

1934.

Kenya.

No. 23086.

SUBJECT

C0533/445

Native Pastoral Development.

Previous

Subsequent

58318/37.

1. D.R.D. Circular. Number 3/240/11/11.
(Reqs. vide minute 3/3 Jan 34 on 23005/311)

Minutes transferred
from 23005/311

No.47. Native Pastoral Development. This circular contains some very interesting information. Mr. Stockdale will be interested to see.

J.S. Macpherson.

3/1 /34.

L.B. Freeston.

4/1. At once.

No.47 is interesting and shows the steady progress which is being made in Kenya in the development of animal products from Native Reserves. If the Department have no objection, I would suggest that this circular be supplied to the Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health for their information.

F.A. Stockdale.

6/1.

L.B. Freeston.

6/1.

At once.

C.S.D. 171.

Extract from minutes of the 28th Meeting of the Colonial Advisory Council on Agriculture and Animal Health. No. 3.

I would suggest that the request of Mr. John Smith and (provided E.A. Department have no information already on this point) the enquiry by Sir Guy Marshall, should be conveyed to the Government of Kenya, as in draft herewith.

I have purposely not made any mention of Sir William Furse's observations, since Kenya will be sent, as usual, a print of the full Minutes in about a fortnight's time.

J.O. Hibbert.
24th January 1934.
F.A. Stockdale.
25.1.34.

4. To Kenya. 75. (1 ansd.) Cons. 31.1.34.

5. Governor Byene 196 _____ 16 April 34.

Furnish information regarding the Nairobi By-Products plant & state question as to efforts to popularise animal products amongst natives with a view to

the highest use to which they can be put. This despatch should be submitted to the Col. Advisory Council of Agriculture & Animal Health, particularly in view of Paragraph B.

A. Prosser
17.5.34

H. Hand

The info herein may be relevant when we get to grips with the Meat Factory problem.

Prosser
17

1934. I should have thought the comment about "popularising animal products" was fairly clear. It means "can the natives be encouraged to eat more meat and to use animal products?"
The plant mainly pays: is this right all things

Yes, I am sure that this is what the Council want.
15/5

except interest & redemption & would be better if it can be repaid

110 115

So far as the Colonial Advisory Council are concerned, Mr. J. Smith was the member who was particularly interested in this matter. He has twice since asked me whether we have heard from Kenya about it. I would, therefore, suggest that I should send him a copy of the despatch as in draft herewith.

I also submit draft of short despatch to the Governor in regard to para. 8, since the missing information is worth securing, I think?

Handwritten signature

22.5.34.

Sir C. Bottomley

I have passed the drafts but you may like to see NO 5 which is of general interest as regards meat features. Of course it by no means follows that, because a small plant dealing with condemned heads (mainly) pays - or nearly pays - a large plant, having to buy the animals, would also pay. For one thing the demand for fertilizer can't be unlimited.

22.5.
Current market value of ...
... £2185 worth of fertilizer. There is a ... of £25000 to be displaced - if 55,200 carcasses are available. After that we should look to an increase in the use of fertilizers.
Note to bring up with the Governor's promised despatch
22.5.34

Notes on ...

6 To J. Smith (2K5) etc. June 20/5/34

To Kenya 400 (5 used) 24/9. Wms 24 1988

7 J. Smith (2K5) 9th June 34

Notes. Not a states he does not consider necessary to bring details of 11 months to products plant before the Council but suggests Mr. Stokdale might consider sending information to all Colonies where a surplus of this grade stock is a problem.

N^o 8 This can not be pursued
J. Smith
17/8/34 Wms

9 Governor Kenya 358 11 Aug 34

Furnishes information as to measures taken to encourage the native population to eat more meat & use animal fat. States that question of method to be adopted to secure supplies of cattle for the proposed fat-rendering factory will form the subject of a separate despatch shortly.

The following is extracted from a letter of 20.8.34 from a settler at Kitale:-
"The Suk, formerly stock people subsisting entirely on a milk diet... have acquired a taste for maize meal (polo) which they are slowly being induced by Govt. to cultivate - custom does not change in a day. Maize left from farms has increased considerably."

Although overstocking among the Masai has recently been defended by Dr. Leachy on the ground that blood is an essential article of diet, the "scrub" cattle are left for bleeding, and a reduction in their numbers would result in a blood shortage (this contention is disputed since by Dr. Baden, who spent several years as DO in the Masai Reserve)

These two points are perhaps relevant in tending to show that the question of combating overstocking by dietetic propaganda is not so simple as it looks. Presumably, Govt's policy is directed towards encouraging the pastoral tribes to eat grain & vegetables, & the livestock to eat meat!

The Stokdale will have written this should go to the... No reply seems called for; we must await the proposed despatch about the meat factory.

? L.H.
B. Baden
7/9

C.D. -
Meat consumption of pastoral
Settlers - eat of pastures
Cattle industry

Mr. Freestone,

A summary of the despatches 509
in this file should be supplied members of
the Council and I submit a draft for
your consideration & enclosures.

J. A. Spinkdale

11/9

C. A. Austin
12

It passed.

Of course, this inquiry is
top-sided. The problem is of
the need of animal protein
generally - not merely by the
cattle. If such general
use led to an economic
outlet for native cattle, it
might serve to break down the
barriers of the coast and lead
to a meat diet. The further
despatch is likely to be more
in content than these.

W.C.S. 12.8.34

at once

I have added to the memo. that a further
despatch on the question of securing supplies of
cattle for a proposed fertilizer factory has
been prepared vide para 5 of C.S.

J. A. Spinkdale

12

10 C.A.C. 200 of 13 Sept 34

? Put by: [unclear]

See also memo in
4/9

Austin
15.2.34

C.S.
as at (9)

11

11 Extract from Minutes of 23rd Meeting of C.A.C. of 11/9/34
Animal Health of 9 Oct 34

I submit drafts of despatches to the
other East African Territories drawing their
attention to the working of the Nairobi Municipal
By-Products Factory in accordance with the
recommendation made by the Colonial Advisory
Council. I also submit draft to Kenya.

Spinkdale

18th October, 1934.

12. Note by [unclear] on the By-products plant
in [unclear] to the Municipal Abattoir at Nairobi

16.

I have prepared this note from details and specifications
of the By-products plant supplied to the Municipal
Abattoir at Nairobi sent to me, at my request,
by Messrs. Douglas & Sons. These details, specifications
& plans I have kept at [unclear] for future
reference.

The cost of water would also be indicated in the
information given in these despatches to Port Office.
The cost of abattoir at Talika is not equipped
for dealing with its by-products & much of them
go to waste. I alluded to this in my recent report
on Talika and submit draft despatches for
each. Spinkdale 19/10

13 To Kenya. 902 (5 annex)

14 - Uganda 578 (w/extract p. 5)
at/no 12

15 - T.T. 776 (---)

16 - N. Rhodes 577 (---)

17 - Kenya 357 (---)

18 - Z'bar 246 (---)

30 OCT 1934

39677*
Mulla
Refer on
Mulla file
as indicated
on draft - 19. To General
copy of draft
to Mulla to be
att'd. to this file

[Handwritten signature]

General of file 266 (w/6 14-18) - 18 Nov. 34.
(Draft on 100 Mulla).

C. O.

18/10
b

Mr. Hibbert

23086/34 Kenya.

Mr. Stockdale 19/10

Mr. Freeston 20

Mr. P. ~~...~~ 22/10

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S

Parly U.S. of S

Secretary of State

October, 1934.

Sir,

I have etc. to inform you that

DRAFT.

- (1) UGANDA
No. 578
- (2) TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
No. 776
- (3) NORTHERN RHODESIA
No. 677
- (4) NYASALAND
No. 357
- (5) ZANZIBAR
No. 246

I recently requested the Governor of Kenya to furnish particulars of the operations of the Nairobi Municipal Hy-
 products Factory, ^{creation} _{relocation of} which was completed in 1932, and I enclose for your information the accompanying extract from the reply received from the Governor of Kenya.

2. The information supplied by

Sir Joseph Byrnes was laid before the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health at their Twenty-third Meeting on the 9th October, and the Council expressed the opinion that the figures given in the despatch showed that the factory had justified its establishment.

Extract.

- 1. (paras. 2 to 7 inclusive of No. 5)
- 2. ~~...~~

FURTHER ACTION:

get all
 Copy for Malts desp.
 (comp. dit.)

3 dfts.

*Copy for Malts
 dit.*

The Council
establishment. They recommended

that the attention of other East African
Governments should be drawn to this matter.

I have, etc.

3. A note on the plant supplied
to the Municipal Station at Nairobi
is also forwarded for your information.
This note is based upon inspection details
which have been supplied by the manufacturers.
~~From the original of Sir H. G. Tomlinson's
Policy Review.~~

(Sd) P. C. L. STEF

C. O.

Mr. Hibbert 18/10
Mr. Stockdale 19/10
Mr. Freeston 19/10
Mr. Parkinson

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

KENYA

No. 902

Gov.

FURTHER ACTION.

3 etc.

23086/34 Kenya.

October, 1934.

Sir,

(5) With further reference to your
despatch No. 196 of the 16th April, in
connection with the Nairobi Municipal
By-Products Factory, I have etc. to
inform you that the information contained
in your despatch was laid before the
Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture
and Animal Health at their Twenty-third
Meeting on the 9th October, and that the
Council expressed the opinion that the
reasons advanced by you indicated that
the factory had justified its establish-
ment. They recommended that the
attention of other East African

Governments

Governments should be drawn to the ~~world~~

of the operation of the factory, and I

am accordingly transmitting to them

the substance of your despatch for

their information.

I have, etc.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

4/24/42
to 4/24/42
4/24/42
4/24/42
4/24/42

The plant at Cairo was installed to deal with 37 cwts per day of bones, offals and condemned carcasses. The blood drying section was arranged to deal with 18 cwts per day. These quantities allowed for a possible expansion of 50% over the estimated initial quantities available.

The plant at Cairo was installed to deal with 70 oxen, 50 sheep, 40 goats and 18 pigs maximum daily. Their average live weights were as follows:- oxen, 450 lbs.; sheep, 65 lbs.; goats, 50 lbs.; pigs

A wet-rendering plant was installed, as it was thought to recover fertilizer meal and to allow for the residues. This seemed to be better suited to the requirements of Kenya than a dry-rendering plant which produces poultry and cattle feed meal, and tallow. Where a surplus is available for poultry and cattle feed meal, it is always considered advisable to install a dry-rendering plant instead of a wet-rendering plant, as these meals command higher prices than fertilizer meal.

The plant at Cairo was installed to deal with 37 cwts per day of bones, offals and condemned carcasses. The blood drying section was arranged to deal with 18 cwts per day. These quantities allowed for a possible expansion of 50% over the estimated initial quantities available.

The number of animals dealt with at the outset was 70 oxen, 50 sheep, 40 goats and 18 pigs maximum daily. Their average live weights were as follows:- oxen, 450 lbs.; sheep, 65 lbs.; goats, 50 lbs.; pigs

pigs

Note on the By-Products Plant supplied to the Municipal
Abattoir at Nairobi.

This note is based upon information which
has been supplied by the manufacturers - Messrs. William
Douglas and Sons Limited, Douglas Wharf, Putney, S.W.15.

The plant consists of apparatus to work up
the waste bones, offal and condemned carcasses from the
Abattoir by means of the wet-rendering process. It
also includes apparatus for drying the blood.

A wet-rendering plant was installed, as it
was desired to recover fertilizer meal and tallow from
the residues. This seemed to be better suited to the
requirements of Kenya than a dry-rendering plant which
produces poultry and cattle feeding meals, and tallow.
When a market is available for poultry and cattle
feeding meals, it is always considered advisable to
install a dry-rendering plant instead of a wet-rendering
plant, as these meals command higher prices than
fertilizer meal.

The plant at Nairobi was installed to deal
with 37 cwts per day of bones, offals and condemned
carcasses. The blood drying section was arranged to
deal with 18 cwts per day. These quantities allowed
for a possible expansion of 50% over the estimated
initial quantities available.

The number of animals dealt with at the outset
was 70 oxen, 50 sheep, 80 goats and 18 pigs maximum
daily. Their average live weights were as follows:-
oxen, 450 lbs.; sheep, 65 lbs.; goats, 30 lbs.;

pigs

W. Dougl. (14)
T. (15)
W. Dougl. (16)
Dougl. (17)
S. Dougl. (18)
S.P. Co.

pigs, 90 lbs.

In making comparisons or in assessing the size of plant required due allowance has to be given to the percentage of condemned meat. This varies considerably in different places and the percentage of condemned meat has a bearing upon the size of the plant required.

The plant supplied to Kenya comprised :- Bone crusher, offal cutter, two digesters, slush tank, hydro-extractor for digester residues, dryer for residues from hydro-extractor, dryer for blood, blood tank, two steam-jacketed fat pans and the necessary trucks, power plant, shafting and fans. A bone disintegrator for grinding bones was also installed.

23886/36 K

10
11

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF
THE 23RD MEETING OF THE COLONIAL
ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL HEALTH.

9 Oct. 1934.

8. Native Moral Development in Kenya (Council paper No. 200). - The Council had before them a memorandum giving particulars of the equipment and operations of the Nairobi Municipal By-Products Factory, together with the observations of the Kenya Government in reply to enquiries made by the Secretary of State as to the steps taken by the Kenya authorities to encourage the native population to eat more meat and to make use of animal fertilizers.

MR. STOCKDALE stated that the establishment in Kenya of a much larger factory for the purpose of supplying fertilizers was contemplated, and that a further despatch on this question had been promised.

MR. SMITH expressed the opinion that the figures given in the memorandum showed that the present factory had justified its establishment. He thought that the attention of other East African Governments should be drawn to this matter. The Council endorsed this view.

C.A.C. 200.

Native Pastoral Development in Kenya.

No 2
With reference to C.A.C.175 which was considered by the Council at its ~~meeting~~ meeting held on January 16th last, enquiries were made from the Government of Kenya in regard to the operations of the Nairobi Municipal By-Products Factory and to the steps which are being taken by the Government of Kenya for the popularization of animal products amongst the native inhabitants.

The attached paper gives a brief summary of the replies received and is circulated for the information of members of the Council.

A further despatch on the question of securing supplies of cattle for a proposed fertilizer factory has been promised.

F. A. STOCKDALE,

for Secretary.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

13th September, 1934.

12

SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA.

I. The Nairobi Municipal By-Products Factory.

The plant and building, the erection of which was completed in 1932 at a capital cost of £5567, met from municipal loan funds, were designed, as an adjunct to the new municipal abattoir, for the disposal of condemned slaughter carcasses, which are converted by the plant into fat, bone meal, blood meal and horn and hoof meal.

During 1933 it became apparent to the Municipal Council that the supply of condemned carcasses was not sufficient to enable the plant to meet running costs and arrangements were made for the disposal to the plant of 1000 head of Masai scrub stock. Up to the beginning of March, 1934, a total of 799 head of stock were taken by the By-Products factory.

The plant is a wet-rendering plant supplied by Messrs. William Douglas & Sons of Putney and during 1933 treated 508 tons of which 80% represented native cattle. The expenditure incurred amounted to £2422, made up as follows:-

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | £ |
| Salaries of Engineer and Assistant | 554 |
| Native wages and upkeep | 166 |
| Fuel and light | 405 |
| Water | 58 |
| Packing materials and sundry stores | 175 |
| Slaughter hall charges | 221 |
| Proportion of administration charges | 225 |
| Renewals | 250 |
| Loan interest and redemption | 359 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £2422 |

The provision for loan redemption charges is

calculated on a 15 year loan period, and renewals contributions are aimed at providing for replacement of about two-thirds of the plant on the expiry of that term.

The production of the plant in fat and meal was as follows:-

| | |
|---|-------|
| 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons of fat at £22.10.0. per ton | £ 850 |
| 119 tons of bone meal at £7.10.0. per ton | 892 |
| 39 $\frac{1}{3}$ tons of blood meal at £10 per ton | 396 |
| 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of horn and hoof meal at £10 per ton | 47 |
| | £2185 |

The fertilizers, for which there is a large potential demand, are sold locally.

The average daily weight of material treated in 1933 was under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons whereas the maximum daily capacity of the plant is 3 tons if working on single shift and 6 tons if working on double shift. It takes 9.5 head of native scrub cattle to supply 1 ton of material.

II. Steps taken to encourage the native population of Kenya to eat more meat and to make use of animal fertilizers.

It has been recognised for some years that the dietary of most tribes in the Colony is deficient in protein and fat, and meat has been advocated as the necessary addition on account of the high biological value of its protein. In 1930 the attention of Administrative Officers was drawn by the Chief Native Commissioner to a Resolution of the Central Board of Health advocating cheap meat being made widely available.

In a memorandum (December, 1930) dealing with this Resolution the Board of Agriculture, after referring to the fact that nearly all employed natives received a meat ration, added that it was obvious that in the native reserves, where the main problem lay, the remedy rested with the native himself and in such measures as the Government saw fit to procure him to adopt it, and recommended that every effort should be made to procure the slaughter by natives of their surplus stock for food purposes.

The main slaughter stock markets of the Colony are glutted, and the adjustment of veterinary restrictions to give access to these markets to certain cattle-owning tribes at present debarred from them, while possibly having the effect of making still cheaper meat available outside the reserves, does not touch the main problem of how best to induce natives within the reserves to slaughter and thus make beneficial use of their surplus cattle. The diet of a native tribe cannot be changed in a day nor by any sort of compulsion. For the present the only measures that can be taken are continuous propaganda aimed at demonstrating the advantages of putting surplus cattle to the most economic use that can be found for them, and the encouragement of the erection of butchers' shops by natives in existing centres and markets in the reserves. In 1931 the Central Division Local Native Council voted Shs.875/- for the erection of butchers' shops in two markets, and Shs.2,000/- for a similar purpose in 1932. The South Nyeri Local Native Council provided Shs.2,000/- for four model butchers' shops at Karatina in 1931. The

establishment of butchers' shops has progressed wide by side with the provision of hide-drying facilities with the object of securing the maximum return from the slaughtered stock. The success of these shops depends, however, on the ability of natives to find the money to buy, which is in many cases lacking.

As regards the use of animal fertilizers, efforts are being made to encourage the use of manure and the digging of manure pits. Few individual natives can be expected for some time to purchase manufactured fertilizers, and the use of these must be left for the present to the enterprise of Local Native Councils for their seed farms and in purchasing for issue as required.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

13th September, 1934.

KENYA.

No. 398



9
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
17 SEP 1934
C. O. REGY

47
NOV 1934.

Sir,

No 4
I have the honour to refer to your despatch no. 400 of the 24th May, in which you ask for information as to the extent to which it may be possible to encourage the native population to eat more meat, and to make use of animal fertilisers.

2. It has been recognized for some years that the dietary of most tribes in the Colony is deficient in protein and fat, and meat has been advocated as the necessary addition on account of the high biological value of its protein. In 1930 the attention of Administrative Officers was drawn by the Chief Native Commissioner to a Resolution of the Central Board of Health advocating cheap meat being made widely available. In a memorandum (December, 1930) dealing with this resolution the Board of Agriculture, after referring to the fact that nearly all employed natives received a meat ration, added that it was obvious that in the native reserves, where the main practice lay, the remedy rested with the native himself, and in such measures as the Government saw fit to take to induce him to adopt it, and recommended that every effort be made to procure the slaughter of surplus animals, supplying stock for food purposes.

3. The main slaughter stock markets of the

Colony.

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

Colony are glutted, and the adjustment of veterinary restrictions to give access to these markets to certain cattle-owning tribes at present debarred from them, while possibly having the effect of making still cheaper meat available outside the reserves, does not touch the main problem of how best to induce natives within the reserves to slaughter and thus make beneficial use of their surplus cattle. The mind of a native tribe cannot be changed in a day nor by any sort of compulsion.

4. One of the most effective agencies in increasing the consumption of meat is undoubtedly famine. The significance of this is that the native has a natural objection to eating what he regards as his bank balance, or rather as a form of gilt edged security furnishing interest and in addition food, drink and raiment and therefore not to be disposed of except for purposes of bride price or in emergency. So long as cattle remain the criterion of wealth, he will not easily be persuaded to do so. For the present the only measures that can be taken are continuous propaganda aimed at demonstrating the advantages of selling surplus cattle to the most economic use that can be found for them, and the encouragement of the erection of butchers' shops by natives in trading centres and markets in the reserves. In 1931 the Central Kavirondo Local Native Council voted Shs. 875/- for the erection of butchers' shops in two markets, and Shs. 2,000/- for a similar purpose in 1932. The South Nyeri Local

Native ...

Native Council provided Shs.2,000/- for four model butchers' shops at Karatina in 1931. The establishment of butchers' shops has progressed side by side with the provision of hide-drying facilities. The object of securing the maximum return from the slaughtered stock. The success of these shops depends, however, on the ability of natives to find the money to buy, which is in many cases lacking.

5. Consideration is being given at the present time to the question of the method to be adopted for the purpose of securing supplies of cattle for the proposed fertiliser factory, which will form the subject of a separate despatch shortly.

6. As regards the use of animal fertilisers, efforts are being made to encourage the use of manure and the digging of manure pits. Few individual natives can be expected for some time to purchase manufactured fertilisers, and the use of these must be left for the present to the enterprise of Local Native Councils for their seed farms and in purchasing for issue as required.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

MR. COLVILL - GENERAL.
GOVERNOR.

PURLEY 807

8¹⁹
WOODLEIGH,
KENLEY LANE.
KENLEY, SURREY.
9. 6. 34

Dear Mr. Stubbart,

106 I thank you so much for sending me the details of the plant which is in operation in Hawaii. I do not think there is any need to bring this before the Council, but Stockdale might consider sending it, for information, to all Colonies where a surplus of low grade stock is a problem.

I hope to be at the meetings on the 26th.

Yours sincerely,

John Smith

J. F. Stubbart
Colonial Office

C. O.

23006/1944 Kenya

21 no
11

Mr. Hibbert

92
15/34

Mr. Flood

22
js

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Stuchburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No

B. O. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Secretary of State

Whitehall, London, W.C.1

22 May, 1944

Dear Sir,

DRAFT.

J. SMITH, ESQ., O.B.E.,
M.R.C.V.S.
(Woodleigh,
Kenley Lane,
Kenley,
Surrey)

Pr. Govr. Kenya No. 196.16.4.34.
(No. 5)

(2 drafts)

FURTHER ACTION.

You will be aware that at the meeting of the Advisory Council held on 11th January, 1944, the Kenya Government was asked to furnish a report on the operations of the (Y-products) factory owned by the Nairobi Municipal Council. I enclose, for your information, a copy of the despatch which has been received from the Governor. I do not, however, propose to circulate this to the Advisory Council unless you think it desirable that this should be done, or have observations you wish

wish

wish to lay before them.

With regard to the last paragraph of the despatch, we are asking the Governor ~~to~~^{for} furnish information as to how far natives are being encouraged to eat more meat, and to make use of animal fertilisers.

Yours sincerely,

So J. C. HIBBERT.

5 11



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA

KENYA.
No. 196

16th APRIL, 1934.

REGY

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your despatch No. 75 of the 31st January, in which you ask for certain information in regard to the by-products plant owned by the Nairobi Municipal Council.

2. The plant and building, the erection of which was completed in 1932 at a capital cost of £5567, met from municipal loan funds, were designed, as an adjunct to the new municipal abattoir, for the disposal of condemned slaughter carcasses, which are converted by the plant into fat, bone meal, blood meal and horn and hoof meal. During 1933 it became apparent to the Municipal Council that the supply of condemned carcasses was not sufficient to avoid loss on the running of the plant, and the Council approached the Government with a proposal that the plant should also be used to dispose of surplus native stock, as this would at the same time reduce the loss due to running the plant at considerably less than full capacity. The arrangement made for the disposal to the plant of 1000 head of Masai stock has been reported to you in Kenya despatch No. 563 of the 30th September. Up to the beginning ...

Handwritten: No. 4
C. M. and (P)
F. M. - (13)

Handwritten: Copy to J. Smith (6)

Handwritten: (4)
T. F. (10)
P. Rhoad (6)
Seymour (7)
J. Grant (15)

Handwritten: Extract 6

No. 3322/33.

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

beginning of March 1933... Sources of supply have been... conditions and course... precluded the printing of...

3. The by-products plant... requires... Douglas and Sons, Ltd.

4. During 1933... treated was... represented... expenditure incurred...

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Salaries of an officer & assistant | 154 |
| native wages & charges | 166 |
| Power and light | 405 |
| water | 58 |
| Packing materials and sundry stores | 175 |
| Slaughter & all charges | 221 |
| Proportion of administration charges | 225 |
| Renewals | 250 |
| Loan interest & redemption | 368. |
| | £2422. |

The provision for loan redemption charges is calculated on a 15 year term period... renewals... are aimed at providing for replacement of about two-thirds of the plant on the expiry of that term.

5. The production of the plant in fat and meal during 1933 was as follows:-

| | |
|--|-----|
| 37 ³ / ₈ tons of fat @ £22.10.0 per ton | 851 |
| 119 tons of bone meal @ £7.10.0 " " | 852 |
| 39 ¹ / ₃ tons of blood meal @ £10 " " | 396 |
| 4 ¹ / ₂ tons of horn and hoof meal @ £10 per ton | 47 |

£2185.

These fertilisers, for which there is a large potential demand, are sold locally. Importations of fertilisers, mainly from continental sources, amount to some £25,000 annually. Supplies of locally produced organic manures can be readily absorbed.

6. The condemned carcasses are, of course, obtained free of cost to the plant. On the other hand, the value of the hides is not credited to the plant. The average daily weight of material treated in 1933 was under 1¹/₂ tons, whereas the maximum daily capacity is 3 tons (28.5 head of native scrub stock), or 6 tons, if working on double shift. The unit cost of treatment would be materially reduced by running nearer to full capacity.

7. These figures, resulting from actual experience, afford material assistance to the consideration of the question of erecting a by-products plant for the conversion of surplus cattle into fertilisers at Solai or elsewhere, which was mentioned during your visit here. I propose to deal with that question in a separate despatch in due course.

8. In regard to the question as to whether any effort is being made to popularise animal products amongst the native inhabitants, I regret that it is not clear what is intended. If the reference can be explained, I shall be glad to furnish such information on the matter as may be required.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient, humble servant,

H. G. ...
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL
 GOVERNOR.

- Mr. Hibbert 24/
- Mr. Stockwell 25/
- Mr. Frushin 29/
- Mr. Parkinson.
- Mr. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

Annals of News

January, 1934.

C. O.
SECRET

DRAFT.

Sir,

KENYA.

No

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 75

Gov.

cc.

I have etc. to inform you that the memorandum by the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) and Chief Veterinary Officer of the Kenya Department of Agriculture dealing with Native Pastoral Development, a copy of which was transmitted with the Colonial Secretary's (No.1) Note No. ADM.25/1 of the 9th December, was laid before the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health at their Twentieth Meeting on the 14th January.

FURTHER ACTION.

2. The Council were of opinion

that

that the report showed that a great deal of interesting and useful work had been accomplished by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture, but they enquired whether information could be furnished in regard to the operations of the Nairobi Municipal By-Products Factory, to which reference is made in paragraph 21 of the report, ^A and also ^{the matter as to} enquired whether any effort was being made to popularize animal products amongst the native inhabitants of Kenya.

3. I should be glad to receive your observations on these

two matters in regard to the Nairobi Municipal By-Products

I have, etc.

(Signed) PLYMOUTH

(for the Secretary of State)

Factory I would be glad to be advised of the nature of the plant which has been installed and the amount of value of the organic manures which are being produced monthly.

**EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING
OF THE COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE
AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY, HELD AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE
ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH JANUARY, 1934.**

6. Native Pastoral Development in Kenya - (Council paper No.175) - The Council had before them a copy of a Circular (No.47) issued by the Native Affairs Department, Nairobi, covering a memorandum on this subject by the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) of the Kenya Department of Agriculture, and agreed generally that it showed that a great deal of interesting and useful work had been accomplished by the Animal Industry Division of the Department.

MR. SMITH suggested that the Kenya Government might be asked to furnish a report on the operations of the Nairobi Municipal By-Products Factory, to which reference was made in paragraph 21 of the Deputy Director's memorandum.

SIR GUY MARSHALL commented on the efforts that were being made by the Department of Agriculture to secure markets for the various animal products referred to in the memorandum, and asked whether any effort was being made to popularize these products amongst the native inhabitants themselves.

SIR WILLIAM FERSE said that the report would seem to show that the measures adopted by the Animal Health Division had been successful in making the native owners realise that cattle have an economic value, and that was an important achievement. With regard to the references in the report to hides and skins, he wished to take the opportunity of mentioning that the report of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Committee on Hides and Skins on the subject of blister in hides, which was based on the condition of the dry season and wet season consignments of hides received from Kenya, would shortly be issued.

COLONIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HEALTH.

C.A.C.175

NATIVE PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA.

I circulate, for the information of the Council, a copy of a Circular issued by the Native Affairs Department, Nairobi, covering a report on this subject by the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) of the Kenya Department of Agriculture.

J.G. HIBBERT.
Secretary

Colonial Office,
10th January, 1934.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,

Nairobi.

24th October, 1933.

Ref.No.NAGR 2/1.
N.A.D.CIRCULAR No.47.

To all Provincial Commissioners (with sufficient copies for District Commissioners).

Copy to:- The Hon. Director of Agriculture, Nairobi.

NATIVE PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

The following copy of letter No.Veteer/7/90 dated 19th October, 1933, from the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) and Chief Veterinary Officer, is forwarded for information.

S. H. La FONTAINE.

ACT. CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Division of Animal Industry,
P.O. Box 338.
Nairobi, 19th October, 1933.

Ref.No.Veteer/7/90.

The Hon. Ag. Chief Native Commissioner,
Nairobi.

-Through-

The Hon. Ag. Director of Agriculture.

NATIVE PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

There are signs and indications that the native pastoral industry is at length shaping towards definite advancement, with increasing justification for the policy initiated by this Department some few years ago for native pastoral development based on the establishment of Veterinary Training Centres.

2. It is proposed to review briefly certain aspects of this position in the hope that effort may not only be sustained but considerably extended, in spite of setbacks and differences of opinion which may confront all officers, technical or otherwise concerned in this important work.

3. Native Dairying. The teaching of dairying at veterinary training centres, the preparation of dairy products for marketing, and other allied activities have from time to time been brought under critical review, and it will therefore I feel sure be of great interest to you to learn that, at the present time, the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., are negotiating through their General Manager and Secretary with the Hon. Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza, and myself, for the purchase of native produced cream in the Kavirondo district, and it is expected that a scheme designed to effect this development will shortly be presented.

4. Development of this kind would, I suggest, place the whole native pastoral industry at once on a different plane, in regard to the economic position of that industry, and reflect favourably in other directions. The tribesmen so concerned would become contributors of an important product on the world's markets, conforming to European standards, by which their interests would consequently be protected.

5. It is estimated, on a very conservative basis, that a few locations in Central Kavirondo could immediately supply to the Lumbwa Creamery an amount of

cream

cream per week equivalent to one ton of butter, worth approximately £100 on the home market. As compared with ghee the cash advantage to the native would be a very material increase over present payments.

6. In order to show you however, that the development is not only possible but highly practical, I quote figures supplied by the General Manager, of the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., in respect of supplies of cream to the Lumbwa factory, from dairies located on the Kano plains under departmental supervision but without any special organisation.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------|-----|-----------------|---------------|
| 1933. | March | ... | 141.6. | lb. Butterfat |
| | April | ... | 312.4. | " " |
| | May | ... | 726.3. | " " |
| | June | ... | 1,495.0. | " " |
| | July | ... | 2,580.3. | " " |
| | August | ... | <u>3,240.7.</u> | " " |
| | <u>Total</u> | ... | 8,496.3. | lbs. " |

84 per cent of the total was either first or second grade, and the total amount paid by the factory during these months was Sh.6,500/- at the rate of cents 84 per lb. first grade butter fat and cents 76 per lb. second grade.

7. These figures are encouraging and are an indication of what can be done in this respect. I can now contemplate what has long been my ambition to see all the pastoral reserves of the Colony, which have a reasonable rainfall, intensively producing dairy products for export.

8. Practically all the Kavirondo country is suitable for this purpose, and particularly the South Kavirondo reserve. The Lumbwa and Nandi reserves could also be developed in this way and parts of the Ukamba, Laai and Rift Valley Provinces.

9. The Kikuyu Province, in many places, presents features ideal for mixed farming, parts of the reserve are almost entirely pastoral, there is comparatively easy access to the Nanyuki butter but no serious attempt at development in this respect has yet been made.

10. Hides and Skins: You no doubt have observed from the market reports presented to you from time to time, that there is some buoyancy in the hide trade, the latest report conveyed in a separate communication shows another rise in values. A good hide, shade dried is now worth approximately Sh.6/- in Nairobi, whereas a similar hide sundried is only worth approximately Sh.2/- This is an enormous difference and is a constant incentive to pursue the policy of shade drying, and the instruction of the tribes in this method.

11. Steady progress has been made in North and Central Kavirondo, with the result that from the 1941 reserve, approximately 85 per cent of the total hides exported are now shade dried. The revenue so obtained last year in respect of shade dried hides was £10,000 and it is anticipated that it will reach £15,000 this year.

12. The Ukamba and Coast Provinces are also making steady progress by the erection of shade drying sheds and propaganda, but the position in the Northern Frontier and Masai Provinces is less satisfactory.

13. In this connection I have before me remarkable figures supplied by the District Commissioner, Narok, who states that 'from January 1st to August 31st, 1933, 338½ tons of Masai hides from Narok District have been exported from Kijabe Station'. Reducing tons to frasilas (36 lb) this represents approximately 21,062 frasilas which at sundried prices, should realise well over £10,000. It is however likely that these hides will be graded as "thirds" and "fourths" at Sh.6/40 and Sh.3/50 respectively per frasila because of the mutilation by brands, apart from degrading because of sun drying.

14. It will thus be seen that shade drying is not the only important aspect of this industry, and that mutilation by brands is even a more depreciating factor. The District Commissioner, Narok, is aware of this important matter, and is endeavouring to find an alternative method of branding.

15. Mutilation by brands, however, is not confined to the Masai Province only, it is unfortunately too prevalent in most other provinces, and is a matter which might profitably receive general consideration.

16. Hides of native origin were exported last year to the value of £86,500 compared with the previous year to the value of £60,000. In 1929 Hides and skins of native origin were exported to the value of £307,000.

17. Ghee. This product finds its main market within this Colony nevertheless there is an increasing annual export trade over the last six years. Samples have been placed on the Indian, Zanzibar and London markets. The former is not hopeful, reports have not yet been received from Zanzibar, London shows some interest and a trade order has been received for two tons at Sh.75/- per cwt. delivered London. The last Central Tender Board contracts were placed at approximately Sh.14/- per frasila. The local price is however rising, the latest quotation at Nairobi was Sh.19/- per frasila, Kisumu Sh.18/- per frasila, which makes the London price less attractive, but further enquiries are anticipated.

18. There are now established more than 70 field dairies in Central Kavirondo and good progress is being made in North Kavirondo.

19. Ghee production must still remain an important industry, in suitable native reserves, isolated from butter factories.

20. 1,689 cwts. of ghee were exported last year as compared with 992 cwts. the previous year.

21. Surplus Cattle. The results of the proposed investigation for the disposal of 1,000 cattle to the Nairobi Municipal by-products factory are anxiously awaited. Should the scheme be economically successful, together with the proposed scheme for the disposal of cream to the butter factories, the overstocking problem might be largely alleviated, if not completely solved.

22. A by-products or some other form of disposal factory if established south of Nairobi somewhere on the Kenya and Uganda Railway could be fed I believe by all the pastoral reserves. I have in mind the provision of two great stock routes, from North to South, the western route from Turkana passing through Suk the Kavirondo and the Isalo Reserve, the eastern route from the Northern Frontier Province through Kitui, Ischnalos to meet the western route on the railway line south of Nairobi. Cattle can travel unlimited distances on the hoof, depending on disease control, watering and grazing facilities. In Australia I understand cattle travel on the hoof as much as 1,200 miles to markets.

23. Sheep. The Northern Frontier Province and Masailand are the principal sheep breeding areas of the Colony. Approximately 75,000 head of sheep were exported from the Northern Frontier Province last year through Isiolo and Lamu. This is an established industry and at present requires little more than protection. Two important questions however arise viz. (a) how long can the industry remain, without attention to flock breeding and organisation; (b) could wool production also be pursued? I do not propose to discuss these questions now, the latter is particularly complicated, except to state that a flock of sheep has been provided for the Northern Frontier Province, from the Abyssinian Indemnity Fund, which could be utilised for valuable experimentation and the acquisition of data. A flock of Masai ewes is maintained at Ngong, from which some rams have already been issued.

There are I understand some two million wool producing sheep in the native territory of Basutoland, and assistance and supervisory expenses are defrayed from a tax of 1d in the pound on all wool exported

24. Poultry. It may be assumed from the large numbers of wild birds to be observed in this Colony, that Kenya is particularly suitable for poultry development. There is an abundance of cultivated and uncultivated feed, reducing costs to a minimum and thus enabling tribesmen to compete, with development and organization, in a very important market.

Apart from European countries, China, Australia, South Africa and Egypt, are important contributors to the London egg market.

It has been estimated that there are at least one million domestic fowls in Central Kavirondo alone, and a considerable egg trade is in the course of development. A European representative of a Nairobi firm has commenced purchasing eggs from the natives in that reserve and it is understood that he proposes to place some sample lots of 10,000 eggs on the London market. At the present time eggs are being purchased in Central Kavirondo at the rate of 30,000 per month which with organization could be extended to 250,000 per month. It has been observed that eggs are of good size from locations which have been issued with pure bred poultry from Maseno.

25. This form of development is receiving considerable attention from this Department, but there remains an enormous amount of work to be done, not alone in the Kavirondo but also in Ukamba, Nandi, Kikuyu and other native areas.

The Veterinary Training Centres of Laeso Karaton and Ischakoa and to a lesser extent Mariakani in the Coast Province, are already equipped for the breeding and distribution of fowls to adjoining reserves and also for teaching and demonstration in poultry husbandry.

26. I am convinced that the advancement and prosperity of the native pastoral industry depends on placing native stock products on the export markets, and that it would be in the extreme a "Counsel of folly" to accept that "Native stock are valueless" a statement which has frequently been repeated.

The export markets however cannot be reached without long and patient preparation, in the form of teaching, demonstration and propaganda, all of which are special functions of Veterinary Training Centres.

Sgd. H.H. BRASSEY EDWARDS.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR (ANIMAL INDUSTRY)
AND CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER.

37
/

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Nairobi.

24th October, 1933.

Ref. No. NAGR. 2/1.
N.A.D. CIRCULAR No. 47.

To all Provincial Commissioners (with sufficient copies for District Commissioners).

Copy to:- The Hon. Director of Agriculture,
Nairobi.

NATIVE PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

The following copy of letter No. Vetsar/7/90 dated 19th October, 1933, from the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) and Chief Veterinary Officer, is forwarded for information.

S. H. La FONTAINE.

ACT. CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Division of Animal Industry,
P.O. Box 358,
Nairobi, 19th October, 1933.

Ref. No. Vetsar/7/90.

The Hon. Ag. Chief Native Commissioner,
Nairobi.

-Through-

The Hon. Ag. Director of Agriculture.

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2. — It is proposed to publish briefly certain aspects of this position in an official report which may not only be submitted but considerably increased, in spite of setbacks and differences of opinion which may confront all officers, technical or otherwise concerned in this important work.

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5. It is estimated, on a very conservative basis, that a few locations in Central Kavirondo could immediately supply to the Lumbwa Creamery an amount of cream per week equivalent to one ton of butter, worth approximately £100 on the home market. As compared with ghee the cash advantage to the native would be a very material increase over present payments.

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84 per cent of the total was either first or second grade, and the total amount paid by the factory during these months was Sh.6,500/- at the rate of cents 84 per lb. first grade butter fat and cents 76 per lb. second grade.

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8. Practically all the Kavirondo country is suitable for this purpose, and particularly the South Kavirondo reserve. The Lumbwa and Nandi reserves could also be developed in this way and parts of the Kano, Kajiado and Rift Valley Provinces.

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SD: H.H.BRASSEY-EDWARDS.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR (ANIMAL INDUSTRY)
AND CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER