in the matter.

(4)

I hope I have made everything perfectly clear to you; also you may rest assured that it has been a very great regret to me that we have been unable to push on with the proposals as was arranged. I have been in London this week, and I called at the Colonial Office so as to discuss the question with them; they told me it would be better if I were to write out to you and explain the whole circumstances which have led to this really my fortunate delay.

I may say that I am hoping to go out to the Sudan this winter - leaving England about the end of December - in connection with a big irrigation scheme in the Gezira Province. This is a scheme which I think will be on a similar line to that now proposed for the Jubaland.

3. I have not been informed officially that Mr. Button was directed - as he mentions in this letter - to communicate direct with me.

4. It would appear under the circumstances that no further action is intended in the matter on the part of these gentlemen.

5. The whole question of the general development of the Nile River might very well remain in abeyance until I have had an opportunity of discussing the matter with you at some future date. In the meanwhile the experiments carried on so far as cotton will be duly reported to you. No expense has fallen upon the Government in this connection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

E. P. Channing
GOVERNOR OF

38734. 11

CAP.

7 Dec 1911



DRAFT

Cap

No 712

En Sir E. Chrouard

MINUTE.

- Mr. Wainwright
- Mr. Butler 6 H.S.
- Mr. Piddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Mrs. J. Anderson.
- Lord Lucas.
- Mr. Harcourt

Sir,

Thank you for the receipt

of your despatch No 620 of the

10th of Nov on the subject of experiments in cotton growing ~~in the~~ in the ~~planting~~ planting in the Fida

and I have forwarded the ~~same~~ same to the ~~Director~~ Director of the ~~Colonial~~ Colonial Office

to refer you to the ~~despatch~~ despatch ~~which I have~~ which I have ~~sent~~ sent

~~of the 1st of Dec~~

of the 1st of Dec

Yours faithfully
[Signature]

x N° 38734

+ N° 38172

9945

For 38734 East Afr Prot

182

C. B.
FEB 14

PRINTED FOR USE OF
C. B.
993
FEDERAL OFFICE

No 127 17 Feb 1913

Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst.

DRAFT.

East Afr. Prot.

C. B. & Co.

Was. 60287

Per General's letter

N^o 640 of the 70th of Novem.

MINUTE

Downie H.

Boston 11

Pa. 13

* the question of the description of the cotton growing in the district of the

you that the British Government at present

shall want to the quantity of cotton have de. v. s. 100 lbs

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some compromise might be
key opinion, to ^{adoption} award at
183

A certain portion of the
available area might be
given over to small
holders and irrigated
comparatively easy manner

to do such a pumping
from the river, while a
large ^{tract} of land might be reserved
for companies which
might in the future take
up land and irrigate on
a large scale by the
construction of a dam or
dams.

3. I would point out that
the Director of Agriculture
in his report of the 8th

but they already come into
the Tuba valley and work
then for 6 months in the year
and the fact that
their Reserve is becoming
that
complicated and the same thing
of the coast suits them as
likely to dispose them to a more
settled than the little cleared
permanent settlement
of their own country.

DRAFT

MINUTE

Mr. G. Kilde
Mr. H. Just
Mr. J. ...
Mrs. ...
Mr. ...

6. In the last para of his report

Mr. Macdonald suggested
that definite reserves be allotted
to the Wapasha ~~land~~
area thus reserved might be more
should be set out as Reserves,
in fact of it, might be marked out as
land on or near Reserves

might be ...
out for habitation coming,
like the Wakikuyu, from
outside.

7. It appears to me not
impossible that some of
the coast habitations for the

