

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is as follows:-

Capital

(1000 and 300 25000)
30000 at £200 = £60000

For Station (P.O. No. 39654) £1600

For Station (P.O. No. 39654) £1600

Recruitment

1200000 (Indians on European) £1800
at £150

68 natives at £1 per annum £68

Upkeep of machines etc. £384

Recruitment for ~~Station~~ Station £400
(see 39654)

Total recruitment £3400

The £3000 provided in the Est^s will not go very far, but the sum was suggested by the Govt for inclusion in the Est^s. It may leave it to him to make proposals for raising more money for the surplus in the forthcoming year.

2nd a/c. net say that the J.G.S. approves Govt's scheme generally ^{for a universal dipping scheme} and observe that

£3000 has been approved on the Est^s

N.D. 12.3.14

If Mr. Townes' rule of three estimate of the same is realized the Govt will have to be disappointed - this is hardly a proper source of net revenue.

Mr. Storey's report may have an extraordinary interest, & his submission is of value.

The tick-bird seems to be a valuable missionary in the cause of dipping.

Almond
12/6/14
J.P.
13/12/14

677

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

3.6.14
6273

January 28th 1914.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

No. 94

Sir,

8
3/7/94

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 964 of November 11th respecting the institution of a scheme for compulsory stock dipping in this Protectorate.

Mr. Stordy
Dec. 18th 13

2. I attach a Memorandum from the Chief Veterinary Officer from which you will see that the objections of the Uasin Gishu farmers to the scheme have been removed. I have just heard that the Ulu and Lumbwa settlers were also with their own opposition and there is therefore unanimity on the subject as far as the majority is concerned in all districts.

3. Mr. Stordy is unable to estimate the revenue which will be derived from fees but he states that no additions to the Veterinary Department will be necessitated by the introduction of the scheme other than the twelve Inspectors referred to.

4. I trust therefore that you will now be able to approve the proposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

Almonay Beyieed

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INCLOSURE

678

In Despatch No. 94 of 28/1/14

C 273

RECEIVED

FEB 14 1914

Office of the Chief Secretary,
Nairobi.

18th December, 1913.

To the

Hon'ble the Chief Secretary,
Nairobi.

Sir,

In reply to Colonial Office despatch 30964 covering a memorandum from Sir Stewart Stockman, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :-

In regard to para 2 of the Secretary of State's despatch, I have to say that I communicated in my letter of 1st October 1913, the result of my mission to the Basin Gishu farmers. The meeting was one of the largest ever held on the Plateau, and although the majority, both English and Dutch, were at first in opposition to my proposals, I am glad to state that after a 3½ hours discussion 29 voted in favour of the scheme and 17 against. The small minority was composed entirely of Dutchmen, several of whom did not possess any cattle.

By the Basin Gishu settlers' acceptance of a general dipping scheme, an unanimous vote has been obtained by the farmers throughout the clean zones of the Protectorate.

Since my return from the Plateau, I find that some of the farmers in the infected districts of Ulu and Lumbwa are averse to general dipping and in answer

that during his Excellency's safari through the Southern Reserve, some sections of the Asasi requested that a dinner be placed at their disposal. A dinner table has just been completed at 'Gongo' and in the next few days a demonstration of dining will be carried out for the benefit of the Asasi.

2. "That in many of the East Coast ever infected areas of the Protectorate the disease is enzootic, but by 'fining' 'quarantined' 'quarantined' is rendered 'fixable'."

This enzooticity is characterized by an annual mortality of calves, - usually a little - mortality after a rainy season 70%.

To my mind this death rate means the difference between success and failure in stock raising, and if enzootic areas are to be preserved as such, the only way to save the cattle industry can be made a profitable proposition for the raising of farms - many of them of small arable acreage - can ever take place.

3. "Bartering of heifers for native oxen."

It has been pointed out, that, if the settlers in enzootic areas constantly in their animals, the animals will grow so susceptible to East Coast fever that they will become unacceptable to the natives, for the cattle could be certain to die when removed to the native reserves.

Of some years past, the ever increasing of the stock and the fact that they are unable to stock on their farms owing to quarantine restrictions and their inability to obtain female stock from the natives. It is my humble opinion that the farmers are prepared to trade away the very foundation of their farms, require no consideration under the scheme which is

For a similar reason it has been shown that the Zebu cattle of India, introduced into Texas, have never suffered tick infestation to the same extent as the indigenous animal.

I also informed the farmers that there could be no doubt that innumerable ticks were cleaned, on game, which harboured them, in the process of emigration during their larval and nymphal stages.

Settlers in the Nyamou district, who are regularly dipping their stock, have drawn attention to the fact, that since tick infestation of their animals has been reduced, the tick bird (*Euphaga erythronycta*), has disappeared from their farms to become an unmitigated nuisance to their non-dipping neighbours.

This bird sucks the blood of unburied female ticks or feeds upon the wounds of animals - wounds originating in most instances from the bites of ticks.

In view of the ill-effects of the farmers' associations' opposition to a general dipping scheme, I have arranged to meet the Ilu farmers at Schwaner on the 23rd instant, and the members of the Lamons Association at Uabre in January, to fully discuss the question.

Referring to the opinion of the Secretary of State's despatch, I would state that it is impossible to estimate the amount of revenue likely to accrue from dipping fees.

One of the benefits to be anticipated from the adoption of the scheme is the freer movement of cattle throughout the Protectorate. This movement will entail the dipping of large numbers of animals on the main stock routes, but it will be readily appreciated that, to estimate approximately the revenue from this source, would be to attempt the impossible.

I take it that immediate revenue is a secondary consideration to the placing of the cattle industry of this West Stock

stock country on a sound foundation, and should the scheme - and I have every reason to believe that it will - attain the success which has marked its application in Natal the expenditure will be more than justified.

The twelve European and Indian overseers will be quite sufficient for the next financial year, but as the outlying districts of the Protectorate become settled and stocked up it may be necessary to increase the staff, we shall then, however, be in a position to state the revenue accruing from fees.

The estimates for the next financial year show an increase in the staff of four veterinary officers, these appointments do not depend on the adoption of the dipping scheme.

With reference to Sir Stewart Stockman's memorandum of the 10th September I am glad to learn that he supports me in my contention that that element of compulsion must exist in any dipping scheme by which we can guarantee the cleansing of herds of tsetse-infested cattle, and in this connection it is interesting to note that Mr Sinclair, Chief Veterinary Officer of Southern Rhodesia is now pressing for compulsory measures.

The dipping of cattle at intervals of 72 hours has been suggested for the following reasons :-

- a. That the larval and nymphal forms of the ticks responsible for the transmission of the pest never only retain this period on the host.
- b. That their cutinous envelope is easily penetrated by the weak arsenical fluid used, and
- c. That the action on engorging females is such as to destroy the great majority of the ova.

It has been further demonstrated that the layers of the skin of an animal, which has been dipped regularly at intervals

of 72 hours, because so many preparations with arsenic,
 which are supposed to feed on such animals, are killed
 they can transmit the organisms of the disease.
 The elimination of arsenic from the cutaneous surfaces
 is so rapid, that dipping at longer intervals is over-
 protection thus afforded.

Dr. Stewart Stockman's observations that a lot of
 seriously handicapped cattle raising, on transport and the
 station of pedigree cattle, would be that we have
 a disease (Anaplasmosis and edentaria) prevalent
 in the protectorate districts, however, Dr. Stockman
 express their doubts, it is true that a practical
 eradication of these diseases is possible but even
 this is a question of time and expense, the average
 economic loss caused by this infection, is about
 the destruction of quarters of the country, and the
 cost of such injury is usually not less than the
 cost of which dipping, is the only practical means at our
 disposal.

The question of dipping, as a means of preventing
 every farmers' Association in this country, and we
 have had many points of discussion, and it is
 a question to have in the latter until the members have given
 their verdict in favour of general dipping.

In the heat of my ability, I believe we are following along
 the line of science, and I can not think that we are liable
 to error in the direction of the Administration for
 attempting to instruct the farmer in the cleansing
 of stock - an operation which becomes a part of the
 work of the farm, and which only requires his personal
 attention in the preparation of the dip.

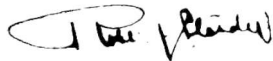
B.

Simply ask the Government for the funds necessary to establish dipping tanks on the stock routes of the Protectorate, and other convenient situations, to enable the farmer to run his transport or travel his cattle without endangering them or the stock of his neighbours.

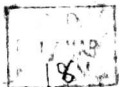
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Chief Veterinary Officer



19 March 1914

Sir,

I have etc to acknowledge. The rest

(6273) of your chap. No 94 of the 28th of January, on the subject of stock dipping in the E.A.P.

DRAFT.

P.O. No 258

Re. Sir W.C. Penfold's memo

2. I observe from Chief Vet's Officer's report enclosed in your draft that the various flocks farmers are now in favour of a general dipping scheme, and that there is practically no opposition amongst the farming community to Sir R. Sturdy's proposals.

MINUTE

Mr Downie 734

Mr. Bottomley 17/3

Mr. Pables.

Mr. H. Juss.

Mr. J. Anderson

Lord Knollys

Mr. Harcourt.

3. I am prepared therefore to ^{sanction} ~~approve~~ the introduction of the dipping scheme as outlined in the enclosure to your chap.

(35289) No 730 of the 19th of Sept 1913 and I have ^{already} approved of the sum of £3000 ^{to be provided} for the purpose on the Draft Est. ^{of the Dist.} for the year 1914-15

Yours