

1926

KENYA

219

X. 1069

DATE

GRIGG

18

7th January 1926

30 JAN 1926

NOTATION

Ulen 8/26  
Bottomley 2.26  
Soyd 10/26  
of S.

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

in K. Grindle

Trs copy memorandum by the Director of Agriculture, and supports request that grants should be made to cover the expenses of an officer experienced in Swine Husbandry and of a Tropical Horticulturist to advise on Fruit Growing.

of S.

of S.

of State

Previous Paper

MINUTES

Mr. Allen

As regards the Fruit Growing Memorandum, the string is in the tail, as the addendum (here to) asks for a grant of £2,500 spread over 3 years.

(Copy of) This should go to the I.E. Committee upon a letter of 30.1.26 (a 58405)

The memorandum on the Livestock industry is forwarded in answer to an Dep. of 11.VIII.25 (a 30440). A resolution is intended for Commission to the I.E. Committee. (Vide Mr Bottomley's minute of 5.VIII.25 a 30440)

The Dep. Memorandum (vide para 7) is not encouraging as regards the prospects of an export trade in beef or mutton (para 10). Mr. Holden thinks it

Stamp: Lorraine & Co. 24 FEB 1926  
Handwritten: 216, 24 FEB 1926, 17/3/26, 24/3/26, 25/3/26, 26/3/26, 27/3/26, 28/3/26, 29/3/26, 30/3/26, 31/3/26, 1 OCT 1926, 11 OCT 1926, 12 OCT 1926, 13 OCT 1926, 14 OCT 1926, 15 OCT 1926, 16 OCT 1926, 17 OCT 1926, 18 OCT 1926, 19 OCT 1926, 20 OCT 1926, 21 OCT 1926, 22 OCT 1926, 23 OCT 1926, 24 OCT 1926, 25 OCT 1926, 26 OCT 1926, 27 OCT 1926, 28 OCT 1926, 29 OCT 1926, 30 OCT 1926, 31 OCT 1926, 1 NOV 1926, 2 NOV 1926, 3 NOV 1926, 4 NOV 1926, 5 NOV 1926, 6 NOV 1926, 7 NOV 1926, 8 NOV 1926, 9 NOV 1926, 10 NOV 1926, 11 NOV 1926, 12 NOV 1926, 13 NOV 1926, 14 NOV 1926, 15 NOV 1926, 16 NOV 1926, 17 NOV 1926, 18 NOV 1926, 19 NOV 1926, 20 NOV 1926, 21 NOV 1926, 22 NOV 1926, 23 NOV 1926, 24 NOV 1926, 25 NOV 1926, 26 NOV 1926, 27 NOV 1926, 28 NOV 1926, 29 NOV 1926, 30 NOV 1926, 1 DEC 1926, 2 DEC 1926, 3 DEC 1926, 4 DEC 1926, 5 DEC 1926, 6 DEC 1926, 7 DEC 1926, 8 DEC 1926, 9 DEC 1926, 10 DEC 1926, 11 DEC 1926, 12 DEC 1926, 13 DEC 1926, 14 DEC 1926, 15 DEC 1926, 16 DEC 1926, 17 DEC 1926, 18 DEC 1926, 19 DEC 1926, 20 DEC 1926, 21 DEC 1926, 22 DEC 1926, 23 DEC 1926, 24 DEC 1926, 25 DEC 1926, 26 DEC 1926, 27 DEC 1926, 28 DEC 1926, 29 DEC 1926, 30 DEC 1926, 31 DEC 1926

11/1737  
26  
40-7-26

now time to encourage ~~and~~ trade  
in pig-meat (vide Addendum to Memo:)  
~~which must~~ the production of which must  
necessarily be confined to Europeans. (para  
1) & the advice of the Committee is right  
as to the value of such an export trade.  
In this connection another grant of £2500  
is asked for the services of an officer  
to advise on swine-breeding. (Addendum)  
? Copies of this memorandum & addendum  
to the I.C. Committee.

Concy  
5.11.26

I enclose copy of the letter to the  
Comair in continuation of the letter of 25/10/25  
[If the Govt & Kenya could do themselves  
in other directions there would be no prospect  
of its being able to finance such matters as  
the J. itself.]

W.M.K.  
17/11/26

see Memo: 1/342 of 8 I suggest that  
in sending to the C. Co. we should say  
that a scheme for establishing a meat  
canning factory is now before the Govt of  
Kenya and that its promoter is in his way  
to the Congo to discuss the his plans with  
the Colonial Govt.

W.M.K. 2.26

Est. Dept  
10/1/26

1/11/26

1/11

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C. G. J.  
 5.11.26

I enclose copy of the above to the  
 Committee in continuation of the letter on 2/10/26  
 [If the Govt & Foreigner could not be interested  
 in other countries there would be no prospect  
 of its being able to finance such matters as  
 here in itself]

J. H. Miller  
 5/11/26

See Memo: 1/1342 of 8 I suggest that  
 in relation to the I.E. we should say  
 that a scheme for establishing a meat  
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 committee and that its promoter is in his way  
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 the Government for I.E.

15th. 9. 26

Est. Dept.  
 10/1/26

*W. Botting*

Further action seems now to be called for in regard to the two questions dealt with in this paper - (a) The Fruit Industry

(b) The Live Stock Industry.

As regards (a) I am sending a separate minute on 1705.

*11/17/26 Kenya  
Special  
(insert)*

As regards the Live Stock Industry, the Governor was informed in a despatch on this paper that the application for a grant to cover the expenses of an expert in Swine Husbandry would have to be laid before the Body set up to carry out the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee. ? The Empire Marketing Board should now be asked whether they are prepared to consider this suggestion.

As regard the point mentioned in your minute of 9th February, on 1069, the Governor recently reported (No. 3 on file, X 1342) that Mr. Kennedy recently died in Nairobi and that nothing materialised of his proposals. In the same despatch, however, Sir E. Grigg said that Mr. Montgomery a member of the syndicate operating in the T.T. had formulated some proposals, so perhaps some mention of ~~these~~ <sup>being in the air</sup> proposals had better be made in communicating with the Empire Marketing Board.

*W. Allen*

*I agree that - if as I gather 27/9/26  
before to send Mr. Allen's general livestock  
news to the E.M.B. - it can refer in  
general terms to the fact that proposals  
for private enterprise are (very much) in  
the air.*

*M. Off for Sir E. Grigg's office  
W. Botting  
25.9.26*

221

The I.F.C. has produced its <sup>monthly</sup> report & can do little with this, but there is no harm in sending it for record. The application for a grant for an expert on wine will have to be made to the Executive Commission or whatever body is set up to carry out the C.E.S. recommendations. The Govt. has not yet decided the constitution of that body.

It would be convenient if a draft could be written sending the addendum to the Green's memo to the I.F.C. & saying the former supports the request, while the latter memo goes in a separate leaf. Please let the draft go soon.

W.H. 10.2.26

W.H.

admiral

The I.F.C. has produced its <sup>221</sup> ~~model~~  
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ll

HA

10.2.26

acorn

.1069/26.

Mr. Tallents,

I enclose copies of a Memorandum, with an Addendum, by the Director of Agriculture in Kenya on the subject of the Livestock industry in that Colony. In the Addendum it is suggested that a grant of, say, £2,500, spread over a period of three years, should be made for the purpose of engaging an officer with experience in Swine Husbandry in order to develop the pig-breeding industry in Kenya.

The Governor was informed in a despatch dated 24th February that as the Imperial Economic Committee had already produced its report on meat, it would be able to do little in this matter; but that the application for a grant to cover the expenses of an expert in Swine Husbandry would have to be laid before the body which was set up to carry out the Committee's recommendations. We should accordingly be glad to know whether the Empire

Marketing

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(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

East Africa Department.

Street,

6 OCT 1956.

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6 OCT 1962

MEMORANDUM ON THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN KENYA COLONY.

The numbers of stock, as shown in the Agricultural Census of 1925, are:-

European-owned:	Cattle ...	216,589
	Sheep ....	178,796
	Pigs .....	8,564
Native-owned: (Estimated)	Cattle ...	3,200,000
	Sheep & Goats ....	6,000,000

CATTLE:

2. Of the European-owned cattle 80,626 are working oxen and the number of cows over 3 years of age is 56,827. Of these 60 per cent. are of improved type, but the numbers are wholly insufficient for the establishment of an export trade in frozen or chilled beef. Again a considerable percentage are of dairy rather than beef type.

The native-owned animals are of the Zebu type, and for the most part are fine or bone and heavily fleshed. The best of them would furnish carcasses 250-400 lbs weight - too light for the present needs of the English Frozen Meat Market, though it is not unlikely that the best of the hindquarters would find a market in Southern Europe. There is a large wastage among cattle of the native type and an appreciable percentage is unfit for marketing purposes. The proportion of "scrub" cattle is high, and the cattle of certain tribes are badly affected with "Measles". Again the mortality is high among calves and young stock.

Veterinary

Veterinary measures are calculated to prevent a marked depletion of stock due to disease and the numbers should be increased through protective measures, but a high mortality is inevitable for many years to come. All these factors reduce considerably the surplus available for marketing.

3. During the last two years there has been a marked change in the cattle trade. During 1922 and 1923 native cattle for slaughter purposes realised about Shs.10/- per 100 lbs. dressed weight. Since then prices have steadily advanced and to-day the same cattle are selling at Shs.30/- per 100 lbs.

The demand for oxen for draught purposes is not fully met by the supply with the result that they fetch higher prices for that purpose than for slaughter.

4. Through the increased prosperity of the natives, and through the inclusion of meat in the ration of large numbers of native labourers employed on the railway and farming estates, there has arisen a substantial trade in meat for native consumption. Natives are undoubtedly now eating more meat than they did formerly. The diet of natives in their own homes, as well as when they are engaged as employees, would gain in its nutritive value from an addition of meat. It is remarkable that pastoral tribes, owning large numbers of stock, eat little or no beef, even at a time when they are suffering from malnutrition.

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5. There are opportunities for developing a considerable export in meat from Kenya to Uganda, to supply in particular native needs in that Territory. Meat of the quality available, and in quantity, is wholly suitable for the native trade, and it is a trade which should be exploited and developed. In it will be found the best market for local supplies. But it is essential that meat for native consumption should be supplied at a low price within the means of the native to buy, and in order to encourage its use.

6. Large numbers of cattle will continue to be maintained on farms and in native reserves, but it should be observed that Kenya is not a 'ranching' country in the proper sense of that term. For that purpose land must be obtainable at a very low price. A great part of the alienated area as well as much of the land in the native reserves possesses a productive value far beyond what associated with 'ranching' and in the pastoral districts of 'settled' areas the land is of higher value for dairying and sheep raising than it could realise for the ranching of 'beef' cattle.

7. The immediate and best opportunities for the development of the cattle industry lie in dairying in respect of European herds, and among native stock, the supply of beef cattle for local consumption, even for draught purposes, and the manufacture of ghee from surplus milk. With the provision of a Cold Storage Plant at Mombasa a certain amount of 'ship's trade' should be done,

but



but its volume will not be great. Hides, although representing a considerable sum in the value of exports, should only be regarded as a bye-product.

8. The prospect of establishing an export trade in frozen or chilled beef is not in my opinion within measurable distance, but provided that canned meat or meat extract are in themselves successful commercial enterprises there appears to exist favourable conditions in respect of supplies of suitable meat in sufficient quality for a factory of reasonable dimensions, and it should be procurable at comparatively low prices. Having been accustomed to receive much higher prices the native owners may not be disposed, at least at the beginning of the operations of the Factory, to accept such a price -- at present estimated at Shs.10/- per 100 lbs -- as the Factory can pay for beef for that purpose. It may here be observed that extensive Cold Storage works at the Port are not essential for carrying on an export trade in canned meats.

9. In time the attitude of mind of natives towards their cattle may in some respects change, and they should be encouraged to view them as a marketable asset, less associated than they are at the present time with sentiment and their social life. It is the common practice for cattle to be retained until they depreciate in value or succumb to poverty or disease, and there are instances in which pastoral areas in native reserves are overstocked. Government has decided to adopt a policy of control of native stock and in a Bill about

about to be introduced in Legislative Council power is sought to define or limit the number of stock which may be carried on any prescribed area. Legislative powers of this kind, though exceptional, are calculated to be used only in the interests of the natives themselves, and provided a market exists for the stock there can be no hardships.

In that way Government could assist in securing supplies of cattle for the factory, but it would not be wise to guarantee a supply, nor should Government fix a minimum price to be paid by the factory, though means should be found whereby Government is satisfied that a fair price is offered for the stock, having regard to the costs of manufacture and marketing and the returns obtained.

Insofar as Kenya is concerned there are several markets open to native stock owners and the Meat Factory would in practice have to compete against them. The Factory Company would find it necessary to pay a reasonable price in order to encourage the natives to sell, and it should be noted that the native stockowner is in a very independent position in respect of the disposal of his stock. In conjunction with measures of control as indicated above, disease prevention and eradication, coupled with stock improvement along systematic lines should be carried out.

Further steps which Government could justifiably take to establish the industry are to guarantee that if the profits of the Company are less than 10% per annum it will make good the

deficit

deficit up to 10%, provided that the liability of the Government shall not exceed say 5% of the amount represented by the purchase price paid for the stock.

Factory site or sites and land necessary for carrying on the business should be given to the Company on specially favourable terms. All Factories carrying on these operations should be licensed by Government and the interests of approved licensees should be protected by Government by the refusal to issue further licenses in areas where an existing factory is sufficient to serve the need. Railway freights on factory products and on machinery etc. required for the business should be favourable and calculated to assist in the establishment of the industry.

These and other conditions are matters of negotiation with the interested party or parties

SHEEP

10. An export trade in mutton or lamb will not be a feasible proposition for some time to come, and therefore need not be discussed.

PIGS

11. Holdings in pigs are confined to Europeans. Because of religious and social customs natives do not own pigs.

The supply of pigs has for the last year or more been barely sufficient to supply local bacon factories with their needs for the manufacture of Bacon, Hams, etc. for East African consumption. Two to three years ago a small surplus of these products was exported with, it is reported, loss to the manufacturers.

The system

The system of farming chiefly pursued hitherto i.e. large farms on an extensive system with specialisation in a one crop production does not lend itself to pig farming. It is considered that a large extension of swine husbandry is not likely to take place until there is a development of smaller and mixed farms based largely upon dairying. Against the time when there may be a surplus of pigs available for export in some form information from the Imperial Economic Conference as to the relative advantage of export in frozen pig carcasses as compared with manufacture locally into bacon and hams etc. for export would be useful.

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ADDENDUM to Memorandum on the Livestock Industry in  
Kenya Colony - to follow on paragraph 11 "Pigs"

---

Government is now erecting a Cold Storage Plant at  
Kilindini, and the Railway Department is prepared to  
supply refrigerator cars, when required.

There is a good type of pig in the Colony, and the  
number is sufficient for purposes of foundation  
stock, but very few farmers possess knowledge and  
experience in pig-farming.

I am of opinion that the time is now ripe for  
constructive work to be undertaken. It is understood  
that the Imperial Economic Committee may be disposed  
to assist in the development of the industry, and I  
am of opinion that the most useful service which  
could be rendered at the present time is along  
educational and experimental lines. For that  
purpose the services of an officer - highly skilled  
and experienced in Swine Husbandry would be valuable,  
but financial conditions do not permit of the  
inclusion of a suitable post in the vote of the  
Agricultural Department.

A grant of say £2500 for this purpose, spread over  
a period of three years, should be attended with  
successful results.

(Signed) ALEX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.

ADDENDUM to Memorandum on Fruit growing.

It is understood that the Imperial Economic Committee (vide page 23, para.10 of their First Report) may be disposed to consider favourably the grant of financial assistance.

The direction in which assistance can be most usefully rendered is provision for the services of a trained and experienced Tropical Horticulturist to investigate and advise upon fruit growing in this Colony for a period of 2 - 3 years.

A grant of say £2500, for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

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Factory site or sites and land necessary for carrying on the business should be given to the Company on specially favourable terms. All Factories carrying on these operations should be licensed by Government and the interests of approved licensees should be protected by Government by the refusal to issue further licenses in areas where an existing factory is sufficient to serve the need. Railway freights on factory products and on machinery etc. required for the business should be favourable and calculated to assist in the establishment of the industry.

These and other conditions are matters of negotiation with the interested party or parties.

SHEEP.

10. An export trade in mutton or lamb will not be a feasible proposition for some time to come, and therefore need not be discussed.

PIGS

11. Holdings in pigs are confined to Europeans. Because of religious and social customs natives do not own pigs.

The supply of pigs has for the last year or more been barely sufficient to supply local bacon factories with their needs for the manufacture of Bacon, Hams, etc. for East African consumption. Two to three years ago a small surplus of these products was exported with, it is reported, loss to the manufacturers.

The system of farming chiefly pursued hitherto i.e. large farms on an extensive system with specialisation in a one crop production does not lend itself to pig farming. It is considered that a large extension of swine husbandry is not likely to take place until there is a development of smaller and mixed farms based largely upon dairying. Against the time when there may be a surplus of pigs available for export in some form information from the Imperial Economic Conference as to the relative advantage of export in frozen pig carcasses as compared with manufacture locally into bacon and hams etc. for export would be useful.

(Signed) M. EX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.

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(Signed) ALEX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.



ADDENDUM to Memorandum on the Livestock Industry in  
Kenya Colony - to follow on paragraph 11 "Pigs"

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Government is now erecting a Cold Storage Plant at Kilindini, and the Railway Department is prepared to supply refrigerator cars, when required.

There is a good type of pig in the Colony, and the number is sufficient for purposes of foundation stock, but very few farmers possess knowledge and experience in pig-farming.

I am of opinion that the time is now ripe for constructive work to be undertaken. It is understood that the Imperial Economic Committee may be disposed to assist in the development of the industry, and I am of opinion that the most useful service which could be rendered at the present time is along educational and experimental lines. For that purpose the services of an officer - highly skilled and experienced in Swine Husbandry would be valuable, but financial conditions do not permit of the inclusion of a suitable post in the vote of the Agricultural Department.

A grant of say £2500 for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

(Signed) ALEX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.

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Kenya Colony - to follow on paragraph 11 "Pigs"

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A grant of say £2500 for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

(Signed) ALEX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.

ADDENDUM to Memorandum on Fruit growing.

It is understood that the Imperial Economic Committee (vide page 23, para.10 of their First Report) may be disposed to consider favourably the grant of financial assistance.

The direction in which assistance can be most usefully rendered is provision for the services of a trained and experienced Tropical Horticulturist to investigate and advise upon fruit growing in this Colony for a period of 2 - 3 years.

A grant of say £2500, for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

(Signed) ALEX. HOLM.

Director of Agriculture.

1069/26.

Mr. Tallents,

I enclose copies of a Memorandum, with an Addendum, by the Director of Agriculture in Kenya on the subject of the livestock industry in that Colony. In the Addendum it is suggested that a grant of, say, £10,500, spread over a period of three years, should be made for the purpose of engaging an officer with experience in Swine Husbandry in order to develop the pig-breeding industry in Kenya.

The Governor was informed in a despatch dated 24th February that as the Imperial Economic Committee had already produced its report on meat, it would be able to do little in this matter; but that the application for a grant to cover the expenses of an expert in Swine Husbandry would have to be laid before the body which was set up to carry out the Committee's recommendations. We should accordingly be glad to know whether the Empire

Marketing

1069/26.

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Marketing

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As the main Memorandum refers to the question  
port trade in meat I should mention that proposals  
establishment of a meat-canning industry in Kenyan  
private enterprises have been mooted, but are still  
in the air. I might also add that cold  
facilities are being provided at Mombasa.

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

East Africa Department.

street,

OCT 1950.

242<sup>A</sup>

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(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

East Africa Department.

...rest,

242B

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Memorandum for Mr. Allen's signature

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Mr. G. Gordon  
Mr. G. G. G.

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In Attendance

Mr. G. G. G.  
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I enclose copies of

a Memorandum, with an  
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of Agriculture in Kenya on  
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Notes: (2nd enclos. to 1069/26)  
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Minute for Mr. Allen's signature

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Mr. Dallen's

I enclose copies of  
a Memorandum, with an  
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Make sure it is the one with addendum.

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Memorandum for Mr. Allen's signature.

SEP 30

In Tarrants

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Committee's recommendations. We should accordingly be glad to know whether the Empire Marketing Board is prepared to consider this application.

<sup>As the main memorandum dated 19/1/6</sup>  
~~with the suggestion of an import trade in meat~~ I should mention that

~~proposals have~~ <sup>are</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>air</sup> ~~later~~ <sup>years</sup> ~~been~~  
~~submitted for~~ ~~proposals~~ for the establishment

of a meat-canning industry in Kenya

by private enterprise, <sup>has been</sup> ~~planned~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~

~~present time~~ <sup>noted</sup> ~~but~~ ~~they~~ ~~have~~ ~~not~~  
~~yet~~ ~~been~~ ~~set~~ ~~up~~ ~~beyond~~ ~~that~~ ~~stage~~  
<sup>are still</sup>

I might also add that cold storage facilities are being provided at Mombasa

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

Enc. 1/10/61

KENYA

No. 16



1069

30 JAN 1926

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

January 1926

Sir,

Mem on  
Livestock Industry  
Re: to  
Mem on  
Fruit Growing.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your despatch No. 758 of August 11th on the subject of the Imperial Economic Conference, I have the honour to transmit a memorandum prepared by the Director of Agriculture on the Livestock Industry in this Colony.

2. I also attach an addendum to the memorandum on Fruit Growing forwarded with my despatch No. 1487 of the 26th of November last.

3. I desire to support the request made in these memoranda for grants to cover the expenses of an officer experienced in Swiss Husbandry and also of an experienced Tropical Horticulturist to advise on Fruit Growing in this Colony.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Edward Gigg.

GOVERNOR.

HONOURABLE  
COL. L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P.O. BOX NO. 323,

NAIROBI. 28th November, 1925.

No. J 24/12/8616

The Hon'ble The Colonial Secretary.

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IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE 1925.

Ref: Your No. S/B.22752/6/22 of 10th Sept. 1925

I send herewith a Memorandum covering the information sought under paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch 788 of 11/8/25. The reply has been held over until the Agricultural Census figures of 1925 were available.

S. A memorandum upon "An export trade in Fruit" was submitted separately vide my No. J 3/34/3617 of 23rd instant.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P.O. BOX NO. 323.

NAIROBI. 28th November, 1925.

No. J 24/12/8416

The Hon'ble The Colonial Secretary.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE 1923.

Ref: Your No. S/E. 22762/6/32 of 10th Sept. 1925

I send herewith a Memorandum covering the information sought under paragraph 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch 758 of 11/8/25. The reply has been held over until the Agricultural Census figures of 1925 were available.

2. A memorandum upon "An export trade in Fruit" was submitted separately vide my No. J 3/34/8617 of 28th instant.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

H<sup>v</sup>      X 1.6 246

MEMORANDUM ON THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN KENYA COLONY.

The numbers of stock, as shown in the Agricultural Census of 1928, are:-

European-owned:	Cattle	...	216,580
	Sheep	...	178,796
	Pigs	...	8,564
Native-owned: (Estimated)	Cattle	...	3,300,000
	Sheep & Goats	...	6,000,000

2. Of the European-owned cattle 80,686 are working oxen and the number of cows over 3 years of age is 56,827. Of these 60 per cent. are of improved type, but the numbers are wholly insufficient for the establishment of an export trade in frozen or chilled beef. Again a considerable percentage are of dairy rather than beef type.

The native-owned animals are of the Zebu type, and for the most part are fine or bony and heavily fleshed. The best of them would furnish carcasses 260-400 lbs weight - too light for the present needs of the English Frozen Meat Market, though it is not unlikely that the best of the hindquarters would find a market in Southern Europe. There is a large wastage among cattle of the native type and an appreciable percentage is unfit for marketing purposes. The proportion of "scrub" cattle is high, and the cattle of certain tribes are badly affected with "Measles". Again the mortality is high among calves and young stock.

Veterinary measures are calculated to prevent a marked depletion of stock due to disease and the numbers should be increased through protective measures, but a high mortality is inevitable for many years to come. All these factors reduce considerably the surplus available for marketing.

5/



3. During the last two years there has been a marked change in the cattle trade. During 1922 and 1923 native cattle for slaughter purposes realized about Shs.10/- per 100 lbs. dressed weight. Since then prices have steadily advanced and to-day the same cattle are selling at Shs.30/- per 100 lbs.

The demand for oxen for draught purposes is not fully met by the supply with the result that they fetch higher prices for that purpose than for slaughter.

4. Through the increased prosperity of the natives, and through the inclusion of meat in the ration of large numbers of native labourers employed on the railway and farming estates, there has arisen a substantial trade in meat for native consumption. Natives are undoubtedly now eating more meat than they did formerly. The diet of natives in their own homes, as well as when they are engaged as employees, would gain in its nutritive value from an addition of meat. It is remarkable that pastoral tribes, with large numbers of stock, eat little or no beef, even at a time when they are suffering from malnutrition.

5. There are opportunities for developing a considerable export in meat from Kenya to Uganda, to supply the native needs in that Territory. Meat of the quality available, and in quantity, is wholly suitable for native trade, and it is a trade which should be extended and developed. In it will be found the best market for surplus supplies. But it is essential that meat for native consumption should be supplied at a low price with the means of the native to buy, and in order to encourage its use.

6. Large numbers of cattle will continue to be kept on farms and in native reserves, but it should be noted that Kenya is not a "rahching" country in the sense of that term. For that purpose land must be sold at a very low price. A great part of the alienated

such of the land in the native reserves possesses a productive value far beyond that associated with "ranching" and in the pastoral districts of "settled" areas the land is of higher value for dairying and sheep raising than it could realise for the ranching of "beef" cattle.

The immediate and best opportunities for the development of the cattle industry lie in dairying in respect of European herds; and among native stock, the supply of beef cattle for local consumption, oxen for draught purposes, and the manufacture of ghee from surplus milk. With the provision of a Cold Storage Plant at Mombasa a certain amount of "ship's trade" should be done, but its volume will not be great. Hides, although representing a considerable amount in the value of exports, should only be regarded as a by-product.

The prospect of establishing an export trade in frozen chilled beef is not in my opinion within measurable limits, but provided that canned meat or meat extracts in themselves successful commercial enterprises there were to exist favourable conditions in respect of supply of suitable meat in sufficient quantity for a factory of reasonable dimensions, and it should be procurable at a comparatively low price. Having been accustomed to pay higher prices the native owners may not be disposed to accept such a price - at present estimated at Rs. 10/- per 100 lbs - as the Factory can pay for beef for that price. It may here be observed that extensive Cold Storage works at the Port are not essential for carrying on an export trade in canned meats.

In time the attitude of mind of natives towards cattle may in some respects change, and they should be encouraged to view them as a marketable asset, less devalued than they are at the present time with their attachment and their social life. It is the common pro

for cattle to be retained until they depreciate in value or succumb to poverty or disease, and there are instances in which pastoral areas in native reserves are overstocked. Government has decided to adopt a policy of control of native stock and in a Bill about to be introduced in Legislative Council power is sought to define or limit the number of stock which may be carried on any prescribed area. Legislative powers of this kind, though exceptional, are calculated to be used only in the interests of the natives themselves, and provided a market exists for the stock there can be no hardship.

In that way Government could assist in securing supplies of cattle for the factory, but it would not be wise to guarantee a supply, nor should Government fix a minimum price to be paid by the factory, though means should be found whereby Government is satisfied that a fair price is offered for the stock, having regard to the costs of manufacture and marketing and the returns obtained. Insofar as Kenya is concerned there are several markets open to native stock owners and the Meat Factory would in practice have to compete against them. The Factory Company would find it necessary to pay a reasonable price in order to encourage the natives to sell, and it should be noted that the native stockowner is in a very independent position in respect of the disposal of his stock. In conjunction with measures of control as indicated above, disease prevention and eradication, coupled with stock improvement along systematic lines should be carried out.

Further steps which Government could justify to take to establish the industry are to guarantee that if the profits of the Company are less than 10% per annum it will make good the deficit up to 10%, provided the liability of the Government shall not exceed say 5% of the amount represented by the purchase price paid for the stock.

8.

Factory site or sites and land necessary for carrying on the business should be given to the Company on specially favourable terms. All Factories carrying on those operations should be licensed by Government and the interests of approved licensees should be protected by Government by the refusal to issue further licenses in areas where an existing factory is sufficient to serve the need. Railway freights on factory products and on machinery &c. required for the business should be favourable and calculated to assist in the establishment of the industry.

These and other conditions are matters of negotiation with the interested party or parties.

10. An export trade in mutton or lamb will not be a feasible proposition for some time to come, and therefore need not be discussed.

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The supply of pigs has for the last year or more been barely sufficient to supply local bacon factories with their needs for the manufacture of Bacon, Hams, &c. for East African consumption. Two to three years ago a small surplus of these products was exported with, it is reported, loss to the manufacturers.

The system of farming chiefly pursued hitherto i.e. large farms on an extensive system with specialisation in a one crop production does not lend itself to pig farming. It is considered that a large extension of swine husbandry is not likely to take place until there is a development of smaller and mixed farms based largely upon dairying. Against the time when there may be a surplus of pigs available for export in some form information from the Imperial Economic Conference as to the relative advantage of export in frozen pig carcasses as compared with manufacture locally into bacon and hams &c. for export would be useful.

APPENDIX to Memorandum on the Livestock Industry in Kenya  
Colony - to follow on paragraph # "Pigs"

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Government is now erecting a Cold Storage Plant at Kilindini, and the Railway Department is prepared to supply refrigerator cars, when required.

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A grant of say £2500 for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

---

*Thos. Adams*

ADDENDUM to Memorandum on Fruit growing.

It is understood that the Imperial Economic Committee (vide page 23, para.10 of their First Report) may be disposed to consider favourably the grant of financial assistance.

The direction in which assistance can be most usefully rendered is provision for the services of a trained and experienced Tropical Horticulturist to investigate and advise upon fruit growing in this Colony for a period of 2 - 3 years.

A grant of say £2500, for this purpose, spread over a period of three years, should be attended with successful results.

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*Alfred H. ...*

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Allen 11 Feb 26

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12 Feb 1926

S:

I am to transmit to you the information of the Imperial Economic Committee, the accompanying copy of an addendum to the memorandum on

fruit growing in Kenya, which was enclosed with the letter from the

Dept of the 30th of January 1926. In his despatch to the address on the 2nd The Gov of Kenya supports the request made by the Director

RAFT.

Secretary  
Imperial Economic Committee

fruit growing  
last sent in 1069/26

56405/25

replied

of Agriculture for a grant to  
cover <sup>expenses of a</sup> ~~possible~~ <sup>year</sup> ~~for the season of a~~ <sup>year</sup>

and experienced Tropical Horticulturist

to ~~investigate~~ <sup>advise upon</sup>

fruit growing in Kenya for a period  
of ~~four to five~~ <sup>three</sup> years.

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY,



of Agriculture for a grant 15  
every <sup>expenses B. acc</sup>  
month for the season of a ~~year~~

and experienced Tropical Horticulturist

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fruit growing in Kenya for a period  
of ~~one to two~~ <sup>three</sup> years.

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY,

Downing Street,

12 February, 1926.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Amery to transmit to you, for the information of the Imperial Economic Committee the accompanying copy of an addendum to the memorandum on fruit growing in Kenya, which was enclosed in the letter from this Department of the 30th of January.

2. In his despatch forwarding this addendum the Governor of Kenya supports the request made by the Director of Agriculture for a grant to cover the expenses of an experienced Tropical Horticulturist to advise upon fruit growing in Kenya.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W C BOTTOMLEY.

*Ken.*  
 1069/1926.

Bowring Street,

12 February, 1926.

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Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

SECRETARY,

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.