

N 23851

23851

REC'D  
JUN 28 1906

(Subject.)

Sheep Trading

His statement as to Comms refusal to  
 about - in Turk country asks for fair play

(Minutes.)

Mr. Read

The reason given by Col.  
 Puddle in Mr. Hollis's letter  
 of 24<sup>th</sup> April for not allowing  
 sheep trading in the Turk  
 country is that the country  
 was being decimated of sheep.

This seems to me in all probability  
 a valid reason - it is not desirable  
 that those ignorant savages should  
 be tempted to fight with their  
 chief means of subsistence for  
 an insufficient return.

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to the Igaboto country which is at present outside the East African  
Pro-terate Administration.

5. Of the two specific cases named I am so informed that  
of all the Levitic Angolououlo, have recently returned  
from the case of Henry I... ..

[The following section of the document is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and degradation in the scan. It appears to contain several paragraphs of text.]

... ..  
not be allowed to trade in this district. It is stated  
has ever been raised and the trade has been... ..  
years. There is no possibility of the... ..  
sleep because the Natives are very loth to... ..

to this arguement were correct as to the Administration  
 direct the but ts, the cattle, which would toward a road  
 the closing of this dist, let assisted the Butchers  
 and the leading Butcher should be he did not  
 the will say from while the District was open  
 flock of origin to a big Sellers and Corp and  
 the sink for sheep. Nearly all the cattle traded  
 were of the majority of the sheep taken in exchange

and letters I feel at a loss to know what to  
 do. but I put it, and I think so, with  
 the responsibility for us to have the all great

Yours sincerely

*[Handwritten signature]*

...argument were correct, ... ration  
 ...the hut ... cattle, which would ... a ...  
 ...closing of this district ... the Butcher's  
 ...the leading Butcher there told me he did not  
 ...come from ... the District was open  
 ...of trading is to buy Heifers and Cows and  
 ...for Sheep. Nearly all the cattle traded  
 ...the majority of the sheep taken in exchange  
 ...I feel at a loss to know what ...  
 ...at I put it, but I think you will  
 ...possible for us to have the slightest

Yours sincerely

*[Signature]*

to the Gaboto country which is at present outside the East Africa  
Administration.

5. Of the two specific cases named I am to inform you that  
one of them, a genetic Angolopoulle have recently returned  
from the north of the Congo Basin, a district which is in the  
protection.

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years. There is no possibility of the ...  
because the Natives are very ...

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 that the hat tax is cattle, which would ~~confer~~ a ~~ready~~  
 closing of this district, ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~butchers!~~  
 and the leading butcher there told us he did not  
 care from ~~the~~ ~~district~~ ~~was~~ ~~ever~~  
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 mean. But I put it, and I think you will

— possible for us to have the slightest

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*[Handwritten signature]*

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Received of the

in the regard to the  
the refusal of his office

from the time to date  
of the

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I have

to report

of correspondence between Lord Hindlip and the Commissioner of East Africa Protectorate and others relative to sheep-trading in the Suk Country.

Lord Hindlip originally applied to Mr Hobley, the Commissioner at Naivasha, in January, 1906, through the agent M. Chaplin for permission to trade for sheep in the Suk Country of the East Africa Protectorate.

Mr Hobley in his letter to Lord Hindlip of the 14th January, 1906, replied that the necessary steps should be taken to ensure that the sheep should be returned to the Commissioner within a few months, and he therefore forwarded Lord Hindlip's application to the Commissioner who has been considering the matter.

Lord Hindlip had an interview with the Commissioner who first refused but eventually granted the application, stating, Lord Hindlip says, in answer to his enquiry on the point, that there was no other reason for the proposal except the danger of a falling off in the revenue.

Mr Chaplin therefore proceeded to Baringo with a permit to trade for sheep, and informed General Hindlip that the Sub Commissioner placed every possible obstacle in his way, going so far as to forbid him from trading after a certain date, and refusing to allow him to do so beyond the station of Baringo itself.

Lord Hindlip wrote to the Commissioner enquiring the reason of these restrictions, but received no reply or acknowledgment.

Mr. Chaplin stated that the Collector at Baringo told him that he would recommend that he should



By the Commissioner's direction, the Secretary to Government replied in this letter on the 24th of April in a letter to Lord Hindlip's representative in East Africa, Mr. Fawcus. He pointed out that:-

(a) The Sdk district had been denuded of sheep, and therefore closed to traders, as Lord Hindlip was aware.

(b) Only two trading permits had been granted under special circumstances immediately previous to the closure, one of which was to Mr. Chaplin, Lord Hindlip's agent.

(c) No trader had within recent times been allowed to proceed to Kerio to exchange cattle for sheep.

(d) The principal native stated by Lord Hindlip to be trading in the Sdk district had received his permit before the district was closed to <sup>sheep-</sup>traders, and that

(e) He was not a sheep trader.

(f) The Europeans mentioned by Lord Hindlip had recently returned from the Uganda Protectorate.

(g) The traders stated to be actually in Northern Sdk did not trade there but only traversed the district on their way to trade in the Nyaboto country which was at that time outside the control of the Protectorate Administration.

10. On May 7th Mr. Fawcus reported to Lord Hindlip that four days after receiving the Secretary's letter of the 24th of April, he heard from Mr. Chaplin of two further cases in which permission had been given to a European and a Somali respectively to trade in the Sdk or Rendile country.

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