



EAST AFR. PROT

C. C
19229
Recd
Frd: 7 JUN 13

1913

Governor
Field 361

DISEASES IN MASAI RESERVES

1913

States as to diseases in the old and new Reserves. They appear to be less prevalent in the latter. As regards the Masai themselves they would appear to have enjoyed excellent health.

May

See previous Paper

18433

Sir G. Fiddes

Sent copy of this to Mr. Harney unofficially, with ref. to the Q. + A. of the 19th of March

to J. R.
13/6/13

have not last paper. (otherwise would want the complete set?) & in coming letter tell him that the Masai have enjoyed excellent health.

M. 13.6.13
Ch. 14.6.13
E. 16.6.13.
H. 16.6.13

See subsequent Paper

28641

GW 19229: 13
Ed

My dear Harvey,

On the 19th of March you asked me in the House of Commons whether I had any recent information as to outbreaks of serious disease among men and cattle in the new Southern Reserve of the Masai. I replied that I had not but that I would make enquiry. I have ~~now~~ received from the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate the despatch of which a copy is enclosed. As regards sickness among the Masai themselves I am informed that the tribe has enjoyed excellent health.

Yours sincerely

Signed L. G. L. J. J.

AND HARVEY, ESQ., M.P.

as with last
has omitted.

9229

xc

~~C.O.~~
~~19229~~

367

~~WEST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.~~

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

No. 961.

May 13th, 1913.



Sir,

~~No. 8479~~

In reply to your despatch No. 228 of March 26th, I have the honour to report that Rinderpest has been rife in the Northern Masai Reserve during the past three years and we have reason to believe that it has been existent in the Southern Masai Reserve for about the same period.

Between November, 1912, and January, 1913, several outbreaks occurred in the two Reserves and a few of these occurred in the extended Masai Reserve.

Anti-rinderpest inoculations were carried out wherever it was found practicable to do so and by this means a great number of the Masai cattle were protected against the disease and its

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

* No. 8479

-1682-12

its further spread.

The mortality among the Masai cattle was extremely low, this being due partly to the inoculations and partly to the fact that the majority of adult cattle were immune.

2. Rumours of outbreaks of Anthrax have reached the Veterinary Department at different times and careful enquiries were recently made to ascertain if the rumours were true. Up to the time of writing, no evidence has come to hand to show that any cases of Anthrax have occurred within the past six months in the old Reserve or in the new extended one.

3. A few cases of Blackquarter or Quarter-evil have come under notice in the Northern Reserve and it is probable that this disease also exists in the Southern Reserve.

As the Masai do not differentiate between Anthrax and Blackquarter, and apply one term to the two diseases, viz., "Engoya Nairuwa" it appears extremely probable that these rumours refer to the latter disease and not to Anthrax.

4. Blackquarter is not a disease of human beings.

5. It would accordingly appear that both

in the old and new Reserves certain diseases exist, but, if anything they are less prevalent in the latter.

6. As regards sickness amongst the Masai themselves I would refer to paragraph 7 of Mr. McClellan's report on the completion of the move enclosed in my despatch No. 847 of the 9th inst-
ant, [†] from which it would appear that the tribe has enjoyed excellent health.

etc
I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your humble, obedient servant,

H. Conway Bayard

GOVERNOR.

+ No 18353