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C. A. G.
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CONSERVATION OF CATTLE.

24th March

at previous paper.

HC
1986
S.M.S.

The memo by Dir of Agriculture re--Agrees generally but proposal to earmark proceeds any cattle tax for purpose of providing funds for carrying out scheme does not recommend itself as all available revenue reqd for genl purpose.

See 20509/10
aid

the usual paper.

0509

24th March, 1920.

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My Lord,

With reference to my telegram No. 116 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to enclose a memorandum by the Director of Agriculture dealing with the report on the subject of a scheme for the conservation of cattle in Eastern Africa which was forwarded in Colonel Werry's despatch No. 1341 of December 5th.

2. I have discussed the subject with Mr. Noon and agree with the conclusions at which he has arrived. I have nothing to add to his remarks except that the proposal to earmark the proceeds of any cattle tax for the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the scheme does not commend itself to me at a time when all available Revenue is required for general purposes. Later on, when we are in a position to prepare a budget in which Revenue balances Expenditure after making due provision for any necessary loan charges, it might be possible to consider a readjustment of local taxation and to earmark any stock tax which can be levied for the purpose suggested, but I do not consider it would be wise to proceed on the assumption that the proceeds of such a tax will not be required as part of our general Revenue.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's
humble, obedient servant,

W. H. Murray
ACTING GOVERNOR.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR ROBERT BURTON
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

10476

15th March 1920

The Hon. Ag. Chief Secretary.

Extension of Veterinary Services.

As requested in your Minute 20093 of the 6th instant, I now submit my views on the Memo presented by Veterinary Officers who met in Conference in London, in November last, also the information desired by the Secretary of State in his despatch 401341 of the 9th December last. Before referring to the points specified in that despatch I would revise the position in some of its aspects.

(2) I agree generally with the views expressed by the Conference regarding the menace of stock diseases in the East Africa Protectorate. Since my arrival a short time ago in this country I have realised that the seriousness of the position cannot well be exaggerated. Vast areas of the country are eminently suited to the raising of cattle for the production of beef and of dairy produce, but livestock breeding has recently been checked in its progress and, in my opinion, chiefly by the risks involved. The farmers have disposed under existing conditions to establish breeding herds, and a large, and apparently an increasing, number maintain only stock for drought purposes, animals which are immune to rinderpest and East Coast fever. I am advised that the price offered for grade bullocks for slaughter purposes is so low as to make their breeding unprofitable.

unprofitable while native oxen bred in infected areas are preferred for transport purposes because of their immunity to the disease referred to, and, as a consequence, are in greater demand and fetch higher prices.

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3. During recent years when the staff of the Veterinary Division was curtailed and vacancies could not be filled, the Veterinary Officers have given their attention chiefly to the stock in the European settled areas. It has not been possible to deal with outbreaks of disease in the vast areas of the native reserves where by far the largest number of cattle is to be found - it is estimated that the number of cattle in European ownership is only 60,000 to 100,000 as against 2 to 3 millions in the native reserves. In my opinion no measure of control and eradication of stock diseases in the European areas are likely to succeed unless similar ones are adopted in the native reserves. The chance of introduction of diseases from these areas to clean districts would be reduced, and unless effect be given to such a policy the expenditure now incurred in the protection of the European owned cattle will be largely wasted.

4. The diseases which are the cause of most of the mortality can undoubtedly be successfully combated by means largely the result of modern scientific research. It remains for an adequate well-trained staff to be provided to apply these means.

5. The number of Veterinary Officers required to cope with the animal diseases in this Territory cannot well be closely estimated as the position rapidly changes within comparatively short periods. On present information I would express the view that the services of 30 Veterinary Officers ("field") and 90 Stock Inspectors, as stated in the Memo under review, will be required for immediate needs; but, unless stock increase in numbers at a faster rate than may be expected, and assuming that the Veterinary Division succeed in a well concerted effort in eradicating Rinderpest and Pleuro pneumonia, and the spread of East Coast Fever is arrested

arrested, it is hoped that so large a staff would not be required permanently.

(5) I would recommend that, instead of a certain number of veterinary officers and stock inspectors being regarded as "relief staff", 6 and 18 respectively, as suggested, that a certain number of posts in the Veterinary Division be pensionable and the remainder non-pensionable. The Government would then be protected against unnecessary commitments in the future, and there would be nothing to prevent officers holding non-pensionable posts being transferred to the pensionable establishment when vacancies occurred.

(7) I regret that I am unable to recommend the adoption of the proposal that "Senior Veterinary Officers" should be appointed "in charge of Provinces". I am of opinion that, having regard to the size of the country and the number of officers employed or to be employed, it is neither necessary nor advisable to have an intermediary between the District or Field Veterinary Officer and the Head Office of the Veterinary Division.

(8) I do not think that the Chief Veterinary Officer and his Deputy would find any difficulty in directing and controlling the whole staff and in administering the Division from Headquarters.

(9) The proposed would, in my opinion, cause unnecessary delay and in dealing with cases all will agree that prompt action is essential; matters which could not be disposed of direct by the District Veterinary Officer would, in most cases, have to be referred by the proposed Provincial Veterinary Officer to Headquarters. Further the proposal would increase the expenditure, because the Provincial Veterinary Officers would not be available for ordinary

"field"

"field" work as it would be incumbent upon them to remain almost constantly in their offices, and each would require a clerical officer to assist them in dealing with routine office work.

10. I understand that the proposal was made largely with the object of providing means for advancement of the Veterinary Staff. I entirely agree that there should be opportunities for advancement to higher scales of salaries, and that there should be "Senior Veterinary Officers", but the needs of the provinces and should be met without appointing them to take charge of Provinces.

11. It is not necessary for me to deal in this communication with the inadequate salaries now being paid to Veterinary Officers; I have already had occasion to make representations in the matter, and it is understood that the subject is receiving the attention of a special committee appointed by the Secretary of State.

12. With the object of exercising due economy in Veterinary administration it is desirable that the fullest use should be made of the services of trained stock inspectors, and Veterinary Officers should be relieved so far as possible of all work not demanding high professional skill and experience.

13. With regard to the points specified by the Secretary of State

(a) (i) I do not consider that the proposal to appoint a Director of Veterinary Services charged with a floating commission over the Veterinary administration of several territories, each with its own Government, is practicable in the absence of a centralisation of the administrations, say through a High Commissioner or by other means. Under existing organisation the Director could do no more than act in an advisory capacity, and he could not exercise any executive power or control. I foresee that if such an appointment were made,

trouble would almost certainly arise with the Chief Veterinary Officers in the different Protectorates or Colonies and with their Governments.

(b) With the need for securing co-ordination and co-operation I entirely agree, and, under existing conditions, I would suggest that the best and most satisfactory means of achieving the end in view is to hold periodically a Veterinary Conference attended by the Chief Veterinary Officers in Eastern African territories falling under the Colonial Office Administration.

(c) The Conference should be held at least once a year, and suitable instructions might be conveyed from the Colonial Office, that the Officers in question should attend, and one of the Chief Veterinary Officers should be instructed to convene the first Conference and to make any arrangements necessary. I feel sure that Conferences of this kind will be productive of valuable results. After reviewing the position regarding such diseases in the different countries, the measures taken for their control and eradication, and the experience gained, the Conference should put up recommendations which should be submitted to all the Governments concerned.

(d) It is noted that the "Memo" under review does not deal comprehensively with the important matter of veterinary research. It is of opinion that the requirements can best be met by the establishment of a Central Laboratory for Higher Veterinary Research fully equipped and staffed by the most competent Research Officers obtainable. It should deal chiefly with the investigation of diseases of primary and economic importance, for the most part common to the areas under consideration. Other Laboratories should be established in the different territories for the diagnosis of diseases, for the production of sera and vaccines etc., and for research work on localized diseases demanding suitable conditions for investigation not to be

found at the Central Laboratory.

(e) Until a Central Laboratory such as that proposed be recognized it is feared that money may be wasted, in so far as each Administration may act independently, resulting in duplication of effort. Further, a difficulty would be found in securing Officers possessing high scientific attainments, and, if an attempt were made to establish a number of Laboratories quite independent of each other, it is unlikely that they could be staffed and equipped so well as the Central Laboratory proposed.

(f) I would suggest that the Administrations of the territories outside the one where the Central Laboratory is located should make a contribution towards its maintenance. That arrangement would associate them in the work, and the necessary general direction of effort and prevention of overlapping would be achieved through the conferences previously suggested.

(g) Again it is very desirable that a Veterinary Research Laboratory should be relieved as far as possible from the manufacture of laboratory products; and for the deeper problems, more difficult of solution and requiring the application of the sciences, the staff should be freed as far as possible from the ordinary routine work of a Veterinary Laboratory.

(h) The staff of a Veterinary Research Laboratory to serve the needs of this country should include a Biological Chemist, a Botanist, an Entomologist and a Parasitologist. Each of the sciences represented by these Officers have an important part to play in the investigation and treatment of animal diseases, and many of the problems are beyond the scope of an Officer trained in Veterinary science alone. In the estimates which follow I have therefore provided for these posts though they were not dealt with in the memo under consideration, also for four additional Veterinary Research

Research Officers.

i (Q 2) It is estimated that a "stock tax" levied at Rs. 1 per head on "Great stock" and Cents 10 on "Small stock" would bring in a total Revenue of about three million rupees per annum under the following heads:-

Cattle	2,000,000 @ Rs. 1.	...	Rs. 2,000,000
Sheep	6,000,000 @ C. 10.	...	600,000
Goats	4,000,000 @ C. 10.	...	400,000
Swine	10,000 @ Rs. 1.	...	10,000
Total			Rs. 3,010,000

(j) Deductions have been made on the assumption that young animals may be exempted from taxation.

(k) It is clear that this system of taxation would fall upon the natives, and it is not unreasonable that they should bear their proper share of the cost of protecting their herds and flocks from losses from disease; but the wisdom of imposing generally upon the community a form of taxation on a particular industry, and of earmarking for specific purposes the revenue derived therefrom, seems to me doubtful.

Another point for consideration is, whether in the event of certain other taxes being levied on the European community, stock owners should also be called upon to pay a "stock" tax. It should be understood that the natives would for some time to come only be able to pay their "Stock" tax if land.

In the absence of suitable means of disposal of the cattle culled in pounds, &c., through a pest cleaning and freeing works, difficulties are likely to be experienced in realising the value of the stock without seriously affecting the stock.

(l) Another point for consideration in connection with the proposed stock tax is the prevalence of plague pneumonic in some of the native reserves where large numbers of cattle are to be found. In order to rid the country of this insidious disease it will be necessary to slaughter considerable numbers of infected cattle, and it is not unlikely that the natives would resist the slaughter of their stock unless reasonable compensation were paid. If the revenue realized approaches

approaches the estimate now given, the exchequer may be in a position to pay out the considerable expenditure likely to be incurred on payment of that compensation.

(a) With the enactment of a compulsory dipping measure steps would require to be taken, at no far distant date, to provide dipping tanks for native stock, and to improve the water supply for that purpose in the native reserves. A loan fund would seem to be the proper means for meeting the original cost. Claims for educational and other services, and for general development in native areas would absorb more money. It is therefore seen that considerable expenditure might have to be incurred in the native reserves following the imposition of a "stock" tax.

(n) In thus endeavouring to ventilate the subject and to point out the issues involved, it would not be assumed that I was raising objections and insuperable difficulties to the imposition or collection of a stock tax from natives. My desire is that the subject should be considered in all its bearings before definite action is taken.

(o) (Q.3) Schedules are schedules prepared by the Veterinary Division showing the cost of carrying the proposals into effect in this Territory, and for comparison one column shows the present expenditure. It should be noted that the schedules show provision for salaries on the proposed improved scales, and also the cost of the Pathological Laboratory, an increase of staff consisting of four Veterinary Assistants, two Veterinary Officers, one Assistant, Scientist, and one Veterinary Officer, if provided.

(p) Summarising the position as follows, the amounts being shown in pounds sterling.

Signature

Expenditure 1919-1920.

Vety. Division.	(a) Personal Emoluments	£15,500
	(b) Other Charges	7,500
Pathological Div.	(a) Personal Emoluments	6,000
	(b) Other Charges.	11,000
Total		<u>£40,000</u>

Under scheme proposed.First year.

Vety. Division.	(a) Personal Emoluments	£38,000
	(b) Other Charges	14,000
Pathological Div.	(a) Personal Emoluments	14,000
	(b) Other Charges	16,500
Total		<u>£82,500</u>

Second Year.

Vety. Division.	(a) Personal Emoluments	£46,000
	(b) Other Charges	18,500
Pathological Div.	(a) Personal Emoluments	20,500
	(b) Other Charges.	21,500
Total		<u>£106,500</u>

Third Year

Vety. Division.	(a) Personal Emoluments.	£51,500
	(b) Other Charges	20,500
Pathological Div.	(a) Personal Emoluments	22,000
	(b) Other Charges	25,000
Total		<u>£120,000</u>

4. Capital expenditure spread over three to five years would, it is calculated amount approximately to £105,000 as follows:-

Veterinary Division £55,000.	Chiefly for houses for staff, and for transport
Pathological Division £50,000	Chiefly for Laboratory extensions, houses for staff, and stabling for stock.

5. The revenue anticipated from the Veterinary and Pathological Divisions is £25,000 per annum. Including that derived from quarantine stations, but not including any amounts which may be paid by other Governments for serum supplied to them from the Pathological Laboratory under this administration.

W. H. ...
Director of Agriculture.

Tabulated Statement of present & proposed recurrent expenditures in connection with Veterinary Services.

VETERINARY DIVISION	1914-22		Proposed Increase		Total	Remarks
	Present Expenditure	1st year	2nd year	3rd year		
Temp. Officer	200	300	-	-	300	
Allowances	60	-	-	-	7	
Chief Vety. Officer	600	300	-	-	300	
Allowances	50	7	-	-	7	
Senior Vety. Officers	6240	5060	2500	1500	9060	{ 1st year 10 @ 2500 @ 12 @ 2500 (5 new appts.) 2nd " 8 @ 2500 (5 new appointments) 3rd " 3 @ 2500 (3 ")
Junior Vety. Officers	1800	-	-	-	-	
Stationary Vety. Officers	-	-	-	-	-	
Assistant Vets	360	180	25	25	310	
House Allowances	40	30	-	-	30	
Allowances	30	30	30	30	90	
Grades of Brands	300	120	20	20	160	
House Allow.	40	-	-	-	-	
Stock Inspectors, 1st Grade	415	15500	4500	2700	22300	{ 1st year 60 @ 2300 (47 new appointments) 2nd year 15 @ 2300 (15 ") 3rd year 9 @ 2300 (9 ")
2nd Grade	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerk per	160	160	20	20	210	
House Allow.	40	-	-	-	-	
Assistant Store-keeper	-	200	15	15	230	New appointment.
House Allowances	-	40	-	-	40	
Junior Vety. Assistants	427	-	-	-	-	
House Allowances	32	-	-	-	-	
Clerks	550	790	95	95	980	{ 1 clerk @ 2300 & 5 clerks @ 200 (5 new appointments)
House Allowances	120	120	-	-	120	
Clerks 4th Grade	154	90	75	210	561	5 new appointments (2nd & 4th Grades)
Labour	1100	500	300	400	1400	
Total - Personal Expenditure.	15,433	23,479	7,373	5,410	36,463	

Other Charges.						
Animals & Instruments	400	350	150	40	540	
Repairs of Quarantine Stations	200	100	50	50	250	(Proposed that Tanks erected in native reserves will be maintained out of native funds.
Maintenance of Hips	1180	320	-	-	420	
House Allowances	300	480	180	160	730	
Compensation payable under	-	-	-	-	-	
Grades of Animals Ord.	500	-	-	-	-	Special 0-60¢ to be met by special sanction.
Contingencies	300	150	100	50	300	
Transport Passages	1200	1200	800	400	2600	
Local Travelling	2000	4000	1200	1200	7000	
Travelling Allow.	500	500	500	500	1500	
Carriage of Goods	200	250	250	250	850	
Rate of Reference	80	120	80	50	230	
All Other Charges	7,170	7,980	3,230	2,530	16,010	

Total Expenditure (to be spread over a period of say 3 to 5 years)

Proposed expenditure for Veterinary Officers 16 houses @ 2300	\$ 36,800
Stock Inspectors 40 houses @ 2300	\$ 92,000
Proposed expenditure for Veterinary Officers & Stock Inspectors	\$ 128,800
Mules 30 @ 220	\$ 6,600
Saddlery 50 sets @ 200	\$ 10,000
Microscopes 10 @ 540	\$ 5,400
Typewriters 6 @ 230	\$ 1,380
Total - Capital Expenditure	\$ 152,180

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ORDINARY CHARGES

Tabulated Statement of present & proposed requirements & expenditure in connection with Veterinary Services.

Biological Division

Personal Expenditures

	1919-20		Proposed Increase		Total	Remarks
	Present Expenditure	Est. Expend.	2nd year	3rd year		
1. Veterinary Pathologist	600	300	-	-	300	
2. Asst. Vets. Pathologist	450	225	-	-	225	
3. Research Officers	950	1200	1200	180	2000	(1st year 2 Sen. Research Officers @ 250 2nd year 3 Sen. Research Officers @ 250 3 Junior @ 250 (2 new appointments)
4. Botanist	-	-	600	25	625	
5. Microbiologist	-	500	25	25	525	
6. Zoologist	-	500	25	25	525	
7. Pathologist	-	500	25	25	525	
8. Laboratory Assistant	315	110	25	25	475	
9. Senior Lab. Assistants	140	-	-	-	140	
10. Junior Lab. Assistants	300	170	170	50	590	(5 Sen. 11 Junr. Lab. Assts. (1st to 1st year 2 Senr. 3 Junr. (5 new appts. 2nd year 2 Senr. 3 Junr. (5 new appts. 3rd year 1 Junr. (1 new appointment)
11. Yard Foreman	180	140	30	20	370	
12. Asst. Yard Foreman	-	25	15	15	55	
13. Clerks	770	750	510	30	1560	New appointment 1st year 7 clerks, 1 @ 220, 6 @ 200 2nd year 2 @ 220 (2 new appts.) 3rd year 2 @ 220 (2 new appts.)
14. Overseer	200	40	40	40	320	
15. Water for Londiani Stock Farm	-	300	20	20	340	
16. Stor. Keeper	180	140	20	20	360	
17. Wash. stores per	-	40	30	30	100	
18. Mechanic	180	180	-	-	360	
19. Caretaker	-	30	15	15	60	
20. Laboratory Students	750	-	-	-	750	
21. Labour	800	375	375	120	1670	
Total Personal Expenditures	5000	6640	2370	1320	16930	

Other Charges

1. Apparatus, Machinery etc.	1350	820	50	270	1690
2. Upkeep of Laboratory (Feed & Upkeep of Animals)	1900	3000	200	200	5400
3. Purchase of Animals	2000	1000	1400	1400	4400
4. Production of Virus for other Governments	2000	-	-	-	2000
5. Purchase of Scientific Books	100	25	25	25	175
6. Typewriters	20	-	-	-	20
7. Transport Charges	200	100	100	100	500
8. Local Travelling	100	50	50	50	350
9. Carriage of Goods	200	100	100	100	500
10. Travelling Allowance	-	110	60	60	230
Total - Other Charges	4020	5005	620	620	10265

Capital Expenditure (to be spread over a period say 3 to 5 years)

1. Extension to Rabbits Laboratory	21500
2. New Housing Accommodation for extra staff	21500
3. Extension to building subsidiary buildings etc. etc. etc. at Rabbits	9000
4. Extensions to Laboratory buildings, plant etc. at H-rex (Himal Reserve)	11000
Total	63000

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