

673

EAST AFR. PROT.



C O O
41303
F 20.10.05

No. 41303

Drafts

No.

589



(Subject.)

1905

Oct 30

Outbreak of African Coast Fever.

at previous Paper.

Reports - Requests approval of expense incurred by fencing of infected area & erection of kraals etc.

(Minton)
Mr. Stockman (Chief Veterinary Officer - B. of S. & C.)
Would you kindly find us your views?

H. J. R.

21/12

The enclosed is practically a reprint of the report which was issued by the Imperial Agric. Dept. 1904. on our operations against the disease & their results. There are however, one or two slight misinterpretations which are probably worth bringing forward.

1. on page 2. (line 21) "This shows etc leaving the intervening areas clean". When nice cattle are travelling they are content picking up ticks which drop off when full. The engorgement of these particular ticks, after which they are virulent, may occur in three days, & they then drop off. This practically means that the head of march really is infected although...

vertical text on left margin

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1940
1/10

actually being so it ^{is} ^{not} long time
 coming or may not even come at
 all. The reason for this is apparent. On the
 ranch no temporary halting place is likely
 to be badly infected, it is when the mass
 of animals remain for some time on one pasture that
 they pick up a large number of ticks, & drop in
 a relatively small area a corresponding number
 of infected ones dangerous to other cattle.
 All the same, the intervening areas are sparsely
 infected & if neglected, bad luck may so arrange
 it that some ^{single} ^{clear} ^{herd} may chance on
 an isolated centre of infection, & in this way
 carry the disease to remote parts without any
 one's suspicions being aroused until the damage
 is done. My experience in the Transvaal was
 that such unknown centres were the worst part
 of our defence, & I would strongly advise that
 the cattle should go along suspected routes except
 by permit, which will enable one to force observa-
 tion, report of sickness, & isolation before removal
 from suspected land to clean ground. It would
 be safer still to do all necessary transport on
 such routes with mules & drabkeys for 18 months
 after the last case of disease, but of course this
 may not be possible.

2. The remarks on fencing are a little paradoxical
 probably from the fact of the different official domains
^{being} dealt with the disease under a different ^{super-}
 as the ^{general} restriction changed, my first proposition to the
 Transvaal was to fence infected areas. This for political
 reasons could not be carried out at the time & when
 the difficulty was got over, it was too late to give
 promise of anything like immediate results, & was
 going to cost an enormous sum to carry out.
 Consequently, we next proposed slaughter, in the
 infected areas as the more economical, shorter &
^(with compensation) a slaughter was repulsive

to the Board we had fencing to fall 674
 back on fencing. There is little doubt,
 however, that fencing & the permit system
 will get rid of the disease in time, &
 that it has practically arrested the further
 spread in the Transvaal. There is also no
 doubt that inside an infected area
 some of the cattle can be saved & the
 ground cleansed (see Journal of Prof. P. ...
 & Therapeutics, June 1908 (Houlder & ...)
 S.S. 3022 ...

R. S. ...
 ...

This deep ...
 being a strong ...
 at present the ...
 inadequately ...
 I have ...
 with the E. A. C. ...
 (1906-7) which have just been received, we

be written

C-O 675
41303
Rec'd
RE 20 NOV 05

should discuss with the B^d of Agriculture
the reconstituted of the Dept + the go to the
Treas^r with a paper volume. This is not a
matter to be trifled with, as you will see
from the account of what has happened
in the T^r deal. Approve of the action
of the local govt + write in the
sense of Mr. Stockman's minute enclosing
a copy of the publication referred to
at the end of his minute?

H. J. R.
2/1/06

It will be the worst possible economy
to starve the behemany Dept in
the crisis. I would ask the Com^r by
telegraph whether the disbursements
have been checked & if not, whether he
thinks it desirable to stringen the
behemany Dept at once.

JWTO
6/1

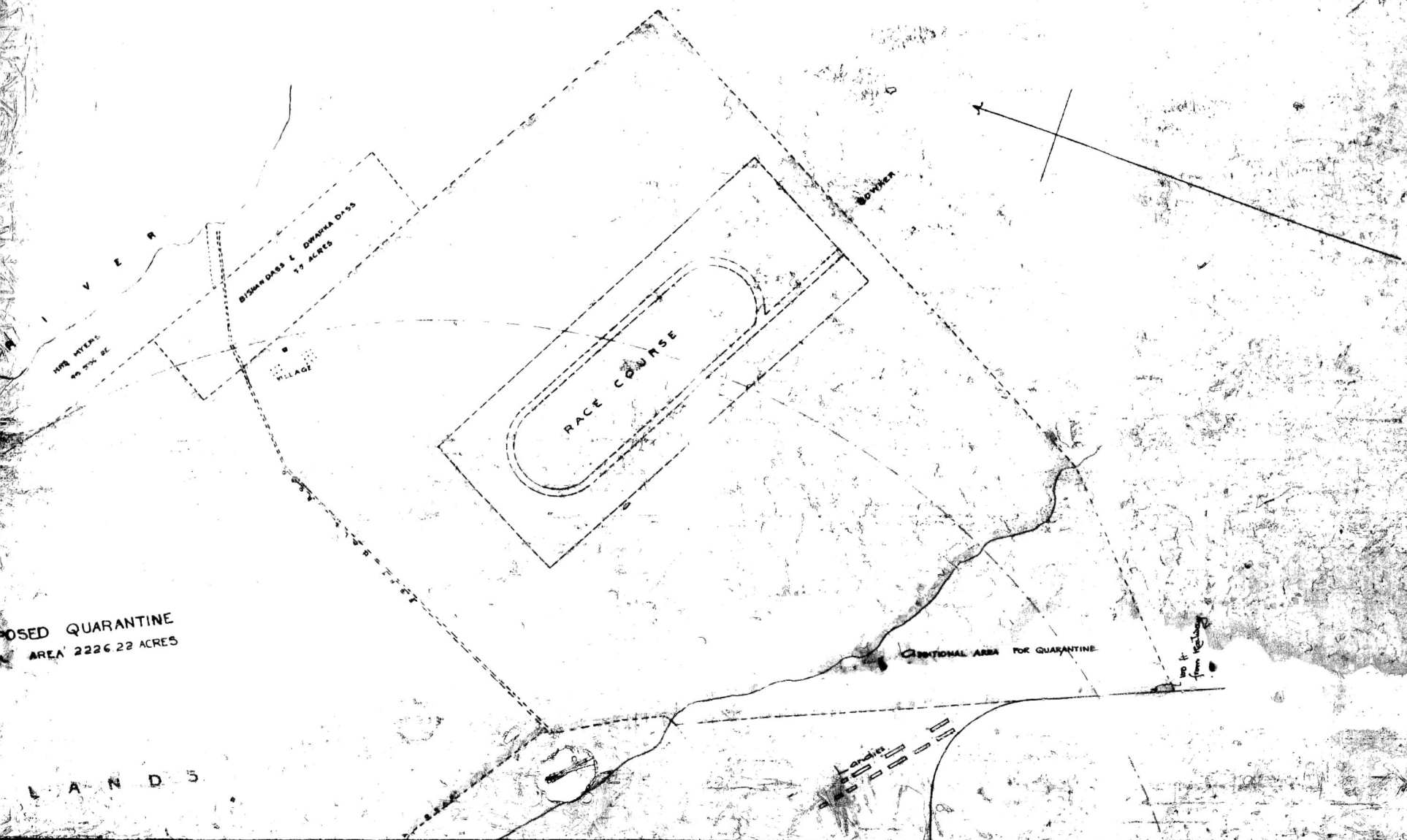
12/1 9/11

2/10 & act on at A 2. 11. 11

NAIROBI

SCALE 6 INCHES = 1 MILE





RIVER

BISHOP DAM & DRAKON DAM
19 ACRES

VILLAGE

RACE COURSE

BOULDER

PROPOSED QUARANTINE
AREA 2226.22 ACRES

ADDITIONAL AREA FOR QUARANTINE

LANDING

LANDS

PROPOSED QUARANTINE
TOTAL AREA 2306.22 ACRES

P A R K L A N D S

MR. J.W. WARD
215.52 AC.

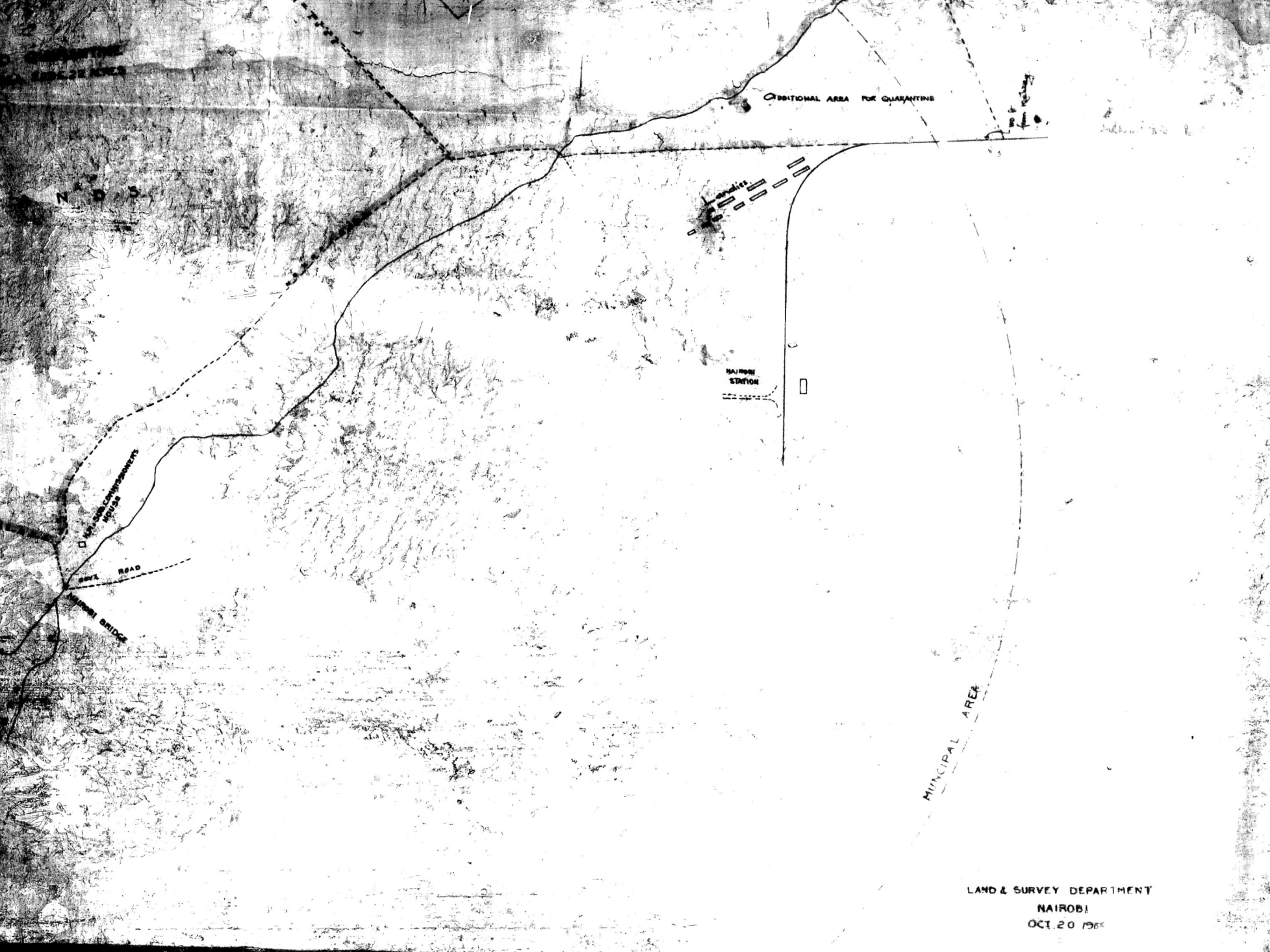
MIN. SUB-COMMISSIONERS
HOUSING

GOVT
ROAD

NAIROBI BRIDGE

NAIROBI
RIVER
GARA





ADDITIONAL AREA FOR QUARANTINE

RAILWAY STATION

RAIL ROAD

RAIL BRIDGE

MUNICIPAL AREA

LAND & SURVEY DEPARTMENT

NAIROBI

OCT. 20 1966

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23/11

Commissioner's Office
F. 120 1. 75

Mombasa,

October 30th 1905.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE,
No. 589



Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that African Coast Fever, an outbreak of which occurred a year ago in a herd of cattle at Nairobi, has again made its appearance. On learning from the Chief Veterinary Officer that we were being threatened with this much dreaded scourge, I caused a representative meeting of officials and farmers to be held to discuss the best means of eradicating the disease from the Protectorate. I forward herewith a copy of the report which I have received from which you will observe that the fencing of the infected area and the erection of spraying and observation kraals is recommended. The cost of this scheme

Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

LONDON.

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scheme is estimated at three hundred pounds.

2. As this money can be found from savings on the Veterinary side, I have the honour to request your sanction to the expenditure. The matter being one of urgency I have instructed the Chief Veterinary Officer to commence the work, and I trust that my action will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,



Handwritten scribbles at the top of the page.

C. O.
41303
RE 20 NOV 75

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REPORT OF
PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING, CALLED BY THE
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER,
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS
FROM THE ACTING COMMISSIONER, TO DISCUSS
BEST METHODS OF DEALING
WITH AFRICAN COAST FEVER IN
THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A meeting of farmers and officials was called by the Chief Veterinary Officer, acting under orders of the Acting Commissioner, to discuss the best measures to be adopted to prevent the further spread of African Coast Fever from its present location near Nairobi, and the line of action to be taken to endeavour to eradicate this disease from British East Africa.

The meeting was held in the Sub-Commissioner's Office on Saturday the 21st instant at 12 noon.

The following gentlemen were present:-

Mr John Ainsworth, C.M.G., (Chairman), Mr. Linton, Director of Agriculture, Dr. Ross, Government Bacteriologist, Mr Barton-Wright, Land Officer, Mr Sturdy and Captain Neave, Veterinary Officers, and Messrs Neil, M'Gregor, Sandbach-Baker, Ferrier and Lord Delamers.

Mr Sturdy gave a short resume of African Coast Fever, its cause, mode of dissemination and the history of the outbreak in the East Africa Protectorate. He stated that African Coast Fever is a disease due to the introduction into the animal system of a parasite, the *Piroplasma parvum*. This parasite, which belongs to the lowest form of animal life, inhabits the red blood

corpuscles and is conveyed from sick to healthy animals through the agency of ticks. Two ticks are now known to be the principle carriers of this disease, i.e. the ^{at} Brown tick (Rhipicephalus appendiculatus) and the black pitted tick (Rhipicephalus simus). Both these ticks have been found on sick animals in Nairobi quarantine area. African Coast Fever is not a contagious disease nor can it be inoculated, it can only be produced by an infected tick sucking the blood of a susceptible animal. The disease affects cattle only; sheep, goats, horses and donkeys are immune. African Coast Fever is one of the most fatal diseases with which we have to contend, the highest percentage of recoveries being 5% and it may be ~~here~~ stated that if it is allowed to spread from its present location it may ultimately completely ruin the cattle industry of this country.

Mode of disseminating.

In South Africa it was found that an infected region became established near a town, the people insisted on going into market with their cattle, the cattle contracted the disease and took it back to their farms, many of the by-ways were also infected by the ticks.

dropping off the animals and these ticks again clinging on to other cattle passing by.

682

In the beginning of November 1904 several suspicious deaths occurred among some cattle introduced from German East Africa and an embargo was placed on cattle from German territory.

The animals referred to continued dying and after several post mortems and microscopic examinations the parasite of African Coast Fever was found in the blood on the 28th of November of last year.

A notice placing in quarantine an area in and around Nairobi Race Course was issued and red flags were placed at intervals around the quarantined area.

A herd of cattle numbering about 200 head belonging to some Wakikuyu were allowed to stray on to this area. Owing to slackness of the police in charge, the herd was quarantined, the animals became sick and a heavy mortality has been sustained. 80 have died. The remainder of the herd is at present under the care of Captain Weave at the observation camp.

The Somali and Swahili traders' cattle have remained free from disease, but, some 21 head of milch

cows, the property of Messrs Thomas and Moore which were bought at Naivasha and brought to Parklands in 683 the beginning of September of this year commenced dying on the 10th October and on examining the blood Dr Ross demonstrated the presence of the African Coast Fever organism. Now 19 out of the 21 head are sick. This shows that infected ticks have been carried from the original location as far as Parklands leaving the intervening areas clean.

On the opposite bank of the Massare Stream the cattle are in a perfectly healthy condition and the cattle on Messrs Newland and Tarlton's shamba are also in a healthy state.

To ensure the enclosure of areas where there is any likelihood of cattle picking up infected ticks I propose to fence in the area shown on the map.

In South Africa fencing has been strongly advocated and if the scientists who advocated fencing had been listened to and their measures adopted African Coast Fever would never have spread all over the country as it has done.

Fencing in South Africa as a measure to arrest the spread of this disease is now too late as few, if any, clean areas can be found on which to place cattle

which have satisfactorily passed through the observation camps.

684

A scheme of slaughter with compensation has now been proposed, involving the expenditure of One hundred and fifty thousand ^{pounds} sterling in the Transvaal alone.

In this country with its narrow and unfenced high-ways, its numerous nomad races and its somewhat inefficient police force it is absolutely impossible to even endeavour to place an area in complete quarantine and as the disease under discussion is such a menace to our live stock industry I strongly advocate (1) the fencing of the entire area, (2) the fencing of the highways within the area, (3) the erection of spraying and observation kraals, (4) the removal of all cattle now within the area and which passed through the observation kraals satisfactorily to clear veldt (5) to kraal and observe the sick and (6) to keep the area within the fencing unstocked for a period of fifteen months.

To take my suggestions in detail, (1) Fencing would prevent healthy cattle from straying on to the area or sick animals leaving. (2) The fencing of the high-ways would permit of traffic between Nairobi and the outlying districts being continued with impunity. (3)

Erection

It has been proved that cattle which remain free from the disease, in an infected district for a period of 3 weeks and from which all ticks, have been either killed or removed by spraying can be removed by selected and disinfected routes from the infected area to clear locations without fear of spreading the disease.

The same holds good with the salted animals as it has also been proved to be incapable of carrying infection.

Suggestion (4) is included with suggestion (3).

Suggestion (5) refers to those animals which become sick. Kraals will be erected in which they will be segregated and slaughtered at earliest convenience.

6. A period of fifteen months will be necessary for the veldt to become clean.

The ticks, the propagator of this disease can only convey the disease once during their life's cycle and should an infected tick engorge itself on an insusceptible animal such as a sheep, a goat or a donkey, this tick discharges its infection and falls to the ground an innocuous insect.

Therefore the fenced area could be used for the grazing of sheep, goats and donkeys and these animals

would help very materially the cleansing and disinfection
of the tick infested veldt.

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A discussion followed in which all the gentlemen
present took part.

The following resolution was adopted.

"That the scheme as proposed by the Chief Veterinary
Officer would be adopted in its entirety and that the
Government be asked for the sum of Three hundred pounds
to cover the cost of the scheme. "

Cattle on the area infected and between the two rivers.

It is proposed to brand the undermentioned stock and observe them before their removal to clean veldt.

687

Mr Thomas' cattle	17
Mr Walsh's cattle (including 44 calves)	98
Cattle in Parklands approximate	50
Somali's Ibrahim Hassan	35
do Hadji Elmi	21
do Hassan Ali	21
Arab Sheriff Abdalla	11
Indian Contractor	45
Kikuyu cattle in quarantine	115
Wakikuyu Karanja	14
do Giu Giu	12
Cattle property of Swahili Traders.	8
do do Bishen Dass	20

455

Mr Thomas' cattle have been sold to

Mr Smart and are being butchered

as required.

17

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Ind

73 Jimmy
Highbeiled

Refering to one of: as
Daggleape

DRAFT Zelypan

Sadler

Mombasa

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report by ethnoph
primaker

MINUTE.

Mr. Bottom by 14/1

Mr. Read 13

Mr. Antrobus

Mr. Cox

Mr. Lucas

Mr. Graham

Mr. M. Ommanney

The Duke of Marlborough

Mr. Lyttelton

whether this decision
sourness

has been checked
below

and just whether you
generally sorrow

Verbal instructions as
to latter part

Sent to H.S.
12:45 pm
13/1/06

Consider it desirable to
cohesively

Strengthen retary dept.
organisations

at once O
airline Faregoing

With reference to my previous
patrypan metarian

Zelypan of 12 Sept.
revised ptyalium

(52348)
rather action

it has not been

possible to obtain

available man

at present

less

Comm. E.A.P.
1970



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26 January 1906

[Handwritten signature]

DRAFT.

Earl of Salisbury to 344
Lord Mayor 1850. C.B.

MINUTE.

- Mr. L. 27. *[Handwritten initials]*
- Mr. Ross 20 *[Handwritten initials]*
- Mr. Anstobin
- Mr. Cox
- Mr. Lucas
- Mr. Graham
- Sir M. Omslow
- The Duke of Marlborough
- Mr. Lyttelton

Journal of Conference, 18th July 1905

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Jackson's report to 589 of the 30th of October 1905, ~~the subject of~~ Affairs East Africa, and to inform you that I expediently intend to approve of the arrangement and the scheme for dealing with the recent outbreak of the epidemic East Africa at Nairobi.

2. The report of the proceedings of the meeting, enclosed

84 53 (4003)

in the year herein reported
 has been referred to
~~the Board of~~
~~Chief Veterinary Officer~~
~~the Board of~~
 Agriculture, who
 report the following
 observations upon it,
 premising that it
 is probably a
 revision of the report
 which was submitted to the
 Transvaal Agricultural
 Department in 1904 on
 the operations against
 East Coast fever and
 their results.

In the course of the
 investigation of the
 case of James Thomson
 and his cows in the
 developing East Coast
 fever at Parklands,
 after a

from Nativasha, and
 the conclusion is stated
 to be that "This shows
 that infected ticks have
 been carried from the
 original location as far
 as Parklands, leaving the
 intervening areas clean".
 4. When such cattle are
 travelling, across the
 they are constantly picking
 up ticks, which drop off
 when full. The
 engagement of these
 particular ticks, after which
 they are reluctant, may
 occur in three days, and
 they then drop off. This
 means that the line of
 march itself is infected,
 although it might be a
 matter of some considerable
 time before evidence of
 the fact is forthcoming
 and possibly, at a very late

the disease at all.
5. The Board point out that
the reason for this is
disease, ~~and that~~
~~the~~ On the
marsh no temporary
holding place is likely to
be badly infected; it is
when rich cattle remain
for some time on one
pasture that they pick up
a large number of ticks,
and drop in a relatively
small area a corresponding
number of infested ones,
which are dangerous to
other cattle. The
intervening areas are,
nevertheless, sparsely
infested, ~~and~~ ^{and} if no
precautionary measures
are taken, it may
well happen that a
fanning herd of clean
cattle will chance
upon an isolated
centre of infection,
and in this way
carry the disease to

DRAFT.

MINUTE.

Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Antrobus.
Mr. Cor.
Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Graham.
Sir M. Ommalley.
The Duke of Marlborough.
Mr. Lyttelton.

MS. A. 1. 1000-1201
1883-1916

to remote districts
without any suspicion
being aroused until the
disease breaks out.
The
6. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~Board~~ ^{Board} ~~of the Chief Veterinary Officer of~~ ^{of the Chief Veterinary Officer of}
the Board in the ~~main~~ ^{main} ~~part~~ ^{part} ~~is~~ ^{is}
that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~areas~~ ^{areas} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~infection~~ ^{infection} ~~constitute~~ ^{constitute}
the weakest part of the
defensive measures, and
he is strongly of opinion
that no cattle should be
allowed to traverse a
suspected route except
upon a permit. This
would enable the local
Administration to secure
the proper observation of the
cattle, the notification of
cases of sickness, ^{among them} and their
removal from a suspected area to
clean lands. It would
ensure greater security,
however, if all necessary
trampol on suspected routes
was carried on by means of
mules and donkeys for
18 months after the last
case of disease, if such
a thing were practicable.

19. With ~~the~~ ^{the} fencing of
cattle areas and routes,
~~the Board~~
~~with the~~ remarkable
effect ~~the~~ fencing,
in conjunction with
the permit system,
will get rid of
the disease in time,
and ^{that} it has practically
arrested its spread in
the Transvaal. There
is no doubt also, in their opinion,
that even within an infected
area some of the
cattle can be saved
if the ground
clearing is ~~is~~.
This will be seen from
the article by Messrs
Theiler and Hochmann
in the Journal of
Comparative Pathology
and Therapeutics
for June 1905, a copy
of which is enclosed
herewith

Yours
- etc

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

END

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

**THE WRITING IN THIS VOLUME
IS TOO CLOSELY BOUND
IN TO THE VOLUME TO
REPRODUCE IN ENTIRETY**

Ref. No	Date	Subject
Tel.	1 Nov.	Handi Exped.
592	1 "	Lease of land to Col. Baillie & Lt. Howard de Walden.
593	1 "	R. H. Song.
594	1 "	Arrest of W. Graham.
595	1 "	C. Beadle's appln. for bot. Employt.
597	1 "	Masin Gishu Plateau.
598	1 "	Compensation claims
Tel.	2 "	Handi Exped.
	3 "	"
603	3 "	Mrs. Gussie's reengagement.
Tel.	4 "	Anglo German Body.
	6 "	Handi Exped.
	6 "	Appln. of Mr. Solbey
	7 "	Anglo-German Body. Baum
606	8 "	Govt. Sch. for white children at Nairobi.
609	10 "	(i) Appln. of Police Insps. (ii) Police rules.
610	11 "	Petition of Colonists' Assocn.
Tel.	13 "	Anglo German Body.
	13 "	Collectorship, Kisumu.
611	13 "	Sick leave to C. C. Foot.
615	13 "	Complaint of J. A. Morgan.
620	15 "	Uganda Rly. Staff. Conditions of service.
622	16 "	Secretariat - Salaries & housing of -
at Conf.	17 "	Electrical connection - C. Kitzel
626	17 "	R. Grant's Applt.
628	18 "	Wear Welnes.
629	18 "	Lord Knudslip's honis
Tel.	20 "	Reorganisation of Land & Survey Dept.
	20 "	Handi Exped.
	21 "	Death of B. Hiley.
	22 "	Vacancies for collector & Asst. collector.