

C. D.  
17115  
JUL 12

EAST AFR. PROT  
17115

11

G. 317  
ring  
Date  
1912  
Key  
Special Paper

CAMEL DISEASE  
NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT

This copy of letter from the Acting Director of Agriculture reporting on the blood slides and specimens.

13461

A Copy comes. Party on  
Rans. Com. Recd. 26 July  
Copy with extract from Stanley report to A. C. ...  
Dec 1911

Mr. G. F. ...  
... in interest of the premises  
... in p.p. 23, + 34-37 of Mr  
Stanley's report in S with copy of  
13556  
... the F.D., asking  
to be put on file to ascertain from  
the Egyptian + Sudan papers whether  
the mumps disease in camels occurs in  
Egypt. the Sudan +, if so, whether they  
can supply any useful info as to  
the treatment? - + copy of our L<sup>2</sup>,  
with copy of the deep: case. to Mr  
Stanley for info. etc.  
186  
13  
13

Attachment Paper  
25611

A District Officer who is commanding  
the Camel Corps in Egypt  
will be staying with me a week hence.  
If he has any information which will  
help us a worthwhile hint to come to  
the C. O. with me & meet the head

Colonel Theinger  
Mr Reed

C 14-60

See the note in Lord Gurnett's  
writing on the annexed sheet. It might  
be worth while to tell the D. A. G. of the  
E. A. P. of Capt. Broadbent's work &  
to request him to arrange for a copy or  
copies of it to be sent to the P. E. for the  
Soudan when it appears. He might also  
be asked to consider whether it is  
worth while sending some officer of the  
P. E. service to the Soudan Camel  
Corps School for a short course of training  
and study.

HAB

July 16

Library

Can you advise for me any information  
about a book on the treatment of Camels, by  
Captain Broadbent, Commandant of the  
Camel Corps School in the Soudan. Capt  
Broadbent revised the proofs before  
coming on leave. I don't know how long ago  
that was but is not certain whether the  
book has yet been published. I should  
be glad of a copy for official purposes if  
one can be got.

HAB

July 11

~~Library~~ we have no information  
about the book. I can find no record  
of publication. It would not be on  
the Camel of any use to you?  
Library  
I have not it is Capt Broadbent



They must have officers to report them  
who have something about it. Why  
should not officers be attached  
for a short time to our Camel  
Company -

3. A proportion of regular troops must  
be provided entirely and to  
some good purpose.

4. Proper steps marches should be  
drawn up on the system routes  
and loads worked out  
by and the number of Camels  
for each step with an ample  
proportion of spare camels  
to said stores.

5. There should be isolation camps  
for every suspected case.

6. Every Govt. Camel should be  
examined & have a Medical  
History Sheet.

I feel sure that Mr. Sturdy would agree  
with most of the above points and  
could support others and I am  
confident that with organization  
and care we can do a great  
deal on our own without asking  
for outside help.

Very strong cables have been laid  
down at intervals the last  
around Somali Military Camp  
& it is of course for the fact the cables  
have been laid in the

Civil Transport which is a mixed bag  
affair -

I think we ought to have two or three  
Indian Soldiers who in the Indian Veterinary  
Dept are on much the same footing as  
Hospital Assistants; in our Camel  
Cops also we have about 100 Riding  
Camels worth about 25 a piece -  
These animals have the advantage of being  
and valuable than with any other  
animal, the different breeds vary  
greatly and require different management.  
As a curious instance of the above we  
find that the Somali in West Africa  
naturally catches them using we do  
while an experience in East Africa  
England & India (I cannot speak  
with his study of Egypt) is that  
either of make an inquiry of the

I would suggest that

1. That one officer should be put in  
charge of the whole of the N.F. Civil  
Transport
2. That such veterinary marches groups  
and general management should  
be drawn up by the officer in  
conjunction with the Veterinary  
Dept & an experienced officer of  
the Camel Company.
3. That if the Govt. thinks it desirable  
Civil Officers should be attached

for a short course to the Forest  
Company.

That all soldiers need a purification  
of the Police should go through  
a course of leading councils.

5. That the provision of Indian  
Salaries should be increased  
& estimated for if recommended.

2 Books attached which I  
should like back

10/17 7-1/18

Robert G. Fielder

I am glad to find that there is  
already so much knowledge available  
locally.

Put to the O.A.G. Col. Thengens  
suggestions 1-5 & ask him to adopt  
them as far as practicable & let us  
know what he does.

In the circumstances, the  
suggestions in my minute of the 16<sup>th</sup> of  
July appear to be unnecessary.  
Lord Emmott would like to see  
these minutes.

Has

July 19

H- J. K.  
19/11

207

As regards the  
soldiers I have  
already given  
written instructions

Yes. So long as ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> ~~councils~~ <sup>councils</sup> are properly  
treated in the C. A. P. everything  
necessary is done. There is evidence  
that this was not the case in the  
past. Col. Metzger's suggestions will  
make a great improvement.

C 22.7  
at once

W. Butler.

Sp. Bennett on verbal  
instr<sup>ns</sup> from W. Reed.  
W. Bottomley did see, when  
it was gone off.

all  
off

W. B.  
amp. 3  
at once.

Board of Agricultural and Fisheries  
4, Whitehall Place, S.W.

May 17 1891

Dear Mr. Reed,

Captain Butler  
Ranch, Wash.

of the Egyptian  
I see yesterday that in  
books of the Sudan  
Egypt there is a description  
of a bird which from the  
description might be  
found to be the same  
as the North American  
one.

I have written  
Major Gen. A. S. for information

My dear General  
R. B. F. Smith



C. O.  
7115

GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI  
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Nov 1st 1913

No. 517

Sir,

*4*  
*12049*

I have the honour to confirm my telegram No. 64 of the 19th ultimo and to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Acting Director of Agriculture on the matter in question.

Dir. of Agri-  
culture  
Apl. 17th 13

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

ACTING GOVERNOR.

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

In reply please quote this number

No. Ref. 428/10/9

21

G. O.  
No. 711  
20  
JUN 23

Department of Agriculture,  
Nairobi,

17th April 1918.

The Hon'ble,  
the Ag. Chief Secretary to the Administration,  
Nairobi.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo S.1889 of 16th instant together with a copy of telegram from London to the Governor, Nairobi of 14th April, and beg to report on the blood slides and specimens mentioned therein as follows :-

These blood slides and specimens were brought by Capt. Neave from Marsabit. Three blood slides from cattle showed no parasite. Two blood slides from bovines showed no parasites. Of eight blood slides from camels, one showed *Trypanosoma* the remainder were negative.

Capt Neave reports that a disease affecting the glands in the region of the throat and resembling rumps has caused some mortality among camels. Also that many camels appear clinically to be affected with *Trypanosomiasis*.

During the last few months since cattle and camels have entered Nakuru Province from Northern Frontier District about 15 per cent of the camels have been found affected with *Trypanosomiasis*.

No evidence of *Trypanosomiasis* has been found in the cattle.

He

23  
No camels from Northern Frontier District are permitted to enter any place in which a large number of stock are concentrated, i. e. they are isolated as far as possible. The prohibition of camels entering Laikipia would nearly certainly put a stop to trade between Northern Frontier District and the rest of the Protectorate.

Owing to the small Veterinary staff at present in the country and urgent requirements in and on the borders of settled areas a Veterinary Officer is not available for the Northern Frontier District. Nor can an Indian Veterinary Assistant be spared.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

*J. B. Hall*

Ag. Director of Agriculture.

EXTRACTS from a Report by Mr. R. J. Steady, Chief  
Veterinary Officer, East Africa Protectorate.

The day after our arrival Cranworth went off for a three days' shoot, while I collected and set up bugs, inspected stock and discussed business questions with Heave.

A peculiar sickness affecting Dama's went gone into too, and a postmortem was made on one which had just died. The disease is something like dumpy, is apparently of a contagious nature, and the natives state that it is unknown to them. The opening of the gland has proved beneficial, but the results had allowed the blistering of the affected parts. Still, the disease has caused considerable mortality, no doubt due to the blistering of the tissues in the vicinity of the throat.

The post-mortem examination of the larynx and infiltration of the tissues with a white gelatinous material. Slides and specimens were taken and forwarded to the Veterinary Pathologist at Nairobi, and a collection of worms removed from the camel's intestines were brought to England and sent for identification to Dr. Leiper at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Further investigations in regard to this disease will be undertaken.

The chief cause of the breakdown in transport has been the great mortality among the camels. During the early part of 1911, Coccidiosis - a disease somewhat like rinderpest - had run through the Rendile herds, causing great mortality; but according to reports received from Veterinary Officer Doherty, this disease had gradually died out.

On my arrival at the Frontier District at the end of August another disease, however, had made its appearance. This disease, which the natives say was new to them, resembled "mumps". Captain Neave had made a preliminary investigation with regard to it, and had found that free opening of the swollen glands of the throat, or severe blistering of the affected parts, was attended with beneficial results.

Several cases of this disease came under notice during my visit to Marsabit, and on an animal which had died of the disease a post-mortem examination was held. The chief, and practically only, symptom of the disease is an acute and extensive swelling of the glands in the region of the throat. The onset of the disease is rapid, there is no temperature, and death appears to be due to asphyxia caused by mechanical obstruction.

The post-mortem examination showed an acute inflammation of the fauces and larynx. The glands of the throat were enlarged and oedematous, and the tissues of the throat and upper part of the neck were infiltrated with a whitish gelatinous material.

Blood

Blood and gland smears, together with pathological specimens, were forwarded to the Veterinary Pathologist at Nairobi, whose report has not yet come to hand.

The rapid course of the disease suggested anthrax, but none of the post-mortems held by Captain Neave or myself were typical of this disease. That it may be an acute form of fly disease is possible, but here again the course of the disease, followed quickly by death, is contrary to our present knowledge of trypanosomiasis.

We were of the opinion at the time that the disease was of a contagious nature and from information lately received from Mr. Deck, the A.D.C. at Moyale, this opinion has been confirmed, as the disease has already spread through the Rendile herds causing considerable loss.

To cope with contagious disease among live stock in the Northern Frontier District is indeed a difficult problem, for the natives not only herd their stock in huge mobs, but, owing to scarcity of water, commingling of herds takes place at the watering places, with the result that any diseases of a contagious nature are contracted and spread far and wide throughout the District.

Since my visit to Marsabit, Captain Neave has returned to Nairobi, taking with him carefully collected data and a number of pathological specimens. He should therefore be in a position to assist the

Veterinary

26

Veterinary Pathologist in his investigations as to the etiology of this disease.

Trypanosomiasis (fly disease) is also prevalent among camels in the Northern Frontier District. A number of camels belonging to a Boran caravan arrived in Nairobi in 1911. Several of these were found to be suffering from fly disease. In blood preparations taken from them an organism, morphologically indistinguishable from the T. evansi, was demonstrated. This organism is the cause of the disease known in India by the name of "Surra". Surra is a chronic disease in camels, and camels and cattle may harbour this organism for considerable periods without apparently ill effects. Surra is, however, an acute disease among horses, and as it can be communicated from sick to healthy by the bites of flies other than tsetse, i.e. Stomoxys, it was found necessary to stop camel caravans coming South of Nyeri into the horse districts of the Protectorate.

Tsetse fly (*Glossina Longipennis*) is found in many parts of the Frontier District, but the percentage of infective flies must be extremely small, for with all the large mobs of horses which have passed through this part of the Protectorate from Boran country and Southern Abyssinia, few of them have been found infected with trypanosomes.

The diseases affecting stock in the Northern Frontier District, many of which are probably new to science, call for immediate and careful investigation. A considerable quantity of data have already been

collected.

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collected, but it requires the undivided attention of a trained Pathologist to elaborate our present knowledge of them so as to enable us to institute measures for their suppression and eradication.

Although the mortality among camels has been the chief cause of the breakdown in the Transport Service, there are others to which attention may be directed. These are:-

- (1) Insufficient number of camels.
- (2) Immature animals.
- (3) Inadequate grazing.
- (4) Shortage of water, and
- (5) The condition of the roads.



18 JUN 1914

28

20 June 1914

*for 17/15/14*  
*See...*

*McBride*  
7 Review 70  
Cult 10/19  
- yes  
Foreign Office 20/3  
sept. 10

Ans'd 30/11/14

DRAFT

Sept 10  
Foreign Office

I am to transmit to you  
to be laid before Secy Sir E. Grey  
the rec copy of a despatch  
sent from the Govt of the S. of  
Arabia, and an extract from a  
report by Mr. R. J. Hardy, the  
Ch. Secy Office, respecting a  
disease resembling mumps  
amongst camels in the northern  
Frontier Dist of the Arab.

MINUTE.

- Mr. Kitchener 2/6
- Mr. Read 17
- Mr. Fiddes.
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Emmott.
- Mr. Harcourt.

Report for 6/6/14  
Bureau  
1 May

Oct. 317

Extract  
17/20 30-37  
13756  
Widdell

2 Mr. Harcourt would be  
much obliged if Sir E. Grey would  
be good enough to ascertain  
from the Egyptian & Sudan  
Govts. whether this mumps  
disease ~~is~~ occurs in  
Egypt and Sudan or if  
whether they can furnish the  
despatch with any useful info  
as to its treatment.

176 to Hardy

25/11/14

C.O.  
B. 25  
A. 17

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OFFICE OF THE E.A.P.

*Ans to 20816/13*

*15/7/12*

**DRAFT.**

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

1413

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

*hm*

MINUTE.

Downing Street,

*Mr. Allen 21/7*  
*Col. Swanger 25/7*  
*Mr. Bayley 25*  
*Mr. Fiddes 25*

26 July, 1912.

*July*

Sir H. Just.  
Sir J. Anderson.  
Lord Emmott.  
Mr. Harcourt.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatch No. 317  
of the 1st of May forwarding a copy of  
a letter from the Acting Director  
of Agriculture on the subject of camel  
disease in the East Africa Protectorate.

*It is clear from past*  
2. ~~experience in the past~~

*has*  
*that*

has gone to show that the camel is essentially an animal requiring skilled attendance and supervision, and therefore, although every means should be taken to diagnose diseases and deal with them by isolation or otherwise, I cannot help feeling that much might be done by a more carefully organized system of management and control. With this object in view

I have to make the following suggestions:-

(1) That one officer should be placed in charge of the whole of the Northern Frontier Civil transport.

(2) That rules regarding marches, grazing and the general management of camels should be drawn up by this officer in conjunction with the Veterinary Department and, ~~if available~~, an experienced officer of the Camel Company.

(3) That, if you think it desirable, civil officers might <sup>on occasion</sup> in certain instances

~~cases~~ instances be attached for a short period to the Camel Company for instruction purposes.

(4) That all soldiers <sup>the Northern Frontier Camel Corps</sup> and a

proportion of the Police should go through a course of instruction ~~in~~ loading camels.

(5) That the provision of Indian salutris to look after the camels should be considered.

3. I should be glad if you would adopt these suggestions so far as they may be practicable, ~~but~~ <sup>suggestion</sup> as regards the fifth <sup>suggestion</sup> if you ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> of opinion that salutris should be provided, you should submit an estimate of the cost before taking any steps to obtain the men.

4. In any event, I have to request that you will inform me in due course what measures you have taken.

I have etc.,

9 AUG 1912

17115/12 P.P.

31

ackd - 25611

DRAFT.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
INDIA OFFICE.

Downing Street,

7 August, 1912.

MINUTE.

- Mr. *Wells*
- Mr. *Buller* 3/3.
- Mr. *Fiddes*.
- Sir *H. Just*.
- Sir *J. Anderson*.
- Lord *Emmott*.
- Mr. *Harcourt*.

Sir,

I am directed by Mr.

Secretary to the Government of India, to inform you that the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch <sup>with its</sup> ~~and~~ enclosure, received from the Officer Administering the Government of the East African Protectorate, and an extract from a report by Mr. R. J. Stordy, the Chief Veterinary Officer, regarding disease, is hereby

O.A.G. 317 1st May

1715

Effect  
p. 23 and 34-37 Report in  
13856

*W. Stanley to  
see afternoon*

Wm. S.

ments, amongst others in the Northern  
Frontier District of the Protectorate.

2. Mr. Harcourt would be much  
obliged if the Marquis of Creve would be  
good enough to ascertain from the Indian  
Government whether this disease occurs  
in India, and, if so, whether they can  
furnish this Department with any useful  
information as to its treatment.

I am etc.,

(10)