

# Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association History Timeline from 1956 to 1994

## 嘉道理農業輔助會1956至1994年歷史里程

1956 - construction of Paak Ngau Shek Farm of the KAAA  
1956 - 興建嘉道理農業輔助會白牛石農場



A view of the Farm at Paak Ngau Shek (ca 1957)  
白牛石農場一景 (1957年)

Construction of the "Paak Ngau Shek Farm of the KAAA" as an experimental and extension farm at Paak Ngau Shek, Lam Tsuen began (Now KFBG site).

開始於林村白牛石興建「嘉道理農業輔助會白牛石農場」(本園現址)以作農場實驗及擴展。KAAA's own breeding and distribution centre for pigs was set up at Paak Ngau Shek. 嘉道理農業輔助會於白牛石成立豬隻繁殖及集散中心。



Sir Horace Kadoorie (left), Norman Wright (centre) and T.S. Woo (right) planning the layout of the Farm at Paak Ngau Shek (1956). This photo was taken on the day the first boulders were being shifted to form the land. 寶理士嘉道理爵士(左)、胡禮(中)及胡庭生(右)正在計劃白牛石上的農場原則(1956)。此照片攝於工程項目展開前日。當時第一批巨石正被移移。

The botanic garden, designed by Walter Kerr, was added to the farm as the first major public installation. 由園藝專家葛先生(Walter Kerr)設計的植物園，成為農場當時的新設施，並作首個大型公開裝置。

Commenced the sprinkler assistance plan for poor vegetable farmers. 為貧苦菜農提供灑水裝置資助計劃。

Commencement of the Ma Cho Lung Duck-Breeding project to help duck breeders increase their abilities to raise high-quality ducks, thereby increasing the duck breeders' income. 馬草龍鴨隻繁殖項目展開，計劃旨在協助養鴨戶提升培養高質素的鴨隻的能力，進而增加養鴨戶的收入。

1968 - KAAA special programme for Gurkha training  
嘉道理農業輔助會推出噶喀兵特別培訓計劃(1968)



Field work in the afternoon  
下午在農田工作

The Poulet de Bresse (broiler chickens) was introduced into Hong Kong from Lyons, France by KAAA. 嘉道理農業輔助會將「布列斯雞」(肉雞)從法國里昂引入到香港。In June, the KAAA special programme for Gurkha training was established to train Gurkha soldiers in the art of farming, to equip them with a means of living when they returned home to Nepal after their military service. 六月，嘉道理農業輔助會推出噶喀兵特別培訓計劃，訓練噶喀兵農耕知識，以裝備維生技能，即使退役後回到家鄉尼泊爾亦能有一技傍身。

1970 - A total of 4954 families had received chickens, chicks, cocks, etc. from KAAA  
1970年，共4,954個家庭曾接收由嘉道理農業輔助會提供的雞隻、雞苗及公雞等。



KAAA chickens ready for distribution  
嘉道理農業輔助會資助的雞隻正等候分發。

1970 - KAAA locally bred pigs as gift to the Government  
1970年，嘉道理農業輔助會將本地繁殖的豬隻贈予政府。



Special breed sow of Kadoorie Farm  
嘉道理農場之特別種母豬

KAAA made a further gift of 30 locally bred pigs to the Government. Previously, 111 imported purebred pigs had already been sent as gifts, doubling the Government stock and enabling the expansion of improvement plans for the colony.

嘉道理農業輔助會曾贈送111頭純種豬隻給政府，於1970年再次贈送30頭本地繁殖的豬隻予政府，使政府豬隻數量倍增，從而擴大殖民政府之改善計劃。

By this year, protective structures, including 272 embankments, 8,325 retaining walls, 27 sea-walls, 55 culverts and 1,423 floodgates were constructed and/or repaired — this was made possible by the materials and funding donations from the KAAA.

In addition, 4,375 houses had been built or repaired by the KAAA for villagers and farmers struggling to settle.

1970年底前，已興建及/或維修了防禦架構包括272個堤防、8,325面護土牆、27個海堤、55條水渠及1,423道水閘。以上工程均由嘉道理農業輔助會贊助材料或捐出基金款項得以完成。此外，嘉道理農業輔助會更為有經濟困難的村民及農民建造或修葺4,375所房屋。

Between January 1964 and 1970, a total of 4,954 families had received chickens, chicks, New Hampshire growers and Wai Chow cocks from the KAAA.

In addition, the total number of ducks and geese distributed since 1952 reached 85,075 and 33,358 respectively.

1964年1月至1970年間，共有4,954個家庭獲分配雞隻、雞苗、新罕布州農產品及惠州公雞。自1952年以來，分發給農民的鴨及鵞數量已分別達85,075隻及33,358隻。

The total number of fruit trees given to fruit growers since 1952 reached 87,953.

自1952年分發給果農的果樹總數達87,953棵。

1970

1971

1973

1975

1976

1978

1979

1982

1989

1994

Tools (leaf rollers and hoppers) were supplied by the KAAA, with Government assistance. These helped to avert what would have been an agricultural crisis across 4,168 acres of active farmland by controlling pests.

嘉道理農業輔助會在政府的資助下提供工具控制蟲害，此舉有助避免佔地4,168英畝之活躍農地陷入農業危機。

Commencement of the Sum Shek project - revitalizing the village and improving the standard of living for villagers. (Village location unknown, perhaps Sham Shek, on Lantau).

展開深石項目，活化古老村莊及改良村民的生活水平。(村莊位置不詳，有機會是大嶼山深石)

An artificial insemination centre was established at Castle Peak, western New Territories. 一間人工授精中心於新界西部青山成立。

By December of this year, 3,554 widows had received 332 sets of pigsties and 5,965 pigs under the "Widows' Pig Plan".

In addition, 1,128 cattle and 14,487 hens had been given to widows under the "Widows' Plan".

1959年12月前，在「寡婦飼養豬隻計劃」下，3,554位寡婦共獲分發332套豬舍及5,965頭豬隻。此外，1,128頭耕牛及14,487頭母雞亦按「寡婦援助計劃」分配予一眾受益者。

At a ceremony on 24 September, 4,750 sprayers were given out as gifts to fight pests.

9月24日的典禮上，送出4,750個噴霧器予農民對抗害蟲。

1962 - Ka Loong Tsuen project  
嘉龍村計劃(1962)



Commencement of the Ka Loong Tsuen project at So Kwun Wat (Possibly the current Ka Wor Lei Village, beside Gold Coast, Tuen Mun) - rebuilding a ramshackle village, granting villagers comfort and safety.

展開撐管笏嘉龍村計劃(估計現址為屯門黃金海岸旁的嘉和里村)，把本來破落不堪的舊村落重建，保障村民的居住環境及安全。

Lawrence and Horace received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for their KAAA work.

羅蘭士及寶理士嘉道理獲頒拉蒙·麥格塞塞獎，以表揚嘉道理農業輔助會的貢獻。

1969

In November, the first of many gifts was made to Gurkha resettlement centres in Nepal. 11月，送出一批禮物住位於尼泊爾的噶喀兵安置中心。

1969 - Gifts made to Gurkha resettlement centres in Nepal  
1969 - 送出一批禮物住位於尼泊爾的噶喀兵安置中心。



Horace Kadoorie pleased to see the new born chickens ready for dispatch  
寶理士嘉道理先生欣然見理一批準備運送尼泊爾的初生雞隻。

Gloria Barretto began working on, and producing draft descriptions of, the orchids of Hong Kong. Her work carried on for several decades, up until 2003. A checklist was published in 2004.

白理桃女士加入團隊，並開始為香港蘭花撰寫簡介，此龐大工作項目耗時數十年，直至2003年方告完成。該名錄已於2004年出版。

KAAA also welcomed visitors to the farm. In 1973 the reported number of visitors was 8,444.

嘉道理農業輔助會開始歡迎公眾入內參觀農場。根據紀錄，1973年入場人次為8,444人。

The Colonial Government granted KAAA permanent possession of the land on which KAAA had been operating. This is where KFBG stands today. 殖民地政府批准嘉道理農業輔助會在所營運的範圍內擁有永久土地物業權，即是今天嘉道理農場暨植物園之所在。

The stone columns of the demolished Hong Kong General Post Office were presented to Horace Kadoorie as a gift from the war hero Mr. Y. C. Liang, who had rescued them from the Post Office demolition crew. They were erected at the farm and can still be seen there today.

舊中環郵政局拆卸時，抗戰英雄梁鴻昌先生把本來差點送去堆填區的四條大圓柱「救出」，並轉贈寶理士嘉道理。現在遊覽本園依然可見這四條別具氣派的石柱。

1976 - Stone columns  
1976年石柱於農場一景



Columns from the old General Post Office (1911-1976) now a scenic spot in Kadoorie Farm  
來自舊郵政總局(1911至1976年)的石柱現已成為嘉道理農場一處特色風景。

From 1951 to April of this year, KAAA had donated a total of 219,190 tons of cement, along with reinforcing steel, grinders, timber, other construction materials and cash grants that allowed for proceeding of the construction of roads, irrigation channels and many other infrastructural features in Hong Kong's villages. 由1951年至1979年4月，嘉道理農業輔助會已捐出共219,190噸水泥、強化鋼條、磨具、木材及其他建築材料，連同現金資助，為香港的鄉村建造道路、灌溉管道及許多其他基礎設施。

1979 - Construction of irrigation channels supported by KAAA  
1979年嘉道理農業輔助會支持興建灌溉管道。



Improved irrigation channel  
改良後之灌溉管道

The farm stopped the aid distribution of poultry and pigs to local farmers due to the shrinking number of agricultural activities in Hong Kong.

由於香港的農業息微，農場停止資助分發家禽及豬隻予本地農夫。

In 1994 Sir Piers Jacobs and our lawyer John Davison started working towards establishing KFBGC under Government Ordinance.

1994年，霍克誠爵士與約翰戴維森律師依據政府條例開始着手成立嘉道理農場暨植物園公司。