

1930

Kenya

No. 16324

SUBJECT

CO 533/403

*Veterinary Services in  
Native Reserves.*

Previous

15861/29.

See 16323/30 (Lancet Native Reserves)

• 15987/30 (Water boring Report)

• 15634/29 (Water Investigation)

• 15734/29 (Water Boreholes)

Subsequent

See 16374/30.

17308/31.

Reports as to Water Boring operations and veterinary services in the Masai Reserve, with copies of memoranda prepared by the A/Director of P.W. and the Director of Agriculture -

These reports arose originally out of correspondence regarding conditions in the Masai Reserve, the effects of big game on water supply and grazing in that Reserve, and the necessity for water boring and veterinary measures. They have been gradually extended until now ~~they reports~~ cover water boring and veterinary services in native Reserves throughout the Colony.

The information given in this despatch is interesting, and as far as past activities in regard to water boring go, most satisfactory. As the Governor points out, in paras. 2 and 4, the water boring, and especially the maintenance and supervision, is very expensive and difficult in remote areas.

As regards Veterinary Services, the position does not seem to me to be so satisfactory. It is difficult from the Director of Agriculture's memorandum to make out exactly what staff is employed in the Reserves. Apparently it is about 4 or 5 Veterinary Officers and 11 Stock Inspectors, plus I suppose, various Veterinary Assistants, etc. To these must be added 2 Veterinary Officers stationed in European areas who supervise the work of Stock Inspectors in Reserves.

It is hardly possible, however, at the present moment to urge upon the Kenya Government any extension of services, and I believe that the idea is to apply any money available to an extension of Administrative services rather than of technical services.

Copy of this memo on  
17046/31 Kenya

There is no Native  
Tel. Division shown  
in the Estimates as  
in the case of the  
Native Agricultural  
Division. J.H.P.

The financial report  
does not keep as  
good details 1917?

Copy this minute on  
19046/31 1917

I think before taking any action we might  
perhaps wait and see what reports as to expenditure  
on native welfare come home with the Estimates.  
There seems no real reason why we should have  
reports on water boring and veterinary services  
rather than on education, and agriculture, etc,  
etc.

? wait for the Est<sup>ts</sup>

J. Easton  
28. x 30

As to the Kamasia Reserve see  
16327/30

W. Montgomery to see

The water boring position at present  
seems satisfactory & it would seem  
unnecessary to canvass back for  
periodic reports.

As regards veterinary services  
I am afraid it is necessary to  
accept the position that no  
European services can be  
expected in 1931 in view of the  
financial position. but Mr  
Montgomery may think it would

Copy this minute  
on 19046/30 1917

be useful to suggest that further action  
should not be suspended till the  
economic situation improves (as  
appears to be contemplated in the  
last para) but that the C.O.'s above  
scheme might be referred back to  
him in the meantime for  
revision in the light of the  
criticisms (the one on Agriculture,  
both C. O. Council then to  
submitted to the Govt & Co. in  
This would serve to keep the  
matter alive & enable progress, when  
possible, to be expedited.

As regards the Game Reserve  
last mentioned here, the proposals  
circulated to see what  
developments (if any) there have  
been since para 6 to 1 of  
1886/79.

[There seems no reason  
why there should be three distinct  
positions shown on the  
map & it will be  
convenient to show the

Copy of this minute  
on 19047/31 1917 -  
Southern Game Reserve

Copy of this minute on  
19046/31 1917 +  
19047/31

in future

SM Allen

28.10.30

The disease situation in all the Native Reserves of Kenya is bad, and shows no improvement: it is no exaggeration to say it is as bad, if not worse, than it was 20 years ago, and, in the absence of an organised movement, I can hold out little hope of betterment. The principal diseases are East Coast Fever, Pleuro-pneumonia, and Rinderpest.

~~The first named may be left alone for the present in the highly enzootic areas such as Kavirondo, and even in the mixed enzootic and epizootic action is not yet urgent; but information should continue to be collected as to exact distribution, so that a plan of campaign can be formulated for ultimate application when the other diseases have been controlled and confidence established.~~

No action is being taken in regard to either of the two first named, nor is any enquiry being carried out to ascertain their distribution or limits - for the occasional peregrination of a Stock Inspector, or even of a Veterinary Officer, can only locate them by accident. Fortunately, pleuropneumonia is not at present active - it appears to be cyclical in behaviour, but its nature is such that unless infected foci are known there remains a constant danger of extended activity from these latent centres when the unknown

suitable

but we have used  
at Cambridge's visit  
in connection with  
S.C.F. deal

suitable conditions arise. Granted knowledge of distribution, this is not a difficult disease to control, as has been demonstrated by Bechuanaland, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

The active economic disease is Rinderpest, which occurs throughout the Reserves of the Colony. Action against this is possible both by quarantine measures and by inoculation, but neither are being applied systematically. It is constantly arising, therefore, in those parts not at the moment under surveillance, and this state will continue ad infinitum. Attention is drawn in the Memorandum accompanying (1) to the large number of inoculations and to the revenue derived. It is regrettable that Rinderpest has come to be welcomed rather unduly for its revenue earning power by all Departments of Government, and control action is taken only when payment is forthcoming. With such a fortuitous and necessarily patchy activity there is no hope of either permanent control or of eradication. This is particularly unfortunate as the native areas of Kenya march with others in Uganda and Tanganyika in which cattle are numerous, and have proved a constant source of reinfection to those Territories, wherein a policy of systematic eradication has been, in the main, very successfully followed. Uganda, for example, was free of Rinderpest for two or three years, excepting from such outbreaks as were detected on the border as extensions from Kenya; and it will be noted that in Tanganyika it is only the neighbourhood of the frontier which remains constantly infected.

This

See 25263/21

Handwritten notes and a large 'X' mark.

This position will remain until action is taken by Kenya against the disease rather than towards revenue, and in some such methodical fashion as was outlined by the International Veterinary Conference at Nairobi in 1920. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that, were the peripherally placed Reserves free from infection, the enclosed settled areas would be freed from the present recurring invasions, which have always demanded a large proportion of the Veterinary staff.

The recent International Veterinary Congress, recognising the technical practicability of Rinderpest eradication, passed a resolution urging all Governments to co-operate to this end.

Such operations will call for expenditure in excess of the present outgoings, and they will require to be conducted without immediate consideration of revenue. But they would be successful, and owners could well be required to reimburse the State at a later date. The danger of reintroduction from the Sudan and Abyssinia is negligible on account of the nature of the country and the distribution of the cattle. The happenings during the pre-administration period, when Rinderpest last passed down Africa, are impossible of repetition.

The cattle conserved by the action advocated can be absorbed in the local, or the world's markets; and the establishment of

an

an industry for preparing meat products will be of lasting benefit to all East African stock owners, and will enable a meat dietary to be obtained more readily and more economically than is otherwise possible to the African native.

I can conceive fewer measures that will directly benefit the whole community, and East Africa in general, than this quite readily accomplished objective, the value of which will also be felt in Britain, both through increased volume of meat products, the quality of which can be steadily improved, and the greater purchasing power of the people resulting from an industry now non-existent. In the absence of local funds, there is a most real case for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

I trust that this matter will be kept alive by constant enquiry and requests for information. I would further hope that consideration of the bigger issue may also receive attention.

Handwritten signature.

3.11.30.

Handwritten note: This is now really subsumed in the minute of 28.11.30 R.P.

Handwritten note: Reply as prepared by Mr. Allen. The following have been added to the list on 28.11.30 if that is just, in the Rinderpest section.

P.T.O. all papers 1.12.30

W. Allen

This from rec. not per Sizer  
lit. when 23/9/30. P.O. attached  
was disposed of.

As far as to the  
water-boring parts of the  
Annual Report on the Masai  
Reserve for 1929, on 16309/C/30  
from which it appears that  
though the yield of the <sup>of the</sup> two wells  
made near Simba was 70,000  
gallons each, the pumping installation  
only yielded some 2,000 gallons each.  
The thick borehole was not cut  
by a "flimsy" hand-  
pump. The whole work  
is not as we imagined, to produce  
the water supplies for the  
Masai but to replace "the  
Simba water supply which it  
is proposed to excise from the  
Reserve." The work was  
very expensive & "quite inadequate"  
as an exchange for the Simba  
water supply, which yields at  
least 60,000 gallons daily."

Copy minute X-X  
on 170116/31 Kya.

Perhaps in addition to the action to  
proposed in your earlier minutes we  
might say that the B.P.S. attention  
has been called to this passage  
in the Annual Report on the  
Masai Reserve for 1929 &  
ask for further info regarding  
the proposal to excise the  
Simba water supply from the  
reserves.

(Presumably any such  
proposal if not already put into  
effect would have to go before  
the Nat. Land Trust Board.)

W. Allen  
22.12.30

This mixture of subjects with cross-references  
to other papers is becoming somewhat exasperating.  
Sir C. Bottomley has not yet considered the reply  
proposed as regards Veterinary Services, (see your  
minutes of 1st December,) and I therefore now put up a  
draft for opinion on that point. When that is  
disposed of the paper should return to me, and if  
you agree I will arrange for sub-files to be made  
as regards (1) Water boring; (2) Game Preserve.  
In the meantime the two other papers below re-  
quiring action might wait. Neither of them press.

Copy of minute Y-Y on  
170116/31 Kya. - written  
New Reserve

\* New sub-files  
will be opened for  
931. 17/12 10/11/30  
X Yes, please

W. Allen  
24/1/30  
W. Allen  
24/1/30  
W. Allen  
24/1/30

2. No. Gov. Conf. - 1. Abroad - Congo 8.1 DFC 1930

acknowledged  
sent

which report later  
16309/30/c - 16354/30

in bartwood

to reply to no. 2 yet.

shows  
35/6/31

see no. 3.  
M. 147

An extract ~~has~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~will~~ <sup>be</sup> made on this file from the Dept. now going off on the Native Affairs Dept Report: one para. of this Dept. refers to Quarantine measures in native reserves.

B. u. with 30095/31 P.C. on 1<sup>st</sup> Aug.

Glendon  
3.7.31  
alt

3 Extract from S. of S.'s Conf. (2) despatch of 9 July 1931. (on 16309/30 K.)

in bartwood

to see your minute of

3/7/31 above

shows  
7/8/31

look for reply to be sent a  
30095/31 B. u. with that

Glendon  
7.8  
alt

T. T. file  
sheet

watch  
it.

I don't think there is anything to be gained by further action on this at the moment. The Dept. accompanying Report of the Tropical and Sub-tropical Dept. may contain a refer. to this Dept. & the H. should be brought up with that.

Glendon  
11.8.31  
alt

*[Handwritten signature]*

4. for Kenya

Conf. 149.

16/10/31

(See Mr. Allen's  
memo of  
7/4/31 on  
17305/31)

Transferred  
to 17309/31.

States that a separate despatch is being sent in regard to a modified Scheme drawn up by the C.V.O. in refer. to the present setting of the Tech. Dept.

dated 9th July 1931.

Original on 16309/31 Kenya.- N.A.D. Report.

X X X X X  
 6. I note the view expressed on page 33 of this despatch, that the general position as regards veterinary Services in Native Reserves is still most unsatisfactory. I regret very much indeed that it has been necessary to postpone the institution of a meat factory as I feel sure that this is a measure of the first importance. As soon as there is any improvement in the finances of the Colony I hope that the question may be re-opened.

meanwhile, I should be glad to receive further information regarding the quarantine restrictions which are at present placed on the Native Reserves, and any action which may be possible so as to admit of these restrictions being rescinded or modified. I quote the following from page 64 of the Report (Chapter X, paragraph 6) :-

" Even where cattle are available for sale and where the owner is willing to sell, we are confronted with two further obstacles. The first is that every native reserve is and has been for years in perpetual quarantine for some disease or other, and in many cases there is no outlet at all for a good market."

It has been suggested that, especially if compulsory fencing is introduced, it may be possible to throw open some at least of the Reserves without exposing stock in other parts of the Colony to serious risk of infection. I shall be glad to have your observations on this matter - also in a separate despatch.

X

X

X

X

*Annex. No 4 or  
 17309/31*

dated 9th July 1931.

Original on 16309/31 Kenya:- H.A.D. Report.

X X X X X

6. I note the view expressed on page 33 of this despatch, that the general position as regards veterinary Services in Native Reserves is still most unsatisfactory. I regret very much indeed that it has been necessary to postpone the institution of a meat factory as I feel sure that this is a measure of the first importance. As soon as there is any improvement in the finances of the Colony I hope that the question may be re-opened.

Meanwhile, I should be glad to receive further information regarding the quarantine restrictions which are at present placed on the Native Reserves, and any action which may be possible so as to admit of these restrictions being rescinded or modified. I quote the following from page 64 of the Report (Chapter X, paragraph 6) :-

"Even where cattle are available for sale and where the owner is willing to sell, we are confronted with two further obstacles. The first is that every native reserve in use has been for years in perpetual quarantine for some disease or other, and in many cases there is no outlet at all to a good market."

It has been suggested that, especially if compulsory fencing is introduced, it may be possible to throw open some at least of the Reserves without exposing stock in other parts of the Colony to serious risk of infection. I shall be glad to have your observations on this matter - also in a separate despatch.

X X X X X

*Hand. No 4 or 17309/31*

O. O.

16324/30/Kenya.

4/9

Mr. Allen.

Mr. Parkinson

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

X Sir G. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

*refer*  
*20/12/50*  
*20.12.50*

DOWNING STREET,

31. December 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to

Conson. re minutes

**DRAFT.**

KENYA

Confidential  
GVERNOR

No.1

O. A. G.

*Ans. 17309/31*  
*no. 5.*

refer to paragraph 5 of Sir Edward Grigg's Confidential despatch No. 133 of the 15th September, with regard to Veterinary Services in native areas.

2. I note that for the reasons stated it has not been thought that any useful purpose would be served by forwarding the comprehensive scheme drawn up by the Chief Veterinary Officer for the development of animal husbandry among the native tribes, but that the question will be carefully borne in mind when the financial position of the Colony improves.

*Recalled to me*

31

3. In view of the importance of the matter I would, however, suggest that in the meantime the scheme already prepared should be referred back to the Chief Veterinary Officer for revision in the light of the criticisms of the Director of Agriculture, and the Chief Native Commissioner, and should then be submitted to me with your observations. In this way it may be possible to make such progress with the consideration of <sup>a</sup> the scheme as to enable it to be put into operation with the minimum of delay, when financial circumstances permit.

4. In this connection I may also refer to my telegram No. 331 of the 16th December with regard to the question of the <sup>eradication</sup> control of rinderpest.

I have,

etc.

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

No 2 1  
2982/30 I.T.

3. In view of the importance of the matter I would, however, suggest that in the meantime the scheme already prepared should be referred back to the Chief Veterinary Officer for revision in the light of the criticisms of the Director of Agriculture, and the Chief Native Commissioner, and should then be submitted to me with your observations. In this way it may be possible to make such progress with the consideration of <sup>a</sup> the scheme as to enable it to be put into operation with the minimum of delay, when financial circumstances permit.

4. In this connection I may also refer to my telegram No. 331 of the 16th December with regard to the <sup>eradication</sup> question of the ~~control~~ of rinderpest.

I have,

etc.

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

No 2 1  
29878/30 P.T.



KENYA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

No. 133

CONFIDENTIAL.

RECEIVED  
13 OCT 1930  
COL. OFFICE

15 September 1930.

My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch Confidential (3) of the 7th January 1930, on the subject of water boring operations and veterinary services in the Masai Reserve.

(No. 2)  
on 15861/29

2. In regard to water boring, I append hereto a Memorandum from the Ag. Director of Public Works, which reviews the operations that have been instituted since the writing of my Confidential despatch No. 101 of the 10th August 1929. Your Lordship will observe that general success, fraught with considerable benefit to the natives concerned, has attended these operations. It is, however, proper to mention here that in some areas and in particular, the Masai Reserve, the cost of transporting the heavy machines to remote parts in the reserves and the expense of drilling to a considerable depth or through hard rock has been considerable; and a recent conference of Provincial Commissioners has been debating the advisability of making use in the inaccessible areas of the cheaper methods of digging wells by hand, or by using hand-drills and Abyssinian tubes.

12/11  
15861/29

3. In ...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S. W. 1.

Received Cont. 81 DEC 1930

(No. 1. in  
16323  
30)

3. In regard to the Kamasia Reserve the progress of water-boring and reconditioning is being fully described in a separate despatch.

4. A further problem that requires solution is the difficulty and expense involved in the maintenance and supervision of pumping plant. Few officers have the necessary experience or technical knowledge to be able effectively to perform this duty, and local native funds seldom allow of the engagement of a European foreman for the purpose.

5. The present activities of the Veterinary Department in native areas are described in the accompanying memorandum of the 12th June, 1930, prepared by the Director of Agriculture. I regret that it has not been possible for the Director within the sanctioned Estimates of his Department, to initiate further schemes for the development of Animal Husbandry among the native tribes. The Chief Veterinary Officer prepared some months ago a comprehensive scheme which I have not forwarded to Your Lordship for the reason that in the opinion both of the Director of Agriculture, the Chief Native Commissioner and myself, the expenditure involved was unduly high, and out of all proportion to the benefits which would accrue therefrom. Since then the general financial position of the Colony has made it quite impossible to contemplate any extension of veterinary services in native or settled areas during 1931, but the question will be carefully borne in mind when the financial position improves.

See memo to His  
15/7/34/29

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Edward Gigg

GOVERNOR.

COPY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Head Office,

NAIROBI,

KENYA COLONY.

No. D. 886/117/B/2/14.

17th June, 1930.

The Hon. the Chief Native Commissioner,  
Nairobi.

WATER BORING IN NATIVE RESERVES.

Ref: your No. NPW. 4/5/19. II. of 7-6-30.

The following is a report on water boring undertaken in Native Reserves since the period referred to in Kenya Confidential Despatch No. 101 dated 10th August, 1929. One borehole in the Kikuyu Reserve was commenced before this date but was apparently not referred to in the above despatch.

low

1. In the Simba Area (Masai Reserve) a second borehole was sunk at a distance of approximately 5 miles from the first borehole. This was taken to a depth of 402 feet and gave a tested supply of 70,000 gallons per day. Both the wells in this district have been fitted with windmill driven pumps which are both operating successfully. A further (3rd) borehole was sunk about 9 miles further on. This was sunk to a depth of 516 feet and a supply of water amounting to 14,000 gallons per day obtained. This well was fitted with a hand pump which gives all the water at present required at that point. A fourth well in the Simba Area was then commenced but was only taken down to a depth of 66 feet. Economic conditions governing transport led to further drilling at that point being abandoned.

Jan  
F. (cc)

2. In the Kikuyu Native Reserve (Mukoma's Location) three boreholes were sunk during 1929. One was commenced in May and taken to a depth of 536 feet, and a production of over 17,000 gallons per day was obtained. A second was commenced in August and taken to a depth of 390 feet, resulting in a production

of 36,000 gallons per day. Both these wells have been fitted with oil engine driven pumps with tanks and cattle drinking troughs and continue to give satisfactory results. The third borehole for this location was commenced in October, taken to a depth of 623 feet, where it was abandoned as unlikely to obtain a supply of water.

1632 8/30  
Lee  
Jha

3. In the Kamasia Reserve a borehole was commenced in January, 1930, and taken to a depth of 203 feet. A supply of water amounting to 50,000 gallons was obtained, and the well furnished with a hand pump and cattle drinking trough. A second borehole in this Reserve was commenced during May, 1930, and is still in operation.

4. In Bamba Native Reserve near Mariakani a borehole was commenced during March, 1930, and taken to a depth of 215 feet. A supply of water amounting to 14,000 gallons per day was obtained and the well fitted with a windmill driven pump. At Bamba a second borehole was commenced in March, 1930, and taken to a depth of 283 feet. A supply of 20,000 gallons per day has been obtained. Up to time of writing this report, no information has been received as to what form of pump is to be fitted. A third borehole in this district has been commenced at Kitingeni and is now in operation.

5. In the Wakamba Reserve (Machakos district) a borehole was commenced during February, 1930. This was taken to a depth of 247 feet and a supply of 40,000 gallons per day obtained. No information has been received as to what class of pump is being fitted. A second borehole in this district was commenced during March, 1930, which is still in operation.

6. In the Ilgo Native Reserve a borehole was commenced during this month (June, 1930) and is still in operation.

(sgd) W. M. LYNDE.

AG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MEMORANDUM.

VETERINARY SERVICES IN NATIVE RESERVES.

The Veterinary Services in the native reserves of the Colony are provided in the following districts :

Vo  
4 S.I.  
Nyanza Province: A Veterinary Officer is stationed at Maseno and is in charge of the North and Central Kavirondo Districts. He has to assist him, lay Stock Inspectors stationed at Kibigori, Maseno, Alego and Bungoma, together with numerous trained Veterinary Scouts.

Numerous inoculations are undertaken against infectious and contagious diseases, and during the past five years, 226,282 cattle have been dealt with for which the natives have paid 613,818 shillings. The demands for voluntary inoculations still continue and the Kavirondo native has acquired a great confidence in the protective measures.

In addition the Veterinary Staffs are engaged in assisting in the establishment of training centres at Maseno and Bungoma, where the natives are taught the better system of animal management, and the production of marketable cream and ghee.

The training centres are being gradually built up and it is hoped in 1931 to be able to receive pupils at Maseno and 1932 at Bungoma for a practical training.

In addition, assistance is given in other ways, as the demonstration of the better preparation of hides and skins; the treatment of cattle trypanosomiasis; researches into obscure diseases and the establishment of field services.

Vo  
S.I.  
Nzoia Province: A Veterinary Officer, stationed at Eldoret, in the adjoining settled area, supervises the work of a Stock Inspector stationed in the Nandi Native Reserve.

The Nandi show confidence in immunisation processes, and during the past five years have brought in, voluntarily,

48,597 cattle for inoculation and have paid 123,061 shillings in fees.

A Veterinary training centre is being established in the Reserve which is being gradually built up and will be ready to receive pupils in 1938.

1 V O  
1 S I  
Rift Valley Province. A Veterinary Officer, stationed at Nakuru, in the adjoining settled area, supervises the work of a Stock Inspector stationed in the East Suk and Kamasia Native Reserve.

General inoculations have been carried out during the past five years and 59,100 cattle have been inoculated during this time for which 146,389 shillings has been paid. In addition many thousands of cattle have been vaccinated free for pleuro-pneumonia and assistance given in outbreaks of anthrax and trypanosomiasis. A campaign to assist in the better preparation of hides and skins had been undertaken.

The Stock Inspector will continue to meet the demands for inoculations.

1 V O  
Masai Province. A Veterinary Officer was stationed in the Masai Reserve. His duties had to be suspended, temporarily on account of the attitude of the Masai towards Veterinary Services, but they have now been renewed.

another V O  
S. I  
At Ngong, in the Masai Reserve, a Veterinary Officer and an experienced stockman are stationed at a Veterinary Training Centre.

Valuable experiments on native cattle have been undertaken and fully reported on in the Annual Report of 1928 and 1929.

Facilities are now available to train pupils up to 40, in animal management and it is hoped to increase the number of pupils to 100 during the next two years.

1 V O  
1 S I  
Uganda Province. A Veterinary Officer with a Stock Inspector and trained native personnel are stationed in the Machakos Native Reserve.

The demands for Veterinary Services in this Reserve are variable from year to year, although 171,185 cattle have been voluntarily inoculated during the past five years, for which the natives have paid 261,783 Shillings.

A Veterinary Training Centre was commenced last year in Madhams and will be completed to receive pupils late in 1931.

151

The Veterinary Officer visits the Kitui Native Reserve, Northern Frontier Province. A Stock Inspector is stationed at the Isiolo Veterinary Training Centre, where sheep improvement services are being undertaken. For this purpose a pure bred flock of Persians (Black Head) was imported from South Africa. With rams of this breed, also Suffolk Downs crossing experiments are being made with ewes of several distinct types of native sheep. In addition, pure-bred rams are available for use among native-owned flocks.

The Veterinary Centre also controls the movement of stock out of the Province for trade purposes.

?251

Coastal Province. Provision was made to provide a Veterinary Service for this Province in this year's Estimates, and the staff are about to arrive to commence this Service.

The present activities which very fully occupy the time of the existing staff, will be continued and extended in accordance with funds available from Departmental votes.

Hides and Skins. Both Veterinary and Agricultural Officers are giving attention to the better preparation of hides and skins in Native reserves in pastoral areas.  
Nairobi.

12th June, 1930.