

DESPATCH.

EAST AFR PROT.



No 2 8588

C.O

28588

Rec'd &
Rec'd 10 AUG 07

No.

(Subject.)

1907

Approved Paper

Govt. Lands Ordinance
Term of Leases of Grazing Land

To copy notification issued re - extension of Col. Am. Game Act date. Orders with Comm. & Parks that under particular conditions of Game Law could not be enforced. Paper authority given addressees to draft formularies new Game Law Ordinance based on original proposal of Govt. Lands Ordinance.

(Witness)

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT

Cd. 417 JUNE 1908

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Approved Paper

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Governor's Office

Nairobi,

July 18th 1907.

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PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
O.D. 417 JUNE 1908

by Lord.

I have the honour to solicit a reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 8 of Your Lordship's despatch No. 229 of the 23rd April dealing with the proposed amendments to the Crown Lands Ordinance of East Africa.

2. In view of the expression of opinion given by Your Lordship on the matter of the restriction of the period of leases for pastoral purposes and according to the proposal subsequently made to Your Lordship I directed

Ordinance and debate and pass the same in the Legislative Council for submission to Your Lordship. It was considered advisable to issue the notification, a copy of which is enclosed, regarding the terms on which pastoral

leases

H.H. Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies,

Bowman Street,

London S.W. 1. March 1908.

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orders which in future are wanted. These orders have been received with marked disapproval by all classes of the

white community, and, as pointed out by Colonel Montgomery,

with considerable alarm by the great majority of the

clergy. In connection I enclose a copy of the communication

I have received from the Clergymen's Association, and of a

letter addressed to the Commissioners of Land Divine cover to two

letters from Mr. Newland, of the City of Cleveland written

to the most progressive firms in Mairoli, and one which

in the confidence of the leases. These letters are temper-

ately written and I think deserve consideration. Let me add

that in view of a recent statement by Captain Robins to the

effect that the leasehold is not very desirable.

It may be urged that the terms of several of the

leases are at present unsatisfactory, the question of pastoral

leases, only three in number, South Australia, New

Zealand, and Tasmania, and although these undoubtedly

restrict such leases in the same way we have now adopted here

Tasmania indeed gives other compensation to allow only a

term

a period of 14 years with no special right of re-lease to the
settlers. I concur with the opinion expressed by the

Commissioner of Lands that, under the peculiar conditions
of this new country - particularly in view of the diffi-

culties of stock raising - it would be unwise to make

any such rules as would tend to apply rigidly

to the question of re-lease of existing land. I would in

this connection call your Lordship's attention to the

fact that the settlers are at present so favorably situated that

they will be able to avail themselves of the proposed new

laws without difficulty. I would therefore respectfully

recommend that an Advocate be authorized to

draw up a bill to provide for the protection of lands held on the tropicana

system, and to submit it to the Legislative Council of Lands in the

present session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, &c. At the end of the despatch of

the 2nd instant.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Yours very truly,
by Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

Henry St. John

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NOTICE.

In accordance with instructions received from the
Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is hereby notified
that the Governor-

(1) 100 acres of homestead farms will be periodically
reduced to 50 acres, the whole acre being allotted

(2) the term of lease or holding land will be for 51
years subject to renewal for a further period of 51 years
and the progressive rate of rent will be determined
as follows.

S. H. BROWNE,

Commissioner of Lands,

From Messrs. Newland, Tarlton & Co.,

To The Commissioner of Lands,

East Africa Protectorate.

Nairobi.

With reference to the notice appearing in the
last issue of the Official Gazette, under which the
period for which Grazing Areas are leased is reduced
from 99 years to 21 years, we beg to hand you herewith
a letter which we have addressed to H. M. Government.

For personal information:

We shall be pleased to furnish you with any information
to be forwarded to your Excellency. In due course, with
such documents as you may deem advisable.

We are, Sir,

For Newland, Tarlton & Co.

Sd/- J. J. TARLTON.

Nairobi.

June 21st 1907. C

Nairobi,

June 20th, 1897.

No. 4, to the Governor,

East Africa Protectorate,

Nairobi,

Your Excellency,

With reference to the notice appearing in the current number of "the Official Gazette", whereby the term of leases of Grazing Areas is reduced from 99 to 21 years, we have the honour to bring to your notice that the introduction of this measure has given rise to a wide-spread feeling of uneasiness throughout the whole community in this country.

We have ascertained the feelings of a considerable section of the Nairobi populace, and also heard expressions of opinion by the settlers at Molo, Voiro, Nakuru, Naknek, and Elsamere. In addition to this, we have discussed the matter with principal gentlemen connected with the Government service.

Without exception, everyone with whom we have come into touch, has expressed himself unfavourably toward the alteration which H.M. Government has seen fit to bring about, and coupled with this expression of dissatisfaction has been a desire to support Your Excellency in a policy which will, it is hoped, be directed against any measure which is detrimental to the interests of the country in general, and the farming section in particular.

The objections to the shorter term of leases are numerous, and varied, but the objection of two or three

will we trust, satisfy Your Excellency that just cause for complaint exists. These two objections are—

(1) The power and enterprise of our subjects, who in the hope of acquiring cheap land which may be made valuable, receive a severe blow by those who have the length of leases. In the case of a man who desires to leave his wife and children, the law seems particularly severe; if the wife has no children come of age, the land which their father has started to make valuable, reverts to the crown.

(2) Before this country can hope to compete on an equal footing in the stock markets of the world, pure bred stock must gradually be produced. By breeding from imported animals with the native stock, to start with, and eventually breeding up again to the pure breeds. This is of course a slow process, and twenty one years is none too long a period in which to bring about the desired change.

Whether by petition to Your Excellency, deputation, or Public Meeting, we desire to acquaint ourselves with you and all constitutional agitation against a regulation which we feel to be ill advised. The matter is pressing, and urgent, and should we think be taken up by every European resident in East Africa, not under the auspices of any particular nation, or sect, but by every right thinking man who has the good of the country at heart.

As the head of the constitutional, so when we look not only for guidance, but protection, we believe you will Your Excellency will give this matter early and proper consideration, and favour us with your advice in the proper and constitutional manner in which to assist you in bringing about an alteration in the law.

We have, etc.,

for Holland & Harton & Co.

S/— D. J. Harton

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East Africa.

Tue 20/10/07.

As you will see from my conversation the other day that I did not express my views on the subject or I am writing again to you, mainly because it is important to do so, as I am Commissioner in Africa for the Royal Agricultural Society of England and am likely to be asked questions both on the subject of agriculture and the question of land rights in the Protectorate.

I have no objection to the intention to suggest to the Government that the squatters' case that the favourable circumstances exist for cattle to be grazed there for grazing purposes should be accepted. They will then be asked to take up areas and bring them into cultivation with a few cattle and horses. It is a matter of opinion whether one is able to take the right amount of land, and if so, what area from home are to give only a small number of people the right of tenure for 40 years. I feel that I certainly recommend that the Government are prepared to do this, but I do not know whether they will do so.

It must be remembered that the Government have had to wait for many years to come into power, and that they have had to deal with the effects of unknown diseases and pests, and the fact that the herds have to breed up in the flocks and herds and the like. There are favourable circumstances, but there is also a great deal of difficulty in the way of the Government for any time being, and it is to be expected to have very little success in this regard. It has expired, and this is another reason why the population of Africa at permanent homes is still so small in comparison to those of us who have decided to

lived or live in the Protectorate. It is barely necessary to go into the difficulties to be faced in the way of native and wild animals as you are aware of the bearing these have upon the situation. The position seems to me to be this: we have had and expect the new regulation made that we shall be allowed to graze them. In 1904 I took a prominent part in getting the first order of grazing land introduced to do ~~yearly~~ now in 1907 I would like to revert to the old orders of things. Many think that old world ideas are being imposed upon us which difficulties can only be overcome by those who have experienced them. I am in favour of four years in developing the stock industry and am beginning to ask myself whether my hopes of making a living in a sound position are not vain. I would ask you to continue the progress of the country to do all in your power to get the 28 years lease restored at all events until such time as the Protectorate is proved as a stock country.

Yours truly,

V. R. NIELSEN

live our lives in the Protectorate. It is barely necessary to point out the difficulties to be faced in the way of nature and wild animals as you are aware of the bearing these have upon the situation. The position seems to me to be this: we have the land and capital; the new regulation means that we shall have the men. In 1904 I took a prominent part in getting the 99 years grazing land transferred to us ~~yearly~~ now in 1907 I would like to know if you will give me the privilege of the same. Many of the old world ideas are being informed by us, and those difficulties can only be overcome by those who have experienced them. I have had a good deal of time at my disposal in developing the stock industry and nothing hinders me to ask myself whether my hopes of seeing the country in a more peaceful position are not vain. I would ask you to do all in your power to see that the 99 years lease restored at all events until the time when the Protectorate is proved as a stock country.

Yours affec

V. R. NIMBLETT.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR LAND,

NAIROBI,

12th July, 1907.

Your Excellency,

In para. 8. of despatch No. 220 dated 23rd April the Secretary of State, in commenting on my report on the revision of the Crown Lands Ordinance, said:-

"I may here observe that I think the terms of leases for land for pastoral purposes should not in general exceed 21 years, with an option of renewal for a further term of 21 years at the then prevailing rent for such leases."

I had remarked in my report (para. 14), on the rates at present charged for land, and said that I thought that as the existing rates for grazing land were so high, it might be advisable to give leases first for 21 years, with the option to renew for the remainder of the 99 years at an enhanced rent. My object was to allow persons taking up grazing rights in a new country a low rent to begin with (at present a half penny or a penny an acre according to position)

to the GOVERNOR,

and to

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE,

NAIROBI.

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and to raise the rate after 21 years, but still to allow the grantee to retain his land for the full term of 99 years. I did not specify the enhanced rent; but my intention was to advocate that the enhancement should be stated when the land was granted, so that the grantee would know exactly what he would have to pay.

For instance it might have been stipulated that the rent would be increased by half as much again, or possibly doubled. The essence of the idea was that the person who took up a grazing farm would know when he obtained his land that, provided he carried out due development, he would keep it for 99 years, paying a low rent to begin with, and a somewhat enhanced one after 21 years.

The directions of the Colonial Office are stringent conditions, and I earnestly hope the Secretary of State will reconsider his course.

The public has been informed that grants will usually be given in future in accordance with instructions quoted above, and many precautions are made.

I forward herewith two which have been sent by me. One is from the firm of Newland, Tait addressed to Your Excellency. The other a letter from Mr. Newland the head of the firm, before setting out for Australia. Both are to you. Your Excellency is aware that a similar has been made by the Colonists' Association. No hesitation in saying that the new course is

with considerable alarm by the great majority of settlers.

Two facts should be borne in mind. First - practically all grazing land near the railway has already been granted on 99 years leases. We can hardly expect that applications will be made for the more remote lands on many strenuous conditions. The second is a very important one. The pastoral ranger has exceptional difficulties to contend with. Not only are diseases of stock very rife; it is exceedingly difficult for any but the richest men to stock their estates with an appreciable number of cattle. The tribes, who are by far the largest cattle owners, can hardly ever be induced to sell their animals. The Masai will never sell any thing but what has broken down. The other tribes also keep every head they can get.

Thus the settler has to import stock at a heavy cost, with the knowledge that it may succumb to some disease, which it is much more liable than the indigenous cattle. Other reasons could be adduced against treatment, but I trust I have said enough to show that it would be a mistake to introduce the system suggested by the Colonial Office.

The country is still in its infancy with many natural difficulties for the settler. So long as we insist on the development of each grant, it is good policy to give the land on easy terms for 99 years.

Only

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only time can we hope to attract the high class
or settlers.

The introduction of the charter pastoral
leases will I fear set back the settlement of
the country.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedient &
most obedient, humble servant,

John Tunney
Colonial Secretary for NSW.

A "MINE OF IMBECILITY."

DISCUSSION ON THE "STAB".

In future the terms of leases of grazing land will be for 21 years, subject to renewal for a further period of 21 years at the prevailing rate of rent if due increase has taken place.

From the Gazette of June 15th 1907.

It is to be read the preliminary notice in the Gazette to say that it was one of the main objects to induce a hyperbolic dig at our駐處 for Lands.

It is a long pause to make of the allusion the man who has got even borrowed his money with which he deals, and who believes that grazing land can be made capable of cultivation and can be improved while unproductive land is a dead loss. Has never even heard of a man who thinks that the best thing he has taken place is the English language and a good law term, who is to go to Australia Canada, New Zealand and the Colonies who believes that he can make a living in a waste country? Is not the world full of such people?

Presuming that we have given the new leasees a good deal of time, we cannot expect them to make a determined attempt to settle down to European immigration or to the disposal of an ignoramus who is hardly crediting even in mud houses to keep up the status of Downing Street and the Indian's half acre plot.

The first explanation is inexcusable and is a clear-cut capitalist betrayal of the interests of the taxpayers. We are therefore forced to accept the latter explanation.

The general of the application of the 11 years lease to the East African probably knows those who drafted the East African Land Ordinance, whereby backlands which have a potential future Aging-term and thereby given substantial value, are known as "idle land".

By its inherent nature, it is fit for grazing purposes in countries where the stock is for the most part cattle and in areas of grass, since they are not fit for pasture for the speculator.

It is not hazard a guess I should say that the man so designated with a capital name at the New Zealand Act of 1880. The essential features however of this Act has been rather complicated and of a purport not easily intelligible to the half-trained in land economics have been completely ignored.

I understand that H E and the Commissioner for Lands are now busy collecting the various Colonial Land Ordinances. Such things are highly indigestible without the salt of knowledge of the local conditions from which each ordinance is born, and the pepper of

In East Africa on the other hand the main factor is the slow importation of Germans or Germans who are seeking a home. They are accompanied by donkeys or herds, and expect with the idea of preparing a depot upon which they hope some day to accumulate stock by the score and numerous process of waiting for the native reserves to become overstocked for public expeditions or the opening of new districts and the granting to white settlers of the privileges enjoyed by Somalis, Danches, Magai, and the special friends of Sub-Commissioners.

In Asia we can find grass for their stock, here they cannot find stock for their grass.

The Germans are living just as the Poles yet in New Zealand (the very laboratory of progressive and legislated) the home of Henry Chapman a thinly settled Country with a million inhabitants, where farmland land costs up to £60 per acre by the Land Act of 1902 the thirty years lease on a five per cent rental with a rising clause was supplied to a 1900 days a person a tract of one

In East Africa in view of the fact that the British the Belgians and the Amsterdams, a vast country with a thousand inhabitants, who believe that he performs the role of a king in the world, by the Gazette of 15th June 1907 the notorious 99 years lease of arid lands has been cut to a 21 years term, giving the lessor the exclusive right at the end of that period to borrow his own money from the Government for a further period of 21 years, short of the whole of 2000 participants or gentlemen unknown to propriae to these said leases.

A few days before the arrival of Mr. Mac Donald, the first man of experience who has ever joined the Administration, on the eve of the formation of a Legislative Council, obtained warning constituting, or apparently even the usual procedure of submission to a presumed draughtsman the Mine of Imbecility is exploded beneath our feet.

By now it is all over the world and once more East Africa has become a misery just to those who have not been fooled into investing capital in the Country.

With the Commissioner for Lands inform us whether he only believes that a man will turn from a leased passage and free land grants of set amount Canada, to pay an import duty of 15 upon himself for the province of colonies. East Africa, where taxes, taxes, taxes, and the gift of every cow just up like a sort of life-death, certainty he may not be may save a farm out of the wilderness of a pig that when it becomes productive he may hand it back to the Government as a gift.

Has not yet dawned upon the Comptroller of Lands that East Africa is not a tame animal of a country? The East African pastoralists must build up their country by score and his flocks and herds head by head. Has the Commissioner for Lands not you guessed that the real value of East African grazing land is nil, and that when the lease expires the lessor will have given nothing and the lessee will have given all?

It is too silly to admit of serious criticism. Discussing land economics with people not conversant with the meaning of "unions".

"...and who will be 100 years, subject to removal for a further period of 21 years at the then prevailing rate of rent if development has taken place."

Thus the cassette of June 15th, 1967

When I read the preliminary notice in the Star I thought that it was one of the Star's speculations about a probable dig at our castle-ruins for Linda.

stock by the slow and precarious process of waiting for the vast native reserves to become overstocked, for punitive expeditions or the opening of close districts and the granting to white settlers of the privileges enjoyed by Somalis, Bantu, Nigard, and the special friends of sub-Crown commissioners.

In Australia men earn a fine grass for their sheep here they raise and stock in their farms.

The points are five great as the Poles
are in New Zealand, and the country is
not so well developed as the United States
or Canada, & deeply agricultural. Country with
a million inhabitants where farming land
sets up to \$50 per acre by the Land Act of
1892, the thirty year lease on a five per cent
rental with reverting reversionary was replaced
by a 999 years lease on a fixed four per
cent rental.

In East Africa, the Joint of the Landed Proprietors, the Farmers and the Agricultural Dwellers of semi-arid country with a thousand inhabitants, where land of £1 per acre is the most expensive land in the World, by the Georgists (15th June 1907), the so-called 99 years lease at fixed rental has been set at 21 years lease, giving the Tenant the right to cultivate the land throughout to recover his own expenses during the leasehold period. At 21 years, should the joint of landed proprietors or agriculturists wish to be possessed of the said leases:

A few days before the arrival of Mr. Mac Donald, the first man of distinction who ever joined this Association on the recommendation of a delegation from Boston - a delegation it is presumed - the usual proceedings of the annual meeting of delegates to the State convention were suspended because no local

Will the Commissioner for Trade, inform
whether he really believes that a sum will
be paid from the seaboard portmonee and free
charge of port covering Canada, to pay
a import-duty of \$100,000.00, required for the
value of sending to East Africa, where
all Trade, taxation and the cost of
carrying will be a heavy sort of strength.
Very truly yours, I am your obedient
servt of the public, — John H. Ward
Postmaster of Boston. B
1000 postage due a post.

He had to be sent to the hospital and he died there. The police said he was shot by his wife, the 25-year-old former bar manager for Length's Liquor Store, who had planned years of revenge against her husband. When the legal proceedings were given all

is too silly to admit of serious criticism.
Even bad economics can never get
out with the moneybags.