

EAST AFR. PROT

25018

Treasury

Date.  
1912

ASSISTANT TO VETERINARY PATHOLOGIST

Dept. of Agriculture

Previous Paper

Enclosed a salary of post being raised from £300 to £400 p.a. on the understanding that any additional expenditure this year will be met from savings on the Agricultural vote.

25018

My dear Sir

I enclose only for info a copy of correspondence with the Treasury in reply to their letter of 15. 11. 12 saying that they will endeavour to obtain a suitable man for the post as soon as possible. I print out that any additional expenditure this year must be met from savings on the Agricultural vote.

1st copy for Mr. ...  
2nd copy for Mr. ...  
3rd copy for Mr. ...

~~Very truly yours~~

Yours faithfully  
John Stockman

Subsequent Paper

21 4/4/12 J. Stockman  
39422  
W.B. aff.

all 6/9  
at once  
J.S.M. 6/9

to them

As you are aware, so far it has  
 been impossible to get a man for the  
 appointment of assistant to the Veterinary  
 Pathologist in the East. But Mr. Stockman  
 has now suggested that Mr. Wallis Jones,  
 at present in the service of South Africa  
 Veterinary Dept on a temporary engagement,  
 would be a suitable man for the job -  
 In his letter attaching a photograph and from  
 his journal his J. in <sup>the</sup> Indian, is  
 excellent proof, and if <sup>he</sup> is willing to  
 take the job, I do not think that  
 we could do better. You will remember  
 that we tried to get him for the Hyderabad  
 Commission, but without success. - See <sup>Journal</sup> 12785

Your appointment to his journal  
 Draft letter to him for review

12785/2

Director: Mr. H. H. Henson  
Station 100, Toronto  
Subject: Mr. W. G. H. H. H. H.

LABORATORY OF THE  
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Albion Lodge

Windsor, Ont., Michigan

10th November 1912

Dear Read,

With reference to your note handed to me at the meeting of the Committee it has occurred to me that the difficulty with regard to Rae having failed you could probably be met but I do not like to take steps in the matter without first consulting you. You will remember Jowett whom I recommended for at least two billets and who has always failed us for reasons which I thought trivial. He would certainly be very suitable for the veterinary laboratory at Nairobi and I think he has had a lesson and will probably be glad to go. I had made up my mind never to recommend him for anything further but if you agree I will write that the post will be offered to him and point out that if after his last letter which I enclose he fails the Colonial Office again I cannot undertake to recommend him for any future billet of the kind. His letter I think would justify me writing to him as suggested.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

J. Stockman

MESSAGING ADDRESS  
VETERINUS

REPLY PLEASE  
GIVE YOUR NUMBER



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VETERINARY OFFICER

Cape Town. PPRd. October 1912

*Personal*

Dear Mr. Stockman,

You may perhaps remember that when last in England I wrote you with reference to a Veterinary Appointment in Northern Nigeria which at that time was vacant. In reply you kindly sent me particulars, and also very kindly offered to put my name forward for the post if I so wished. Before, however, I could arrange to come to London to see you with reference to the matter, you wrote me further that the Administration had decided not to proceed with the appointment after all. Subsequently, becoming rather weary of unemployment, and the offer to return to this Service in a temporary capacity having meanwhile occurred, I availed myself of it for the time being.

I now venture to trespass once more on your good nature, --- am writing to ask if you are aware whether the Nigerian offer has been re-opened, as if the vacancy still exists I would apply for the post and accept it if offered to me; --- or failing that I would be pleased to accept any other suitable post, either in Africa, England or elsewhere.

I fully realize the serious mistake I made in not availing myself of the Nyasaland offer when the opportunity occurred, and needless to say, I should not wish to repeat a similar mistake a second time. I am most anxious to obtain a better appointment than the one I am now filling, and if you should know of any vacancy, and would favour me by kindly putting my name forward for the post, I should be grateful.

In this event if you would kindly advise me at the same time  
if in order that I can arrange for my release from my present  
engagement without delay I should be still further indebted  
to you. I may say that the terms of my present agreement  
are such that I can leave at any time on short notice,-----  
there is a penalty, inasmuch as I have to refund the amount  
of the passage money if I leave before a certain period,-----  
but there would be no difficulty in complying with that, and  
I know my present Chief would not stand in the way of my en-  
deavour to obtain a better post.

441

I would be quite prepared to return to England should  
that course be necessary, in order to apply for, or to take up  
any post which may be vacant, and may say that I would be  
prepared to go wherever required.

I am deeply sensible of your kindness in having  
put my name forward for the Nyackland, and for another appoint-  
ment in the past, and I now fully realize and regret the  
serious error of judgment I made in not availing myself of  
these opportunities when they occurred,----- as already stated  
I shall not make similar mistakes in the future;

In conclusion I may say that if you can do anything  
for me in this matter I should be very grateful.

Trusting to be favoured with a reply at your  
convenience, and with kindest regards,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Walter Jowett

Stewart Stockman, Esq.,

Principal Veterinary Officer,

Board of Agriculture,

London.

TREASURY CHAMBERS

12164

3 September 1912

693

Sir,

I have laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Mr. Read's letter of the 20th ultimo (25102/1912) and its accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. A. C. Macdonald, Director of Agriculture in the East Africa Protectorate, relative to the question of the appointment of a successor to Dr. J. L. Hannigan, Assistant to the Veterinary Pathologist, who has resigned.

In reply I am to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Harcourt that in the circumstances represented by Lords sanction the salary of the post being raised from £300 to £400 per annum, on the understanding that any additional expenditure that may be involved during the current year will be able to be met from savings on the Agricultural vote.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*W. H. Chalvey*

The Under Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

SEP 5

DRAFT.

Enc No. 578

oag.

10 Sept 1912.

MINUTE.

in

- Mr. *deeb 1/9*
- Mr. *deeb 6*
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

*[initials]*

Maevetta woman to which  
 the receipt of your resp. No.  
 473 of the 7<sup>th</sup> of July  
 relating to the appt. of  
~~—~~ a successor to Dr.

J. E. Hamman as  
 Assistant to the Veterinary  
 Pathologist, + to transmit  
 to you for your inf.  
 a copy of correspondence  
 with the Veterinary

*2ms - 20 ans*  


---

*25102*  


---

*2ms 3 sept*  


---

*28017*

*form herewith*  
*sent a 6 pt sec*  
*8.14*  
*6/9*

on this subject

2. I had had some

thoughts as suitable

candidate for the post

at a salary of £200

per annum as

possible

3. I have to ~~write~~

draw your attention to the

conditions laid down

in the second part of

the letter from the Treasury

that any additional

expenditure may be

involved owing to the

increase in the enrolments

of this post during the

current financial

year <sup>is £5</sup> will be met from

grants from the Government

Vobc.





28018/1912

TELEGRAM. The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the  
Governor-General of the Union of South Africa.  
(Sent 3.20 p.m. 21st November, 1912)

---

Please offer Walter Jowett Department of  
Agriculture, if your Ministers see no objection,  
appointment as Assistant to Veterinary Pathologist,  
East Africa Protectorate salary £400 per annum  
free quarters or allowance in lieu. Telegraph  
whether he accepts and if so how soon he is able to  
leave for East Africa.

The appointment is permanent but not  
pensionable.

HARCOURT.

**PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**

CONTINUED ON NEXT FILM

**C 0/533/112**

**TOTAL EXPOSURES →**

his report.

It is with great regret that Sir E. Grey again finds himself obliged to ask Mr. Harcourt to sanction Dr. Milne's return proceeding to Zanzibar, but Mr. Harcourt will no doubt understand that the feeling at present existing in the Protectorate makes it impossible to set up an unbiased Commission from the small number of officers employed in the Sultanate, while it is essential that the serious accusations against the Public Health Administration should be gone into as soon as possible.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

*W. Langley*

his report.

It is with great regret that Sir E. Grey again finds himself obliged to ask Mr. Harcourt to sanction Dr. Milne's again proceeding to Zanzibar. But Mr. Harcourt will no doubt understand that the feeling at present existing in the Protectorate makes it impossible to set up an unbiased Commission from the small number of officers employed in the Sultanate, while it is essential that the serious accusations against the Public Health Administration should be gone into as soon as possible.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

*W. Langley*

C/O  
40510

376

Recd

Recd 23 DEC 12

Decypher telegram from Mr. Clarke, (Zanzibar) to Foreign Office dated December 19th 1912.

Despatched 10.55 a.m.

Received 11.15 a.m.

(R) No. 215

At an inquest held on a prisoner who died whilst at Prison Island magistrate found that Captain Skelton was guilty of grave neglect of duty and of making misstatement on oath.

There is apparently no appeal from this decision but Skelton who is confident that he can refute the charges, demands an inquiry by the Army Council. Papers follow by next mail.

C. C.  
40510  
REC'D  
REC'D 23 DEC 12

53316 377  
14 DEC 1912

Enclosure No. 2. in Mr Clarke's No. 385 of the 16th November.

Report on the friction which has arisen in the  
Medical Administration of the Transiber Government  
during the outbreak of cholera, 1912

1. The Medical and Sanitary Control of the Protec-  
-torate is entirely separate and is vested in the hands  
of two officers, each reporting direct to the First  
Minister. Dr MacDonald is Principal Medical Officer of  
the medical work proper, with charge of the Hospitals  
and Dispensaries and a staff of four qualified Medical  
Officers. The Sanitary, Public Health, Shipping and  
Bacteriological Laboratory is entrusted to Captain  
Skelton, the Medical Officer for Health. His staff  
consists normally of an Assistant Pathologist, but  
during the present outbreak it has been further rein-  
-forced by the seconding to the Health Department of  
one of Dr MacDonald's medical officers and the engage-  
-ment of a local practitioner.

2. The situation is still more complicated by the

*See of Deaths*  
*See Map*

fact, the only private practitioner in the town, Dr Charlesworth, holds a semi-official position as Physician to the Agency. These three spheres of influence are quite clearly defined.

When this system was first evolved prior to Captain Skelton's advent, the holder of his office was Dr Spurrier. This officer, with Dr MacDonald and Dr Charlesworth were all contemporaries, and grew up with the march of time as part and parcel of the development of the Protectorate, and, at any rate in times of crises worked more or less harmoniously together up to the time of Dr Spurrier's retirement this year. It is hardly to be wondered at that the introduction of younger and newer enthusiasms into the accustomed order of things would sooner or later give rise to friction. This is just what has happened; and the present outbreak of cholera coincident with the arrival of a new officer to conduct operations in a place and amongst people whose customs and language he was ignorant of, has given the occasion on which the stress could first be felt.

4. Immediately the real nature of the disease was diagnosed - the credit of which belongs to Captain Skelton - an effort was made to deal with it by the formation of an informal Cholera Board, which had been done in former times with Dr Spurrier. Owing to the divergence of medical opinion this at once proved unworkable, and an attempt was made to give it a more definite constitution. It was convened to listen to Captain Skelton's account of the progress of the epidemic, the various steps taken to combat it, and any further details of interest in connexion with the outbreak and on the information thus given any member may make any suggestion which may appear to it to be called for ....

5. The Board was thus a purely advisory body intended to assist Captain Skelton on whose shoulders rested the sole responsibility for whatever measures were undertaken. The other members were Dr MacDonald, Dr Charlesworth and Dr Cament, the Assistant Pathologist, and the President was His Honour Judge Lindsey Smith.

6. In view of the situation already created, this Board like the former one was a failure. What the scope



of previous boards has been, is, I think sufficiently indicated by Dr Charlesworth in his letter addressed to Mr Clarke, "when however a new disease, plague, appeared here, a medical board was constituted to deal with it whose views Dr Spurrler listened to and acted on." (The italics are mine. vide A. Minute 3. Paragraph 2.)

That the two doctors desired was that the direction of all cholera measures should be vested in the Board. As they were already in opposition to Captain Skelton, this, as was pointed out, would have meant the practical supersession of Captain Skelton before he had been tried; or, with the equality of votes, would have laid on the President the onus of deciding on all points at variance between Dr Macdonald and Dr Charlesworth on the one hand and Captain Skelton and Dr Garment on the other, and the opinion of the latter would be still further discounted by the fact that he had only been a few days in the country. That these points were numerous, technical and contentious the minutes of the Cholera Board show.

Under the circumstances I do not see what other instructions could have been issued.

7. The Board sat from September 10th to October

10th and held four meetings before being finally disassembled as serving no useful purpose.

8. A perusal of the minutes leaves one with the impression that the spirit of the report was more a criticism of what had or had not been done by the Medical Officer; a spirit which did not encourage Captain Skelton to submit openly and in full detail all that was being done. There is no record of approval recorded; but rather, right or wrong, of disagreement, and a consideration of such less vitally pressing points - considering the emergency of the epidemic - as, whether a death was or was not cholera; and how it should be shown in the death returns; as to the method of disinfecting houses; and the routine procedure to be adopted in investigating suspicious cases and deaths; as to the late written instructions were issued by the Medical Officer for Health.

9. Two big points of policy did come up which must be alluded to, as they were the main lines of contention - the patrolling of the River, and the question of the Island of Pamba. However desirable a

measure the correct course would have been, I may say at once that, weighing the pros and cons (I visited a portion of the river in company with Captain Skelton) I think that Captain Skelton was justified in refusing to commit the Administration to a course of action the net result of which appears to me would be of doubtful benefit.

10. The situation with regard to Pemba was whether intending passengers for that island should be segregated in an observation camp for five days. At that time the infection in Zanzibar was limited (as far as could be known) to two or three districts. Captain Skelton considered, as I should have done, that it would be a sufficient precaution if surveillance only was carried out for five days before each person was issued a permit to leave Zanzibar. Similar instructions were issued to the Medical Officer in Pemba.

11. I have since had an opportunity of visiting the three ports of Pemba and, taking into consideration that cholera infection is fairly general throughout Zanzibar and that from the number of passengers going over weekly to Pemba it is almost impossible to exercise proper surveillance there

I think the time has come when this measure of segregation should be put into operation. This can the more easily be done now that Bombasa has been declared free of plague, as the Quarantine Station was used entirely for plague suspects.

12. As a further precaution, seeing that there is only one medical man in the island, I consider it would be advisable that two of the ports of entry should be closed so as to concentrate the vigilance of the Medical Officer at one point only.

13. Generally speaking the reading of the minutes of the Cholera Board and the whole correspondence leaves the impression that underlying their repeatedly expressed desire to aid the Administration (which their past services are a guarantee of) there was an obvious wish on the part of Dr MacDonald and Dr Charlesworth to prove that Captain Skelton had neglected his duties, and that what he had done was wrong; while Captain Skelton doubtless gave his colleagues the impression of receiving all their suggestions with scanty consideration.

14. This personal feeling crystallized out in a memorandum dated October 21st and signed by both in which it is alleged that Captain Skelton

- (a) furnishes untrue and misleading reports.
- (b) has dealt with the outbreak with ineptitude and neglect.
- (c) is incompetent. This communication virtually closed the correspondence, the matter being referred home. ( Vide D. Minutes <sup>and</sup> 485. )

15. I think Captain Skelton would readily admit that the information he was in a position to submit to the Board could not always be entirely accurate. A stranger, ignorant of the language, viewed therefore with suspicion by the natives, and forced, as I have already indicated by the atmosphere which prevailed the Board to rely exclusively on the information furnished him by his subordinate Indian and native staff, he would find it exceedingly difficult to arrive at the truth. Hence it came about that he would have to accept information furnished him instead of investigating himself: and gave grounds for his colleagues' belief that he was too dilatory in acknowledging new cases to be sent until bacteriologically confirmed - the natural attitude of all Medical Officers of Health. I do not think that his colleagues made the slightest allowance for the disabilities

disabilities under which he laboured.

16. Against all this it must be said that in the consequent confusion created by the appearance of cholera, there had to be constructed out of a peace establishment the organization of sufficient personnel and matériel to cope with a much bigger campaign. It was inevitable that mistakes would be made, were, in fact, made, and measures not executed with sufficient promptitude. I have had too much experience of these epidemic crises in these Protectorates not to be fully alive as to what can be done wrongly. I think these charges of ineptitude and neglect have been preferred without due appreciation of all the circumstances.

17. The origin and spread of the cholera can only be a matter of speculation on which each man is entitled to formulate his own theory. This much seems clear - that the outbreak of August 7th was only the first visible expression of the cholera; that cases must have been in the Island in July or possibly June - however introduced; that channels for the spread of the infection were already in existence prior to any possible connexion with the Jail outbreak.

I do not think that even, as alleged, measures were overlooked

overlooked in connexion with the Mtoni cases ( on August 13th ) and Mwera ( August 10th et seq. ) it is either fair or just to lay at Captain Skelton's door the blame for the successive infections of various places throughout the Island. His narrative report must be read in connexion with these charges.

18. It must be remembered that both these gentlemen in addition to their Government duties have large private practices ; and it is a little difficult to understand how they are assured that, because something was not done, the time of the Medical Officer of Health was not profitably employed elsewhere.

19. I consider Captain Skelton a perfectly competent officer, and well qualified for the post he holds. I can only invite attention to his twelve years record in the Army Medical Corps, his experience of medical work in West and North Africa, Ceylon and India, embracing as it did cholera work, as supporting my opinion. He has organized his Department to grapple with the work thrust on it, has a grasp of the whole situation, and I am unable to suggest what more he should do. That cholera does prevail, is not, I think, a reflection on him.

20. I have not desired within the scope of this Report to enter too minutely into these charges or comment the two parties, feeling certain that such an action could only lead to one result - an action at law. Every facility has been given me to visit the more infected portions of the island, and see for myself the geographical and ethnological difficulties that had to be overcome. I have listened to Dr MacDonald's and Dr Charlesworth's story, questioned them and Captain Skelton on various points which required elucidating in order to give me a proper understanding of the merits of the case, and have formed my own opinion.

21. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the commencement of the trouble on Dr MacDonald's side must probably dated from the decision that the status of the two Medical Departments, after Dr Spurrier's retirement, was to remain; and that the new Health Officer was not to be placed under him.

22. I do not think I am unjust in considering that Captain Skelton all unwittingly slipped into this rankling atmosphere against the existence of his Department as a separate



separate entity. Younger and newer, and in independent charge, and looking at affairs from a different standpoint from what the older resident medical men adopted, I think a certain measure of blame does attach to Captain Skelton for early permitting the sympathies of his colleagues to be estranged, and to be focussed, as now, more into an active desire to catch him tripping, than to aid the Administration by any other methods than their own. I am bound to say that under the circumstances it would have required a very tactful man to have carried Dr MacDonald and Dr Charlesworth along with him without giving up his own personality. It is easy at this <sup>date</sup> ~~stage~~ to say that, in the beginning, Captain Skelton expressed himself too optimistically as regards the course of the outbreak, but I cannot help feeling that a good deal of this expression was in the nature of a counterblast due to a not unnatural irritation in one who, in very harassing times and struggling to cope with unfamiliar environments with a pressing situation, found almost every single detail of his actions which came to their notice the subject of insistent and veiled antagonism. In their treatment of a new and untried colleague I think Dr MacDonald and Dr Charlesworth were more occupied in looking at things from their own position

position than from his.

23. The real fault of the whole affair is the dual medical administration. And I venture to suggest that these two Departments should be combined under one head.

Mr MacDonald informs me that he intends to take his pension next year, so that an opportunity of effecting this amalgamation will be afforded during 1913 - 1914.

24. From figures which have been furnished me by the Treasurer it appears that the average expenditure for five years of the two departments has been as follows : -

Health Office..... £ 8137

Principal Medical Officer's Department -- £ 7728

Next year the Health Office will have control of the Veterinary Department.

25. The staffs and all salaries of these two Departments are as follows : -

Medical : -

Principal Medical Officer £ 600 ( pensionable )

Three Medical Officers at £ 400 -- £ 1200 ( " " )

One Medical Officer at £ 350 -- £ 350

-----  
Total - £ 2,150.  
-----

## Health Office : -

Medical Officer for Health	£ 700 (includes bonus of £100)
Assistant " " "	£ 400 ( " " " )
	-----
Total	£ 1,100
	-----

The total salary and medical expenses on medical officers amounts therefore to £ 3,250

26. There is no doubt that amalgamation will make for increased efficiency and greatly simplify matters for the Executive. Departmentally it should prevent the possibility of reduplication of clerical and subordinate staff, and effect further economies.

27. I am not actually conversant with the amount of administrative work attached to Dr Macdonald's office, but I imagine it cannot be very great, as he would not have the time to take up private practice. Taking into consideration the relatively smaller amount of the medical work and the enormous importance of the sanitary department in safeguarding the economic interests of the <sup>island</sup> it seems to me that the case of Zanzibar could be more advantageously and economically met by placing the whole medical administration of the island under the Health Office. It seems to me that with a combined staff of only five medical officers, it would hardly be

worth while instituting in addition to a Principal Medical Officer a Chief Sanitary Officer. If the Chief Sanitary Officer was also Principal Medical Officer, all ranks could have their medical and sanitary duties properly defined without overlapping; and, in times of epidemics, there would be available five sanitary medical officers instead of one without the necessity of having to apply for men being second-ed.

28. Amalgamation would also permit of better terms being offered to medical officers, so as to bring them more in line with the rate of pay existing in other Colonies and East Africa. What I would propose is as follows:-

Principal Medical Officer	£ 750 to £ 850 by £ 25 annually
Senior Medical Officer	£ 500 to £ 600 by £ 25 annually
Five Medical Officers	£ 400 to £ 500 by £ 20 annually

For 1914 this would give a total of £ 3200.

Necessary stipulations for the post of Principal Medical Officer would be the forbidding of private practice, and that

the holder should be a Diplôme of Public Health. I do

not think Dr Curwen who would have his claims considered to succeed Dr MacDonald would feel that they had been altogether overlooked if he was appointed second in command under a working

working Medical Officer for Health. Captain Skelton's

appointment is for four years; it would thus depend on Dr Curwen himself whether the Administration saw fit to recommend him to succeed Captain Skelton when he demitted that post.

I have not had time to go into all the details of the duties of the pay and staff attached to the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Office but feel convinced that by amalgamation further savings could be effected. At one of the stations in Peabie I found the Medical Officer belonging to MacDonald's department had two subordinates under him, one sanitary and one sanitary, and the same had in consequence to report to two chiefs; and further, that medical assistants presented being called upon to perform sanitary work, while the sanitary assistant is called on to help in dispensary work made it a ground of complaint to his Chief. If all these men and the menial staff (so far as was expedient) were passed through the Health Office, the risk of friction and confusion in times of stress would be considerably minimized.

29. With regard to the present position of cholera in the island, the enclosed spot map ( which has been prepared by Captain Skelton ) shows the total number of cases which have come under the notice of the Health Office during the months of August, September and October. From the small percentage of recoveries recorded it may be suspected that it is only the fatal cases which come to light, the others being concealed. Unless there was an unlimited qualified staff to post in every likely and unlikely district to investigate every case of sickness, this cannot be avoided. The difficulties of locomotion must be taken into account.

30. Zanzibar town has had no case of cholera since the 26th October. During the month of November to date, it and a radius of ~~2~~ miles from the town has practically been clear. All deaths in the town are investigated by a qualified Assistant surgeon and doubtful cases referred to Captain Skelton. The water supply as far as I can see is absolutely protected.

As regards the continuance of the disease, the spread of the infection being largely commensal - across the family food basket and water pot - and only in certain instances

directly

directly traceable to the village water supply, it appears to me that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate it,

and that it will drift its course, a menace to the island, it can only be overtaken by the education of individuals in personal prophylaxis.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442611)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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Statement showing total number of deaths in country districts from 1905 - 1910.

Month.	NVERA.			MOKOTONI.			CHWAKA.		
	Average 1905 - 1910.	1911.	1912.	Average 1905 - 1910.	1911.	1912.	Average 1905 - 1910.	1911.	1912.
January.	38	55	65	60 *	72	78	70	30	31
February.	41	60	41	62 *	91	84	84	34	21
March.	44	48	46	58 *	81	67	68	30	23
April.	47	70	62	65 *	72	52	52	36	29
May.	57	81	60	62 *	109	54	62	41	29
June.	54	79	35	68 *	133	60	46	55	26
July.	59	61	59	66 *	166	162	46	53	22
August.	53	65	121	75	156	100	42	51	34
September.	54	60	124	67	107	128	34	32	48
October.	60	83	213	80	113	269	37	34	59
November.	68	62		80	90		36	46	
December.	42	54		80	88		25	29	

\* These averages are for 1909-10  
No figures are available for 1908

70  
40570  
S.A.P.  
3/1/19

397

C.D.  
R. 21 DEC  
D 2

3

glu to 55 pm 13/12

Ansod 4/11/22

Judy

DRAFT Telegram to  
Belfield.  
Nairobi.

Foreign Office have decided to  
fluidity deadcode

MINUTE.

Mr. Read. 23 Dec.

appoint Commission  
in court

Mr.

X Sir G. Fiddes. 23 at home

certain

Sir H. Just.

to investigate charges  
in relation

Sir J. Anderson.

Lord Emmott.

Mr. Harcourt.

which have been made  
in connection

against Health Officer

A Zanzibar and would

be glad if his  
generosity

Copy to the 70 for inf. 17.  
Copy of 40570 (without enc.) to  
the 70 for inf. 17. ]

Copy to 70 21 Dec 1922

70

could be opened for  
shunting

a few days to serve  
dancers efficiently

The Commission  
circulant always

Request that you will  
reprogn

kind, kind if possible,  
landmark reprogn

and communicate with,  
clearly

4. 7. 1941 Adm. Panel,  
conveyable admirant

Zanzibar for further

details  
diastatic