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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

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14th April, 1921.

14th April 21
Ministry of
Agricultural and
Veterinary Dept.

Referring to my Confidential despatch of 14th February informing you of my decision that the Director of the Veterinary Department should remain in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information printed copies of the arguments put forward in favour of this arrangement and those advanced by Messrs. Kennedy stating the contrary point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very humble & obedient servant,

Edward Murray

GOVERNOR.

ENCLOSURE

and I have had the amount of time imparted to my studies in different countries vary from one year to three years or four years, I cannot speak with authority on the amount of law, science and engineering taught, but with regard to Animal Husbandry, at present I prefer to say about two and a half years.

During the discussions, however, I find that there seems no general agreement concerning the amount of veterinary training which should be given to students. In many countries, it is now accepted as a general rule that three, three and a half, or even four years of veterinary studies should be followed by one year of practical work in a veterinary clinic or hospital, or some practical work in a veterinary school.

I am inclined to believe that the best way to meet the needs of our students would be to give them a general course of study for three years, followed by a year of practical work in a veterinary clinic or hospital, or some practical work in a veterinary school.

With regard to the question of the length of time required for the preparation of a degree, I think it is best to leave this up to the individual student, and let him decide for himself how long he wishes to spend in his studies.

I will, without doubt, agree that such a programme as is foolish as it is impracticable, but where is the use of having a programme?

The Vets' Council of Great Britain has been asked to consider the question of the length of time required for the preparation of a degree, and I hope that they will take into account the views of the various countries.

As regards the question of the length of time required for the preparation of a degree within the limits of the Constitution, I think that the Vets' Council should be authority to determine the requirements of the degree under its diverse interests of considerable importance.

A Government organization, like that of a business concern, is framed so as to give the greatest efficiency

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representatives
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the
industry.

other countries, countries
necessarily to say that other
countries find Africa's
cattle are not important, or
are situated especially
where disease leaves large
losses.

In Costa Rica, I think
there is no stock breeding
but a pure domestic
industry under a person
whose knowledge is not
of Agriculture, so in South America
those of other countries under
American Administration are Mato Grosso.
Brazil, which is a large
country with a great
and varied climate and
is now over eighteen in number,
does not have a pure
domestic animal industry.
In practice, however, the
Administration is
modelled on the plan—this is I trust
sufficient space for the fifth and last
argument concerning "other countries".

May I present a few arguments in
favour of the view that the livestock
industry is worthy of consideration
independently of that of the Plantation
industry especially in Africa?

Disease is dominant. This is apparent
to most stock owners in Kenya.
Cattle should afford 8% annual increase
of at least 2% of capital stock;
mortality should be less than
that of man—say 20 per 1000 per
year; if the animal is made up of
food at the opportune moment. Instead
we find the capital stock of the
country actually decreasing and
stock owners can count their losses
of less than 5%. It will not be
contended that other than a Veterinarian
possesses ability to stop
overapping wastage. The cattle
cannot be disguised or given
the pretences of other products
but, giving an increased
growing crop but depleting
our soil—not by the
favoured method
which has been poss
able on each a
small and available
pasture to be taken
over even this
method without

any public or high official considera
tion. (b) Again in the debates of
the Legislative Council a public may
only receive a mutilated explanation,
or, an Agriculturist is no more able
to understand and explain a technical
point than is any other non-Veterinary
Member — indeed the Parliamentarian
or non-technical member would
probably make a serious study of the
question before replying. It is difficult
less with this in mind that the heads
of Departments having large interests
with the community now attend the
Council in person instead of their
agents, who are usually but simultaneously
interested in other business at all
times. (c) Veterinary stock could
be affected by the average
veterinarian being really too
expensive for the rural areas.

It is in the interests of the com
munity. At the present time
diseases are rife in Kenya that stock
owners are irritated and the term
"Villainary" figures in large type
when blame is being alleged. If it is
an un-British argument that appears
then we must continue to do
so. Under the system
of subsidies which has existed all
these years in the hands of the Director
of Agriculture who claimed the right
to dispose of Cattle and allocate
Estates submitted by the
Veterinary Department, the explanatory
statements of justification need
never reach the Governor or the
Legislative Council; only that portion
which the particular Officer officiating
as Director of Agriculture considers
it necessary to present. This
is not the case in India where the

Government has its body of officials
and it is not incapable of doing
its best.

That the stock industry

receives more sympathetic considera
tion from a general Agriculturist

which at low average
represents capital
in the vicinity of £60,000. This
capital is neither large in number
nor in value, as far as I can favour
centres. To indicate that
it is decreasing, recently the annual
loss is much higher than before
in a country which is said to have
more ploughed land in a
single year than £120,000 per

head of cattle. If we take the capital
at £60,000 in five years
of interest would be
£12,000 but simultaneously
the capital would be at all
times affected by the average
veterinarian being really too
expensive for the rural areas.

Under the existing conditions there
is considerable duplication of work
and the time and energy of
the Veterinary Department in
Kenya being wasted—and if not
now, in the east for the intention
of the Member of Parliament
should be granted to other
departments. It is doubtful
if such a branch of Government is
for greater direct economic
value to the colony or most possess
peculiarities essential for such work.

The subordination of
the local Medical Officer to the
Native Commissioner or the
Medical Officer to the
Railway would be
quite unnecessary—not
one does not exist an admitt
of such duties, but because each
is of such magnitude to be self
contained in authority it is hoped
that all Departments of a
certain rank and duty is to see
that the same is co-operated
in a greater unity
between the Native and Veterinary
Services for Agriculture and Forests
or Veterinary and Game.

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MEMORANDUM BY
Major E. KENNEDY, A.S.C.V.O.

The question of the relationship
of the Veterinary services to the Agricultural
Department is one which has
given rise to considerable discussion in
this Colony.

The feelings of the Veterinary Officers
in this service were first given
expression by officially in memorandum
dated 1918 by the Vice Veterinary
Officer to the Government in 1918.
The representations then made
were received favourable recognition
as follows:—
"I am sure the Big Agents were
to be responsible."

In 1920, the official
members of the Agricultural Council
expressed their opinion with the
result of the following
recommendations:

"1. That the Veterinary
service be separated
from the Agricultural
Department as soon as
possible under the
guidance of the
Minister of Agriculture
and the Minister of
Finance."

From 1920 onwards
persons of Veterinary origin
in various countries have
been engaged in the
service of the Agricultural
Department in India.

The services of the Veterinary Department of

the Colonies and Protectorates are
imperative. If the Director and Colony
are in conflict in
the right of a
Chief Adminis-

11. It may be suggested under
existing conditions there is some
duplication of office work but that is
a matter of internal arrangement and
Office accommodation and should not
affect the main issue. With suitable
Office accommodation all Administrative
branches of a Department of
Agriculture should be under the same
roof or in buildings in juxtaposition
to one another, and in order to avoid
duplication of office work there should
be one central registry for the whole
Department and files should pass
direct from one Officer to another,
and from the Head to each
sectional Officer.

I would like to say in conclusion that
I am sure that professional
Officers can be in a
few ex-
amples
upon
the
ment of

If it is contemplated I
would request previously
that the stock owners of the
Colony further
referre-
of the
Non-Official members
of the Legislative Council, also that
the "paper" dealing with the subject
be laid on the table of the Legislative
Council.

Printed at the Government
Commodity Office
the Veterinary Department
Colonies and Protectorates

Presented to the Secretary of State

Augt, 1922.

"The Committee found that in
nearly all the Colonies and Protectorates which they have considered
the Veterinary Departments are
branches of the Agricultural Departments. They desire to recommend
that in future Veterinary and Agricultural work should be regarded as
distinct and that the Veterinary interests of the Colonies and Protectorates shall be entrusted to separate Veterinary Departments."

ALEX HOLM,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Services - Animal Department.

11. The Veterinary Department, the Submissions Department, the Director and Officers are in conflict in the right of appointment or Chief Admin.

12. It may be suggested under existing conditions there is some duplication of office work but that is a matter of internal arrangement and Office accommodation and should not affect the main issue. With suitable Office accommodation all administrative branches of a Department of Agriculture should be under the same roof or in buildings in juxtaposition to one another, and in order to avoid duplication of office work there should be one central registry for the whole Department and files should pass direct from one Officer to another, and from the Head to each sectional Officer.

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posi-
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Colony
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I say in conclusion that
I think that professional
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persons are, who are
competent to advise
on the question of a District
Veterinary Officer.

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ALEX HOLM,
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Presented to the Secretary of State
for Colonies and Protectorates
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ENCLOSURE

In Enclosure No. 3 of
Circular Letter No. 36.

In reply refer to:

No.

Date.

Mr. Honorable the Commissioner of Customs
Montbush.

Reference four minute on September 16, 1921, at 66th
Street and Avenue, New York, N.Y., dated March 1921.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I would like to point out that it was contrary to the regulations of the Board of Customs concerning the transmission of information of a public nature from a Government department or agency.

Despite the above, will accept the same, and return the same by return mail.

Very truly yours,

J. D. McHaffie