

EAST AFRICAN

No. 1

1905

29.5.1905

as Paper.

Stock D. m. m.

Official... copy letter from Pen. V. H.

(Mimico)

...with the box containing... referred to by me... of the... Official... H. S. Ross

9/1/06

The blood slide sent contains blood parasites similar to those found in S. Coast... in the Transvaal

With regard to Russian Fever it was reported to be identical to S.C. Fever on account of a similarity in the parasites, but mainly because the Russian disease was stated to be non-involuntary, as in the case of S.C. Fever... from the most recently published papers that the Russian disease is involuntary &... the initial... all arose among... experiments & operations

...diseased area where the ...
...for experiments were
...
...the capture of failure to ...
disease by means of ...
blood. It may be for the same reason
difficult to eliminate the presence or absence
of the Russian disease in the ...
...experimental ...
limited by the strong possibility that
Russian disease should it exist
the ... is complicated by
fever. The way to resolve the point would
be as follows. (1) I immunize home cattle
against Texas fever. (2) I infect the same
immunized cattle with blood containing
the supposed Russian parasites.
The infected animals would not of course
... to Texas fever if the blood contained
... parasites if the ...
no ... would ... from
... animals. ... their would
probably be due to the parasite other than
that of Texas fever. The experiments might
be tried on certain animals at the
... laboratory which are already immun-
... Texas fever. The difficulty would
... blood ...
... its infectious power is complete
... should observation that
... (Russian) is com-

emergia may not
be written on.

such tests when put on cattle immunized
against Texas fever ought to give
the Russian disease if it exists.

I may mention that Mr. Spurdy has
written to me privately about some of
these four diseases. I propose in reply
to ... the ... technical points
... to the alleged ...
since the parasites ... are ...
as stated.

J. J. 25 or Jan 10 6

M. H. J. Lees (Colonial Office)

Put by

at home.
A. J. R.

30/1

101
Prisoners' Office

1905

November 29th 1905



Dear Sir,
In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. I have the honour
to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter from the
Hon. Mr. [Name] respecting the various
matters mentioned therein in this respect.

The enclosure to Mr. [Name]'s letter is sent
under separate cover.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies,

Downing Street,

LONDON.

x 20 3 71 36

OFFICE OF
The Chief Veterinary Surgeon

Nairobi

24th November 1905.

No. 24/V.O.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Colonial Office despatch No. 473 together with copies of correspondence from Lord Hindlip and Board of Agriculture.

I agree with the Board's remarks as to the nomenclature of cattle piroplasmosis. Had Mr. Linton referred the matter to me before writing his report he would not have fallen into the errors which have now been pointed out to him.

Redwater is certainly the most general term in use among laymen in this country, but I myself have used the terms Texas fever, (Redwater) and African Coast Fever according to the disease with which I was dealing.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. ...

Office of the
The Chief Veterinary Officer

Nairobi

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Yours faithfully,
Professor

Professor Koch is of opinion that a further sub-division should be made with the Gambia Fever and African Coast Fever as two diseases are at present passing under one name i.e. (1) African Coast Fever so well known in South Africa, and (2) Caucasian or Russian Fever which he has found prevalent in Central Africa.

Professor Koch's view is of course a recent one, that time has not yet elapsed in which to establish the existence of a disease of this kind in the Protectorate.

It is some time past we have had some cases of the disease which is undoubtedly African in origin and which I have covered I forward a block of the disease for the purpose of its study.

Blue Tick.

The disease is very prevalent all over the Protectorate and Uganda.

It has been known for many years and although a good number of cattle succumb annually, the great majority of the native cattle have acquired immunity and in order to maintain this immunity I fully concur with the Board's remarks that the complete eradication of the common blue tick (*Rhipicephalus decoloratus*) from any particular area is not desirable.

In this country, with its varied altitudes (from sea level to 9,000 feet, and from 9,000 feet to the level of Lake Victoria Nyanza 3775) it is easily understood that while the cattle indigenous to a particular area do well, remove them to a higher altitude and they will die.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to heavy noise and poor image quality. It appears to be a continuation of the report on the left page.]

...the most
...for living plains
of Koroondoo.

Many of these animals died from these diseases and I pointed out at that time that dealers in live stock should remember that they had to undertake a certain amount of risk by moving their stock from one altitude to another.

It may be of interest to note that the effect of change of climate on cattle in this Protectorate is well known to the natives themselves.

Narack, a Moolayhu Chief near Park Hill, informed me when he had occasion to remove his cattle from one district to another he travelled the very very narrow, tortuous about a notch to take a distance of 50 miles.

He told me by this means he lost very few animals. There is no doubt that a large number of animals die when subjected to sudden change, from Chronic Anemia due to Anaplasmosis.

Experiment.
A few sheep imported by the Government died of this disease at the Government, Park Hill, at the beginning of 1904.

The sheep were highly bred Merino's, Lincoln's and Salish and were imported towards the end of October 1903.

The following symptoms were noted:
Excessively high temperature 102-104
Quickened respiration which after a time became laboured.

The animal has a stage of prostration which ended in convulsions.

In the majority of cases death occurred within a few days of the onset of the disease.

In every examination the pericardium was found full of liquid, a liquid which usually became turbid when the heart sack was opened.

The lining of the heart (endocardium) was covered with pete chiae and the heart muscle frequently had a macerated appearance.

The lungs contained a gelatinous looking exudate in the interlobular spaces and the bronchi and tracheae in some cases contained a frothy foam.

On opening into the abdomen nothing would be found to account for death.

In two cases there was slight enlargement of the spleen and congestion of the kidneys.

Few, if any, cases have since occurred.

The native goats and sheep did not die and the cattle are so very few that they have at any rate up to date escaped infection.

The general and well defined symptoms of infectious Catarrhal Fever preclude this disease from being mistaken for heartwater.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that the imported sheep at Nativaha farm are exceedingly well heeled.

If another case of heartwater should occur I shall place the organs in pieces and have them forwarded to the Board of Agriculture.

The *ixodes ricinus* (stable tick) is a very common tick in this country and it is possible that it may be the cause of the disease. It is a collector of the various ticks to be kept in this laboratory for the Board's inspection.

The *ixodes ricinus* is the commonest of Lord Haverley's ticks which are also the cause of shock 2 and 3.

that has His Lordship applied to the Government and he would have received all information with reference to the progress of the disease.

1. Lord Delamere has lost a large number of half bred horses from parasitic infection i.e. strongylus Miliaris, strongylus Contortus. Only two cases of tick infection have come under my notice.

2. Pleuro pneumonia is only prevalent in one or two places in the Kenya Province at the present time. Regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle out of the Kenya Province are in force.

3. I have included little track of Lord Delamere's work in connection with his disease on his somewhat remote land at ...

4. I have also been commissioned for the purpose of the furtherance of the work of the Government also to enable us to purchase the necessary for the prevention and cure of the disease and in the Medical Department for the purpose of the year 1900-1901 has been ... for this purpose.

Between the Medical and my Departments most of the facilities for the laboratory have to hand and now only the necessary funds for the building of the laboratory and for the purchase and housing of experimental animals are required.

If these are provided there will be no difficulty in supplying not only the pure culture of the pleuro pneumoniae organism recommended by the Board of Agriculture for investigation purposes but we shall be enabled to cope with other diseases for the prevention of which serum-therapy has done so much.

I may here mention that there is a disease of the
rife in both of our Protectorates among young stock.
The disease is known by the native name of *ikobhe*
and is characterized by high fever and lymphadenitis
and is the cause of serious loss every year among cattle
breeders.

We believe we have already found the organism of
this disease but until funds for the purchase and
housing of experimental animals were available, further
research into the life history of the parasite and the
methods of its dissemination are impossible.

3. That the dipping of the infected sheep is imperative
at the Port of importation, but, that compulsory dipping
of the sheep in the country is unnecessary at the
present time as scab does not exist in British East
Africa.

The only outbreak of scab which has occurred in
this country was imported to Malindi from South Africa
by the Agricultural Department.

This outbreak was quickly suppressed.

Various flock masters have from time to time
forwarded me scales and crusts from what they described
as scabby sheep, in every case I have proved, the cause
of the ailment to be the louse of sheep (*Trichodectes
sphaerocephalus*) and I forward a slide containing a
few of the parasites for the information of the Board
of Agriculture.

4. The disease of animals Ordinance 1914 deals
effectively with the removing, quarantining and restriction
of all diseased stock.

It may be permitted to state that it is within the
power of all stock owners to prevent the spread of the
disease by the

...of their lands.

I do not consider that compulsory dipping for
... would in any way help to prevent or diminish
this disease.

... have attended our experiments
with the ... regarding for the destruction of ticks
... found that an examination of animals was
... not a single living tick could be

... processing.
... consideration the whole question
of the movement of live stock throughout the ...

... one of the most important questions
... the prevention and suppression of disease
... interests involved are so extensive that

... cattle ... but also land ... both
... native that any suggested measures ...

... and it will be ...
... I can ... before you the
... I consider necessary.

... an ... report on the ...
... stock in this ...
forward you on completion.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

W. J. ...

Chief Veterinary Officer.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

END

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
933

CO 533 6

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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

Crash Report

Case No	Date	Subject
652	1 Dec	See Hyde Report
653	5 "	Rel. amnesty order 8.
654	6 "	Resignation of J. P. [?]
655	6 "	Dr. Uffmann's appl. as Temp. Asst. Officer
656	6 "	Peace of hand to Dr. Boering
657	6 "	The late Mr. Hilley
658	7 "	Order 12.
659	7 "	Whitney's son.
660	8 "	Phys. note for counting & [?]
661	11 "	[?]
662	11 "	[?]
663	11 "	[?]
664	11 "	[?]
665	11 "	[?]
666	11 "	[?]
667	11 "	[?]
668	11 "	[?]
669	11 "	[?]
670	11 "	[?]
671	20 "	[?]
672	26 "	Transfer of facilities at [?]
673	27 "	U. S. [?]
674	27 "	Voluntary Dept.
675	27 "	Genl. [?]
676	27 "	Miss Welch
677	27 "	[?]
678	27 "	[?]
679	27 "	[?]
680	27 "	[?]
681	27 "	[?]
682	27 "	[?]
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698	27 "	[?]
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700	27 "	[?]

18 Sept. Public Officer
 19 Sept. Public Officer
 20 Sept. Public Officer
 21 Sept. Public Officer
 22 Sept. Public Officer
 23 Sept. Public Officer
 24 Sept. Public Officer
 25 Sept. Public Officer
 26 Sept. Public Officer
 27 Sept. Public Officer
 28 Sept. Public Officer
 29 Sept. Public Officer
 30 Sept. Public Officer

Admiralty 8 June Loan of chronometers
 18 Sept. Chronometer lent
 18 March Rly Cert. of Lane audit
 6 June Audit arrangements
 25 July Water Commission. Audit of acc'ts
 28 Aug. Cert of audit 1906-7.
 21 (Lyons Rly Cert 705)
 23 Aug. Rpt of last audit
 25 Oct. Acc't in Van de Velde
 20 Dec. in N. W. L. W.
 21 Dec. Social Science. Annual Cert. 1907
 22 Dec. in N. W. L. W.
 23 Dec. heard. incurred in India
 24 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 25 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 26 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 27 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 28 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 29 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 30 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
 19 Dec. Lt J. G. H. Macintosh
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