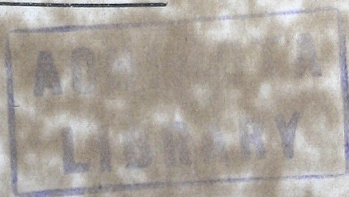




DESPATCHES
RELATING TO
Colonial Veterinary
Services.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.



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1929.

CIRCULAR.

I.

From the Secretary of State to the Governor.

DOWNING STREET,

18th April, 1929.

SIR,

With reference to my Circular despatch of the 26th January, 1929, I have the honour to inform you that I have now considered the recommendations of the Committee which I appointed to enquire into the question of the organisation and efficiency of the Colonial Veterinary Services.

2. The Committee preface their Report (Cmd. 3261) with an introduction in which they urge the importance of veterinary activities in the Colonial Empire and the need for strengthening the Colonial Veterinary Services and improving the standard of recruitment for them. They state their conviction that the Services should be made more attractive, particularly by the provision of higher salaries in the senior grades and by an improvement in the status and prestige of Veterinary Departments, but they recognise that almost equally important is the provision of better training facilities in this country, and they refer especially to the condition of the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town.

3. The Committee proceed, in Part I of their Report, to discuss the training which is given in this country and to indicate the standard of efficiency which, in their opinion, a Colonial Veterinary Officer should have attained when he takes up his appointment. In paragraph 34 they describe the problems that exist as regards recruitment and training, and in paragraph 35 they set out their recommendations for their solution.

4. The Committee realise, however, that no immediate improvement can be expected and, as a provisional measure, they recommend in Part II the institution of a system of scholarships. As you will observe, the scheme is largely based on the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme, which has now been in force for over three years, and has, I think, in that period amply justified its introduction. The Veterinary Scholarships now proposed are not to exceed ten per annum and are to be partly two-year and partly three-year scholarships, the value being £250 per annum in all cases. The Committee's proposals as to the financing of the scheme are set out in Appendix I; it will be seen that the cost of the scheme rises from £2,750 in the first year to a normal maximum of £6,500, and the Committee recommend that one-third of the cost should be met from United Kingdom funds and that Colonial Governments should be invited to contribute the remaining two-thirds in proportion to the number of posts in each Veterinary Department which would normally be filled by officers recruited under this scheme.

5. In Part III of their Report, the Committee consider the question of postgraduate instruction and recommend the establishment of a School of Tropical Veterinary Science modelled on the lines of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Proposals are made as regards the curriculum and staffing of the School, and the Committee estimate the capital outlay which would be necessary at about £3,000 to £5,000 and the recurrent expenditure at about £12,000 per annum. It is

suggested that one-third of these sums should be provided from United Kingdom funds and that the balance should be contributed by Colonial Governments in proportion to the size of their Veterinary Departments.

6. The Committee then proceed, in Part IV of their Report, to suggest an organisation at the Colonial Office to advise the Secretary of State on all veterinary matters. They recommend the appointment of an Adviser on Animal Health and set out, in paragraph 56, the duties which should be attached to this post. They propose that the Adviser should receive a salary of £1,500 per annum, which should be borne by the Exchequer.

The Committee recommend also the constitution of an Advisory Committee of Animal Health, and describe the functions which it should perform. They endorse the recommendations which were made by the Committee on the organisation of a Colonial Agricultural Service (see Cmd. 3049) regarding the establishment of a Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, which should advise on questions of common interest to veterinary science and agriculture.

7. Part V of the Report contains the Committee's recommendations regarding the organisation of research and the recommendation is made that a Central Research Station should be established in the Tropics, preferably in East Africa, as a pivot organisation for veterinary research in the Colonial Empire. In paragraph 66 the Committee set out what they regard as a minimum staff for this Central Research Station and, in paragraph 68, they suggest the salaries which should be attached to the various appointments. The scales of salary suggested follow those which they later recommend for the unified Colonial Veterinary Service. The capital outlay required for the establishment of this Station would probably be between £30,000 and £40,000 and it is suggested that this should be provided from loan funds: the recurrent expenditure is expected to amount to £25,000 per annum, and the Committee recommend that this should be met by contributions from the Colonies concerned, with some financial assistance from United Kingdom funds.

8. Observations on the organisation of Colonial Veterinary Departments and on conditions of service are made in Part VI of the Report. The Committee strongly recommend that there should be a separate Veterinary Department, under its own professional head, in all but the very smallest Colonies, and they state their conviction that a raising of the general status of Colonial Veterinary Departments is necessary so that these officers may carry out their duties with the knowledge that they are receiving the full recognition which falls to other scientific workers. Special reference is also made in paragraph 79 to the importance of adequate facilities for study leave for all Veterinary Officers.

9. Finally, in Part VII of their Report, the Committee recommend the creation of a unified Colonial Veterinary Service, although they recognise that the inception of such a Service may have to be deferred until their other proposals have been carried into effect. The scales of salary recommended for the unified Service are set out in paragraph 85 and, in paragraph 88, certain main principles are stated which should govern admission to the Service.

It will be observed that, while the scales of salary recommended follow those which have already been approved for the unified Agricultural Service, subject to the addition of a Class VII, on the scale £600-£30-£750, the proposals in this Report differ from those which were submitted by the Colonial Agricultural Service Committee in that—

- (a) There is to be no central fund or contributions on a percentage of revenue system, and officers in the unified Veterinary Service will be paid directly by the Colonial Governments under which they serve;

- (b) there is no division of the Service into wings comprising Research and Field Officers;
- (c) all officers are to be eligible for admission, subject to their having the necessary qualifications; that is to say, there is no question of the numbers to be admitted to the Service being fixed, as in the case of the Agricultural Service, according to the funds available.

10. It will, I think, be generally agreed that it would not be practicable for all the Committee's far-reaching recommendations to be carried out in the immediate future, and in deciding what action I should take on them it has been necessary for me also to consider in what order of priority the various proposals, if adopted, should be placed.

11. In my opinion, the most urgent problem to be faced is that of the present lack of qualified candidates for recruitment to the Colonial Veterinary Services. Quite apart from any expansion, there are at the present moment some twelve vacancies for which Colonial Governments have requested me to select officers, and I must frankly admit that under existing conditions I see little prospect of filling them in the near future. In these circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that the first objective should be to bring the proposed Scholarship Scheme into operation, and I trust that the Colonial Governments concerned will be willing to support the scheme and to contribute towards the expenditure involved. I see no reason why this scheme should not be as successful as the Agricultural Scholarship Scheme, but I would emphasise the fact that it should only be regarded as a palliative and as a temporary measure, and that the Services must rely in the long run upon the offer of conditions of service which are sufficiently attractive if the best candidates are to be recruited for them. While I agree with the Committee's view that the initial salary of £600 per annum which is paid in most Colonies is adequate, I hope that Colonial Governments will be prepared to consider whether improvements could not be effected in the salaries attaching to the higher appointments, and in the status of their Veterinary Departments. I shall be prepared to consider sympathetically any proposal towards this end that may be submitted to me.

12. I propose, therefore, that the Scholarship Scheme which the Committee recommend should be brought into operation at once, and I hope that it will be possible to make the first selection of scholars during the summer of this year. Having regard to the views expressed by the Committee, I was in some doubt whether the training facilities now available in this country were such as to justify the initiation of the scheme forthwith. I have carefully examined this point and I have come to the conclusion that these facilities are adequate, although, admittedly, in need of improvement, and that no difficulties need be anticipated in starting the scheme this year if the necessary funds are forthcoming. I trust that I shall be able to secure the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the payment of the proposed contribution from United Kingdom funds and, in a separate despatch, I am inviting certain Colonial Governments to contribute towards the scheme on the basis suggested by the Committee. Further, I hope that other Colonial Governments which may at a later date desire to be allotted candidates recruited and trained under this scheme will be prepared to pay an appropriate contribution towards it.

13. The next recommendation of the Committee was that for the establishment of a School of Tropical Veterinary Science. I agree that the facilities for post-graduate and other training and for research, which such a School would afford, would be of the greatest value, but I do not propose to take any decision on this recommendation until the report of the Committee which is at present considering the reorganisation of the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town is available. As at present advised I am not entirely satisfied that a separate School is required, and

it appears to me possible that the same ends may be attained at a smaller cost by adding to an existing institution either at one of the Universities or at the Royal College. I will, however, give further consideration to this recommendation, and I will communicate with Colonial Governments again on the matter.

14. I turn now to the Committee's proposals for a headquarters organisation. In my Circular despatch of the 17th of April I have informed you of the constitution of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, from which will develop, in due course, the two Committees of Animal Health and of Agriculture, and I need only refer here to the proposed appointment of an Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State. I am confident that the growth and development of Colonial veterinary activities will make such an appointment necessary in the future, but I am doubtful whether, in present circumstances, a full-time appointment is required, and I am therefore taking steps to ascertain whether, as an interim measure, the part-time services of a retired officer, whether from the Colonial or other Services, could be obtained.

15. In Part V of their Report, the Committee recommend the establishment of a Central Research Station, preferably in East Africa. You will be aware that, following upon the recommendation of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference, 1927, steps are now being taken, with financial assistance from the Empire Marketing Board, so to develop the South African Station at Onderstepoort as to render it available for Empire purposes. I am, however, definitely of opinion that a further Station will be required for veterinary research in the Colonial Empire, and I agree with the Committee's general recommendations on this point. As a first step, it would, I think, be desirable for a competent expert, or experts, to visit East Africa to examine this question on the spot, and pending such an enquiry I do not propose to take any immediate action for the establishment of the Station or to consider at the moment how the necessary funds for its institution and maintenance could be provided.

16. The final recommendation put forward by the Committee is that for the creation of a unified Colonial Veterinary Service. I endorse the Committee's proposals and I trust that Colonial Governments will be prepared to accept the principle of the ultimate creation of such a Service, although I recognise that for some time to come it will be necessary to continue existing arrangements. I have still to consider certain criticisms and observations which Colonial Governments have offered on the proposed unified Agricultural Service, and the experience which will be gained from the latter Service will be of the greatest value when the time comes to initiate the unified Veterinary Service. From the reviews of the Report which have appeared in the principal professional journals, and from other evidence which I have received, it seems clear that the creation of a unified Service on the lines suggested is likely to have a greater effect than any other measure in raising the status of Colonial Veterinary Departments in the eyes of the profession, and in improving recruitment. The immediate acceptance of this proposal, even in principle, would, I think, have a valuable effect.

17. To sum up, the only immediate action which I propose should be taken on the Committee's Report is the institution of the Scholarship Scheme, and, as I have stated above, I am asking certain Colonial Governments whether they will be willing to make contributions for this purpose. I shall, however, be glad if your Government will give this Report their sympathetic consideration, and I shall welcome any observations which you may desire to offer on the recommendations and proposals put forward by the Committee. In view of the urgency of making

preparations for the Scholarship Scheme this summer, I should be most grateful if I could be furnished with the views of your Government at the earliest possible date.

I have, etc.,

L. S. AMERY.

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING
THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE GOLD COAST.

II.

From the Governor to the Secretary of State.

No. 539.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ACCRA.

13th July, 1929.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Amery's Circular despatch of the 18th April, 1929, on the subject of the recommendations of the Committee to enquire into the question of the organisation and efficiency of the Colonial Veterinary Services.

2. I have read the report of the Committee with great interest and invited the observations of the Principal Veterinary Officer on their far-reaching recommendations.

3. The importance of veterinary activities in this Colony is fully recognised and, with this object in view, provision has been made in the Estimates for the current year for two additional Veterinary Officers.

This increase of staff will enable a Veterinary Officer to be attached to the Colony permanently, where veterinary work has in the past been neglected—the activities of the Department having hitherto been confined to the Northern Territories. For the present, it is not proposed to attach Research Officers to the Veterinary Department, but I have no doubt that, when revenue prospects become more certain, it will be possible to attach one such officer at least to the Veterinary Department.

4. I agree with the need for improving the standard of recruitment for the Colonial Veterinary Services, and that the most urgent problem to be faced is that of the present lack of qualified candidates. I am glad, therefore, that it is proposed to bring the Scholarship Scheme recommended by the Committee into operation at once; and I take this opportunity to inform Your Lordship, with reference to Mr. Amery's Miscellaneous despatch of the 30th April, 1929, that this Colony will be prepared to make the required contributions towards the cost of that scheme, viz :—

£85 for the first year
£165 for the second year
£195 for the third year.

It is noted that the contributions of the various Colonies will be re-assessed after the third year.

5. The recommendation that a School of Tropical Veterinary Science should be established at which facilities for post-graduate courses, other training and research will be available, is one to which the Principal Veterinary Officer and myself attach great importance. I note that the matter is still under consideration and that the arrangements made in this respect will be communicated in due course. In the meantime, I desire

to inform Your Lordship that this Government will be prepared to contribute towards the cost of any arrangements made in proportion to the size of its Veterinary Department.

6. The Committee's proposals for a Headquarters organisation have already been partly met by the creation of the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, and it is noted that, in due course, two Committees of Animal Health and Agriculture, respectively, will develop from the Council. I agree that the growth and development of colonial veterinary activities will render necessary in the future the appointment of an Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State; and I venture to express the hope that it will be possible to obtain the services of a retired Veterinary Officer with colonial experience for this important post.

7. I am in full agreement with the views expressed in paragraph 15 of the despatch under acknowledgment with regard to the creation of a further central station for veterinary research. If and when the station is established, this Colony will contribute whatever amount may be fixed by Your Lordship.

8. The recommendation of the Committee with regard to a unified Colonial Veterinary Service meets with the approval of my advisers and myself. I realise that it will be some time before effect can be given to this recommendation and that for some time to come it will be necessary to continue existing arrangements, and I share Mr. Amery's view that the unified service is likely to have a greater effect than any other measure in raising the status of Colonial Veterinary Departments in the eyes of the profession and in improving recruitment.

9. As regards the observations of the Committee in Part VI of their report, I note the conclusion arrived at that Veterinary Departments should be independent and under their own professional heads. No change is required in so far as this Colony is concerned as the Veterinary Department is already a separate department and the Principal Veterinary Officer ranks as a Head of Department. I endorse the recommendation in paragraph 77 of the report that a more appropriate title for the Department would be "Department of Animal Health"; and I propose, subject to Your Lordship's approval, to bring this change into effect as from the 1st April next. I also find myself in agreement with the opinion expressed in paragraph 79 on the subject of adequate study leave for Veterinary Officers. Veterinary Officers in this Colony have from time to time taken courses of instruction during their periods of leave, but the grant of study leave on the conditions applicable to the West African Medical Staff would be an encouragement, i.e., two months leave clear of study, and I shall be glad to know whether Your Lordship approves of study leave being granted to Veterinary Officers on these terms in future.

10. With reference to the scale of salaries attached to veterinary appointments, I note that the Committee consider that the initial rate of £600 per annum, which is paid to Veterinary Officers in British West Africa, is adequate and compares favourably with that paid in the other scientific departments and record the opinion that the long scale of salaries existing in this Colony is sufficiently remunerative for an officer of average ability. I agree with these views. But the Committee proceed to say that the salary attached to Directorships of Veterinary Departments is, in most cases, inadequate compensation for the services of a first class man. In my view, the salary of the Principal Veterinary Officer in the Gold Coast, £960 per annum plus £96 Duty Pay, is adequate having regard to the salaries paid to more important scientific departments such as the Geological Survey, Agriculture, and Forestry. However, when the unified service is initiated, all Veterinary Officers serving in this Colony, who are members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons or who possess a recognised veterinary degree granted in a self-governing

Dominion will be eligible for admission to that service and I gather that these officers, if qualified, will enter the salary scale of the unified service (see paragraph 88 (b), (c), (d), (e) of the report) as follows:—

	<i>Present Salary.</i>	<i>Salary under scale proposed in paragraph 85 of the report.</i>	
Principal Veterinary Officer	£960 plus £96 Duty Pay.	Class VI. £750-£50-£1,000	with appropriate Duty Pay.
Veterinary Officers	£600-£30-£720-£40-£920 plus £72 seniority allowance from £720.	Class VII. £600-£30-£750 or Class VI. £750-£50-£1,000	as the case may be, with retention of seniority allowance.
Inspector of Live-stock	£480-£30-£720.	Class VII. £600-£30-£750,	with seniority allowance of £72 from £720.

20th June, 1929.

Gov. to S. of S.
No. 825 of 24.11.28.
S. of S. to Gov.
No. 157 of 22.2.29.

11. I attach the views of the Principal Veterinary Officer (Captain W. P. Beal). I am opposed to his proposals that Veterinary Officers should be appointed at an initial rate of £660 per annum, and I do not agree with the inference to be drawn from his remarks that the Veterinary Department of this Colony is understaffed in the present stage of veterinary activities. As regards his recommendation that Veterinary Officers should be permitted to enjoy the benefit of private practice, I refer Your Lordship to the despatches noted in the margin.

I have, etc.,

A. R. SLATER,

Governor.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Enclosure in Gold Coast No. 539 of 13th July, 1929.

No. 912/114/1920.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

TAMALE, N.T.S.,

20th June, 1929.

THE HONOURABLE,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

ACCRA.

2 Enclosures.

With reference to your letter Number 3073/S.S. Circular Despatch of 18th April, 1929 of 23rd May, 1929, I have diligently read the Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Colonial Veterinary Service and I have the honour to state that I am in general agreement with the Report.

2. I submit a few observations on the Recommendations of the Committee and they are as follows:—

(1) Introduction. This section is a very important part of the Report and in my opinion it should be studied carefully as it gives the true

position of the present day state of the Colonial Veterinary Services which should be remedied. In paragraph 15 there are enumerated some of the remedies that require attention.

(2) Part I. Recruitment and Training.

I would draw your attention to paragraph 23. As long as there are appointments at home at an initial salary of £400 per annum rising in scale the Colonial Veterinary Services will suffer as regards recruiting the best type of candidate. It is well known at home that the Colonial Veterinary Services are understaffed everywhere and that the present staff are overworked—this is pointed out in paragraph 11. Graduates are more likely to accept a Municipal Appointment at home at £400 per annum with regulated hours of work than one in the Colonial Service suffering certain hardships, discomfort, and overwork at £600 per annum. If it is laid down that the initial salary is to be £600 the granting of the privilege of private practice to Veterinary Officers in the Colonial Veterinary Service will in my opinion help in attracting candidates of the right stamp to the Service. In order to attract recruits to West Africa the pay of Veterinary Officers to West Africa should be increased otherwise candidates of the right stamp will not volunteer for West Africa and we shall get the men that have not been sent out to East Africa or the other Colonies.

The Course of training for the Diploma M.R.C.V.S. is four years. For the B.Sc. (Veterinary) and the D.V.S.M. about 5 years.

For this expense which is practically the same as for the Medical Profession we get none of the privileges that are granted to Medical Officers of the Colonial Medical Services.

Paragraph 34 is correct, to overcome this the recommendations of paragraph 35 should be brought into force as early as possible.

(3) Part II. The Scholarship Scheme is sound in principle. Paragraph 37 (1). A bent for scientific work (a degree in pure science) does not necessarily mean that the candidate is going to be a "top Sawyer" in Veterinary work. As a rule winners of Scholarships are men who work hard, and have the forte of being able to answer examination questions.

I personally think the schemes put up in 37 (2) and 37 (b) and (c) are the sounder as candidates in 37 (a) are from a Veterinary point of view an unknown quantity.

However as the Committee has put up the scheme formulated in 37 (1) and recommend in 37 (a) to be carried out it should be given a trial so as to gain this stamp of entrants to the Colonial Veterinary Service.

I endorse the recommendations set out in 37 (a) (b) and (c) and state they should be brought into force at once.

(4) Part III. Post graduate instruction in tropical Veterinary Service. I am in great favour with this scheme and recommend it be taken up at once (a) in Great Britain and (b) in the Colony—that in Great Britain should be associated with the Establishment of a School of Tropical Veterinary Service and modelled on the lines of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. All new Candidates appointed to the Colonial Veterinary Service should prior to sailing take not less than a 24 weeks Course consisting of 5 hours a day study at the School of Tropical Veterinary Science as laid down in paragraph 43, 1 (a) (b) (c) and (d) also at this School a few lectures might be given to the Candidates in Tropical Hygiene and First Aid; Development of Africa for those Candidates going out to Africa; Anthropology Social and Physical; Phonetics; and a certain amount of Economics of Agriculture.

As regards 43 (2) this is very sound, I would suggest 6 months work at the Veterinary Laboratory of the Colony the Officer is appointed to.

I endorse the remarks as expressed in all paragraphs of Part III and consider that appointments to the Staff of the School of Tropical Veterinary Science, paragraph 48 (1), should be conditional that the Staff have had experience in the Colonies and that a percentage should have had experience in the Tropical Colonies.

(5) Part IV. Headquarters Organization. I am in agreement with 55 A and B. Veterinary Departments of the Colonies have in my opinion suffered on account of there being no Veterinary Adviser in the Colonial Office to advise the Secretary of State. Referring questions concerning Veterinary matters of the Colonial Veterinary Departments to the Ministry of Agriculture in England is in my opinion not a sound Policy. As regards 55 C there should be at least two eminent members of the Veterinary Profession on the Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture and Animal Health, one the Veterinary Adviser, and I consider the Director of the School of Tropical Veterinary Science should be the second member. I also think it would be advisable to appoint an Assistant to the Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—this appointment to be in the nature of an Inspecting Veterinary Officer visiting each of the Colonial Veterinary Departments of the Crown Colonies and reporting to the Adviser on Animal Health thus the Adviser would be well informed of what is going on in the different Crown Colonies. I do not think the Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies will have the time to visit the different Colonies to do justice to an inspection and at the same time to carry out his work at the Colonial Office.

(6) Part V. Organization and Research. I am in agreement with this section and state that if such is brought about great advances under the problems of Animal Health will be solved as the Staff will be sufficient for each Officer to concentrate on his one particular job instead of having to carry out 3 or 4 totally different works.

(7) Part VI. Observations on the Organization and Conditions of Service.

Paragraph 73. Independence of the Veterinary Department is very important, and is essential and should be brought about at once.

Paragraphs 75 and 76. In my opinion the Status of the Veterinary Department of the different Colonies should be improved and it can be brought about by

- (a) An Autonomous Veterinary Department.
- (b) Co-opting the Chief of the Veterinary Department on the Executive Council whenever questions affecting a Veterinary Department and Live-Stock are brought up.
- (c) Improving the Status of the Chief of the Veterinary Department as regards his salary and his order of precedence.
- (d) Allowing private Veterinary practice to Veterinary Officers.

* * *

If such are carried out the Status of the Veterinary Department will be improved and the Officers of the Department will feel happier and more content in knowing that they belong to an important branch of the Administration instead of always thinking they belong to a "Cinderella"—Veterinary Activities are manifold and immense, not solved by formulas but by active concentration, observations, and by brains requiring the constitution of a Robot.

Paragraph 77. As regards this paragraph I have already foreshadowed this vide my letter Number 1334/382/28 of 20th December,

1928, forwarding observations on Nigerian Sessional Papers Numbers 5 and 33 of 1927, paragraph 6, page 3, of the Report as follows :—

“ The trend of modern opinion is to abolish the title of Veterinary Department and substitute in its place Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. In the United States of America the title adopted is the Bureau of Animal Industry ”.

I am in favour of dropping the title Veterinary Department as the work of a Veterinary Department as pointed out by me as far back as 1920 in my “ Report on the Live-Stock Industries of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast 1920 ”—under Head XXVI. Recommendation paragraph 209 II, pages 42 and 43 embraces not only matters appertaining to diseases of Live-Stock but also deals with the improvements of the breeds of Live-Stock and their feeding now recognised by the Committee as brought out in paragraph 2 of their Report under Introduction page 5 of the Report I am in favour of the title “ Department of Animal Health ”, Animal Industry, Live-Stock Industry.

(8) Part VII. A Colonial Veterinary Service. I am in favour of a unified Service.

Paragraph 85. As regards salaries, Veterinary Officers appointed to the West African Colonies should come in at Class VII at salary of £660. Medical Officers and Veterinary Officers on first appointment to the East African Colonies receive £600. Medical Officers on first appointment to the West African Colonies £660, Veterinary Officer £600. In this connection see (2) Part I pages 1 and 2 of this Report.

(9) Summary. I consider the following are the most important recommendations of the Committee that should be carried out at once.

- I. Page 17 paragraph 35 (1), (2) and (3).
- II. Page 19 paragraph 37 (a), (b) and (c). I am of the opinion that recommendation (a) is dependent on the recommendations of paragraph 35 (1), (2) and (3) as I do not think Candidates will enter the Veterinary Profession irrespective of the attraction of the Scholarship without first making enquiries re the Veterinary Profession and the Colonial Veterinary Services.
- III. Page 20 Part III. School of Tropical Veterinary Science. There are at present 2 vacancies for Veterinary Officers in the Gold Coast, and there will be a 3rd vacancy about January 1930. It is most desirable Candidates for appointment should have had a post graduate Course in the subjects as laid down on page 21 paragraph 43 (1) (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Report. All Colonial Veterinary Departments should take up their contribution in the next financial year 1930-1931.
- IV. The Veterinary Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies should be appointed as early as possible.
- V. Page 34 Part VI Colonial Veterinary Departments. Observations on their organization and conditions of Service. I consider the points I have enumerated in my report of my Observations on the Report of the Committee page 5 (7) Part VI of this letter, (a), (b), (c), (d) are material points that should be considered at once and brought into operation as early as possible.
- VI. Page 36 paragraph 77—the title “ Veterinary Department ” can be changed at very little inconvenience if any by an order issued from the Secretary of State for the Colonies at any time.

The other recommendations of the Committee can be brought in gradually.

W. P. B. BEAL,
Principal Veterinary Officer.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926, AND DISEASES
OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894-1927.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY OFFICERS.

The County Council of Durham invite applications for the appointment of four Assistant Veterinary Officers to carry out the duties under the above Acts and Order. The Persons appointed will be required to devote their full time to the duties of the Office and will also be required to reside in the particular division of the County to which they may be allotted.

The appointments will be determinable by three month's notice on either side, and the salaries will commence at £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £600 per annum.

There will be made, in addition, an allowance of £220 per annum for the provision and upkeep of a motor car, to cover all travelling and other expenses, it being a condition that each Officer shall provide, keep and use a motor car.

The County Council have adopted the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and have designated the Posts of Assistant Veterinary Officers as established posts. The successful candidates will be required to pass a Medical Examination.

Applications should be forwarded to the Under-signed, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, on or before the 31st May, 1929.

HAROLD JEVONS,

Clerk of the County Council.

SHIRE HALL,
DURHAM,
13th May, 1929.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Veterinary Research Officer. Salary £E.720 per annum in the first instance, rising to £E.780 on entering the permanent service after two years satisfactory probationary service and subject to passing the necessary examination in Arabic (£E.1-£1. 6). Subsequent increases up to £E.1080. An opportunity may occur of promotion to a higher grade at a salary of £E.1200.

Applicants, who should be under 30 years of age and unmarried, must be members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, holding also a University Degree in Science—preferably Veterinary Science—and should have spent at least one year in a recognised Veterinary Research Laboratory.

Applications will be received up to 1st June, 1929, by the Controller, Sudan Government London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1., from whom further particulars of conditions of service are available.

From the Secreatry of State to the Governor.

GOLD COAST.

No. 861.

DOWNING STREET,

20th September, 1929.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9 of your despatch No. 539 of the 13th of July, and to inform you that I approve your proposal that the title of the Veterinary Department in the Gold Coast should be changed to " Department of Animal Health " as from the 1st of April, 1930.

2. I also approve your recommendation that Veterinary Officers who take courses of instruction during their leave should be granted study leave on the conditions applicable to the West African Medical Staff, i.e. two months leave clear of study.

I have, etc.,

PASSFIELD.

GOVERNOR

SIR A. R. SLATER, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

ETC., ETC., ETC.



DESPATCHES
RELATING TO
Colonial Veterinary
Services.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

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