

was in the experimental stage. That only skilled Europeans could use the machinery, without danger to themselves, and that it was therefore inadvisable to introduce East Africa, where there was not sufficient European supervision. He suggested further that it might be ~~Worthily~~ difficult to obtain platinum cyanide in East Africa. He ~~expressed~~ <sup>suggested</sup> that the ~~cost~~ <sup>cost</sup> of the ~~apparatus~~ <sup>apparatus</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~considered~~ <sup>considered</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~present~~ <sup>present</sup> ~~stage~~ <sup>stage</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~project~~ <sup>project</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~might~~ <sup>might</sup> ~~prove~~ <sup>prove</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~useful~~ <sup>useful</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~disinfection~~ <sup>disinfection</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~shipping~~ <sup>shipping</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~I~~ <sup>I</sup> ~~should~~ <sup>should</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~glad~~ <sup>glad</sup> ~~if~~ <sup>if</sup> ~~you~~ <sup>you</sup> ~~would~~ <sup>would</sup> ~~consider~~ <sup>consider</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~light~~ <sup>light</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~enclosed~~ <sup>enclosed</sup> ~~pamphlet~~ <sup>pamphlet</sup> ~~whether~~ <sup>whether</sup> ~~such~~ <sup>such</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~experiment~~ <sup>experiment</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~feasible~~ <sup>feasible</sup>. If you decide to make the experiment, I suggest that you should ~~obtain~~ <sup>obtain</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~required~~ <sup>required</sup> ~~apparatus~~ <sup>apparatus</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> ~~your~~ <sup>your</sup> ~~owning~~ <sup>owning</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~your~~ <sup>your</sup> ~~resources~~ <sup>resources</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> ~~estimate~~ <sup>estimate</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~cost~~ <sup>cost</sup>.

WALTER WALKER

EAST AFR. PROT  
39525

1917  
2225

MR. COOVERJI MOKASHA'S APPLICATION

The original application for consideration with same, by Treasurer, regrets delay. Unable to recommend. Proposes to deal with retirement on receipt of reply.

Page 632, 70 day 11

Mr. Butler.

The essential new point in this paper which was not contained in Mr. Cooverji Mokasha's memorial is that he was taken on in 1902, as an act of charity, when he was in very distressed circumstances; and that in 1910 this was made clear to him, and he was informed that nothing more could be done for him, and that if he was not satisfied he might resign his appointment.

Apparently he was nearly 56 at the time of his temporary appointment, and it is hard to be supposed that he, at any time had any real expectation of being placed on the pensionable staff. He is past work now, and I think that we could only reply, asking that he may be informed that the Secretary of State has received his application, but that he is not prepared to agree to his situation in the Government service being made pensionable, and agree to the proposal that the question of his retirement should now be taken up.

6/15/17

21

BU 1-60

12 June 1918



Sir,

(54844) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch N° 332, of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, 1917, with its enclosure, on the

subject of the importation of goods from the East, and to inform you that the

question of the advisability of

employing Hydrogen Gas as a Disinfectant was considered

at the meeting of the Advisory, Hyg. Medical and Sanitary Com. on the 4<sup>th</sup> of

June 1918. The enclosed

pamphlets and plans furnished by Messrs. Glen Hutton were

sent before the Com. and are now forwarded for your review.

2. Professor Simpson expressed the opinion that the

DRAFT.

P.A.P. (N° 433)

O.A.S. of the P.A.P.

MINUTE.

- Mr. Davis 19/6/18
- Mr. Robinson 9/6
- Mr. D. H. H. 19/6/18
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...
- Mr. ...

Vertical stamp: RECEIVED

Memo 9/6/18  
 O.A.S. 15/6/18  
 Blue pamphlet Hydrogen  
 Hutton  
 Plans in enclosure  
 Hutton

7. I should feel grateful were this letter submitted to Professor Simpson through the Colonial Office in order that his advice may be obtained on the points raised.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*H. H. H.*

Ag. Principal Medical Officer.

processes of a costly machine and a man to drive the same. Furthermore, all classes of goods cannot be subjected to the process as certain are injured by it. On the other hand, fumigation with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas is recorded, so far as New Orleans is concerned, as apparently effective against rodents and insects, rapid, harmless to ship and cargo, not unduly expensive (considering the total of fire cost, labor and supplies), and when properly used reasonably safe. The materials (barrels, piping etc.) required in connection with its application can be bought at small cost.

Taking the preceding paragraph of this section into account it has occurred to me that this latter method might be considered in connection with the matter of the fumigation of goods at plague-infected lake ports, more especially as I notice that an argument brought forward for the maintenance of a present-obtaining emergency fund, to my mind, dangerous proceeding of bringing to New Orleans, for fumigation, cargo from other and plague-infected lake ports, is the expense of establishing disinfecting stations at these places. Unless I am mistaken, the ordinary goods shed which is expected to exist at ports of call, can serve the purpose of a fumigation chamber in connection with the chamber or made gas tight and an alert Medical Officer, aided by a couple of intelligent Africans, can deal with the entire matter.

Similarly, ships laden with cargo can be treated by this method and there would, as far as I can gather, be no necessity, in connection therewith, to consider the removal of any items of cargo in order to obviate possibility of damage to the same - and, coincidentally, to allow the not impossible escape of infected rats and fleas.

Medical Department,  
Head Office,  
Nairobi, 13th February 1917.

ENCLOSURE

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that, consequent on the occurrence of Plague at various places in this and the neighbouring Protectorate, certain matters in connection with the fumigation of goods destined to be exported from infected areas have come under notice.

2. On enquiring locally, with reference to this subject, as to the percentage of Clayton Gas used and the length of exposure of goods to the same, I received somewhat varying answers which gave me to think that it might be of advantage to endeavour to seek standards for purposes of prescription.

3. A perusal of the remarks made by Turner in his "Sanitation in India" with reference to the Claytonising process furthers the belief that prolonged exposure to a low percentage of gas is what should be aimed at. The writer in question further observes on this point that "with a hold full of cargo it is probable that all germs" "and all rats and fleas cannot be destroyed. It has been" "found that, if it is desirable or necessary to disinfect" "a ship before discharge of cargo, a small proportion of" "prussic gas (say 10%) should be added to the Clayton" "gas".

The Panama Canal Regulations differentiate in respect of vessels on board which Plague has occurred between those without cargo and those with cargo. For

The Hon'ble

The Chief Secretary,

Nairobi.

F.T.O.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROTECTIVE  
No. 557

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI.  
British East Africa



June 16th, 1917.

33-1-1

7120-40

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith  
a copy of a letter from the Acting Principal  
Medical Officer on the subject of the  
fumigation of goods prior to export from areas  
affected by infectious disease and to ask  
that it may be submitted to Professor Simpson  
for his consideration and advice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

ACTING GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
WALTER LING, P.C., M.P.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.

*The McIlhenny*  
 Extract from minutes of 105th meeting  
 of F.A.M.S. Committee, 26 March 1918 :-

*de r s  
 W  
 1918*

The question of the use of hydrocyanic gas disinfection of groups from plague infected areas was then discussed and the professional members expressed the opinion that this method was still in the experimental stage and that the dangers attending its use in the conditions prevalent in East Africa were at present too great to admit of its consideration for practical purposes.

*H  
 12.4.18*

*In. W. Atkinson  
 In. W. Atkinson*

*See also 105th S.A.P. below.  
 The pamphlet has now arrived Sept/18  
 He had better circulate this  
 print to members of the Ctee with  
 print of Major Glen Liston's letter  
 (14/11) and plans and pamphlet  
 for review at the next meeting.*

*H. F. D. 3/5/18*

*W.S. 4.5.18 arrived*

Extract from minutes of 105th meeting of the  
 F.A.M.S. Ctee. 4 June 1918 :-  
 (also further on 22/7/18 Report of L. (1918) 50)

The question of the advisability of employing hydrocyanic gas disinfectors in Tropical Africa was reconsidered in the light of a letter and pamphlet which had been received from Major Glen Liston since the last meeting. Professor Simpson again expressed the opinion that the process was in the experimental stage, that only skilled Europeans could use the machine without danger to themselves, and that it was therefore unsuitable for use in East Africa, where there was not sufficient European supervision. He added that it would be extremely difficult to obtain potassium cyanide in East Africa. Lieutenant Colonel Pout observed that it had been suggested that shipping at Kisumu might be disinfected by this process, and expressed the opinion that for this purpose, at any rate, hydrocyanic gas disinfection might be useful. Sir H. Read suggested that the apparatus might be tried at Kisumu under careful European supervision. It was agreed that a despatch should be sent to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, with Major Glen Liston's pamphlet and plans, recommending that the experiment should be tried, as suggested by Sir H. Read.

*P  
 H  
 1918  
 was*

*In. W. Atkinson  
 12.4.18*