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EAST AFR. PROT.

C 273

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CATTLE DIPPING

1914

The Dipper of Mombasa, Mr. J. W. H. Smith, has written to me to say that he has received the following letter from Mr. G. E. T. Stirling, M.P., who is a member of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Dipper is now in the process of sending it to the M.P.'s Committee, and I have given it to you for your information. It will be seen that the scheme will bring in £100,000 per annum.

Mr. Bulwer's Report on Cattle Dipping
 There is now no considerable opposition to the dipping scheme in the E.A.P. In Stirling's opinion that he is unable to estimate the revenue which will be obtained from dipping cattle on the area of the M.P. The Mombasa District was estimated at £100, and the annual revenue over at £400. The total annual revenue will be including Kilifi £100 (i.e. £3400 for 300,352,291,520 and 39154). An rough estimate of the whole revenue from the dipping scheme would therefore be £800.

We are appealing £3000 for cattle dipping in the E.A.P. and are now practically unanimous in this scheme, which appears a good one, now that there is a possibility of making dipping impasse without raising opposition amongst members.

No new Veterinary officers are necessitated by the scheme but 12 Inspectors will be required.

Revenue	£4
Veterinary Paper	
300,352,291,520	
39154	
300,352,291,520	

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Veterinary Paper	
300,352,291,520	
39154	
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The estimated cost of the scheme is as follows:-

Capital

120 houses at £200 £ 64000

120 houses (P. & H. 30684) £ 16000

Total Capital £ 80000

Revenue

120 houses (P. & H. or European) £ 1800
at £100

68 natives at £1 per annum £ 816

Upkeep of machines etc £ 384

Revenue for Harry Stodd
(see 39684) £ 400

Total revenue £ 3400

The £3000 provided in the Est^s will not go very far, but the sum was suggested by the Soc^t for erection in the Est^s. He may leave it to him to make proposals for raising more money from the natives in the forthcoming year.

I acknowledge & say that the S.G.S. approves Dr Stodd's scheme ^{for a unimproved dipping scheme} generally & I desire that the £3000 has been approved on the Est^s.

N.Y.D. 12.3.14

If the towns' rate of three estimate of income to natives the fees will have to be diminished & this is hardly a proper source of net revenue.

Dr Stodd's report may have an extremely useful effect, - his Parkinson & Co.

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

Albion (P.M.)

J. F. 13/1/14

677

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NAIROBI,

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

C 273

January 28th 1914.

No. 94

Sir,

*8
3-1914*

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. Storay
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 are also writing down their opposition and therefore unanimity on the subject as far as the majority is concerned in all districts.

3. Mr. Storay is unable to estimate the revenue which will be derived from fees but he states that no auditions to the Veterinary Department will be necessitated by the introduction of the scheme 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,

Alconbury Beaufort.

GOVERNOR.

THE HONOURABLE

LEWIS HAROURT, P.C., D.P.L.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INCLOSURE

678

In Despatch No. 964 of 28/1/14

C 273

RECEIVED

1964 18 FEB 14

Office of the Chief Secretary

Nairobi.

18th December, 1913.

To the

Hon'ble the Chief Secretary,
Nairobi.

Sir,

In reply to Colonial Office despatch 964 covering a memorandum from Sir Stewart Stockman, I have the honour to submit the following remarks :-

In regard to paragraph 1 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 visitation 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 Thika and Jumbwa are averse to general dipping and in consequence

support of their opposition they advance the following arguments:

1. "In the unfenced condition of the country the prevalence of trespass of cattle from native reserves."

By instituting, during, regular supervision of native reserves will be made possible for ports of exit will be established through which cattle will pass after frequent inspection and evidence of illicit passage will be forthcoming, taking an examination of the ticks on animals suspected of having been surreptitiously removed - like as the animal animal is healthy there can be no legal objection to either a or cattle passing a barrier.

I might state here, that when I was preparing the clauses at the meeting on the 19th March I pointed out that the natives were invariably blamed for illicitly driving cattle so, it was my opinion that the white man, in spite of his knowledge and intelligence, was frequently more culpable than the black.

It is, I admit, an absolute impossibility to entirely prevent the unauthorized movement of cattle from the large native reserves bordering on the colonized portions of the Protectorate, but by the regular division of the stock a farmer is placed in a position either to prevent the introduction of the animal in farm, or, should it be introduced, to eradicate it with rapidity. It has been proved in South Africa, that cattle, regularly infected, a period of 7 hours can be grazed over infected pasture, without a loss of not more than 3%.

There is every hope that the natives will appreciate the value of grazing and it is interesting to note that,

3.

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

2. "That in many of the east coast ever infected areas of the Protectorate the disease is enzootic, but by 'fining' quire in unity is rendered inaccessible."

This enzooticity is apparently due to mortality of calves, - especially a quite mortality after running down to 70%.

To my mind this death rate shows the difference between success and failure in dicing, and if enzootic areas are to be preserved on the coast until a more general cattle industry can be undertaken profitable propagation or exchange of farms - many of them of asai cattle acreage - can even take place.

3. "Parting of heifers for native oxen."

It has been pointed out that if the settlers in enzootic areas constantly do their cattle, the animals will grow so susceptible to east coast fever that they will become unacceptable to the natives, for the cattle will no doubt be removed to the native reserves.

It would be most undesirable if the stockmen were to say that they are unable to stock on their farms owing to quarantine restrictions and their inability to obtain female cattle 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

present being discussed. It is this state of farer, the shooting of several hunting parties, forgets that if nation has in mind his progressive aim of our welfare, my shadow him in a position to be unable to dispose of surplus stock in the open market.

We are ever to some, therefore, for the removal of the stock industry of this "rotectorate" - and I anticipate your future for it - it is to the stock master, who should be progressive and eradictive measures in regard to tick disease, to whom we must look, to whom every assistance, support should be given to him towards the complete removal of the form of disease known as a sort of malignant misery, made by stock kept for military, or warlike purposes.

Furthermore it has been proved that cattle are prone to trypanosomiasis and those that have been known to be susceptible to onset over infection, are in the best of all your benefit to be removed from the country, and to be destroyed, where they are found, and to be replaced by

the presence of other animals, such as deer, etc.

Any of the African Parks, the following excellent treatment is prepared, and whilst one they, ensure no cattle to be in their stock.

After absorbed time, but no over night, it should be seen, for the inclination of the animal to drink, or eat, or walk, rhinos, elan or deer - or mostly, mostly of lions which harbor Journal parasites.

With the exception of lion, and many others, after a fair opportunity finally to obtain ticks from the species of antelope which I have shot during a sixteen month residence in East Africa, and it would appear that the cause of these parasites is due to the daggeron infection, the males being responsible to tick life.

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 cleansed, on game, which harboured them, in the process of engorgement during their larval and nymphal stages.

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

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

In view of the "In" and "Under" farmers' associations opposition to a liberal culling scheme, I have arranged to set the "In" farmers at schafer on the 2nd instant, and the members of the Lamou Association at Ambre in January, to fully discuss the question.

Referring to our paragraph on the culling of cattle's herds, I would state that it is impossible to estimate the amount of revenue likely to accrue from dicing 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 dicing 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 rest stock

stock country on a sound foundation, and should the scheme succeed 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.

My 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 Mr Stewart Stockman's memorandum of 1st September I am glad to learn that he supports me in my contention that that element of compulsion must exist in my dipping scheme by which we can guarantee the cleansing of transport or travelling cattle, on which in action 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 adopted for the following reasons :-

- That the larval and nymphal forms of the ticks responsible for the transmission of East Coast fever only remain alive periods of two days.
- That their chitinous envelope is easily permeated by the weak arsenical fluid used, and
- 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

cycle of 72 hours, becomes so prepared with arsenic,

sheep attempting to feed on such animals, are killed

and can transmit the organisms of the disease.

Excretion of arsenic from the cutaneous surfaces

however, so rapid, that dipping at longer intervals relieves protection thus afforded.

In Stewart Stockman's observations has set over seriously bad cases of cattle raining, ox transport and the taxation of pedigree cattle, I would add that we have trichurine disease (Anamiasis and edematous) prevalent in the Protectorate which causes very great pain and distress their ravages, it is true that a practical universal vaccination is possible but even this is unadvisable as it would be a sacrifice of economic losses caused by cattle vaccination, the destruction of quarters of land, the loss of a number of cattle through injury & death, the cost of vaccination or which gassing, is the only practical means of our day.

The question of dipping in general is being agitated by the Farmers' Association in this country, now & I have had many points of discussion, in view of my opinion to leave in the latter until the farmers have given me one verdict in favour of general dipping.

To the best of my ability, I believe we are following along the road of good science, and I can say think yet we're likely to make a error in the direction of self-administration for they will only instruct the farmer in the cleaning up stock - an operation which becomes a part of the work of the farm, in which only requires his careful vision in the preparation in adjustment of the dip.

6.

I 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.

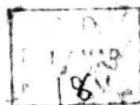
I have the honour to be,

sir,

your obedient servant,



Chief Veterinary Officer



625

69 March 1914

P.M.

I have etc to add. The rest

(6273) of your despatch No. 94 of the 28th of January, on the subject of stock keeping in the P.R.P.

DRAFT.

P.C.O. No. 288

H. H. & C. Budgetting

MINUTE

Mr. Downie F.S.A.

Mr. B. Stomiley, M.P.

Mr. Fildes.

Sir H. J.use.

Sir J. Anderson

Lord Eustace.

Mr. Harcourt.

2. I observe from the Chequers Report enclosed in your despatch that the various Sister Farmers are now in favour of a general decking scheme, and that there is practically no opposition amongst the farming community to Mr. Lord's proposals.

3. I am pleased therefore to ^{sanction} approve of the introduction of the decking scheme as outlined in the enclosure to your despatch

(35289) No. 730 of the 19th of Sept 1913

and I ^{hereby} approved of the sum of £3000 from the Reserve on the Draft P.C.O. for the year 1914-15.

Dhar