

EAST AFR. PROT

C. O
35289

REC
Rpt 11 OCT 13

35289

Stock dipping

Tro. copy of Mr. Study's proposal for adoption of general scheme throughout the Prot, wh. would entail immediate exp. of £10000 with annual recurrent expense of £5000 - Against this wd be considerable revenue from dipping fees - Has instructed Ch. Vety. Officer to incur provisionally £5000 in his draft vote for 1914-15 - It is being hoped known that Govt will not move in matter without formal cooperation - Only important community advised to propose are settlers at Masai Bush, with whom Mr. Study is about to confer - Encloses copies of resolutions passed by Farmers Assocn & Cattle Union & Assocn's

Mr. B. Storer, Mr. Read

The ~~page~~ ^{passage} in Mr. Study's report relating to Stock dipping in S. Africa are contained in pages 8-32. Dipping certainly seems to be an essential condition in S. Africa. In some districts it is compulsory e.g. in Natal (1911) a farmer whose farm has been devastated by East Coast fever is not allowed to restock until he has erected dippers, and generally (pres) a farmer who does not dip, is not allowed to move his cattle, under the Inoculation Regulations. In S. Africa the idea is to eradicate E. Coast Fever completely - but this is not regarded by Mr. Study as possible in P.A.P. (comp. 29) He hopes that the introduction of a dipping scheme in P.A.P. will result probably from E. Coast

1913
Sept.
Last previous Entry
ASAC
3495

Ms. 96, vol. 11, No. 291

Next subsequent Paper

8
3494

On the same date ... various ...
Exhibits ...

His original proposals with regard to dipping
in S. Africa are to be found on pages 30-32 of the
Report

- (1) Every possible assistance to be given to the
dipper - also to benefit the community
- (2) The dipper to have preferential rates
for transporting his cattle by rail. The
non-dipper to pay full rates.
- (3) Farmers to be paid once a week
every 3 days to allow them to move
into clean areas. Other farmers wishing
to move to clean areas would have to
place their cattle in a quarantine
paddock for a week before hand
- (4) A clean zone 2-day dipping sufficient
- (5) Posts of staff to be established on the
confine of Native Reserves, where
cattle would be dipped. The cost
of dipping to be given to Natives

The scheme now proposed is more detailed.
It appears that a scheme for 'compulsory'
dipping is recommended, though it is
not always clear, whether 'general' dipping
or at least 'compulsory' dipping. The initial
cost to the Govt would be £3000 with
an annual recurrent cost of £2000.
A considerable income would be derived
from dipping fees. There would be 6 cents for
horns and large stock, 3 cents sheep and small stock
(see p. 3 of report)

Encl. 1 contains minutes by a meeting of farmers
held to give Mr. Stoddy's views to S. Africa.
These are the original proposals in S. Africa.
The scheme proposed in S. Africa
(1) General dipping to be established
(2) Posts of staff to be established to check
the movement of cattle. The dipper should be
paid once a week every 3 days to allow them to
move into clean areas. Other farmers wishing to
move to clean areas would have to place their
cattle in a quarantine paddock for a week before hand

- (3) Dipping to be voluntary - compulsory dipping to
be held in absence until the voluntary system
has been tested
- (4) Govt to be asked to provide a fund to help farmers
to provide dippers - all necessary materials
chemicals etc. to be free of Customs duty and
free on rail.

Encl. 2: A Resolution of the Convocation of Associations
dated 26 March 1913 (to give Mr. Stoddy's return
from S. Africa) in favour of a scheme of
compulsory dipping, "provided that it can
be made absolutely effective in the Native Reserves"

Encl. 3: Mr. Stoddy's proposals on his return from
S. Africa: he submits them to the Govt to give
meeting the delegates.
26 dippers will be required throughout the Post Office
it will be met by the Natives Municipality
and various farmers. The Govt will be asked
to erect 82 more.
The staff of the Veterinary Dept would supervise
11 of these 6 would be supervised by
administrative officers and for the remaining
15, 12 European or Indian officers would be
required.

In para 2 of p. 4 Mr. Stoddy speaks as if he was
proposing a 'voluntary' system. Farmers to
be given every facility. Farmers of communities
to be encouraged to erect dippers on their farms.
He suggests that the necessary materials should
be admitted free of duty, and be carried
on the railway at the lowest possible rates.
He then elaborates a 'permit' system (to) to
regulate the movement of cattle. A dipper
not to be granted permits etc. So it appears
that the scheme is really compulsory.

and in S. Africa a paragraph proposing that
farmers who dip shall be empowered by law
to compel their non-dipping neighbours to
do the same.

Peplaw is continually laid on the
fact that the scheme must be general if
it is not to be a waste of money, and
no compulsion seems inevitable. The
Port says there are in para 3 of the dip
Appt from the Division also that
a few un-dipped cattle could infect large
clean areas and interfere with the
scheme for checking Coast fever, another
reason against the voluntary system is
used in Mr Stoddy's report (bound copy pages
p. 26) viz. that the dipping of cattle makes
them liable to Redwater fever, and as the
dipping farms would be at a disadvantage
in the market when competing with
non-dippers whose cattle were not so
liable to redwater.

Para 4 contains the final restrictions of the delegates,
in consultation with Mr Stoddy, on his
return from S. Africa.

These restrictions clearly point to a
compulsory scheme viz. Para 10. &
when general dipping is instituted,
the Port is to have power to dip the
cattle of a passive neighbour and to
charge the cost to him.

Para 4. No cattle should be allowed to
have ^{been} previously dipped.

Para 5. The letter from the Union State
farmers who are entirely opposed to
compulsory dipping, and consider that
Mr Stoddy's present system would be

impracticable and expensive. 293

The decision of the Union State farmers is
a great obstacle to Mr Stoddy's scheme and
Mr Stoddy has proceeded to Union State,
Toby, and talk them over. (on board of
the ship) The Port has announced that
the Port will make no more unless
cooperation is forthcoming (para 3) and
meanwhile has instructed Mr Stoddy to
invest £3000 in his Port for next year.
(I don't quite see the point of this, since the
initial expense must be about £10000)

The account of the value of dipping in
Mr Stoddy's report is very alarming; but the
scheme (compulsory) proposed by P. A. P. is
clearly and has contained difficulties.

Even if all the farmers can be persuaded
to agree to the scheme - this still remains
the question of compulsory dipping in the
Native Reserves. This may cause trouble.

Further the scheme will entail

- ① considerable increase of work to the Port which will have the result of putting
in applications for an increase of staff.
- ② more work for certain Admin^o Officers
- ③ Appointment of 11 European or native
owners.

If the Port pays for the dipping, there will be
good ground for making the scheme compulsory.
A fact of the scheme is not to be compulsory.
I don't see why the Port should pay
such a large sum, since it appears that the scheme

must be universal and thoroughly organized
within the Natl. Dept. of any means
to be obtained.

[I note that somewhat personal as the
the action of the Dept. by the Govt. was on
Dr. Hodge's mind when he wrote his report
on the Agricultural Report
PAP 1910-11.]

we might just write to Genl.
S. S. Stockman on the matter, and
then I think we must refer to the
the Dept. with reference to the
with the has received information that
the farming community is unanimous
and that compulsory dipping can be
made effective in the National Reserve.

As regards the National Reserve, the strongest
proposals appear to be to dip the
stock before they leave the
Reserve, & I have much doubt whether
general dipping in the Reserve is
practicable.

Dipping tanks are to assist towards development
extension & we need assist with the
from the new side. The H. G. G. farms
referred to are as follows: the Govt.

? to Mr. S. Stockman - & ask for reply.

W.S. 24/1/12

at once

W.S.

25 Feb 12

C. O.
35289 294

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI, 11 OCT 13
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

September 19th 1913.

No. 730

Sir,

for
33514

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 702 of the 5th instant respecting the investigations made by Mr. R. J. Stordy, Chief Veterinary Officer, into the methods of the dipping of stock during his recent visit to South Africa, and to transmit herewith for your consideration the following papers on the subject:-

for
24081

- (a) Resolutions passed at a meeting of delegates of the various up-country Farmers' Associations prior to Mr. Stordy's departure.
- (b) Resolution passed by the Convention of Associations in February last.
- (c) Mr. Stordy's proposals for which Mr. Belfield had asked as reported in his despatch No. 452 of the 14th of June.
- (d) Resolutions passed at a meeting of delegates after Mr. Stordy's return from South Africa.

2. It will be seen from the figures on page 3 of Mr. Stordy's proposals, referred to above as (c) that the adoption of a general scheme of dipping throughout the Protectorate will entail an immediate expenditure of some £10,000 with an annual recurrent expenditure of about £3,000. As against

this

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LEWIS HARCOURT, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(2)

this, however, the revenue which would accrue from the dipping fees would be very considerable and would tend to increase as the movement of stock became more general.

3. The question was fully discussed by me with my Executive Council, when the Chief Veterinary Officer expounded the scheme in a lucid and able manner. Great stress was laid on the fact that the proposals must be universally adopted if any success was to be attained, and Mr. Sturdy was accordingly instructed to make it known that the Government does not intend to move in the matter unless general co-operation is forthcoming. As far as can be at present ascertained, the only community of real importance who have expressed themselves as adverse to the proposals are the settlers on the Basin Gishu, and Mr. Sturdy is proceeding to the Plateau at once to discuss the question with them in all its bearings.

4. The adoption of the system of compulsory dipping has met with such pronounced success in South Africa that I cannot but feel that the proposition is a sound one, and I should therefore be glad to know whether the scheme is likely to meet with your approval provided that the settlers in the stock-raising areas in the Protectorate pronounce themselves as generally in favour thereof. In the meantime I have instructed the Chief Veterinary Officer to insert provisionally the sum

of

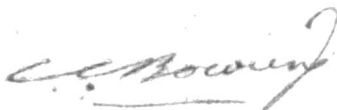
(3)

of £5,000 in his draft estimates for next year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,



ACTING GOVERNOR.

INCLOSURE *not*

In Despatch No. 932 of 19 9 1913

C. O.
35289

297

Recd
11 9 13

Resolutions.

1. "That general dipping be established throughout the Protectorate for the suppression of East Coast Fever and other tick borne diseases".

Proposed by Rev. P.A. Bennett.

Seconded by Mr Impey.

2. "That to assist farmers in their endeavour to reduce tick infection on their farms, they be allowed, under license, to shoot any kind of game on their farms with the exception of ostriches".

Proposed by Mr A.O. Stephenson.

Seconded by Mr Newberley.

3. "That dipping be voluntary on farms but that travelling stock should be dipped at various places to be agreed upon, and that the compulsory dipping be held in abeyance until the success of voluntary dipping is proved".

Proposed by Hon. R.F. Cole.

Seconded by Mr J.K. Hill.

4. "That the Government be asked to provide a fund to help farmers to erect dippers, and that all materials necessary for the building of dippers, together with the necessary chemicals for the dipping fluid, be imported free of Customs duty and carried free on rail".

Proposed by Mr Newberley.

Seconded by Mr McCall.

(2)

5. "That in view of the adoption of a dipping scheme by the Union of South Africa, formulated on the success attending general dipping in the Province of Natal, and in consideration of British East Africa being primarily a stock country, this Committee considers that it is of the greatest importance that the Government should send its Chief Veterinary Officer to South Africa to obtain first hand information to enable him to further advise the Government and settlers of the Protectorate".

Proposed by Hon. S. S. Jole.

Seconded by Mr Russell Bowker.

6. "That a deputation, consisting of five members of the Committee, be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor with the Chief Veterinary Officer to lay before His Excellency the findings of the meeting, and to explain the vital importance of this question of dipping".

Proposed by Hon. S. S. Jole.

Seconded by Mr Russell Bowker.

The Hon. S. S. Jole, Messrs F. O. E. Wilson, Stafford, Newberry and J. E. Will were appointed to form the deputation.

List of Delegates present at meeting in the
Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer,
on 16th February, 1918.

Association.Members.

Pastoralists,	Messrs S. McCall and Mowberley.
Landholders,	Hon. R. E. Cole and Mr Russell Bowker.
Colonists,	Mr Raphael.
Lumbwa,	Hon. Major Carnegie and Mr Cameron.
Kyantu,	Messrs T. H. Howitt and Stafford.
Lamoru.	Messrs Incey and Scott.
Maori District,	Major Nume and Mr Stephensen.
Maori,	Mr Milne.
Maivasaia,	Messrs Attenborough and J. K. Hill.
Fort Ternan,	Messrs Ross and Pindle.
Raira,	Rev. Bennett.

Resolution passed by the Convention of
Associations in a meeting held in
February 1913.

(Forwarded 26th March 1913.)

DIPPING OF STOCK ETC.

It was proposed seconded and carried "That
this Convention/^{is} in favour of compulsory dipping
of stock and sheep provided compulsory dipping
can be made absolutely effective in the Native
Reserves".

Memo. It was decided that the resolution
should be subject to any decision that may be
arrived at by the Quarantine Committee appointed
to meet Mr. Sterdy.

It was also proposed seconded and carried
"that the Government be asked to provide a fund
to help farmers to make dips and that all
material necessary for the formation of same
be imported free and carried on the Railway
at cost."

In Despatch No. 720 of 19 9 19 13

Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer,

Nairobi.

11th July, 1918.

The Hon. The Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

Sir,

As requested in your No. 2162 of the 14th June, 1918, to the Secretary of State, I have the honour to submit my views as to the measures which I consider should be adopted for the suppression and eradication of East Coast Fever and other tick borne diseases in this Protectorate.

The whole matter will be discussed by the representatives appointed by the various Farmers' Associations to draw up a dipping scheme for the whole Protectorate, but to facilitate matters I shall be glad to have the Government's views on these measures prior to meeting with these delegates.

Draft Dipping Scheme.

Dippers.

Over and above the dippers erected on private farms, I estimate that thirty-six dippers will require to be provided throughout the Protectorate. These dippers should be erected on stock routes and native reserves to ensure the dipping of travelling, transport, trade and native stock at the intervals necessary to

(2.)

to prevent the possibility of spreading tick borne diseases. Of these thirty-six dippers the Municipality of Nairobi is, I understand, prepared to erect and maintain one, at the junction of the Thika and Athi Rivers Mr Culton is prepared to erect another, the farmers on the Kinangop Plateau are willing to erect a third close to the Naivasha-Nyeri highway, and a fourth is already in working order at Nakuru.

When the dipping scheme is elaborated it may be found that settlers will erect dippers in situations convenient both for the dipping of their own stock and of stock passing along the main roads. These owners should be empowered to dip travelling stock and collect the dipping fees.

Such a system would not only place a check on illicit movement but would very materially assist in preventing tick infested animals passing along the highways.

It may be taken, however, that the Government will require to erect some thirty-two dippers throughout the Protectorate, at—
 Athi River, Dagoretti, Eldoret, Fort Hall, Fort Ternan, Gilgil, Kapteb (Nandi), Kapasia, Kadong, Kericho, Kijabe, Kisii, Kiunga, Kitui, Londiani, Lunya, Machakos, Masai Reserve (interior), Masai Reserve (interior), Masai Reserves (Makalia River, Masai Reserve (South Usak Nyero-Kijabe Road), Meru, Mtwara, Naivasha, Ngong, Nyeri, Ruarua, Ruiri, Thika, Trans-Nzoia, Usin Gishu Border and Wusi.
 The staff of the Veterinary Department would supervise the dippers at Eldoret, Fort Ternan,

(3)

Fort Ternan, Kyambú, Lumbwa, Masai Reserve (interior) S, Nakuru, Nyeri, Rumuruti, Ruiri, Usain Gishú Border. Those at Kapisi (Nandi), Kericho, Kisii, Meru, Mumias and Wusi might be placed under the direction of the Administrative Officer in charge, while the remaining fifteen will require twelve European or Indian overseers.

The capital expenditure would be for thirty-two dippers at say £200 each, to include collecting yards and housing of attendants = £6,400.

Recurrent expenditure, twelve men at £150 per annum = £1,800, sixty-eight bullocks at £11 per annum = £748, dipping materials and upkeep of dipping plant = £584, making a total recurrent vote of £3,132.

Negotiations might be entered into with Messrs Cooper and Neplews for the erection of the dippers required by the Government. This firm has had world wide experience in this class of work and might be invited to enter into a contract.

It is difficult to estimate the revenue which would accrue from the dipping operations, but as stock movement would be facilitated by the dipping scheme, very considerable revenue could be anticipated.

The charges for dipping stock should be -

Horses and large stock	6 cents per head,
Sheep and Goats	3 cents per head.

(4)

No charge should be made in the first instance for dipping cattle the property of natives within their Reserves as every endeavour should be made to get them to appreciate the value of dipping.

A dipping scheme to be a success must be generally adopted throughout the Protectorate and in view of the success which has attended stock dipping in South Africa I cannot too strongly urge upon the Government the advisability of offering every facility to the farming community. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the following concessions be made to members of the farming community to encourage them to erect dippers on their farms.

Dipping Materials.

Material for the erection of dippers - cement, sand, and timber to be allowed into the Protectorate free of duty and carried on the Uganda Railway at the lowest possible rates. I would further ask that this concession be made retrospective in order that those who have already erected dippers may obtain some small refund on the Customs and Railway charges already paid.

With the advice of my South African colleagues and with the information acquired during my recent visit to South Africa, I would submit the following rules as a basis on which a dipping scheme for the suppression and eradication of tick borne disease in the Protectorate be formulated.

(5)

It is impossible to withdraw the Quarantine Regulations in their entirety, but as far as East Coast Fever and other tick borne diseases are concerned, the farmer who carries out dipping operations at regular intervals will suffer no inconvenience from the necessary restrictions.

Movement of cattle in East Coast Fever infected areas.

1. No permit should be granted for the movement of cattle on to or off farms on which short interval dipping is not regularly carried out.

The term "short interval dipping" denotes dipping at intervals of 72 hours or 3 days.

2. Permits should be granted for cattle which have been dipped regularly at intervals of 3 days for a period of not less than one month to be removed to other farms where regular dipping is established.

3. Transport over dipped regularly every 3 days will be granted permits to travel along the roads throughout the infected areas.

4. Cattle from the Native Reserves or commonages, other than those for slaughter purposes, should be dipped at 3 days intervals for a period of not less than a month before being allowed to be moved from that Reserve or commonage.

5. All cattle moving within the infected areas, cattle for slaughter purposes and cattle on the commonages should be dipped regularly at 3 days intervals.

6. Special arrangements should be made by which cattle from the Reserves in the vicinity of Nairobi

Permit
system
readable
see last page

(6)

Nairobi may be moved to Nairobi for slaughter purposes. Such cattle should be rendered tick-free by dipping immediately before leaving the Reserve and branded with a distinctive brand such as A (day and month). The removal of the cattle VII could then be permitted under the condition that they are slaughtered within 8 days of leaving the Reserve.

Cattle moving from infested to clean areas.

Permits should be granted for the movement of cattle from infested to clean areas provided such cattle have been submitted to SHORT INTERVAL dipping for a period of not less than one month immediately before entering the clean areas.

It would be necessary when calves are born during the dipping period to retain the calves and their mothers until the young animals have been submitted to the short interval dipping for not less than one month. (To avoid delay on the crossing of the clean areas, the sites for dipping tanks should be so arranged as to allow of cattle travelling through an infested area to undergo the short interval dipping while en route.)

Cattle movement within clean areas.

1. No permits should be granted for the movement of cattle on to or off farms on which dipping at 5 or 7 days interval is not carried out.

(7)

2. Permits should be granted for cattle which have been dipped regularly at intervals of 5 or 7 days for a period of not less than one month to be removed to other farms where regular dipping is established.

3. Transport oxen dipped regularly every 5 or 7 days will be granted permits to travel along the roads throughout the clean areas.

4. Cattle from commonages, other than those for slaughter purposes, shall be dipped at 5 or 7 days interval for a period of not less than a month before being allowed to be moved from that commonage.

5. ^{All} Cattle moving within the clean areas, cattle for slaughter purposes and cattle on the commonages should be dipped regularly at 5 or 7 days interval.

Cattle moving from clean into infested areas.

Permits should be granted for the movement of cattle from clean to infested areas, provided such cattle have been dipped at 5 or 7 days intervals for a period of not less than one month and such cattle shall be submitted to short interval dipping on entering the infested areas.

Native owned stock on European Farms.

A farmer to whom permission has been granted to have native owned stock on his farm should be held responsible for the supervision and dipping of such cattle.

(8)

Tick infested cattle.

The owner or person in charge of cattle found to be tick-infested on the stock routes and public highways, should be severely dealt with and the cattle removed to the nearest dipping station where they should be submitted to short interval dipping at owner's risk and expense.

Preferential railway rates.

To farmers who are regularly dipping their stock preferential railway rates should be granted in the event of their having to transport cattle by rail.

Enforcement of dipping.

In areas where general dipping is being carried out it should be made possible for the farmers of such a district to be compelled by law their non-dipping neighbours to adopt dipping measures on their farms, that is to say, that should a farmer in a dipping area refuse to dip his stock the Government should have the power to enter upon such farm, erect a dipping plant and dip the stock on the farm charging all expenses to the estate.

Payment of sheep and goats.

Sheep and goats should be dipped prior to leaving a Native Reserve.

Traveling sheep and goats should be dipped every 5 or 7 days. This does not apply to woolled sheep.

Permits for the movement of live stock.

The permits for the movement of stock should define the route along which they are to be moved and the stations at which they are to be dipped on their road to their destination.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. Clarke

Chief Superintendent, Officer.

In view of the fact that Mr J.K. Watson has dipped with success calves three days old, the detention of calves born during the dipping period might not be necessary.

In Despatch No. 73 of 19.9.1918

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF MEMBERS APPOINTED
TO DISCUSS A GENERAL DIPPING SCHEME FOR THE
PROTCTORATE.

August 21st. 1918.

PRESENT.

Messrs Attenborough, Bennett, Bowler, Donnelly
Impey, McCall, Motterley, Scott.

Mr Humphreys of Nyamta, who had studied the
dipping question in South Africa was also present
to assist with his views the drafting of the scheme.

The Chief Veterinary Officer was in the Chair.

A copy of a report presented from the Usin Gism
and a letter from the Secretary of the Usin Gism
Farmers Association was read and considered, copy of
which I enclose.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the Veterinary Department shall erect and
control all dips on main stock routes, but in outlying
districts the Veterinary Department may, at the
discretion, make arrangements with private stock owners
for this purpose.

2. That public dips should be built as recommended
by the Chief Veterinary Officer, with the understanding
that this recommendation is subject to revision as
circumstances may require and that Idoru, Nyamta and
Kibungo be included.

The meeting was informed by Mr. Attenborough that

the Kinangop farmers had decided not to erect a joint

Limoru and Kyamba had inadvertently been omitted in the letter of recommendation.

Further that it is the opinion of the delegates that the building of the dippers would be cheaper if taken in hand by private firms and they strongly recommend therefore that the building of dippers be submitted to public tender and not built by the Public Works Department.

That the meeting of delegates is of the opinion that in view of the magnitude of the stock industry of British East Africa that the proposed expenditure is both reasonable and should be sanctioned without delay with the addition of the dippers at Limoru, Kyamba and Kinangop the capital expenditure has been increased by £600 and the recurrent expenditure by £450.

That the delegates consider the proposed charges for dipping, i.e. six shillings for great stock and three shillings for small stock and goats fair and reasonable and should be enforced.

That similar charges should be made on all stock, sheep, and goats leaving any native reserve.

That the dipping should be generally adopted throughout the Protectorate and that concessions in regard to material for the erection of dippers and railway freights be adopted and that these should be made retrospective in order that those who have already erected dippers may receive the benefit of these concessions.

7. That the regulations submitted by the Chief Veterinary Officer for movement of cattle within East Coast Fever infected areas, from infected to clean areas, within clean areas, and from clean to infected areas be adopted.

8. That native owned stock on European farms should be permitted provided that definite responsibility be accepted by the farmer for their supervision and thorough dipping, and that the farmer should be allowed to charge up to the maximum of 2 cents for great stock and 5 cents for sheep and goats per dipping.

9. That the recommendations in regard to presidential railways later be arranged up with the adoption of the general dip, in some 100 cattle should be allowed to travel unless previously dipped.

10. In areas where general dipping is being carried out it should be made possible for the farmers of such a district to compel by law their non-dipping neighbours to adopt dipping measures on their farms; that is to say, that should a farmer in a dipping area refuse to dip his stock, the Government should have the power to dip his stock charging all expenses to the estate.

11. In view of the fact that the Government have taken up the question of dipping, that this meeting of representatives wish to have a word of thanks and commendation in the Department.

Edinet.

August, 15th, 1919.

The Chief Veterinary Officer.

H A I N D I .

Dear Sir,

RESOLUTION RE COMPULSORY DIPPING.

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution passed this day by the Hainan & Siam Farmers Association, the said resolution being the outcome of a general discussion upon the compulsory dipping and permit system in connection with the dipping and removal of stock in this Protectorate.

The Committee appointed by the Farmers Association to very fully consider this very important question are in favour of a voluntary system of dipping and are opposed to compulsory measures of this nature of such far-reaching importance until the country is further developed, and consider the principle of voluntary dipping, as given expression to at the last Committee meeting held with the Chief Veterinary Officer at Haiphong at the beginning of the present year, should be adhered to and this Association is strongly of opinion that the country is not sufficiently ripe for such a scheme, but, viewing the disadvantages arising with the administration of the scheme in question, they think that the disadvantages

disadvantages will outweigh any benefit accruing and the permit system advocated as well as the supervision of dipping, will prove impracticable, cumbersome and irksome for the individual settler to comply with.

This Association regrets very much not being able to be represented at your meeting on the 21st. instant owing to the weather and the unfortunate condition of the roads.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

G. J. Houshion.

Gen. Sec.

Uasin Gishu Farmers Association.

[Handwritten signature]

29 Oct 1913

Good night

Sir,

I am in the pleasure to receive
the accomp^d copy of a draft
with its enclosure received
from the Secy of the P. Q. P.
Containing proposals for
the institution of a system
of compulsory stock dipping
in the Prov^t.

I before taking any
action thereon I
would be obliged if you would
be so good as to forward
you views on the subject, and

as the matter requires
immediate attention I
begged if you are able to favour
me with a reply at an early date
I should be very obliged.

C.D.
27 OCT
29

DRAFT

His Highness the Maharaja
Board of Agriculture
and Revenue

MINUTE

- Mr. Dharma 27.10.13
- Mr. Bakshy 27.10.13
- Sr G. Fiddes
- Sr H. Just
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

For P. Q. P. No 280 B 19 Sept
30 289 (Copy to be in Secy)