



to let European agriculture  
find for itself and to  
concentrate on developing  
native production. This is  
undoubtedly the right  
direction & the policy should  
be encouraged.

It is proposed in the  
memo. on the Est. to  
draw attention to the  
following points of detail:

- (1) Items 2 & 11. The difference  
between the Chemical Assistant  
(who has been removed) and  
the Agricultural Assistant  
(new appt.) is clearly  
explained. They carry  
the same salary and  
having regard especially to  
the retrenchment of so large  
a number of technical  
officers further explanation  
of the new appt seems to  
be called for.

- (2) Items 36 & 37. The  
Gov. has been urged in  
a separate despatch to  
restore the contributions

800

to the (imp. Bureau of)  
 Zoology Entomology

(2) Item 56. According to para.  
 6 of this dep. a Botanist is  
 being retained: the Est.  
 show the post as suspended.

? Tel. "I agree  
 generally with policy  
 proposed remarks on  
 details will be sent  
 in despatch on Estimates"

C.J.J. 2.2.23.

See H. R. R. R.

So proceed? It is for  
 common better, as the Hon. had  
 probably not received the  
 despatch was sent, we should not  
 give him the opportunity of making  
 representations. On the whole  
 I think we must leave it alone.

C.C.S. 2.2.23

at once.

H. J. R.

2/2/23

CONFIDENTIAL



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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NAIROBI, KENYA.

27 DECEMBER 1922

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Report

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to refer to Sir R. T. Coryndon's Confidential despatch No.234 of 6th September, 1922, relating to the Agriculture Department Estimates for 1923, and after careful consideration to append my further remarks on the subject. The proposals of the Economic and Financial Committee, a copy of which was forwarded in the above quoted despatch, were approved by Sir Edward Northey after careful consideration and discussion with the Executive Council and I desire to associate myself with their view. Their aim of course has been to reduce expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department to a point which will enable the general budget of the Colony to balance and for the achievement of this end, curtailment of all such services as are not immediately essential is necessary. The scope and functions of the Agricultural Department will be modified by the proposals under review in the sense that its energies will be diverted to a large extent from the fostering of European agricultural enterprise towards encouragement of native production. In this connection I would refer you to the Committee's resolution, copy of which was enclosed with Sir E. Northey's Confidential despatch No.151 of the 10th July -

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HIS GRACE  
THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S. W.,

July, 1922, wherein this aim was foreshadowed.

2. The original proposals regarding Mr. Holm have now been modified in view of Mr. Churchill's telegram of 12th September.

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3. As indicated in Sir R. Coryndon's telegram No. 517 of 27 September, it is proposed to dispense with a Personal Assistant as the

chief of the Department's activities, and to effect a re-arrangement of the clerical staff, and to reduce the number of Agricultural Assistants.

The post of Agricultural Assistant has been abolished and the Director of Agriculture of the Department of Agriculture of Office.

As regards the Chief Officers, and the Flexion, Sir R. Coryndon already addressed

in his despatch No. 1257 of 17th

of 2 Entomologists posts.

It is hoped that at a later date

it will be possible to make full provision

for the various research. Since receiving the

telegram under reference, I have given consideration

to the Department's requirements on this matter and

in my opinion that the sacrifice should be made, and that

it should be made temporarily. In other branches a

few more will be retained and also a

breeder.

7. The abandonment of the experimental farms of Kabete and Mazeras, together with the Malvasha Stock Farm, is a step actuated by the belief that these institutions, although highly desirable for a country enjoying conditions of prosperity are, so far as European -

European settlement is concerned, a luxury which Kenya cannot at present afford. The experiments hitherto conducted at the former establishments will as far as possible be carried out by individual farmers under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture and his agricultural assistant in different districts. Kibos is being retained as essential to the scheme for native agriculture. I intend to continue experiments in native highland products such as maize and beans elsewhere concurrently with the training of Native Apprentices.

8. The scheme for encouraging native agriculture has been very carefully thought out and has my entire support. The Division of Tropical Agriculture has been included in the scheme, and it is intended to devote the full energies of officers of that division to improving the quality of produce and methods of agriculture in staple crops by natives.

9. The estimates for the Veterinary Department have also been framed chiefly with the object of fostering and protecting native stock. In connection with the diversion of veterinary effort towards the native reserves I would refer to the report of the Special Committee of the Legislative Council on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia, a copy of which I enclose for information, which was presented to the Council on 24th March, 1922, and the recommendations of which have already partially been put into effect. As foreshadowed in Sir R. Coryndon's Confidential despatch No. 272 of 13th October, he caused a motion to be brought forward in Legislative Council for provision by this Colony of 1/3rd of the salary of the Veterinary Adviser: this motion was carried.

10. No curtailment in the number of Veterinary Officers is considered desirable for the present in view

of the policy adopted.

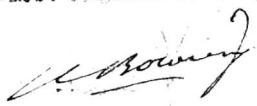
11. Certain reductions have been found possible in expenditure on the Veterinary Research Division without risk of curtailment of its activities, a step which I am of opinion would be economically unsound, and which is deprecated by the Committee.

12. In soliciting Your Grace's concurrence in these proposals, I would assure Your Grace of my unwillingness to recommend such drastic changes in an important department were it not that they are rendered necessary by the economic conditions prevailing. Circumstances no longer warrant such extensive assistance to the non-native agricultural and stock raising industries as has hitherto been provided, while at the same time they demand that increased facilities should be afforded to native production in these directions.

I should be grateful for an expression by telegram of Your Grace's views on the draft estimates.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most devoted and  
most obedient servant,



GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.  
(Draft approved by the Governor)



327

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

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## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Special Committee).

## BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

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Report of the Special Committee of the Legislative Council  
Appointed to Examine and Report upon the Position in  
respect of Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia and to make  
Recommendations regarding the Steps which  
should be taken to deal with it

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PRICE: Sh. 1/-

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NAIROBI.

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1922.



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Special Committee).

BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE POSITION IN RESPECT OF BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA TO TAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE DISEASE.

- The Hon. THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE (Kenya)
- The Hon. THE ACTING GOVERNOR SECRETARY (D.S.O.)
- The Hon. THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER
- The Hon. LORD DELAMONTE
- The Hon. R. BARKLEY CLYDE
- The Hon. MR. CONWAY HARVEY
- The Hon. CAPT. J. E. COOPER
- The Hon. MR. W. A. WOOD, M.P.

The Committee, on several occasions, held its meetings in Nairobi. The Hon. Mr. Wood, M.P., and the Director of Agriculture, D.S.O., attended these meetings. The Hon. Mr. Wood, M.P., also attended the various meetings held at the various stations. The Hon. Mr. Wood, M.P., also attended the various meetings held at the various stations. The Hon. Mr. Wood, M.P., also attended the various meetings held at the various stations.

- 1. Mr. CHETCHE, Muloroti.
- 2. Mr. BOYES, Kyambu.
- 3. Mr. RANDALL, Kyambu.
- 4. Mr. H. TARBTON, Kyambu.
- 5. Mr. SANDS, Auctioneer, Nairobi.
- 6. Mr. HEMSTED, O.B.E., Officer-in-Charge, Masai Reserve.
- 7. Mr. PAUL, Officer-in-Charge, Kamata-Suk Reserve.
- 8. Mr. WAXE, O.B.E., D.S.O., Deputy Chief Native Commissioner.

From information supplied by the Chief Veterinary Officer it appears that pleuro-pneumonia has spread considerably during the past two years having extended from the Masai Reserve and Uganda to the native reserves of the Nyanza Province, and at the present time it is widespread in these areas, is known to exist in the Western portion of the Suk Reserve and is believed to exist in the Kamasia and Usini Gishu Masai Reserves. Apart from this information was supplied. Outside on 29 European-owned farms at the time this information was supplied. Outside the Eastern Province of Uganda and in the North Eastern portion of the Masai Reserve, Tanganyika Territory.

Prior to January, 1921, the policy of the Government in dealing with outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in the European area was briefly as follows:—

1. Quarantine was imposed as soon as the outbreak came under notice.
2. All infected cattle and cattle suspected of being affected were slaughtered by the Veterinary Department. Full compensation was paid in the case of healthy cattle slaughtered and half-compensation in the case of cattle found to be infected on post-mortem examination.
3. All incontact cattle were inoculated and any cattle which failed to react to inoculation were treated as suspects and slaughtered.
4. Quarantine was raised three months after the last case had occurred.

In native reserves, as sufficient Veterinary staff was not available, the policy was to quarantine out an infected reserve and to prohibit cattle movement.

In 1921, a very serious extension of the disease occurred in the Masai Reserve and it was felt that the policy of slaughter with compensation was no longer tenable owing to the financial situation it was decided to call a meeting of members of the Legislative Council and of prominent stockowners then present in Nairobi to discuss the position and to make representations to Government.

Resolutions passed at this meeting were duly considered by Government and it was finally decided that the following policy should be adopted:—

1. That slaughter with payment of compensation should be discontinued except in exceptional cases and for purposes of diagnosis.
2. That Letters Patent should be issued to the stockowners for purposes of inoculation by the holders of an Office of the Veterinary Division, if available.
3. That the production of vaccine be expedited.
4. That inoculation should be compulsory on the instruction of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

5. In the case of an outbreak the following should be done:—

- (a) The farm or area in which the infection has first been detected should be declared an infected area.
- (b) All visibly infected cattle to be segregated from the apparently healthy.
- (c) All cattle in the infected area to be vaccinated without delay. The vaccination to be carried out, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector, but if this is not possible the functions must be observed by a Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector.
- (d) Cattle which show reactions to be re-inoculated behind the shoulder to ensure immunity and to be quarantined for a period of three months from the date on which the last suspect was removed from the herd. If then healthy they would be branded with the "P" brand and could be removed from the farm under permit.
- (e) Visibly infected cattle and those which refuse to react to a second or third inoculation to be branded with a distinctive departmental brand and segregated from all other cattle. Such cattle to be permitted to leave the farm only on condition that they are moved direct to a butcher's premises for slaughter.

6. All possible steps are to be taken to protect native reserves which are believed to be clean, if necessary by engaging additional temporary staff; inoculations in such reserves to be free.

With a view to obtaining clear and connected expressions of opinion from the Stockowners and others invited to attend the meetings of the Committee it was decided to draw up a list of questions, based mainly on the past and present policies of the Government, and the views expressed together with the Committee's recommendations are given below under the appropriate headings.

### 1. Should compulsory slaughter of infected cattle and of cattle suspected of being affected be carried out without compensation?

Eight of the stockowners who appeared before the Committee were of the opinion that this procedure should be adopted and three stockowners and all the Administrative Officers were opposed to it. The evidence at the disposal of the Committee leads it to believe that with the methods of diagnosis available at present it is possible that a large number of healthy cattle would be slaughtered amongst the "suspect" cattle if a system of compulsory slaughter were instituted. At the same time there are indications of the possibility of a more accurate method of diagnosis being perfected at the Veterinary Research Laboratory in the near future. The Committee therefore considers that in view of the above and of the large number of cattle involved at present it cannot support any suggestion to slaughter healthy and suspect cattle other than as provided for in the present policy of the Government. It is felt that if systematic inoculations are carried out in the European and native areas the disease will in time be reduced to reasonable dimensions but until this stage has been reached and an accurate method of diagnosis perfected no alteration of the present policy should be considered.

The Committee also considers that this recommendation applies equally to European-owned and native-owned cattle.

### 2. Should inoculation against the disease be compulsory?

The consensus of opinion is in favour of inoculations being compulsory only when dealing with outbreaks of the disease, i.e. that the present policy be pursued.

The Committee considers that the European stockowners are in a position to carry out their own preventive inoculations since the inoculation is a very simple operation and the losses resulting therefrom are negligible. In regard to native-owned cattle the natives are not considered competent to protect their herds by inoculation and preventive inoculations by the native reserves should therefore be carried out by the Veterinary staff. Each inoculation should be undertaken, as in the past, at the discretion of the Veterinary Officer in charge in consultation with the Administrative Officer of the area who would give him all assistance required. It is necessary to point out that the closest co-operation must exist between the Administrative and Veterinary staffs if Veterinary operations in native reserves are to be carried to a successful conclusion.

The Committee is informed that it has been the practice of the Veterinary Department to restrict the movement of unbranded cattle in areas where pleuro-pneumonia threatened to become widespread and considers that this control should continue to be exercised.

### 3. Should pleuro-pneumonia vaccine be issued free of charge?

When the policy of slaughter with compensation was dropped the Government considered that it could afford to issue vaccine free of charge in view of the saving effected thereby, not having to meet claims for compensation. It was thought also that this would encourage stockowners to inoculate their herds.

The majority of the stockowners who appeared before the Committee expressed the opinion that, provided that the charge for vaccine was a small one, European stockowners should not object to pay for it.

The Committee, however, considers that the Government should do all in its power to encourage stockowners to have their cattle inoculated in order to protect them against the disease and realizes that considerable difficulty would be experienced in the collection of fees in the native areas. It therefore considers that vaccine should continue to be issued free of charge.

4. Should quarantine restrictions be relaxed?

It has been urged by Administrative Officers that the quarantine restrictions imposed on cattle in the native reserves infected with pleuro-pneumonia should be removed as in their opinion the interests of the native owners of nearly 8,000,000 head of cattle are being sacrificed for the benefit of European owners possessing about 150,000 head, and the collection of hut and poll tax is in consequence of these restrictions adversely affected. It should be explained that the number of native-infected cattle at present affected by quarantine restrictions is under 1,500,000 head. It has been shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that, owing to the depression affecting the cattle trade, there would be no demand for more than a very limited number of native cattle and the revenue derivable from hut and poll tax would not be appreciably affected by the removal of the restrictions. The Committee considers that there is no immediate prospect of any change in the position as regards the cattle trade and the Veterinary objections to the removal of the quarantine restrictions are so great that no relaxation is considered advisable both in the interests of the native and of the European stockowners.

It is considered advisable to point out that should trading be permitted and an outlet provided for cattle from an infected native reserve it would result in the spread of the disease in the reserve through the movement of diseased cattle towards the outlet (quarantine station).

If Veterinary operations are undertaken in the infected native reserves and the disease placed under control the position re cattle movement from such areas could then be reviewed.

In regard to the system in force of quarantining European farms when outbreaks of the disease occur the Committee does not suggest any modification of the present policy but recommends that, if Veterinary control be undertaken in the native areas, the same system should be applied—a village or group of villages to be treated as one farm for purposes of inoculation and segregation of all suspects.

Some difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the use of a distinctive departmental brand to denote infected and suspect cattle but it is considered advisable that the Chief Veterinary Officer should have discretionary powers to enforce this provision when he considers it necessary.

5. Should all infected and suspect cattle be collected in concentration camps under Government supervision?

The Veterinary Adviser in a memorandum addressed to this Government put forward alternative suggestions for dealing with diseased and suspect cattle. One of these suggestions was that all infected and suspect cattle in an area containing several centres of infection be collected in a concentration camp under Government supervision, the object being to limit the numbers of foci of infection as far as possible. This proposal met with general disapproval and the Committee does not consider it practicable.

6. Should Veterinary staff be provided to deal with pleuro-pneumonia in the native areas?

It was generally agreed that it is highly advisable to provide Veterinary staff to deal with pleuro-pneumonia in the native areas and the stockowners who appeared before the Committee expressed the opinion that if the necessary staff could not be provided otherwise the staff at present stationed in the European areas should be reduced proportionately.

In view of the fact that the infected native reserves are the source of all outbreaks which occur in the European area and that the disease is spreading rapidly in the reserves the Committee strongly recommends that three Veterinary Officers be withdrawn from the European area and detailed for duty in native reserves. In order to make profitable use of these Officers the Committee strongly recommends that an adequate number of Stock Inspectors be provided to assist them. It is thought that cattle movement should be controlled and outbreaks of disease reported in the areas where veterinary control is exercised by the Administrative machinery already in existence, i.e. through Chiefs and Headmen with the assistance of their tribal retainers. All inoculations should be carried out by trained native inoculators working under the supervision of Stock Inspectors and it is suggested for the consideration of Government, that the wages of these inoculators might be met from Tribal funds. The Committee recommends that Administrative Officers should encourage the natives to slaughter their infected cattle for food.

The Committee considers it most important that a Veterinary survey should be made of the Katmasia and Uasin Gishu Masai Reserves at the earliest possible date, with a view to ascertaining definitely whether or not the disease exists therein and if it is detected the quarantine on these areas should be raised.

7. Expenditure involved in carrying out proposed Veterinary operations in native reserves.

In the opinion of the Committee it is not advisable to incur the expenditure recommended by the Veterinary Conference held in Nairobi in September 1920 but it considers that expenditure involved in the provision of additional Stock Inspectors to assist Veterinary Officers working in native reserves would be justified and should be incurred by the Government.

The Chief Veterinary Officer recommends that three Stock Inspectors be provided for each Veterinary Officer, i.e. a total of nine if three Veterinary Officers are detailed for duty in native areas. He states that three of the present Quarantine staff of Stock Inspectors can be made available but as these Officers are employed in connection with the Quarantine Scheme and as this is a revenue producing scheme it would be necessary to transfer the expenses in connection with them to another vote. The estimated amount required to cover the salaries, allowances, camp equipment, etc. of nine Stock Inspectors is approximately £3,000 per annum.

8. Squatters with cattle on European farms.

The Committee strongly recommends that the provisions of the Native Residents Ordinance re the registration, branding and checking of squatters' cattle should be strictly enforced in order to reduce the risk of illicit movement of cattle and the consequent spread of disease. There is no doubt that, in the past, illicit movement of native cattle between the reserves and European farms has been an important factor in the spread of disease.

The provisions of the Ordinance should be applied with equal strictness to Forest Reserve and no native cattle should be allowed on unoccupied farms, and on Crown land outside native reserves, special permission from Government should be obtained and be given only in exceptional circumstances.

9. Should District Committees be empowered to supervise the inoculation and branding of cattle on farms in their area?

This proposal was put forward by a stockowner but after due consideration the Committee does not approve of it.

10. Location branding of cattle in native reserves.

One stockowner suggested that a system of location branding should be adopted in all native reserves in order to control cattle movement and thereby limit the spread of disease.

The Committee obtained the opinions of the Administrative Officers in charge of the Masai Reserve and the Suk-Kamasia Reserve on this suggestion and in view of tribal customs involving constant exchanges of cattle from one location to another and of the nomadic habits of certain tribes they did not entertain the suggestion.

In conclusion I have to express regret that the Right Honourable Lord Delamere had to leave for England after the third sitting of the Committee and before the Committee commenced to draft its report.

ALEX. HOLM  
Chairman

17th February, 1922.

For 63544/02 Kenya

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Sent 7 11.0 am  
4.2.23  
fsl

DRAFT. Code Tel.

(4 Feb) Your despatch 23 Nov  
Agricultural Dept.

Nairobi

MINUTE.

Conf. I agree generally

- Mr. Brett Feb 3
- Mr. Jeffries 3 1/2
- Mr.
- Mr. David
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir H. Head.
- Sir J. Masterton Smith
- Mr. Ormsby Gore.
- Duke of Devonshire.

with the policy proposed,  
remarks in details  
be sent in my despatch  
on Estimates