

EAST AFR. PROT



29951

1001  
No. 29 115

Governor  
Belfield

1915

25th May

Last previous Paper  
No. 1972 2000  
see for notes  
etc.

... he should visit ...  
... suitable opportunity ...  
... for any of the ...  
... certain ...  
... about ...  
... natives ...

Mr J. Anderson

In the despatch of the 20<sup>th</sup> of May  
on the subject of the Native Labour  
Comm<sup>n</sup>: Report Mr. Anderson <sup>expressed</sup> ~~stated~~ <sup>the necessity of</sup>  
the fact that the question of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>native labour</sup>  
might be deferred. He added that in any  
case it must be considered if at all  
independently of the effect on the labour  
supply, & it must not be used as a <sup>means</sup>  
means of increasing that supply.

In the despatch of the 10<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> 1915  
of the 6<sup>th</sup> of 11972/15 <sup>part (a) of the</sup>  
fact <sup>referred to</sup> the question of increasing  
the native labour, which had been <sup>proposed</sup>  
one of the <sup>main</sup> ~~main~~ <sup>points</sup>  
proposed.  
of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>main</sup> ~~main~~ <sup>points</sup>  
referred <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>report</sup>  
of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>main</sup> ~~main~~ <sup>points</sup>  
referred <sup>to</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>report</sup>

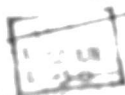
vertical text on left margin

59279  
24/10/15  
2000

would be glad to be  
informed of the  
manner in which  
the Board would treat  
the question of compensation  
in similar circumstances  
and he would also be glad  
to learn the provisions of  
the Board's retirement act  
on the technical aspect of  
the matter

For 29794/1915- 3

Cap



2

1 July 1915

Sr,

I am directed by Mr  
 by, to send to you for the  
 of the above, a copy of  
 & to forward the account  
 copy of a report & its  
 enclosures from the  
 of the CAP relating  
 to a claim submitted  
 of Mr. J. H. [illegible] for  
 compensation for  
 loss sustained in  
 connection with [illegible]  
 you without [illegible]  
 unless in his [illegible]  
 of Mr. [illegible]

29794/1915-3  
 1 July 1915  
 Mr. [illegible]

DRAFT

The Secretary

of the Department  
of Agriculture

MINUTE

29794/1915-3  
 Mr. [illegible]

- Mr. [illegible]
- Mr. [illegible]
- Mr. [illegible]
- Mr. [illegible]
- Mr. [illegible]
- Mr. [illegible]

*[Handwritten scribbles and signatures]*

1917

I would like that the machine is not a fault in  
as far as when used in the land it was found to be too  
strong. I would like to accept full responsibility and wish  
to express my very great regrets at the serious losses  
which have resulted therefrom.

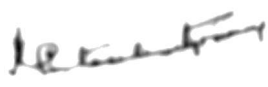
I am sure that the present time is the adequate  
reason for the machine's failure. While accepting  
responsibility I would like to state that I am sure the machine's  
performance was such as to make the issue of a satisfactory  
machine one of the most important steps to be  
taken in the future. I am sure the machine adopted

my regrets are expressed to Mr. Livingston  
and the owners of the horses which died in his stables or  
were in any way affected as a result of the machine and  
I trust that you will sympathetically support my  
application in the future for financial recompense.

I have the honor to be

Yours,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary to the League.

in my opinion the first test on either the issue of the  
 vaccine or safe. The result of the second test been  
 the same positive result the whole batch would most  
 certainly have been released.

...in regard to the question as regards  
 the vaccine being used in the ... either  
 age ... the vaccine appears certain.

Age of vaccine should not affect the  
 effectiveness but when it was a question of years,  
 should the efficacy be materially altered. So far as  
 the vaccine is prepared, issues of vaccine have manifested  
 stability ... intervals of considerably  
 over ... must frequently have elapsed between tests  
 in the laboratory and use in the field.

The assistant upon whom devolves most of the work  
 of vaccine preparation is one who has had very considerable  
 experience and who for some years manufactured Anthrax  
 vaccine in the laboratories of Messrs Evans, Leischer &  
 Co. of Liverpool. I have every reason to believe that  
 my instructions have been faithfully carried out by him.

It is upon my own tests that I rely for the  
 acceptance or refusal of a vaccine. Subsequent research  
 may show that the test are not sufficiently rigorous or  
 that it may be necessary to withhold the vaccine for  
 several months in order that developments may be detected.  
 That this should be necessary is unlikely in face of the  
 success attending previous issues of 20,000 doses prepared  
 and treated under identical conditions.

(4) Vaccine No. 8A was tested on six sheep (No. 594 of February 10th 1918) The reactions were normal and not excessive. On February 24th, after an interval of 14 days required for the establishment of immunity, these sheep received an injection of virulent anthrax, one unvaccinated sheep being inoculated at the same time. This latter died of anthrax within 48 hours; the vaccinated sheep showed but slight temperature reactions and all survived the test normally. It was therefore considered that the vaccine was (1) harmless and (2) efficacious.

This vaccine was returned by you on March 22nd and submitted to a test (No. 488 of that date) The correct dose was inoculated to a horse, a male and two sheep.

The male died of Anthrax on the 14th day; one sheep died of Anthrax on the 4th day. The horse showed a slight temperature reaction from the 9th to the 11th day, and the second sheep an erratic but severe reaction which had not yet subsided - March 7th - the 18th day.

It is evident from a comparison of these two experiments, Nos. 594 and 488, that serious changes had occurred in the vaccine during the interval of forty days between the tests.

So far as I am yet able to judge some factor has entered into the composition of the particular batch of vaccine (8A) under review, a factor as yet unknown, and one which has not previously attracted attention in serum laboratories. I make this suggestion solely on the evidence of the tests prior to issue and on return.

Attenuation may be produced by ~~sterilizing~~ the bacillus at a high temperature for variable lengths of time, or by adding to the culture medium certain substances antagonistic to the microbe.

In practice all vaccines now issued from various Laboratories and Institutions are prepared from cultures grown at high temperatures.

The object is to obtain a growth which is so mild as not to produce death or objectionable symptoms, and yet is sufficiently strong to induce an immunity, which should last at least a year, to a natural attack of the disease.

Each worker adopts his own standard of attenuation which is arrived at by testing the cultures upon various classes of animals of which mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and sheep are the most important.

At this Laboratory vaccine preparation was commenced in August last, on the completion of the gas installation necessary for the regulation of the temperature in the incubators.

The first issue was made on October 26th, and up to February 5th 20,000 doses were issued and used within the Protectorate. No single incident was reported.

Since October a considerable number of tests have been made upon all classes of animals with a view to ascertaining the correct standard of virulence for a vaccine suited to the stock in this Protectorate; as a result of these it was accepted that provided the doses of attenuated culture was harmless to cattle and sheep, which are highly susceptible producing in them only a mild reaction, and that these animals were subsequently immune when inoculated with proved virulent cultures, the vaccine was suitable for issue.

Guy.  
 Oddisino.  
 Bay Mare.  
 Hooper.  
 Macquerader.

(0) In seven the reactions were normal, slight rise of temperature being noted while the animals manifested little or no dullness and the swellings at the seat of inoculation did not extend abnormally.

Shaftmore.  
 Clan.  
 Thania.  
 Intruder.  
 White Lady Filly.  
 Chestnut South African Mare.  
 Gigit.

No particular class of animal, age or sex could be regarded as being more susceptible than another, nor can any reason be assigned for the variations in results other than the individual idiosyncrasies of the animals.

Shaftmore, a recently imported English thoroughbred Stallion, manifested no abnormality; indeed an Abyssinian and also perhaps a country bred, died.

Macquerader an imported thoroughbred and Athara a Somali both reacted severely. The Dutchess colt died while the White Lady filly was never seriously ill although running with its mother, which died.

(2) Vaccination against Anthrax is carried out by injecting under the skin a mild or attenuated artificial culture of the *Bacillus Anthracis*.

swelling at the seat of inoculation should remain quite insignificant and localised. In some of Mr Hixington's horses the swellings at the first inspection were upwards of six inches long, four inches across and an inch in depth, and these subsequently extended to embrace in some instances the whole of one side and beneath the neck and reached into the space around the throat and later to the breast, and in one or two cases extended into the fore legs.

(A) Nine deaths (all) occurred as a result of vaccination, in each case the Bacillus of Anthrax being retained—on March 20th i.e. 5 days after inoculation.

Miss Reynolds.

Firefly.

Wheeler Holt.

on March 21st - - - Six days

Wonga.

Chestnut, South African Mare.

Kathleen.

on March 22nd. - - - Seven days

Duckless.

Viking.

On March 24th. - - - Nine days

White Lady.

(B) SIX animals reacted very severely, manifesting abnormal swellings and great depression, and would, I believe, have succumbed had drastic remedial measures not been adopted.

Atbara.

88  
W/L/S.

Mem 583.

April 8th., 1918.

The Chief Veterinary Officer,

NAIDG:1.

Vaccination against Anthrax  
Mr J. Elkington

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I have the honor to furnish the following report, showing the data at present available.

(1) Veterinary officer laid inoculated the whole stock of twenty-two horses at Harrow on Monday March 18th 1918, each animal receiving 8.c.c. of Vaccine Wp.HA.

On Thursday March 18th I received information from Mr Elkington that the temperatures of several were elevated and on inspection I found that the reactions following upon inoculation were excessively severe.

In a normal reaction the temperature should not rise more than one or two degrees (Fahrenheit) above normal nor remain elevated for more than about 24 hours---- This rise should occur from 24 to 36 hours after inoculation. In a great many instances this temperature reaction does not occur, even although an immunity to Anthrax is conferred by the vaccination.

Further, under a normal reaction, any

60.

April 9th. 1915.

The Hon'ble The Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

SIR,

## VACCINATION AGAINST ANTHRAX.

Mr. J. Elkington.

I have the honour to attach in original a report received from the Veterinary Pathologist on the above subject.

2. I can only add to the report that in several instances Anthrax Vaccine more than 40 days old has been used by Veterinary Officers in the field with uniformly good results, and this particular batch of vaccine is the only one which has had anything but the desired effect.

3. Anthrax Vaccine has been used with extremely good results on about 23,000 animals, chiefly military remounts, transport cattle and donkeys for the purpose of checking outbreaks of the disease and has been the means of saving the Government considerable pecuniary loss.

4. In forwarding this report I wish to endorse the Veterinary Pathologist's remarks in the last paragraph of his letter.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,  
Your obedient servant,
  
Acting Chief Veterinary Officer

site to be chosen by Major Montgomery. For ten years I have kept a racing stable at Masara and have been fairly successful both as a trainer and breeder of horses and I have by the aid of my stable's considerably augmented my income and my personal loss is extremely heavy.

While apologising for this extremely long letter I feel I cannot close without drawing your attention to the great kindness, sympathy and untiring efforts of Major Montgomery and his staff, who did all that was humanly possible to arrest the disease and to whom my most grateful thanks are due.

While not wishing or attempting in anyway to get unfair compensation from Government for my losses I think the foregoing letter will convey to you the serious nature of the losses I have been so unfortunate as to sustain.

I have, &c.,

sd/- James Skington.

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I have, &c..

sd/- James Elkington.

Firefly, in foal to Shaftsmoor	Rs.1500
Tanga	250

Viking and Firefly arrived in my stables at a date subsequent to the despatch of these valuations. I value Viking at Rs.1200 and Firefly at Rs.1500. I also value the colt by Tanga from Duchess, who was seven months old at the time of death at Rs. 600 as apart from his dam in previous valuation.

I would further most respectfully point out to you that owing to the inoculation of my horses by Government with verile serum my stables and farm are infected with Anthrax and my business as a trainer and proprietor of a Stud farm is ruined. I have already had to refuse a mare of Mr. M. I. Wells to Shaftsmoor and no sane man would send or try to send a mare or any other animals to my infected stables and farm, and I have every reason to believe that Shaftsmoor will be removed from my stables and also other mares and other horses owned by Mr. F. W. G. Williams to say nothing of other owners.

I think it only fair to myself to hold Government responsible for my losses and apply to you for compensation. My farm and buildings being infected with Anthrax I could not possibly sell the property with the stables as a going concern and, as I have already stated in addition to losses my business is utterly ruined and it will take years to work it up again, even supposing I could ever do so which I personally very much doubt. Under these circumstances I think a sum of £5000 would be a fair figure as compensation in addition to the value of the horses lost. I also think the Government should remove my stables, buildings, and Stud groom's house, free of cost to me to a clean site

etc.

(3)

Both these animals were in foal to Shaftmoor.

Following on these animals the deaths occurred of a chestnut South African Mare: Kathleen, Chestnut Australian Mare: White Ladye, East Indian Country Bred Mare; and Duchess, Abyssinian mare. All the above being in foal to Shaftmoor barring Kathleen in foal to Tanga.

I then lost Tanga, <sup>an</sup> East African Country bred Stallion standing here at Stud at a fee of Rs.50/- and a sure foal getter.

I also lost Viking, a chestnut South African gelding.

Major Montgomery then asked me if I was willing for him to try 'drastic measures' with the remainder of my horses, and on my agreeing he proceeded to inoculate most of the remaining horses with, I believe, Anti-Anthrax serum, and, I believe, has by this treatment saved their lives. At this stage I am unable to state what effect the vaccination may have on Shaftmoor (whether it may cause him to become impotent) and also what effects it may have on the remaining in foal mares or what effect it may have on their 'form' from a racing point of view. I have questioned Major Montgomery on these points and he hopes and believes that there is no reason to anticipate any bad results.

At the outbreak of war I furnished a list of horses then in my stable, with what I consider a fair valuation, to Lieut. Col. Sturdy, D. V.R., the valuation sent in being as follows:-

Miss Maynard, in foal to Shaftmoor	Rs. 2000
Chestnut South African Mare in foal to Shaftmoor	1500
Kathleen, in foal to Tanga	2250
White Ladye, in foal to Shaftmoor	1500
Duchess (foal at foot) heavy in foal to Shaftmoor	1200

greatly obliged if they could spare me one tube of Vaccine for him at once so as to do away with all risks of Anthrax in his case.

I was assured by Major Kennedy and Major Montgomery that from tests made <sup>and</sup> by the experience they had gained by doing a large number of inoculations I need not fear any bad results to my brood mares or any of my other animals.

On Monday, March 18th. Captain Reid, Veterinary Officer, came to Masara about 6 p. m. and having taken the temperature of all my horses and satisfied himself that they were all normal (I have his list) proceeded to vaccinate them all.

The first intimation of anything being wrong was the presence of enormous swellings appearing on the necks of my horses and between their fore legs and in some cases down their legs. Also we found my horses had extremely high temperatures. record kept. I at once communicated with Major Montgomery who came to Masara immediately and examined all the horses. of course at this ~~stage~~ he was not in a position to offer an opinion but appeared to be extremely anxious owing to the swellings and high temperatures.

On Saturday, March 21st. Mrs. Hayward's bay country bred mare died about 10 a.m. and shortly afterwards Firefly a chestnut East Indian country bred mare and a colt by Tanga from Dutton.

Acting on instructions received from Major Montgomery these animals were buried six feet deep in my coffee shade, the tips of their ears being cut off and sent in a tin to the laboratory. Major Montgomery afterwards informed me that these animals had died of Anthrax.

MUSARA.

Nairobi, 18th April, 1915.

To.

The Hon'ble The Chief Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to place before you most respectfully the following facts concerning the loss I have sustained in my stable owing to my horses having been inadvertently vaccinated by Government with Vaccine improperly tested and presumably containing Anthrax.

Owing to the prevalence of Anthrax on the north farm to me, Kanawa Hill, and a number of cows and 1 horse dying from this disease, I wrote to Major Kennedy, Director of Veterinary Services, asking him to give me his advice re the desirability of having my horses vaccinated and making a special point as to what effect the Vaccine would be likely to have on mares in foal.

Major Kennedy replied stating that he did not consider there was much risk to horses kept in stables he also informed me that there would be no vaccine available for 20 days, but that he was communicating with Major Montgomery. In this letter I replied that all my brood mares were turned out in paddocks by day and if there was any reason to fear abortion or other evils from the effects of the Vaccine I should like my whole stable inoculated. I noted that Mr Shefton of a thorough bred English Stallion by Match Maker out of a Detonera Bull. I have standing at Stud at Musara at a fee of Rs.100/- was a very valuable animal I should be

greatly

preparation checking maintenance, issue and application of the Vaccine. I wrote to the Veterinary Pathologist on April 15th asking him if he could furnish me with any details as to what actually happened in the manufacture, issue, etc., of the serum to cause these lamentable results. The Veterinary Pathologist in a letter to me dated May 4th clearly admits that the Vaccine employed on my horses was too strong, that the deaths and severe illnesses of the animals were due to this cause and that in his opinion the injuries arose through an alteration or deviation of the substance employed which was owing to the formation of some factor hitherto unrecognised in laboratories.

I desire to further draw your attention to this other aspect which shows that in the manufacture of an Anthrax Vaccine there has come to light a factor which not for my unfortunate experience, might have remained undetected for a considerable period and might have subsequently manifested itself in a manner causing great financial or economic loss to Government.

The control of Anthrax in this Protectorate has become a serious question to the Veterinary Authorities and on the plea that my experience has been of material benefit to them and to the community I would pray for a reconsideration of my case.

I have, etc.

ed/- James Livingston

2938  
INCLOSURE



is Dispatch No. 17 of May 1, 1910

MASARA,

or Nairobi

British East Africa.

31st May, 1910.

To

The Secretary of State

The Colonial Office

L. S.

Sir,

I have the honour to invite your attention to a grave injury to which I have been subjected as a result of vaccination of my stock of horses against Anthrax.

As a result of this vaccination I have suffered direct pecuniary loss amounting at a conservative estimate to Rs. 14,200 and, in addition, my business as a Trainer and breeder, in which I have not been engaged for the past ten years in this country, is ruined through the fear of Anthrax existing in the minds of my former clients. During the three months prior to the Vaccination I was in charge of an average of 20 to 30 horses, since that operation not a single animal has been sent to my stables. The vaccination was carried out by a member of the Veterinary Staff with material prepared and issued by the Veterinary pathologist.

In a letter dated April, 1910, I appealed to His Excellency the Governor for some compensation, but the Hon'ble The Chief Secretary's reply of April 1910, informed me that His Excellency was unable to entertain my application for compensation.

Since this ruling could only be based upon a demonstration that there had been no negligence in the

preparation.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI.

29 JUN 1915

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

May 26th, 1915.

No. 426.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorial from Mr. James Wilkinson of Masara.

I. Mr. Wilkinson's previous letter of the 15th March a copy of which I attach, detailed the losses which he claimed to have sustained in consequence of the outbreak of anthrax in his stable. The case was carefully considered by me in consultation with my Executive Council and we came to the conclusion in view of the evidence reported from the Veterinary Pathologist, that Mr. Wilkinson could not be held responsible for the losses incurred and would not be entitled to any compensation.

2. The facts, which are set out in the correspondence, do by no means entirely support the decision arrived at but at the same time I consider Mr. Wilkinson's case undoubtedly a hard one and I should be an easy object if you felt inclined to direct that some compensation should be made to him as an act of grace.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your humble, obedient servant,

*Henry Byrd*

GOVERNOR.

THE HONOURABLE  
LESLIE BARKER, F.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DUNDEE STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.

Government House,  
Nairobi.

29 JUN 15

British East Africa.

May 26th, 1915.

No. 426.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorial from Mr. James Elkington of Masara.

2. Mr. Elkington's previous letter of the 15th instant, a copy of which I attach, detailed the losses which he claimed to have sustained in consequence of the outbreak of Anthrax in his stable. His case was carefully considered by me in consultation with my Executive Council and we came to the conclusion, in view of the enclosed report from the Veterinary Pathologist, that Government could not be held responsible for the losses incurred and would not be justified in awarding compensation.

3. The facts, which are fully set out in the correspondence, in my opinion entirely support the decision arrived at, but at the same time I consider Mr. Elkington's case undoubtedly a hard one and I should in no way object if you felt inclined to direct that some compensation should be made to him as an act of grace.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your humble, obedient servant,

*Henry B. ...*

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LEWIS BACON, F.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DUNDEE STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.