

1927

1927

X. 10452

X. 10452

CO 533/371

James Scott, His land in Kenya

Previous

6552

CO 533/371
Kenya
XEA
Kenya

Subsequent

See O.S.O. X 15449
12/21/28 28

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1 Scott, G. G. G. 19 Aug, 1927

Relates history of his losses in connection with his Kenya lands and asks that his letters be placed before the Commission appointed to visit East Africa.

(a)

Col. Scott encloses copies of two letters to the Commission of Land

(1) dated 15 July 1926, which we have

already had - XF 6552/26

(2) dated 30 Jan 1927

In this he accuses the its grounds, accusing the Commission of receiving land by misrepresentation also of revealing private & personal information to another person: he gives his total loss at £6 015 up to date. He notes suggestions for dealing with

(a) Division of Animals

The most eminent authority in bacteriology, who has studied the subject of immunity in animals, should visit Kenya & advise.

(b) Destruction of Wild Animals

There should be encouragement to kill all wild animals, not restricted as the law

(c) Other matters

Statement of land revenue

Special handling of questionnaire should show
that there is no reason for the Commission
to be satisfied with the answers which
are being given.

In his letter to the Staff Col. Scott goes
over the history of the taking of the name,
and says nothing known about administrative
and in some he descends to interpret
language. The Survey Report is the most
gigantic body of writing ever known in the history
of the Empire. The number of Staff officials
is there a excessive and unqualified
get applicable influence. In experience
difficult - the preparation of volumes
for circulation is a most important
most important. The 100 Soldiers
Settlement Scheme has turned out to be
the most gigantic similar ever known in the
history of the British Empire.

He asks that his letter may be
placed before the Commission and that
action be taken to the Staff with
reference.

Col. Scott has no doubt suffered severely 3
later than anything to be done by the Staff.
This letter is a strange mixture of wisdom
& what looks like sense. It has
suggested I think that that Page has
been pretty well all the way across it is
likely to need for a generation or two
at least in ordinary affairs, it is a pity
with which I think that all in need do
is to each receipt. Howell

23.8.27

I agree - it is for the local
Govt to deal with his complaint. J. J. Jeffries
24.8.27

I think we must say a little more, more shall get
another more firm letter - Ack^{ed} 15.9.
That matter of the nature of these ref^s to in his letter
do, and come within the terms of reference of the
Commission, & that the Staff is not in a position
to take any action - C. J. 20.9.
Howell

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
To Sec St (no. 1, annex) 29 AUG 1927
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE 30 Aug 1931

Notes what official is in a position to take
action in his case.
Discussed with the Staff 1927
1927 1927 1927 1927
(1927)

3. 1749 of which: During the days of trouble 1801
since

4. To Scott (no 3 and) 18 SEP 1927

in 5/40 18/9/19 (1901) 18 SEP 1927

Scott

See line 2 3/4 2/20/27
of Scott which has apparently reached
him

190
Lester

Kenya Dept (17). To Scott (w/copy 4) (Bain) 18 SEP 1927 3 pm

Thank
we have connected
up our papers
2820 with you
12
T.C.H.
14 2 28

[O.S. Dept. paper 1272/28 contains
a letter from Col Scott to head
court respecting his complaints]
18/24/28

x 10452/7

3. 1927 for info. See the note & ind. to 101

11/11/27

579 a page

4 To Scott (no 3 and) SEP 1927

to 5/20 10/19/1927 (164) SEP 1927

Scott

See his 6 3/4 ...
I don't think he ...
has ...

196
[unclear]

Kenya Sept 1927. To Scott (copy 4) (Gains) 19 SEP 1927 3pm

Thanks
we have connected
up our paper
@ 800 with yours.
T.C.H.
24.2.28

[O.S. Dept. paper 1272/28 contains
a letter from Col Scott to Lord
Karat repeating his complaints]

24/2/28

RECEIVED
20 AUG 1927
COL. OFFICE

44 Minto Street 51
Edinburgh
19th August 1927

The Principal Secretary of State, of Dominion Affairs and The Colonies
London

Sir,

I have the honour to write you in connection with a farm in Kenya Colony which was allotted to me in 1919, while I was on Foreign Service during the war.

Karn L.O. N^o 2888 (Cat N^o 882 B).

While I was in Egypt in 1919, books and pamphlets issued by the Oversea Settlement Office 57-9 Victoria St, London, S.W. 1, 1919 were sent to many soldiers. The subject of these books and pamphlets was the ex-soldier Settlement Scheme in British East Africa. Many soldiers had meetings in Egypt at which these subjects was discussed, and many of us trusting implicitly in these statements contained in the books and pamphlets applied for allotments. Will you kindly read these books and pamphlets referred to in my letter dated 15th July 1926. These statements have been proved to be most misleading and the consequences most disappointing and disastrous. And many ex-soldiers now find themselves ruined men, having lost thousands of pounds. I myself, have lost over six thousand pounds in cash and several thousand in cattle, permanent buildings, stores, agricultural implements, &c which are referred to in the enclosed letters. Had the Government Officials who wrote the articles only told us the truth and given us the information which we had a right to, very few would have applied for allotments. Many of us had sacrificed anything we possessed in order to play a part in saving the British Empire, and we naturally thought that the ex-soldier Settlement Scheme was to reward us in some measure for our sacrifices. Bank references and the necessary papers should be given.

4
11/19/27
L.O. 789
6
Omsd, 29 AUG 1927

The Colonial Government Officials made certain that we had so much money before land was allotted to us. You will read in the books and pamphlets that £1,000 to £15,000 are sufficient that was our ~~offer~~ ^{offer} from £3,000 to £25,000 and all of that money totally lost. There has been no return in seven years and there cannot be a return as long as the present state of affairs is allowed to continue. We have lost so much in Kenya Colony that we must now strongly protest and we claim to have a say in the affairs of that Colony, and to urge for reforms. One of my friends has lost over £20,000, others smaller amounts, and some are home broken-hearted and ruined.

There were most serious wrongs in that country, by the time the Government Officials told me to prepare for disappointments, and one of long experience in different colonies said "The Government of Kenya Colony is the rottenest in the world". Those warnings came too late to me, by that time I had signed to take over my farm and had spent over £1,000. That ex-soldiers' Settlement Scheme has brought many millions of pounds to Kenya Colony, most of them lost. It is apparent to every one who has studied the colony that prosperity cannot come and that times will continue until many changes are introduced. A climax has been reached when it is no longer tolerable and we must of necessity protest and draw attention to the cruel actions of those officials who drew up that "ex-soldiers' Settlement Scheme" which has turned out to be the most gigantic swindle ever known in the history of the British Empire. Had we only been told the truth at the outset and given the information which we had a right to, not one of us would have thought of applying for allotments, we have been allowed to do so, yet we ourselves at a most terrible cost. It is not only the serious losses we have had, but the most injurious effects such as desertion here upon

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others, young men coming to know how ex-soldiers have been treated and joined with new play, their part to maintain the empire. They will allow the empire to fall as has been done in other countries through cruel injustice of governments. Virtually speaking there is no government in Kenya Colony. It is the most gigantic bogus company ever known in the history of the empire. Had the same taken place in the civil population the promoters would have been tried in courts and sent to prison.

There is no law in Kenya Colony, no person who has been wronged can depend upon justice being administered. No care has been taken in selecting new comers, some of the greatest scoundrels have been allowed to enter, consequently crime is rampant and being encouraged. It is more profitable to be a dishonest than an honest man on the part of such scoundrels. If the government and law courts of a nation be corrupt what can be expected of a general population.

I had given over twenty years of my valuable time to the Volunteer and Imperial Forces voluntarily. "Surrendered everything" possessed during the war. On my return after seven years of service I had to begin life again. During the past seven years I have had to work harder than ever I did to rebuild a practice and pay the losses that the ex-soldiers Settlement Scheme has run me so cruelly into. I am on my feet struggling again and expected some recompense for my sacrifices. Had I only known that I was to be treated so dishonourably I certainly would not have given one day of my time to the Government. I would have been richer and happier had I not done so. Many men who would not do anything for the country during the war have made fortunes at our loss.

While I was in Kenya Colony the services of Government officials, both European and Native were demanded upon in every district I visited. Comments were made by some officials themselves. I hear officials are given

others, young men coming to know how ex-soldiers have been treated and ruined, will never play their part to maintain the empire. They will allow the empire to fall as has been done in other countries through cruel operations of governments. Virtually speaking there is no government in Kenya Colony. It is the most gigantic bogus company ever known in the history of the empire. Had the same taken place in the civil population the promoters would have been tried in courts and sent to prison.

There is no law in Kenya Colony, no person who has been wronged can depend upon justice being administered. No case has been taken in retaliation now or then, some of the greatest second-rate have been allowed to enter, consequently crime is rampant and being encouraged. It is more profitable to be a dishonest than an honest man on the part of such second-rate. If the government and law courts of a nation be corrupt what can be expected of a general population.

I had given over twenty years of my valuable time to the Volunteer and Imperial Forces voluntarily. Sacrificed everything I possessed during the war. On my return after seven years of service I had to begin life again. During the past seven years I have had to work harder than ever I did to re-build a practice and pay the losses that the ex-Soldiers Settlement Scheme has run me so cruelly into. I am in poor struggling dollars and expected some recompense for my sacrifices. Had I only known that I was to be treated so dishonorably I certainly would not have given one day of my time to the Government. I would have been richer and happier had I not done so. Many men who would not do anything for the country during the war, have made fortunes at our loss.

While I was in Kenya Colony the services rendered of Government officials, both European and Native, were commended upon in every direction. Comments were even made by some officials themselves. These officials are given

high salaries and pensions. If the same official had to earn their livelihood in civil life they could not do so by performing the same amount of work. I frequently read abroad that more work and of a higher standard could be accomplished by more thoughtful men. They have little interest in the prosperity of Kenya Colony beyond that of their salaries and pensions. When their term of service is finished they come home. It is the men who have sunk money in the country that have its future interests at heart and whose voice must have weight and consideration. You must be aware of the fact that many men secure Government appointments through influence and who are not accomplished for their duties. Immediately they become Government officials their initiative begins to diminish until they are mere automatons. Knowledge is advancing every day and unless a man studies hard his knowledge is soon out of date and may be dangerous. Mistakes are made and others have to lose and suffer. In most professions men are obliged to undergo post-graduate studies every few years. Not so in Government officials. In Kenya Colony they are given home leave every two and a half years while I came across many men who had been working hard for nearly twenty years and could not afford a holiday. Some of my friends who had been in Kenya for many years struggling to make a livelihood have been ruined and left the country. Others have lost thousands of pounds and are now working as labourers and cannot make sufficient to come home. These men are steady and of good character.

The Commissioner of Lands in Kenya Colony is responsible for the reports of every farm published in the Catalogue. These reports were misleading and many, when inspected by the allottee were rejected as without value. I understand now that the Commissioner of Lands did not inspect all the farms.

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9
You will also have seen by letter that I draw attention to the use of vaccines for inoculation against mumps. This is a case of most unpardonable ignorance at this date. I myself saw these being prepared and used in Kenya Colony. If doctors here to use similarly prepared vaccines a man there would be from eighty to eighty-five percent of death. The men being sent out as officials are too young and not sufficiently trained. Every one should be compelled to undergo courses of training and pass examinations, and thereafter to take out post graduate courses periodically. Until that is done they will continue in their ignorance causing losses to others. Some men I met in Kenya understand Vaccine Therapy and see the mistakes being made to the ruin of others. Many of these officials would be far more honestly employed breaking stones.

I have not only lost money and animals but when I arrived in Kenya Colony in 1920 I lost most heavily on Exchange. I received only 16/- for £1 Sterling and as I had to spend over one thousand pounds my loss was most serious. And every time I sent out money I lost on Exchange.

I specially ask you to place my letter before the recent Commission which has been appointed to visit Kenya Colony.

I regret most exceedingly having to write this letter, but I have been seriously wronged. For seven years I have worked harder than ever I did to clear off these loans but I clearly see that no progress can be made under present conditions. It will require a very strong and determined man to bring about the necessary changes.

Will you kindly inform me what action your intent taking in this matter.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant
James South, Lieut-Col R.M.C.

Edinburgh

Scotland.

15th July 1927.

Copy of letter sent to

The Commissioners of Lands,

Department of Lands,

P.O. Box No. 389,

Nairobi

Kenya Colony.

Sir,

Re: - I am L.O. No. 2888 (Cat No. 882b)

Reference - Your letter No. 2/14813 dated 29th March 1926

The contents of your letter only show how little you have thought of the great grief and misery you have brought upon many allottees and their families, and the lack of sympathy you have for your victims.

You state - "The fact remains that this farm was allotted on certain definite conditions, including the fulfilment of the above mentioned developments." - etc.

By 30-6-24 L 880 of which £350 must be permanent.

By 30-6-26 L 440 of which £150 must be permanent.

I beg to refer you to page 15 of the book -

General Information as to the East Africa Protectorate issued by the Oversea Settlement Office 57-9, Victoria St. London, S.W. 1, 1917 in which it is stated - "Without special qualifications, however £1000 to £15000 the absolute minimum of capital advisable." This statement and several others of a similar nature were sent in Government Documents e.g. Africa (East) No. 7071 to many soldiers in 1919 while in Egypt. One Document stated that £1000 was sufficient. We had several meetings in Egypt concerning the scheme and believing these statements to be true we applied for allotments. These statements were carefully thought out, calculated, deliberate and cruel. It was these statements that misled many hundreds of soldiers.

have enabled you to bring many millions of pounds to Kenya Colony and get into your clutches men as innocent as babies. We all believed your statement, trusted you implicitly, and in doing so conferred upon you the highest honour in our gift. Whenever you saw that you had men in your hands who knew nothing whatever of Kenya Colony, and were trusting you, it was your duty to rise to the occasion and prove yourself worthy of that trust. It was not until we had signed to take up our farms that we were informed that £5000 would be necessary.

While on my farm in 1919-1920, I myself, along with my manager and natives, erected permanent buildings, stores, huts, bomas &c and had several hundreds of pounds worth of agricultural implements, dairy utensils &c in the buildings. In 1921 some Government Officials of Kenya Colony and their native followers remained on my farm some time and set fire to my buildings which were totally destroyed, along with my agricultural implements, dairy utensils, and stores. A claim for damages was sent into the Government of Kenya, but that claim was never paid. In 1921-1922, another house was erected for my manager and huts for boys. But owing to the enormous unexpected costs through different causes I was compelled to dismiss my full-time manager and appoint one of my friends whose farm is near to my own as a part-time manager.

Within twelve months after signing to take on my farm I spent over £1000 on my farm and since then I have sent out over £3000 more. The total sum sent out to Kenya Colony in connection with my farm together with the interest least amount to £4300 and I was prepared to spend £2000 over £3000 if necessary, but certainly not £5000. This is much too dear a cost to pay for acquisition. I could have put my money to a better purpose and would have been reaping an interest from it, and my capital safe.

Through your misleading statements I have lost all my capital, been compelled to borrow every penny I can and pay a high interest and income tax in addition. It is when a man is in the greatest difficulties that he is taken the meanest advantage of. I swear that I had never heard one word of that swindle before I have had my farm six and a half years and never earned one penny from it, and it may be another six and a half before I earn anything from it. Your theft from us information as to the losses we might sustain through diseases among cattle. I have had heavy losses and had it not been for the kindness of my manager in dipping my cattle in his own dip my losses would have been greater.

The Government of Kenya Colony has failed me in many respects and caused me various losses and troubles. For example the case of John Erwin Campbell my first manager. —

Criminal Trial No 102 of 1922.

Rea

Prosecutor

versus

J. E. Campbell

Accused

This was the case in which my manager J. E. Campbell uttered a cheque for £250 which was dishonoured that £250 was given to him. He was acquitted with a recommendation of justice as a lasting disgrace to the Law Courts of Kenya Colony. In such cases will bring dishonour and ruin upon Kenya in time. Every man even the most primitive in Africa has a claim to justice.

Before farms were allotted to ex-soldiers, bank references had to be given and a reference was made as to our means and status. From the commencement you have demanded only one thing — Our money. What has the Government of Kenya given us in return? Not even justice or protection.

In your same letter N° 4/14813 dated 29-3-26, you state that I must spend £1320 by 31st December 1926. It is an absolute impossibility for me to procure that sum by 31st December. I have borrowed every penny I can. My first duty is to honourably pay those debts which you as dishonourably ran me into. The only permanent improvement required at present is a cattle dip and I have given instructions to my manager to ask for contracts and I shall have one erected as quickly as possible. Initially it is the duty of the Government of Kenya Colony to rebuild the houses which were burned by their officials or to pay the cost.

To play a part in saving the British Empire I sacrificed everything I possessed, lost a medical practice that had taken me twenty years to build. On my return home I had to begin life again and my practice is not yet up to the standard it was before 1914. The British Government led her armies into many a difficulty but we always did our utmost to bring her out of it. Soldiers succeeded in bringing Kenya as a colony and saving the British empire. On the other hand you led us soldiers into difficulties and you have left us there. Now you seek to crush us still more. Your whole desire is money at all costs. These are facts that have been forgotten if they were ever thought of.

In your letter N° 4/14813 you state
 The fact remains " You would not be a fact upon the mere statements contained in the original information as to the East Africa Police was mentioned on page 10 that from 20 to 25 in the

to be little more than a bait cannot be based upon one mis-
leading statement

You do not know what you are doing. But
you are creating a revolution which is steadily growing and
which will burst out with a suddenness that may bring
the British Empire to ruin. Britain will again be in difficulty
and will call upon other powers to bring her out of them. You
are doing your utmost to diminish patriotism. The Govern-
ment of Kenya Colony has treated me most ungenerally and
cruelly. When I sent in complaints, I was sent off with
a few angry words, as if I were a criminal and had
done something wrong. Human nature bears injustice only
until a day comes. You are the only man that has
ever done me a great, serious and unpardonable wrong.

I am,

Yours respectfully

James Scott

Col. Lieut. 1st Lt. 4th Lt. 97th F.

44 Mint Street.

5

Edinburgh

Scotland

30th June 1927

Department of Lands

Department of Lands

P. O. Case No 389

Nairobi

Kenya Colony

Dear Sir I am L.O. No 2888 (C. 11/2826)

Further to my letter to you dated 10th July 1926

I have received from my manager - Mr George Webb letters dated 3-3-27 and 30-3-27.

In his letter dated 3-3-27 he stated that the District Inspector had incriminating cattle against disrespect and charge of £ Shilling three hundred and forty two cents fifty and that twenty two of my cattle and two hundred of Mr Webb's have died as a result of the inoculation. Previously to the inoculation I had over two hundred cattle. He also stated that many cows had aborted and as many as four a day were aborting.

In his letter dated 30-3-27 he stated that thirty two of my cattle have died and twenty aborted as a result of the inoculation. He also informs me that he himself has lost two hundred and fifty by death and eighty by abortion, and that one cow still continues by withstanding abortion as a result of the inoculation. So both of us there are most serious losses.

In 1923 I had over two hundred cattle of my own from my farm since that date I have lost by death two superior pedigree Ayrshire Cows, three high grade bulls, several other bulls and many of my cattle. According to the Cattle Breeding Board I was by this date over seven hundred cattle on my farm, but disease have had a

and caused many deaths. On 30-3-27 there were fewer deaths
in my favor than in 1923. And by this date (June 1927) there
may have been many more deaths.

From what I saw in Kanya Colony I must confess
that I am not surprised to hear of so many deaths among
natives as the result of inoculations. I saw a man give, wearing a
mask and against his breast who had inoculated as to how a
vaccine should be made. He was injecting a vaccine of too
high a potency thus giving animals a management life of the disease
which he was trying to prevent and as a result a high death
rate. Had he reduced the virulence of the organism the vaccine
would have been safe and composed a sufficiently high degree
of immunity. It is most extraordinary that such a state of
ignorance should prevail at this date when the different
methods of conferring immunity are so well understood.

If only a small percentage of deaths should follow upon
inoculations in the human race the whole of Vaccine Therapy
would have been condemned twenty six years ago. Sir
Almroth Wright gave his theory to the world in 1891 and it
has been proved all over the world to be one of the most
valuable discoveries in preventive and curative medicine ever made
both in the human and animal races. Millions of people
have been inoculated with vaccines and not one death occurred.
I myself have inoculated hundreds of thousands of men
and never had one death. I have also inoculated cattle
against tuberculosis and never saw a death as a result.
The methods adopted by natives of Africa and other countries
of conferring immunity are more scientific and safer than
the method I saw in Kanya. The methods of natives are an
example of empirical knowledge and patient care which
require only to be improved to bring them up to date.
I think I know something of what I am talking because
the U.S. Army and U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Agricultural
Tropical Medicine and several other organizations have
carried out researches in Chemistry, Bacteriology and many details

Last year a man called at your office in Nairobi. You gave him details as to my farm, the impediments caused by my obligations and other information. He returned to Britain and wrote me giving me the information of a private and personal nature which you had revealed to him. He afterwards called upon me here and wished me to hand my farm over to him.

I consider the revelation of such private and personal information most reprehensible and dishonourable in the extreme. You will please remember that if I am in difficulties, these difficulties are not of my making but of yours, and that you have brought them upon me through your misrepresentation and deceitful representations and contracts I referred to in my letter to you dated 15th July 1926. I trust you will see that such information is never again revealed to any person. It is not honourable to warn those who treated you most and sacrificed everything for your benefit, into difficulties and afterwards to procure those difficulties from the House of Lords.

In the books and memoranda which you caused to be in connection with the allotments, and with the purpose of inducing us to take up farms, you did not mention that cattle were liable to disease, no prevalent and deadly, nor did you let us know that Dipping tanks were necessary to prevent Great East Coast Fever. You have allowed us to find out these facts for ourselves at a most terrible cost. This is too high a price to pay for a promise.

It is now seven years since I took over that farm and I have not yet had one year's return from it. And if things are allowed to continue as they have been they will be even worse in another year. There can be no better way unless you hasten yourself to combat these diseases.

Up to the present time it seems that I have spent out to Kenya Colony together with the interest but amount to £6015. All of it totally lost. You stated that £1000 would be sufficient. £10,000, well not be enough. I am now as result of your scheme, deeply in debt, paying a high interest and I am not on my own.

After I had signed to take over my farm, these Government officials
 in Kenya Colony told me that the settlement scheme was a mistake and that
 I should have refused to sign. I was warned to refuse to sign by that time I
 had spent over £1000 on my farm. I am glad Government officials know that the scheme was
 a mistake, your Hon. Land Commissioners knew that from the first
 of all I had no soldier's settlement scheme has turned out to be
 the most gigantic swindle ever known in the British Empire and
 the excellent action that could possibly have been done to over-
 saddle you must know by this time the number of men who
 refused to take up their farms after inspecting them the number who
 have written to you, to Great Britain and Home Papers. You are
 also aware that some men after spending all their money on
 farms and tilling them for several years have given them
 up and left the country ruined even if you find myself a
 ruined man just through placing my confidence in you. It is not
 only myself that is suffering but my dependants also. You have
 brought despair upon me in Edinburgh through not always
 being able to meet my obligations on certain days, I cannot afford to
 lose all that money I must keep on my farm in the hope that it
 will bring me a return in future but I cannot see any evidence of
 a return and I question if ever there will be. You have placed on
 me a long struggle upon my shoulders. It is not only my losses and
 the means that you adopted to induce me to take up farms but the
 tremendous struggles you have placed upon me. As a doctor I am working
 sixteen hours every day six days a week sometimes twenty four hours
 a day and frequently several hours on Sundays to clear off those debts
 which are virtually yours. And while as a Government Official you
 work only a few hours daily. As I stated in my letter dated 15th
 July 1926. You are creating a revolution which is going to burst out
 against you with great extraordinary force. I am not highly
 swayed and annoyed having been misled to such an extent.
 No soldier during the war was led you all the year in your opinion
 You have ruined those who trusted you and however you must

After I had signed to take over my farm, these Government officials
 in Kenya, along with me, that the ex-soldiers' Settlement Scheme
 was a mistake and to prepare myself for disappointment. I have warnings
 given to me to be careful by that time I had spent over £1,000 on my
 farm. Other Government officials knew that the Scheme was
 a mistake, you being Land Commissioner knew that fact best
 of all. That ex-soldiers' Settlement Scheme has turned out to be
 the most gigantic swindle ever known in the British Empire and
 the smallest action that could possibly have been done to re-
 solve it. You must know by this time the number of men who
 refused to take up their farms after inspecting them, the number who
 have written to you, to Great Britain and Home Papers. You are
 also aware that some men after spending all their money on
 farms and tending them for several years have given them
 up and left the country ruined men. I now find myself a
 ruined man just through placing my confidence in you. It is not
 only myself that is suffering but my dependents also. You have
 brought disgrace upon me in Edinburgh through not always
 being able to meet my obligations on certain days. I cannot afford to
 lose all that money I must keep on my farm in the hope that it
 will bring me a return in future but I cannot see any evidence of
 a return and I question if ever there will be. You have placed on
 me a life-long struggle upon my shoulders. It is not only my losses and
 the means that you adopted to induce me to take up farms but the
 tremendous struggles you have placed upon me. As a doctor I am working
 twelve hours every day six days a week, sometimes twenty four hours
 a day and frequently several hours on Sundays to clear off those debts
 which are virtually yours. And while as a Government Official you
 work only a few hours daily. As I stated in my letter dated 15th
 July 1926. You are creating a revolution which is going to burst out
 against you with great extraordinary force. I am most highly
 enraged and annoyed having been misled to such an extent.
 The soldiers during the war were led you all the way in your opinion.
 You have ruined those who trusted you and honored you most.

I have criticised you but I hope not too severely & ungratefully. I know that all the ex-soldiers of the British Empire could never be induced to leave so much, you would not have treated us as one degree. If I have criticised you I am ready, with suggestions.

Suggestions

I have are many diseases in Kenya Colony both amongst plants and animals which can be prevented and cured if proper measures are adopted, I have diseases are causing the loss of hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly, and they can be exterminated as in other countries.

Diseases of Animals

Bacteriology is a most difficult study and takes many years to understand, especially that branch Immunology. I beg to suggest that a committee of men mostly concerned in cattle raising be appointed to consider the subject of the prevention and cure of diseases that they consult with the Government of Kenya Colony. The most eminent authority in bacteriology who has devoted many years to the study of immunity in animals be invited to Kenya Colony to advise as to the best methods of composing immunity and to instruct some man in the preparation of vaccines. There are many professors of bacteriology who have given many years to the study of immunology. He should be in the country (Kenya Colony) for several months and provided with a laboratory. I am sure he would be the means of saving many millions of pounds and bring millions more to the country. I feel that the present state of affairs has continued much too long. It is cruelty to animals to inject vaccines that have not been rendered safe.

6

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Sagittarius continued.

Wild Animals

Wild animals have been found by pathological examinations to be carriers of disease-bearing organisms. They possess inherited immunity but are carriers of deadly diseases both in and on their bodies and disseminate diseases wherever they are both to man and animals which are susceptible. It is impossible to rear domesticated animals where wild animals are common soon. Wild animals should be exterminated as quickly as possible. Instead of charging for licences to kill wild animals and limiting the number that each man may shoot, men should be encouraged and some paid to exterminate them. Wild animals have been killed off in every country as civilization has advanced. When animals are killed or die of disease they should be burned or buried, if allowed to remain other wild animals including birds will eat them and germs of disease will pass through their bodies to infect and re-infect others.

Diseases among Plants

When in Kenya Colony I observed many diseases among plants, including trees which are curable and preventable. If such diseases are allowed to continue, they will cause the loss of millions of pounds. A botanist of long experience and with a special knowledge of entomology would give advice which would prove to be of great value. In America, Germany, and many other countries diseases among plants have been exterminated and measures are adopted to prevent disease.

7.
Dipping Tanks.

21
END

You were informed, in that dipping tanks were necessary on farms in order to prevent East Coast Fever. You have allowed, so soldiers, to find out what part at the great a cost. For several years I have had to pay a farmer to dip my cattle and give them on his farms. I have tried to promote plans and specifications of a tank made of wood but regret I cannot. I shall be obliged if you can send me plans and specifications of a suitable tank of wood, and give me the name and address of a contractor who would build it and the total cost.

I am,

Yours Respectfully,

James Scott.

M.D.C.M., P.S.O.P.

Lieut-Col. R.A.M.C.