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TIGHTLY BOUND FOR ALL WORDS TO BE
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Mr. Botfowley

Subject to anything that
transpired at your interview with

Amundt Reynolds

? as to "A" & "B" is he still

remains silent inform him that the

does no reason
Soft & ~~irreversible~~ to reconsider

his decisions communicated to him

in the letter from the CO. of the

14 Oct.

to the CO. ? as proposed

STRACEN

Malin

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CONFIDENTIAL (2)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
DAR ES SALAAM.

40482
4 JUL 20

7 August, 1925.

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Sir,

Referring to Lord Arnold's Confidential despatch of the 13th September and previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a further communication which has been received from the Veterinary Adviser regarding the proposed establishment of a meat industry in this Territory, and of a memorandum thereon by the Chief Veterinary Officer. I had an opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. Montgomery and Mr. McCall during the recent visit of the former to Dar-es-Salaam.

2. In paragraph 12 of his letter of the 23rd July Mr. Montgomery expresses the opinion that as a result of his investigations in England last year he is convinced that no great difficulty would be experienced in getting a firm to operate here if they could be assured of a flow of stock. Alternatively, a guarantee of interest on the capital outlay is suggested.

3. I have told Mr. Montgomery that the Government cannot "assure a flow of stock", and that the proposition in paragraph 2 of his memorandum that the Government should fix the price at which the native is to sell his stock

Gov 42207/24
EA
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Veterinary Adviser
C.V.O.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
L. C. M. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.,

DOWNING STREET,

S.W.

stock to the factory, if he desires to do so, is not one which can be adopted. Government, through its officers, can point out to the people the advantages of selling their stock, especially in areas in which large numbers die annually during the dry season, and advise them to sell, but beyond this Government should not go.

4. We come then to the alternative, the financial guarantee. The small factory in which a commencement would be made is said to cost about £20,000 to £30,000 and I consider that the Government would be justified, in the circumstances, in guaranteeing the interest on the capital outlay for a limited period. I am of opinion that the Government might, following the policy of Southern Rhodesia on a smaller scale, guarantee that if the profits of the Company are less than 10% per annum it will make good the deficit up to 10%, provided that the liability of the Government in any one year shall not exceed £3,000. If the profits exceed 10% the surplus to be divided equally between the Government and the Company. The guarantee might be given for a period of five years.

5. If the Government guarantees the scheme I see no reason why the land for the factory should not be granted on easy terms, as the scheme is devised - and guaranteed financially - for a 'public purpose'.

6. Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 3 of Mr. Montgomery's memorandum deal with the question of sites and it should be made quite clear in any negotiations with a firm that the Government do not accept any liability for finding such sites: they would have to be found by the Company.

7. No guarantee should be given as to Railway

rates

rates (paragraph 3 (3) of the memorandum), but the Government would endeavour to keep them as low as possible.

8. Paragraph 3 (4) of the Memorandum and the draft Ordinance. No restrictive steps can be taken e.g. in the way of prescribing the number of livestock to be carried on any given area, until an outlet for the cattle has been afforded by the erection of a factory, and it should be understood clearly that the Ordinance is not designed for the purpose of giving the Government power to compel the native to sell his cattle if he does not desire to do so. The Ordinance is loose and in an objectionable form but it is premature to discuss it in any greater detail until I know whether you are disposed to agree with my view in regard to a financial guarantee.

9. Paragraph 3 (5) of the memorandum raises an important question of principle, and, in any event, the monopoly period of twenty years suggested is, I think, too long. The question is made more difficult by the fact that the offer, if the Government decides to make it, cannot be submitted to public competition for reasons connected with the meat trade, and in those circumstances there is a danger of incurring a charge of infringing the terms of the Mandate. It seems to me, however, that the Company might be regarded as 'a controlled agency' under clause 7 of the Mandate if the Government were represented on the Directorate, as they should be if they gave a financial guarantee. If this can be done under the Mandate I see no objection to granting exclusive rights for a period of ten years.

10. I have made other proposals to take the place of those in paragraph 3 (6) with regard to a financial

financial guarantee.

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11. The problem of devising means for utilising the large number of livestock in the country is admittedly a difficult one, but the issues, political as well as economic, are of very far reaching importance and, in my judgment, justify the adoption of measures involving financial risk to the State in the first instance.

12. A copy of this despatch is being sent to Kenya and Uganda.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,



G O V E R N O R.

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Dar-es-Salaam,

23rd July, 1925.

The Chief Veterinary Officer,
Dar-es-Salaam

MEAT WORKS.

Arising from my tour through Mwanza, Shinyanga, Nzega and Tabora, and my discussions with the Veterinary and Administrative Officers and the Senior Commissioners concerned, I have been most forcibly impressed with the real need that an outlet be found for the cattle of those areas.

2. Apart from the economic desirability that the stock be marketed, it is clear that in many parts, for example in Nera and Ushiha, the land is becoming denuded as a result of carrying an excessive number of stock with the result that such depastured areas are being ruined in perpetuity.

It is stated that between 20,000 and 30,000 cattle succumb to the drought and shortage of grazing each year in the Shinyanga Sub-district alone.

3. I was enabled to see the operations against tsetse bush, which are yearly adding to the grazing required, but as 30,000 head need approximately 450 square miles of grazing, it is obvious that progress in this direction must be very slow. The normal birth rate of the 1½ million cattle of Mwanza and Tabora (excluding Musoma) is approximately 370,000 per annum. Up to last year 25 square miles of grazing and cultivation had been reclaimed.

4. A desire economically to utilise their stock is as yet foreign to the native owner, and although propaganda to encourage sale is still dispersed there is lacking a firm market at a stable price. The very limited requirements of Tabora, Dar-es-Salaam, Korogwe, etc., are so soon satisfied that the disappointment of late comers discourages the many other owners from attempting to create an non existing extension to demand.

5. It is desirable that, while prices remain constant the demand will absorb all offered: it is my view that only when this state is reached can it be said definitely that owners are, or are not, prepared annually to sell their surplus cattle. I am hopeful that were such a state to exist, owners would appreciate and co-operate, and would willingly dispose in increasing numbers.

There is no more effective method of relieving this than the provision of a Factory which will absorb all animals brought to it.

6. The capital outlay upon a Factory varies from £20,000 to £250,000, according to size (i.e. daily killing capacity) and the character of the products prepared. Chilled and frozen meats, canned meats, meat extract and salted meat, are roughly, in order of cost: bye-products as hides, tallow, bone and meat meal are common to all operations.

The more expensive plants are only justified when large numbers of animals are handled daily: the products of cheaper plants, being rather of the nature of bye-products, return a very small margin of profit.

7. Operators commencing in an unknown field could not

not possibly justify a large capital outlay until it is proved that a sufficiently heavy flow of cattle - perhaps several hundred a day - will accrue. They find it impracticable also, to commence with the humble plant on account of negligible profits from the produce.

Yet without their commencement, however humble, the flow of stock cannot be proved; no permanent avenue can exist to which owners may dispose, regularly, of those animals which now are forced to remain surplus and so die of drought, starvation, or preventable disease, or by remaining will steadily continue to ruin the pastures for future generations of owners.

8. A fully organised stock owning community carrying only that number adequate to the land, market annually between 20 and 25% of the cattle population and 30% to 40% of the sheep. As applied to this Territory, that would infer an availability of, roughly, 800,000 head of each class per annum. Out of this number local food requirements are to be deducted; but to ~~the~~ ^{be} added to it are those today in excess of what certain pastures are fit to carry. The former is most difficult of assessment but a guide may be taken from the meat inspection on 12,000 cattle and 11,000 sheep and goats at the twelve large towns of the Territory during 1923.

9. It would seem clear, consequently, that there is available, without detriment, a large number, even though a figure very much smaller than 20% be taken, and full allowance be made for a largely increased internal consumption.

10. Doubt as to the result must remain, but I have received the impression from the officers referred to in paragraph 1 that an adequate flow (which I have placed

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tentatively, at 30,000 per annum) will result, and such a number is but 2% of the cattle of the Districts or Sub-Districts named. Managers and owners of meat works, or capitalists living in London cannot be afforded the same impression of this probability, and are not un-naturally ~~suspect~~ sceptical whether African owners will embrace the opportunity if afforded by his technical knowledge or financial ability.

11. The removal of this doubt presents many as well as varied and delicate difficulties, but the issue is so clearly to the advantage, present and future, of the African, that I feel the attempt should be no longer delayed, and every endeavour should continue to be made to bridge the impasse.

12. During my discussions with the meat and financial people last year, I became convinced that no great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a Firm to operate locally, if they could be assured of a flow of stock; this would remove the element of speculation now so apparent. Alternatively a guarantee of interest on their capital outlay was suggested.

The large Firms of meat works are already organised in other countries, and are not easily tempted by the unknown when regular investment is possible to intensify their interests elsewhere. Smaller operators not so strong financially hesitate to break new ground realising the domination of the larger people, and their power to crush out or to supersede the pioneer.

13. It is my opinion that if the African native is to be afforded that opportunity so essential to the maintenance of improvement of a livestock industry as well as for the protection of his landed heritage, it will

5.

be necessary for Government to view the position from a standpoint which in other circumstances and conditions could not receive so great support. I have summarised the recommendations in the attached memorandum and draft ordinance, which if accepted by the Government would possibly prove of sufficient attraction to encourage a company to commence operations in the small way which is so desirable.

14. I forward also a copy of a recent communication from the Managing Director of the Imperial Cold Storage Company, which now possess sole rights in various South African Dependencies. The monopoly and the terms therein suggested are those accepted by South West Africa, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia. In connection with the last named I attach a newspaper cutting, which, I would ~~request,~~ may be returned to me.

15. It is my belief that in the Mwanza and Tabora Districts a small Factory could be established with advantage to both parties. It is probable also that a suitable locality and sufficient economic surplus of animals may be found elsewhere, and on my forthcoming tour I hope to see the conditions of Iringa, Kondoa Irangi, Dodoma and Arusha, and to inspect the Central Railway from Kilosa to Dodoma with the hope that a suitable Factory site may be found to drain the cattle of those areas. Grazing, water, fuel and transport are factors as necessary as is a flow of stock.

16. It is unlikely that any advance in regard to this Territory will come from meat packers, to whom the discussions of 1924 and the views of this Government were, by direction, not disclosed.

If

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If, therefore, His Excellency concurs that my suggestions are in the best interests of the stock owning community, and are of such value to them as to warrant approval, in general, of the terms tentatively outlined, I could then approach those whom I believe competent to undertake this operation and ascertain to what extent the offer would be accepted.

There would, naturally, be no commitment on either side at this juncture.

Sgd. E. Montgomery.

VETERINARY ADVISER.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MEAT WORKS
IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

The Government of Tanganyika Territory appreciate that a flow of cattle and an equitable stable price for the same are conditions fundamental to the establishment of an industry in animal products whether for internal distribution or for export, They realise that extended capital outlay on the part of technical operations is not justified until these factors are assured and that this achievement is not practicable unless some means are made available, of which owners can take advantage.

2. In order that there may be initiated a nucleus of what is hoped will develop into a means of utilising profitably animals which are surplus to immediate local needs and those which now succumb to, preventable disease, drought and old age, they are prepared to co-operate with an approved private enterprise constituted for this end.

Such enterprise will be required

- (1) To erect without undue delay a Factory capable of killing and preparing not less than 50 head of cattle daily.
- (2) They will purchase up to their capacity for cash all animals in good condition and health presented, on the basis of an agreed price per 100 lbs of live weight over the weighbridge.
- (3) The price shall be agreed between the party and the representative of the Government before operations are commenced, and shall be notified to owners, and shall remain in force for the period arranged.
- (4) So soon as an adequate flow of cattle is assured, the party will extend its operations to handle the larger number of animals

forthcoming

2.

forthcoming, and will be prepared to erect similar Factories in other localities where a sufficient number of stock would appear to be offerable.

3. In return for these services, the Government will give to the approved party the following assistance:-

- (1) There shall be granted at a nominal rental a Factory site not exceeding 20 acres in extent on suitable available land together with the right of grazing for animals proceeding from the producer or local markets so that the flow at the Factory may be regulated.
- (2) There shall be reserved similar sites in other probable areas, and an area not exceeding 10 acres at or near the Ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga suitable for the ~~xxx~~ erection and operation of Cold Storage in association with a Factory. These areas will on occupation be subject to a nominal rental while employed for the purpose contemplated.
- (3) The transportation system of the Government will convey the produce of the works in bulk, bags, crates, cases or ~~sacks~~ casks at rates not higher than those which obtain at the time for the most favoured class of goods in similar pack.
- (4) The Government will foster by such reasonable means as lie in their power the rearing and sale of animals; the improvement in type and quality; the control and prevention of disease in those areas serving the Factories; and in general encourage the development of the livestock industry for the advantage of stock owners.
- (5) The Government, realising the danger to the pioneer, will not grant equivalent concessions or considerations to any other party during a term of twenty years without first affording the approved party the opportunity of undertaking the work required, or proposed by others.
- (6) The Government will make to the approved party a payment of £5,000 per annum for five years, in respect of the works first established.

15/8/1928

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND UTILISATION OF LIVESTOCK IN NATIVE AREAS.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

2. This Ordinance may be cited as the Native Livestock Ordinance of

3. In this Ordinance Livestock shall include cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys or such only as may be expressly specified in the Rules.

4. The Governor may from time to time make rules for any of the following purposes.

- (a) For promoting the improvement of quality by the selection of sires.
- (b) For defining the number, the ages or and the sexes of the livestock to be carried on any area.
- (c) For providing means whereby the surplus and undesirable livestock may best be utilised.
- (d) For regulating the establishment and inspection of meat works and similar plants and for the inspection and grading of the produce for export.
- (e) For fixing fees and charges in connection with the operations of this Ordinance.
- (f) To apply any or all these rules to any Province, District or place in the Territory and to make any special rules in regard to any particular locality

ies.

Smith Street,
DURBAN, 25th June, 1925.

Eustace Montgomery Esq.,
Veterinary Adviser to Kenya, Uganda
and Tanganyika Territory.

Dear Montgomery,

Your letters of the 17th April and
26th May received together with your memorandum.

We had hoped that it might be possible
for Major Bateman to pay you a visit to discuss the
position with you on the spot. I think I told you that
it was quite impossible for me to get away whilst we
were in the throes of meat export.

We are still very busy with meat export
and shall be until the end of August or middle September
and we shall get away this year quite a considerable
quantity of beef.

This is proving of enormous benefit to
the stock breeders of South Africa and particularly
those of Rhodesia in fact without our organisation both
here and in Europe I may quite fairly say that the stock
breeders here would have been in the most serious
position.

You know quite well the class of cattle
we have.

Rhodesia has done quite a fair amount
of improvement and we get quite a good quality of stock
from them which is on the fair average side, but general-
ly speaking the class of cattle here which were a surplus
in the country and which are acting as a drag on the
whole livestock industry are of the general scrub type.

You

2.

You will understand that to establish a market for this class of cattle, although their weights are not too bad takes quite a considerable effort and careful organisation on the other side.

It could only have been done by people like the Imperial Company, with whom, as you know we are now amalgamated; they have the facilities, the knowledge and the necessary capital to pay cash for the stock and to finance the whole undertaking.

I think that you are aware that South West Africa, after advertising throughout the world, found that the Imperial Cold Storage Co., were the only people who could assist them and who were prepared to put up the necessary finance.

The same applied to Rhodesia, and recently Bechuanaland has had to realise the same fact and during the last month we have concluded an agreement with the Imperial Government for the exclusive rights of handling Bechuanaland cattle.

You will, I am sure, agree that if South West Africa, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, after trying every other country, have found it much to their advantage to make arrangements with us, that we are an organisation which your Government should look to if they wish their cattle position dealt with properly and on fair lines.

You can well imagine to what scrutiny our agreements with South West and Rhodesia were subjected to. The Union Parliament felt it was their duty to god-father South West Africa and of course Rhodesia has its own responsible Government, and our agreement with that Government was subject to its being ratified by

Parliament

Parliament, which was done at a special session called for the purpose.

I gather from the information you have given me and information I have obtained from other sources, that although generally there are large numbers of cattle in the territories you embrace they are practically all of a small inferior type. Although we have found markets for cattle which may be described as scrub cattle in fairly good condition, it is still difficult to arrange the sale of meat below a certain average weight per quarter.

You will understand also that the lighter the beef, regardless of quality, the lower the price.

Another point much against the ~~inducement~~ inducement to invest capital in your country in this class of business is the fact that practically all the stock are native owned. We all know that natives do not produce cattle on a commercial basis and I think I am right in saying that generally speaking they only sell when dire necessity compels them to do so. This of course means that one cannot in any way base the probable supplies on the cattle census returns.

Another point under conditions such as this the cost of collection. This might make the position almost impossible. We also know from practical experience, as you will readily understand, that the cost of preparation for small light cattle is very much greater in proportion to the cost of preparation for heavier animals.

This extra cost goes on all through the process of marketing which means higher rail rates in proportion to the weight of the cattle and the most serious of all,

apart from the cost of preparation, is the increased cost of freight owing to the greatly increased broken stowage with small quarters.

I have mentioned all this to you to show some of the disadvantages which we would have to put up with in handling light weight cattle.

Briefly these are increased transport and handling charges on an article which is to be sold at a lower price than heavier and better beef.

You will understand that this is a big disadvantage when we have to market this beef in the markets of the world where they can obtain supplies of superior quality which are not subjected to the disadvantages above mentioned.

This all leads up to the point that to embark upon the investment of capital in your country to establish a meat export trade under existing conditions, would be attended with very real xxx risks.

You know that cold storage works to deal with the meat export in a satisfactory way requires a large expenditure of capital and unless an adequate return for the capital expended to say nothing of the knowledge time etc, which would have to be given, could be arranged by your Government there is no inducement offered.

It would be fair to expect the Government interested to assure us that the cattle were available and in sufficient numbers.

I do not think that boiling down plants as separate units would be successful. This question has been very fully thrashed out here.

To handle the livestock position successfully

and economically, you should concentrate at one suitable works at the wharfside. Even here with out established concerns we must operate on a large scale as it is turnover which rules the position and not the bare margin of profit we may realise.

You must remember that we should be in competition in the world's markets, with large concerns doing a big turnover and where their overhead costs are well distributed.

I am satisfied that this is not a business for any Government to run; without the technical knowledge and marketing organisations they would not succeed, and apart from this I think you will agree their management and working costs would not tend to be on the economical side.

The Governments I have mentioned realised this, but as the matter became of such national importance they made arrangements with us to do the business for them accepting their share of responsibility, and having some representation.

I think we might be prepared to discuss with your Government a contract on similar lines to that made with the Rhodesian people; taking the people into partnership, and limiting our profits to say 10%, all above this amount being divided equally and in case of there being a short fall in any year the Government to contribute the difference in the amount.

We should require free land for sites, grazing etc and the most important in this connection would be a suitable site for cold storage works on the wharfside in order to ship under the best possible conditions.

To dispose of your meat to the best advantage.

contracts

contracts would have to be taken, and these can only be fulfilled satisfactorily if there is security as regards cattle supplies.

The necessity for a suitable site on the wharf-side is to enable meat to be economically and properly handled.

The more inferior the meat the better it should be handled in order that its inferiority may not be increased.

We should expect your Government's assistance for securing low railway rates and expeditious service from public bodies etc.

As partners with the Government we should require the sole rights in the business for a period of years, and to be free from customs duties, rates, taxes etc.

The Government could be represented on the Board and have full powers of inspection as a safe guard.

The whole idea of our contracts with the Governments mentioned here is that they are behind us and have given us such terms as to afford a fair probability of success in which the people participate.

As you know money can safely be placed in this country on bond at 7%. It is thought, therefore, that in suggesting 10% we are fixing the value on our side of the partnership at a very fair rate.

I am sure you will appreciate this when you realise that apart from the actual money we have to put up we have to provide the knowledge, experience and give the benefits of our organisation both here and in Europe for the sale of your products.

The fact of our concluding agreements with South West Africa, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, shows that we are

far more in the nature of a national concern than an ordinary business company exploited for the object of making money only.

On reconsideration it was thought to be perhaps a little premature to send Mr. Bateman up. As I suggested to you before, I thought you should have come down here and discuss the matter, and hope you can do so.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed). S.B. WOOLLATT.

THE RHODESIAN HERALD.

Herald, Friday, September 19th 1924.

CATTLE INDUSTRY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FREEZING
WORKS.

AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL
COLD STORAGE.

Government Facilitating Export
Trade.

Monday.

We are officially informed that the Government of Southern Rhodesia has concluded an agreement with the Imperial Cold Storage Company, subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly, for which purpose a special session will be convened at an early date, for dealing with the export trade of Rhodesian cattle and beef. The chief points of the agreement are :-

- (a) That the Imperial Cold Storage Company are to form a company in Southern Rhodesia equipped with ample capital for establishing refrigerating works for cooling and freezing beef and other farming produce for export overseas.
- (b) These works will be commenced as soon as the agreement is confirmed, but the Imperial Cold Storage Company has undertaken, pending such confirmation, to proceed at once with the development of the oversea export trade by purchasing cattle and if necessary

chilling

chilling and freezing the carcasses at their refrigerator works in the Union.

(c) The Company to be established will have the exclusive right for a period of ten years to export beef and other meat products, chilled and frozen, but the Government has reserved the power to expropriate the undertaking of the Company at any time after seven years.

(d) The Government guarantees if the profits of the Company are less than 10 per cent. per annum to make good the shortfall up to 10 per cent, and, on the other hand, if the profits exceed 10 per cent, the surplus will be divided equally between the Government and the Company.

(e) The Government has the right to appoint a director on the Board of the Company to safeguard its interests.

(f) The Government has to supply the Company with suitable sites, if available, for the erection of their works, and to provide them with sufficient areas for grazing their cattle during the currency of the agreement.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

LIMIT OF GOVERNMENT'S
LIABILITY.

Tuesday.

In reference to a statement which appeared in our columns yesterday anent the agreement which has been arrived at between the Government and the Imperial Cold Storage an important omission occurred in paragraph (d) of the statement officially communicated to us. This deals with the maximum of the Government's liability in the matter.

As amended the paragraph reads :-

- (d) The Government guarantees if the profits of the Company are less than 10 per cent. per annum to make good the shortfall up to 10 per cent., and, on the other hand, if the profits exceed 10 per cent., the surplus will be divided equally between the Government and the Company. The liability of the Government in any year shall not exceed £15,000.

At the Sincia Show, His Excellency the Governor advised farmers not to be too apprehensive of the term "monopoly". The Government should not be condemned if it decided to grant a monopoly for erecting a freezing works in Rhodesia. Such works were necessary, and as the beef industry throughout the world was organised into a few enormous trusts, with huge capital, an equipment of freezing works and arrangements for marketing of cattle in every part of the world, a little country

country like Rhodesia, with only 2,000,000 cattle, could not afford to compete in the open market, and would be wise to utilise the service and experience of one of the companies well established in the meat purveying business.-South Africa.

MEAT TRADES JOURNAL.

25. 9. 24.

No.M/162.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
DAR-ES-SALAAM,

25th July, 1925.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary,

Dar-es-Salaam.

Whilst not actually sharing the optimism of the Adviser, I am at one with him in believing that the establishment of a factory, or factories, such as he describes would be of real benefit to the Territory. The whole question hinges on whether or not this Government considers it advisable to make sufficiently advantageous an offer to induce a commercial firm to take up the enterprise.

2. It is not to be expected that a venture of this nature will prove financially successful during the initial period, say for the first three or four years, but the possibilities of future development are undeniable.

3. The terms suggested may seem unduly generous on first examination into the scheme, but are in reality not so when compared to those offered by other African Dependencies where conditions are more matured. I, therefore, endorse the Adviser's opinion that unless terms of this nature are offered, and unless definite measures are adopted for inducing the natives to improve their animals little likelihood exists of any firm pioneering the business. To this end, the introduction of legislation with regard to livestock improvement, such as formulated by Mr. Montgomery, would, I think, be a step

in

in the right direction and would clearly indicate that Government was identifying itself with the enterprise.

4. The question of the site at which a beginning should be made will need to remain open, but is one which can be readily adjusted in collaboration with operators if and when the necessity arises, I am scarcely able altogether to recommend Shinyanga as the most likely spot under existing economic conditions. In no area of the Territory is the percentage of adult slaughter oxen so low, and the percentage of female stock so high. To me the problem there has ever been one of redistribution and the procuring of dry season fodder by ensilage and other methods rather than by slaughtering out the apparently surplus stock. These, however, are minor matters all capable of adjustment provided the main programme is adopted.

5. In conclusion, while in every way agreeing to the desirability of all put forth, I candidly remain doubtful if owners will sell in sufficient numbers unless Government actively assists the enterprise and fathers (of) the scheme.

Sgd. F.J. McCall.

CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER.