



491

EAST AFR. PROT.

C.O.
34587REC'D
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34587

Covering 706

1913

11 Sept

Last previous Paper.

WJ
6556

Refrigerated boxes for Nairobi.

Jobs copy to address by Sir W. Pease to Govt. with Govt's memo of interest - Enclosed copies of Departmental minute & cover up on Messrs. Pease's appln.

Mr. G. Zindler. See also for
35277

This is a shrewd way of presenting a scheme to the S. of S. If the local authorities did not feel equal to giving a lead on the financial question, they might at any rate have supplied us with definite info. on matters as to which there might be little or no doubt. In evidence Mr. Hordley says with refer to the proposed wharf on the inland river that he is not aware that Government owns any great extent of land on the shore in the locality, but as he is living at Nairobi, this is a fairly ascertainable fact & he ought to have indicated on a map the extent & position of the land owned by the Govt. - & there are other points in the

NO. 1111 W. 2000-10
11-10-11-10 A.S.S.

See also previous Paper

for
35277

ought to have been given more definite information.

There are one or two points, I think, on which we can make up our minds at once & we had better get Mr. Vestey to come here & communicate our views to him on these points & then, if he still thinks it worth while to proceed, get him to explain his scheme in fuller detail.

(1) From para. 3 of Mr. Woodman's report, para. 4 of Mr. Knight's report, & para. 2 of Mr. Tennant's memo., it appears to be thought that Messrs. Vestey are to have a monopoly.

Art. V of the Berlin Act 1885 forbids us to grant in certain regions, including the E.A.P., "a monopoly or favour of any kind in matters of trade" so that we had better make the clear from the outset.

(2) Exemption from import & export Customs duties. In accordance with (1) whatever exemptions were granted to Messrs. Vestey who had to be granted to their competitors, but our list of exemptions seems to be sufficiently liberal as it is, & in any case, it will be most indemnifiable for an expenditure of £60,000 to £70,000 in the bond ourselves for a prolonged period at the heavy duties on certain articles - even if we could so bind ourselves, which we can't. Messrs. V. must be satisfied with the present exemptions & take their chance for the future?

(3) From para. 5 of Mr. Evans' report it appears that the G.S. intend to slaughter & freeze at Mombasa, & they want land for this purpose & an adjacent pier. I agree with Mr. Evans in thinking that it would not be possible to grant land for the purpose on the Island of Pemba, & in view of Mr. Berkeley's report, it seems very doubtful whether the port is in a position to grant land on the mainland. Even assuming that land were available on the north side of Port Reitz, some such arrangement as is indicated in the last para. of Mr. Evans' report would have to be adopted, otherwise the scheme would be carried down into the same unworkable & untenable state of affairs.

I assume that the slaughtering & freezing at Mombasa refer to Messrs. V.'s utterance of questions regarding in connection with domestic animals, as the wild game killed some 300 miles up the coast must surely be treated as domestic.

Mr. W. Vestey & his son came to see me some weeks ago, but, as we were waiting for the G.S. report, it was only possible to have some general conversation on the subject. I gathered, however, that as far from proposing

to terminate the game in the ^{area of} 50,000
acres the Co^d proposed to fence a certain
portion of the area + lease up
the game within it. In the commission
see para. 2 of Mr Wright's report. Part
of this is in the best state of the
settlement is the district - likely to be
worse than the first, unless Mess^{rs} V.
can guarantee a game-proof fence,
In a report written for the Sleeping Sickness
Commⁿ, Mr Brown one of the Rhodesian
Vet's reports says "only recently a scheme
to fence the southern boundary of Southern
Rhodesia to prevent the illicit introduction
of cattle from the south had to be
abandoned although many miles of fence
had been erected, because it was found
that not only the larger wild animals
but also herds of small game could break
down with ease the stoutest fence".
If the Co^d really propose to terminate
the game there is no need to give them
a lease of the area for so long a
period as 99 years.

There are various other points, especially
in connection with the game warden's

views, but these might be cleared
up with Mr Woodman who is here
for leave. [The railway fence might
be feasible, because he proposes ^{to use}
the railway as the first line of defence -
then, a line of ^{stakes} wild aloes, then a ditch,
+ then the fence itself on a raised bank]

I am not attracted by the scheme, but
the Co^d is a powerful one + old stamps
would be of great benefit to the settlers,
+ I wd suggest that Mr Bottomley + I sh^d
see Sir W. Vestey + try (perhaps with the
assistance of Mr Woodman later on) to
knock out something more feasible

J. R.
22/5/13

Better wait for Governor's views.
The exceptions from duties, a fifty
thousand acre game park, a large piece of
game park with sep. water along side,
and leave to breed pestilence by dumping
the refuse of a refrigeration
slaughter house into the sea adjoining
the harbour are preposterous + absurd.
Ask for the Governor's views at the
same time pointing out why.

If both 1. values be low be assumed
of our ships and told be are waiting for
Kocher's news.

J. Lawson
St. Paul

22.10.13

REC'D
AFRICAN
NO 998
PROVINCIAL OFFICE

C O
34587
REC'D
16 OCT 13

11th September 1913.

437

W. J. ...
16556

Sir,

With reference to your telegram of May 16th I have the honour to report that, when I was taking over the files remaining "to be dealt with" in the Governor's office on his being placed on the sick list, Mr Belfield's Private Secretary informed me that it was the Governor's wish that Sir William Vestey's application regarding facilities for exporting perishable produce should be forwarded to you without comment, but accompanied by memoranda which had been called for from the Heads of the Departments chiefly concerned, viz: the Provincial Commissioner Seydick, the Land Officer, the Chief of Customs and the Game Warden.

2. It was not clear to me whether the Governor intended that these documents should be sent to you in advance of any remarks which he might wish to make thereon, or whether it was his intention to refrain from comment himself and to leave the decision on the application entirely to

you

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LEWIS HARCOURT, F.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNS STREET, LONDON, S.W.

No 16556

Com...

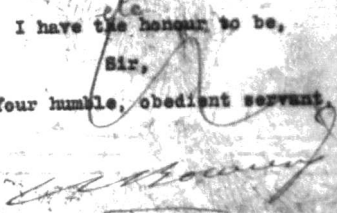
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you after you had been placed in possession of the opinions of local departmental officers. Mr Brett appeared to think that the latter alternative was intended, but as there was a certain amount of doubt I considered it desirable to postpone action until Mr Belfield's wishes could be ascertained.

3. A fortnight having, however, elapsed since then and there being no immediate prospect of the Governor's resumption of duty, I do not feel justified in holding up the papers any longer and have accordingly the honour to enclose them herewith, together with a Minute written by the Governor after he had granted Sir William (then Mr.) Vestey an interview.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant



ACTING GOVERNOR.

Mr. Vestey
17.5.13.
the Governor
17.5.13.
C. Nombasa
5.6.13.
Jama Warden and
10.6.13.
Chief of Customs
12.6.13.
Land Officer and
encl: 23.7.13.

Norfolk Hb

499

Nairobi,

21-5-19.



His Excellency the Governor
of the East African Protectorate.

Sir,

I am a partner in the firm of Vestey Bros., 14 West Smithfield, London, E.C. who are large Cold Storage and Freezing Works proprietor also the founders of the Union Cold Storage Coy which has the largest business of its kind in the world together we have business in Russia, China, Australia and the Argentine Republic, we have our own refrigerated steamers for the carriage, and fifteen cold stores in England and Scotland for the storage of frozen produce.

Some two years ago we were approached by some of the largest firms in the country asking to install a plant in the Protectorate but have been unable to find the time to look into the question until now. I have been here five weeks studying the possibilities, and find that with assistance of the Government, such as is freely given by other Foreign Governments and British Colonies; instances of which I will give

will give later; we could commence operations here at once there are several kinds of produce which we could begin to freeze and export immediately but they are not produced in sufficient quantities to make a freezing works remunerative but when the settlers and the natives see they have a ready market for all they can produce, it would be the greatest possible encouragement for them to increase the production, we should give them every possible assistance and advise as to how to produce the goods best suited for the English market. (I may say I see £15,000 to £20,000 a year being thrown away at present on one article alone simply through wrong methods of production which we should quickly remedy).

The expense of running a packing and freezing plant is very great particularly in this country where there is no cold, and where the salaries of the experts, without which the business cannot possibly be run, would be so high, Native labour is quite inefficient, and could only be used for rough work.

As already stated the production to-day would not alone be sufficient to warrant the installation of a plant, but if we were allowed to export game we should be prepared to take the risk, believing that in time the production would increase sufficiently to be remunerative.

501

In regard to game we ask that you should give us the exclusive right to catch, kill, and export all game and wild animals on all Government lands north of the Railway between Sultan Hamud and Nairobi for a distance of fifteen miles from the Railway, until occupied by purchasers.

This is a plot of land a large proportion of which has already been sold to settlers and the whole of which it is to be presumed will be sold in comparatively short time; the settlers with whom I have spoken would be only too pleased to see the game and wild animals very much reduced, not only on the unoccupied Government lands but also on their own farms, as the game does great damage to the crops as well as being a harbour for ticks with which the district is so badly infested; one settler told me that the whole of his crop consisting of 100 acres was destroyed by game and he was driven out of the district on that account.

A petition was sent into the Government two years ago asking that the game should be destroyed and to-day I feel sure that the great majority of farmers who are working their farms and depend on them for a living would be very thankful to be rid of the game.

It is freely stated that the Government are sacrificing the interests of the working

settlers by preserving the game and wild animals so that a few wealthy men from Great Britain and the Continent may have the country for a play ground, against this state of affairs there is a very strong feeling, if our request is granted it will prove that when a district is sufficiently settled the preservation of game is no longer an object to the Government.

Shooting parties shoot very little, if at all in this district so there would be no loss of income from that source.

At present the game in this area is simply a prey for lions, etc. or dies a natural death, whereas if we freeze it, it will serve to provide a cheap food for the people at home instead of being absolutely wasted as at present.

As it will only be a short time before the remainder of the land is sold we ask that you should sell or lease to us for 99 years lease 50,000 acres of land in the above area at $\text{Rs } 10$ per acre, to be selected by us out of lands unsold at this date, so that we may still be able to obtain some game when the remainder of the land is sold; as Your Excellency agrees this land is of very poor quality mostly without water, also very badly infested with ticks and is of very little monetary value, the area asked for is very small having regard to the business proposed to be done and the amount

of the investment and would not be considered large for the purpose even in Scotland.

We also ask, that you should allow us to import duty free everything not produced in the country required for installation of packing plants and for the running of plants after erection. Bearing on this point Messrs. Witte and Kokortseff, the present and former Ministers of Finance in Russia, in order to induce us to commence operations there, gave us the right to import duty free what we required for the installation of five plants which was equal to a remittance of duty amounting to £70,000. As a result of this we now have between 3. £900,000 and £1,000,000 invested in freezing works in Russia, which have been of the greatest benefit to the Russian farmers.

In the last session of Parliament of the Argentine Republic a special act was passed granting us the remittance of duties to the amount of \$ 100,000 Gold = £20,000 if we would build works in the Argentine Republic, which we are now doing.

Further, we may point out that a very large proportion of the material required for the installation of plants is already allowed to be imported duty free into this country.

We also ask that no export duty shall be charged on any product of the plants

excepting

excepting dried hides and skins, the produce of these plants would have to compete in the English market with similar produce from North America, The Argentine Republic, Russia, Australia, New Zealand and Denmark, none of which impose an export duty on these products.

We further ask, you to give us land for the erection of works etc. at Mombasa either on the island or the mainland where steamers drawing 27 feet of water can come alongside or nearly alongside and lay in safety, also where railway sidings can be run into the works, the frontage required would be 600 feet, and that no charge should be made for the putting in of sidings. Both these things were done by the Russians at Riga where they not only gave us the land we required free but at great expense filled in the site and made a quay so that steamers could come alongside the works also free of charge.

If you help us in the above ways, we undertake to spend at least £35,000 to begin with in erecting and completing as quickly as possible not merely freezing works but a packing plant or plants with shipping facilities, offices, dwellings and appurtenances so that we can handle cattle, sheep, pigs, game, butter, poultry, fish, etc. properly, of these

these articles our sales last year amounted to about £2,500,000.

We will pay to the Government the sum of £5,000 upon the signing of the agreement which the Game Department inform us they require to erect a fence along the Game Reserve which they have wanted to do for a long time.

We will also provide £25,000 as working capital, the above sums are minimum sums and would probably be largely exceeded.

You will see that the minimum sum which we risk on this venture is £35,000 for if it should prove a failure, the plants will be of practically no value and most if not all the working capital will have been lost.

The title of the above lands to be given us within 60 days of production of vouchers shewing that £35,000 has been spent.

If we fail to carry out our part of the agreement properly the Government may, if it thinks fit, forfeit and retain the £5,000 paid on the signing of the agreement.

Agreement to be with W. and E.H. Vestey, their heirs, successors or assigns.

In order to shew how anxious Foreign Governments are to assist agriculture by arranging for and encouraging the erection of freezing works (and without assistance in the beginning freezing works cannot be installed) we have already

already mentioned what the Russian and Argentine Governments have done and are doing for us, further at the beginning of the industry the Argentine Government for some years gave an export bounty on frozen meat, owing to the encouragement so lavishly given, they have in a few years (about 15 years in the case of beef) built up an export trade of 20,000 cattle and 60,000 sheep weekly nearly all of which goes to England. This trade is now the envy of all our meat producing Colonies.

Russia also has built up an enormous export trade amounting to many millions sterling yearly, in butter, poultry and fish which could not have been done without the assistance rendered by the Government to freezing works.

Entre Rios, a state of the Argentine Republic, is now offering a guarantee on the capital of freezing works established there.

Canada is offering to find a certain proportion of the capital required to build refrigerators, in connection with the dairying and other industries.

The Australian Government have erected their own freezing works to assist agriculturists.

Other nations are also offering substantial assistance to any one who will establish freezing works.

Without freezing works the cattle,

sheep, pigs, dairying, poultry and fishing industries cannot be profitably increased beyond the local demand, a point which in this country particularly where the white population is so small, is very quickly ^{reached} realised then the industries at once become unprofitable.

In conclusion, what we are asking you to do for us is very little compared to the benefits the Protectorate will reap through our commencing operations here.

The summary of our requirements is as follows:-

Ask for land at Mombasa and that rail sidings should be put into works free.	} We pay 15,000 to be used for game fence or any other purpose.
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Ask you to sell or lease us land of poor quality	} This you will do to any one complying with conditions, it is merely a question of area.
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Right to take game in a certain area.	} Game in this area is now wasted.
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Right to import duty free whatever required for installation of plant	} would be given by any County or British Colony desirous of establishing the freezing industry. Most of the articles which would be imported are duty free now.
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Right to export products of plants free of duty.

So far as I can see such products are free at present but want to be certain.

You give what practically costs you nothing, in return you get a new industry established which will be of the greatest assistance to the farmers by a firm which owing to the variety of article it buys namely cattle, sheep, pigs, game, butter, poultry, eggs and fish and its general enterprise is best fitted for the work. Will you please advise me of your decision at our London address.

I am,

Yours truly,

Wm. William Vestey
of Vestey Bros.

Memorandum by His Excellency the Governor.

I have seen Mr Vestey and am satisfied that his firm is keenly desirous of establishing their freezing and packing business in the Protectorate and that they are in a position to undertake it on the scale indicated in his letter. He is however aware that it is not yet possible to obtain stock and farm produce in a quantity which would of itself warrant inception of the enterprise, and he wishes in the meantime to make use of all game which may be found on Crown land within the area he mentions.

I have marginally marked the principal points in his letter, from (1) to (3), and action should be taken on them as follows:-

As to (1) the Game Warden told me some weeks ago that he would make enquiry from the settlers in the Athi River and Kapiti Plains areas whether they now desired that the game should be retained or killed off. Their views on the matter will have an important bearing upon this proposal; therefore send copy of the paragraph marked (1) to the Game Warden asking him to report the wishes of the farmers and to offer his observations generally upon the proposal.

Paragraph marked (2) should go to the Hon. Land Officer with a request that he will report generally on the Crown land remaining within the area mentioned and particularly whether an area of 50,000 acres can be found in one block. Information is also required as to the nature of the land, and the premium and rent that should

be charged, bearing in mind that Mr Vestey does not propose to cultivate but merely to fence the land and turn it into an area for the breeding and preservation of game.

The paragraph marked (3) should go for the observations of the Hon. Chief of Customs, asking that he will say to what extent Mr Vestey's requirements can be met under existing rules, or how far it would be necessary and, if necessary, desirable to give him additional facilities. I told him that the exportation of game hides is prohibited but he did not appear to attach any importance to it.

As to the request contained in (4), I told him that no site could be granted on the island of Mombasa but that it might be possible to meet his wishes on the mainland. Ask the P.C., Seyidie, to report as to this. I do not know whether it would be possible to get the depth of water he wants within a reasonable distance of the railway; they would run out a pier if necessary.

The paragraph marked (5) is matter for report by the Game Warden. Ask him what can be done in the way of a fence for £5,000 and whether it would be of any real and lasting utility. If I am rightly informed regarding the fence-breaking powers of a herd of gland, wildebeest, or zebra, the maintenance of the fence after construction would probably be an expensive matter.

H.C.B.

27.6.13.

P.5 14

Encl: 3 in No

3277

Provincial Commissioner's Office,

Harbours,

511

5th. June, 1913.

No 3
Jel 11-9-13

(178 / 245 / 15)

Vesty Bros. Application for Cold Storage Works.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your No. S.5783 of 28/5/13.

2. The only place on the mainland where it would be possible to erect a wharf or pier for steamers to come alongside and which could be coupled up with the Railway by a branch line is on the North side of Port Reits to the West of the Ridge upon which the Infectious Diseases Hospital stands.

3. I am however not aware that Government owns any great extent of land on the shore in this locality.

4. It would seem possible when the pier scheme is finished to allot one berth for the shipment of meat if there was a likelihood that the magnitude of the trade would warrant, the storage godown opposite that berth could then be fitted with refrigerating plant by the Harbour Trust and any firms shipping meat could obtain cold storage therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. W. Hodge

Provincial Commissioner.

To Hon. The Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

17/122

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ENCLOSURE No 4
In Number No. 7061 11-9-1913
Encl. to No

512

Game Warden's Office,
Nairobi,
10th June 1913.

No. G. 192.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. S. 5783 of 28th May 1913 enclosing Messrs. Vestey Bros. proposals for a Cold Storage Works in British East Africa.

2. I have written to the Secretary of the Ulu Settlers Association and am daily expecting a reply but I am confident that all the settlers concerned will be unanimous in the desire to get rid of the game on the Athi Plains and Machakos District.

3. With regard to Messrs. Vestey Bros. proposals, it must be remembered that there have been some other similar proposals and I am of opinion that it might cause ill-feeling if any particular firm was granted a concession of this kind unless public tenders had been called for and the highest bidder accepted. There is no doubt that a cold storage works would be of great advantage to the Protectorate, but I doubt whether such a business could be made to pay out of the proceeds of the game alone owing to the difficulty which will almost certainly be experienced in obtaining the game. However that is a matter for the consideration of the promoters and no doubt one which they have given

attention

The Honourable

The Chief Secretary,
Nairobi.

Ho

(3)

attention to.

4. From the point of view of game preservation it is essential that the game fence from Nairobi to Kin should be erected before the destruction of game is commenced. This is most important and a point which I have always laid stress upon if it can possibly be done. If this firm is prepared to put down £5,000 for the purpose it should not be impossible to get the fence finished at once.

There are some other points requiring attention :-

(a) I think that in any concession of this nature Government should reserve certain special species which should not be allowed to be killed under the terms of the concession. In the present case the only animals which do damage and which the farmers would like to be rid of are :-

Zebra.

Hartebeest.

Wildebeest.

Thomson's gazelle.

And these are the only species which should be allowed to be killed under this concession. It should be pointed out to the applicants that this reservation in no way prejudices their prospects because the four species named above form the bulk of the game in the district and such animals as Waterbuck, Reedbuck, Klipspringer, and Kudu antelope and a few others are so uncommon in the district that they may be left out of consideration from the cold storage point

(3)

of view while settlers would not care to see them exterminated.

- (b) That the promoters be allowed to employ any person or number of persons irrespective of colour or race to kill the sanctioned game in the areas to be named. But in the case of natives of Africa, India, or Arabia the employer shall be responsible for their good behaviour or any breaches of the concession committed by them.
- (c) That any means for killing the sanctioned game may be employed provided it is not a danger to human life or domestic animals nor liable to remain in operation after the period for which the concession is granted, nor liable to have effect outside the areas of the concession.
- (d) That the terms of the concession shall not be deemed to authorize any person to enter upon any private land for the purpose of killing game without the sanction of the owner.
- (e) It will be necessary to pass a short amendment to the Game Ordinance to the effect that - "any person or persons purchasing or receiving or obtaining any skin, horn, flesh, bone or any other part of any game animal obtained outside the areas of the concession for the purpose of selling or transferring them to the Cold Storage Co. or to any person

(4)

or persons who intend selling or transferring them to the Cold Storage Co., or any person or persons selling or transferring any game animal or any part of any game animal, obtained outside the areas of the concession, to the Cold Storage Co. or to any person or persons who intend selling or transferring such game animal or any part of such game animal to the Cold Storage Co. shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 7 (1) of the Game Ordinance 1909 which prohibits the export of any part of any game animal for sale.

A special and very severe penalty should be provided for this offence.

- (f) The Cold Storage Co. should be compelled to give a guarantee for good behaviour making it liable for Government to cancel the entire concession in the event of the Cold Storage Co. knowingly committing a breach of the conditions of the concession in special reference to the terms of the preceding paragraph (e).

I have little doubt that conditions (e) and (f) will cause some outcry from settlers in many parts of the country, because it is highly probable that this Cold Storage Co. will combine with the new tannery at Tsavé to their mutual advantage. This will create a ready and profitable market for all game hides, and the closing of this market to all skins except those from certain areas is likely to meet with considerable

opposition

(5)

opposition from the public. But it is the most important condition of the whole scheme, it is just as justifiable and obviously necessary as Section 7 of the Game Ordinance and must be upheld and insisted upon for the same reason. It may later be found impossible to prohibit the sale of game flesh and hides from certain other areas e.g. the Rift Valley and Uasin Gishu. However "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof", although it is almost certain to come.

I enclose a copy of my letter No.31/12 of 22nd January 1912 much of which is relevant to the present question when the proposed Gold Storage Co. is substituted for the system of Government purchase which was under discussion in that letter.

5. With regard to the question of the game fence, I am afraid £5,000 is not sufficient to cover the cost of a fence which would be of real and lasting utility. However such a fence can be erected and the £5,000 in question would go a long way towards defraying the expense. This fence would be of very considerable value from other aspects than that of game alone. It should of course be placed leaving the railway inside the game reserve, when at one stroke the Masai Reserve, the Game Reserve and the railway would be cut off from the occupied areas of Machakos, the Athi Plains and Kiambu. If these areas are to become heavily stocked with cattle and sheep the numerous advantages of the fence are too obvious to need mention. Under these circumstances it would perhaps be considered legitimate to devote a sum out of the revenue of the Game Department to make up the difference between

(c)

the £.5,000 and the actual cost of the fence which will be about £.10,220.

I enclose an estimate from Messrs. Childs Parr & Joseph given me 12 months ago for the type of fence which I consider suitable and necessary and of the 4 designs I should recommend No. 1503A, on account of the extra number of standards.

It is quite useless putting up anything but a fence of first class material and design, and I believe if this is done it will not be found either a troublesome or expensive matter to keep such a fence in repair. Perhaps the Director of Public Works would be willing to give an opinion upon the enclosed estimates.

A continual survey and report of the state of the fence could be made with little trouble by the Permanent Way Inspectors of the Uganda Railway.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- R.B. WOOSNAM.

Game Warden.

~~Encl. ①~~

No. 51/12.

Game Warden's Office,

Nairobi,

January 22nd 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 16th of January 1912 I had an interview with a Committee, from the Convention of Associations, representing the farmers of the Usain Gishu Plateau, Rift Valley and Ulu Districts, on the subject of the damage done by game to farmers in these districts.

They pointed out that although under the present Game Ordinance farmers can kill the game on their land, it is impossible to do so owing to the expense of the ammunition which is needed to shoot the game, and the cost of the necessary licence.

On these grounds they made the following requests :-

- (i) That Government should purchase the hides of certain game animals from farmers at a price which would cover the cost of ammunition and time expended in killing the game.
- (ii) That farmers should be allowed to kill the game on their land without taking out a Landholder's Licence which costs Rs. 48/- (28).
- (iii) That they should be able to purchase an unlimited amount of ammunition for this purpose.

The Secretary

to the Administration,

Nairobi.

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(2)

I informed this Committee that I held the opinion that the settled areas of this Protectorate, were not the districts where it was either reasonable or desirable to compulsorily preserve game as there was ample space elsewhere and that I fully realised the position and was ready to recommend measures of assistance from Government as far as these were possible and really necessary.

The whole question is one of some difficulty and in deciding upon a plan of action it is necessary to take into consideration certain factors.

Firstly there are undoubtedly a number of settlers who anticipate reaping considerable profits from the sale of hides. And it is very doubtful if these men will achieve any more success in farming after the game is killed off than at present. Owing to their lack of personal capabilities and the necessary capital.

Secondly there are quite a number of residents in this Protectorate who are strongly opposed to any facilities or assistance being granted to kill off the game on the settled areas, on the ground that it will be impossible to prevent people from selling hides which they have obtained on Crown land and that this will lead to skin hunting and the slaughter and serious depletion of game in the outlying districts, which constitute the shooting grounds and where it is unanimously desired to preserve game.

This is of course the greatest objection to the proposal, but it is in reality not so serious as it appears and I have little doubt that the Game Department will be able to detect and prevent abuses and unnecessary slaughter if carried on to any extent. But to enable this to be done it will be necessary to pass a simple amendment to

the

(3)

the present Game Ordinance. At present the sale of game trophies within the Protectorate is not illegal and it would consequently be impossible to prevent a farmer from buying every skin he could get and selling them to Government and thus encouraging licence holders to kill the full complement allowed on the licence of the required animals which is most undesirable. However it will only be necessary to amend the Game Ordinance to the effect that, 'any person purchasing or receiving game hides for the purpose of selling them to Government and any person killing game animals on Crown land other than the specially sanctioned areas for the purpose of selling them to Government or to any other person who intends selling them to Government shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 7 (1) of the Game Ordinance 1909 which prohibits the export of game trophies for sale'.

In addition to this it may possibly be found necessary to temporarily engage one or two additional Assistant Game Rangers during the time allowed to kill off the superfluous game.

The question of the removal of the £3 licence in the affected districts is not a very important one. There is no doubt that there are some farmers, especially among the Dutch Colony on the Usain Gishu Plateau, to whom a sum of £3 is a matter of consideration and taking into account the fact that some expense will be incurred at the outset in the purchase of ammunition I am inclined to recommend that the licence should be removed for the necessary time in the case of these districts.

The question of farmers being allowed to purchase unlimited supplies of ammunition is one of great importance. There is no doubt that unscrupulous persons will take advantage

(4)

advantage of the concession to store up heards of cartridges or worse still to sell them to native traders.

However this abuse can be effectually prevented by making a hard and fast rule that before ammunition permits are issued to farmers engaged in killing off game the empty cases of the previous number of cartridges allowed must be returned to the officer issuing the permit. At first no doubt the shooter will experience a little difficulty in remembering to pick up his empty cases, but the habit is easily acquired and natives will give great assistance. And a farmer who is only able to produce say 50 empty cases out of 100 granted, need not be refused a second permit but should only be granted a permit for 50.

It may be held that it would be an easy matter to pick up or obtain other empty cases, but in actual practice this is almost impossible and not an objection worth consideration.

It is I am afraid inevitable that the extermination of the game in the occupied areas of this Protectorate, combined with any similar measures which may be taken in Nyassaland on account of the Tsetse fly, will make a very unfavourable impression upon sportsmen all over the world and may be expected to result in a decrease in the revenue derived from licences in the immediate future. But in reality it will be a false alarm, as far as this Protectorate is concerned. For the districts which provide sportsmen with shooting grounds will be almost unaffected. The true facts of the case will however soon become known to sportsmen and if necessary information can be supplied to the "Field" newspaper. While on the other hand a reduction in the numbers of sportsmen who visit this Protectorate may be cordially welcomed for a few years.

However

(5)

However any adverse criticism which may be called forth by such a policy must be disregarded by those who look seriously towards the progress and development of British East Africa.

The representatives of the three districts in question requested that the hides of the following animals should be purchased by Government :-

UHU DISTRICT.

Zebra.
Hartebeest.
Thomson's gazelle.

RIFT VALLEY.

Zebra.
Hartebeest.
Thomson's gazelle.

UASIE GISHU PLATEAU.

Zebra.
Hartebeest.
Topi.
Kudu.
Reedbuck.
Rushbuck.
Oribi.
Steinbuck.
Bulker.

I am not prepared to recommend that the purchase of the hides of all these animals should be sanctioned at the outset, for several reasons -

It is not certain that it is necessary.

(6)

9
Some farmers, even in the affected districts, are opposed to killing the smaller game animals as they are valuable for food, and do not carry ticks in any appreciable numbers.

It is not possible to replace the game once it has been exterminated and I am of opinion that when the large herds of Zebra and Kartebeest have been removed it will at once be possible for all sincere farmers, with the fencing facilities offered by Government to fence their farms, which will be of the greatest assistance to stock farmers and will I believe keep out the smaller game from the crops.

Further, all the smaller game animals farmers can kill under the present regulations, if they consider it necessary, but I do not think it is wise or desirable to encourage their unnecessary slaughter by purchasing the skins, which have a much higher value than Zebra and Kartebeest.

As time goes on if it is found that certain other game animals are a source of serious trouble and cannot be killed off without some assistance the purchase of these hides can then be authorized.

The more minute details of any such scheme as the present must necessarily be left until the measure comes into active operation, but I offer the following suggestions as a general outline for His Excellency's consideration :-

- (1) That the purchase of the hides of Zebra and Kartebeest only be sanctioned. The boundaries of the affected districts to be laid down at a later date.
- (2) That tenders be invited from local merchants for the price they are prepared to pay for the hides of Zebra and Kartebeest, and also the dried meat or bilthong,

(7)

and the bones and the horns and hoof. The highest bidder to be accepted and compelled to give a substantial guarantee for good behaviour.

On receipt of these tenders the Government should fix a price for purchase of the products, which is sufficient to amply cover the expenses of the farmer but not to make the undertaking a highly profitable one.

There are two alternative ways in which the purchase of hides, etc. could be conducted.

- (a) Government to purchase from farmers and sell to the accepted tenderer, no export duty being charged, allowance for this being made on the selling price. The hides, etc. to be exported under seal, as is done in the case of other game trophies at present.
- (b) That the accepted tenderer is sanctioned by Government to purchase the hides, etc. from farmers at a fixed price and export them not under seal, but subject to a suitable export duty. A breach of the regulations to entail loss of the contract.
- Alternative (a) gives the greatest control but would entail the greater trouble and expense to Government in working details.

Alternative (b) gives less control, but the least possible trouble and expense in working details to Government.

I am inclined to recommend alternative (a).

In either case tenders could be invited without consideration of export duty, as the proportion of

(8)

export duty or the selling price can be made to correspond.

- (3) That the purchase of unlimited ammunition be allowed to farmers resident in the districts to be scheduled, on the return of the empty cartridge cases.
- (4) That farmers resident in these districts be allowed to employ any person or number of persons irrespective of colour or race, to kill the sanctioned game in the areas to be scheduled. But in the case of natives of Africa, India or Arabia, the employer shall give a guarantee for good behaviour.
- (5) That any means for destroying the sanctioned game may be employed which is not a danger to human life or domestic animals, nor liable to remain in operation after the closure of the system, nor liable to have effect outside the scheduled areas.
- (6) That this Ordinance shall not be deemed to authorise any person to enter upon any land situated in the scheduled areas for the purpose of killing game without the sanction of the owner.
- (7) That the power of closing the system of purchase of game hides, etc. at any time be reserved to the discretion of the Governor.
- (8) That the Game Ordinance of 1909 be amended to meet the requirements of the situation as previously described.
- (9) That the profits derived by Government from the sale of hides be devoted to the erection of the proposed game fence along the Northern Boundary of the Southern

(9)

Masai and Game Reserve from Nairobi to Kin.

It would of course be the more desirable plan to erect the game fence before killing the game outside the Reserve, but if this cannot be done it is better to sanction the killing of the game and then to erect the fence as soon as possible.

I have &c., &c.,

Sd/- R.B. WOOSHAM.

Game Warden.

Encl. (2)

527

Nairobi, 8th May 1912.

Janan, Esq.,
Game Warden,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir,

Kiu - Nairobi Game Fence.

Herewith we beg to hand specifications of the various kinds of fencing which have been suggested by the experts at home to whom we referred this matter. We have given approximate costs, erected, but these figures are based upon quotations anterior to the late Coal Strike and are consequently subject to any subsequent advance in the cost and freight, etc.

The cost of Railway Transport and delivery at fixed points - $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or thereabouts apart - is not included.

As the type of fencing does not appear to necessitate the engagement of expert European workmen, we have not allowed for same in the cost. Should the Government of the Protectorate consider that one is really desirable the additional cost might be approximately estimated at £210/-, equivalent to about £3/- per mile.

We have based our calculations on a length of 70 miles of fencing and have allowed for 6 Large Gates and 5 Small ones.

The home fencing firms do not recommend No. 6 gauge wire as they are of the opinion that this is not strong enough. No. 4 gauge wire can be easily fastened and made taut. In the event, however, of No. 6 being adopted, the price would be reduced by £7/- per mile of fencing.

We are, Etc. Sir,

Edw. Childs Parr & Joseph.

Nairobi, 8th May 1912.

Specification of Wire Fencing.Design No. 15037.

One mile of Wire Fencing to stand 6 feet above ground to consist of the following:-

- 17 Double Standards.
- 28 Standards 2" x 2" x 1/2" Tee.
- 800 Droppers 1" x 1" x 1/8" Angle.
- 6 miles of No. 4 Galvanised Solid Steel Wire.

Approximate cost per mile erected £146/-/-

Approximate weight per mile - 7 1/2 tons.

Design No. 15038.

One mile of Wire Fencing to stand 6 feet above ground to consist of the following:-

- 17 Double Standards.
- 220 Standards 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1/2" angle.
- 660 Droppers 1" x 1" x 1/8" angle.
- 6 miles of No. 4 Galvanised Solid Steel Wire.

Approximate cost erected £136/-/-

Approximate weight per mile - 7 1/2 tons.

Design No. 15039.

- 17 Double Standards.
- 80 Standards 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1/2" Tee.
- 800 Droppers 5/8" x 5/8" x 1/8"
- 6 miles No. 4 Wire.

Approximate cost per mile erected £117/-/-

Approximate weight per mile - 6 1/2 tons.

Design No. 15040.

- 17 Double Standards.
- 220 Standards 2" x 2" x 1/2" Tee.
- 660 Droppers 1" x 1" x 1/8" Angle.
- 6 miles of No. 4 Wire.

Approximate cost per mile erected £170/-/-

Approximate weight per mile - 8 1/2 tons.

Painting. Posts, Standards and Droppers would be black-primed one coat.

The Prices above quoted are for British Material - Continental would work a little cheaper.

34/- Childs Parr & Joseph.

ENCLOSURE No 5
In Department 706/11-9-1913
529
Encl. 5 in No

Secretariat NO. 39

The Honourable
The Chief Secretary,
NAIROBI.

Application from Messrs. Vestey Bros:
for Cold Storage Works in E. A. P.

Your Minute No. D. 5783 of
the 28th May 1913.

Under the existing rules all machinery will come in free of duty. Building materials and plant other than machinery will have to pay duty. No duty will be payable on produce of the plant but the dried hides and skins are liable to duty at 10% ad valorem.

2. I had an interview with Mr. Vestey before he left Mombasa and he informed me that his Company was prepared to spend some £,50,000 or £,70,000 in this Proterstate.

3. I submit that Mr. Vestey's proposals are worthy of the utmost consideration and that he should be

given

(8).

given every encouragement to carry them out.

4. East Africa has been for years and is still a country eminently suitable for the raising of stock. It is true that disease exists but it is being more or less successfully dealt with. Up to the present time no one has so far as I am aware taken up seriously the question of establishing an export trade in frozen meat - a trade of some considerable importance to settlers and the country generally. Mr. Vestey has now come forward with definite proposals. He has I understand a capital over 4 millions at his back and I submit that he is entitled to receive similar consideration to that extended to the Magadi Company and I therefore recommend that the requests contained in the first and last paragraphs of the extract forwarded to me under cover of your minute under reply be acceded to. The most stringent development conditions should however be imposed - These conditions can only be decided on after full information has been

furnished

(3).

furnished by the Agricultural Department as to the possible output of carcasses.

5. Mr. Vestey informed me that he intends to slaughter and freeze at Mombasa, he wishes to obtain land for this purpose and to build his own pier adjacent to the factory at spot where his steamers can come along side and which at the same time will be accessible by rail. I anticipate that it would not be possible for the Government to grant land for this purpose on the Island of Mombasa.

6. Mr. Vestey proposes to use the sea for the disposal of his refuse. He cannot be allowed to foul the eastern of the harbour and his wharf and factory must therefore be situated where this can be obviated. In any

arrangement made with the firm it will be necessary to see that the cleanliness of the harbour is properly safeguarded. Possibly this can be arranged by a system of carrying the refuse out to sea by means of hopper-barges or by means of a trolley-line from the factory to a point on the beach outside the limits of harbour and channels.

Ed R Evans 35
 Chief of Customs.

7031

ENCLOSURE Not
Job 11-9-1913

Encl. 6 No

532

1913 RA

28th July, 1913.

Sir,

re Sir William Vestey's application for
Cold Storage & Pressing Works.

In reply to your letter No. 5783 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a memo by Mr. Tannahill. I have, however, unfortunately not been able to obtain the advice of the Game Warden on the subject due to his absence from Nairobi.

2. My personal feelings on the subject are that, even with an area of 50,000 acres, the proposition is not a practicable one. Game would not, I imagine, if systematically hunted remain to be captured or shot, but would migrate: if the proposition means fencing the game within a fence, it would surely very soon be killed off.

3. Mr. Sturdy, whom I have consulted, furthermore assures me that, if dipping is adopted throughout the Protectorate, cattle will be able to be safely grazed on infected areas, and that the whole of this country will in time become valuable cattle country: this being so, it would seem a pity to shut up for a lengthy period a large area of land for an experimental

The Honourable the Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

36

-2-

LS464.

The Hon. Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

experimental scheme of the character outlined by
Mr. Vestey.

I would, however, say that any thorough
scheme of cold storage is one which, I think, should
be encouraged by Government; but I gather that such
a scheme is already being formulated by the F. M. A.
Corporation Limited.

I enclose map^{*} showing available areas.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. Blount

Land Officer.

* Not reproduced

Sec. In Officer

Messrs. Vestey Bros.

Application for Game Reserve : 50,000 acres.

In my opinion this matter rests on one crucial point viz:- Is the Government prepared to allow killed reindeer and game hides to be exported?

If the Government is prepared to allow this, then it should be free to every person and not the monopoly of one firm.

If it is allowed, then every 10,000 acres or so of the land in the vicinity applied for becomes a potential game farm, and an industry of immense value might be introduced into the country.

The area of 10,000 acres quoted above is subject to comment from experts, say the Game Warden and Chief Veterinary Officer, as to whether game will thrive on a restricted area.

If experts decide that 50,000 acres is necessary for such a proposition, then I am of opinion that a lease at not less than 10 cents per acre be granted under the rules of February 12th, 1913, with a Stand Premium of 25 cents per acre, and covenants in regard to fencing and the erection of cold storage works, the employment of at least five white men permanently and the establishment of a going concern within 5 years, at most.

It might be found that the preservation and rearing of game is a better proposition than cattle rearing.

I take it, for example that a butcher would pay as much for a good stand as a fat bullock, and I believe the stand's hide would be the more valuable.

Personally, I would be opposed to granting such

a concession until we are in possession of some facts
and figures comparing the receipts from game and cattle
as a ranching proposition, but I am strongly in
favour of the Government getting something from the
sale of game hides which at present are absolutely
wasted.

535

(Ad) A.C. Fannahill.

21.7.13.

July

536

34587 |

REC'D
OCT 13



CANADA

DISTRICT
NANOBBI

NANOBBI

SOUTHERN
WANDI
RESERVE

SOUTHERN
WANDI
RESERVE

Land

51,000 ac.
very approx.

Under
Survey

Under
Survey

REFERENCE

Crown Land shown thus
Alienated Land & Reserves thus



CADASTRAL SURVEYS
LAST TERM PROTECTORATE

OF

LANDS GRANTED

FROM

Escarpment to Sultan Hamid.

Scale 1:253440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

Under

Survey

Native Reserve

PROVINCE

Under

Survey

DISTRICT

RESERVE

SULTAN



C.D.
R 24 OCT
D 34

Wentworth

oag / 3457 Cab

Robert Vandy



DRAFT.

Vol. No. 907

Gen. H. Murray Belfield

MINUTE.

- Mr. *Alced 2/10/13*
- Mr. *Bolt only 23/10/13*
- Mr. *Reed 23*
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson. *24/13*
- Lord Emson.
- Mr. Harcourt.

proven

in,

24 Oct 1913

When the hon. Secy. has received the receipt of Mr. Baring's despatch No. 706 of the 11th of September forwarded for any copies of papers relating to a proposal put forward by Sir William Vestey for the establishment of a cold storage business in the East, to inform you that I do not intend to take any

any action in the matter
until I am in possession
of your views.

2. There are however
certain points which I may
make at once which
you will without fail
be in mind when submitting
your recommendations.

(1) It appears from para
3 of Mr. Doonan's report,
para 4 of Mr. Wright's report
& para 2 of Mr. Tamm's
memorandum that it is

thought that the applicants
would be granted

monopoly, but as
the Boston Act of 1885
forbids the grant in
the case of a monopoly

or power of any kind
in matters of trade, it is
clear that no monopoly
can in this case be
contemplated. 539

(2) As regards exemption
from import & export
Customs duties, no
special privilege could
be attached to the
applicants without
extending ~~to~~ the same
privilege to their
competitors. But I
consider that the list of
~~exempted goods~~ already
sufficiently large & in
any event that in my
opinion be most desirable
in return for an cap. of
\$10000 or \$20000 not

bound the Govt. of the East
for a prolonged period
not to levy duties on
certain articles, even if
it were possible to do so.

~~inter-territorial agreements~~

(3) From para 4 of Mr.
Egan's report it appears
that the applicants propose
to slaughter sheep near
at Mombasa & that for
this they require land & a
free access. It is clear
that the Govt. cannot
grant land for the purpose on
Mombasa Island & in view
of Mr. Addley's report it is
very doubtful whether the Govt.
is in a position to grant
land on the mainland.

W

Afterwards that land
on the South side of Port Rees
were available for such
purpose & a suitable police
to grant it for a purpose of
this kind, on account of the
precautions to be taken
to prevent the build up
of the island & the
the land would be required by
the Government
an imperfect disposal of the land

DRAFT.

MINUTE.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. J. J. J.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

(4) If the applicants propose
to determine the game
in the area of 50,000 acres
referred to above, it apparently
be no need to grant them
the land for so long a
period as 99 years.
If on the other hand they
propose to fence in part
of the area & breed up the
game in it, it would
be necessary to investigate
very carefully the question

540

J

of the fencing arrangements
reference in Rhodesia
shows that it is extremely
difficult to erect a fence
sufficiently strong to
withstand the attack
not only of the larger wild
animals but also of herds
of small game.

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END

TOTAL EXPOSURES →

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Coast Africa Protectorate

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