

1931.

Kenya.

CO 533/415.

No. 17310.

SUBJECT

~~REVISION OF RECORDS SECTION~~

This File should be returned to Queen Street when no longer required.

Co-operative Societies (Registration) Ordinance

Previous

Subsequent

17313/32

amongst the natives, and the successful pursuit of this project must necessarily involve infinite tact and patience as well as great practical wisdom in the formation of critical plans. It could be said that at present the native community is not ready for a monetary system or for any approach to a system of valuing cattle on a monetary basis. "Fictitious values" of cattle in so far as they are "fictitiously" high from the commercial standpoint simply means that the native puts a higher value on the cattle than on the precious metals for which they can be exchanged, or, in other words, that his own standards of value gives him greater satisfaction than the standards which Europeans would impose upon him. This, in itself, is an indication that the native would be only slowly induced to change to another standard, and if this is the case he will be reluctant to reduce his numbers of cattle because in that process he will reduce his own wealth according to the standards which he applies.

The administrator who deals with the cattle problem of the natives of Kenya is dealing with the foundations of wealth in their community. The problem is as great as that of moving the economy of Northern Europe from the gold standard to some other, and almost as great as its import to the people concerned as the problem that would arise in an attempt to turn Northern Europe from the gold standard to a "cattle" standard of values of exchange.

While a person in the position of creditor, however that position may be established, expects a stated number of cattle in payment of an obligation, no smaller number will satisfy him. At present, numbers of cattle are almost inextricably bound up with tribal customs in daily transactions. If numbers are to be reduced, new standards of wealth and of exchange have to be established. If numbers and the customary qualities which are taken into consideration in determination of values are to be altered, the acceptance of an entirely new basis for wealth, and of new standards of exchange has to be obtained.

How such a change should be sought is a matter for close consideration by such persons as have a sympathetic and full understanding of communal customs and of the mentality of the persons concerned. But on broad lines it may be said that no such change could be secured except with the establishment of full confidence between natives and administrators; and then only by methods which may be described as educative and which are almost certain to be slow. Any suggestion of "compulsion" towards change must be tabooed, for a change brought about by compulsion would almost certainly wreck the economic organization and the social morals of the whole native community.

The establishment of new standards of value, whether for day to day exchange or for the measurement of total wealth, almost certainly means the establishment of a monetary economy

of goats. The goat, when subject to the care and attention it merits, is a valuable economic animal and the strongest justification can be advanced for its maintenance by the native population. The fact that the European landowner objects to the native goat offers no economic support for its "drastic reduction." Goat keeping along proper lines should be strongly encouraged.

Fundamentally, the numbers of livestock, their general quality and immediate condition, cannot be considered except with reference to the whole economic life and much of the social life of the native community, especially with those tribes which consist essentially of herdsmen. Livestock represents the accumulated wealth of the individual, the family, the tribe and the community, and also their means of exchange and barter. The exchange, deposit, loan of livestock, and especially of cattle, enters into marriage contracts or family settlements. Numbers are more easily determined than quality or condition, and numbers represent values more closely than any other basis which might seem possible to a European. Until the native can be persuaded first of all to think of age, quality, and conditions as of equal importance with numbers in the estimation of values of cattle, little can be done to reduce numbers without causing social discontent and even serious economic disturbance between individuals and possibly between communities.

As a preliminary extensive research into the problem of range and pasture management in Kenya Colony and a radical change of opinion as to the feeding requirements of native owned cattle would be essential. Under any circumstances, such research and change of opinion is necessary. Also the problem of producing the right type of beef animal under the climatic conditions prevailing in the colony, and, if forthcoming, ways and means of ensuring continuity of type and sufficiency of numbers to maintain regularity of supply. This research and the evolution of the right type of animal will probably occupy a period of years.

But the only solution to the livestock problem may lie in the direction of the establishment of a sound hides and skins export trade established upon an efficient marketing organisation in which European exploitation will be rigidly excluded. But whether the ultimate solution will be found in beef production for export, or concentration on hides and skins or a combination of both, serious attention must be given to better pasture accommodation and better watering facilities for native livestock combined with the establishment of instructional centres and the services of a trained native staff of inspectors in every cattle district.

A word may be said about the suggested drastic reduction

in the Colony.

The statement that "For export trade the only solution is a Meat Factory," cannot be based upon knowledge of the world meat trade or the preliminary conditions and research necessary before the necessity for a factory becomes a matter even for practical discussion.

The policy of immediate slaughter is quite inadequate for it is almost certain that the native community will not sacrifice its animals, except under great duress, until they have found an adequate substitute in money or other forms of wealth, for their individual and communal purposes. The establishment of a factory for the temporary purposes of dealing with an immediate surplus of underfed, stunted cattle would be sheer waste, and no such venture would be justified unless it could obtain a continuous supply of cattle of a quality which would meet profitable demands for meat in the European markets. The possible use of a factory dealing merely with a temporary situation and the establishment of a factory for regular and continuous operations can be distinguished, and the former may be dismissed as a futile suggestion. The possibilities of building up an organisation to deal with a regular supply of cattle for an export trade in meat may be considered.

cultures. The sudden encroachment upon such traditions and cultures can only increase the resentment which the native stock-owner must feel towards those who now occupy his old grazing grounds.

There can be no solution to the native livestock problem until each district is adequately staffed by native stock inspectors trained in the uses of dipping, vaccination and inoculation, the advantages of selective breeding and other subjects of animal husbandry and elementary veterinary science. When this is accomplished; when quarantine stations are established to enable native cattle to be released from the reservations, and when the native stockowners have returned to them such of the present empty good grazing land - from which they or their fathers have been evicted - as may be reasonably necessary to maintain the present numbers of stock in good health, then this problem will be nearer solution.

To advance the reason that Government technical departments - medical, veterinary and agricultural - are inadequate to undertake the systematic training of natives would be to imply directly that native welfare, beyond the irreducible minimum essential for purposes of framing reports for the Home Authority, had no place in the active policy of the local Administration. It will be tantamount to a confession that the welfare of the native has been subordinated to the

to quantity fully appreciated. But it is not clear that for generations past certain cattle tribes have not been in possession and have not practiced - when they had the opportunity - methods of stock and pasture management which have quite recently been recognised as "modern" by the civilised world. The greatest authorities on stock and pasture management would be unable to evolve and maintain improved breeds of domestic animals under conditions such as have been forced upon the native stock-owner in Kenya Colony. The continued apportioning of blame on the native for conditions which have been the outcome of a policy of indifference for his welfare is quite unjustifiable.

Such official methods as specified above possess some of the virtues of thoroughness which might possibly be adopted under conditions of imperative necessity in a civilised community educated to the accepted monetary standard of value but they cannot be commended as a solution to the livestock problem in a native community where the use of money has yet to be taught and accepted. The sudden, drastic reduction of livestock by slaughter, however, would be one definite method of reducing the natives traditional conception of wealth.

The inculcation of modern methods of animal husbandry must be associated with indigenous tribal traditions and

the sparse, waterless pastures deficient in nutritive, and especially in mineral elements, the present disease-ridden, undernourished animal has been evolved in reserves which "have been for years in perpetual quarantine for some disease or other,..." The other and better type of pasture in native possession has also suffered from continuous heavy overstocking.

Some of the official remedies advanced (page 84 of the 1929 H.A.D. Report) are:

"first, the reduction of the herds (which are far in excess of native domestic requirements for meat and milk) to the carrying capacity of the available pastures, and particularly a drastic reduction of goats; secondly the marketing of the animal natural increase, particularly bullocks and sheep; thirdly, the inculcation of sound methods of animal husbandry. The only way to commence is by compulsory culling, and this cannot be done until definite marketing facilities are provided by which the meat can fetch its real, but not fictitious value."

"For export trade the only solution is a Meat Factory, and the erection of such a Factory, on terms which will ensure all net profits to the suppliers of slaughter animals, is under consideration." (page 85.)

Another feature regarding official recommendations for livestock reform is the complete absence of suggestion for the pursuit of a vigorous policy of training native stock inspectors and native instructors trained in the elements of range and pasture management in sufficient numbers to ensure that every stock carrying district in the reservations is adequately covered. It is only by the method of continuous education in these matters that any radical improvement can be attained and maintained and the merit of quality as opposed

NATIVE LIVESTOCK AS AN ECONOMIC ASSET.

A disturbing feature permeating official reports concerning the Kenyan native and his domestic life is the imputation of responsibility for unsatisfactory conditions to defects inherent in the native character. Also the remedies advanced to treat particular conditions or circumstances are made invariably at the expense of the native.

By some strange method of reasoning the native stock-owner is condemned for the present admittedly unhealthy condition of the livestock population in the reservations; he is condemned for the outcome of a series of circumstances over which he has had the very slightest, if any, control.

The present deplorable condition of native owned livestock is directly due to two factors, (1), the diversion of the native and his livestock from their old grazing grounds, which had been occupied by generations of the cattle raising tribes, to a restricted amount of good pasture in some of the segregated areas, and to a very large amount of definitely inferior pasture scattered over large areas of semi-arid, waterless country, and (2), a practical denial to the native stockmen of the regular services and advice of the veterinary department.

As a natural consequence of gross overstocking of

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES  
ABERYSTWYTH

TELEGRAMS | No. 169  
TELEPHONE |

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

ABERYSTWYTH

15th July, 1931.

A W ASHBY  
J PRYSE HOWELL  
J LLEFELYS DAVIES  
J GLYNNE WILLIAMS

Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, M.C. M.P.,  
119, Kent House Road,  
Beckenham,  
Kent.

Dear Dr. Drummond Shiels:

I now enclose the paper, or study,  
on the native livestock of Kenya Colony to complete the  
economic 'Review' I sent you on Saturday last. I hope you  
will be able to find something of interest in the papers  
which are based upon official records.

Yours sincerely,

*Charles Spearman*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
1931

*Ash*  
\_\_\_\_\_

of equipment £400.

I note that in the draft Estimates for 1932 the provision for the maintenance of centres has been reduced to £400 and that no provision has been made for purchase of stock or equipment. But the memorandum on the Estimates explains <sup>that</sup> ~~why~~ the decrease in the provision for maintenance has been made possible by the fact that centres have now been constructed and are occupied by pupils who themselves do the greater part of this work. It was also explained that no provision ~~has been~~ made for the purchase of stock or equipment as it will be possible to maintain centres in 1932 with the equipment which they have already made.

Mr. Moore added that the crux of the whole thing is finance.

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Note.

I had an opportunity of mentioning this to Mr. Moore when he called on the 3rd November. He mentioned:-

- (a) The comprehensive scheme with regard to Veterinary services in native areas which had been drawn up by the Chief Veterinary Officer which is referred to in paragraph 5 of No. 1 on 16324/30, but the cost of which is undoubtedly high and out of all proportion to the benefits which would accrue.

In No. 2 of the same file, the Secretary of State suggested that the scheme should be referred back for revision and then submitted, as in that way it might be possible to make progress with a view to action when the financial circumstances permit.

Mr. Moore told me that Captain Brassey Swaris had now formulated a skeleton scheme which is before the Government.

- (b) Additional work is being carried out by the existing staff of Ngong, Maseno, in the Machakos and in the N.F.P./Isiolo, where natives are being trained in the raising of stock and also as to the method of making ghee.

As regards these training centres a reference may be made to No. 3 of file 16384/30 which referred to provision in the <sup>1931</sup> 1930-1 estimates for maintenance of centres £1,400, purchase of stock £1,400, purchase

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arranged for the inoculation and quarantine of stock and at the present time all trek and plough oxen and considerably more than 50% of the slaughter oxen required in the Colony are supplied from the Native Reserves.

5. If the scheme referred to in paragraph 2. is adopted, it is hoped that there will be a very largely increased production of dairy products in the Reserves.

6. Another result, however, will be that the necessity for quarantine will gradually disappear and the question of markets for surplus stock will then exist in a more aggravated form. There is not a market in the Colony at present for the surplus livestock from the Native Reserves and the only solution is a meat factory with a steady demand for stock. In view, however, of the attitude of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee and the present financial situation, referred to in the correspondence ending with Lord Passfield's telegram No. 126 of 15th April, 1931, there appears little hope of such a factory eventuating in the immediate future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL,  
GOVERNOR.

Extract  
17/4/31

17/4/31  
No 2

415  
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE LONDON

*copy*

445

KENYA.

No. 149

CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

16<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER, 1931.

RECEIVED  
9 NOV 1931  
POSTAL OFFICE

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Lord Passfield's confidential despatch (2) of 9th July, 1931, on the subject of the Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department for 1929.

(16307/30)

Extract rep. on 16.10.31 No. 3

(no further)

- with regard to paragraph 6. of the despatch under reference on the subject of Veterinary Services in Native reserves, I am addressing a separate despatch to you with regard to a modified scheme drawn up by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the development of animal husbandry in the Native reserves in accordance with the instructions contained in Lord Passfield's Confidential despatch of 31st December, 1930.

No 2 on 16.10.31

- It is at present the policy of the Veterinary Department to keep all Native reserves in quarantine on account of the prevalence of infectious and contagious diseases in order to prevent the sale and consumption of stock subject to disease and to prevent the spread of disease throughout the Colony.

- Wherever possible, outlets have been

arranged.....

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. H. THOMAS, P. C., M. P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S. W. 1.

Supervising Staff  
of African Veter-  
inary Training  
Centres.

32. It is proposed to station in each Training Centre a European Stock Instructor with the exception of the Coast Province, where a trained Indian Veterinary Instructor will be in charge.

Of the 15 supervisors required, ten are available from the present staff, without provision for relief.

District  
Staff.

33. The district staff requirements will be at least nineteen Veterinary Officers, to which are added 6 relief officers or a total of 25.

Of this total, 5 Veterinary Officers are available from the present staff without provision for relief.

General  
introduction  
of scheme.

34. The veterinary service under the present scheme will be slowly established over a period of ten years by gradually introducing the district staff at the rate of two veterinary officers per annum together with the establishment of one African Veterinary Training Centre.

35. The gradual introduction of Veterinary personnel over a period of years must work in conjunction with proposals of disease control, as detailed under separate reply to the Government with regard to Rinderpest Control, in that the staffing of the native reserves would commence with those reserves contiguous to the Tanganyika border and thereafter move northwards.

(sgd) H. BRASSEY - EDWARDS  
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER.

**Animal census** - The official census of the number of live-  
 of Kenya Colony stock in the native reserves in the Colony is approxi-  
 mately 12 million head.

**Staff require-  
 ments for  
 scheme.**

29. The services asked for provide supervision  
 of one officer or Indian Veterinary Assistant, exclud-  
 ing reliefs, for each half a million head of livestock.  
 the minimum requirement for a comprehensive scheme of  
 stock conservation in native reserves in fifteen  
 African Veterinary Training Centres including the  
 six training centres under erection.

**Number of  
 African Vet-  
 erinary Train-  
 ing Centres  
 required.**

30. The Training Centres also include a sheep  
 centre for the Kasai Province in addition to the  
 Training Centre at Ngong, and a sheep and camel centre  
 in the Northern Frontier Province in addition to the  
 Training Centre in the process of building at Isiolo.  
 Recent experience has proved that the sheep and camel  
 centre must be located in definite areas in these  
 provinces among native stockowners who are purely  
 sheep or camel-owners.

31. The African Veterinary Training Centres  
 will be situated as follows:

Position of	Kasai Province	2
African Vete-	Northern Frontier Province	2
erinary Train-	Rift Valley Province	1
ing Centres.	Nzoia Province	2
	Nyanza Province	4
	Turkhana, Ukamba, Coast and Kikuyu Provinces	1 each.
	Total -	15.

With the possible exception of the Kikuyu  
 Province and the Turkhana Province, requests have  
 been received for the establishment of these training  
 centres from all the provinces.

The siting of these Training Centres will be  
 determined in consultation with the Director of Education.

Colonial Develop-  
ment Loan.

27. It is possible that application may be made for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Total  
Current  
Expenditure.

28. If the recurrent expenditure of the African Veterinary Training Centres is taken over on establishment by the Local Native Councils, the recurrent expenditure to Government will be £225,000 per annum, to meet the expense of the district Veterinary Staffs, i.e. a cost for field services of three cents per head per annum, calculated on the basis of the official animal census in native reserves.

The Agricultural Census discloses that the following estimated numbers of livestock were in the possession of natives resident in native reserves as on 31st July 1930:

Cattle	4,742,379
Sheep	2,805,156
Goats	4,036,671
Donkeys	215,254
Camels	178,738
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>11,978,198</u></b>

In addition to above, there are the following numbers of livestock the property of natives resident on European holdings:-

Cattle	223,584
Sheep	191,671
Goats	284,872
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>700,127</u></b>

The above, therefore, indicates that the total native-owned livestock in the Colony and Protectorate numbers 12,678,325 head.

In my opinion, as already stated, the census figure is probably on a low estimate.

RECURRENT.

District Staff.

1 Veterinary Officer £600 - 840 (average)	720
Trained native personnel (2 trained scouts)	60
Passage £60 (i.e. £180 for 3 years)	60
Local Transport & Travelling and Travelling Allowance £225.	225
Tentage £15. (i.e. £45 for 3 years)	15.
	<hr/>
	£1,080.

1st year 5 Veterinary Officers @ £1,080 ea.	-	5,400.
2nd " 8 " " " " "	-	8,640
3rd " 11 " " " " "	-	11,880.
4th " 13 " " " " "	-	14,040
5th " 15 " " " " "	-	16,200
6th " 17 " " " " "	-	18,360
7th " 19 " " " " "	-	20,520
8th " 21 " " " " "	-	22,680
9th " 23 " " " " "	-	24,840
10th " 25 " " " " "	-	27,000

S U M M A R Y.

Capital Expenditure to complete 124 centres =	£62,500.
Recurrent Expenditure in respect of 15 centres @ £1,500 ea. p.a.	£22,500.
Recurrent Expenditure in respect of 25 Veterinary Officers @ £1,080 ea. per annum.	£27,000.
Total Cost per annum.	<hr/> £49,500.
Total Cost including Capital Expenditure	<hr/> <hr/> £112,000.

per centre capital £500  
 recurrent £1,000 + £100 = £1,100  
 or per pupil - Capital £100  
 recurrent £500

~~M.A.B.~~ 40

RECURRENT COST OF CENTRES.

Each @ £1,500 per annum.

					£
1st year	6 centres	@	£1,500	-	9,000
2nd "	7 "	@	"	"	10,500
3rd "	8 "	@	"	"	12,000
4th "	9 "	@	"	"	13,500
5th "	10 "	@	"	"	15,000
6th "	11 "	@	"	"	16,500
7th "	12 "	@	"	"	18,000
8th "	13 "	@	"	"	19,500
9th "	14 "	@	"	"	21,000
10th "	15 "	@	"	"	22,500

CAPITAL COST OF 12½ CENTRES @ £25,000 PER CENTRE.

Completed centres - 2½ = £12,500.

					£
1st year	3½ centres	@	£25,000	each	17,500
2nd year	1 centre	@	"	"	5,000
3rd "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
4th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
5th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
6th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
7th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
8th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
9th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000
10th "	1 "	@	"	"	5,000

12½ centres @ £25,000, each = £62,500

SUMMARY.

21 centres in existence  
12½ centres @ £25,000 each - £62,500

15 centres.

APPENDIX A.

COST OF AN AFRICAN VETERINARY TRAINING CENTRE.

CAPITAL.

	£
House for Veterinary Officer.	500.
"    "    "    Stock Inspector.	500.
Housing for pupils	1,200
"    "    "    native staff.	350
Dairy	160
Equipment	110
Office & Store	200
Transport	180
Cattle Dip	150
Fencing	200
Stock	250
Office furniture	30
Water supply	500
Typewriter	20
Microscope	40
Poultry and Equipment	120
Milking pails, byres, calf pens	50
Tentage	40
Labour (for preliminary construction work during first two years).	400
	£ 5,000

APPENDIX B.

STAFF OF AFRICAN VETERINARY TRAINING CENTRE.

RECURRENT.

	£
Stock Instructor 2372 - 600 (average)	500
African Clerk 290	90
3 African Instructors @ 260 each - £180	180
50 pupils' rations, blankets, uniforms and small pay allowances.	500
Upkeep of Station £125	125
Contingencies 250	50
Passage 260 (i.e. £180 in 3 years)	60
	£ 1,500.

The training of one pupil costs on an average - £30  
 Revenue from sale of dairy products, bulls, poultry, eggs, etc.

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cost of an African Veterinary training Centre.

(1/16)

African Veterinary Training Centre is £1,500, and the details are shown in Appendix B. The proposals are that fifty should be accommodated in each centre, which makes the cost of each pupil equal to £30 per annum. It will be noted that the labour charges are negligible as the pupils are expected to undertake the various duties.

Cost per pupil.

Revenue and control of Training Centres by Local Native Councils.

24. Revenue should be produced from the sale of milk products, poultry and cattle, and in time the revenue should cover most, if not all, the recurrent costs. In this event, when the Training Centres are earning revenue to cover the expenditure or at any rate the major portion of it they might be handed over to the Local Native Councils. The Ngong Veterinary Training Centre earned last year over £200 from the sale of ghee.

Veterinary Officers.

(1/8)

25. The cost of a Veterinary Officer, or district staff, including his transport charges, etc., amounts to £1,080 per annum, the particulars of which are found in the Appendix C.

26. The total schedule of capital and recurrent expenditure for a Veterinary Service to native reserves to cover a period of ten years is as follows:- (pages 6, 7 and 8).

to carry these principles into effect.

Revision of financial provisions.

19. In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, the financial provisions have been altered to meet with the present crisis.

Original estimates of cost of scheme.

20. It will be noted that the financial provision under the scheme of Veterinary Services - Native Reserves - was estimated at £330,765, including capital expenditure, £250,700, and recurrent expenditure, £80,065. It should be stated that in drafting the original scheme the estimates were based, according to instructions, on the lines of the "native hospitalisation" scheme successfully presented by the Medical Department. For this reason, the full range of every possible building was included in the capital expenditure.

New estimates: subsidiary centres excluded.

21. The present estimates are based, as in the former scheme, on unit values, but in this estimate the charge for subsidiary veterinary centres is not included, because it is considered they should be a charge against the funds of the local Native Councils which would develop them when natives were available from the Training Centres to take charge of them as is the case with Medical Dispensaries.

+ (1.6) Unit capital cost of any African Veterinary Training Centre.

22. The unit capital cost of an African Veterinary Training Centre is £5,000; the items making up this sum are given in Appendix A. It should be stated that it is not proposed to use the total sum on any Training Centre in an initial way, but to aim at gradually building up as soon as the selected centre has proved satisfactory from a stock point of view. This system follows on in the manner in which the Training Centres, at present in course of erection, have been created, continued and nearly completed.

Unit recurrent:

23. The unit recurrent cost of maintaining an

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his personal health by providing food and at the same time increase the advance of agriculture.

Kavirondo natives to be discouraged as a stockowner.

15. It is stated that the Kavirondo Native should not be encouraged to become a stockowning tribe at the expense of their crop production, but I would point out that this tribe already possesses a number of cattle larger than any other tribe. So anxious is this tribe for the conservation of its stock, that, in inoculation fees alone, they have paid into revenue during the past five years Sh.521,025 from the North and Central districts alone. The South district has never had a veterinary service.

Animal wealth should contribute largely towards Colony's exports.

16. The animal wealth of the native reserves has been under-estimated in number and there is increasing evidence that if the stock industry as a whole were aided, considerable assistance would be given towards increasing the Colony's exports, and improving its financial position.

Efforts of veterinary services restricted owing to paucity of staff.

17. Efforts have been made within the limits of recurrent expenditure to give a service to the native stockowning tribes, but with the huge numbers of stock to be handled, such efforts have been concentrated in particular native reserves in order to produce definite results. Any expansion of work cannot be provided for and, in general, the paucity of staff has caused a situation resulting in other departments doing the work which the Veterinary Department should do by reason of its training.

Objects of Veterinary Services.

18. The Scheme of Veterinary Services which was submitted in October, 1929, had the following objects in view: (1) to prevent and control the spread of animal disease; (2) the improvement of native stock by better methods of animal husbandry; (3) to organise and promote means by which the native may be trained

Reasons for demand of Veterinary Services in Native Reserves.

amended scheme should be favourably considered in the light of the known attitude of the natives in their expressed desire for Government support.

Policy of drift.

9. The prospects and economic position of the native stock industry have not hitherto received adequate consideration and a policy of "drift" has been maintained, until recently, when proposals for the establishment of a meat factory for the disposal of surplus stock were considered. The policy of establishing such a Meat factory has received general approval but lack of funds prevents its immediate adoption.

Economic value of milk products.

10. The question so often asked "what is the use of the Native Stock" has been answered by the practical experiments undertaken in several native reserves and which have proved that native cattle, with such reasonable control and management as is within the scope of all native stockowners, can produce a commercial product in milk and its products, in enormous quantities.

Local markets and India's demands.

11. There is a local market for large quantities of animal products such as ghee, butter substitutes, and tinned milk, etc., and India would, I understand, import larger quantities of ghee if this product was available in an unadulterated form.

Customs returns.

12. The customs returns for four years (1926-1929) show that animal products have been imported to a value of approximately 2373,803.

Prospects of results encouraging.

13. The prospects are most encouraging and the native stockowners now understand the value of assistance. This they ask for and are supported in their requests by their local Administrative Officers.

Reasons for promoting animal wealth.

14. In the light of recent experience the position in regard to the provision of veterinary services in native reserves has considerably altered and tribes occupying areas which are agricultural - not essentially - should be encouraged to keep stock in numbers which will assist the native from the point of view of

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VETERINARY SERVICES: NATIVE RESERVES.

I am glad of the opportunity to revise the scheme of veterinary services in the light of the criticisms made.

Presented scheme approved by the Provincial Commissioners.

2. It should be stated that the scheme in principle has been submitted to, and has met with the approval of the Provincial Commissioners, who were consulted in committee and visited in their provinces.

Writer's long experience.

3. I submit that my close experience of over twenty years with the native stockowner in the Colony gives me a right to say that the African native does require assistance for the conservation of his stock as he realises the benefits which would accrue from such a service.

Other Departments help in animal conservation work.

4. Owing to the paucity of veterinary staff in native reserves and areas, the demands for assistance cannot be met and, in consequence, the Administration and Education Departments are undertaking the work with their resident staffs.

Slow progress of African Veterinary Training Centres.

5. Very slow progress has been made in the establishment of African Veterinary Training Centres within the limits of the recurrent expenditure.

Assistance of Local Native Councils with grants of money and land.

6. I have to report that considerable assistance has been given this year for the first time by grants of money from the Local Native Councils' funds to continue the building up of these Training Centres.

7. In addition, grants of lands have been given and offered by Local Native Councils who are anxious to have African Veterinary Training Centres erected in their areas; they realise that the suggested systems of disease control, animal management, better production of animal products and marketing are practical issues within their reach.

8. For these various reasons I consider that it is only to the native stockowners that the justice



532



KENYA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

No. 166

CONFIDENTIAL.

*H.*  
14 November 1931.

Sir,

16324/30  
No 2.

I have the honour to refer to Lord Passfield's Confidential despatch of 31st December 1930, with regard to a scheme drawn up by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the development of animal husbandry among the Native tribes.

2. As requested in the despatch under reference the original scheme has been referred back to the Chief Veterinary Officer who has now drawn up a revised scheme which meets with the approval of the Director of Agriculture and the Chief Native Commissioner. I attach a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Chief Veterinary Officer which explains the revised scheme in detail.

3. This revised scheme is for 15 Veterinary Centres of which 2½ are already in existence. The capital cost of each Veterinary Centre is £5,000 and the recurrent cost £1,500. The recurrent expenditure per pupil is £30 as against £100 per pupil in the original scheme, which was one of the points of objection by the Chief Native Commissioner as being unnecessarily extravagant. The scheme contemplates the completion of the 15 Centres in 10 years, when the recurrent cost would be £49,500. The capital cost is estimated at £62,500. The following is a summary of the expenditure:- ...

Approved Conf (2) 17 AUG 1932

\* *John Staff*

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S. W. 1.

ability to survive drought and pestilence and may still be capable of producing another calf <sup>is</sup> of greater value than may be apparent.

It is essential therefore that, with cattle herds primarily and wholly dependent on pasture grazing, the nutritional aspect receive attention in advance of measures aimed at raising the general standard of the livestock.

Without this assurance a factory to utilise "surplus" or "inferior" native owned stock must lead to loss of confidence. The confidence of native owners is vital if progress is to be made and maintained.

A.G. Doherty

June 1932.

1. Overstocking with cattle in Native Reserves.

2. The establishment of Meat Works to deal with the position.

These two questions require careful examination.

(1) It should be remembered that shortage of food is inseparably linked with depression in the rate of reproduction amongst cattle living under native reserve conditions. Periods of drought cause overstocking more consistently than excess in numbers for a given area.

Hand in hand with the decline in fertility goes decreased resistance to diseases that are fatal when animals are depressed from insufficient food.

(2) When considering a factory scheme the numbers, present and future, to be dealt with must be governed by the above mentioned conditions.

The cattle husbandry of the native is inherited from generations of local experience. It is a valuable asset not lightly to be removed unless a more efficient system can be installed and worked. A cow that has proved her

RECEIVED  
19 JUL 1952  
POST OFFICE

10th. July 1952.

29  
6  
Packed  
P.C.

Sir,

I had been in the habit of exchanging views of mutual interest with the late Mr. Montgomery. The enclosed is a note written before I heard of his death. Not quite knowing what to do with it I am taking the liberty of sending it to you. The views expressed may be of interest.

The question is one I had very much at heart. During my last ten years in Africa I maintained, at my own expense, a herd of pure native type to study nutritional improvements within the scope of the native owner as he is to-day. Before leaving I was able to establish, with much difficulty, a home for such purely native research - The Native Training Centre at Ngong. Native livestock improvement, especially in a mixed stock breeding community like Kenya, can be influenced by ideas in advance of the native capacity to absorb.

I am,  
Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*C.V.O. Kenya*

(Late C.V.O. Kenya)

294  
Kya  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
COLONIAL OFFICE.

I consider expense would be considerably added without result. No additions have been made to the strength of the staff of V.Os. since 1922 with the result that the disease problem today is an economic disability to production.

I would appeal for the acceptance of the general principles of the scheme as I am confident they would be of considerable use and benefit for the development of the animal industry in native reserves which, in my opinion, has been so neglected in the past.

July 12, 1932.

the balance are experienced stockmen with local knowledge.

In Eastern Africa success has been obtained in the production of animal products in Native Reserves by the joint efforts of veterinary officers, Stock Instructors and Inspectors and with the recent assistance of a Livestock Officer.

I would suggest that the sons of Kenya farmers might be educated overseas to fill the positions of Stock Inspectors or Instructors as vacancies occur in the Staff.

There are no Indian Veterinary Assistants in charge of any training centres and only probability of such a thing would be in the Coast Province on account of the climatic conditions.

The staff of V.Os. asked for under the scheme is calculated to permit of reliefs, during the absence on leave from the Colony, and allows for a strength of twenty officers to control the endemic disease among more than twelve million head of native livestock. Until the problem of disease control is handled in a similar way to our neighbouring colonies, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the native reserves of the Union of South Africa a limited movement of stock and livestock products is only possible subject to quarantine restrictions.

If financial grounds are to be considered the disease control factor is the dominant one in Kenya Colony for the conservation of native livestock.

It is suggested that the requirements of the veterinary officer personnel should be reduced for a less expensive staff trained in animal husbandry. The employment of additional livestock officers would be simply duplicating the work and staff that is already successfully carrying out those duties and as the Livestock Officers are on the same grade of salary as the veterinary officers

*This was not suggested in my report & this para indicates the feeling which would be borne out by the Officer of the Livestock Office*

*a unit staff of 12 approx. Paul 1955*

LONDON

Education Department, with the immediate object of placing at the disposal of Government a number of trained natives for duty in the native reserves as native stock inspectors or instructors.

Progress can be reported in certain native reserves in the production of ghee which has increased so rapidly in quantity that the Government of Kenya has appointed an agent to develop marketing inside and outside of the Colony.

There is a considerable demand for ghee within the Colony, in Eastern Africa and the East Coast Territories and as a market has been found in India for Kenya potatoes I am informed a similar success could be obtained for unadulterated ghee.

The Co-op. dairies in Kenya are very keen to receive the cream from local native sources and it is anticipated that the difficulties that have been experienced in the past may be overcome in the future.

It is agreed that the situation of sites of the veterinary centres is important but the selection is influenced by the grant of land which the Native Councils are disposed to allocate for the purpose although as far as possible they are guided with the idea of the site selection being suitable for marketing purposes.

The revenue earning capacity of the training centres must be shown, as already explained, and I have to report that the revenue from the Ngong centre during 1931 increased to about £350 in spite of locust infestations.

The stock management in the training centres is in charge of a European Stock Instructor or Inspector who has had training in Animal Husbandry; while those of their number have certificates or diplomas in dairying and the

MEMORANDUM BY H.H. BRASSEY EDWARDS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE (COLONIAL INDUSTRY) AND CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER, KENYA COLONY, in reply, by request, to the enclosed Minute, by the Agricultural Adviser to the

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The proposals are a modification of a general scheme for the conservation of native live-stock in Kenya Colony which was submitted some years ago and at the request of the Secretary of State the scheme has been reworked and submitted again.

The principles of the present scheme have received the assent of the native provincial administration, and, the native stock owner had accepted them in practice after a trial of several years' duration. The demand for additional assistance at the moment from native sources must be refused in the absence of staff in spite of the transfer to this work of all available staff.

It is agreed that the proposals should form a basis of a policy in order to prevent any interruption in the development of the general scheme.

Now, six veterinary (animal husbandry) training centres are in different stages of development which must necessarily be slow chiefly on account of the disease problems and the difficulty in finding and obtaining suitable foundation stock.

Training of the native has been commenced in two of the training centres, with the assistance of the

Education

24

The several principals of the Island  
as I am confident they would be of  
considerable use & benefit for the development  
of the annual industry in active courses  
which, in my opinion, has been so neglected  
in the past.

July 17/1952:

B.

the general principals of it  
as I am confident they would  
considerable use & benefit for the  
of the annual industry in action  
which, in my opinion, has been  
in the past.

July 17/1952:

is the dominant one in Kenya Colony for  
the conservation of nature interests.

It is suggested that the requirements  
of the veterinary officer personnel should be  
reduced for a less expensive staff and  
in animal husbandry. The employment  
of additional medical officers would be  
simply duplicating the work of staff that  
is already successfully carrying out their  
duties as the medical officers are on  
the same grade of salary as the veterinary  
officer. I consider expense would be considerably  
added which must be additions have been  
made to the strength of the staff of V.D.<sup>s</sup>  
since 1922 with the result that the  
disease problem today is an economic  
drain on production.

I would appeal for the acceptance of

climatic conditions.

The staff of I.D. asked for under the scheme is calculated to account of relief, during the absence of kani from the Colony, and also for a strength of healthy officers to control the epidemic disease among more than two million head of native live-stock.

until the protection of disease control is handled in a similar way to our neighbouring colonies, Northern Southern Rhodesia. The native reserves of the Union of South Africa a limited movement of stock (woolled products) is only possible subject to quarantine instructions.

If financial grounds are to be considered the disease control factor,

climatic conditions.

The staff of I.P. noted for under the scheme is calculated to account of relief, during the absence of her from the Colony, & allows for a strength of twenty officers to control the epidemic disease among more than twelve million head of native livestock.

Control of disease outbreak is handled in a similar way to our neighbouring Colonies, Northern & Southern Rhodesia. The native resources of the Union of South Africa a limited movement of stock & household products is only possible subject to quarantine restrictions.

If financial grounds are to be considered the disease control factor,

21

who has had training in animal husbandry  
while three of their number have certificates  
or diplomas in Veterinary Science and  
experienced stockmen with local knowledge.

In Eastern Africa success has been  
obtained in the production of animal  
products in various forms by the joint  
efforts of veterinary officers, Stock Inspectors  
& Inspectors & with the recent assistance  
of a livestock officer.

I would suggest that the sons of Kenya  
farmers might be selected overseas  
to fill the positions of Stock Inspectors or  
Inspectors as vacancies occur in the staff.

There are no Indian Veterinary Institutes  
in charge of any training centres & the  
probability of such a thing would be  
in the East India Company on account of the

4.

It is agreed that the selection of sites of the training centres is important but the selection is influenced by the grant of land which the nature council are disposed to allocate for the purpose although as far as possible they are guided with the idea of the site selection being suitable for marketing purposes.

The income earning capacity of the training centres must be stated, as already explained. The Enquiry state the income from the 2 young centres during 1951 increased to about £350 in spite of locust infestations.

The staff management in the training centres is in charge of a European Stock Inspector or Inspector

4.

It is agreed that the selection of sites of the training centres is important but the selection is influenced by the grant of land which the nature Council is disposed to allocate for the purpose although as far as possible they are guided with the idea of the site selection being suitable for marketing purposes.

The income earning capacity of the training centres must be stated, as already explained. Their income from the Nyong Centre during 1951 increased to about £350 in spite of locust infestations.

The stock management in the training centres is in charge of a European Stock Inspector or Inspector

instructors.

8.

19.

Progress can be reported to certain native sources in the production of ghee which has increased so rapidly in quantity that the Govt of Kenya has appointed an agent to develop marketing inside & outside of the Colony.

There is a considerable demand for ghee within the Colony, in Eastern Africa & the East Coast Territories & a number has been found in India for Kenya. I am informed a similar success could be obtained for unadulterated ghee.

The Co-op Societies in Kenya are very keen to receive the cream from local native sources & it is anticipated that the difficulties that have been experienced in the past may be overcome in the future.

Natural resources must be reported in the strength of staff in spite of the transfer to this work of all available staff.

It is agreed that the proposals should form a basis of a policy in order to prevent any interruption in the development of the various schemes.

Now, six returning (annuit husbandry) training centres are in different stages of development which must be necessary to show development of the Income Schemes & the difficulty in finding & training suitable fundations stood.

Training of the native has been commenced in two of the training centres, with the assistance of the Education Department, with the immediate object of placing at the disposal of these a number of trained natives for duty in the natural resources as native food inspectors or

17

Memo by the Hon. Secy, Charles J. Bruce, of Agriculture  
(Minist. Industry) & C. V. O. Kenya Colony.  
in reply, by request, to the enclosed minute  
by the Agricultural Officer to the L.G.S.

The proposals are a modification of  
a general scheme for the conservation of  
native birds in Kenya Colony that was  
submitted some years ago at the request  
of the L.G.S. The scheme has been redrafted  
& submitted again.

The principles of the present scheme  
have received the assent of the various Provincial  
Administrations, and, the various local committees  
have accepted them in practice after a  
trial of several years duration. The demand  
for additional assistance at the moment from

The delay in replying has been  
due to a slight touch of fever.

Yrs sincerely,  
Wm. D. Brand.

171  
Memo by H. G. Denny, Esq., Director of Agriculture  
(Colonial Industries) and C. V. O. Kenya Colony,  
in reply, by request, to the enclosed circular  
by the Agricultural Division to the S.G.S.

The proposals are a modification of  
a general scheme for the conservation of  
native husbandry in Kenya Colony that was  
submitted some years ago and at the request  
of the S.G.S. the scheme has been redrafted  
& submitted again.

The principal part of the present scheme  
has received the assent of the various Provincial  
Administrators, and, the native stock owners  
have accepted them in practice after a  
trial of several years duration. The demand  
for additional assistance at the moment from

And with  
thanks  
1917

Chesley.  
3 Knowsley Rd.  
Sutton  
Lancashire  
July 13/1922

Dear Inspector.

I am returning St. C. Dale's  
minutes together with my comments  
on it.

As the draft is a  
rough one I should be glad if it could  
be typed before it is forwarded.

I have stated my point of view  
based on local knowledge & the views  
of the nature in the range.

If I can be of any use to  
you please demand my services  
as I would gladly help.



by the commercial possibilities  
in which it is desired to interest  
them. In the memo it is stated  
that in time the revenue should  
cover most, if not all, of the  
recurrent costs, but it is indicated  
that the Lion Veterinary Training  
Centre earned in 1947, more than £200 from the sale of furs whereas  
the estimate of recurrent expenditure  
is £1,500 per annum if all salaries  
are included, or £675 if salaries are  
omitted.

It might also be considered  
whether the officers in charge of  
centres should be India Veterinary  
and whether it might not be desirable  
to secure some Europeans holding the  
National Diploma in Dairying or with  
similar qualifications in South Africa.  
In Bechuanaland a dairy expert was  
appointed for the general supervision  
of dairying development work at

Enclosed in form  
324 under 1947

*Mr. J. J. J.*  
I would suggest the  
deletion of the para  
I made a mistake  
in this part of my  
memo as I now see  
that it was not  
intended to place  
India vet. in charge of  
training centres  
except in the event  
of a famine.

J. J. J.  
11/8 JMA  
11/8

the native tribes, and there is no  
doubt that men trained in dairying  
would be technically better equipped  
for this side of the work on which  
the whole scheme depends for its  
success, than Indian Veterinary Assistants.  
In this connection it is possible  
that this may provide an opening  
for the utilisation of the services  
of the sons of Kenyan farmers after  
some training overseas as stock  
inspectors or instructors.

Turning now to the  
financial aspects of the scheme  
I am in some doubt whether an  
increase of 20 European Veterinary  
Officers, at an annual cost of £1,700  
per officer, is fully justified.  
Admittedly the present staff of  
Veterinary Officers in native  
reserves is too small and the

advantages

absorb the products of native

stock will be necessary.

*It is well known*

4. ~~Understand~~ that there

is a considerable local demand for

cheese within the Colony and in

*the neighbouring*

Eastern Africa and the West Coast

territories. It would be advisable,

however, to investigate the extent

of this local demand and the prospect

of securing <sup>fruit</sup> markets in neighbouring

East African territories. It is

noted that India is indicated in the

Chief Veterinary Officer's Memorandum

as a possible market for surplus cheese;

but <sup>perhaps</sup> this must be regarded as a

problematical market, firstly, because

of the present extreme nationalism of

India, and, secondly, because of

possible objections on religious grounds

to imports of animal products. I

hope that the fact that a market

has been found in India for ~~some~~

potatoes

for various reasons this  
suggestion calls for  
further investigation  
before being accepted  
as a basis on which  
to frame estimates  
as to future possibilities  
and

Reference to the aspect of this  
matter was made in the Draft  
minutes of the Special  
Advisory Council of Agriculture  
& Animal Health which acc.  
122  
17/03  
31  
my last despatch of the  
9th August. I am aware  
from recent reports that  
the sustenance of the marketing  
of native products forms an  
important part of the business  
which arching districts seek  
the means of developing the  
native reserves & I have also  
referred to the 82 & 80  
moves that in which be  
serves the formation of a  
Native Marketing Advisory  
Council.

13  
potatoes may be taken as an indication

that the former obstacles can be

overcome, and, as regards the latter,

I shall await with interest the

result of any enquiries you

make <sup>concerning</sup> regarding the prospects

of Indian markets <sup>absorbing</sup> <sup>potatoes</sup>  
*from Kenya*  
imported unadulterated cheese.

5. From the above it will be

seen that the selection of proposed

centres should be based upon the

possibilities for marketing of the

products. Some districts will be

more favoured than others and it is

those which offer the best <sup>commercial</sup> opportunities

that should be given priority.

6. Particular attention should

also be given to the revenue side

of the Training Centres as it is

only by <sup>emphasis</sup> <sup>being laid</sup> on

the receipt side of the ledger that

those in training will be impressed

by

*You are, perhaps, aware*  
3. ~~It may be mentioned~~ that

considerable progress has been made in producing commercial dairy products from native stock in ~~the~~ *the Protectorate* Bechuanaland ~~and the work of the dairy expert and his inspectors in that Protectorate has received considerable commendation.~~ There would, ~~therefore~~, appear to be no reason why similar results should not be secured in Kenya provided that markets for the products are available. The rate of development would depend upon these markets, and in forming any final conclusion in this matter it would be well to ascertain whether existing creameries ~~would~~ *will* take milk produced in native reserves, whether such cream can be economically transported to these creameries, or whether additional creameries to absorb

already been provided, and ~~these~~ <sup>others</sup> ~~have~~

have reached various stages of development; ~~and~~ the second, with

the increase of Veterinary staff for work in the native reserves

up to a total of 20 Veterinary

Officers within ten years. <sup>and intend that the</sup>  
<sub>the</sub>

training centres which have already

been established have, with the

assistance of the Education Dept.,

done good work and have indicated

the lines on which further development

can proceed. There is already a

demand for the establishment of these

centres from all the provinces, with

the possible exception of the Kikuyu

Province and the Turkhana Province.

Their objective is to train the native

stock owners in the management of

stock with the aim of producing dairy

products (milk, ghee, etc.) from the

native owned stock.

C. O.

8

Mr. Priestman 19/7

17308/31 Kenya.

Mr. Dredin 6/8

Mr. Strickland 8/8

C. O.  
R 15 AUG  
D. 16

Mr. ~~Parsons~~ Allen 17/8

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Ballamley 15.8/8

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

19 August 1932

SA

**DRAFT** Dredin

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL (2)

GOV.

Sir,

I have etc. to refer to your confidential despatch No.166 of the 14th November, 1931, regarding the revised scheme prepared by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the development of animal husbandry among the native tribes.

2. I observe that the proposals submitted are to form the basis of a policy which is to be brought into effect gradually as finance allows. The proposals may be divided into two sections, the first dealing with the ultimate establishment of Native Veterinary (Animal Husbandry)

Training Centres, of which 24 have already

(Revised after discussion with Mr. Strickland who has agreed the alterations)

C. O.

8

Mr. Priestman 19/7

Mr. Daniels 6/10

Mr. Stobbs ofc

Mr. Parkinson Allen 17/8

Mr. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley 15/8/31

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

1730G/31 Kenya.

C.O.  
R 15 AUG  
D 16

17 August 1932

Sir,

**DRAFT:** Draft

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL (a)

GOV.

(5)

I have etc. to refer to your confidential despatch No. 166 of the 14th November, 1931, regarding the revised scheme prepared by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the development of animal husbandry among the native tribes.

2. I observe that the proposals submitted are to form the basis of a policy which is to be brought into effect gradually as finance allows. They proposals may be divided into two sections, the first dealing with the ultimate establishment of Native Veterinary (Animal Husbandry) Training Centres, of which 22 have already

(Revised after discussion with Mr. Stobbs who has agreed the alterations)

Revised. vide minute of 6 November 55.

4/5/56

?  
This might be brought up  
again when we have something  
more definite about the  
Maha Bahadant fund & the  
Committee to administer it  
Bpa in 3 months.

9/1/56

W. Austin  
9/1/56

2/1  
[Signature]

Brought up vide minute above.

9.5.54  
Reg. 297.

There is no point in pursuing this at present.

P. H.

W. Austin  
23/8/56

[Signature]

6 Mr A.G. Doherty 10th July 1932  
(late C.V.O., Kenya)  
Submits notes regarding cattle conditions  
in E. Africa.

Mr Brassy Edwards. 13th July 1932  
Submits comments on points raised  
in Mr Stockdale's minute of 6th July

Mr Stockdale

Nº 6 has had a p.c. and may be  
partly.

With your permission, I gave your minute  
of 6th July to Mr. Brassy Edwards; Nº 7  
contains his comments.

The draft herewith embodies your minute  
modified in accordance with some of the  
B-E's remarks.

A. Doherty  
6/8

I agree to draft. The para. of the Brassy Edwards  
memo. on livestock officer introduces an issue  
which was completely avoided in my earlier  
minute, but as no reference to it is made in  
the draft despatch further comment is  
unnecessary.

J. Stockdale

8/9/32

8 To Gov. Conf. (5) 17/8/32  
(5 answered) 17 AUG 1932

bo

10  
The Question

Reply to No 8 has yet been received.

4.11.32  
Reg. 297.

As the governing factor is finance  
it seems unnecessary to press now  
for the formulation of a policy as  
regards veterinary services & native  
livestock? B.V. in 6 months of  
nothing unless decided

H. P. Crossland  
5/9/32

and maybe it is a matter for the  
Native Settlement Committee, which has hardly  
had time to get down to its work yet

As proposed

A. Doherty  
5/11/32

Brought up under minute above.

4.11.32  
Reg. 297.

It does not seem much use remaining  
? B.V. in 6 months  
TWO axes: 6/11

A. Doherty  
6/11/32

for surplus ghee, but this must be regarded as a problematical market, firstly, because of the present extreme nationalism of India and, secondly, because of possible objections to imports of animal products on religious grounds.

From the above, it will be seen that the selection of proposed centres should be based upon the possibilities before marketing of the products. Some districts will be more favoured than others, and it is those which offer the best opportunities that should be given priority. Also, particular attention should be given to the revenue side of the Training Centres, as it is only by emphasis being laid on the receipt side of the ledger that the trainees will be impressed by the commercial possibilities in which it is desired to interest them. In the memorandum, it is stated that in time the revenue should cover most, if not all, the recurrent costs, but it is indicated that the Ngong Veterinary Training Centre earned last year £200, whereas the estimate of recurrent expenditure is £1500 per annum if all salaries are included, or £675 if salaries are omitted.

It might also be considered whether the officer-in-charge of each centre should be an Indian Veterinary Assistant and whether it might not be desirable to secure some Europeans holding the National Diploma in Dairying or with similar qualifications in South Africa. In Bechuanaland, a Dairy Expert was appointed for the general supervision of dairying development amongst the native tribes, and there is no doubt that men trained in dairying would be technically better

See national  
not in  
draft J.M.

9

equipped for this side of the work - on which the whole scheme depends for its success - than Indian Veterinary Assistants.

On the purely veterinary aspects of the proposals I would not desire to offer comments, but an increase of 20 European Veterinary Officers at an annual cost of £1080 per annum per head seems to require further examination on financial grounds. It is admitted that the present staff of Veterinary Officers in the Reserves is too small, but it should be possible if animal management and the production of animal products are now to be the main issues to utilize less expensive officers for this side of the work and to utilize the specialist Veterinary officers for disease control - thereby reducing the requirement of Veterinary officers below that indicated in the memorandum. This might be discussed with Mr. Percy Edwards who is at present in lion in this country

J. H. K. de la  
6.7.32.

Draft submitted. It may be considered desirable to insert some reference to the possibility of consulting the National Marketing Advisory Council (para 82 of my report)

Done J.M.

J. H. K. de la  
19/7/32

J. H. K. de la

17/8/32

The scheme has the approval of the  
D.P.R. & C.N.C. To a large extent  
it looks satisfactory & it might  
be allowed as a policy to be  
pursued as & when circumstances  
permit

(The <sup>development</sup> ~~development~~ of Veterinary  
resources was one of the matters  
with the Joint Select Committee  
in Colonial Africa in S.A. considered  
to the <sup>only</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>sympathetic</sup> ~~sympathetic~~ <sup>Carson</sup>  
[The Kenya Govt]

H. Allen

21/7/32

I agree with Mr. Hlobert that a reference  
of these papers to the Animal Health Committee  
of the Council is unlikely to be of assistance.  
Without a fairly intimate knowledge of Kenya  
conditions, it is impossible to express an  
opinion on the merits of the proposals and few  
members of the Committee have this knowledge.

The proposals submitted are to form the  
basis of a policy which is to be brought into  
effect gradually as finance allows. They may  
be divided into two sections - the first dealing  
with the ultimate establishment of Native

Veterinary

Veterinary Training Centres (2½ have already been  
provided and it is stated that six are under  
construction), and the second with the increase of  
Veterinary staff for work in the Native Reserves up to a  
total of 25 within ten years. The Training Centres  
which have already been established have done good  
work and have indicated the lines on which further  
development can proceed. There is already a demand  
for the establishment of these centres from all the  
Provinces, with the possible exception of the Kikuyu  
Province and the Turkana Province. Their objective  
is to train the native stock owners in the management  
of stock with the aim of producing dairy products  
(milk, ghee etc.) from the native-owned stock.  
Considerable progress has been made in producing  
commercial <sup>dairy</sup> products from native stock in Bechuanaland,  
and the work of the Dairy Expert and his Inspectors  
in that Protectorate has received considerable  
commendation. There would appear to be no reason  
why similar results should not be secured in Kenya,  
provided that markets for the products are available.  
The rate of development would depend upon these  
markets, and in forming any final conclusion in this  
matter it would be well to ascertain whether existing  
creameries would take milk produced in Native  
Reserves, whether such cream can be economically  
transported to these creameries, or whether additional  
creameries to absorb the products of native stock  
will be necessary. Again, enquiries should be made  
as to the extent of the local demand for ghee  
and whether there would be markets in neighbouring  
East African territories. It is noted that India  
is indicated in the memorandum as a possible market

for

meat factory, improvement of hides and skins marketing, etc. ? I am not quite clear whether the establishment of these centres is regarded as a necessary preliminary to the removal of quarantine restrictions on the Reserves.

There is little chance of any money being found for the establishment of new training centres at the moment, and it occurs to me that perhaps the C.B.A.C. might look with favour upon any application for the establishment of one or more centres. The one in the Nyanza Province appears to be particularly badly wanted. The capital cost per centre is £5,000 and the recurrent expenditure of the centre £1,500 and of the staff £1,080.

Perhaps it might be worth while in replying to Kenya and acknowledging the despatch in a suitable manner (Mr. Montgomery will no doubt advise as to the nature of the reply) ~~to~~ ~~not~~ suggest that they submit some such application.

*Spencer*

21.12.51.

It has been circulating for some time by Mr. Montgomery, which he received available. I forwarded it back a short time ago ~~for~~ ~~to~~ ~~make~~ a note in connection with the discussion on the report of the Cross River Select Committee - but

7  
this is nothing but to read that the Montgomery has given any reason to the C.B.A.C.

*H. Allen*

29/1/52

*H. Allen* *Stockdale*

Mr. Montgomery received a copy of the report enclosed in his despatch, but unfortunately there is no note or record amongst his papers showing what he wrote on it. It is possible that he may have discussed the matter with Capt. Ramsey Edwards who saw him on one or two occasions during May.

The S. G. has decided that the vacancy created by Mr. Montgomery's death shall not be proposed to be filled, as the general veterinary matters shall if necessary be referred to the Animal Health Officer of the Colonial Advisory Council. I do not know which the C. H. O. looks to refer to be of much assistance in a case of this kind, when the issue appears nearly to be an administrative one, and also one necessitating <sup>which</sup> knowledge of local conditions.

*H. Allen*  
30.6.52

\* Helen Call  
Raymond Edwards  
available with  
R. H. Perkins &  
Dunsmuir & Co. Ltd.  
London 1952

Do you agree with the Hobbitt's view as to no reference to the Colonial Health Council? It is a ~~very~~ ~~difficult~~ ~~in~~ ~~various~~ ~~aspects~~

await the Estimates for 1932 when we can consider asking the Governor what is the position as regards the revised report by the Chief Veterinary Officer referred to, which Mr. Moore states now exists, and also for consideration of the recommendation in the Joint Committee's Report to which I have referred.

J.M. Allen  
7/11/31

I am in agreement with the proposals above. If any reference is made to the training centres it might be advisable to ask if we could be informed of the revenue receipts at these various centres. It is all important that the business side of the operations at these centres should be kept to the fore. After the initial cost of stocking & equipment further expenditure on capital account should not be large unless expansion is authorized.

J. H. Stockdale  
Wait for the Estimates. 9/11/31. I like that production schemes need not be entirely banned.  
W.H. 9.11.31

4. Fr. Kenya 149 Conf. 16.10.31

States that a separate despatch is being sent in regard to a modified scheme drawn up by the C.V.O., and refers to the present policy of the Veterinary Department.

We can't really do anything till we get the despatch referred to in para. 2.

I have separated 17/145/31 as it was wanted in another connection and was not really relevant.

x First with  
Ests. as  
already  
directed.  
(noted)  
Wait further despatch promised. Bring up  
1st March if nothing in.

(Sgd.) J. G. EASTWOOD  
19.11.31

" L. B. FREESTON  
19.11.31

Mr. Stockdale to see

(Sgd.) H. T. ALLEN  
20.11.  
At once

Seen.

(Sgd.) F. A. STOCKDALE  
23.11.

5. Fr. Kenya 166 Conf. 14.11.31

Transmits revised scheme for the development of animal husbandry among the Native tribes.

Mr. Freeston.

This is a most interesting despatch.

The scheme seems to me, a mere layman, to be on sound lines, and to provide a useful plan to which the Kenya Government can work "as and when" opportunity offers. Mr. Montgomery, however, may have other views. For instance, is the establishment and running of these training centres the object on which the activities of the Department should be concentrated to the exclusion of other services e.g., the establishment of a

meat



of the disposal of produce. The participants  
cannot find this in a meat factory making  
only on estates & fatteries and they must  
look for some disposal of produce otherwise.  
I personally believe that they will find this  
by disposal amongst the agricultural tribes,  
who are not owners of cattle and that  
it is in this direction that investigations  
& experimental trials should be made. I  
personally do not believe that a cattle industry  
can ever thrive on an export of hides &  
skins. European markets require a higher  
grade of meat products than East Africa can  
supply. They cannot supply an improved  
grade without an improvement in stability  
of stock and this cannot be effected  
with certainty until an improved pasture  
has been provided. This is the vicious  
circle & I can see no way of breaking it  
except by building up from the bottom  
by encouraging a rising agricultural  
tribes, now slaved for a partial diet becoming  
consumers of meat & dairy products.  
Succeed in this & the rest can follow until  
improved pastures, carry improved stock  
and an export trade becomes a possibility.

J. A. Shikela  
6/8/31

Mr C. A. Strachey

This night, I think, he registered  
for record of services has no  
objection. But I do not  
feel that in present circumstances  
there is really any use in  
communication with the Gov.  
He has no chance to begin on  
anything with doing - whether  
it be a meat factory such  
as we helped to put up  
with the help of the C. D. F.  
or less ambitious schemes.

But it might be well  
to include this in subjects  
for discussion with Mr. Moore,  
who could be given the  
upshot of the two minutes  
by Mr. Montgomery & Mr.  
Stockdale - & he can say  
what, if anything, the  
Gov. have in mind or  
are trying to do with the  
resources now available.

Mr. Parkinson  
J. A. S.

I think that Mr. Parkinson's minute  
indicates all that we can usefully do at this  
moment.

I fancy that Mr. Montgomery's statement  
that native stock in Kenya has increased during  
our

cowry shell and cloth currency was accepted, and within my recollection of East Africa sales were willingly effected in exchange for the now introduced cash at a rate far below the present ambitions. It should not be forgotten that native-owned stock costs little or nothing to rear - no ground rents, feeding or housing charges have to be met - that a large owner pays the same tax as the man who owns no cattle; that ownership is mainly by inheritance and consequently stock and their progeny are virtually unearned capital <sup>income</sup> ~~investment~~ not subject to death duties. The arrival of Europeans has raised the price asked beyond any reasonable figure, and as there is no economic influence such as tax or rent enforcing sale; and the native owner has no regard for the carrying capacity of common grazing lands, so long as his are kept alive.

This state of overstocking is acute in several areas, and only by bringing about a diminution in numbers can the pasture be saved for the rising generation. It is in this connexion that the goat as now kept is so destructive both to grass lands and to attempts at tree planting and windbreak formation designed to reduce erosion from winds. I agree that in limited numbers and under control both goats and cattle are most desirable assets and are worthy of a greatly improved system of management.

The problem would be more simple if there existed a need, if not necessarily a desire to sell. No English Stockowner has a craving

to sell for selling sake.

The meat of the present cattle, and of their successors for many years, cannot be marketed in Europe as such, but only as one or other of the forms of by-products, the value of which is much lower, but is still considerably above the cost of production to the Native owner. The establishment of works to handle steadily the natural increase, (otherwise unsaleable and augmenting the overstocking) is an activity that should proceed simultaneously with a continuation of disease control. Only then is it possible seriously to contemplate long range educational demonstration on pasture and genetical improvement, which are the ultimate objectives of the present work.

4.8.31.

After seeing the conditions in Kenya I am convinced that it is necessary to think long before establishing large meat factories. Will the progress agricultural takes not require more meat? Will they not take to kind meat if it can be made available for them? Will they increase not about increasing quantities of butter, glass etc? Education in animal matters has already begun & useful progress is being made. The planning technical schools are being well organized & are becoming increasingly popular. Some of such schools a new program could be made if these were available, but in the end you are inevitably brought up against the economic problem

to Speller 3/6  
Enclose copy paper on future livestock as an  
economic asset

15 July 2

Dr. Drummond Shiels

It is regrettably true that such complete veterinary attendance in the native areas of Kenya as is desirable, and as some think is economically practical, has not yet been capable of application. As a part of this programme the efficient training of Native Veterinary Assistants is one of the most important, and has been undertaken possibly since Mr. Speller visited Kenya. The Ngong training centre in Masailand has been established for over four years: that at Maseno in Kavirondo for more than two: and more recently one at Machakos in the Kamba country. The programme of the Chief Veterinary Officer embraces one or more similar centres in each tribal area where stock are of importance.

There appears no doubt that the right type of native exists if he can be brought out but there will be many failures among them from one cause or another; no one can doubt the sincerity of the Veterinary personnel who are required to train these men.

There exist today, as a result of our administration, many more cattle than even the oldest natives can remember, and this despite disease. The herding propensity of native owners is mainly responsible for this since animals that should be discarded to make ground for others are retained to die eventually of old age or weakness. Prior to the advent of Europeans stock did not possess any value as against cash, but rather was carried out with other tribes and between themselves. On our arrival the

obv