William Horner Andrews (1887–1953) – First Professor of Physiology at Onderstepoort

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ABSTRACT
W H Andrews qualified as a veterinarian in London in 1908 and was recruited soon after, in 1909, by Sir Arnold Theiler to join the staff of the newly established veterinary laboratory at Onderstepoort. After initial studies on the treatment of trypanosomosis and on snake venoms he was deployed by Theiler in 1911 to start research on lambsiekte (botulism) at a field station on the farm Kaffraria near Christiana, where he met and married his wife Doris. After a stint as Captain in the SA Veterinary Corps during World War I he succeeded D T Mitchell as head of the Allerton Laboratory in 1918, where he excelled in research on toxic plants, \textit{inter alia} identifying \textit{Matricaria nigellaefolia} as the cause of staggers in cattle. When the Faculty of Veterinary Science was established in 1920 he was appointed as the first Professor of Physiology. After the graduation of the first class in 1924, and due to health problems, he returned to the UK, first to the Royal Veterinary College and then to the Weybridge Veterinary Laboratories of which he became Director in 1927. After his retirement in 1947 he returned to South Africa as a guest worker at Onderstepoort where he again became involved in teaching physiology when Prof. Quin unexpectedly died in 1950. Andrews died in Pretoria in 1953 and was buried in the Rebecca Street Cemetery.

Keywords: first Professor in Physiology, Onderstepoort Faculty, W H Andrews.


After attending the 9th International Veterinary Congress in The Hague in 1909, Sir Arnold Theiler visited the UK to check on the progress of the 1st batch of South African students, P R Viljoen, G de Kock and G F Marais, sent by the government to study veterinary science. During this trip he took the opportunity to recruit 3 promising young British researchers to strengthen the staff of the newly-established ‘Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratories of the Transvaal’, as it was then called\textsuperscript{13}. In London he selected W H Andrews and D T Mitchell, in Dublin Daniel Kehoe, a promising young serologist who had graduated with distinction. Andrews had also been an outstanding student at the Royal Veterinary College; he received a Class Medal for Physiology in 1905/06 and numerous First Class Certificates of Merit during his studies\textsuperscript{11}. After graduating in 1908 with an MRCVS diploma he was awarded a Jubilee Memorial Bursary and spent a year (1908/09) in Paris studying at the Veterinary School of

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Fig. 1: William Horner Andrews DSc, MRCVS. Alfort and also at the Institut Pasteur, where he studied Microbiology. In August 1909 he returned to London to receive a BSc in Veterinary Science from the University of London, following which he joined the laboratory of Sir John McFadyean in the new Research Institute for Animal Pathology\textsuperscript{11,14}. By December 1909 he had been appointed Assistant Government Veterinary Bacteriologist in South Africa by Theiler\textsuperscript{11}.

There is some uncertainty as to the date of his arrival at Onderstepoort. Gutsche relates a widely-told story that when Theiler fetched Andrews from the Pretoria station in 1910 he utilised the 10 mile drive to Onderstepoort to inform him of his duties, which would take every hour of every day, concluding with ‘and in your spare time you will study snake venom’\textsuperscript{12}. While revealing the character of Theiler, the date mentioned in the anecdote seems to be incorrect as a picture postcard annotated by Andrews featuring the ‘hostel’ or single quarters at Onderstepoort specifically states that he arrived there in December 1909, staying until October 1911\textsuperscript{11}. This is consistent with his account as set out in a later job application (which is undated but in which his age is stated as 38, placing it around 1925). In October 1910 he was elected as an ordinary member of the Royal Society of South Africa, indicating recognition of his scientific standing\textsuperscript{11}.

His first task was to complete a study started by Sieber on the treatment of trypanosomosis with 3 newly-available drugs. Two of these were found to be ‘useful’ in treating \textit{T. congolense}-type infections in horses, cattle and sheep, although the cattle remained carriers. This work was reported in the 2nd report of the Director of Veterinary Services in 1912. Apparently he did have spare time available as he also reported in the same issue on a series of experiments with snakes, determining their toxicity, the characteristics of their venom, their differential diagnosis and treatment\textsuperscript{2}. This work was also published in the \textit{SA Journal of Science} in 1913\textsuperscript{3} and in more popular form in the \textit{Journal of Agriculture} in 1923\textsuperscript{13}.

By 1911 lambsiekte had become the most important animal disease in South Africa, effectively preventing cattle farming in the arid western parts of the country, and Onderstepoort was widely criticised for its inability to find a solution. In reaction Theiler established a field station on a farm called Kaffraria near Christiana in the
then western Transvaal and put Andrews in charge, probably in October 1911, when he left Onderstepoort according to the postcard mentioned above. For the next 6 years he conducted feeding experiments there, apparently with little success, although Theiler later acknowledged his contribution to lambsiekte research on 2 occasions. Later in 1911 the farm Armoedsvlakte near Vryburg was offered to Theiler free of charge for a year for experimental purposes and when it was eventually bought by the government in 1916 for establishing a permanent lambsiekte experimental research station, Kaffraria was apparently phased out.

When Theiler left for a year’s study leave in Switzerland in September 1912 the rest of his staff remained focused on the disease. Upon his return he brought with him H H Green, a biochemist, who was first introduced to Armoedsvlakte before moving to Onderstepoort for biochemical studies on the disease.

In 1912, following the union of the South African colonies and the Boer republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, he was appointed Veterinary Research Officer in the new Division of Veterinary Research of the Union of South Africa. Of interest from this time is a 5-page handwritten history of the SA veterinary service, entitled ‘The Veterinary Profession in South Africa’, probably dated 1912. During this period Andrews met and in 1916 married his wife Doris Alice Brinks Burls, who was living at Burlington farm adjoining Kaffraria, near Christiana.

According to a brief biography published in The Veterinary Record in 1927, he joined the South African Veterinary Corps as Captain and Officer-in-Charge of No. 1 Section in 1914, seeing service in German South West Africa and being mentioned in dispatches. That same year he published a paper on ‘Blood Pens’ in lambs. Among his surviving papers are 2 handwritten reports to the Director of Veterinary Services relating the Veterinary Corps’ activities including diseases encountered and treatments administered. The 1st covered the area between Prieska and Upington between October 16 and November 17 in 1914, the 2nd an exercise in the vicinity of Upington, Rouxville and Rooidam from November 18 to December 2, 1915. Confirmation of his military involvement is found in a letter dated 14th May 1923 outlining his discharge from the Pretoria Regiment of the 12th Infantry Battalion and his transfer to the reserve of officers of the Veterinary Corps with the rank of Captain. Apparently his health subsequently deteriorated and in 1917 broke down with the result that he left for England on 6 months sick leave (later extended to 8 months) in October 1917.

In the spring of 1918 Montgomery, who had succeeded Theiler as Director, faced a staff crisis. P R Viljoen had left Armoedsvlakte for a position at the Transvaal University College, D Kehoe returned to Ireland, F Veglia had not yet returned from Italy where he performed military duties, G De Kock had decided to study medicine and J Walker had moved to Kenya to replace Montgomery. Walker was replaced in turn by D T Mitchell from Allerton, leaving both Armoedsvlakte and Allerton laboratories leaderless.

When Andrews returned from sick leave he was therefore transferred to Pietermaritzburg in charge of Allerton where he performed his most successful research, including the identification of Matricaria nigellaefolia as the cause of ‘staggers’ in cattle and a report on the toxicity of Adenia digitata Burt-Davy, in collaboration with H H Green. In 1920/21 he served on the 1st council of the newly established South African Veterinary Medical Association.

When the establishment of a Veterinary Faculty at Onderstepoort was approved early in 1920, Andrews was nominated as Professor in Physiology by the newly-appointed Dean, Arnold Theiler, although he also remained a Senior Research Officer. In a letter dated September 1, 1920, he received a note of ratification from Theiler (Fig. 2). As in the case of Theiler and the other appointees he was awarded a year’s study leave abroad to prepare himself for his new duties. He studied advanced Physiology at the University of London and in 1921, according to a surviving letter from its registrar, had a DSc in Science conferred upon him. In 1922 the first students arrived at Onderstepoort for the final 3 years of their study. Unfortunately, because of continued health problems, it was also the only class that he would guide until their graduation in 1924. In May of that year the Secretary of Agriculture
approved his resignation on ill health grounds11.
In fact he had already received an offer in January 1924 to become Senior Assis-
tant at the Research Institute of the Royal Veterinary College in London. Following
his return to the UK he was in addition offered a Clement Stephenson Research
Scholarship to enhance his salary at the Royal College13. During this period he
published an extensive review of animal diseases in South Africa13.
Following the death of the Chief Veteri-

nary Officer in the UK, Sir Stewart Stock-
man, the duties of that post were split and
W H Andrews was appointed as Director of Research and Head of the Weybridge
laboratories. His referees were Sir John McFadyean and Sir Arnold Theiler, and
he took up his post in 1927. During this period of his career he worked more
closely with medical colleagues, lecturing at the Royal Society of Medicine on plant
poisoning in 1926 and on trypanosomosis in 1927. In 1928 he was appointed as
Examiner for the Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons15.
In 1929 Andrews was appointed as
Director of the Imperial Bureaux of
Animal Health at Weybridge and also
attended the Pan African Agricultural and
Animal Health at Weybridge and also
published an extensive review of animal
adjacent farmland of 133 acres was
much laboratory space, and additional
projecting northwards and providing
workers should be treated differently
Chief Veterinary Officer to highlight the
serious recruitment problems at both
3rd, 4th (1931) and 5th (1935) reports
of the Foot and Mouth Disease
Research Committee as reported in its
son WHH Andrews. For example, in late
is contained in correspondence with his
detailed record of his plans and activities
Pretoria with his South African wife. A
11. Anon. Other documents and letters referred
to are in the possession of C J H Andrews, a
grandson. Copies have been filed in the
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press) In Twentieth century veterinary lives.
Granville Penn Press, London, UK

service in March 1950, Dr Andrews was
fortunately available to take over his
teaching duties until a permanent appoint-
ment could be made. He died on 17th
March 1953 in Pretoria and is buried in the
Rebecca Street Cemetery, Pretoria West11.

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