

EAST AFR. PROT
206

E. O.
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India Office

1913

2 Jan

Last previous Paper.

Camel disease

Sends dep. of India enclosing report to Specialist on prevalence of disease in & asks that certain info desired by Special be furnished.

Dr. J. Anderson.

Camels ~~transport~~ plays so important a part in the transport service of the Northern Dist^s of the S.A.P. that we must try to find a cure for this disease.

Send a copy of this to the Govt, with refer^{ce} to previous corresp^{ce}, + suggest that he should communicate direct with the Indian Govt with refer^{ce} to the queries raised in the last para. of the Camel Specialist's report - & ask him whether there has been an improvement in the health of the camels, whether steps are being taken to investigate the disease

14 Jan.
Copy to Mr. D. C. Bur
Copy to Mr. Marlowe
I send
Copy to Mr. Marlowe, 5 G. 99 ans to Feb. 25/13

Next subsequent Paper
16/9

10

of the S.A.P. has been ^{requested} directed to communicate
direct with the Indian Govt. - & send
copy of rpt on $\frac{P}{1715}$ /12 (with enc:), of 70 /12
50771

of this, & four refs to the Govt. to
"integrity", the Vet. Bacteriologist
S.A.P. who is now on leave in the
by suggesting that he should discuss
matter with G. J. MacDugan, & other
men, who are distinguished experts with
experience - & send a similar copy of
concept to the Tropical Diseases Bureau,
with a view to their calling attention to the
matter in their Veterinary Bulletin?

He is at
present working
in the Stocking
Laboratory
H. J. R.

Lord Sumner will probably like to
see.

H. J. R.

6/1

so proceed. 16.7.1.13

There is no evidence of this Galzadhi disease
being highly infectious as the Co. Afr.
epidemic was. As proposed.

16.7.1.13

As proposed

H. J. R.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to

The Under Secretary of State for India,
Revenue Department,
India Office,
London, S.W.

and the following reference quoted:

R. & S. 4217.

INDIA OFFICE

WHITEHALL,

LONDON, S.W.

REC'D

206

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REGD 3 JAN 13

2013 January 1913.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 21st December last
No. 25611/1912 regarding camel-disease in the East

African Protectorate, I am directed to forward for the
information of Mr. Harcourt a letter from the Secretary
to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and
Agriculture and to request that the information asked
for may, if possible, be supplied.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Francis Drake

Secretary,

Revenue and Statistics Department.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Dated 12th
December 1912
(with
enclosures)

at
sent with
Stockholm
Secretary
H. J. D.

206
REC
REGD 3 JAN 13

No. 3571-138.

From The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MacLagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

To The Secretary,
Revenue and Statistics Department,
India Office.

Simla, the 12th December 1912.

Sir,

In reply to Sir T. W. Holderness' letter No. R. & S.
2476, dated the 9th August 1912, with reference to the
subject of Camel Disease in the East Africa
Protectorate, I am directed to forward a copy of the
letter noted in the margin from the Camel Specialist

No. 498-33 dated the 3rd November 1912 and photograph)

Agriculture and Industries,

Punjab, which contains his report on a disease affecting
camels that has come to his knowledge and appears to
resemble the type of throat affection attacking camels.

in East Africa. I am to request that, if possible, the information asked for by the Camel Specialist in paragraph 10 of his letter may be obtained and communicated to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,

*(Sd.) F.D. MacLagan,
Secretary.*

Copy of a letter No. 498-33, dated the 3rd November 1912, from the Camel Specialist, Sohawa, to the Director of Agriculture and Industries, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 3920 of 5th October 1912 I have the honour to state that the only disease that I have observed in camels resembling the one found in British East Africa is a form of "Galgadh" (a name given to many distinct diseases of the throat region) which I came across at Rawalpindi, North Punjab, on 27th October 1910.

2. History. Out of several troops of the 52nd Camel Corps (each troop contains 120 camels) only three camels had been taken ill with the same symptoms. Of these two camels belonged to the same parchi (string of three) and the other to another troop altogether. Two of the three were already dead before my arrival, one on 14th October 1910, the other at 8 a.m. on 27th October 1910 (the date of my visit, which was a chance one).

3. Symptoms of the disease in the live animal:

Enormous swelling of jowl, parotid region and face up to facial vein, skin being adherent to swollen tissue.

Tongue about twice the normal size and consequently injured by molar teeth; all swellings very painful when touched. Head poked out, mouth open, no noise

in respirations; 2° or 3° F. of fever present.

(Possibly higher in fatal cases). Dysphagia in varying degree.

4. Duration of fever in the cases.

One fatal case, duration unknown.

One fatal case, duration about five days.

One case of partial recovery, a week or more.

This camel recovered from the fever and subsequently suffered from an unusual condition viz:- atrophy of tongue. It was traced and seen again by me on 27th

December 1910 and 26th April 1911 but never recovered decent condition, possibly owing to the fact that he was unable to drink water himself for many months and

had to be drenched by his owner. He sang and died 30th July 1911, nine months after the outset of his illness.

5. Postmortem examination of one dead camel.

This was done between 4 and 5 hours after death.

Suspecting either Anthrax or Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

I first examined the peripheral blood which was free from these organisms. I then cut into the swollen throat to get to the submaxillary lymphatic gland,

thinking that the camel had died of asphyxia in Anthrax before septicaemia had taken place (as occurs in pigs); no anthrax bacilli were to be found either in

the straw-coloured exudate with which the throat region was infiltrated nor in scrapings from these glands. The straw-coloured exudate was of two kinds viz: (1) gelatinous and (11) watery and clear. The carcass was then opened and I noticed:- Blood not clotted; no tympany; spleen normal in size and consistence; extensive haemorrhages in abomasum and small intestines;

large

large intestine not inflamed, haemorrhages in tongue. Smears were taken from heart muscle and gastric haemorrhage no anthrax bacilli and an insufficient number of bipolar staining organisms to suspect Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (which is not established as a camel disease). The carcass was fairly fresh and malignant Oedema bacilli few.

6. Some of the exudate, already five hours exposed to putrefactive changes, was collected in a sterile flask and was inoculated next day at 10 A.M. into 2 guineapigs, one subcutaneous and one cutaneous. Foetus died 7th November 1910 from cause undemonstrated latter remained normal. Owing to circumstances, cultural methods could not be applied.

Ages of camels affected.

- (I) Unknown (died)
- (II) 6 years (died)
- (III) 7 years (partial recovery)

7. Examination of the live animal. In addition to noting symptoms, no trypanosomes were found present

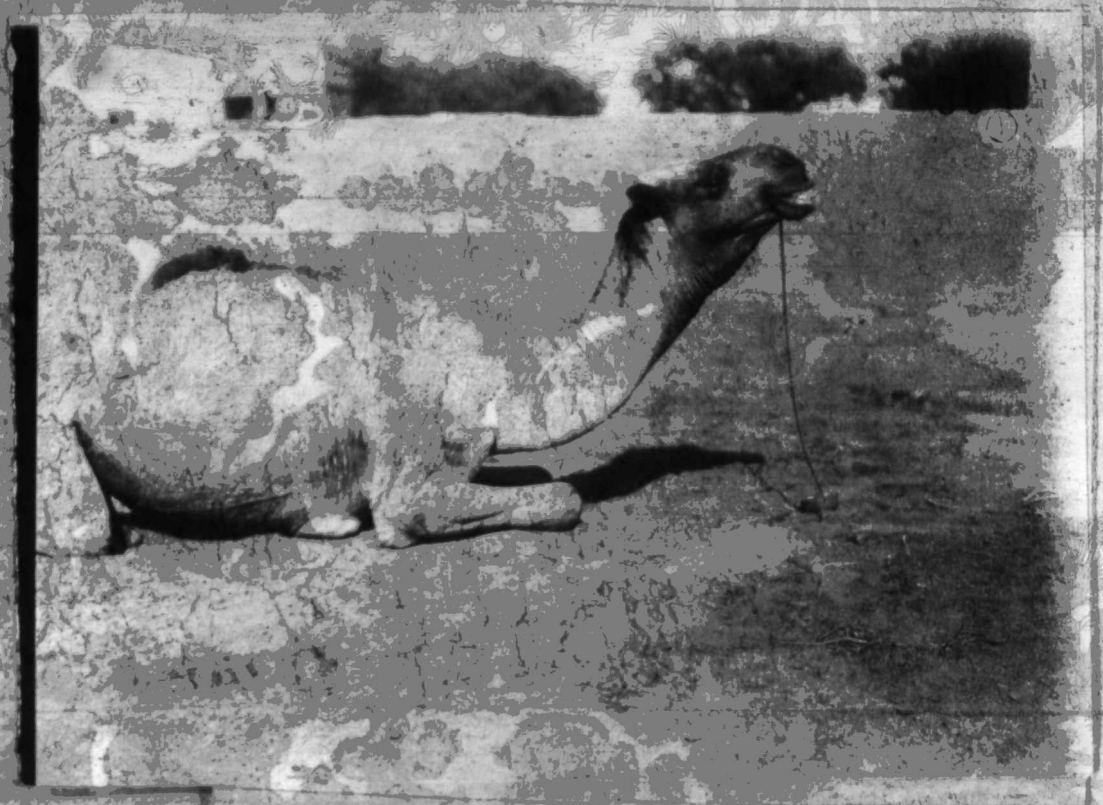
in the blood on examination. A photograph was taken on 27th October 1910, and I shall forward you a print as soon as I can get one ready.

8. Treatment. The case which partially recovered was treated by good nursing, and careful drenching with milk and linseed tea until the swelling of tongue had subsided. Sharp points of molars which were cutting the tongue were rasped down. Potassium Iodide was given until the tongue swelling had subsided. Scarification was not resorted to.

9. Remarks. I have heard of a similar disease causing deaths among camels in India but rumpurs of this kind are valueless in this country; for investigation purposes one can only rely on what one sees. I do not think the disease is of great economic importance here but am open to conviction. Certain other diseases such as (1) septicpharyngitis due to injury to palu (11) a staphylococcus infection sometimes complicating camel-pox when the latter occurs

C. O.
206
REC'D
REC'D 3 JAN 13

G.R.



Ansa 1649

DRAFT.

11th January 1913

The Secretary
Tropical Diseases Bureau

Sir,

MINUTE.

- Mr. Downie &
- Mr. Bolton & J. G. F.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

I am etc to transmit
to you copy of correspondence
referred to the margin on the
subject of caull-disease
in the East Africa Protectorate
I am to suggest that attention
and to request that you
might be drawn to the letter in
which I call attention to the
the Bulletin Veterinary Bulletin of
matter in your Veterinary
the Tropical Diseases Bureau
Bulletin.

I am
Yours faithfully,
G. H. H. H. H.

Secretary of State

To U.S.G.S. F.O. (with encl) 26th June 1912
(1215/5/19)
To G.A.G. (1) & A.P. 26th July 1912
(1215/5/19)
From F.O. (with encl) 20th Sept 1912
(20/12/12)
From G.A.G. (with encl) 2nd Jan 1913
(206/5/A)
To Gov. F.A.P. Jan 1913
(206/5/A)

4 4/6

msa 1619

DRAFT.

11th January 1913

The Secretary
Tropical Diseases Bureau

Sir,

MINUTE.

- Mr. Downie &
- Mr. Bottomley &
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

I am etc to transmit
to you copy of correspondence
which the margin on the
subject of causl-disease
in the East Africa Protectorate
I am to suggest that attention
and to suggest that you
might be drawn to the matter &
will call attention to the
the Bulletin Veterinary Bulletin of
matter in your Veterinary
the Tropical Diseases Bureau
Bulletin.

To U.S.D.S. F.O. (with encl) 28th June 1912
(1205 E.A.P.)
To G.A.S. & F.A.P. 26th July 1912
(1205 E.A.P.)
From F.O. (with encl) 20th Sept 1912
(1205 E.A.P.)
From G.O. (with encl) 2nd Jan 1913
(1206 E.A.)
To Gov. F.A.P. Jan 1913
(1206 E.A.)

I am
Yours faithfully,
G. H. READ.

105, Rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium

4 dfts

DRAFT.

14 January 1913

The U.S. of S. ~~India~~

J. O.

Sir,

MINUTE.

- Mr. Downie Sp.
- Mr. Boltonby Sp.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

I am etc to acknowledge the receipt of your letter N^o R.A.S (206.E.A.P) 4217 of the 2nd of January 1913 on the subject of camel disease in the East Africa Protectorate, regarding the ^{that you have shown} and to inform you that the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate has been requested to communicate direct with the Indian Government with regard to the questions raised in para 10 of the Camel Breeding Report.

4 1/2

I am _____

In. / 206 East Afr. Prot.

S ~~W~~

11th January 1913

DRAFT

R. E. Montgomery Esq

Disley
Chester

MINUTE

Mr. Dourson *8/1*

Mr. Bolton *8/1*

Sir G. Fiddes.

Sir H. Just.

Sir J. Anderson.

Lord Emmott.

Mr. Harcourt.

draft 3561

Sir,
I am etc. to transmit to
you ^{noted in the margin} ~~the accompanying~~ copies of correspondence on
the subject of camel disease
in the East Africa Protectorate.

I am
anxious to suggest that you
should take some opportunity of
discussing the matter with

Sir J. Mac Fadyen and Mr
Stockman who are distinguished
experts with wide experience.

I am to inform you that Mr
Stockman is at present working
in Sir James Fadyen's laboratory.

I am etc.

To U.S.G. 7.6 (with encl) 20th June 1912
(1005 E.A.P.)
To G.A.S. 7.6 (with encl) 26th June 1912
(1005 E.A.P.)
To Mr 7.6 (with encl) 20th Sept 1912
(3077)
To Mr J.D. (with encl) 2nd Jan 1913
(206. EA)
To Gen. S.A.P. (14th Jan 1913)
(206. EA)

Copy for 99 and Mr Feb 1913

4 d/15

C. D.
R. 9 JAN
D. 14

~~14~~

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16051

DRAFT

East Africa Protectorate No 34

14 January 1913

Governor H. R. Peckford Esq. C.M.G.

Sir,

MINUTE

Mr. Dawson

Mr. B. K. M. G. Esq.

Sir G. Fiddes

Sir H. Just

Sir J. Anderson

Lord Emmott

Mr. Harcourt

With reference to your letter
No. 15346 of the 11th of April 1912,
concerning the proposed No 34
(1705-EA) of the 11th of May 1912, respecting
certain business in the East
Africa Protectorate, I have
the honour to transmit to
you for your info. copy of
a letter which I have re-
ceived from the Secretary
of the Government of India,
and to suggest that you should
communicate direct with the
Indian

from 1.6 (with enclosure) 2nd Jan 1913
(206 EA)

Prop. Div. Bureau 14 Jan
1913

4 d/10